

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received FEB 26 1985
date entered MAR 27 1985

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Fugal Dugout House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 630 N. 400 East _____ not for publication

city, town Pleasant Grove _____ vicinity of

state Utah code 049 county Utah code 049

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A <input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Neil Y. Fugal

street & number 590 N. 400 East

city, town Pleasant Grove _____ vicinity of state Utah 84062

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Utah County Courthouse

street & number Center Street and University Avenue

city, town Provo _____ state Utah

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Pleasant Grove Block Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date Summer 1984 _____ federal state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records Utah State Historical Society

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

The Fugal Dugout House is an 1869 stone dugout which was expanded in 1882 by the addition of a stone hall-parlor house on top. The original gable roof of the dugout was removed when the house was built, but otherwise the dugout is very much intact. The hall-parlor house has been altered by the application of stucco on the exterior walls in the early 1930s and by a few other minor changes. Despite these alterations, the building retains its historical integrity.

The dugout, which has served as a cellar to the house above since 1882, is 14 feet wide (E/W) by 15 feet long (N/S) and is a single room. The 24-inch thick walls are uncoursed rubble masonry with a rough plaster finish on some surfaces. The plaster is cracked and deteriorated, but the walls themselves are in good condition. The original windows on the west and south are intact, as is the doorway on the east. The stairs, which are on the exterior of the dugout, originally ran east/west but were altered in 1882 to run north/south in order to fit into the rear section of new house. Still visible on the interior are the round log ceiling beams and the rough slab lumber ceiling of the original dugout; these now serve as the floor joists and subfloor of the house above. The original dirt floor was covered with a layer of loose brick at an early, but unknown date.

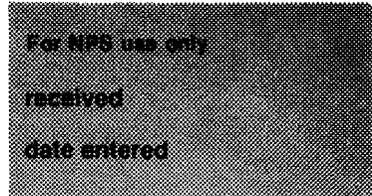
The house that was built on top of the dugout in 1882 is a one-story, gable roofed hall-parlor house with an original lean-to extension on the rear. Typical of the hall-parlor house type, the front door is centered on the west wall between two double-hung windows. There is also a doorway on the rear or east wall. On the interior, the larger of the two front rooms was used as the kitchen and parlor, and the smaller room was used as a bedroom. The lean-to section was also divided into two rooms, a sleeping room for the children on the north and a screened-in section for storage on the south. The stairway to the dugout is located in the south half of the lean-to section. Though the attic is lighted by small windows in the gable ends, it was never finished for use as living space.

The house has undergone two major periods of renovation. The first was when it was "Victorianized" in the late 1890s or early 1900s. At that time the original six-over-six windows were replaced by two-over-two windows, and decorative pedimented lintels were attached over the windows, covering the original plain wooden lintels (compare photograph #1 with #3). Those Victorian features remain on the house today. Updating vernacular houses in this manner common in Utah at that time.

During the second phase of renovation in the 1930s more extensive changes were made, all of which are part of the current appearance of the house. The interior was altered by the conversion of a portion of the lean-to section into a kitchen, and the creation of a bathroom in what had been a small bedroom in the lean-to. A doorway was added connecting the new bathroom with the adjacent bedroom in the front section of the house. A fireplace was installed where the kitchen stove originally stood; that fireplace has since been removed and paneled over. No interior walls have been removed or added. Exterior alterations include the covering of the original tufa or "soft rock"

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of the house, and the enclosure of the screened-in southern section of the rear lean-to. The lean-to enclosure is a minor alteration, and the archways, despite their high visibility, are also of no major consequence since they are virtually two dimensional and do not obscure the original lines of the house. Though there was probably no porch on the house before this one was added (judging from the c. 1895 photograph), the porch is small enough and sufficiently compatible with the house that it does not significantly detract from the overall appearance. The stucco on the exterior walls is a major alteration, though stuccoing of soft rock houses in Pleasant Grove was common during the early decades of the twentieth century for either aesthetic reasons or as a practical solution to dealing with masonry problems associated with soft rock construction. Despite these alterations, the house retains its integrity and its significance as a dugout house expanded into a more permanent home.

Total number of contributing buildings: 1
Total number of noncontributing buildings: 0

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1869, 1882 **Builder/Architect** Andreas and Christian C. Fugal (dugout)
unknown (house)

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Fugal Dugout House, consisting of an 1869 dugout with an 1882 stone house on top, is architecturally significant as the only known example in Utah of a dugout serving as the basis for a later house expansion. Dugouts were built in virtually every community in Utah during the early years of settlement, usually serving only as temporary dwellings until more substantial, above-ground houses could be constructed. Because dugouts were built as temporary or subsistence-level dwellings, they were generally not of sufficient size or quality to warrant their incorporation into the houses that replaced them. The Fugal Dugout House is an exception to that general rule, possibly because of its relatively late construction date, 1869, in a town that was settled in 1850. The house not only provides specific documentation of a heretofore unrecorded type of house expansion, it also reflects the maturing of the built environment in Pleasant Grove and other nineteenth century Utah communities as they grew from pioneer settlements into established towns.

The Fugal Dugout was built in 1869 by Andreas C. Fugal and his father, Christian Christensen Fugal, one year after they emigrated from Denmark as converts to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons). Andreas, who was 36 and unmarried, lived in this one-room dugout with his parents until his mother's death in 1873. One month later he brought his young Swedish immigrant bride, Hannah Carlson, to live in the dugout. This is a significant representation of the Scandinavian immigrant family tradition of the son providing for his parents and not marrying until he could assume his position as head of the home and his bride as matron. Andreas was a farmer and, like his father, a shoemaker as well. Three children were born to Andreas and Hannah during the nine years that they lived in the dugout. Andreas' father continued to live with the new family in the one-room dugout until the house above was added in 1882. It is not known who did the actual construction of the house. Andreas and Hannah Fugal raised their five children in this house, and they lived there themselves until their deaths in 1894 and 1919, respectively. The house also served for a time as the meeting place for Scandinavian religious services, since there were a number of Scandinavian Mormon converts living in Pleasant Grove.¹

The Fugal Dugout House has remained in the Fugal family from the time of its construction to the present. After Hannah's death in 1919, the house was inherited by their daughter, Stena Fugal Clayton. Her husband had died previously, and when she remarried, her son, Earnest Clayton, became the owner of the house. Earnest Clayton lived in the house until about 1940, then rented it out for a number of years, often to newly married relatives of the family. During the 1930s he made a number of alterations to the house (see Description). The house was purchased in 1980 by Neil Y. and Ruby W. Fugal

9. Major Bibliographical References

- Fugal, Christian A. "Autobiography," unpublished manuscript, Harold B. Lee Library, Brigham Young University.
- Pitman, Leon Sidney. "A Survey of Nineteenth-century Folk Housing in the Mormon Culture Region," Ph.D. dissertation, Louisiana State University, 1973.
(see continuation sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acree of nominated property less than one

Quadrangle name Orem, Utah

Quadrangle scale 1: 62,500

UTM References

A

12	431250	4468920
Zone	Easting	Northing

B

Zone	Easting	Northing			

C

D

E

F

G

H

Verbal boundary description and justification

The S 3/4 of Lot 8 Block 69 Plat A Pleasant Grove Survey.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
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state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Beth R. Olsen

organization

date December 1985

street & number 350 E. 300 South

telephone (801) 785-2246

city or town Pleasant Grove

state Utah

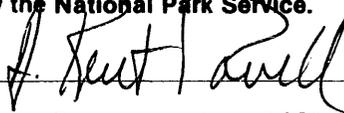
12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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 A. Kent Powell, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer date January 22, 1986

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register


Keeper of the National Register

date 3/27/86

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Though there is no existing photograph of the dugout, there are family histories and personal testimonies telling of it. A written description and plan of the dugout were made and kept by Andreas' son, Christian A. Fugal, who lived in it as a child (see figure 1). The dugout is built on level ground and originally had a gable roof. It measures 14 feet by 15 feet and is set into the ground approximately five feet. The door was roughly centered on the east wall, and there were small windows on the west and south sides. Flanking the door was a water bucket and a cupboard. A table and bench were in the middle of the room, and in the four corners were a stove, a meat barrel, Andreas and Hannah's bed, and father Christian's shoemaker work bench. Christian's bed was along the south wall. A smaller bed for the children slid under Andreas and Hannah's bed. Clothes boxes were set along the north and west walls. The attic of the dugout was used to store wheat.

Dugouts were one of the two most common types of temporary shelters constructed by Mormon settlers upon their arrival in Utah from 1847 through the 1860s. The most popular shelters were above-ground cabins built of log, adobe, or fieldstone.² Dugouts, though not as pervasive as cabins, were built in virtually every pioneer community. (Many settlers also lived temporarily in wagon boxes or tents during the early months and years of settlement.) Although most dugouts were set into hillsides, many were on level ground. Features common to most dugouts included a gable roof made of poles, willows and dirt, a gable-end entrance, a nearly square room measuring somewhere between 12 and 18 feet and dug to about 3 or 4 feet below the ground surface.³ Log was probably the most common construction material for dugouts, though stone was also used extensively both as a primary material and as flooring and lining for the interior walls.⁴ Although there are numerous instances of early cabins being enlarged and adapted to suit the growing needs of families, the Fugal Dugout House is the only known example in Utah of a dugout serving that same purpose.⁵ Others may very well exist, but, because they are underground, detecting them is understandably difficult.

Very few dugouts in Utah, either altered or unaltered, have survived to the present. That can be attributed to several factors: they were usually not well-built because they were intended only as temporary dwellings; they were among the oldest buildings constructed in Utah; and they often occupied favored sites within the communities, so they were replaced by later, more substantial houses. No unaltered examples of a dugout have been identified within a Utah community, and only a few, usually later examples, have been found in outlying areas. Those, such as the 1880 dugout on the Jarvie Ranch in Daggett County, were usually built as part of an isolated ranch and not as part of a pioneer community settlement.⁶ Although dugouts were often used as root cellars and storage sheds after serving as homes, most of those have probably not survived to the present. The vast majority of dugout root cellars that are extant were probably built in the early decades of the twentieth century.⁷

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¹Christian A. Fugal, "Autobiography," p. 3.

²Leon Sidney Pitman, A Survey of Nineteenth-century Folk Housing in the Mormon Culture Region, p. 115.

³Ibid., p. 112.

⁴Ibid., p. 114.

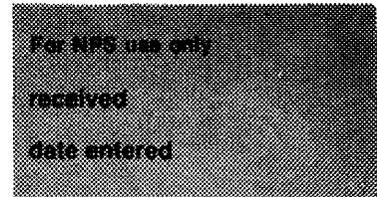
⁵A dugout in Newton, Cache County, appears to have had a house or granary built on top of it, but, due to owner objection, that building has not been documented.

⁶The John Jarvie Ranch Historic District, which includes the dugout, is currently in the process of being nominated to the National Register by the Bureau of Land Management. Other known examples of dugouts include the Cleophas Dowd Dugout in Daggett County (listed in the State Register in 1971), the previously mentioned dugout in Newton, Cache County, and a dugout in Laketown, Rich County.

⁷One of the best collections of dugouts in Utah was identified in the Grouse Creek area as part of the Grouse Creek Cultural Survey, conducted during the summer of 1985. All of those, however, were twentieth century structures built specifically to serve as root cellars. Information on the survey is available in the Preservation Office of the Utah State Historical Society.

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Fugal, Neil Y., interview with Beth Olsen, October 1985, Pleasant Grove, Utah.

Howes, Mary, interview with Beth Olsen, October 1985, Pleasant Grove, Utah.

Fugal family records, miscellaneous unpublished materials in the possession of
Neil Y. Fugal, Pleasant Grove, Utah.