Form No. 10-300 REV. (9/77)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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Utah

DATE ENTERED

DEC 2 2 1978

SEE 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	1179 East 210	00 South	NOT FOR PUBLICATION	
CITY, TOWN			CONGRESSIONAL DIST	RICT
	Salt Lake Ci		02	
STATE		CODE	COUNTY	CODE
	Utah	042	Salt Lake	035

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE		
DISTRICT	PUBLIC	OCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM	
_XBUILDING(S)	X_PRIVATE	XUNOCCUPIED	X_COMMERCIAL	PARK	
STRUCTURE	ВОТН		EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	X_ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS	
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	YES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC	
	BEING CONSIDERED	_XYES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATION	
		NO	MILITARY	OTHER:	

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

Salt Lake City

NAME			
NAME	Bonneville Development Corpora	tion	
STREET & NUMBER	1179 East 2100 South		
CITY, TOWN	Salt Lake City VICINITY OF	STATE	١
	Salt Lake City VICINITY OF	Utah	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
5 LOCATION	N OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION		
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS	S ^{,ETC.} Salt Lake County Recorder'	s Office	,
STREET & NUMBER			
	Salt Lake City and County Buil	ding	
CITY, TOWN		STATE	
	Salt Lake City	Utah	
6 REPRESEN	NTATION IN EXISTING SUF	RVEYS	
TÎTLE			
	Utah Historic Sites Survey		
DATE			
	September 1978	FEDERAL _X STATECOUNTYLOCAL	
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS	Utah State Historical Society		
CITY, TOWN		STATE	

7' DESCRIPTION

CON	DITION	CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE		
EXCELLENT	DETERIORATED	UNALTERED	XORIGINAL SITE		
_XGOOD	RUINS	X_ALTERED	MOVED DATE		
FAIR	UNEXPOSED				

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.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

AR	EAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	ECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	
ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
	XEDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)
· .	INVENTION	and the second	
ES 1916, 1926, 1930	BUILDER/ARCH	HTECT Charles S. Mc	Donald, Raymond J. Ashton
	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC AGRICULTURE 	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORICCOMMUNITY PLANNING ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORICCONSERVATION AGRICULTUREECONOMICS XARCHITECTURE XEDUCATION ARTENGINEERING COMMERCEEXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT COMMUNICATIONSINDUSTRY INVENTION ES 1916, 1926, 1930 BUILDER/ARCH	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC CONSERVATION LAW AGRICULTURE ECONOMICS LITERATURE XARCHITECTURE XEDUCATION MILITARY ART ENGINEERING MUSIC COMMERCE EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT PHILOSOPHY COMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY POLITICS/GOVERNMENT INVENTION INVENTION

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The community of Sugarhouse in Salt Lake City, Utah, was settled in the spring of 1848 and is considered among the first ten of Mormon settlements in the Great Basin. Located about six miles southeast of the center of Salt Lake City, the colony was organized for the purpose of building a sugar factory to process locally grown beets into refined sugar. Excellent molasses was produced but numerous attempts to manufacture table sugar at this location failed. Nevertheless, the settlement established a firm agricultural and commercial economy and survived after the sugar factory failed. Physical evidence of the early colony such as the Sugar House and the Mormon meetinghouse and school have been replaced by newer structures in recent decades. One of the oldest surviving public building of note in Sugarhouse is the Irving School.

Located on an elevated site along the north side of 21st South Street (the main east-west axis of the community), Irving School overlooks the area's commercial and residential districts. The school's terraced site, with sandstone retaining walls, is a major historical focal point in Sugarhouse. Since its opening in 1916, Irving School has serviced the educational needs of the neighborhood's middle-school or junior high school chidren.

Irving School is one of the best and earliest examples of the Jacobethan Revival Style in Utah. Utah's earliest significant example of the style is Converse Hall (National Register) built in 1906 as the main administrative building for Westminster College. Irving School, built in three idealistically styled sections in 1916, 1926, and 1930 is characteristic of the Jacobethan Revival in many of its design elements. Particularly significant features include the steeply pitched gables, Elizabethan windows of various types with cast stone frames and mullions, and decorative cast stone copings, pinnacles, string courses, quoins, labeled arches, and inscription plaques. The cast stone ornamentation is itself significant for being among the earliest examples of that type of material in that region.

The interior of Irving School, while conventional in plan, features interesting exposed trusses, a proscenium stage, molded wooden trim, Tudor-arched bays, and light fixtures which carry the Jacobethan theme throughout the building.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

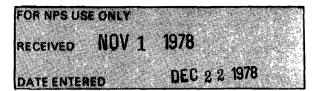
R. L. Polk and Co., Salt Lake City Directory, Volumes 1910-1930.

- Leonard J. Arrington, <u>Great Basin Kingdom</u>, Cambridge: Harvard, University Press, 1958, pp. 116-120.
- N.G. Morgan, Sr., "Historic Sugar House," (Pamphlet), Sugar House Centennial Committee, 1954.

10 GEOGRAPHIC	AL DATA					
ACREAGE OF NOMINATED I	PROPERTY 3 a	icres.	-			
QUADRANGLE NAME	Sugar House	e, Utah		QUADRANGLE	SCALE	00
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VERBAL BOUNDARY D	ESCRIPTION					
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LIST ALL STATES	AND COUNTIES I	OR PROPERTI	ES OVERLAPPIN	IG STATE OR COUN	TY BOUNDARIES	
STATE		CODE	COUNTY		CODE	
STATE		CODE	COUNTY	······································	CODE	
William Adams, Arc ORGANIZATION Bonneville Develor STREET & NUMBER 1179 East 2100 Son CITY OR TOWN Salt Lake City	<u>pment Corpora</u>	tion			5, 1978 one 9 486-1387	
12 STATE HISTO	RIC PRESE	RVATION	NOFFICE		ATION	
THE	EVALUATED SIGN	IIFICANCE OF	THIS PROPERTY	WITHIN THE STAT	E IS:	
NATIONAL_		STATI		LOCAL	<u>X</u>	
As the designated State Hist hereby nominate this prope criteria and procedures set f STATE HISTORIC PRESERVA	rty for inclusion in arth by the Mationa	the National R I Park Service.				
Preserva	eene, III, S		ric	DATE	October 15,	1978
FOR NPS USE ONLY I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT	THIS PROPERTY	IS INCLUDED I	N THE NATIONA	L REGISTER		
		lut	As	DATE	12/22/25	
ATTEST:	blook		8	DATE	12/21/28	
CHIEF OF REGISTRAT						

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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.