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United	States	Department	of the I	nterior
Nationa	I Park S	ervice		

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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

Name

5GF1166-50 historic Battlement Mesa Schoolhouse

and/or common Same

2. Location

7201 300 Road. street & number

Battlement Mesa city, town n/a_vicinity of

Colorado state

3.

code

08

county

Garfield

Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	-
district	<u> </u>	occupied	agriculture	museum
<u>X</u> building(s)	private	X_ unoccupied	commercial	park
structure	both	work in progress	educational	private residence
site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	entertainment	religious
object	n <u>/a</u> in process	yes: restricted	government	scientific
•	n∠a_ being considered	<u> </u>	industrial	transportation
		no	military	<u>X</u> other: Vacant

4. **Owner of Property**

name	Battlement	Commun	ity Tru	st (3	Trustees)	•		
	1236	302 Ro	ad					
street & n		308 Ro						
		303 RO	ad					
city, town	Battlemen	t Mesa	r.	<u>/a</u> _vici	nity of	state	Colorado	81635

Location of Legal Description 5.

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Garfield County Court House, Clerk & Recorder

8th Street (Post Office Box 640) street & number

Glenwood Springs city, town

		1	state	Colo	rado	816	01
-	 	 					
	-						

Representation in Existing Surveys 6.

title Colo. Inventory of Historic Sitemas this property been determined eligible? X_yes no

On going date

federal <u>X</u> state county __ _ local

Colorado Preservation Office depository for survey records

Denver, city, town

state Colorado

			37	

7. Description

Condition	
excellent 🕐	

__ good

_ fair

<u>X</u> deteriorated <u>X</u> unaltered ruins <u>altered</u>

Check one _X_ original site ____ moved date _

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Battlement Mesa Schoolhouse presently stands as a stone "T"-shaped structure with an attached front entryway (as the attached floor plan shows).

The rear portion of the school is the original structure, constructed in 1897, with stone from a local quarry. An original photograph pictures this building with a hip roof, four windows on each side wall, two doors in front and two in the rear. A bell tower was perched on the west roof. The interior consisted of a wooden floor, panelled wainscoting and lath and plaster walls and ceiling. Some ornate doorway trim is still remaining. This part of the school is thought to have been constructed by a Mr. Reed.

The front portion of the building was constructed of stone from the same quarry ten years later, in 1907, also with a hip roof. The bell tower was repocated to rest on the gabled entry. Structural differences indicate that a different builder was involved.

Later remodeling added a row of five windows along the south wall of the front portion, possibly reflecting a prairie school influence. A kitchen was also built at the rear of the original school room.

Coal was stored under the west side of the front room for use in the school's two stoves. An exterior coal shoot allowed unloading with an interior stairway for access.

There are 22 windows; one doorway at the front and two in the rear. Four chimneys (3 brick and 1 metal) protrude from the roof.

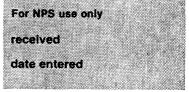
The stone slab over the doorway reads "Battlement Mesa School District No. (obliterated) 1909."

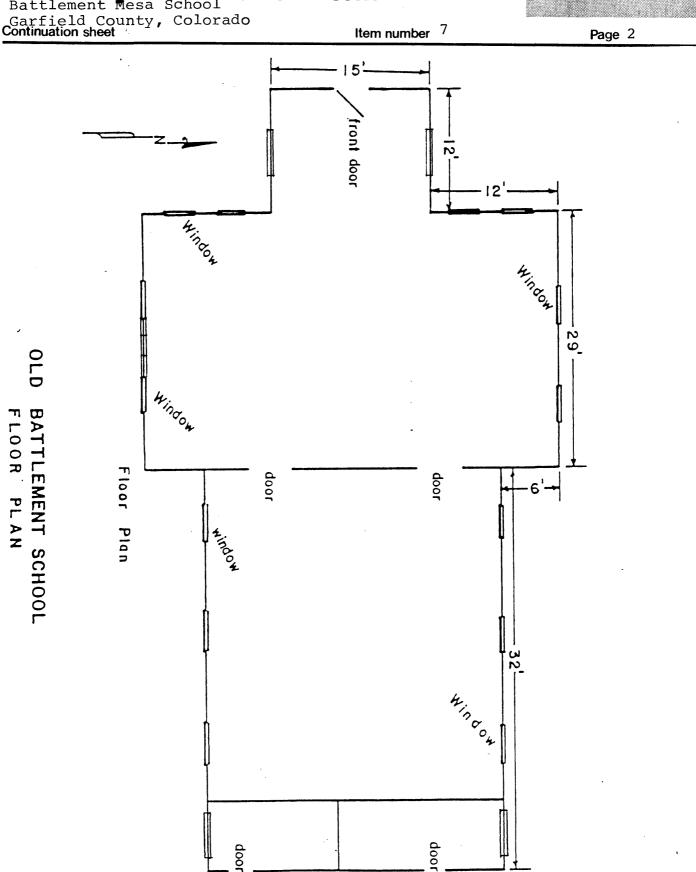
Continuation Sheet 1

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form Battlement Mesa School

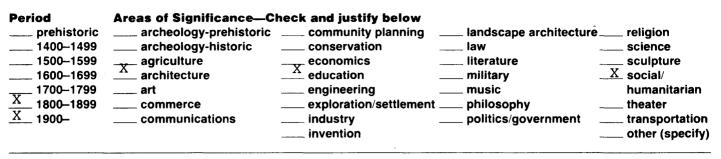






28'

8. Significance



Specific dates 1897; 1907___

Builder/Architect Builder: Mr. Reed

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Battlement Mesa School is highly significant for Battlement area residents because for over fifty years (from 1897 to 1957) it served as the center for all community life.

George Sipprell, an early settler and a law graduate from Maine (who served as woodsman, postmaster, banker, lawyer, and judge for the area) donated the four acre site in 1895 to "the people of School District 18" for use as a school site. The first school on Battlement Mesa - a log building - had become too small for the increasing numbers of children.

Construction began in 1897, undertaken by local men under the direction of Mr. Reed. R.O. Gardner (later famous for shooting Kid Currey following the Parachute train robbery of 1904) Jeff Curley, Sweiber, Doby, George Parmenter, Blasins Werhonig (from Mahrenberg, Germany) Joe Triman, Wesley Shutt and others cut rock from the local quarry, hauled it by team and with mud mortar built a one-room school (the rear of the present building).

Mrs. Mary Shutt was the first teacher in the new building. The School members were Mrs. John Mc Guirk, Willian K. Tanney and Nels M. Goode.

An addition, also of stone, was built on the front of the building in 1907. Two teachers were employed for many years and enrollment reached as high as 70 pupils in the eight grades of District 18. Teachers included Mr. Neidham, Frank Stayton, Mr. Osbourne, Nellie Underwood, Maude Bailey, Miss Emile, Miss Huber (who suddenly quit one Christmas because the boys were too "ornery"), Mr. Cochran (who instilled law and order), Miss Reedle, Miss Sandusky (a tiny woman, who by virtue of her charm and wit, was able to throw away the willow switches), Miss Hessler, Albert Gardner, Olive Brown, June Brown, Vera Foster, Mary Luellan and Mr. Poplin.

The Battlement Mesa School served as the center of all community life. Water meetings and farmers union meetings were held; many church services, funerals and weddings provided ceremony. Community dances, Christmas programs and potlucks brightened the nights. Ball games were played on the front lawn.

School District 18 divided during the 1920s when a school was built at Wallace Creek, a few miles to the west. Battlement bacame District 45.

On June 10, 1948, the school board (Clyde E. Smith, Mrs. Albert (Mona) Gardner and H.F. Marrow) voted to consolidate with District 16 in Grand Valley (now Parachute). One June 17th, the Battlement Community Trust was established to maintain the old schoolhouse for community gatherings and events.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Andrew G	ulliford.		hool Legacy"		onal Endo inuation		the Arts
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state	D	code	county	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		code	
<u>11. PC</u>	orm Pro	epared B	У			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
name/title	Roger Lu	dwig, Human	Services Pla	nner	forger to	uding	
organization	Garfield	County		date	10/28/8	2	
street & numb	er 201 - 8	th Street	8. a. <u>1</u> 1	telepho	one (303) 945-915	8
city or town	Glenwoo	d Springs		state	Colorado	81601	
12. St	tate Hi	storic Pr	eservatio	on Off	icer C	ertifica	ation
The evaluated	l significance o	of this property withi	n the state is:				
	n®ional	state	_XX local				
665), I hereby according to t	nominate this he criteria and	property for inclusion	ficer for the Nationa on in the National Re hoy the National Pa	gister and c		is been evaluat	
		,,,	Juno				185 E/185 E 1855-
title State	Historic Pr	eservation Off	icer (Acting)		date M	arch 16, 19	983
For NPS u	se only					and the set of the set	
	certify that thi	s property is include	d in the National Re Entered in Nations7 R	the	date	4/21/8	9 - A - C - A

Attest: date Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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Page

Continuation sheet 2

Item number 8, 9

During the following ten years the school and its "one piano, two stoves, tables and chairs" continued to serve as a central place for the community. Oil companies, however, with interest in the oil shale deposits across the river began buying all available farms and ranches. By 1960 there were few residents in the area and most of the land lay vacant.

The building fell into disuse and rapidly became the prey of vandals. The chairs, piano and stoves were stolen, the school bell removed, wainscotting was stripped and burned, the doors taken and the windows destroyed.

Exxon Company U.S.A. with the Tosco Corporation founded the Colony Project, intending to deliver 90,000 barrels per day of shale oil. To house the thousands of workers necessary, they formed Battlement Mesa, Inc. with the order to create a new town - expected to reach 25,000 people by 1985 - on land adjacent to the old school. Once filed and approved, it became the largest planned unit development in Colorado.

Before the Colony shutdown on May 2, 1982, new schools, roads, trailer parks, apartments, shopping areas and single family homes were constructed. Battlement Mesa continues to provide residence for over 2,000 people and is likely to boom again as Mobil, Union and Chevron pursue their plans for oil shale.

Above it all stands the silent Battlement Mesa School.

9. (Continued)

, Colorado Heritage News (April, 1981).