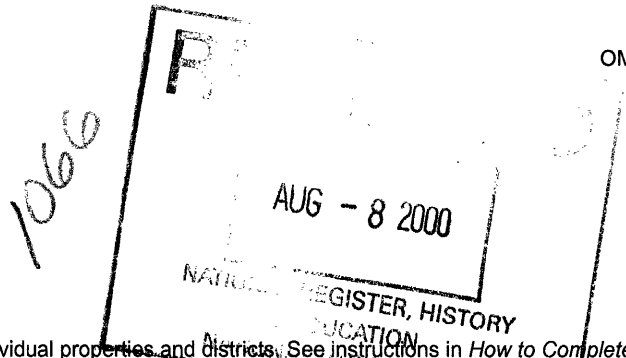


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Whittier School

other name/site number _____

2. Location

street & town 290 North 400 East not for publication

city or town Logan vicinity

state Utah code UT county Cache code 005 zip code 84321

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Walter M. ... 7/27/2000
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Utah Division of State History, Office of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Edson H. Beall 9-8-00
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Whittier School
Name of Property

Logan, Cache County, Utah
City, County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(check as many boxes as apply)

- public-local
- private
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(check only one box)

- district
- building(s)
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: school

Current Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: community center

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque Revival
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:
Prairie School (vernacular)

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
walls BRICK
roof WOOD: shingle
other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1

Whittier School, Logan, Cache County, UT

Narrative Description

The Whittier School, built in 1908, faces west and is set back from the corner of Third North and Fourth East Streets in Logan, Utah. The imposing two-story foursquare building features a pyramidal roof punctuated by a gablet on three of the elevations. The construction of the school consists of unreinforced brick and stone masonry with a wall thickness of twenty-two inches at the first story. Structural interlocked brick exists as additional reinforcement above all windows and doors. The Victorian Romanesque Revival style of the Whittier School is typical of early twentieth-century school architecture in Utah. This style incorporates heavy visual massing, a large arched entry and round-arched fenestration, and decorative stone and brickwork. The style also features some Prairie School influence, including wide eaves and narrow, paired windows that rest upon a continuous sill. The schoolhouse retains its character-defining features on all facades. These features include large round-arched entrance, exposed cut stone details, original woodwork and a wide wooden fascia. The pyramidal hipped roof is covered with cedar shingles, and the wide soffits retain the painted beadboard. The wooden sash in all of the large double-hung windows is also original. The stone foundation is intact but has been covered with concrete or stucco that has been scored to resemble ashlar-cut stone.

The main (west) elevation is symmetrical and rests upon the stone foundation with a gradual stepped rise of concrete. The façade features a centrally placed, recessed main entrance, composed of an arched Romanesque-style bay and a tall Palladian window. The Roman arches implement wedge-shaped bricks. Connective elements between the central windows include recessed panels and an engraved stone plaque with brackets. The plaque is directly incorporated into the arched entry through the application of a keystone. Two levels of paired windows are located on each side of the central entrance area. Each row consists of four, four-over-four double-hung windows. A symmetrical pediment is placed just above the fascia and flanked by two paneled chimneys. Additional elements include a continuous belt course and stone windowsills. The single non-contributing element is a new metal and glass doorway with transom and sidelights. The front elevation sits back from the main grounds that include concrete walkways, brick retaining walls, lawn, mature trees and planting beds.

The symmetrical side (north and south) elevations are identical, simplified versions of the front façade, although they lack ground-level entrances. The central area is replaced by two paired windows on each level with rectangular windows on the first story and arched windows on the second story. Similar to the front elevation, two levels of paired windows are located on each side of the central area. The center of each elevation also includes a gablet flanked by tall, unornamented chimneys. A second-story central window on both side elevations has been enlarged to create a narrow doorway to facilitate the later addition of a metal fire escape stairway which descends toward the back of the building. The north side elevation sits back from lawn that connects the west and north grounds. The south side elevation site consists of a narrow planting bed along the building's foundation and a chain link fence, which encloses an asphalt parking lot and basketball court.

The rear (east) elevation is asymmetrical and lacks a gablet. The upper floor is divided by a chimneystack and consists of two four-window units similar to the front and side elevations. The second story has one small central window. The back elevation has been largely altered on the ground floor due to the addition of an annex and retains only three original windows. The new addition is a L-shaped brick structure, with a flat roof and ceramic coping at the top of the walls. The brick masonry is similar to the original building. The annex has

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 2

Whittier School, Logan, Cache County, UT

Art Deco-styled wall piers and cast-stone elements common to WPA-era buildings. The original windows are of metal-sash construction. The foundation and window sills are concrete. The east elevation includes a service entry with a metal overhang supported by brackets. The east and south elevations are spatially divided by the Art Deco buttressing with cast stone caps. The south elevation is rectangular and includes a second doorway covered by an identical metal overhang. The south windows are tall with a twelve over nine configurations. The south elevation site includes a side lawn and concrete walkway. Non-contributing elements include a storage shed, an electrical utilities meter, chain link fence and paved basketball court.

The building's interior consists of two floors with four large classrooms each, connected by two central hallways. The original walls are of wood lathe and plaster construction. The school is still heated by its original radiators. Original classroom components included black board, bulletin boards, closets, and built-in storage areas. All rooms throughout have tall ceilings and painted pine trim, which in certain areas may have been painted to simulate oak graining. The woodwork is heavy and typical of the Victorian period. Trim is seen on door and window casings, baseboards, paneled doors and stairway components. Wooden doors consist of built-in interior windows and five rectangular panels. The wainscot consists of heavy millwork and v-groove paneling that curves and bends with staircase. The stairway in particular, is a distinguishing feature of the interior with its delicately turned balusters and large, square newel posts with shaped caps. The 1949 annex interior includes gymnasium/assembly facilities, a library, a kitchen and bathrooms.

Since its completion, the Whittier School, as with most schools, has undergone alterations, which include the addition of a small library, the construction of the annex and the installation of fire escapes. The library was created by the addition of a wall in the central hallway. The construction of the annex added needed facilities to the school. The fire escapes were added to the top floor because of the fire hazard posed by the presence of only one set of stairs in a two-story building. The site has undergone occasional updates in landscaping and the addition of a paved parking lot and basketball court. Otherwise the building maintains all of its original character-defining features.

Whittier School
Name of Property

Logan, Cache County, Utah
City, County and State

8. Description

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

EDUCATION

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1908-1950

Significant Dates

1908, 1927, 1949

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Joseph Monson (architect)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other Name of repository: _____

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 1

Whittier School, Logan, Cache County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Whittier School, constructed in 1908, is significant under Criteria A and C. Under Criterion A it is significant as a surviving example of a school associated with the education reform following Utah's statehood. These reforms include the consolidation of school districts, a statewide curriculum, and the construction of numerous unified schoolhouses. The Whittier School represents both the early development of the public school system in Utah and the specific evolution and improvement of public school facilities in Logan City. It was also the location of the first kindergarten organized in the state. Under Criterion C the building is architecturally significant as a noteworthy example of early public school architecture and embodies the characteristics of the Romanesque Revival and Prairie School styles that became associated with school design of the era. Only approximately thirty examples of this once-common style remain in Utah, with the Whittier School being the only example in Logan. The school is also significant as an original design by Joseph Monson, the Supervisory Architect for Utah State Schools during that era.

History of Whittier School

The Whittier School was built on the site of two-room structure used as the Parry School for Boys and the Logan LDS Fifth Ward House. In May 1908, the board agreed to let contractors Worley and Nelson purchase the land and build the school. Through yearly payments the property was sold back to the school district for \$20,800.¹ The contractors built the school according to the specifications provided by architects Monson and Schuab. General requirements included the completion of eight-class rooms minimum and a September deadline in time for the new school year.² Legal disputes between the school board and builders who had competed for the job may have delayed the ground breaking and the school's completion. Students attended double sessions until the school's opening exercises on Friday December 4, 1908.³ According to school board minutes "[because of] the haste occupy the building, only one coat of primer was put on the woodwork."

The use of the Whittier School has been diverse. Originally constructed as a public school for the lower grades, the structure has been used as training school, a vocational school for the disabled, and most recently a community arts center. Schoolteacher Emma Eccles Jones developed the first kindergarten program in the state of Utah at the Whittier School in 1927. Jones taught for three years without salary and organized fund raisers to insure the schools' survival. "In order to get material for the kindergarten, they had an open house at her mother's house and charged," according to Cache Valley Historical Society President Jean Pugmire.⁴ Emma Eccles Jones' program became the template for future kindergarten programs in the Utah public school system. Aside from the program at the Whittier School, no provision had been made for kindergarten until 1947 when it became a standard fixture in public schools due to increased and consistent funding; Jones'

¹ Silvester, Rosalie, *History of the Whittier Building*, (Logan City Board Minutes May 12, 13, 16, 1908; Logan< Utah: Whittier Community Center, 1999).

² *The Journal*, June 27, 1908.

³ *The Journal*, December 2, 1908.

⁴ *Cache Citizen*, June 30, 1993, p. 7B.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 2

Whittier School, Logan, Cache County, UT

kindergarten program became the model for the statewide system, which followed in the 1940s.⁵ The Whittier School served as a district school for nineteen years. In 1927, the building was leased to the Utah State Agricultural College for thirty years' occupancy as a laboratory school. The laboratory-training program developed at the Whittier building would be the predecessor to the Edith Bowen School at Utah State Agricultural College (now Utah State University). In 1958, the Edith Bowen School was built and the training school moved. The Whittier School then served as an annex to Adams Elementary School (across the street) from 1927 through 1957.

Adams school records, which include the Whittier school, indicate the dedication of both parents and teachers. The Whittier Parent Teacher Association consistently provided half the funds used "for school library supplies, textbooks, recreation equipment and other needs." Needed funds were collected directly from the association's members and proceeds from fund-raisers like the annual Halloween party. Such activities contributed to the 1928 construction of a small library created through an additional wall at the north end of the hallway between two classrooms. Likewise in 1949 a flat-roofed addition was made to the building to provide the lacking amenities. The annex included a library, a kitchen, multi-purpose room/cafeteria and student restrooms.

Prior to the annex, theatrical and musical performances were held in the northeast classroom on the first floor. This combination class, music and multi-purpose room had an additional coal cook stove and small stage. Larger events and productions were "held in the center hallway of the first floor, the double stairway serving as a stage. The one electric light in the building was in that first floor hallway."⁶

Safety issues related to the frequent street crossing of students closed the school as an annex in 1966. A year later, the Cache Training Center, operated a program for disabled students in the building for five years. A similar program The Exceptional Child Center, also shared space in the building for one year in 1970. Whittier was then used for storage space and the gym for a local archery club's target practice until it became the Alliance for the Varied Arts community center, which sponsored programs in the visual arts, theater, and dance.⁷

Architectural Significance

The Whittier School is an intact example of educational architecture in Utah after 1890 designed to house the changing programs during this era of education reform. It is a vernacular example of the Victorian Romanesque Revival style, which dominated school architecture during this period throughout Utah. Of the many brick and stone schoolhouse blocks erected in Utah between 1890 and 1915, most have been abandoned, altered or demolished. Of the approximately thirty remaining in Utah, the Whittier School is the only one in the city of Logan and has been in almost continuous use since 1908, and has undergone very little exterior alteration.

⁵ Antrie, A. (Ed.), *The other 49ers: A typical history of Sanpete County, Utah 1849 to 1983*, (Salt Lake City: Western Epics, 1982).

⁶ *Logan Herald-Journal*, November 26, 1991.

⁷ *Cache Citizen*, June 30, 1993, p. 7B.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 3

Whittier School, Logan, Cache County, UT

The Victorian Romanesque Revival style combined with Prairie School stylistic influences was extensively used in school, civic and commercial architecture during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. Heavy visual weight, brick and stone masonry walls and elements that reference medieval architecture distinguish the Romanesque Revival style. Specific attributes of the Prairie School style include the hipped roof with wide eaves, punctuating gables, paired windows and semicircular arches. Stone elements include foundations, arches, lintels, window headers and decorative plaques.⁸

Noteworthy examples of the Victorian Romanesque Revival style and those combined with Prairie School Influences in Utah include the Webster School (Salt Lake City, Salt Lake Co., 1897), Fairfield School (Fairfield, Utah Co., 1898), Spring City School (Spring City, Sanpete Co., 1899), Peeteetneet School (Payson, Utah Co., 1901), Taylorsville School (Taylorsville, Salt Lake Co., 1905), Union School (Union, Salt Lake Co., 1907, demolished), Spencer School (Orem, Utah County, 1912, demolished), and Page School (Provo, Utah County, c. 1912, demolished).⁹

The Whittier School is also architecturally significant in its association with Joseph Monson. Joseph Monson was a prominent Utah architect, developer of public school facilities and statesman. At an early age Joseph Monson worked for his father's construction company. Monson's early experience includes work on the Logan LDS Temple at the age of 16. Monson became an architect and formed two partnerships: the first, Monson and Schaub, in Logan and later, Monson and Price, in Salt Lake City. Monson was a prolific architect responsible for the design of numerous buildings throughout Utah and neighboring states. Some of Monson's most noted buildings include the Victorian Gothic-styled Richmond LDS Tabernacle, located in Richmond, Utah, and erected in 1904; the Ensign LDS Ward Meetinghouse in Salt Lake City, Utah; and the David Eccles House in Logan, which represents one of only two Chateausque-style buildings in Utah.¹⁰

Joseph Monson's most noteworthy contribution was as the Supervisory Architect for Utah State Schools for eight years. As the Supervisory Architect, he helped to establish a unified style of school architecture and specific guidelines to insured quality and safety of schoolhouse design and construction.¹¹ Monson's public involvement also included membership in the Territorial Legislature, two terms in the Utah State House of Representatives and one term as a state senator.¹²

Education in Utah

In July 1847, the Mormon pioneers settled the Great Salt Lake Valley. During the late 1840s, settlement and survival took priority over education. Mormon settlers in Utah established small and often seasonal ward schools. Private, informal schools were hastily organized and held in private homes and meeting houses. Early education was inadequate due to the difficult environmental conditions, the inability of families to pay

⁸ Carter and Goss, *Utah Historic Architecture, 1847-1940*, (Salt Lake City, Utah: Utah State Historical Society, 1988), 122-123, 142-144.

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ Alexander, T.G. (Ed.), *Utah the Right Place: The Official Centennial History*, (Salt Lake City: Gibbs Smith Publisher, 1995).

¹¹ *The Deseret News*, February 17, 1932, p. 4 Section 2.

¹² *Improvement Era*, 1914 (Vol. XVII No. 7).

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 4

Whittier School, Logan, Cache County, UT

tuition and the lack of formal teacher training. The curriculum was limited to very basic reading, mathematics and Mormon religious teachings.

In 1851 the Provisional State of Deseret structured regions into school districts. Under this organization each community was empowered to create as many schools as needed. The Territorial School Law of 1852 organized school districts. These districts maintained existing school buildings (private homes and meeting houses) through taxation. Unfortunately, taxes under this legislation were rarely levied and funds remained inconsistent between districts. The relative effectiveness of districts varied dramatically, according to the abilities of teachers and the financial means of local residents and trustees. The non-Mormon churches in Utah saw this as an opportunity to proselytize Mormon children.

Beginning in the late 1860s and early 1870s. These churches offered free schools with professionally trained teachers. During the development of the district schools, mission boards from the Congregational, Presbyterian, and Methodist churches established approximately one hundred private elementary and secondary schools.¹³ Initially these schools were popular with families of all religions, but Mormon leaders became alarmed by the influence of the secular teachings of these schools and Mormon parents gradually withdrew their children. Eventually, the territorial legislators (who belonged to the Mormon church) decided to create a public school system that would not expose their young to non-Mormon teachings. The result was a system of Mormon schools, or academies, established in each stake (similar to a diocese) of the Mormon Church. This system reached into surrounding states with twenty-two schools in all.

In 1869, LDS ward schools became district public schools. The new school system established a centralized school policy and curriculum. The 1878 "permanent school fund" distributed tax-collected funds to all school districts.¹⁴ Eventually, church-oriented public schools became the inner framework of the federally mandated and locally supported territorial district schools.

The accommodation reached between Mormon and federal government leaders in 1890 included the abandonment of polygamy and the establishment of a free public school system. The Free Public School Act of 1890 precipitated the collection of taxes in earnest, consolidated districts according to counties, established a state administration and curriculum and made attendance compulsory (prior to this legislation only 27 ½ percent of children between 8 and 16 years attended).¹⁵

The creation of a tax-supported school system had a direct impact on the educational architecture that followed. After 1890 small, individually designed multi-purpose buildings were replaced by large, permanent and uniformly designed, single-purpose schools. Architects hired by the state or local school districts engineered standardized designs.

State officials strictly controlled the approval of design, construction cost and space allocation as illustrated by the 1908 Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The report states, "if cost of a schoolhouse

¹³ Powell, A.K., *Utah History Encyclopedia*, (Salt Lake City, Utah: University of Utah Press, 1994, p. 154).

¹⁴ Antrie, A. (Ed.), *The other 49ers: A topical history of Sanpete County, Utah 1849 to 1983*, (Salt Lake City: Western Epics, 1982).

¹⁵ Ellsworth, S.G., *The New Utah's Heritage*. (Salt Lake City: Peregrine Smith Books, 1985).

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 5

Whittier School, Logan, Cache County, UT

exceeds \$500, plans and specifications must be submitted and approved by the Commissioner of Education.”¹⁶ The approval of plans depended on compliance regarding very specific requirements. For example “at least fifteen square feet of floor space and two hundred cubic feet of air space for each pupil to be accommodated in study or resuscitation room therein. Provision is made therein for assuring at least 30 feet of pure air every minute for each pupil and the facilities for exhausted vitiated air. The low percent of attendants from 1907 through 1908 is due in measure to the contagious diseases, which prevailed during the year.”¹⁷

During the 1907 and 1908 schoolhouse construction boom, forty-eight public schoolhouses were erected in Utah at a cost \$709,152.95. The average cost to purchase land, materials and construction build a single schoolhouse was \$14,774. The Whittier School was a large and ambitious a project as indicated by its cost of \$20,800.¹⁸

History of Education in Logan

Statehood, the development of a unified statewide school system and consolidation of school districts had a significant impact on Cache County. A 1905 state law indicated that a school district should be formed in areas, which had more than 3,000 resident children between the ages of, six and eighteen. The region’s district trustees could then transfer school property jurisdiction to the county board of commissioners. While consolidation law was not mandatory until 1915, Logan schools had been compliant since 1905.¹⁹

During a period of fourteen years from 1803 to 1907, no schoolhouses were erected in Logan City, despite considerable growth in population in this northern Utah city. By the spring of 1893 there were sixteen hundred school-age children in Logan District and accommodations for only eight hundred of them in the schools. Crowded conditions led to double day divisions, daily class sizes of ninety-four pupils per teacher and a severe drop in enrollment. The growth in population was also evident in the increase of graduates, thirty-one graduates in 1901, and fifty-one in 1903, from the eighth grade or “high school.” By 1907, the lack of facilities and unacceptable conditions forced the Logan School Board to publish an official public statement to urge the construction of an additional school. The plea addressed the unacceptable conditions that hindered teaching and threatened basic health.

“From 1893-1907, a period of fourteen years, no schoolhouses were erected in Logan City. During this entire time the population has steadily increased and the teaching corps has grown proportionately. Twenty years ago few pupils finished the eighth grade, whereas at present an ever-increasing number look upon the finishing of the grades as required fitness. During the last decade basements, attics and rooms unfit for school purposes had been forced into use. Few of the good parents of Logan know of the kind of places many of their children have lived in during the last three years. Rooms so dark that electric lights were necessary in the middle of the day and rooms so damp with air so foul that teachers and pupils were often made ill from it’s effect. Though we live in this land of sunshine and fresh air this is not an exaggeration. We

¹⁶ Seventh Report, *The Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Utah*, June 30, 1908, pp. 11, 15, 16, 38.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁹ Peterson, F.R., *History of Cache County*, (Salt Lake City: Utah State Historical Society, 1997).

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 6

Whittier School, Logan, Cache County, UT

invite you to visit the rooms if you have any doubts in your minds. It is not an extravagant desire that urges a new building, but a pressing necessity.²⁰

The plea proved to be effective as voters approved a two-year mill levy in order to build needed schools. Remaining expenses were supplemented through school revenues from seasonal activities and theatrical productions. In 1908 the number of Logan public schools had risen to nine.²¹

Despite levy of a special tax, the Board of Education of Logan was considerably short on money to erect the new building. The minutes of the Board of Education Meeting held June 29 show that a bid was offered by contractors Worley and Nelson at \$21,434 the construction of the Whittier School. The bid included an agreement to lease the school and site from the contractors at an annual rental of \$1,350 and the opportunity to buy the property during a period of three to four years.²² In December 1908, the Whittier School was officially opened for use.

Conclusion

The Whittier School is an excellent example of what was once a sizable number of buildings that were built in response to the education reforms in Utah at the turn of the century. The reorganization and consolidation of school districts inspired a surge in new school construction through out the state. For example, most towns received one to two brick schoolhouses in the years between 1895 and 1915. The Whittier School as a product of this construction period remains in nearly original form. It is also historically important for its association with Emma Eccles Jones the founder of the first kindergarten in the state of Utah. The school is architecturally significant under criterion C for its architecture and for retaining its distinctive character-defining features on all principle facades. Joseph Monson a prominent Utah architect and state senator designed the structure. Built with public funds using local materials and craftsman, the Whittier School exemplifies the then-popular combination of the Victorian Romanesque Eclectic style and the newly emerging Prairie School style for use in public school architecture.

²⁰ Ricks, J.E., *The History of a Valley*, (Logan: Cache Valley Centennial Commission, 1956).

²¹ Polk & Co., *Logan City and Cache County Directory, 1917-1918* (Vol. VIII).

²² *The Journal*, July 4, 1908, p. A1.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 1

Whittier School, Logan, Cache County, UT

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Whittier School
Name of Property

Logan, Cache County, Utah
City, County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.97 acres

UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 1/2 4/3/1/5/4/0 4/6/2/0/6/6/0
Zone Easting Northing

2 / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

3 / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

4 / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

ALL OF LOTS 4 & 5 BLK 5 PLT C LOGAN CITY SVY LESS: THE W 9 RDS OF THE S 1 RD OF LT 4.

Property Tax No. 06-074-0020

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are those that were historically and continue to be associated with the building.

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Michael Wirthlin and Utah SHPO Staff

organization _____ date July 14, 2000

street & number 300 Rio Grande telephone 801-533-3559

city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84101

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs: Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items: (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

name/title Whittier Community Center, c/o Rosalie Silvester

street & number 290 North 400 East telephone 435-753-9008

city or town Logan state UT zip code 84321

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 1

Whittier School, Logan, Cache County, UT

Common Label Information:

1. Whittier School
2. Logan, Cache County, Utah
3. Photographer: Don Hartley
4. Date: August 1999
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.

Photo No. 1:

6. South and west elevations of building. Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 2:

6. South and east elevations of building. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 3:

6. South and east elevations of building. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 4:

6. North and east elevations of building. Camera facing southwest.