Form 10-300 (July 1969)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL	REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
	ITORY - NOMINATION FORM

STATE:	
Utah	
COUNTY:	
Wayne	
FOR NPS USE ONL	Υ
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

	(Type all entries	– complete app	licable	esection	ıs)	-					
1. NAME										1	
COMMON:	Fruita	Schoolhouse	e							}	
AND/OR H	HISTORIC:										
2. LOCATIO	N AND NUMBER:										
STREET	North	side of Hig	hway_	#24						4	
CITY OR	TOWN:										
	Fruit	a		CODE	COUNTY:				CODE	1	
STATE	Utah			49	1		Wayne		055		
3. CLASSIFI								T		4	
	CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNER	RSHIP			STATUS	TO THE	SSIBLE PUBLIC		
Distri		Public NPS		c Acquisit			Occupied	Yes:		-	
Site	Structure	Private		☐ In Pro			Unoccupied	□ Unre	estricted		
	Object	☐ Both		Being	Considered		Preservation work	□ No			
		1								7	
<u> </u>	T USE (Check One or		<u>"</u> 「 Parl				Transportation	Comm	nents		
\ —		Government ndustrial		vate Resid	ence		Other (Specify)			-	
1	Merciai	Military	Rel	igious						-	
—		Auseum	☐ Scie	entific			vacant			_	
4. OWNER	OF PROPERTY								 1		S
OWNER'	S NAME:	onal Park Se	rvice								STATE:
	AND NUMBER:	Jilat Tark 50									
SIREE	801	- 19th Stree	t, N.	W					CODE	Utah	
CITY OF	R TOWN:				STAT	TE:	D C		08	<u> </u>	1
	Wash	ing ton					D. C.	1	<u> </u>		}
5. LOCATI	ON OF LEGAL DE	CRIPTION								Σ	co
COURT	Wavn	e County Cou	ırthou	ıs e						Wayne	CN
STREE	T AND NUMBER:									ลี	:\
					STA	TE		T	CODE	•	
CITYO	R TOWN:							ľ			
	Loo						Utah		49		
A REPRE	Loa SENTATION IN EXI	STING SURVEYS									[E
	OF SURVEY:				6						ENTRY
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DATE	OF SURVEY: 1965	RECORDS:									NUMBER
DEPOS	II+ah	n Heritage F	ounda	tion							3ER
STREE	T AND NUMBER:	, nor reago r									
		E. South Te	mple		TST A	TE:			CODE		1
CITY	OR TOWN:					. ,	Utah		49		DATE
ļ	Sal	t Lake City					<u> </u>			7	I H

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	DESCRIPTION								
					(Chec	k One)			
_ ا	CONDITION	☐ Excellent	≰ Good	☐ Fair	☐ Dete	eriorated	Ruins	Unexposed	
	CONDITION		(Check Or	1e)			(Che	ck One)	
		∑ Alter	ed	☐ Unaltered			☐ Moved	XX Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Fruita Schoolhouse is a one-story, one-room building built of squared log construction. The outside dimensions are 17'0" by 20'-0". The floor sills and exterior log walls are set on masonry foundation walls that were built of squared blocks of wingate sandstone. The logs of the exterior walls are somewhat variable in size and form. Those on the front (south) wall are fairly uniform and squared and the thin joints are chinked neatly with lime mortar. On the sides and rear of the building the logs are more variable in size and some are slabbed with rounded corners; there the mortar chinking is much wider. At all corners the logs are carefully notched and fitted. The gabled ends and shingled roof, which replaced the original sod roof, were added just prior to World War I. Facia trim and soffit boards are of pine. The casing trim on the exterior jambs is plain, but the head has a pedimented design with moulds and brackets; it is sug-The trim on the head of the estive of design of the Victorian period. door is quite similar, but a diamond escutcheon is added. The original door is missing. The logs and exterior trim had not been painted or otherwise treated until the 1960's, but in the arid climate they are quite well preserved.

The tongue-and-groove wood flooring is in fair condition, and is set on 2" x 6" wood joists. Apparently the original log walls were unfinished on the inside, but when roof reconstruction was carried out, the interior walls were refinished with lime plaster. A seven inch mounded baseboard was added. When the new gabled roof was added, the ceiling was raised about 2'-4" above the eave line. The sloping underside of the roof, and the flat portion of the ceiling were finished with 3-1/2" beaded ceiling board. Rafters and ceiling joists are 2" x 4" in size. To prevent the danger of fire where the stove pipe met the ceiling, a concrete chimney base was supported on the ceiling rafters. Above this base the brick flue was built and extends about two feet above the ridge of the roof.

Near the door on the inside front wall there is a simple coat rack built with pegs in a board which is attached to the plastered wall. Interviews with local residents who attended the school indicate that the first desks and benches were of the homemade type; later, standard double desks, with inkwells, were installed. A pot-bellied stove was used for heating. The schoolhouse is located on the north side of Sulphur Creek, just north of Highway 24. It is picturesquely situated at the base of 800-foot sand-stone cliffs on the Capitol Reef escarpment.

by Melvin M. Rotsch from HABS report.

SIGNIFICANCE			
PERIOD (Check One or More as A	Appropriate)		
Pre-Columbian	16th Century	☐ 18th Century	20th Century
☐ 15th Century	☐ 17th Century	19th Century	
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable	and Known) Const	ructed early 1890	s
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Che	ck One or More as Appropri	ate)	
Abor iginal	■ Education	☐ Political	Urban Planning
☐ Prehistoric	Engineering	Religion/Phi-	Other (Specify)
☐ Historic	☐ Industry	losophy	
☐ Agriculture	☐ Invention	Science	
☐ Architecture	Landscape	Sculpture	
☐ Art	Architecture	Social/Human-	
☐ Commerce	Literature	itarian	
☐ Communications	☐ Military	Theater	
☐ Conservation	☐ Music	☐ Transportation	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Fruita Schoolhouse is one of the few remaining early structures in this region of Utah. Because of the geographical isolation of the valleys of Sulphur Creek and Fremont River, this section of the state was the last to be explored and settled. The first permanent settler, Niels Johnson, located a homestead near the junction of the streams in 1880. The tillable land in the narrow valleys could support only 8 to 10 families, and the almost impassable roads isolated the community from the outside world.

As the earliest schoolhouse of the area and typical of certain log structures built at the time, it is a significant building. It is a well-constructed building of squared logs; the sturdy structure, and fine detailing of window and door trim is a tribute to the local builders who probably had little professional assistance.

The one-room school building was built by the pioneers of the community who were largely members of the L.D.S. Churchy At was constructed on the site where it now stands in the early 1890's. Elijah Cutler Behunin donated the ground before 1892, and inquiries indicate that Behunin and others of the community built the structure in 1892, or possibly as late as 1894. Nettie Behunin, daughter of the above, was the first teacher, and eleven children of Behunin, Pierce and Pendleton families were enrolled early. In 1895 the district was organized and known as the Junction School Precinct. It continued to be used as the grade school of the community until 1941. Since that date it has remained unoccupied.

By Melvin M. Rotsch from HABS report

Date

May 18, 1971

SEE INSTRUCTION

"Form·10-300a (July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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FOR NPS USE ONL	Υ
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
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(Continuation Sheet)

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9. Major Bibliographical References (continued):

Robert W. Olsen, Jr., "Historic Structure: Report, Part II for the Fruita Schoolhouse," MS report, National Park Service, February 1966.

Robert W. Olsen, Jr., "Historic Structures Report, Part I, HB 3, Fruita Schoolhouse, Capitol Reef Monument," MS report, National Park Service, January 1966.



