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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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-800a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name ZOLLINGER, FERDINAND JR., HOUSE  
other names/site \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number 193 North 100 East N/A not for publication  
city, town Providence N/A vicinity  
state Utah code UT county Cache code 005 zip code 84332

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	contributing	noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
Name of related multiple property listing: <u>N/A</u>		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total
		No. of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register <u>-0-</u>	

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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.  See continuation sheet.

Wilson S. Mark 6/9/92  
Signature of certifying official 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.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this 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:)

Alana Byers 7/16/92  
Entered in the National Register

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

**6. Functions or Use**

Historic Functions

(enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / Single dwelling  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Current Functions

(enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / Single dwelling  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Materials

(enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE  
walls WOOD (siding)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
roof ASPHALT (shingles)  
other \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Ferdinand Zollinger, Jr. House, built in 1909, is an impressive example of the Colonial Revival style in Cache Valley. Two stories tall, nearly 4,000 square feet of living space, and the elegant wrap-around veranda with fifteen Doric columns set it apart from other houses of its time. Although there have been some minor alterations to the exterior, the house is essentially unchanged from its original design.

The house is distinguished by its 800 square-foot veranda supported by fifteen Doric columns eight feet in height. Four of the columns were enclosed when the pantry on the south side of the porch was enlarged c. 1960. Above the veranda is a centrally located, 7 x 7 foot balcony. The existing balustrade was installed in 1989 by the current owners.

The house is sided with clear cedar drop siding, which corresponds in profile to WWPA pattern number 106.<sup>1</sup> On the first floor, 4 x 6 foot windows are topped by diamond panes of leaded glass. On the north- and south-facing windows in the parlor and dining rooms, the diamond panes are beveled glass. On the second story, the windows are single hung, with the lower, operative sash approximately three times larger than the upper, fixed sash.

The truncated hip roof has three gables, the north gable following the extension on the northwest corner of the house. The tympana of the gables are sided with decorative wood shingles in alternating rows of fishscale and half cove. The gingerbread gable decoration on the front gable was added in 1989.

The house has a poured concrete foundation with a completed basement under the west half. A crawl space lies under the east half of the house beneath the dining room and parlor.

Inside, 9.5-foot ceilings and elegant woodwork of clear Douglas-fir reinforce the spaciousness of the house. The dining room and parlor are separated by a pair of 4 x 8 foot pocket doors. In the dining room, a 4.5 x 8.5 foot hutch is built into the south wall. Throughout the downstairs, transom windows are located above the doorways. The hardware is copper plated.

X See continuation sheet

<sup>1</sup>Western Wood Products Association, Standard Patterns, WWPA Publication G-16, (Portland, OR: Western Wood Products Association, 1990).

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A doorway was opened up between the parlor and the hall c. 1975. The woodwork matches the original except that the transom was eliminated. At this same time, the doorway between the dining room and hall was eliminated; the only sign of the alteration is the difference in plaster where the old doorway was patched.

The house has two front doors made of oak. The door to the dining room is probably a replacement, but the parlor door is original with copper-plated hardware and an intricately carved oak bridal wreath on the exterior lower panel. The window is beveled crystal. The upstairs balcony door and kitchen door are original as well, and are constructed of pine or fir with some exterior decoration.

The floors are covered with 3/4-inch vertical grain tongue and groove fir. Lathe and plaster walls and ceilings, reinforced with horsehair, are found throughout the house, with some beadboard on the wall between the stairs to the basement and second story. Adobe and mortar are stacked between the studs on the inside of the exterior walls of the first floor, apparently for insulating purposes.

The attic is unfinished and accessed by a hatchway in the second floor hallway ceiling. Also found in the hall upstairs is plumbing for a sink opposite the existing bathroom.

Other alterations include:

- A north-facing window in the first floor study was moved to the west wall and the resulting opening carefully filled with duplicate wood siding c. 1975. At this time a closet occupying the west wall of the study was removed.
- All of the light fixtures are replacements, as the originals were removed by previous tenants.
- The kitchen was remodeled prior to 1988 with all original cabinets being removed and the floor plan altered.
- Non-operative, decorative shutters were installed c. 1989.
- A bathroom was installed in the upstairs linen closet in 1988. To accommodate a shower, the bathroom area was enlarged to include part of the family room closet.

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:  
\_\_\_ nationally    \_\_\_ statewide     x  locally

Applicable National Register Criteria    \_\_\_ A    \_\_\_ B     x  C    \_\_\_ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)    \_\_\_ A    \_\_\_ B    \_\_\_ C    \_\_\_ D    \_\_\_ E    \_\_\_ F    \_\_\_ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
<u>ARCHITECTURE</u>	<u>1909</u>	<u>1909</u>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	Cultural Affiliation	
_____	<u>N/A</u>	
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Significant Person	Architect/Builder
<u>N/A</u>	<u>Joseph Ralph Janes(?) -- architect</u>
	<u>Ferdinand Zollinger, Jr. &amp; Joseph R. Janes -- builder</u>

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

This substantial frame house is architecturally significant as an outstanding example of an early 1900s Colonial Revival style house in Cache Valley and is unique in the town of Providence. It is the largest and best preserved of all Colonial Revival style houses in Providence. The large, well-preserved, wrap-around veranda is also unique in Providence.

A townsite on Spring Creek (about two miles southeast of present day Logan) in Cache Valley was selected for settlement in early 1857, but the uncertainties presented by the "Utah War" prevented actual settlement until April 1859. Originally known as Spring Creek or Spring Creek Fort, its name was changed to Providence in the fall of 1859 at the suggestion of LDS Apostle Orson Hyde. At the time, there were about sixty people, predominantly English and Swiss immigrants, living in about 20 dwellings. By 1912, Providence had a population of about 1,100 and boasted of a complete water system, a sugar factory capable of processing 500 tons of beets a day, a sawmill, two general stores, a theater and a hotel. Also in 1912, it became a stop on the Utah-Idaho Central interurban railroad, which continued in operation until 1947. Today, it is primarily a bedroom community for Logan and has little commercial activity in the town center.

Ferdinand Zollinger, Jr. was born in Providence on 24 January 1866, an only son and one of seven children born to early settlers Ferdinand Johann and Louise Meier (or Meyer) Zollinger. On 7 September 1892, he married Emeline (Emma) Fuhrman in the Logan LDS Temple. They had eight children: Laverne, Walter, Alvin, Elmer, Florence, Leland, Naomi, and Ruby<sup>2</sup>. Early directory listings show Ferdinand Jr. as a farmer, owning 62 acres of land worth \$1550 by 1912. He was reportedly an excellent judge of livestock and developed a thriving cattle business selling on the Eastern markets. By 1924 he is listed in the Logan City and Cache County directory as a cattle dealer. He was also director of the Providence Land and Cattle Company and also had ranching interests in southern Idaho.

X  See continuation sheet

<sup>2</sup>Providence History Committee, Providence and Her People (Providence, UT: Keith W. Watkins and Sons, 1974), p.442.

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Florence Burton, the 91-year-old daughter of Ferdinand Zollinger, Jr., remembers her father digging out the basement of this house with a team of "spirited horses" in 1909 and then building the house with Joseph R. Janes<sup>3</sup>.

Joseph Ralph Janes (born 13 August 1881; died 30 September 1951) was a well known carpenter, contractor, cost estimator and building superintendent in Providence. He reportedly drew plans and built many houses throughout Cache Valley, including more than twenty in Providence<sup>4</sup>. Given his participation in the construction of the house, it is probable that he was also responsible for the design.

Emeline Zollinger was active in the LDS Relief Society, and society members spent many hours in the house sewing burial clothes. Florence Burton recalls the many socials and dances that were held in the house. The house was also the site of the first television in Providence -- an event that drew neighbors from all around. Ferdinand Jr. died on 30 August 1944 at the age of 78. Emeline died on 27 October 1961. Both are buried in the Providence Cemetery. Although the house remained in the family until it was sold to the current owners in 1988, it was a rental for most of the 30 years prior to sale.

From an informal survey of Providence, it appears that there are only about six other Colonial Revival houses in the town. All of these are one-and-one-half stories in height and all have been modified to some degree. Modifications range from window replacements to major, character-altering additions. Only one house, 168 East Center Street, appears potentially eligible for the National Register, and it has had several historic windows replaced with aluminum framed, modern windows. Most of the other Colonial Revival style houses in Providence are of the house type known as central block with projecting bays. While exhibiting some external irregularity with its projecting bay at the northwest corner, the Ferdinand Zollinger, Jr. house is primarily foursquare in type. Comparable houses in Cache Valley are found in the Logan Center Street Historic District.

The Colonial Revival style was extremely popular in Utah, especially for residential architecture, from about 1890 through the 1930s. Typical Colonial Revival characteristics that are found in the Ferdinand Zollinger, Jr. House include the hip roof, a symmetrical primary facade, the porch with classical motifs, entry transom light, and clear, leaded-glass windows.<sup>5</sup>

X See continuation sheet

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<sup>3</sup>Florence Zollinger Burton, Providence, UT (personal communication to Robert Lilieholm, 1991).

<sup>4</sup>Providence History Committee, Providence and Her People (Providence, UT: Keith W. Watkins and Sons, 1974), p.363.

<sup>5</sup>Thomas Carter and Peter Goss, Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940 (Salt Lake City, UT: University of Utah Press, 1988) p.147.

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Several of the other Colonial Revival style houses in Providence have original porches, but they are of a more modest size -- typically extending across half of the front of the house, from a front-facing gable to the corner, and occasionally turning the corner. Also, several of these porches have been altered by the replacement of the porch columns with nonhistoric decorative metal and the wooden porch floor with concrete. With the exception of the minor, partial enclosure on the southwest side, the large porch on the Ferdinand Zollinger, Jr. House remains in its original condition.

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

Burton, Florence Zollinger, 64 East 200 North, Providence, UT (personal communication to Robert Lilieholm, 1991).

The Cache American, Logan, UT, 1 September 1944, p.4 (Ferdinand Zollinger, Jr. obituary).

Carter, Thomas and Peter Goss. Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940. Salt Lake City, UT: University of Utah Press, 1988.

Providence History Committee. Providence and Her People. Providence, UT: Keith W. Watkins and Sons, Inc., 1974.

\_\_\_ See continuation sheet

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 # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- \_\_\_ Other State agency
- \_\_\_ Federal agency
- \_\_\_ Local Government
- \_\_\_ University
- \_\_\_ Other

Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property 0.47 acres

UTM References

A	<u>1/2</u>	<u>4/3/2/2/2/5</u>	<u>4/6/1/7/8/8/0</u>	B	<u>/ /</u>	<u>/ / / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / / /</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>/ /</u>	<u>/ / / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / / /</u>	D	<u>/ /</u>	<u>/ / / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / / /</u>

\_\_\_ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

BEG AT NE COR OF LOT 6 BLK 11 PLAT A PROVIDENCE TOWN SVY, S 177.68 FT W 115 FT N 177.68 FT E 115 FT TO BEG IN NE/4 SEC 10 T 11N R 1E B530

Parcel No. 02-095-0010

Tax District No. 009

\_\_\_ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

These are the present, legally recorded boundaries of the site.

\_\_\_ See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Robert J. Lilieholm (owner) and USHPD staff  
organization N/A date January 1992  
street & number 193 North 100 East telephone (801)752-4793  
city or town Providence state UT zip code 84332

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Photo No. 1

1. Zollinger, Ferdinand, Jr., House
2. Cache County, Utah
3. Photographer: Charles M. Shepherd
4. Date: May 25, 1992
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO
6. East elevation. Camera facing west-northwest.
7. Photo No. 1

Photo No. 2

1. Zollinger, Ferdinand, Jr., House
2. Cache County, Utah
3. Photographer: Charles M. Shepherd
4. Date: May 25, 1992
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO
6. East and north elevations. Camera facing southwest.
7. Photo No. 2

Photo No. 3

1. Zollinger, Ferdinand, Jr., House
2. Cache County, Utah
3. Photographer: Charles M. Shepherd
4. Date: May 25, 1992
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO
6. North elevation. Camera facing south.
7. Photo No. 3