NATIONAL REGISTER AMENDMENT
Pine Creek Historic District
Zion National Park

Heritage Conservation Program
Drachman Institute
College of Architecture & Landscape Architecture
The University of Arizona

In conjunction with:
Colorado Plateau/Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Unit (CP/CESU)

June 2012
PROJECT TEAM

This National Register Amendment was carried out between the National Park Service (NPS) and The University of Arizona (UA) through a Joint Ventures Agreement administered by the Colorado Plateau/Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Unit (CP/CESU).

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Project References: Cooperative Agreement No. H1200040002
Task Agreement No. J1596080283
Project Number UAZCP-168
UA Account No. 3122300
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 for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property  

<table>
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2. Location  

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3. State/Federal Agency Certification  

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:  
___ national ___ statewide ___ local

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<td>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</td>
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In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

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4. National Park Service Certification  

I hereby certify that this property is:  
___ entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register  
___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register  
___ other (explain:) ___

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Signature of the Keeper</th>
<th>Date of Action</th>
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## 5. Classification

### Ownership of Property
(Choose as many boxes as apply.)

- [ ] private
- [x] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [x] public - Federal

### Category of Property
(Choose only one box.)

- [ ] building(s)
- [x] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

### Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

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### Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

- Multiple Resources for Zion National Park MRA

### Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

- 5 buildings (included above)

## 6. Function or Use

### Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC/Institutional housing

### Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC/Institutional housing

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- OTHER/ National Park Service Rustic

### Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- foundation: Concrete, Brownstone, Sandstone
- walls: Sandstone
- roof: Wood logs, wood shingles
- other: Wood framing floor
Pine Creek Historic District Amendment
Name of Property

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a summary paragraph that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph
Pine Creek Historic District is located to the west of the flood plains of the Virgin River within Zion Canyon in the heart of Zion National Park in southern Utah. Pine Creek Historic District was originally identified within the “Multiple Resources for Zion National Park” National Register nomination (approved 1987) and included five sandstone and heavy timber buildings as eligible resources: Superintendent’s Residence (001), the Chief Ranger’s Residence (002) and the Old Superintendent’s Residence (003) and two garages (107 & 102). This Amendment expands the number of resources to include 103 additional landscape features, of which 75 are considered eligible. The Pine Creek Historic District was constructed primarily between 1928 and 1932 and served as the primary residential zone including the temporary relocation of the park’s administrative services desired to be adjacent to the new Zion-Mt. Carmel highway. Other cultural features include various landscape modifications such as irrigation systems, pathways, retaining walls, and other small-scale features, whose characteristics echo the rustic features of the buildings.

Pine Creek Historic District consists of approximately 7.75 acres. The District is bordered on the east by Zion Canyon Scenic Drive, formerly conceived as Zion-Mt. Carmel Highway project, and on the northwest, by the Sentinel landslide (see Map 1-Zion Canyon Site Plan, Additional Information).

Pine Creek Historic District was originally identified within the “Multiple Resources for Zion National Park” National Register nomination (approved 1987) and included five sandstone and heavy timber buildings as eligible resources: Superintendent’s Residence (001), the Chief Ranger’s Residence (002) and the Old Superintendent’s Residence (003) and two garages (107 & 102). This Amendment expands the number of resources to include 102 additional landscape features, of which 74 are considered eligible for the National Register.

Historic Context
The features evident in the Pine Creek Historic District developed over two historic periods of activity in Zion National Park that correspond generally to the themes of significance of the original “Multiple Resources for Zion National Park” National Register Nomination. During the Pioneer Mormon Settlement Period (1861-1932), the Crawford/Gifford Canal was constructed, remnants of which are barely visible but whose impact on the landscape is revealed in the features constructed during subsequent periods. The Zion National Park Establishment Period (1909-1941) was the most prolific period of activity during which a complex of early park administrative and residential buildings was constructed as well as various supporting landscape features. The buildings were constructed chronologically from north to south beginning in 1922 including a Visitor’s center, an administrative office and a staff residence (see Map 2 – Site Chronology 1922-1928, Additional Information). In 1928, construction of Pine Creek residential area began with the Old Superintendent’s Residence (HS-003) followed by the Ranger’s Residence (HS-002) in 1929 and the Superintendent’s Residence (HS-001)

1 This period is identified “Landscape, Architecture, and Transportation” as a theme of significance in the Multiple Resources for Zion National Park (1987).
completed in 1930. A two-bay garage (HS-107) was built in 1932, and a second garage completed in 1938 (see Map 2-
Site Chronology 1922-1928, Additional Information). All three dwellings were designed under direct supervision of NPS
Landscape Engineering Division landscape architect Thomas C. Vint following the NPS-Rustic Style design principles.
Also during this period, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) contributed a number of improvements between 1933 and
1941, including the re-routing and widening of the Crawford/Gifford Canal in the Pine Creek Historic District.

According with the Multiple Resources for Zion National Park nomination (1987), the Zion-Mt. Carmel highway project was
completed in 1930; connecting with the Floor of the Valley road, now Zion Canyon Scenic Dr., the same year of
completion of several of Pine Creek’s contributing buildings (see Map 5 -Contributing Historic Properties, Additional
Information). NPS landscape architect, Harry Langley, assisted in the design and construction of the road, which followed
the guidelines of the NPS Western Office (WODC) Landscape Division. The construction of this highway increased
automobile traffic and, consequently, displacing railroad transportation to the park.

In 1958, under the NPS Mission 66 Program, a number of modifications to the area surrounding the Pine Creek District
were initiated as part of larger plans to build a new visitor center near the south entrance. These included the removal of
sidewalks and resurfacing of the roadbed on the adjacent Virgin River Bridge and new roads from the park’s south
boundary to Pine Creek (Markoff, 225) (see Images 9-12, Additional Information). The road widening and other
accommodations served to address heavier visitor traffic, and therefore automobile, traffic, with a new visitor center
providing the necessary resources for the management of the park’s resources.

At some point after 1977, the original visitor center, residential, utility building, and supporting landscape features, located
in the northern area of the Pine Creek District, were demolished. There are no records to indicate the exact date of the
demolition, but the affect was to leave a barren field in its place and essentially cutting the built portion of the former 7.75-
acre Pine Creek District in half whose sole function was now residential. This nomination amendment considers only the
extant buildings and landscape features (see Map 4 – Site Chronology 1959, Additional Information).

Resources Types – Buildings

Old Superintendent’s Residence
The Old Superintendent’s Residence (HS-003), constructed in 1928 and designed by NPS landscape architect Thomas C.
Vint, is located at what is now the northern most point of the built portion in the Pine Creek District. The residence
perimeter is outlined by a series of sandstone paths, which define various planting beds and lead to two adjacent guest-
parking areas and a front patio area (Features C2, C4 & C5). The building is 1 ½ stories in height with a rectangular plan,
gable roof form, and an enclosed kitchen porch on the rear elevation. The walls and chimney are constructed of ashlar red
sandstone masonry whose base flares out wider as the wall meets the ground plane with no articulated foundation. The
stone walls are two-feet thick and laid with random coursing. The roof is wood-frame construction composed of exposed
2x6 rafter tails that extend to form a two-foot eave, and sheathed with cedar shingles. The windows in the residence are
paired wood casement, some of a 6-lite configuration and others of a 3-lite configuration. The exterior doors are wood
frame with a 6-lite configuration of glass panes with non-historic metal screen/storm doors. At the front of the house, a
sandstone path from the parking area leads around an imbedded boulder to a sandstone entry patio. The residence
is in good condition and has undergone two renovations, in 1951 under supervision of Don Jolley, and in 1970,
neither one compromising the integrity of the building’s exterior character defining features.

Chief Ranger’s Residence
The Chief Ranger’s Residence (HS-002), constructed in 1929 designed by NPS landscape architect Thomas C. Vint, is
located in the mid-section of the Pine Creek District. The building is 1 ½ stories in height with generally a rectangular plan
appended by a room extension on the east elevation with the entire plan covered with a gable roof form. The walls are
constructed of ashlar red sandstone masonry whose base tapers out wider as the wall meets the ground plane with no
articulated foundation. The stone walls are two-feet thick and laid with random coursing. The roof is wood-frame
construction composed of exposed 2x6 rafter tails that extend to form a two-foot eave, and sheathed with cedar shingles.
An interior chimney is also constructed of ashlar sandstone. The windows in the residence are wood casement, all of a 3-

\[\text{Refer to Cultural Landscape Inventory (Section: Constructed Water Features. Paragraph 4)}\]

\[\text{There are no records on the exact demolition date of these built resources, but a 1977 map (ZION 116_20.0088DCS_May 1977)
shows the visitor center, residential and utility building but their exact location is not very clear due to scale of map. This nomination
amendment does not focus on landscape resources developed outside the period of significance, such as Mission 66 developments.}\]

\[\text{The research team did not access the interiors of any of the buildings to confirm description/condition outlined in LCS.}\]
The design of the Superintendent’s Residence included the construction of a Two Stall Garage (HS-107) designed by Edward A. Nickel, and built in 1932. The garage is located at the southwest corner of the Superintendent’s Residence site. The two-stall garage is one story in height, square in plan, with a gable roof facing the driveway. The walls are built of rough-faced ashlar red sandstone blocks whose base tapers out wider as the wall meets the ground plane, resembling similar materials and construction techniques as the main house. The roof is wood-frame construction composed of exposed 2x6 rafter tails that extend to form a two-foot eave, and sheathed with cedar shingles. A chimney, located on the south elevation wall, is also constructed of ashlar sandstone. There are two types of wood window configurations in the building: 4-over-4 double-hung composed as doubles on the ground floor and singles on the second floor; and a fixed pane plus 3-over-3 casement type located on the east (front) elevation marking the principal interior rooms. The residence’s offset walls define the dwelling’s entries and porches. The building has a covered front porch, supported by 8x8 wood beams and post, with sandstone steps leading to an 8-lite wood frame entry door. A sandstone walkway connects the front porch of the residence with the lawn and planting beds located on the east side, which act as a visual buffer between the road and the residential zone. A portion of the lawn area merges with the building’s backyard defining a series of stepping terraces that direct the site’s water flow to a large basin, which acts as the district’s south edge. Sandstone stairs provide pedestrian access from the building’s lawn to this lower basin. (Features B15, B29). The building is in good condition and records indicate several alterations to the building since the original construction, the first under the supervision of NPS engineer Don Jolley in 1935, followed by subsequent projects in 1974, 1977, and 1985. While these projects and other unofficial alterations to the rear outdoor spaces of the building do not exhibit the same level of rustic design principles of the original construction, their location on the property away from public view and reversibility do not substantially compromise the overall integrity of the building’s exterior character defining features.

Superintendent’s Residence
The Superintendent’s Residence (HS-001), constructed in 1930 and designed by NPS landscape architect Thomas C. Vint, is located at the far southern end of the Pine Creek District (see Images 1-6, Additional Information). The 1 ½-story residence is the largest building in the Pine Creek District with a generally rectangular floor plan appended by a room extension on the south elevation with the entire plan covered with a gable roof form including a dormer on the rear elevation. The walls are constructed of ashlar red sandstone masonry whose base tapers out wider as the wall meets the ground plane with no articulated foundation. The stone walls are two-feet thick and laid with a more refined facing and coursing than the earlier buildings. The roof is wood-frame construction composed of exposed 2x6 rafter tails that extend to form a two-foot eave, and sheathed with cedar shingles. A chimney, located on the south elevation wall, is also constructed of ashlar sandstone. There are two types of wood window configurations in the building: 4-over-4 double-hung composed as doubles on the ground floor and singles on the second floor; and a fixed pane plus 3-over-3 casement type located on the east (front) elevation marking the principal interior rooms. The residence’s offset walls define the dwelling’s entries and porches. The building has a covered front porch, supported by 8x8 wood beams and post, with sandstone steps leading to an 8-lite wood frame entry door. A sandstone walkway connects the front porch of the residence with the lawn and planting beds located on the east side, which act as a visual buffer between the road and the residential zone. A portion of the lawn area merges with the building’s backyard defining a series of stepping terraces that directs the site’s water flow to a large basin, which acts as the district’s south edge. Sandstone stairs provide pedestrian access from the building’s lawn to this lower basin. (Features B15, B29). The building is in good condition and records indicate only one alteration to the building since the original construction, in 1960, under the supervision of Del Stanworth. The building maintains a high degree of integrity.

Two Stall Garage
The design of the Superintendent’s Residence included the construction of a Two Stall Garage (HS-107) designed by Edward A. Nickel, and built in 1932. The garage is located at the southwest corner of the Superintendent’s Residence site. The two-stall garage is one story in height, square in plan, with a gable roof facing the driveway. The walls are built of rough-faced ashlar red sandstone blocks whose base tapers out wider as the wall meets the ground plane, resembling similar materials and construction techniques as the main house. The roof is wood-frame construction composed of exposed 2x6 rafter tails that extend to form a two-foot eave, and sheathed with cedar shingles. The principal (east) elevation has two 8-foot openings for vehicles separated by an 8x8 post and topped by the open gable end sheathed in wood clapboard and painted brown. The vehicle openings have 24-panel wood doors that replaced the original 2-panel, 6-lite doors at an unknown date. The garage is reached by a curving driveway that runs along the residence’s rear elevation connecting it to the main road. The driveway also outlines the placement of a linear sandstone feature combining at various points low-profile curbing, a taller retaining wall, and integrated sitting bench (Feature B1). The garage has remained intact since its construction, is in excellent condition and maintains a high level of integrity.

Three Stall Garage
In 1938, a Three Stall Garage (HS-102) was added to the Pine Creek residential area located between and serving the Ranger’s Residence and the Old Superintendent’s Residence. The three-stall garage is one story in height rectangular in plan, with a gable roof facing to the sides. The walls are built of rough-faced ashlar red sandstone blocks whose base tapers out wider as the wall meets the ground plane, resembling similar materials and construction techniques as the residence.

Records do not indicate whether this wall was constructed contemporaneous with the residence or during the CCC period of improvement projects, but conveys character-defining features consistent with the residence.
other houses, even though the construction date was much later. The roof is wood-frame construction composed of exposed 2x6 rafter tails that extend to form a two-foot eave, and sheathed with cedar shingles. The principal (east) elevation has a 25' rough opening that historically had three doors and currently has two 10' openings separated by a wall sheathed in clapboard painted brown. The new openings are covered with two non-historic metal rolling overhead garage doors with horizontal paneling painted white. On each of the north and south elevations, there are a pair of wood hopper windows with 6–lite glass panes above which the open gable end is paneled with wood clapboard painted brown. The design is credited to NPS structural engineer Edward Nickel (Jurale 1984a, c, e, and f) though the List of Classified Structures form credits NPS architect Whittington and it is assumed that the CCC assisted in its construction. The structure is in excellent condition and has had minor alterations since its construction. Sometime after 1979, the structure was altered from three stalls to two stalls to better accommodate larger modern vehicles and a concrete floor was added sometime after 1979. While the change of scale and color of the garage doors alters one of the structure’s character-defining features, it is not substantially compromise the overall integrity.

All buildings in the Pine Creek District utilize construction systems and building materials consistent with the National Park Service Rustic style design vocabulary. This vocabulary includes exposed large rough-cut red sandstone walls whose base tapers out wider as the wall meets the ground plane and heavy timber wood roof structure in simple low-pitched gable forms. The buildings’ heavy timber wood members, including primary beams and secondary rafters, extend beyond the stone wall surfaces and are exposed to view often defining additional outdoor spaces including patios and terraces. The stone walls are punctuated with door and window openings framed with wood millwork that is painted.

Resources Types - Landscape Features

Water Features
Water features compose the first human intervention on the landscape now identified as the Pine Creek District. The Crawford/Gifford Canal, dating to 1861 and representing the Pioneer Mormon Settlement period, originates at the Virgin River at the north and extends the entire length of Pine Creek District (see Map 1 – Zion Canyon Site Plan, Additional Information). During the CCC Period, sections of the canal, many of which had diminished to a mere ditch, were re-routed around the eastern edge of the lawn in front of the Old Superintendent’s Residence (HS-003) in a long, looping curve, before crossing the access drive and entering the next yard (see Map 4 – Site Chronology 1928-1938). The ditch continues south, paralleling the drive to the Superintendent’s Residence (HS-001) at a slightly higher level, then crosses through the east facing lawns before leaving the residential area and terminating at the cistern (Shapins, 39).

Remnants of the original canal are barely visible, however, its presence on the landscape is revealed in the features constructed during subsequent periods that respond to its former use. The CCC project included the installment of concrete or metal pipe culverts (Features A23a, B23, B27, C16) along the canal’s alignment in order to improve water travel and access points in the site. At the northern edge of Pine Creek HD boundary, a relatively recent section of pipe (Feature C16) shows where the ditch crossed a small draw before entering and looping around the Old Superintendent’s residence (HS-003) north lawn area. Further physical evidence of the canal’s location is a concrete pipe culvert (Feature B27) placed underneath the driveway, which connects with the second residence (HS-002) front gardens. In front of the Chief Ranger’s Residence (HS-002) a sandstone slab footbridge (Features B23) has been placed over the channel and ornamental plants grow inside or alongside it, showing the use of NPS-Rustic aesthetic.

The sloping terrains of the Pine Creek District redirect the surface water onto the front lawn of the Superintendent’s Residence concluding with several water features and stepping terraces that define the southwest edge of the district. The terraces lead to cistern basins (Feature B15, B29, B30) of varying sizes whose edges are defined by larger boulders and multi-tier sandstone walls mimicking the rustic craftsmanship and construction techniques of other structures in the park.

Due to its residential character, Pine Creek residential structures required access to a reliable water source, not just with irrigation purposes, but for construction and later residential use. This demanded the construction of cisterns and wells near the residential zone, which depict an evolution in the tenant’s lifestyle. For instance, a concrete cistern (Feature C52) located 250 feet to the northwest from the Old Superintendent’s Residence (HS-003) backyard remains part of the landscape as a reminded of the active quarrying, construction, and occupation of the NPS facilities in Pine Creek. (Features C18, C37)
Circulation Systems
Circulation systems including roads, driveways, and paths, (Features: Roads A1,A23,B26,C47; Paths C6, B13, B19, B29, B20, B22, A8, A17, C2, C4, C5, C10) form a connective network and provide pedestrian and vehicular access to the buildings in the Pine Creek District reinforcing its residential function and character. The circulation systems are composed of paved horizontal surfaces of cut stone and red cinder asphalt, as well as the cut sandstone curbs and retaining walls (often with integrated benches and steps) perpendicular to the paved surfaces that, when combined, create a spatial character that reinforces the rustic design vocabulary applied to the buildings (Shapins, 49).

The primary form of access to the Pine Creek District is through a main road that connects the District to Zion Canyon Scenic Dr. This road reaches a first junction, blending to the south with the Superintendent’s Residence (HS-001) driveway looping around the house from the west side leading to the Garage (HS-107). Similarly, the road curves northwest, leading to a second junction and to the second Garage (HS-102). The road then divides and merges with the private driveways and parking areas of each of the other residences (HS-002 & HS-003). Beginning in the early 1970s, the road was paved with red cinder whose color contributes to the overall aesthetic integration with the natural landscape and the intent of the NPS designers to ensure minimum visual impact (Shapins, 12).

The numerous stone paths link the three houses allowing the tenants easy travel through the residential zone. The circuit connects the Old Superintendent’s Residence (HS-003) front porch with a guest parking area that then converges with the main paved road. Walking southwest, the road’s sandstone curb merges with a second stone path (Feature A8), which leads to the front porch of the Ranger’s Residence (HS-002). A third stone path directs one through the residences’ lawns, going over the Canal’s ditch and terminates at the main road’s first junction. This path leads to a fourth stone walkway vi that connects to the Superintendent’s Residence (HS-001) covered front patio with the main road.

Designed Outdoor Spaces
Designed outdoor spaces, including grass lawns, planting beds, and patios, (Features A16, A18, A20, B7, B9, B10, B11,C9) exhibit the inhabitants’ desire to create a “middle landscape” that is both controlled yet connected to nature (Shapins, 37). These spaces are defined by human demarcation. Grass lawns are cut, and even enhanced, for recreational use by the inhabitants in contrast to the surround wild landscape left to nature. Stone-paved outdoor patios are located adjacent to both building and nature. They provide a sheltered but sensory connection between the controlled indoor environment of the buildings and the “uncontrolled” environment of nature. Consistent with other human-made landscape features, the use of cut red sandstone reinforces the rustic design vocabulary in the Pine Creek District.

Other Landscape Features
Other landscape features in the Pine Creek District include rock slab benches (Features A24, B1) and ornaments (Features A15, B2) which follow a simple construction employing pieces of native sandstone, resembling the historic NPS Rustic style aesthetics. Some decoration details of the Pine Creek landscape seem borrowed from garden design. The placement of a few large boulders (Features A14, A19) that stand in the yard areas suggests that they were moved from nearby and placed as ornamental features. Portions of the Pine Creek landscape have an intimate, carefully considered quality that is somewhat reminiscent of Japanese gardens, where small-scale features are part of this composition (Shapins, 49). Likewise, several of these features may also be contributing, based on their association with other historic themes (Shapins, 40). Several of the boulders around the site present drilling holes evidence of the presence of a quarry in the site almost certainly related to Pine Creek’s Zion National Park Establishment period of construction (Features A26, A28).

Natural landscape features contributing to Pine Creek District’s character include native trees, such as cottonwood, ash, and juniper, whose size indicates they may have been planted when the residential area was constructed. Together with the green lawns, these trees lend Pine Creek the lush and shady character of a desert oasis (Shapins, 43). Desert plants are also represented in the complex, where their placement and approximation to existing massive stone buildings portray the later as coming out from the ground.

Non-Contributing Features
vi  This path is identified as a historic contributing feature with "NPS-Rustic" Style Architecture (1909-1941) as a theme of significance in the Multiple Resources for Zion National Park (1987).
Non-contributing features, including fire pits, fencing, concrete curbs, moved boulders, and material scatters, lack association with the assigned themes and periods of significance for the Pine Creek District. Moreover, some of the features represent residents' efforts to personalize their spaces.

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<td>Culvert</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Part of earlier construction of Crawford/Gifford irrigation canal.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C52</td>
<td>Cistern</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Installing during active quarrying, construction, and occupation of NPS rustic facilities in Pine Creek.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>Driveway</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>In shape &amp; form</td>
<td>Change in paving materials over time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A23</td>
<td>Driveway</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>In shape &amp; form</td>
<td>Asphalt, change in paving materials over time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B26</td>
<td>Driveway</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>In shape &amp; form</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C47</td>
<td>Driveway</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>In shape &amp; form</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C15</td>
<td>Driveway – Road</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>In shape &amp; form</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A3</td>
<td>Curb</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Poured concrete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A4</td>
<td>Curb</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Recent addition – poured concrete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C12</td>
<td>Curb</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Use of poured concrete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A9</td>
<td>Curb</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Mortared ashlar sandstone from Rustic style.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B3</td>
<td>Curb</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Mortared ashlar sandstone from Rustic style.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B4</td>
<td>Curb</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Mortared ashlar sandstone from Rustic style.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B21</td>
<td>Curb</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Non-mortared Rustic style, possibly CCC.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B25</td>
<td>Curb</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Mortared ashlar sandstone from Rustic style.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C13</td>
<td>Curb</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Mortared ashlar sandstone from Rustic style. Possibly CCC.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C14</td>
<td>Curb</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Mortared ashlar sandstone from Rustic style. Possibly CCC.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>Wall</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td></td>
<td>Retaining wall. Age unclear. May represent a personalization of space.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
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<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A21</td>
<td>Wall</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Sandstone retaining wall. Age unclear. May represent a personalization of space.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C20</td>
<td>Wall</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Poor condition prevents interpretation of original layout/function.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A22</td>
<td>Wall</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Rustic Style materials &amp; construction.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B6</td>
<td>Wall</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Rustic Style materials &amp; construction.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C39</td>
<td>Wall</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Rustic Style materials &amp; construction.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A5</td>
<td>Patio - (HS 001)</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>In form &amp; shape. Paving materials continue to change and are non-contributing.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A6</td>
<td>Patio - (HS 001)</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>In form &amp; shape. Paving materials continue to change and are non-contributing. (Z-1904, early 1930s).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B18</td>
<td>Patio - (HS 001)</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>NPS Rustic Craftsmanship, good integrity of materials, association.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A7</td>
<td>Patio - (HS 002)</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>NPS Rustic Craftsmanship, good integrity of materials, association.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A11</td>
<td>Patio - (HS 002)</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>NPS Rustic Craftsmanship, good integrity of materials, association.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A10</td>
<td>Patio - (HS 002)</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Post-NPS-Rustic period addition. Mortar differs. May be a later extension of the space.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A12</td>
<td>Patio - (HS 002)</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Post-NPS-Rustic period addition. Possible later extension of the space.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A13</td>
<td>Patio - (HS 002)</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Materials inconsistent with Rustic style. Post-NPS-Rustic period addition.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C3</td>
<td>Patio - (HS 003)</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>NPS Rustic Craftsmanship, good integrity of materials, association.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C6</td>
<td>Patio - (HS 003)</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>NPS Rustic Craftsmanship, good integrity of materials, association.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B13</td>
<td>Path - (HS 001)</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Part of original landscaping, Important part of spatial relationships.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B19</td>
<td>Path - (HS 001)</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Part of original landscaping, Important part of spatial relationships. Some integrity issues: Age unknown.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B29</td>
<td>Path - (HS 001)</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Part of original landscaping, Important part of spatial relationships. Some integrity issues: Personalization of residential spaces.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B20</td>
<td>Path - (HS 001)</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Some integrity issues: Integritiy of craftsmanship, materials, design. Possibly CCC intervention.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B22</td>
<td>Path - (HS 002)</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Rustic style. Integrity of craftsmanship, materials, design. Possibly CCC intervention.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A8</td>
<td>Path - (HS 002)</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Condition and irregular shape inconsistent with</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Name of Property</td>
<td>County and State</td>
<td>NPS rustic style.</td>
<td>Condition and irregular shape inconsistent with NPS rustic style.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>---------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A17</td>
<td>Path - (HS 002)</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Rustic style. Integrity of craftsmanship, materials, design. Possibly CCC intervention.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2</td>
<td>Path - (HS 003)</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Rustic style. Integrity of craftsmanship, materials, design. Possibly CCC intervention.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C4</td>
<td>Path - (HS 003)</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Rustic style. Integrity of craftsmanship, materials, design. Possibly CCC intervention.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C5</td>
<td>Path - (HS 003)</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Rustic style. Integrity of craftsmanship, materials, design. Possibly CCC intervention.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C10</td>
<td>Path - (HS 003)</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Personalization of landscaping.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A25</td>
<td>Boulder</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Quarry Evidence.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A26</td>
<td>Boulder</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Quarry Evidence.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A28</td>
<td>Boulder</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Quarry Evidence.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C27</td>
<td>Boulder</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Quarry Evidence.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C28</td>
<td>Boulder</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Quarry Evidence.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A14</td>
<td>Landscape Decorative Features: Boulder</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Suggested boulders rolled into yard during a seismic event during the last 50 years. Establish based on admin. records.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A19</td>
<td>Landscape Decorative Features: Boulder</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Suggested boulders rolled into yard during a seismic event during the last 50 years. Establish based on admin. records.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2</td>
<td>Fire Pit - (HS 001)</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Personalization of domestic space. Date of installation unknown.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A15</td>
<td>Fire Pit - (HS 002)</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Suggested boulders rolled into yard during a seismic event during the last 50 years. Establish based on admin. records.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A16</td>
<td>Landscaping (HS 002)</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Personalization of space by recent tenant according to conversation on-site.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A18</td>
<td>Landscaping (HS 002)</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Tree age seems significant; ivy remnant of &quot;older style&quot; plantings in park.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A20</td>
<td>Landscaping (HS 002)</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Tree age seems significant; ivy remnant of &quot;older style&quot; plantings in park.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B9</td>
<td>Landscaping (HS 001)</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Tree age seems significant; ivy remnant of &quot;older style&quot; plantings in park.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B10</td>
<td>Landscaping (HS 001)</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Tree age seems significant; ivy remnant of &quot;older style&quot; plantings in park.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B11</td>
<td>Landscaping (HS 001)</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Tree age seems significant; ivy remnant of &quot;older style&quot; plantings in park.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property</td>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
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<td>--------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B7</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Integrity of design, setting, feeling of an American residence in 1920s, 1930s.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C9</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>In shape &amp; form.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A24</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Mortared sandstone construction. Rustic style, possibly CCC.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Mortared sandstone construction. Rustic style, possibly CCC. Craftsmanship and integrity.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B5</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Rustic style, integrity of association, craftsmanship.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B15</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Rustic style, integrity of association, craftsmanship.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B17</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Loss of original context relative to with other stones originally placed there.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B6</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Personalization of space by tenant kept and modified over time. Lacks integrity of design consistent with NPS Rustic style.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-9a</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Personalization of the upslope landscape by tenants.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C8</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Personalization of the upslope landscape by tenants.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C11</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Wood or metal construction. Unsure of function. Hist archaeologists might check as to purpose/significance technologically.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A27</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Unsure of function. Hist archaeologists might check as to purpose/significance technologically.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B16</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Unsure of function. Hist archaeologists might check as to purpose/significance technologically.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B31</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Unsure of function. Hist archaeologists might check as to purpose/significance technologically.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C53</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Unsure of function. Hist archaeologists might check as to purpose/significance technologically.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B24</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Refuse pile from land clearance elsewhere.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B28</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Evidence of possible former electrical system in Pine Creek.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C42</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Petrified wood is a material non-local to the park. Important feature under...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C45</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Petrified wood is a material non-local to the park. Important feature under...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criterion C for NPS.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C7</td>
<td>Scatter – Metal</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Recent utility modification.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C17</td>
<td>Scatter – Metal</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Less than 25 years old.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C18</td>
<td>Scatter – Metal</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Less than 25 years old.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C19</td>
<td>Scatter – Metal</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Less than 25 years old.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C21</td>
<td>Scatter – Plastic</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Less than 25 years old.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C22</td>
<td>Scatter – Plastic</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Less than 10 years old.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C23</td>
<td>Scatter – Concrete</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Removed from original context.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C26</td>
<td>Scatter – Bricks</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Removed from original context.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C29</td>
<td>Scatter – Concrete</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Refuse pile from land clearance elsewhere.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C31</td>
<td>Scatter – Gravel</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Refuse pile from land clearance elsewhere.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C32</td>
<td>Scatter – Concrete</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Lack of integrity.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C37</td>
<td>Scatter – Concrete</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Less than 25 years old.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C41</td>
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<td>A-21a</td>
<td>Landform – Grading</td>
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<td>NC</td>
<td>Modification of concrete blocks.</td>
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<td>NC</td>
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<td>Formalized element of the NPS Rustic landscape.</td>
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8. Statement of Significance
Pine Creek Historic District Amendment
Name of Property

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark “x” in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark “x” in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Community Planning and Development

Architecture – NPS Rustic Style

Period of Significance
1890-1941

Significant Dates
1928 – Construction of NPS buildings

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Landscape Architect Thomas C. Vint (Designer)
Senior Landscape Engineer NPS Daniel Hull (Supervisor)

Period of Significance (justification)
The Period of Significance assigned to this nomination begins in 1890, marking the construction year of the Crawford/Gifford irrigation canal network in the Pine Creek District and the Pioneer Mormon Settlement Period of activity on the site. The Period of Significance ends in 1942 with the closing of the final CCC camp in Zion National Park, marking the end of the build-out within the Pine Creek District during the Zion National Park Establishment Period of activity. Other significant dates include 1928 marking the initial construction date of Pine Creek permanent residencies and structures as an example of the “National Park Service Rustic” architectural style.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph
(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)
The Pine Creek Historic District is considered significant under National Register Criterion A at the state level of significance for its association with the historic context Community Planning and Development and specifically, “Pioneer Mormon Settlements”. The site includes historically significant resources such as irrigation ditches related to Mormon settlement representing the migratory patterns that initiated development of the Zion Canyon area. Pine Creek Historic District is also considered significant under National Register Criterion C at the state level of significance for its association with the historic context Architecture and specifically as an exemplar of the “National Park Service Rustic” style as constructed during the Zion National Park Establishment Period.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Pine Creek Historic District is considered significant under National Register Criterion A at the state level of significance for its association with the historic context Community Planning and Development and specifically, “Pioneer Mormon Settlements”. The site includes historically significant resources such as irrigation ditches related to Mormon settlement representing the migratory patterns that initiated development of the Zion Canyon area. Pine Creek Historic District is also considered significant under National Register Criterion C at the state level of significance for its association with the historic context Architecture and specifically as an exemplar of the “National Park Service Rustic” style as constructed during the Zion National Park Establishment Period.

**Criterion A - Pioneer Mormon Settlement (Period of Significance 1862-1932)**

Initial signs of human development in Zion Canyon date from 1862 with Joseph Black’s discovery of suitable flatlands for agriculture located north of Pine Creek Historic District. Following simple construction techniques, farmers built humble wood cabins and also dams of brush and cottonwood limbs to divert water from the Virgin River into their farming lands (Crawford 2000; Woodbury 1950, 156). This initiated the assembly of a more elaborated irrigation strategy to support farming as the primary subsistence activity. Physical evidence of this ditch grid illustrates the ingenuity and hard work of the Mormon settlers, showing the great amount of time and effort invested on the construction and maintenance of such ditches.

**Constructed Water Features**

Although many of these structures are officially named “canal,” ditch is a more appropriate term due to their nature and physical conditions and outside of their official names this nomination will refer to them with the term “ditch”.

Irrigation systems are considered to be the most important historic water constructions in Zion Canyon. In a near desert locale such as Zion Canyon, as well as in most other regions of Utah’s Dixie, irrigation was the backbone of agriculture. The first Mormon communities initiated the construction of several inland waterways to sustain their corn, cane and other vegetables crops. Irrigation ditches were dug in the upper area of the canyon (Grotto), but longer and more elaborate canals in the lower area near the park’s south boundary are still visible. Two inoperative ditches that attest to the pioneer settlers’ perseverance and engineering skills can be found in Zion Canyon: the Crawford/Gifford and Pine Creek Canals, both were constructed by turn-of-the-century Mormon agriculturists (MRA 8:1).

The construction of the Crawford/Gifford Canal began circa 1890 near the Oak Creek area. The canal served the farming lands of the community of Crawfordville located near present Zion Lodge Cabin, north of the Pine Creek District. However, fluctuating flooding required the constant digging and realignment of this irrigation system.

According with the Cultural Landscape Inventory developed by Shapins Associates, the Crawford/Gifford Canal network is an especially significant resource of Zion’s cultural landscape, since it testifies the central role of irrigation in shaping the communities culture and traditions during this period (Shapins, 5). The “Multiple Resources for Zion National Park” nomination identifies the Pine Creek Canal as being independent from the Crawford/Gifford canal system. J.L. Crawford identified the canal traces found at the Pine Creek District are an extension from John Gifford canal. This canal is the best

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**Notes:**

vii Identified as a theme of significance in the Multiple Resources for Zion National Park (1987).

viii The Crawford/Gifford Canal is allotted under the theme of significance “Pioneer Mormon Settlement”, listed in the “National Register Multiple Resources at Zion National Park” nomination (1987).

associative example with early Mormon settlements in the area from which the Crawford/Gifford ditch remains as part of Pine Creek District inventory of landscape features.

According to Crawford’s explanation, the Crawford canal began about half-mile downstream from the head of the John Gifford canal and watered a greater amount of acreage (Crawford 2000, 3). Accordingly, the John Gifford canal ran to the south at the west of the Virgin River and sent laterals to the east bank farming “island”. Thus, Crawford declares although the main course of this ditch network is no longer in operation, it can still be traced, where the ditch trace that traverses the Pine Creek District residential area is an extension from John Gifford canal (Shapins, 39). In addition, other interpretations suggest Pine Creek’s ditch system independent from the Crawford/Gifford canal declaring that due to location it singly irrigated the 2 1/2-mile "island" of farmland between the Virgin River and Bridge Mountain (MRA 7:4).

Existing records declare that the Crawford/Gifford canal network served Crawfordville and other Mormon communities until 1931, when the federal government purchased these plots of land for inclusion in Zion Canyon National Park (Shapins, 6). Plus, in 1933, the Civilian Conservation Corps assisted in the widening of the canal and repairing some of its original installations, where water was pumped from the Virgin River into the ditch to service these yards. Today, the remains of this pumping operation can be found in a half-submerged pipe that connects the two ditches north of the Virgin River Bridge (Shapins, 34).

During the construction of Pine Creek District, traces of the Crawford/Gifford canal were retained by the NPS to irrigate Pine Creek residential area lawns and landscape. The project included the installment of concrete or metal pipes culverts along the canal’s alignment in order to improve water travel and access points in the site. After the CCC period, none of the original irrigation systems have been refurbished with the last-known mention of the Crawford ditch for irrigation of residential landscaping in Pine Creek is found in 1942 (Markoff, 201). Physical evidence of the Crawford/Gifford Canal’s historic significance, therefore, lies in the location and alignment of its remnant elements.

Criterion C - National Park Service Rustic Style (Period of Significance 1909-1941) ×

Pine Creek Historic District is also considered significant under National Register Criterion C at the state level of significance for its association with the historic context Architecture and specifically as an exemplar of the “National Park Service Rustic” style as constructed during the Zion National Park Establishment Period.

Creating the National Park Service Rustic Style

Prior to the creation of the National Park Service in 1916, various railroad companies had constructed buildings in national parks and monuments across the country. These buildings lacked a consistent style and ran the gamut from Tudor Revival, to Swiss Chalet, to Indian Pueblo. Around 1910, the need for landscape improvements in the nation’s parks was discernible. In most, little had been done to protect roadside beauty and trails, roads, corrals, and buildings had been constructed with little regard for the environment and scenery” (MRA 8:3).

With the assistance of the emerging field of landscape architecture and the evolving vision of architecture sympathetic to the natural environment, the National Park Service began constructed small buildings of local materials that blended with the surrounding landscape and each other, creating a cohesive aesthetic (Shapins, 14). In the 1920’s, Daniel Hull was the senior landscape engineer for the National Park Service, becoming the primary advocate for a rustic aesthetic throughout all existing national parks and monuments. Under Hulls’ supervision, the Western Field Office in San Francisco was the responsible entity in the supervision of all projects in the western parks, ensuring a consistency in design and use of building materials. The development of the Rustic style was continued throughout the 1930’s under influential landscape architect Thomas C. Vint, who was promoted from being Hull’s chief assistant to head of the NPS Landscape Division at the Western Field Office (Shapins, 8).

In 1935, funded by the Civilian Conservation Corps, the National Park Service Division of Planning published Park Structures and Facilities that codified this rustic stylistic movement with floor plans and photographs of state and national park facilities, to educate the growing number of architects designing park architecture. In this volume, Albert H. Good extolled the virtues of rustic architecture, defining it as:

The National Park Service Rustic style was not just reserved for buildings. Entire designed landscapes, including circulation systems, viewpoints, campgrounds, infrastructure, and interpretive signage, were to follow the naturalistic design features that were meant to integrate the visitor into an integrated cultural landscape of hand-crafted interventions inspired by the natural landscape. Materials native to the park, including stone, adobe, and heavy log timbers, were used to be in harmony with the physical setting.

The “Rustic-style” got approved for park construction and was strongly representative of the Era of Public Works and Conservation spawned by the Great Depression and the introduction of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

National Park Service Rustic at Pine Creek District
In 1909 President Taft proclaimed the establishment of Mukanutuweap National Monument, and in 1919 an act of Congress established the Monument as a national park changing its name to Zion National Park (Shapins, 2). This initiated the growth of Zion Canyon as a tourist attraction that coincided with the height of the National Park Service Rustic style of architecture and landscape design. (MRA 8:8). As visitor needs were growing at Zion National Park through the 1920s, Thomas Vint supervised all design activities but also assigned landscape architect Harry Langley from the Western Field Office to work on a number of significant projects at the park, such as the design of major trails, most of the Pine Creek buildings, the rehabilitation of the Crawford/Gifford canal, and the development of a quarry for construction work at Zion (Shapins, 8).

In Zion, present examples of historic architecture had as reference the surrounding canyon’s geology that, merging with local Mormon vernacular building traditions, became design precedence in the development of a unique Rustic style for Zion (Shapins, 34). Building and structures resources at Zion took several years to complete but all are united in their principles of design including the predominant use of heavy massing for buildings, red Navajo sandstone to blend with the precipitous canyon walls, roughly dressed and laid with large mortar joints, combined with generally over-scaled heavy timber wood elements (MRA 8:8). The design style intention was to build buildings and other man-made structures, such as gates, campsite fireplaces, water fountains, paths, retaining walls, and curbs, which would minimally disrupt the natural landscape visuals with the use of materials and massing similar to the natural landscape in the park (MRA 7:9).

The Pine Creek District buildings, among the first in Zion National Park dating from 1921 to 1938, established the precedent for the use of National Park Service Rustic style in the park. The style is exhibited in the irregular forms, mimetic massing, local materials – including red sandstone walls, heavy log roof timbering, and wood shingles – handcrafted details, and a feeling of workmanship of the District’s architecture and landscape features that harmonize with the surrounding landscape.

The primary function of Pine Creek’s residential buildings and associated landscape features was to accommodate a domestic routine. The necessity for privacy guided the buildings orientation and landscape layout, where each residence includes a front sitting porch facing a lawn and separation from their neighbor. Small-scale landscape features reinforce the residential character of Pine Creek, including a number of rustic stone terraces and retaining walls that define areas of privacy. The National Park Service Rustic style is even evident in the concern for locating utility poles integrated into the natural context of the Pine Creek District (Shapins, 43).

Langley also supervised the rehabilitation of the Pine Creek District section of the Crawford/Gifford canal using a workforce of Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) beginning in 1934. The CCC, which was stationed at Zion National Park from 1933 to 1942, contributed greatly to the construction and rehabilitation efforts at national parks throughout the country. Established as part of President Franklin Roosevelt’s New Deal, the CCC was one program of the Federal Unemployment Relief Act, creating a body of unemployed men to complete conservation work nationwide.

xi There is no documentary record of whether Pine Creek District’s first NPS buildings, Zion National Park’s first visitor center and residence dating from 1922 and located north of the current buildings, followed the National Park Service Rustic style, but there’s no reason to assume they did not.
Not much more than a ditch, the CCC widened, rerouted, and dams were installed along the Crawford/Gifford canal to better control the water for residential use on the lawns and gardens in the Pine Creek District. Throughout the ditch’s route, the CCC landscaping crews built several sandstone slab ponds or bridges in combination with planting beds which fashion pleasant outdoor resting spaces, as well as stone retaining walls that delimits the Old’s Superintendent’s front lawn directly adjacent to the ditch’s turn. All this work, done under Langley’s design and supervision, were consistent with the National Park Service Rustic style principles.

The quarrying and shaping of building stone, was another area in which CCC personnel played a prominent role in Zion National Park. In 1934, Harry Langley developed a stone quarry at the base of a cliff approximately 1 mile west of Springdale. These cliffs, which were naturally crosshatched by horizontal cross bedding and vertical fracture joints, made an ideal quarry and provided an almost unlimited supply of building rock for construction (MRA 8:8). The development of a stone quarry within Zion Canyon, combined with the CCC labor force to shape it, was the greatest impact on ensuring the Park’s rustic style. Prior to 1934, the Navajo red sandstone used in construction (including the majority of Pine Creek buildings) was transported from outside the park. Stone from the Zion quarry was used in construction work at the park until 1941 (Shapins, 21), and it is assumed that Pine Creek’s second garage (HS 102), constructed in 1938, was built of stone extracted from Zion’s quarry. While several boulders within the Pine Creek District show drill holes and cut surfaces suggesting the presence of quarry activity at this site, the scale of these samples suggests that any stone extracted on site was used for small landscape features rather than for Pine Creek’s buildings.

Integrity
The integrity of the Pine Creek District has been assessed using the criteria established by the National Register of Historic Places. The seven qualities of integrity are: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

Location
The location of all contributing buildings and landscape has not change since the period of significance. Retention of the historic road alignment through the canyon and the rustic masonry structures, such as culverts, retaining walls, and bridges along this road corridor, strongly contributes to the historic character and integrity of the Pine Creek District. Old wood poles remain in their original locations (Features B16 & B31), tracing the past existence of a utility line that historically connected Springdale to the former administrative offices in the north-east section of the district’s boundary.

The original Pioneer Mormon Period Crawford/Gifford canal suffered significant modifications from its original route during a 1934 re-routing by CCC crews in order to accommodate an irrigation system for Pine Creek’s lawns and gardens. Remnants of the original canal are barely visible, however, its presence on the landscape is revealed in the features constructed during subsequent periods that respond to its former use, including culverts, bridges, and cisterns (see Map 5 – Site Chronology Present, Additional Information).

Setting
The setting of Pine Creek District remains largely unchanged since the period of significance.

Design
Pine Creek District maintains a high degree of design integrity exemplifying the National Park Service Rustic style design principles of its buildings and landscape features. Resident’s efforts to personalize their exterior spaces have modified few sections of the landscape design, such as pedestrian paths, garden fencing and vegetation selection outside native plants range, but all are reversible (Features A8, A18).

Materials
The materials of Pine Creek District, reflecting the National Park Service Rustic style palette of natural building materials remains largely unchanged since the period of significance and maintain a high degree of integrity. The only significant compromise of integrity is the use of asphalt for driveways and roadways, but even then the use of cinder as the paving materials lessens the visual and textural impact on the landscape (Features B26, C47).

Workmanship
The workmanship of Pine Creek District, reflecting the National Park Service Rustic style, remains largely unchanged since the period of significance and maintains a high degree of integrity.
Feeling and Association
Feeling and association of Pine Creek District, reflecting the National Park Service Rustic style, remains largely unchanged since the period of significance and maintains a high degree of integrity. The association with the Pioneer Mormon Period is not as obvious but traces of this period survive with the integration and modification of the Crawford/Gifford canal as part of the overall cultural landscape.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Books


Forms & Reports


Multiple Resources for Zion National Park. NPS.


Pine Creek Historic District Amendment               Washington County, UT
Name of Property                                      County and State


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 #
___ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office  X Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other
Name of repository:

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property  7.76  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References***

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

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*** Information serving as place-holder for purposes of this first submission reflecting the information cited in the “Geographic Data” in the Multiple Resources for Zion National Park (1987).
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Pine Creek Historic District Amendment
Name of Property                   County and State
Washington County, UT

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**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

In Section 22, T41S, R10W, in an un-survey area to the north of Section 22; starting at a point on the west curb of Route 9 approximately 500 feet south of the Virgin River Bridge, and continuing south along said curb approximately 800 feet to a point; thence westerly approximately 60 feet to the retaining wall; hence northerly approximately 800 feet along this line to a point; thence easterly to the point of the beginning. The boundary is drawn to include the five buildings and their significant associated landscape features.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The proposed new district boundary (see Map 5, Additional Information) demarcates the remaining concentration of buildings and associated landscape features of the original Pine Creek District. There is not enough historical or architectural integrity in the physical remnants of the demolished original visitors center and residence building on the north end of the site to justify maintaining the boundary at its original location.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title          Alexandra Fuente-Navarro and R. Brooks Jeffery, with the assistance of Gina Chorover, Izajah Gordon, Elizabeth Hermanns, Martha Penado, Dan Pierce, Mike Rageth, A.J. Vonarx, and Karie Westphal.
organization        Heritage Conservation Program, CALA, University of AZ
street & number      P.O. Box 210075
state               AZ
zip code            85721
e-mail              rbjeffer@u.arizona.edu

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
  - A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form
NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 (Expires 5/31/2012)

Pine Creek Historic District Amendment
Name of Property

Washington County, UT
County and State

Property Owner:
(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name

street & number

telephone

city or town

state

zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.
Pine Creek Historic District Amendments

Name of Property
Washington, UT

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Multiple Resources for Zion National Park

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
Maps and drawings are reduced to fit NRHP continuation sheet format. Original full size documents are included in an accompanying CD.

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Map 2: Zion Canyon Site Plan

MAP 2

Pine Creek Historic District
Zion Canyon Site Plan

The Sentinel Mountain
Grotto Campground
Crawford/Gifford Canal
Pine Creek HD
Virgin River Bridge
Bridge Mountain
Zion Canyon Scenic Dr.
Zion Park Blvd. ( Zion-Mt. Carmel Highway)
Zion Canyon Valley
Map 3: Pine Creek Historic District – Site Chronology 1922-1928
Map 4: Pine Creek Historic District – Site Chronology 1928-1938
Map 5: Pine Creek Historic District – Site Chronology 1959
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Map 6: Pine Creek Historic District – Site Chronology 2012
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Name of Property
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Map 7: Pine Creek Historic District – Contributing Historic Features
Map 8: Pine Creek Historic District – Non-Contributing Historic Features
Pine Creek Historic District Amendments
Name of Property
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County and State
Multiple Resources for Zion National Park
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Image 1: Superintendent’s Residence architectural drawing 1. Accession No.: NPS_TIC Drawings. ZIO_116-94 (274110 HS001)
Pine Creek Historic District Amendments

Name of Property:
Washington, UT

County and State:

Multiple Resources for Zion National Park

Name of multiple listing (if applicable):

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Image 2: Superintendent’s Residence architectural drawing 2. Accession No.: NPS_TIC
Drawings. ZIO_116-14 (274112_2 HS001)
Image 3: Superintendent’s Residence architectural drawing 3. Accession No.: NPS_TIC Drawings. ZIO_116-94 (274110_2 HS001)
Image 4: Superintendent’s Residence architectural drawing 4. Accession No.: NPS_TIC Drawings. ZIO_116-94 (274110_3 HS001)
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**Image 5:** Superintendent’s Residence architectural drawing 5. Accession No.: NPS_TIC Drawings. ZIO_116-14 (274112_3 HS001)
Pine Creek Historic District Amendments

Name of Property: Washington, UT

County and State: Multiple Resources for Zion National Park

Name of multiple listing (if applicable):

Image 6: Superintendent’s Residence architectural drawing 6. Accession No.: NPS_TIC Drawings. ZIO_116-94 (274110_4 HS001)
### Image 7: Pine Creek Residential Area, early 1930s. Accession No.: ZIO_1904, Box 3.
### Image 8:

Headquarters Area, Topographic Record circa 1959. Accession No.: NPS_TIC

Drawings. ZIO_4931
Image 9: Aerial view of Pine Creek HD, circa 1959. The image shows Zion Canyon Scenic Dr. road intersection with for Floor of the Valley Rd. east of the Virgin River Bridge. Accession No.: ZIO_ZSEA, 2-1 (Oct. 1959)
### Pine Creek Historic District Amendments

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### Image 10: Aerial view of Pine Creek HD, circa 1959. The image shows former administration buildings within Pine Creek HD boundary (Former Administrative bldgs. highlighted in red). Accession No.: ZIO_ZSEA, 2-2 (Oct. 1959)
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**Image 11:** Aerial view of Pine Creek HD, circa 1959. The image shows Pine Creek HD connection with the new Visitor’s Center (Pine Creek HD highlighted in red). Accession No.: ZIO_ZSEA, 2-3 (Oct. 1959)
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**Image 12:** Aerial view of Pine Creek HD, circa 1959. The image shows the initial construction phase for the park's current Visitor's Center. Accession No.: ZIO_ZSEA, 2-4 (Oct. 1959)
Pine Creek Historic District Amendments
Name of Property
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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Pine Creek Historic District Amendment
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Multiple Resources for Zion National Park
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PHOTOGRAPHS
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Michael Rageth
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:
  **HS-001**: Superintendent’s Residence

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Pine Creek Historic District Amendment
Name of Property
Washington, UT
County and State
Multiple Resources for Zion National Park
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Michael Rageth
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

*HS-002: Chief’s Ranger Residence*
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Michael Rageth
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

**HS-003: Old Superintendent's Residence**
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Michael Rageth
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:
**HS-107:** Two-Bay Garage construction initiated in 1928 along with other structures in Pine Creek HD.
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District  
City or Vicinity: Springdale  
County: Washington  
State: Utah  
Photographer: Brooks Jeffery  
Date Photographed: March, 2010  
Description of Photograph and Number:  
**HS-102**: Two-Bay Garage built in 1938.
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Brooks Jeffery
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

**B23:** Concrete pipe culvert leading to HS102 Residence, extending Rustic period walkway.
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Brooks Jeffery
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

B27: Drainage feature under road as part of the irrigation ditch system.
**National Register of Historic Places**  
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Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District  
City or Vicinity: Springdale  
County: Washington  
State: Utah  
Photographer: Dan Pierce  
Date Photographed: March, 2010  
Description of Photograph and Number:  

**C16**: Established to allow residents to pass over canal, poor condition.

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Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Karie Westphal
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

**C52**: Concrete cistern installed during construction, and occupation of NPS rustic facilities in Pine Creek.
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Karie Westphal
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

A1: Paved drive west of Superintendent’s residence (HS-001). Contributing since driveway location and form are from Rustic period. Change in paving materials making it non-contributing.
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Brooks Jeffery
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

**A23:** The general shape of driveway, generally defined by curbing, contributes but paving materials have and will continue to change over time and are non-contributing.
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Brooks Jeffery
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

**B26**: Road connects all houses. Primary vehicle circulation route for residents.
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Dan Pierce
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

**C47**: Red color asphalt driveway leading to northernmost residence in Pine creek. Measured 5.5 m from the junction with the entry drive. Tar used as sealant to repair.
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District  
City or Vicinity: Springdale  
County: Washington  
State: Utah  
Photographer: Dan Pierce  
Date Photographed: March, 2010  
Description of Photograph and Number:  
   C15: Northern section of road, which narrows, found on planning map from 1930s, and should be considered significant as well.
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Brooks Jeffery
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

**A3:** Poured concrete curb, which is a recent addition.
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Brooks Jeffery
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

**A4:** Poured concrete curb, which is a recent addition.
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Dan Pierce
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

**C12**: Poured concrete curb at front of Old Superintendent’s residence.
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Brooks Jeffery
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

**A9**: Curb on east side of entrance of drive near middle house. Single course of ashlar stones of varying height and width.
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District  
City or Vicinity: Springdale  
County: Washington  
State: Utah  
Photographer: Mike Rageth  
Date Photographed: March, 2010  
Description of Photograph and Number:  

**B3**: Rectangular black ashlar stones laid horizontally and partially submerged in soil. Define edge of patio; length 529cm, ht 20 cm, cross sec 16 cm, 1 course.
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Mike Rageth
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

**B4**: *Black and red ashlar stones laid horizontally defines lower edge of the planting bed. Length 296 cm, ht 22 cm, cross sec 60 cm, 2 courses; some repointing may be needed.*
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Brooks Jeffery
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

**B21:** Curbing runs north along road from Supervisor's House and ends at curve to House 002.

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Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District  
City or Vicinity: Springdale  
County: Washington  
State: Utah  
Photographer: Brooks Jeffery  
Date Photographed: March, 2010  
Description of Photograph and Number:  
   **B25**: Located at south end of northern-most garage; In need of repair.
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Dan Pierce
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

C13: Defines the curb of the road, integrity remains despite some plant overgrowth.
Pine Creek Historic District Amendment
Name of Property
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Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Dan Pierce
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

C14: Adjacent to second garage in direction to HS-003; good condition, original function still intact.

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Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Karie Westphal
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

A2: No-mortared, roughhewn or natural sandstone chunks defined by curve running West of Superintendent’s residence.
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Brooks Jeffery
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

**A21**: Placed on south side of HS-002, retaining wall for planting bed, which seems posterior from Rustic period.
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Brooks Jeffery
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

C20: The wall’s poor condition prevents interpretation of original layout/function.
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Brooks Jeffery
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

**A22:** Retaining wall from Rustic period defining curve of driveway west of HS-002.
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Brooks Jeffery
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

A22: Rustic style. Materials & craftsmanship represented along the wall.
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Mike Rageth
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

**B6:** Sandstone wall defines planting bed serving as separation between garage (HS107) driveway and outdoor area.
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Dan Pierce
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

C39: Sections on the south side of the home are contributing based on Rustic style craftsmanship; Additional sections seem to be personalization.
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**City or Vicinity:** Springdale  
**County:** Washington  
**State:** Utah  
**Photographer:** Brooks Jeffery  
**Date Photographed:** March, 2010  
**Description of Photograph and Number:**

**A5:** *Patio on the SW side of the Superintendent’s house, edged on the SE by a garage. It construction poured concrete w/ aggregate.*

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Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Brooks Jeffery
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

A6: Irregularly-shaped polygon patio on the south side of the Superintendent’s house (HS001)
Poured concrete with aggregate construction.
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Brooks Jeffery
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

B18: Large slabs of sandstone form patio at front of south house. The image shows some maintenance is needed.
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District  
City or Vicinity: Springdale  
County: Washington  
State: Utah  
Photographer: Brooks Jeffery  
Date Photographed: March, 2010  
Description of Photograph and Number:  

A7: Patio on eastern face of house (HS002). Possible to appreciate footer stones on three corners.
Pine Creek Historic District Amendment

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- **Name of Property:** Pine Creek Historic District
- **City or Vicinity:** Springdale
- **County:** Washington
- **State:** Utah
- **Photographer:** Brooks Jeffery
- **Date Photographed:** March, 2010
- **Description of Photograph and Number:**
  
  **A11:** Patio under overhang of roof on the Northwest side of House.

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Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Brooks Jeffery
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

**A10**: Patio on southern edge of residence (HS002) bound by 8” concrete curb and asphalt on the north side. There is a metal lid as access for utility room under house.
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Brooks Jeffery
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

A12: Swath of unprotected flagstone patio between shaded section and poured concrete section located on south side of residence (HS002). Some stones appear to have been laid without a mortar.
Pine Creek Historic District Amendment
Name of Property
Washington, UT
County and State
Multiple Resources for Zion National Park
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Brooks Jeffery
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

A13: Patio of rectangular concrete slabs at south side of residence (HS002) bounded on the northwest edge by sandstone retaining wall and bench. The concrete surface presents large cracks.
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Dan Pierce
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

**C3:** Patio serves as entrance landing for residence (HS003)

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Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Dan Pierce
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

C6: Random cut, uneven stones placed to form a straight rectangle on east side entrance for residence (HS003).
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District  
City or Vicinity: Springdale  
County: Washington  
State: Utah  
Photographer: Mike Rageth  
Date Photographed: March, 2010  
Description of Photograph and Number:  

**B13:** Path leads to the pond and drainage feature located behind garage (HS107). This path was probably built as part of the original landscape design.
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Brooks Jeffery
Date Photographed: March, 2010

Description of Photograph and Number:

**B19**: Large sandstone (flagstone) pieces create path at the north end of the residence (HS001). Some parts need maintenance and repointing of mortar.

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Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Brooks Jeffery
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number: 

B29: Sandstone blocks space intermittently in raw state to define pathway from the lawn to the second pool and creates retaining wall for drainage ditch.
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Brooks Jeffery
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

**B20:** Gravel path alongside residence (HS001) connection the driveway and patio area, plus it defines adjacent planted area boundary.
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Brooks Jeffery
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

**B22:** Path connects residence (HS002) front porch with driveway crossing through the properties front lawns.
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Brooks Jeffery
Date Photographed: March, 2010

Description of Photograph and Number:

A8: Walkway connecting driveway with residence (HS002). Construction shows stab stones of varying size and shape. The path’s condition deteriorates as travel to North.

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Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Brooks Jeffery
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

**A17**: Section of stone footpath or platform on side of fire pit. Function remains unclear.
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District  
City or Vicinity: Springdale  
County: Washington  
State: Utah  
Photographer: Dan Pierce  
Date Photographed: March, 2010  

Description of Photograph and Number:  

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<td>Path leading to side driveway connecting to residency entry porch (HS003)</td>
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Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Dan Pierce
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

C4: Pathway connecting parking space at driveway with entry porch (HS003). The path conditions show uneven stones, not flush with ground.
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Dan Pierce
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:
   **C5:** Pathway adjacent to residence (HS003) made of cut rectangular stones. Stone are not flush and present some ground weed growth in between.
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Dan Pierce
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:
   C10: Path serving as access to planting bed.
**Pine Creek Historic District Amendment**

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**National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District  
City or Vicinity: Springdale  
County: Washington  
State: Utah  
Photographer: Elizabeth Hermanns  
Date Photographed: March, 2010  
Description of Photograph and Number:  

**A25:** Sandstone boulder shows drill holes (related to quarrying perpendicular to face).

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Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Elizabeth Hermanns
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

A26: Sandstone boulder shows drill holes (related to quarrying perpendicular to face).

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Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Elizabeth Hermanns
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:
   A28: Sandstone boulder shows drill holes (related to quarrying perpendicular to face).
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Dan Pierce
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

C27: Sandstone boulder shows drill holes (related to quarrying perpendicular to face).

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Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Dan Pierce
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

C28: Sandstone boulder shows drill holes (related to quarrying perpendicular to face).
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Brooks Jeffery
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

A14: Large sandstone boulder with quarry drill hole located on the south side of Residence (HS002).
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Brooks Jeffery
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:
   **A19:** Large sandstone boulder with quarry drill hole located on the south side of Residence (HS002) adjacent to fenced planting garden.
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District  
City or Vicinity: Springdale  
County: Washington  
State: Utah  
Photographer: Mike Rageth  
Date Photographed: March, 2010  
Description of Photograph and Number:  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Photograph</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>B2</strong></td>
<td>Red sandstone ashlar blocks using bricks at base. Fire pit part of design of wall/bench.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Brooks Jeffery
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

**A15:** Rounded stone feature with pit on the eastern edge of the concrete patio on residence (HS002).

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs Page 106

Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Brooks Jeffery
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

A16: Small ovoid planting bed made on the eastern edge of boulder edged with dry laid rectangular sandstone blocks.

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Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Brooks Jeffery
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

A18: Planting garden enclosed with metal posts, with wire stretching between and chicken-wire gate.

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Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Brooks Jeffery
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

**A20:** Part of planted landscape, where the tree age seems significant. The ivy is remnant of
"older style" plantings in park.
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Mike Rageth
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

**B9**: Single large tree in middle of lawn area, with ivy at is base. It seems the former existence of a circular planting bed at the base.
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Mike Rageth
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

B10: To side of lawn, there is a planted area with 3 trees and ivy at the base of trees. The images show the need of maintenance.
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Brooks Jeffery
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

**B11:** Set of two trees and ivy arranged in circular planting area located towards edge of lawn and pool area defining the edge of lawn.
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Mike Rageth
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

**B7:** Lawn area to east of residence (HS001) allowing the view of significant vista to the northeast and of the home from road.
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Dan Pierce
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

**C9: Planting bed before entry porch to residence (HS003). There is some erosion from weather and water, and some rocks are pushed out of place.**
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Brooks Jeffery
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

A24: The bench construction shows rectangular sandstone courses wet laid in concrete mortar with flat, roughly hewn sandstone pieces mortared on end to create back of bench.
Pine Creek Historic District Amendment
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Mike Rageth
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

**B1:** Built in curved bench with backrest defines the outdoor patio located at south side of residence (HS001).
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Mike Rageth
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:
   **B5:** The side stairs (HS001) create a pathway between courtyard and yard, portraying the craftsmanship and primary materials of the Rustic period.
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Brooks Jeffery
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

**B15:** Maybe be part of original landscape design in Pine Creek gardens, which creates a casual path leading to drainage area at south edge of Pine Creek HD boundary.
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Brooks Jeffery
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number: 

B17: Some large sandstone blocks placed as stairway/path to driveway (HS107), where the lack of maintenance impacts integrity.
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Mike Rageth
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

**B6:** Personalization of the space by tenants. Rusted metal posts and bailing wire enclosure garden.

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Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Dan Pierce
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

C-9a: Historic boarder for planting bed at residence (HS003) from Rustic period.
Pine Creek Historic District Amendment

Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Dan Pierce
Date Photographed: March, 2010

Description of Photograph and Number:

**C8:** The rocks are scattered and the curb is no longer a smooth shape, part of planting bed at residence (HS003).

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Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Dan Pierce
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

*C11: Informal boundary on edge of driveway made of irregularly spaced sandstone chunks.*

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Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Elizabeth Hermanns
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

**A27**: Physical evidence of former electric line that crossed through Pine Creek HD boundary. However the physical conditions lack of historic integrity.
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Elizabeth Hermans
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

**B16:** Two rebar rods, one protruding from stone and another one placed in ground, found next to ditch on edge of east side of main residence (HS001).
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Brooks Jeffery
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

**B31:** Assume this is telephone pole may indicate early telecommunications in Park.
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Karie Westphal,
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

**C53:** Field team originally classified as utility pole. Actually a very thin diameter pine stalk. Not sure if ever functioned as an utility pole or a tree stalk and utility cable reused/recycled as part of fencing or a gate
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Brooks Jeffery
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

**B24:** Located east of residence (HS-002), possibly construction debris. Concentration of concrete, asphalt, and wood.
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District  
City or Vicinity: Springdale  
County: Washington  
State: Utah  
Photographer: Brooks Jeffery  
Date Photographed: March, 2010  

Description of Photograph and Number:  
**B28:** Appears to be electrical wire outlet. Electricity pole connected to the metal grounding rod (stuck in sandstone boulder); evidence of electrical infrastructure to E. of tieback rod.
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Brooks Jeffery
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

**C42:** 1928 geological survey marker located on the top of a boulder at the edge of the turn in the road.
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Dan Pierce
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

C45: This type of petrified wood is a material non-local to the park. If used as a bench near the old Parking lot in incorporated into the Visitor's Center, it is an important feature under Criterion-C for NPS despite the fact that it has been moved from an original location.
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Dan Pierce
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

**C7**: Fairly modern red steel water spigot and pipe.
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Dan Pierce
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:
   C17: Red painted water spigot and shut off valve.
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Dan Pierce
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

C18: Spigot and water shut off valve
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Dan Pierce
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

**C19: Water shut valve, less than 25 years old.**
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Dan Pierce
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

**C21:** Water meter box – all water installations near residence HS003.
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Dan Pierce
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

**C22:** PVC pipe, sewer cleanouts with cut plywood covers with crews.
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Dan Pierce
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

**C23: Issues with condition, removed from original context. Remains may provide information on structure use, landscape change, lives of park employees, and visitor experiences.**
Pine Creek Historic District Amendment
Name of Property
Washington, UT
County and State
Multiple Resources for Zion National Park
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

| Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District |
| City or Vicinity: Springdale |
| County: Washington |
| State: Utah |
| Photographer: Dan Pierce |
| Date Photographed: March, 2010 |
| Description of Photograph and Number: |

**C26:** Examine extant maps and documents to see if a small outbuilding once existed in this location.

PHOTO N/A
Pine Creek Historic District Amendment
Name of Property
Washington, UT
County and State
Multiple Resources for Zion National Park
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Dan Pierce
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

**C29: Concrete footer with rebar located on the northern east section of the district boundary.**

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Dan Pierce
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

C31: Possible road location.

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PHOTO N/A
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Dan Pierce
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

**C37:** Well access point with concrete pad and metal lid.
Pine Creek Historic District Amendment

Name of Property
Washington, UT

County and State
Multiple Resources for Zion National Park

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Dan Pierce
Date Photographed: March, 2010

Description of Photograph and Number:

C41: 0.3 m tall pipe on the N edge of the district

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PHOTO N/A
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Dan Pierce
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

C43: Abandoned cast iron pipe, ribbed, open to elements.
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Dan Pierce
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

**C44:** Cast concrete with rebar sticking out from one side.

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Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Dan Pierce
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

**C46**: Large area with sizeable chunks of asphalt scattered throughout. Location of former parking area for the visitor center.
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Dan Pierce
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

C51: Metal meter box on the south side of residence (HS003).

PHOTO N/A
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Brooks Jeffery
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

**C54**: Barbed wire attached to existing tree trunk and post, rusted.
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Brooks Jeffery
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

**A-21a:** Modifications for planting bed using concrete block retention wall. Located at south side of residence (HS002).
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Mike Rageth
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

**B8:** Berm rise in dirt and clay lined with bushes and brush, providing a transition between lawn and natural area and former drainage services.
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer:
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

**C30**: Likely the result of demolition activities in the 1960s in area of old parking lot.

PHOTO N/A
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Dan Pierce
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

**C40:** Level un-vegetated land in the NE corner of the district.
Name of Property: Pine Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Brooks Jeffery
Date Photographed: March, 2010
Description of Photograph and Number:

**B30**: Pool formed from concrete and sandstone, secondary to previous pool; a runoff water feature. Lower pool below pool in back yard.
graduate certificate program in heritage conservation

www.cala.arizona.edu/heritage