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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORMSEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

IRVING JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

1179 East 2100 South

—NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Salt Lake City

— VICINITY OF

02

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

Utah

049

Salt Lake

035

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

OWNERSHIP

STATUS

PRESENT USE

 DISTRICT PUBLIC OCCUPIED AGRICULTURE MUSEUM BUILDING(S) PRIVATE UNOCCUPIED COMMERCIAL PARK STRUCTURE BOTH WORK IN PROGRESS EDUCATIONAL PRIVATE RESIDENCE SITE PUBLIC ACQUISITION**ACCESSIBLE** ENTERTAINMENT RELIGIOUS OBJECT IN PROCESS YES: RESTRICTED GOVERNMENT SCIENTIFIC BEING CONSIDERED YES: UNRESTRICTED INDUSTRIAL TRANSPORTATION NO MILITARY OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Bonneville Development Corporation

STREET & NUMBER

1179 East 2100 South

CITY, TOWN

Salt Lake City

— VICINITY OF

STATE

Utah

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Salt Lake County Recorder's Office

STREET & NUMBER

Salt Lake City and County Building

CITY, TOWN

Salt Lake City

STATE

Utah

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Utah Historic Sites Survey

DATE

September 1978

 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Utah State Historical Society

CITY, TOWN

Salt Lake City

STATE

Utah

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

EXCELLENT
 GOOD
 FAIR

DETERIORATED
 RUINS
 UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED
 ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE
 MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Irving School is a load-bearing brick wall structure which varies from one to three stories in height. Set back on a terraced prominence overlooking the Sugarhouse area of Salt Lake City, Utah, the school is impressively situated amongst mature Evergreen shrubbery. With wood floors and trusses and a Jacobethan Revival facade and interior, the building is somewhat anachronistic considering some of the more contemporary architectural and engineering trends which were developing in 1916, the year the first section of the school was constructed. The reaction against academic formalism as well as the austere, geometric rigidity of styles such as the Prairie Style was considered legitimate at the time, however, and resulted in Irving School's fanciful dark red brick and light cast stone appearance. Basically H-shaped in plan, the building was built in several stages over a twelve-year period. Typically, the school contains classrooms flanking central halls, an auditorium, gymnasium, shop and music rooms and other special-use spaces, kitchen and cafeteria, offices and other rooms related to the building's original school functions. Much of the school's interior appointments are intact including wood trim and doors, columns, exposed trusses, decorative plaster trim, stairways, theater seats, radiators, and fountains.

On the exterior, Irving School displays dark red brick in the field of its walls, with decorative cast stone trim in a light color as contrast. Door and window bays are of various shapes and sizes and include Tudor-arched bays and various rectangular, flat-arched bays. All bays, as well as the cornice copings on the gables and parapets, are of cast stone. Cast stone is also used in a plastic way to give form to pinnacles, splayed entry casings, label arches, string courses, quoins, stepped buttress caps and various panels and plaques. This ornamental trim, together with the variety of massing and form inherent in the building, give it a quality of considerable visual interest.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

R. L. Polk and Co., Salt Lake City Directory, Volumes 1910-1930.
 Leonard J. Arrington, Great Basin Kingdom, Cambridge: Harvard, University Press, 1958, pp. 116-120.
 N.G. Morgan, Sr., "Historic Sugar House," (Pamphlet), Sugar House Centennial Committee, 1954.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 3 acres.

QUADRANGLE NAME Sugar House, Utah QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000

UTM REFERENCES

A	<u>1</u> <u>2</u>	<u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>7</u> <u>6</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u> <u>8</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

William Adams, Architect

ORGANIZATION

Bonneville Development Corporation

STREET & NUMBER

1179 East 2100 South

CITY OR TOWN

Salt Lake City

DATE

July 5, 1978

TELEPHONE

(801) 486-1387

STATE

Utah

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE LOCAL X

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE J. Phillip Keene, III, State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE October 15, 1978

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 12/22/78

ATTEST: William Leboach

DATE 12/21/78

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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The primary architects of the Irving School were Charles S. McDonald and Raymond J. Ashton. McDonald's practice, which spanned the period from 1909 through 1918 was cut short by his untimely death at age 39. During his career, McDonald was associated with architect Frederick A. Hale and later became a partner in the firm of McDonald and Cooper with Walter J. Cooper. Although he designed homes, theaters, and commercial buildings, McDonald's major commissions were school buildings for the Salt Lake City Board of Education. Besides Irving School, McDonald designed two other 26-room schools in Salt Lake City in 1916.

Following McDonald's death, architectural work on Irving School was done by Raymond J. Ashton. Early in his career Ashton was associated with a prominent local building contracting firm known as the Ashton Brothers. R. J. Ashton became a draftsman for the firm which led to his becoming an architect, a profession which he engaged in for over 40 years. Primarily known for designing many of the area's older church buildings, Ashton was quite sensitive to historical architecture. He chose to carry on McDonald's Jacobethan Revival theme as he made additions to the pre-existing school. The final result, despite having been built in several stages, displays a cohesive, well-integrated design.