

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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Oak Creek Historic District
Other names/site number: _____
Name of related multiple property listing: Multiple Resources for Zion National Park
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: _____
City or town: Springdale State: Utah
Code: 49 County: Washington Code: 053 Zip Code: 84767
Not For Publication: Vicinity:

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 the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this
property be considered significant at the following
level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide ___ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D

<p>_____ Signature of certifying official/Title:</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
<p>_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	
<p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>_____ Signature of commenting official:</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
<p>_____ Title :</p>	<p>_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>

Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
_____	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
<u>55</u>	<u>29</u>	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>55</u>	<u>29</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _____

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions

DOMESTIC/Institutional Housing

OTHER/Maintenance Area

Current Functions

DOMESTIC/Institutional Housing

OTHER/Maintenance Area

Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

OTHER/National Park Service Rustic/Naturalistic Design

Materials:

Principal exterior materials of the property: Sandstone, Concrete, Mortar, Wood

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

Oak Creek Historic District sits in Oak Creek Canyon in southwestern Utah's Zion National Park. Primary construction of Oak Creek Historic District occurred between 1932 and 1942 with further development in 1951. The district has continuously served as a residential and maintenance complex for Zion National Park. It includes housing for permanent and temporary employees, a maintenance warehouse, offices, firehouse, carpenter shop, welding shop, trails shop, and auto shop. In 1987, the "Multiple Resources for Zion National Park" National Register of Historic Places nomination identified Oak Creek Historic District's historical significance. The nomination listed seventeen buildings in the district as eligible under Criterion C for "NPS Rustic/Naturalistic Design." The document gave Oak Creek Historic District an imprecise period of significance under the contexts of "Pioneer Mormon Settlement" (1862-1932), "Landscape Architecture and Transportation" (1909-1941), and "NPS-Rustic Style" (1909-1941). In addition to listing the seventeen buildings, the nomination's Classified Structure Field Inventory recorded five additional buildings constructed in 1951, which are now eligible for inclusion in the National Register.¹

The 1987 nomination only listed the district's eligible buildings. This amendment addresses an additional eighty-four historic resources, fifty-five contributing and twenty-nine non-contributing. These features include water features, circulation networks, designed outdoor spaces, vegetation related to land use, and other landscape elements that mirror the "Rustic" style of their associated buildings. The district's period of significance under Criterion C for "NPS Rustic/Naturalistic Design" is 1932-1942. Furthermore, under Criterion A, this amendment adds the context of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) for its work constructing the buildings and

¹ National Register of Historic Places, Multiple Resources for Zion National Park, Springdale, Washington County, Utah, National Register #64000878.

Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

structures in Oak Creek Historic District, with a period of significance from 1933 to 1942. Most construction in the district took place during 1934-1939. However, the district's earliest extant buildings (HS-0008, HS-0077, HS-0083) were constructed in 1932, and the final CCC building, the Ranger Dormitory (HS-0005), was completed in 1942. This amendment utilizes National Register Bulletin 30, "Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes" as a guide for evaluating Oak Creek Historic District as a rural historic landscape.

Narrative Description

Physical Context

Lying within Zion National Park in southwestern Utah, Oak Creek Historic District is located in Oak Creek Canyon west of the Virgin River and Zion Canyon. Open space along the canyon dominated by shrubs and grasses bounds the district on the west. A riparian ecology of cottonwood and brushes and desert ecology of grasses bounds the district on the east and continues toward the park administrative offices and museum. The canyon's undeveloped area marks the district's north and south boundaries. Three spatial zones demarcate the landscape of Zion Canyon. These include the valley floor, the canyon rim, and the steep walls and cliffs between these two zones. Zion National Park includes four life zones: desert, riparian, woodland, and coniferous forests. The canyon topography has determined patterns of human use in the area. Most of the park's development has occurred on the valley floor along the Virgin River's flood plain. Zion Canyon formed through natural processes of seismic activity, flooding, and winter frost. Over time, the Virgin River carved its way through the Colorado Plateau's sands, shales, and limestone.² The canyon's most visible geological layer is Navajo Sandstone, formed during the Jurassic period. The process of erosion that shaped Zion Canyon also created adjoining canyons where small streams join the Virgin River.³ One of these streams is Oak Creek, which has shaped the topography and human use of Oak Creek Canyon. Development at Oak Creek Historic District occurred primarily along the creek's riparian ecology, with the desert life zone dominating to the north and west.

Oak Creek Road turns off to the west into Oak Creek Canyon about a half a mile north of Zion National Park's south entrance on Highway 9. The road leads to three areas within Oak Creek Historic District. These include the lower and upper residential areas and the maintenance area, each differentiated by their dates of construction, use, landscaping, and architecture. After 1,000 feet, Oak Creek Road branches, with the northwest road turning into Oak Creek Drive and leading to the residential area. The other branch continues west to the maintenance area. Oak Creek Drive splits after about 600 feet, with one branch heading east down the canyon and the other continuing west up the canyon. The split of Oak Creek Drive demarcates the lower and

² R. Brooks Jeffery and Alexandra Fuente-Navarro, et al., "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), 3; Robert Sterling Yard, *The Book of the National Parks* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1933), 354-356.

³ Shapins Associates, "Level II Cultural Landscape Inventory, Phase I: Zion Canyon," Prepared for Zion National Park (Boulder, CO: Shapins Associates, October 2005), 30.

Oak Creek Historic District

Washington, UT

Name of Property

County and State

upper residential areas. The road reflects the “NPS Rustic/Naturalistic Design” ethic of avoiding straight lines in favor of meandering curves to give the sense that the road follows the natural topography despite the fact the Civilian Conservation Corps graded and laid it.⁴

The lower residential area encompasses the buildings along the eastern part of Oak Creek Drive. Along this stretch are the Arts and Crafts houses listed in the 1987 nomination and their garages and landscape features. Original development of the lower residential area occurred from 1932 to 1934, with the Ranger Dormitory (HS-0005) constructed in 1941-1942 and the ranch houses built in 1951. This section of Oak Creek Drive begins with a garage (HS-0109) and terminates at the Ranger Dormitory (HS-0005) and its courtyard (a former parking area), patios, and parking lots. Cottonwood trees and Kentucky bluegrass lawns give the lower residential area a different feel from the upper residential area. The Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Park Service (NPS) planted these lawns and trees to provide a buffer between the natural environment and built environment and to provide a residential feel to the district. This kind of dense vegetative cover seldom occurs in Zion outside of these residential yards. Instead, native plants grow more sparsely to take advantage of the available moisture.⁵ The area’s circulation networks of asphalt roads, sidewalks, and sandstone curbing, as well as its 1951 structures, sit immediately to the west and southwest of the Ranger Dormitory (HS-0005). With their ranch form and style, the 1951 structures (HS-0006, HS-0011, HS-0014, HS-0015, and HS-0027) differ from the Arts and Crafts style houses in the area, but their lawns and cottonwoods anchor them to the landscaping of the other houses. To the west is a lot for recreational vehicles surrounded by native sagebrush, cottonwoods, prickly pear cactus, and yucca. The native vegetation and grasses extend into the playground area, through the residential area, and along the road between the structures. Along the length of Oak Creek Drive are clusters of water lines, fire hydrants, and utility boxes.

The upper residential area is located west up the canyon past residence HS-0027. The area’s character differs from the lower residential area by its lack of lawns and its simpler Arts and Crafts architecture. Dividing the residential areas is a stretch of open space with native grasses, sagebrush, shrubs and forbs, and ash, oak, and pine trees. This flora is important to the character of the upper residential area, which adheres closely to the “Naturalistic Design” ethic of utilizing existing natural features and vegetation.⁶ The first structure is a garage (HS-0111) with associated curbing behind residence HS-0024. The road then curves around a small hill and splits. The eastern fork rises in elevation and leads past a rubble retaining wall to residence HS-0021 on a hill to the right and residence HS-0026 on the left. Past residence HS-0021 is another garage (HS-0112) and then the paved road terminates. The western fork of the road leads to a cul-de-sac with a middle island filled with natural rock and native vegetation and encircled by sandstone curbing. To either side of the island are residences HS-0024 and HS-0025. A footpath and a bridge lead southwest past residence HS-0025 to the maintenance area. Development of

⁴ Ibid., 12.

⁵ Ruth Ashton Nelson, *Plants of Zion National Park: Wildflowers, Trees, Shrubs and Ferns* (Springdale, UT: Zion Natural History Association, 1976), 8.

⁶ Linda Flint McClelland, *Presenting Nature: The Historic Landscape Design of the National Park Service, 1916 to 1942* (Washington D.C.: U.S. Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources, Interagency Resources Division, National Register of Historic Places, 1993), 1.

Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

the upper residential area occurred later than most of the lower area, with residences constructed in 1937 and garages in 1940.

The final area of Oak Creek Historic District is the maintenance area, reached by going southwest at the original intersection of Oak Creek Road. The road runs for 1,000 feet parallel to Oak Creek and crosses culverts FEA-057, FEA-060, and FEA-074. As the road approaches the maintenance area, it passes a parking lot lined with cottonwoods and crosses Oak Creek with a bridge and box culvert (FEA-063). The road leads to a rectangular, paved lot abutting a hillside. Maintenance buildings line the lot's sides, creating an open middle yard in the middle. The buildings are in the Arts and Crafts style but utilize more ashlar-finished sandstone in their construction than the district's other buildings. Although the flora is similar to the residential areas, the area's location further up the canyon demarcates it as separate from the residential areas. The CCC built many of the structures in the maintenance area between 1932 and 1939. The park later added structures, such as the trails shop on top of the loading dock, and adapted some buildings for new purposes by enclosing open bays, such as the Equipment Storage building, altered in 1999.

Buildings

As this amendment addresses the historic landscape features of Oak Creek Historic District, it will only provide an overview of the buildings already listed on the National Register. The "Multiple Resources for Zion National Park," nomination, List of Classified Structures, and Historic American Building Survey offer detailed architectural descriptions and histories of individual buildings. Most of the buildings and structures in the district represent the "NPS Rustic/Naturalistic Design" style that dominated in Zion until the end of the park establishment period (1909-1941). This style drew from numerous sources, particularly the Arts and Crafts movement, which derived from the Shingle, Adirondack, and Prairie styles, as well as the vernacular forms of indigenous cultures and local pioneer settlers. Historian Linda Flint McClelland notes that the Arts and Crafts movement fostered "an appreciation of handcrafted forms, pioneer and indigenous prototypes, natural settings, and naturalistic appearances" that informed the "Rustic" style.⁷ This in turn influenced "NPS Rustic/Naturalistic Design."

Oak Creek Historic District's maintenance area and upper and lower residential areas exhibit this "NPS Rustic/Naturalistic Design" style. Different development periods in the district resulted in similar, if slightly altered, architectural forms within the "Rustic" style. Character-defining features of Oak Creek Historic District's contributing buildings include multiple low-pitched gable roofs, wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafters or extending false beams, small front porches, and board-and-batten siding. One of the most important features is rustic ashlar sandstone. In the residential area, foundations, patios, walkways, and porch steps include this particular sandstone work. Residence HS-0010 contains more sandstone than the other residences. Its façade has a battered massing of sandstone that extends up to the roofline, and the bases of the porch's battered piers utilize rustic sandstone work.

⁷ Linda Flint McClelland, *Building the National Parks: Historic Landscape Design and Construction* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press), 18.

Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

The residences in Oak Creek Historic District feature simple “Rustic” design because of cost considerations and limited skilled labor. To save on costs, the Park Service utilized pine plank exteriors and minimized the use of local sandstone. The use of stone and wood unifies the residences in Oak Creek despite the variety of size, plan, and design between the lower and upper residential areas. The Ranger Dormitory (HS-0005) is one departure from this particular use of “Rustic” design during the district’s early development period of 1932-1942. Constructed last, the building uses smooth finished local sandstone and Greek Revival detailing. However, the dormitory is still part of the “Rustic” design ethic because it represents local vernacular Mormon pioneer architecture and uses native materials.⁸ The upper residential area demonstrates a further simplification of the “Rustic” style. In the lower residential area, the houses have front porches with detailed woodwork or rustic sandstone on the battered piers, over-hanging eaves, and exposed rafters. In the upper residential area, builders scaled back these features in favor of smaller porches with shallow roof extensions, shorter eaves, and simple woodwork and siding.

In addition to the district’s Arts and Crafts buildings, there are five residences (HS-0006, HS-0011, HS0014, HS-0015, and HS-0027) built in 1951 in the ranch house style. This later development separates the lower and upper residential areas. Character-defining features include a low, horizontal orientation, simple façade, board-and-batten siding, minimal front porches, low chimneys, and large picture windows. The garages are wood frame and cinder block construction and include patio areas with cinder block work.

The five buildings in the maintenance area reflect the district’s “NPS Rustic/Naturalistic Design,” but have more stonework than the residences, with walls completely of rough-finished local sandstone. The buildings have low-pitched gable roofs and wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafters and beams common to “NPS Rustic/Naturalistic Design.”

Landscape Features

Water Features

Water is a major part of Zion National Park’s ecology, since the Virgin River and its tributaries provide vital riparian habitats for plants and animals. Water is also important to the park’s geology, as it continues to shape the park’s canyons, particularly through flooding. To provide stability and assist with maintenance of the structures at Oak Creek Historic District, the CCC and NPS engineered Oak Creek with revetments, check dams, culverts, and cribbing. These features are important aspects in shaping the district’s character. About 2,000 feet west of the maintenance area, two small creeks combine to form Oak Creek. Near this junction is one of the earliest modifications to Oak Creek Canyon’s water resources. Here the CCC constructed a 50,000-gallon reservoir tank high up the canyon to provide irrigation for the residential area’s landscaping. This feature lies outside of district boundary and is not included in the amendment.⁹ Down the canyon, Oak Creek makes its way around the maintenance area. To stabilize the creek’s banks through this area, in March 1942 officials approved CCC construction of 400 feet

⁸ Harvey H. Kaiser, *Landmarks in the Landscape: Historic Architecture in the National Parks of the West* (San Francisco: Chronicle Books, 1997), 188-189.

⁹ Wayne K. Hinton and Elizabeth A. Green, *With Picks, Shovels, and Hope: The CCC and its Legacy on the Colorado Plateau* (Missoula, MT: Mountain Press Publishing Company, 2008), 181.

Oak Creek Historic District

Washington, UT

Name of Property

County and State

of revetment along the creek (FEA-062, FEA-064).¹⁰ Also located in this area is a check dam (FEA-054). At the maintenance area's southeast end, Oak Creek meanders north under Oak Creek Road and then east down the canyon past other water management features, including a check dam (FEA-055), retaining walls (FEA-056, FEA-058, FEA-059), culverts (FEA-057, FEA-060, FEA-061, FEA-063), and revetments (FEA-065, FEA-066, FEA-074). After Oak Creek passes under the last culvert (FEA-061), it meanders slightly north past residences HS-0015 and HS-0014 and the dormitory parking lot before leaving the district boundary and emptying into the Virgin River. Other management structures in the district include a small ditch and culvert (FEA-071) between HS-0005 and HS-0006, and a manhole (FEA-005). Nearly all of the district's water management features adhere to the "NPS Rustic/Naturalistic Design" in their rough-finished sandstone of uneven sizes and joints.

Circulation Systems

Circulation systems in the district include roads, driveways, sidewalks, and walkways. Sidewalks facilitate movement around the general area and walkways facilitate movement around specific properties. These systems form an interconnected network to manage the flow of residents and employees through the district. Oak Creek Road runs west from Highway 9 and provides the primary access to the district. The road is twenty-four feet wide and asphalt-paved along its entire length to the residential and maintenance areas. Shortly after turning off the highway, the road splits with one branch going northwest to the residential area, and the other continuing to the maintenance area. This split demarcates each area and reinforces their separate residential and utilitarian functions. Along the stretch leading to the maintenance area, the road does not have curbing or gutters. The road has graded dirt shoulders for the length of this section and passes over three culverts before reaching the maintenance parking area. From here, a branch leads over a bridge, constructed of wet-laid rough-finished sandstone blocks with a concrete slab, and to the maintenance yard. The other branch is unpaved and leads to the reservoir tank and other infrastructure outside the district boundary. Oak Creek Drive, which splits from Oak Creek Road a short distance after leaving the highway, provides east-west access to the lower and upper residential areas. Much of the road's north side in the lower residential area has historic sandstone curbing with occasional un-curbed sections, two driveways, and two parking lots near the dormitory. Once the road reaches garage HS-0111 in the upper residential area, both sides of the road have curbing. The road splits in this upper area, with the right branch climbing in elevation and the left branch ending in a cul-de-sac. Circulation systems shape the character of the Oak Creek Historic District through their adherence to "NPS Rustic/Naturalistic Design." Designers accomplished this by avoiding straight lines and using a curving layout to give the sense of following the natural topography. Designers created rustic character through use of local sandstone as rough-finished blocks and flagstones in curbing. Examples include along roads and driveways (FEA-001a, FEA-001b, FEA-009, FEA-019, FEA-020a, FEA-020b, FEA-021a, FEA-021b, FEA-027, FEA-028, FEA-029, FEA-043a, FEA-043b, FEA-43c), sidewalks (FEA-016), walkways (FEA-012, FEA-013, FEA-023, FEA-024, FEA-025, FEA-026, FEA-030, FEA-032, FEA-033, FEA-034, FEA-035, FEA-045, FEA-046, FEA-049, FEA-053), a road island (FEA-032), and bridges (FEA-036, FEA-057, FEA-063).

¹⁰ "Zion National Park Upper Oak Creek Residences," ZION_116_3055_[id68245], National Park Service, Technical Information Center.

Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Vegetation Related to Land Use

Native plant communities of sagebrush, oaks, cottonwood, yucca, prickly pear cactus, Indian grass, and rice grass make up the majority of the vegetation in Oak Creek Historic District, with the exception of the lawns in the lower residential area. However, the Park Service has carefully managed native vegetation. The CCC planted cottonwoods to restore the area to a seemingly more original state. They also planted ash, oak, and willow trees to shade the residential area. Some residence yards, including HS-0009 and HS-0010, have shrub plantings.

Designed Outdoor Spaces

Designed outdoor spaces provide a transition between domestic spaces and nearby natural open areas. They create a “middle landscape” that inhabitants control while also allowing for a connection to nature. Designed outdoor spaces in the district include a courtyard (FEA-007) with a curvilinear stone retaining wall as a boundary, flagstone patios (FEA-010, FEA-014, FEA-045, FEA-046, FEA-047, FEA-050, FEA-067, FEA-070), a patio hearth (FEA-004) at the dorm, and yards (FEA-015). Designers demarcated these features from non-residential spaces using stonework and plantings. They used sandstone for blocks and flagstones to reflect the rustic characteristics of the district’s other landscape features. These designed areas shape the residential feel of the area and offer sheltered spaces for recreation and relaxation that are not part of the “uncontrolled” nature beyond the district boundary.¹¹

Other Landscape Elements

Other landscape features in Oak Creek Historic District include stone retaining walls (FEA-002, FEA-011, FEA-031, FEA-037, FEA-038, FEA-042, FEA-044, FEA-051, FEA-052, FEA-069, FEA-072, FEA-075), parking lots (FEA-003a, FEA-003b), a basketball hoop (FEA-006), clotheslines (FEA-008, FEA-039, FEA-041, FEA-048, FEA-068), sandstone pits (FEA-017, FEA-018), a house foundation (FEA-022), a concrete box (FEA-073), a loading dock (FEA-076), a wall (FEA-077), a fire pit (FEA-040), and a playground (FEA-078). Of these, only some of the retaining walls and the loading dock are contributing features. The retaining walls are sandstone, laid dry or mortared, with a rough-finished ashlar. The loading dock consists of large blocks of rectangular sandstone, mortared and unevenly laid an average of five courses high. On the dock’s southeast corner are steps leading from the maintenance lot to a higher loading area. Along the center of the dock’s edge is a newer addition of steel edging to protect it from damage.

Integrity

Oak Creek Historic District maintains a high degree of integrity in its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association of its buildings and structures. The setting of the district remains mostly unchanged. The residential area maintains its domestic function with trees and lawns while the maintenance area retains its utilitarian function through the open yard area and arrangement of buildings. The “NPS Rustic/Naturalistic Design” dominates the district’s character. The rustic sandstone materials retain a high degree of integrity. The one exception is the walkway to residence HS-0008, which follows its historic past path, but is now

¹¹ Jeffery and Fuente-Navarro, et al., “National Register Amendment: Pine Creek Historic District, Zion National Park,” 7.

Oak Creek Historic District
 Name of Property

Washington, UT
 County and State

composed of concrete rather than sandstone. Throughout the district, the NPS and CCC workmanship during the period of significance remains largely unchanged. Exceptions to the “NPS Rustic/Naturalistic Design” are the ranch-style residences built in 1951. However, they are not such a large or conspicuous intrusion that they affect the integrity of the district. Their materials, comparable sandstone curbing, and yards merge these houses with the appearance of the other historic residences. The location of all contributing buildings and landscape features has not changed since the period of significance, and the roads, driveways, walkways, and sidewalks follow the paths set by the CCC. Because of their ongoing importance as circulation networks, the roads retain integrity despite periodic repaving, and the walkways retain integrity despite occasional repairs. Alterations to landscaping include newer plantings of native vegetation or small flowers around the residential buildings that reflect the domestic character of the area as built by the CCC and the NPS. Besides the construction of the 1951 residences and maintenance of roads and sidewalks, Oak Creek Historic District looks much as it did after its completion by the CCC.

Contributing/Non-Contributing Features

Feature Number	Feature Type	Integrity	Contributing / Non-Contributing	Theme of Significance	Reason Non-Contributing
FEA-001a	Curb	Fair	Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction; built by CCC	
FEA-001b	Curb	Fair	Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction; built by CCC	
FEA-002	Retaining Wall	Good	Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction; built by CCC	
FEA-003a	Parking Lot	Good	Non-Contributing		Post-NPS Rustic/CCC Period: Later construction / new surfacing
FEA-003b	Parking Lot	Good	Non-Contributing		Post-NPS Rustic/CCC Period: Later construction / new surfacing
FEA-004	Hearth	Poor	Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction; built by CCC	
FEA-005	Manhole	Poor	Non-Contributing		Appears to be historic, but no primary sources found to justify
FEA-006	Basketball Hoop	Fair	Non-Contributing		Post-NPS Rustic/CCC Period: Later construction
FEA-007	Courtyard	Poor	Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction; built by CCC. Poured concrete a later addition.	
FEA-008	Clothesline	Good	Non-Contributing		Post-NPS Rustic/CCC Period: Later construction

Oak Creek Historic District

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property

FEA-009	Curb	Fair	Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction; built by CCC	
FEA-010	Patio	Good	Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction; built by CCC	
FEA-011	Retaining Wall	Good	Non-Contributing		Post-NPS Rustic/CCC Period: Later rubble construction
FEA-012	Walkway	Good	Non-Contributing		Post-NPS Rustic/CCC Period: Later construction
FEA-013	Walkway	Fair	Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction; built by CCC	
FEA-014	Patio	Fair	Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction; built by CCC	
FEA-015	Yard	Good	Non-Contributing		Post-NPS Rustic/CCC Period: Later landscaping
FEA-016	Sidewalk	Fair	Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction; built by CCC	
FEA-017	Pit	Good	Non-Contributing		Post-NPS Rustic/CCC Period: Later construction
FEA-018	Pit	Good	Non-Contributing		Post-NPS Rustic/CCC Period: Later construction
FEA-019	Curb	Fair	Non-Contributing		Post-NPS Rustic/CCC Period: Later construction
FEA-020a	Curb	Fair	Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction; built by CCC	
FEA-020b	Curb	Fair	Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction; built by CCC	
FEA-021a	Curb	Fair	Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction; built by CCC	
FEA-021b	Curb	Fair	Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction; built by CCC	
FEA-022	House Foundation	Fair	Non-Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction	Lacks integrity due to loss of associated building
FEA-023	Walkway	Fair	Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction; built by CCC. In form and shape	
FEA-024	Walkway	Poor	Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction; built by CCC	
FEA-025	Walkway	Poor	Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction; built by CCC	
FEA-026	Walkway	Poor	Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction; built by CCC	
FEA-027	Curb	Fair	Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction; built by CCC	

Oak Creek Historic District

Washington, UT

Name of Property

County and State

FEA-028	Curb	Fair	Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction; built by CCC	
FEA-029	Curb	Fair	Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction; built by CCC	
FEA-030	Walkway	Fair	Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction; built by CCC	
FEA-031	Retaining Wall	Poor	Non-Contributing		Post-NPS Rustic/CCC Period: Later landscaping
FEA-032	Island with Curbing	Good	Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction; built by CCC	
FEA-033	Walkway	Good	Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction; built by CCC	
FEA-034	Walkway	Fair	Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction; built by CCC	
FEA-035	Walkway	Poor	Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction; built by CCC	
FEA-036	Bridge	Good	Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction; built by CCC	
FEA-037	Retaining Wall	Poor	Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction; built by CCC	
FEA-038	Retaining Wall	Good	Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction; built by CCC	
FEA-039	Clothesline	Good	Non-Contributing		Lack of evidence for date; non-rustic materials; style is after period of significance
FEA-040	Stone-Lined Pit	Poor	Non-Contributing		Lack of evidence for date; concrete lining may indicate after period of significance
FEA-041	Clothesline	Good	Non-Contributing		Lack of evidence for date; non-rustic materials; style is after period of significance
FEA-042	Retaining Wall	Good	Non-Contributing		Post-NPS Rustic/CCC Period: Later rubble construction
FEA-043a	Curb	Fair	Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction; built by CCC	
FEA-043b	Curb	Fair	Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction; built by CCC	
FEA-043c	Curb	Fair	Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction; built by CCC	
FEA-044	Retaining Wall	Good	Non-Contributing		Post-NPS Rustic/CCC Period: Later construction

Oak Creek Historic District

Washington, UT

Name of Property

County and State

FEA-045	Walkway	Fair	Non-Contributing		Post-NPS Rustic/CCC Period: Later construction
FEA-046	Walkway	Fair	Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction; built by CCC. In form and shape.	
FEA-047	Patio	Fair	Contributing	In form and shape	Portion further from structure seems to be later addition
FEA-048	Clothesline	Good	Non-Contributing		Post-NPS Rustic/CCC Period: Later construction
FEA-049	Walkway	Poor	Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction; built by CCC	
FEA-050	Patio	Poor	Non-Contributing		Appears to be later addition, date unknown
FEA-051	Retaining Wall	Good	Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction; built by CCC	
FEA-052	Retaining Wall	Good	Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction; built by CCC. In form and shape.	
FEA-053	Pathway	Good	Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction; built by CCC	
FEA-054	Check Dam	Fair	Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction; built by CCC	
FEA-055	Check Dam	Good	Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction; built by CCC	
FEA-056	Retaining Wall	Fair	Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction; built by CCC	
FEA-057	Bridge	Good	Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction; built by CCC	
FEA-058	Retaining Wall	Fair	Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction; built by CCC	
FEA-059	Retaining Wall	Good	Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction; built by CCC	
FEA-060	Culvert	Good	Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction; built by CCC	
FEA-061	Culvert / Bridge	Good	Non-Contributing		Post-NPS Rustic/CCC Period: Later construction
FEA-062	Revetment	Fair	Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction; built by CCC	
FEA-063	Bridge	Good	Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction; built by CCC	
FEA-064	Revetment	Fair	Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction; built by CCC	
FEA-065	Revetment	Fair	Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction; built by CCC	
FEA-066	Revetment	Fair	Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction; built by CCC	
FEA-067	Stoop	Fair	Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction; built by CCC	

Oak Creek Historic District

Washington, UT

Name of Property

County and State

FEA-068	Clothesline	Good	Non-Contributing		Lack of evidence for date; non-rustic materials; style is after period of significance
FEA-069	Retaining Wall	Fair	Non-Contributing		Lack of evidence for date; looks to be newer rubble construction
FEA-070	Sandstone Pad	Good	Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction; built by CCC	
FEA-071	Culvert	Good	Non-Contributing		Post-NPS Rustic/CCC Period: Later construction
FEA-072	Retaining Wall	Good	Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction; built by CCC	
FEA-073	Concrete Box	Good	Non-Contributing		Post-NPS Rustic/CCC Period: Later construction; built 1958
FEA-074	Culvert	Good	Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction; built by CCC	
FEA-075	Retaining Wall	Good	Non-Contributing		Post-NPS Rustic/CCC Period: Later rubble construction
FEA-076	Loading Dock	Good	Contributing	Rustic Style materials & construction; built by CCC	
FEA-077	Retaining Wall	Fair	Non-Contributing		Post-NPS Rustic/CCC Period: Later rubble construction
FEA-078	Playground	Fair	Non-Contributing		Post-NPS Rustic/CCC Period: Later rubble construction

Feature Descriptions

FEA-001a, Curb, Contributing

This sandstone curbing lines the east side of the driveway entrance to the Ranger Dorm (HS-0005). Most of the rocks are upright with bedding planes visible on the top. The height varies due to differing stone size, condition of the stones, and sinking. Individual rocks vary in length from 30cm to 80cm, with concrete mortar between each rock. The curbing extends from the chain-link fence surrounding a propane tank to the south end of the retaining wall (FEA-002) that lines the concrete yard (FEA-007) on the east side of the Dorm.

FEA-001b, Curb, Contributing

This sandstone curbing lines the west side of the driveway entrance to the Ranger Dorm (HS-0005). Most of the rocks are upright with bedding planes visible on the top. The height varies

Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

due to differing stone size, condition of the stones, and sinking. Individual rocks vary in length from 30cm to 80cm, with concrete mortar between each rock. The curbing extends from the edge of the front sidewalk (FEA-0013) to the stone steps at the Dorm's east door.

FEA-002, Retaining Wall, Contributing

Linear, blocky stones and concrete mortar in ashlar masonry form this sandstone retaining wall. The stones are large and vary in size from 130x13cm, to 90x22cm, to 36x9cm. Width measurements at the top of wall are 47cm. The mortar is a sandy brownish mud. Stones are dressed on the exposed face with some tooling marks still evident, although much of the tooling has weathered. Most of the wall holds back soil, so only the front face is visible. The wall surrounds a concrete-surfaced yard (FEA-007) on the east side of the Ranger Dorm (HS-0005). A basketball hoop (FEA-006) is along the east side. The wall continues behind the Ranger Dormitory (HS-0005) to create a walkway and a second yard area with a flagstone surface (FEA-010). At the northwest corner of the patio is a built-in hearth or grill (FEA-004). The wall then turns south toward the building corner and opens onto the west lawn.

FEA-003a, Parking Lot, Non-Contributing

This paved parking lot sits southwest of the Ranger Dorm (HS-0005) and adjacent to Oak Creek Drive. The parking area alignment allows cars to pull in or back in. There are several concrete parking bumpers along the south (pull-in) side. The pavement edge is not lined or curbed.

FEA-003b, Parking Lot, Non-Contributing

This unpaved parking lot sits further to the southeast of Ranger Dorm (HS-0005) and FEA-003a and adjacent to Oak Creek Drive. The parking area alignment allows cars to pull in or back in. Several sandstone boulders act as parking bumpers along the south (pull-in) side. The parking area edge is not lined or curbed. A large cottonwood tree sits in the middle of the parking area.

FEA-004, Hearth, Contributing

This outdoor fireplace hearth or grill consists of a sandstone masonry hearth built diagonally into the northwest corner of the flagstone patio (FEA-010) and sandstone retaining wall (FEA-002). The chimney flue in the rear forms the back corner of the retaining wall. The chimney is four courses high above the surface. The heavy cast-iron grill surface is contained on either side by one stone course. The top portion of the hearth has suffered damage and a section of stones has fallen. This has not affected the hearth's functionality, as it is still in use.

FEA-005, Manhole, Non-Contributing

This feature is a formed concrete square containing a cast iron manhole access. It is located on the south side of the Dorm parking area (FEA-003a) on a steep slope above Oak Creek. The concrete is ground level on the upslope side and exposed 35cm on the downslope side. Weathering on the top and sides has exposed the gravel aggregate. The manhole cap is missing and soil fills the cavity. It appears to be an abandoned sewer access.

FEA-006, Basketball Hoop, Non-Contributing

This feature, located along the east end of the sandstone retaining wall (FEA-002), consists of two steel poles set into the concrete yard (FEA-007) and one steel support post attached to the

Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

top of the back of the hoop and running diagonally into the ground. None of the steel posts attach to the retaining wall. The front face is large square of white, painted plywood with the hoop situated at low center. Construction of this feature occurred after the period of significance.

FEA-007, Courtyard, Contributing

This poured concrete courtyard sits on the east side and northeast corner of the Ranger Dorm (HS-0005). The Park Service originally used the yard for parking, but now for recreational purposes and building access. An ashlar-style sandstone retaining wall (FEA-002) forms the boundaries of the courtyard. The basketball hoop (FEA-006) is in this courtyard. Directly behind the Dorm (northeast building corner), the yard provides access to HVAC systems, electrical service, and access via outside stairwell to the building's basement. The Park Service later cut through the concrete for utility access and upgrade. The re-poured concrete in this area has a different color, texture, and surface finish.

FEA-008, Clothesline, Non-Contributing

This clothesline has four steel cables connected to two steel T-posts. It sits southeast of the Ranger Dorm (HS-0005) in a small clearing surrounded by native shrubbery. Construction of this feature occurred after the period of significance.

FEA-009, Curb, Contributing

This feature is a short section of sandstone curbing located at the northeast corner of the Ranger Dorm (HS-0005). The curbing consists of upright, vertically placed sandstone with a light brownish tan concrete mud mortar between each stone. The curbing extends north from the Dorm's exterior doorsteps and curves to the northeast corner of the building. It then continues along the building, adjacent to the building's back wall. There is a break in the alignment for an old wood fire hose box. Between the curbing and the building are two HVAC system condenser units. The concrete courtyard (FEA-007) is on the other side of the curbing.

FEA-010, Patio, Contributing

Constructed of flagstone and concrete-mudded mortar, this patio sits behind the Ranger Dorm (HS-0005) on the northwest corner of the building. The flagstones are rectangular-shaped and of varying sizes. A sandstone retaining wall (FEA-002) surrounds the patio. The patio extends between the Dorm's rear wall and the retaining wall for approximately half the building's length.

FEA-011, Retaining Wall, Non-Contributing

This feature is a three-course, dry-laid, rough sandstone retaining wall. It lines one side of a gravel walkway (FEA-012). Construction of this feature occurred after the period of significance.

FEA-012, Walkway, Non-Contributing

This walkway extends from a newer parking lot west of the Ranger Dorm (HS-0005), to the opening onto the rear flagstone patio (FEA-010), along the west side of the Dorm, beside the Dorm's front patio to the front steps, and then along the front of the building to the driveway. The walkway is a gravel chat material, lined with a polymer landscape liner. It is not historic but helps preserve the Dorm from damage by water, moisture, and vegetation.

Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

FEA-013, Walkway, Contributing

This flagstone walkway extends from the front door of the Ranger Dorm (HS-0005) to the road sidewalk, and is similar in construction to the two patios (FEA-010 and FEA-014). The slabs are a combination of irregular-shaped and rectangular sandstone. All are set in concrete mud mortar, more pink-colored than tan like the other flagstaff features. Workers did not apply the mortar as well as they did on the patios; it is sloppy and covers some of the rock edges, possibly indicating that the walkway was re-mortared. The walkway edges are regular and straight sided. The end of the walkway adjacent to the front sidewalk (FEA-016) consists of a short length of asphalt surface with an upright sandstone curb on either side measuring 70cm.

FEA-014, Patio, Contributing

This flagstone patio with concrete mortar joints extends from the front entrance of the Ranger Dorm (HS-0005) to the building's southwest corner. The rectangular sandstone slabs vary in size from moderate to large. The patio's front edge rises above the ground, creating a short step down. The stones on this exposed edge are dressed and shaped on visible edges.

FEA-015, Yard, Non-Contributing

An automated sprinkler system waters this Kentucky bluegrass lawn. The yard contains several trees, one of which is a dead juniper. Installation of the yard and landscaping occurred after the period of significance.

FEA-016, Sidewalk, Contributing

This feature includes several segments along the north side of Oak Creek Drive. One segment is in front of the Ranger Dorm (HS-0005) and the others in front of Residences HS-0008, HS-0009, and HS-0010. All segments have a gravel asphalt surface and sandstone curbing. The curbing consists of upright or vertical stone with the bedding plane exposed on the top and concrete mortar between the stones. This placement exposes the stones to water and debris infiltration that eventually causes them to crack, flake, and spall, altering their sizes and shapes.

FEA-017, Pit, Non-Contributing

This feature is one of two rectangular shaped stone-lined pits open on south end. The second pit sits approximately 3 meters east. The stone lining slopes down on south end, following the ground contour. The sandstone slabs are tabular blocks, roughly shaped, if at all, and set in concrete mortar. The depth of the interior is unknown. As reported to Sarah Horton by Jeff Ballard, this is a fire pit/barbeque pit constructed by an unknown member of the maintenance staff. The feature is 30-35 years old.

FEA-018, Pit, Non-Contributing

This feature is the second of two rectangular shaped stone-lined pits, open on south end. The other pit sits approximately 3 meters west. The stone lining slopes down on south end, following the ground contour. The sandstone slabs are tabular blocks, roughly, if at all, shaped, set in concrete mortar. Interior depth is unknown. As reported to Sarah Horton by Jeff Ballard, this is a fire pit/barbeque pit constructed by an unknown member of the maintenance staff. The feature is 30-35 years old.

Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

FEA-019, Curb, Non-Contributing

This sandstone curbing lines the west side of the driveway and the front lawn of HS-0014 and then curves into the east side of the driveway of HS-0015. Construction of these two residences occurred in 1951. The curbing consists of upright or vertically placed sandstone blocks with concrete mortar between. An asphalt road base is on one side and grass lawn on the other.

FEA-020a, Curb, Contributing

This curbing consists of upright or vertically placed sandstone blocks with concrete mortar between. The bedding planes of the rock are visible on the top surface, and some cracking and flaking of the stone has occurred. The curbing lines an asphalt driveway to the garage for residences HS-0008 and HS-0009. The lawn of HS-0008 lies on the curbing's east side.

FEA-020b, Curb, Contributing

This curbing consists of upright or vertically placed sandstone blocks with concrete mortar between. The bedding planes of the rock are visible on the top surface, and some cracking and flaking of the stone has occurred. The curbing lines an asphalt driveway and the lawn of HS-0009 is on other side.

FEA-021a, Curb, Contributing

This curbing consists of upright or vertically placed sandstone blocks with concrete mortar between. The bedding planes of the rock are visible on the top surface, and some cracking and flaking of the stone has occurred. Tooling and shaping marks are visible on the reveal surface. The curbing lines an asphalt driveway shared by residences HS-0010 and HS-0011 and the lawn of HS-0010. This segment of curbing extends from the front sidewalk (FEA-016) to the rustic garage on the southeast corner. There is a short break in the curbing for a walkway from the driveway to the back yard of HS-0010.

FEA-021b, Curb, Contributing

This curbing consists of upright or vertically placed sandstone blocks with concrete mortar between. The bedding planes of the rock are visible on the top surface, and some cracking and flaking of the stone has occurred. Tooling and shaping marks are visible on the reveal surface. The curbing lines an asphalt driveway shared by residences HS-0010 and HS-0011 and the lawn of HS-0011. This segment of curbing extends from the garage driveway of HS-0011 down toward Oak Creek Drive to a large rounded rock in the curbing alignment.

FEA-022, House Foundation, Non-Contributing

This feature is a foundation or retaining wall that is the remains of former park residence HS-0007. The feature sits in a lot used for recreational vehicles. It is sandstone masonry set in concrete mortar with five large sandstone block steps in the center. On the west side of the steps, the alignment is ashlar style masonry of blocky shaped sandstone. On the east side, it is irregular stones with little to no shaping. This section degrades into a pile of rubble at the east end.

FEA-023, Walkway, Contributing

This narrow flagstone walkway extends from the driveway and the southeast corner of the garage to the back yard of HS-0008 to its back kitchen steps. The walkway has one sandstone block step

Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

at the driveway, and the rest of the stones are rectangular shaped sandstone slabs. All the stones are dry-laid without mortar.

FEA-024, Walkway, Contributing

This narrow flagstone walkway extends from the driveway and the southwest corner of the garage to the back yard of HS-0009 to the back kitchen steps. The walkway has three sandstone block steps at the driveway, and the rest of the stone are rectangular shaped sandstone slabs. All the stones are set in concrete mortar.

FEA-025, Walkway, Contributing

This flagstone walkway with straight edges includes both irregular and rectangular shaped sandstone slabs set in concrete mortar. The walkway extends from the front sidewalk (FEA-016) that parallels Oak Creek Drive to the front door of HS-0009. The walkway continues around the front porch to the back of the porch where a second set of steps comes down to the walk. This section consists of flagstones set on grade with no mortar. The walk then continues along the front of the house to the rear where it turns at a right angle into the back yard. This section consists of large shaped rectangular stones set on grade as stepping-stones. These are similar in appearance, shaping, and color as stones used in older walks. It then passes through a non-contributing wood gate and connects to a non-contributing paver patio. It likely originally continued to the back kitchen stone steps. Much of the walkway, except for the front alignment, appears to have re-used older stones.

FEA-026, Walkway, Contributing

This flagstone walkway includes both rectangular and rectangular shaped sandstone slabs set in concrete mortar. The walkway edges are no longer straight and the surface tread is uneven. The walkway extends from the front sidewalk (FEA-016) that parallels Oak Creek Drive to the front door of HS-0010. The walk flares out to the same width as the front stone steps of HS-0010.

FEA-027, Curb, Contributing

This sandstone curbing lines the front yard of HS-0011 and consists of upright or vertically placed sandstone blocks with concrete mortar between. The curbing starts at the corner of the driveway at a large round rock and extends in front of the entire yard. An asphalt road base is on one side and grass lawn on the other.

FEA-028, Curb, Contributing

This feature is a short segment of sandstone curbing at the northeast corner of garage HS-0111 for residences HS-0025 and HS-0024. The curbing lines the short asphalt driveway leading into the garage. The curbing consists of upright, vertical sandstone blocks, with bedding planes exposed on the top and concrete mortar between the stones. The stones show rough shaping on visible edges. The stone adjacent to the garage corner is shaped on the underside to create a small archway for drainage. The asphalt dips slightly to channel water into and through the archway.

FEA-029, Curb, Contributing

This long segment of sandstone curbing lines the circular driveway and shared parking areas for residences HS-0024 and HS-0025. The curbing starts at the northwest corner of the garage HS-

Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

0111 for HS-0024 and HS-0025, lines the short driveway for the garage, lines Oak Creek Drive, and then curves into the circular drive in front of HS-0024. It lines the shared parking area and the circular drive in front of HS-0025, and then continues out to Oak Creek Drive, ending at a large boulder. The curb consists of upright, vertical sandstone blocks with concrete mortar between. The bedding planes of the stones are visible on top. The stones are roughly shaped and in most cases, tool marks have eroded away. Some newer replacement stones have sharper edges and do show tool marks. Several short breaks in the curb include the front entrance walkway (FEA-034) to residence HS-0024, the entrance to the bridge walkway (FEA-057), and breaks where a water main access intrudes into the curb. There is also a short break in the southeast corner of the parking area that accommodates a drainage inlet, now filled in with soil. The curbing takes a short jog around an old non-functioning sewer manhole in the garage driveway.

FEA-030, Walkway, Contributing

This flagstone walkway of sandstone slabs is set on grade and has no mortar. The walkway begins at the corner of the shared parking area for residences HS-0024 and HS-0025, accesses the exterior basement entrance of HS-0024 and the rear/kitchen door, and then proceeds around the back of the house and curves to the front (northwest) corner of garage HS-0111. The walkway is combination of styles, beginning with square or rectangular shaped stones to the back door. The stones then become angular or irregular with minimal shaping. The walk is narrow, only one large stone or two small stones wide.

FEA-031, Retaining Wall, Non-Contributing

This short concrete-mortared sandstone retaining wall sits near the rear, southeast corner of HS-0024. The wall holds back soil and vegetation along the rear walkway (FEA-030). The wall is up to three stone courses high. The stones are mostly large and unshaped irregular blocks. Although the wall is mudded, the mortar is broken and most of the stones are dislodged.

FEA-032, Island with Curbing, Contributing

This island sits in the center of the circular driveway for residences HS-0024 and HS-0025. Sandstone curbing lines the island, which contains trees, bushes, cacti, and boulders. The curbing is upright vertical sandstone blocks with concrete mortar between. One large sandstone boulder forms the outside edge of the island.

FEA-033, Walkway, Contributing

This short flagstone walkway consists of sandstone slabs set in concrete. The walk extends between the circular drive for residences HS-0024 and HS-0025 and the front porch steps to HS-0025. The slabs are large and rectangular shaped, some spanning the width of the walk. About halfway along its length, the walk flares to match the width of the front porch steps.

FEA-034, Walkway, Contributing

This flagstone walkway consists of sandstone slabs set in concrete mortar. The walk extends from the asphalt parking area to the front porch steps of HS-0024. All the stones are large rectangular shaped slabs. Sandstone curbing lines the walk on one side. This curbing differs from other curbing in that the stones are smaller and set horizontally, rather than upright and vertical.

Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

The bedding planes of the stones are horizontal, and there is no mortar between stones. About halfway along its length, the walk flares to match the width of the front porch steps.

FEA-035, Walkway, Contributing

This flagstone walkway consists of sandstone slabs set in concrete mortar. The walk extends from the edge of the circular driveway near the front southeast corner of HS-0025, along the south side of the house, and around the back southwest corner to the rear kitchen doorsteps. The stones are mostly medium-sized rectangular shaped stones. This feature also includes a small flagstone patio to the side of the rear kitchen door. This patio appears to be a later addition. The stones are mostly irregular, with minimal shaping on the edge stones, and dry-laid on grade.

FEA-036, Bridge, Contributing

This bridge is on the pathway (FEA-053) that leads from the residential area to the maintenance yard. It crosses a drainage of Oak Creek. The bridge and pathway are located between residences HS-0024 and HS-0025, and extend from the residences' shared parking area to the maintenance yard parking area. The bridge consists of a steel frame and poured concrete deck, with a 1 1/2 inch pipe railing on both sides. The bridge has six vertical supports, and two horizontal rails. The bridge also supports utility piping underneath for water, sewer, and LP gas.

FEA-037, Retaining Wall, Contributing

This feature is a dry-stacked sandstone wall visible from the front and side yard of HS-0025. It forms and retains the building pad for HS-0026 above. Thick vegetation obscures most of the wall. Stones vary in size and form including blocky, tabular, and irregular, with some shaped rectangular forms.

FEA-038, Retaining Wall, Contributing

This feature is a dry-stacked sandstone and piled sandstone rock retaining wall visible from the back yard of HS-0025. It creates and retains the back yard of HS-0026. A wood fence lines the top of the wall to create privacy for the HS-0026 patio. The dry-stacked section consists of sandstone blocks, mostly rectangular and shaped, and is seven to eight courses high, with larger square upright blocks placed like a foundation for the wall. The remainder of the wall consists of sandstone rocks piled along the slope edge. The two sections form one retaining wall. Vegetation has grown into the piled rock section of the wall. Adjacent to the dry-stacked section on the south end are rock steps leading up to the rear patio (FEA-047) of HS-0026, although the wood fence around the patio of HS-0026 blocks passage.

FEA-039, Clothesline, Non-Contributing

This feature consists of two 2 1/4 inch diameter galvanized pipe structures. Each is two upright posts connected at the top with a cross pipe and two elbows. This clothesline differs from the one at HS-0024 (FEA-041) in that the pipe structures are about twice the width and accommodate eight wire lines. Although several of the eyelets remain in place, the wires are missing.

FEA-040, Stone-lined Pit, Non-Contributing

Concrete lines the interior walls and bottom of this circular stone-outlined pit. The outline stones are sandstone slabs, trapezoidal in shape and set in concrete mortar. Old repair episodes are

Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

evident by a dark concrete crack sealer. This structure appears to be a water feature rather than a fire pit, since there is no charcoal. It is located in the back yard of HS-0025.

FEA-041, Clothesline, Non-Contributing

This feature consists of galvanized pipe (2 1/4 inch diameter) structures. Each is two upright posts connected at the top with a cross pipe and two elbows. Circular eyelets and steel bolts with the heads bent back hold the five 1/8 inch steel wire lines on at either end.

FEA-042, Retaining Wall, Non-Contributing

This feature consists of two retaining wall segments forming terraces in the back yard of HS-0021. Both segments are dry-stacked sandstone rocks with an unshaped, cobbled look. The lower terrace is adjacent and parallel to the driveway for the shared parking area for HS-0021 and HS-0026. It connects to the concrete steps and walk to the back door of HS-0021, and is five to six courses high. At the downslope side, it wraps up the slope and connects with the upper wall, which creates and holds the back yard of HS-0021. The upper wall parallels the lower, and connects with the back walk to the back door of HS-0021 at the top of the same concrete steps.

FEA-043a, Curb, Contributing

This sandstone curbing lines the west side of the road beginning in the lower front yard of HS-0026, passing in front of the residence, along the driveway leading to the shared parking for HS-0026 and HS-0021, and continuing into the rear parking space for HS-0026 behind the house. The curbing is upright vertical sandstone blocks with concrete mortar between. The bedding planes and the shaping of the stones are visible on top, but most tool marks have weathered.

FEA-043b, Curb, Contributing

This short section of sandstone curbing lines the parking area in front of garage HS-0112. The curbing extends from the northwest corner of the garage and curves out to a gravel parking area. The curbing consists of upright vertical sandstone blocks with concrete mortar between. The bedding planes of the stones are visible on the top surface, as is stone shaping.

FEA-043c, Curb, Contributing

This sandstone curbing lines the east side of the road beginning at the lower front yard of HS-0021, passing in front of this residence, along the driveway leading the shared parking for HS-0021 and garage HS-0112, and continuing into the rear parking space for HS-0021 behind the house. The curbing consists of upright vertical sandstone blocks with concrete mortar between, and the bedding planes of the stones visible on top. The stones show shaping on top, but most tool marks have weathered.

FEA-044, Retaining Wall, Non-Contributing

This retaining wall extends from the southwest corner of garage HS-0112 and behind residence HS-0021 to the backyard. It consists of gray cinder blocks capped with red brick. The materials and style are similar to retaining walls found at the 1951 houses in the residential area. Workers likely built the wall during that period at the same time they remodeled HS-0021. Workers built the wall around a large boulder, incorporating it into wall. Most of the cap bricks are upright on their sides with the exception of a short section about 55 cm long near the garage, where the

Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

bricks sit flat to create a short step-down. This may have been to direct drainage from the hill slope and east side of the garage down to the base of the wall to a concrete-lined drainage. The area between the back of HS-0021 and the wall (approximately 1.1 meters) is concrete-lined and slightly depressed to catch and direct water away from the structure.

FEA-045, Walkway, Non-Contributing

This front entrance walkway to HS-0021 consists of red bricks set in concrete. These bricks are the same style as the cap on the retaining wall (FEA-044) behind the house. The bricks are in a basket weave pattern and are three and half sets wide. A single row of upright brick ends line the walk. The walk extends from the parking area in front of garage HS-0112 to the front porch of HS-0021. The same brick pattern surfaces the front porch.

FEA-046, Walkway, Contributing

This flagstone walkway of medium to large shaped sandstone slabs extends from the driveway to the back kitchen doorsteps of HS-0026. The section adjacent to the house consists of stones set in concrete mortar, while the section curving out to the driveway consists of stones set on a grade with no mortar. The walk is one to two stones wide.

FEA-047, Patio, Contributing

This flagstone patio consists of sandstone slabs set on grade with no mortar, and is located in the backyard of HS-0026. Adjacent to the backdoor steps, the stones are large, rectangular, and shaped, with a few concrete mortar joints. Based on the size of stones and their set, they appear to be an older section of the patio. The remainder of the patio contains mostly irregular sandstone slabs without shaping, and may not be an original feature. A short stairway of rock steps adjacent to the retaining wall (FEA-038) leads down to the back yard of HS-0025. A wooden fence lining the patio currently blocks passage up or down these steps.

FEA-048, Clothesline, Non-Contributing

This clothesline sits in the backyard of HS-0021. Both ends are a single upright pipe connected at the corner to a horizontal pipe, with the pipes painted light tan. Wire lines once connected to the horizontal arm, but no wires remain intact.

FEA-049, Walkway, Contributing

This flagstone walkway consists of rectangular, shaped sandstone slabs set in concrete mortar. The walkway extends from the paved driveway to the front steps of HS-0026. Some stones cover the entire width of the walk, and the alignment edges are straight and smooth.

FEA-050, Patio, Non-Contributing

This flagstone patio sits on the front (south) elevation of HS-0026, and consists of medium to small sandstone slabs set on grade with no mortar. Many of the stones have ripples and are a slight yellow color like those in the back yard patio (FEA-0047). The patio appears to be a later addition to the house, but its age is unknown.

Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

FEA-051, Retaining Wall, Contributing

This feature is a masonry wall of large sandstone blocks set in concrete mortar. The stones are roughly shaped and blocky and three courses are visible. The wall spans out to either side of the bridge (FEA-036) along the bank. The upstream side is covered with soil and vegetal duff, while the downstream side is uncovered, extending beyond the bridge by two large rock lengths before plunging into the bank. The lower two courses form the major portion of the wall. At the top of this layer, the wall steps back and a layer of poured concrete on which the bridge sits covers the wall. One stone course is visible on south side of the bridge edge. Utility pipes conveying water, sewer, and LP gas connect to the underside of the bridge and pass through the wall within the layer of concrete.

FEA-052, Retaining Wall, Contributing

This feature is a masonry wall of large sandstone blocks set in concrete mortar. Stones are roughly shaped and blocky and four courses are visible. This abutment is more expansive than the east side (FEA-051). The wall spans out to either side of the bridge along the bank, then runs upstream for six large rock widths, while the downstream side angles away from the bridge and extends beyond the bridge by three large rock lengths before plunging into the bank. The lower three courses form the major portion of the wall. At the top of this layer, the wall steps back and a layer of poured concrete on which the bridge sits covers the wall. One stone course is visible on south side of the bridge edge. Utility pipes conveying water, sewer, and LP gas connect to the underside of the bridge and pass through the wall within the layer of concrete.

FEA-053, Pathway, Contributing

This walkway extends from the circular driveway between residences HS-0024 and HS-0025 to the maintenance parking area. The walkway includes a bridge (FEA-036). The walkway is asphalt paved for a few feet up to the bridge. From the bridge to the maintenance parking area, the walkway is a gravel chat material, unlined on the sides.

FEA-054, Check Dam, Contributing

This check dam sits directly below the walkway bridge (FEA-036), is parallel to the bridge, and crosses the drainage. It consists of poured concrete with high density of rubble core, much of it large rocks and cobbles. Soil covers the top within the drainage, and the edge or pour off side is exposed. Soil and a cottonwood tree root buries the east end of the dam. The west end is visible and forms a base or foundation for the west bridge abutment.

FEA-055, Check Dam, Contributing

This check dam is approximately 25 meters downstream from the bridge (FEA-036) connecting HS-0024 and the maintenance area. It consists of wet-laid stone three courses high. The stones are a combination of rough-cut and uncut and appear to be locally quarried sandstone. The cement/mortar used to bind the stones together is in good condition and contains large cobble.

FEA-056, Retaining Wall, Contributing

This feature is located approximately 25 meters downstream from the bridge (FEA-036) connecting HS-0024 and the maintenance area. It begins just above the check dam (FEA-055) on the right side above a large cottonwood tree. It consists of wet-laid stone and ranges from one to

Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

three courses high. The stones are a combination of rough-cut and uncut and are in good condition, with the exception of a few missing stones. From the check dam, the wall continues downstream for about three meters until it erodes into the culvert.

FEA-057, Bridge, Contributing

This bridge consists primarily of wet-laid sandstone blocks and is approximately seven courses high. Mortar binds the expertly shaped sandstone blocks. The bridge has a concrete slab that runs the length of the bridge above the third stone course. Rebar running the length of the concrete slab provides support. Tarmac paving covers the top of the bridge.

FEA-058, Retaining Wall, Contributing

This ashlar sandstone retaining wall, closely resembling an abutment, is located between Oak Creek Road and Oak Creek Drive, lining Oak Creek approximately 75 meters downstream of the second check dam (FEA-055) on Oak Creek. The wall has a 45-degree angle to reduce the width of upstream flow. It sits three feet above the floor of the creek. Two or three large sandstones are missing from top course on the south side. The courses range from 4 inches to 18 inches in height. There is light red-tinted mortar between the stones.

FEA-059, Retaining Wall, Contributing

This retaining wall begins approximately 75 meters downstream from the bridge (FEA-036) leading into the maintenance area. The wall lines the side of the road that leads into the maintenance yard area before the bridge, and curves to match the curvature of the road. The wall consists of expertly cut and shaped sandstone blocks. The blocks are a variation of small stones (approximately 10x15x30 cm) to larger stones (approximately 30x60x40 cm). The stones are wet-laid in courses of inconsistent heights, with the whole wall averaging over two meters high. The wall contains a culvert that bisects the wall approximately seven meters from the upstream side of the wall. The culvert consists of wet-laid stone and corrugated metal pipe.

FEA-060, Culvert, Contributing

This culvert sits along Oak Creek Road on the way to the maintenance yard below (south) of the maintenance parking area. The culvert consists of inlet/outlet faces of large, blocky ashlar style sandstone set in concrete mortar. The expertly shaped stones are large rectangular and blocky forms with their faces dressed so that no hard edges are visible. The actual culvert support structure is a reinforced, poured concrete span with masonry above and to either side as wing walls. Rebar is visible in an eroded corner of the concrete.

FEA-061, Culvert/Bridge, Non-Contributing

This culvert/bridge sits where the road to the residential area crosses Oak Creek, but it is not the original culvert. The feature includes both the inlet and outlet of the culvert. The road surface above the culvert is paved with untreated edges. The culvert consists of two large corrugated metal pipes, about five to six feet in diameter, placed side by side. Both the inlet and outlet are faced flagstone set in concrete mortar on both sides. The sandstone slabs are thick, heavy stones, mostly unshaped except where fitted along an edge or corner. The corrugated metal pipes are cut on a diagonal, from the base of the opening to top. Both elevations slope up from the drainage to the road edge, following the same diagonal as the pipes.

Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

FEA-062, Revetment, Contributing

This revetment begins on the southwest side of the bridge/driveway to the maintenance yard and extends 62 meters up the culvert. The wall consists of varied small and large dry-laid stones covered with metal caging. At the highest, the wall is 23 courses, but sand, dirt, and debris have crushed, eroded or obscured parts of the wall.

FEA-063, Bridge, Contributing

This bridge consists primarily of expertly cut sandstone blocks cemented with mortar. The bridge opening is square and has a concrete slab over the top of the opening running across the length of the bridge. The bridge is 12 courses high and tarmac paving covers the top. The bridge abutments angle sharply from the bridge itself to maintain the dirt slopes surrounding the bridge.

FEA-064, Revetment, Contributing

This revetment is approximately 38 meters in length and lines Oak Creek. It sits adjacent to the maintenance yard and maintenance parking area. It consists of wire filled with dry-laid sandstone. The sandstone is not uniform, but averages 13 courses high. Many portions of the revetment are not visible due to soil deposition, erosion, and vegetation growth.

FEA-065, Revetment, Contributing

This revetment is in Oak Creek and is only partially visible due to soil deposition. It consists of wire and dry-laid stone.

FEA-066, Revetment, Contributing

This revetment is only partially visible due to the collapsing of the bank above it and soil deposition in the drainage. The revetment consists of wire with rough-laid stones as the filler.

FEA-067, Stoop, Contributing

This rectangular flagstone patio or stoop sits directly outside the back kitchen door of HS-0010. It consists of sandstone slabs set in concrete. The stones are a combination of irregular shapes and rectangular, and all have been shaped to fit. A rear flagstone walkway (FEA-026) leads away from the stoop and up to the paved driveway. A newer non-historic wood fence cuts off the older walkway. Three additional flagstones, each a shaped rectangular stone set in concrete, extend directly out from the stoop edge into the yard. A newer, non-historic poured concrete patio incorporates these flagstones.

FEA-068, Clothesline, Non-Contributing

This feature consists of two T-posts of 2 1/4 inch piping painted light brown/tan. Each horizontal pipe attaches to the vertical post at the center with a T fitting. Eyelet bolts connect five separate wire lines extending between the posts.

FEA-069, Retaining Wall, Non-Contributing

This sandstone masonry retaining wall sits between the back yard of HS-0009 and the garage. The wall consists of blocky sandstone originally set with concrete mortar; most has eroded away. The stones show shaping into blocky rectangles, and some tooling marks are visible. The wall

Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

creates a small platform of unknown function, which contains exposed soil and a small square of poured concrete.

FEA-070, Sandstone Pad, Contributing

Located in the backyard of HS-0008, this feature consists of two large sandstone blocks set side-by-side, shaped and rectangular, with tool marks evident. Its function is unknown.

FEA-071, Culvert, Non-Contributing

This concrete-lined drainage is oriented perpendicular to Oak Creek Drive. The drainage leads to a cast-iron grate in front of a corrugated metal pipe. The culvert daylights on the opposite side of the road between the two parking areas. Its date of construction is unknown.

FEA-072, Retaining Wall, Contributing

This small retaining wall is adjacent to the HS-0026 garage. Sandstone blocks are dry-laid and vary in size and at the tallest point are four courses high. The end of the wall is staircase terraced.

FEA-073, Concrete Box, Non-Contributing

This concrete box consists of metal and concrete poured into a form. It rests on top of four metal cylinders approximately four feet tall. The container's front has a metal door approximately three feet in height and length. The box appears to be a raised storage container used to store explosive materials (Cap House).

FEA-074, Culvert, Contributing

This feature is a crescent-shaped culvert wall surrounding a culvert. It is at most five courses high with wet-laid sandstone blocks. The culvert runs underneath the unpaved gravel road above the maintenance yard.

FEA-075, Retaining Wall, Non-Contributing

This retaining wall is in the maintenance area and runs behind the Trails Shop and the loading dock. The wall consists of rough-cut, unevenly laid sandstone and mortar. It ranges from five to nine courses high. Most stones are small and only 30-40 pounds.

FEA-076, Loading Dock, Contributing

The loading dock encompasses the area surrounding the trail shop in maintenance yard. It consists of large, unevenly laid rectangular sandstone, five courses high on average.

FEA-077, Retaining Wall, Non-Contributing

This wall consists of rough-cut sandstone wet-laid with course mortar. The unevenly laid stone averages nine courses high. The wall appears to have been part of a structure at one point in time.

FEA-078, Playground, Non-Contributing

The playground sits in a non-landscaped area in open lot. Lines of logs in a roughly square pattern demarcate its boundary. The playground includes a swing set, slide, ladder climb, and rope climb. Native vegetation has overgrown the sand.

Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- 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

- 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

Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Areas of Significance

NPS Rustic/Naturalistic Design

Civilian Conservation Corps

Period of Significance

1932-1942

1933-1942

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

NPS Branch of Plans and Designs

Landscape Architect Albert H. Good

Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The landscape features of Oak Creek Historic District are eligible for the National Register under Criterion A at the local level of significance for their association with the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The CCC was active in the district from 1933-1942, the period of significance for the features under Criterion A. The district is also eligible under Criterion C at the local level of significance because it is emblematic of the “NPS Rustic/Naturalistic Design” standard that dominated the Park System from its founding in 1916 until World War II. Oak Creek Historic District’s period of significance under “NPS Rustic/Naturalistic Design” is 1932-1942. The district contains historically significant landscape features built by the CCC using this design style during Zion National Park’s Establishment Period. These features include culverts, curbing, circulation systems, designed outdoor spaces, and other landscape features. This amendment adds the landscape features to the established district listed in the “Multiple Resources for Zion National Park” National Register nomination from 1987 that included contributing buildings for their association with “NPS Rustic Design.” The landscape features addressed in this amendment are associated with the development period of the historic district’s contributing buildings.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Criteria A – Civilian Conservation Corps (Period of Significance: 1933-1942)

The landscaping in Oak Creek Historic District resulted from the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), shaping the appearance and character of the area. The CCC was a New Deal program that restored the nation’s depleted natural resources while providing jobs to young workers facing the crippling unemployment of the Great Depression.¹²

Throughout its history, the United States had dealt with economic downturns, but the depression that began in 1929 and the economic and political policies created to combat it ushered in profound national changes and shaped the American landscape. Americans looked to President Franklin D. Roosevelt to fight the harsh economic conditions, restore people’s lack of confidence in financial institutions, and reverse the nation’s employment statistics, which stood at a quarter of the workforce unemployed and twenty-nine percent only working part-time. Unemployment disproportionately affected the nation’s youth, who were reaching adulthood without the prospect of a job. Furthermore, the nation’s public lands had endured decades of exploitation. Parts of the country faced drought and insect infestations, and forests had been overharvested, increasing the amount of land facing devastating soil erosion. To battle these economic and environmental issues, President Roosevelt shaped a broad coalition of economic, political, and labor entities, and with their backing and a compliant legislature, he pushed through a series of bills, policies, and initiatives referred to as the New Deal.¹³

¹² John C. Paige, *The Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Park Service, 1933-1942* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1985), 2; Ray Hoyt, “Your CCC”: *A Handbook for Enrollees* (Washington D.C: Happy Days Publishing Co., Inc., 1939), accessed December 17, 2015, Montana Memory Project, <http://cdm15018.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/ref/collection/p15018coll36/id/174>, 8.

¹³ Neil M. Maher, *Nature’s New Deal: The Civilian Conservation Corps and the Roots of the American Environmental Movement* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008); John A. Salmond, *The Civilian Conservation*

Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

One of the most popular New Deal programs was the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), established by the Emergency Conservation Work Act (ECW) on March 31, 1933, for an initial two-year period. The goals of the ECW and the CCC were two-fold: to conserve the nation's natural resources and to provide social relief to young un-or-under employed workers rendered idle due to the economic collapse.¹⁴ On April 5, 1935, the ECW's first director, Robert Fechner, wrote a letter stating that the program's goal was "to build up these young men physically and spiritually and to start the nation on a sound conservation program which would conserve and expand our timber resources, increase recreational opportunities and reduce the annual toll taken by forest fire, disease, pests, soil erosion and floods."¹⁵

The legislation creating the CCC called for the enrollment of 250,000 young, unmarried men between the ages of 18 and 25 to work on natural resource projects across the nation. Enrollees had to be willing to allot twenty-five dollars of their thirty-dollar monthly wage to their dependent families. The program also hired 35,000 older men, referred to as Local Experienced Men (LEMs), selected for their familiarity with the communities near the camps and for the skills they could contribute to projects.¹⁶ On April 17, 1933, the program set up its first camp in George Washington National Forest near Luray, Virginia, with young enrollees from urban areas. By July, the CCC had 250,000 enrollees, 25,000 war veteran enrollees, and 25,000 LEMs, working in 1,468 camps of 200 men each, with camps located in every state.¹⁷ After the first year, Director Fechner reported that the CCC had constructed "25,000 miles of truck trails, 15,000 miles of telephone lines, 420,000 erosion check dams; disease and insect control on 3,000,000 acres of forest; 98,000,000 seedlings planted; forest stand improvement on a million acres, and 687,000 man-days of fire fighting."¹⁸ This success led to public and political approval of the CCC, which by 1935 employed 505,000 men, and ensured the program's continued longevity. In 1937, Congress enacted legislation for renewal of the program and officially made it the Civilian Conservation Corps. By this time however, the CCC saw a decline in enrollment as potential enrollees found employment in the private sector or moved into the military or defense industries as the growing conflict in Europe moved in the direction of world war.¹⁹

The CCC and the National Parks

Although the CCC initially focused on the conservation of forests and soil—so much so to earn the nickname "Roosevelt's Tree Army"—it undertook more than 150 types of work, including recreational and visitor facilities. The narrow goals of social relief and conservation initially limited the recreation work undertaken by the CCC; however, rapidly increasing attendance in

Corps, 1933-1942: A New Deal Case Study (Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 1967), 3; Hinton and Green, *With Picks, Shovels, and Hope*, 2; Paige, *Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Park Service*, 1.

¹⁴ Paige, *Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Park Service*, 1; Robert Fechner, *Two Years of Emergency Conservation Work (Civilian Conservation Corps), April 5, 1933 – March 31, 1935* (Washington D.C.: Emergency Conservation Work, 1933-1935), April 13, 1935.

¹⁵ Fechner, *Two Years of Emergency Conservation Work*, April 13, 1935.

¹⁶ Hoyt, "Your CCC": *A Handbook for Enrollees*, 8; James F. Kieley, *CCC: The Organization and Its Work* (Washington D.C.: U.S Department of the Interior, 1938), 8.

¹⁷ Kieley, *CCC: The Organization and Its Work*, 8-9.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 12.

¹⁹ Hoyt, "Your CCC": *A Handbook for Enrollees*, 8; Hinton and Green, *With Picks, Shovels, and Hope*, 12.

Oak Creek Historic District

Washington, UT

Name of Property

County and State

the national parks forced CCC administrators rethink the Corps' uses and projects. In 1933, less than 3.5 million people visited national parks. Despite the hardships of the Great Depression, people continued to flock to parks. By 1938, total visitation increased to 16 million, and by 1941, it had reached 21 million. This pushed the Corps and the National Park Service (NPS) to reconsider the use of the CCC in the parks. They focused on structural improvements to enable the NPS to welcome more visitors, provide user-friendly services and facilities, and direct the movement of large amounts of people.²⁰ A CCC handbook noted that the workers' efforts included "general roadside and camp site clearance, the moving and planting of trees and shrubs, construction of buildings, the improvement of lake sites and beaches and such work as seeding and sodding and the collecting of seeds of flowers, grasses and shrubs."²¹ Construction in the parks included the building of bridges, trails, basket dams and revetment on rivers and creeks; ditches; and buildings such as shelters, lookout towers, cabins, and employee housing.²²

Designated as "technical agencies," the NPS and the United States Forest Service were in charge of planning and supervising the majority of CCC projects. With over 300,000 enrollees by 1935, the CCC needed more work than just the forest conservation efforts, and recreation projects allowed for full use of the enrollees. To plan and supervise projects, the NPS hired as many landscape architects as possible, and became the largest employer for the profession.²³ These designers chose to utilize CCC labor to construct along the "NPS Rustic/Naturalistic Design" style that had been in place before the creation of the NPS in 1916.

The NPS housed about a quarter of the total number of CCC camps, which enabled the agency to catch up on rehabilitation and construction projects sidelined because of earlier funding restraints. The NPS focused on three goals: "conservation of natural resources, preservation of historical and archaeological resources, and development of recreational resources within parks and monuments."²⁴ With the help of CCC labor, park officials noted that the program had advanced park development by ten to twenty years.²⁵ Although projects such as visitor centers, campground facilities, trail development, vista clearing, and other efforts were most visible to the public, just as important was the more hidden infrastructure of maintenance areas and employee housing. These areas, such as at Zion's Oak Creek Historic District, provided shelter for additional employees, proving integral to the increased numbers of personnel who worked, either directly with the public or in the background, to ensure visitors' enjoyable experience in nature.

The CCC in Utah and Zion National Park

Through the life of the program, the CCC ran between thirty and thirty-five camps in Utah. The National Park Service operated seven of the camps, with most located in Bryce Canyon and Zion National Parks. As elsewhere in the West, CCC work in Utah consisted of building check and silt

²⁰ Hinton and Green, *With Picks, Shovels, and Hope*, 13; Kieley, *CCC: The Organization and Its Work*, 15; Maher, *Nature's New Deal*, 70-73.

²¹ Hoyt, "Your CCC": *A Handbook for Enrollees*, 12.

²² Hinton and Green, *With Picks, Shovels, and Hope*, 34.

²³ Ethan Carr, *Wilderness by Design: Landscape Architecture and the National Park Service* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1998), 250-251.

²⁴ Hinton and Green, *With Picks, Shovels, and Hope*, 34.

²⁵ Paige, *Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Park Service*, 129.

Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

dams for flood and erosion control, removing invasive species and planting native ones, and building trails, cabins, roads, and improving campgrounds. In the early 1930s, Utah faced severe drought, so the CCC undertook drought relief projects and logged almost twelve thousand man-days of fire-fighting in 1934 alone.²⁶

The demographics of the enrollees in Utah differed from those in many of the nation's other camps. The CCC focused on recruiting people from urban areas to give them the perceived salubrious effects of the outdoors. Some of the southwest Colorado Plateau states such as Arizona and New Mexico had to look outside their borders to meet enrollment quotas. However, with a population of about a half million people, Utah could draw heavily on its local population to fill CCC rosters. The quota for Local Experienced Men was based on the number of camps in the state, allowing the CCC in Utah to recruit skilled workers as project leaders. During the program, the CCC provided 22,074 Utah men with employment in addition to 22,833 from out of state. CCC projects not only brought direct relief for enrollees and advanced park development; they also generated financial benefits for states and communities. Estimates suggest that the wages of enrollees and LEMs amounted to more than \$125,000 per month. By the time the CCC ended, it had spent \$52,756,183 in Utah.²⁷

During the 1920s, tourism increased to Utah had increased. Zion National Park and the Union Pacific Railroad promoted the area as part of the "Grand Loop" tour of parks. Private companies built early "Rustic" architecture such as the Zion Lodge in 1924.²⁸ In 1930, with the completion of the Zion-Mount Carmel Highway, visitation rose to 55,297. Despite the hardships of the Great Depression, park attendance continued to climb. In 1934, visits reached 68,801; in 1936, the number nearly doubled to 124,393, and by 1941, the year of U.S. entrance into World War II, attendance grew to 190,016. Visitation during the 1930s justified CCC expenditures of \$322,682 on projects in Zion, in addition to undertakings by the Public Works Administration and the Union Pacific's Utah Parks Company.²⁹ Zion National Park greatly benefited from the CCC's work building new park infrastructure and maintaining existing structures.

On May 29, 1933, Company 962, consisting of twenty-two enrollees, six enlisted men, and one army officer, established the first CCC camp in Zion, a tent camp (NP-1) at Blue Springs on the Kolob Terrace. By July 15, the company had reached full strength at 200 men. Projects at NP-1 focused on road building and erosion control, including construction of over 1,100 check dams and road fills in addition to seven miles of a planned twenty-two mile road.³⁰ Company 962 completed these projects in October and moved to a permanent camp (NP-2) near Bridge Mountain. This began the trend of relocating enrollees to seasonal camps to serve various sections of the park and other smaller parks and monuments. In the spring of 1934, Company

²⁶ Kenneth W. Baldrige, "The Civilian Conservation Corps," Utah History To Go, *Utah History Encyclopedia*, copyright 2015 by State of Utah, accessed December 17, 2015, http://historytogo.utah.gov/utah_chapters/from_war_to_war/thecivilianconservationcorps.html.

²⁷ Hinton and Green, *With Picks, Shovels, and Hope*, 20-21; Baldrige, "The Civilian Conservation Corps."

²⁸ Hinton and Green, *With Picks, Shovels, and Hope*, 177.

²⁹ Wayne K. Hinton, "Getting Along: The Significance of Cooperation in the Development of Zion National Park," *Utah Historical Quarterly* 68 no. 4 (2000), 329-330.

³⁰ Hinton and Green, *With Picks, Shovels, and Hope*, 178.

Oak Creek Historic District

Washington, UT

Name of Property

County and State

962 transferred to Camp NP-3 in Bryce Canyon National Park to build trails, campgrounds, and erosion dams. With the coming of winter, the men returned to Zion to Bridge Mountain Camp NP-4, located near CCC camp headquarters at Bridge Mountain Camp NP-2. This was the fourth camp built by the company within the first eighteen months of its organization.³¹ In 1934, the CCC established a drought relief camp at Bridge Mountain to house Company 1966 until 1936. CCC companies migrated seasonally because many national parks lay at higher elevations, making living and working conditions difficult during the winter. Zion's good climate allowed year-round camps and additional winter camps. Thus, Zion superintendent Preston P. Patraw exercised authority over CCC workers not only in his own park, but also in seasonal camps at Bryce Canyon, Cedar Breaks, Capitol Reef, Pipe Springs, and Timpanagos Cave.³²

The CCC operated in Zion for nine years, during which Company 962 built roads, trails, bridges, and ranger housing. The CCC especially focused on managing river systems, in particular the Virgin River through Zion Canyon. The Corps spent thousands of man-hours constructing bridges and culverts and installing riprap along the river. Despite this intensive engineering, human control proved no match for the Virgin River. Floods in 1940 damaged revetments and bridges, requiring their reconstruction. Other water management projects took place in the Oak Creek Canyon, where in 1934 the CCC installed a 50,000-gallon reservoir high up the canyon, and in 1942 constructed basket dams and cribbing along Oak Creek where it flowed past the maintenance and residential areas.³³ The CCC also constructed and maintained trails in the park, including reconstructing Walter's Wiggles, building the Canyon Overlook Trail, and completing a section of the Watchman Trail.³⁴ The enrollees' contribution to park circulation networks was not limited to trails. The CCC graded and curbed trailheads, truck trails, highways, and roads leading through ranger residential areas such as Oak Creek Historic District.³⁵

The use of CCC labor in Zion facilitated the spread and maturation of the NPS's naturalistic design ethic, and the enrollees' work helped make master plans a reality throughout the national park system.³⁶ After the organization of the CCC in 1933, landscape architects and engineers at the NPS Branch of Plans and Designs office worked closely with the junior officers of Zion's camps NP-2, NP-3, NP-4 to develop the "NPS Rustic/Naturalistic Design" within the park. Although enrollees lacked the skills needed for building sophisticated structures, they were proficient enough for the labor-intensive, rough "NPS Rustic" style that dominated Zion National Park. Because "NPS Rustic/Naturalistic Design" demanded that structures mirror their natural surroundings, Zion's buildings often reflected the sandstone canyon walls. Many buildings were constructed using dressed stone cut at a quarry one mile west of Springdale. Quarrying and stone shaping was another way that CCC labor helped form the character of Zion

³¹ CCC Company 962, *Parks Post* 3, no. 16 (March 20, 1937), 3.

³² Hinton and Green, *With Picks, Shovels, and Hope*, 178-179.

³³ Hinton and Green, *With Picks, Shovels, and Hope*, 179-181; Accession # - ZION-00768, Catalog # - Zion-7279, Zion MOVE Photo Box 2, Zion National Park Archives.

³⁴ For additional information on Zion's trails, see National Register of Historic Places, Multiple Resources for Zion National Park (Additional Documentation – Trails), Springdale, Washington, County, Utah, National Register #64000879. Prepared by Tyler Welch, Public Lands History Center at Colorado State University, February 28, 2010, for Zion National Park, not yet listed.

³⁵ Hinton and Green, *With Picks, Shovels, and Hope*, 183-184.

³⁶ McClelland, *Building the National Parks*, 7.

Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

National Park. CCC workers cut stone used throughout the park in the buildings, trails, curbing, and sidewalks that make up visitors infrastructure and in the ranger housing districts.³⁷ As the park expanded into Oak Creek, CCC labor extended the “NPS Rustic/Naturalistic Design ethic into the area. This design standard dominates the maintenance area buildings, ranger housing, retaining walls, sidewalks, curbing, walkways, culverts, and revetments.

For the duration of the CCC program in Zion National Park, the enrollees and funds greatly contributed to the development and accessibility of the park and its natural wonders. The park’s “Annual Report” for the first year of CCC work noted, “The construction program was greatly accelerated through the assignment of an Emergency Conservation Work Camp to the park, and the allocation of \$294,250 from Public Works funds, resulting in more work being undertaken than would ordinarily have been done in several years of programming.”³⁸

The CCC in Oak Creek Historic District

After the initial establishment of the first camp in Zion on May 29, 1933, the Civilian Conservation Corps quickly got to work in the newly established Oak Creek Housing District. Work performed in the district took place over a number of years as the district extended up the canyon. The CCC constructed the lower residential area’s buildings and associated structures between 1933 and 1935, then moved to developing the upper residential area between 1935 and 1937. Simultaneously, the CCC began work in the maintenance area in 1935 with alterations to HS-0077 (Machine Shop) and construction of HS-0076 (Warehouse), and construction of additional buildings in 1937 and 1938. In 1938, the CCC built garages in the lower and upper residential areas. CCC work in Oak Creek Historic District concluded with the completion of the Ranger Dormitory and revetments around the maintenance area in 1942.³⁹

CCC work in Oak Creek Canyon began in early 1933, but picked up speed in 1934. In January, projects included road alignment and grading four of the residential sites. The Ranger, Naturalist, and Engineer Report to the superintendent for the month noted that the enrollees finished the grading “by pick, shovel, and wheel barrow,” and that “a large crew with two foremen have worked the entire week on the grading and preparation of building sites at the Oak Creek Residential area.”⁴⁰ The Report on Landscape Work recorded that the CCC began building the new warehouse in the maintenance area in January with a delivery of rough building stone to the site. In February, the superintendent reported that grading of the house sites in the lower residential area was nearing completion and that he had approved plans for planting in the area. During the rest of 1934, park staff determined the paths and grades of circulation networks in the area and finished culvert and bridge designs. In August, the CCC completed two of the bridges on Oak Creek Utility Road, and in November finished grading the area around two new rancher residences with twenty cubic yards of top soil. Also that year, the CCC cut down three hundred

³⁷ National Register of Historic Places, Multiple Resources for Zion National Park, item 8, page 7.

³⁸ “Annual Report, Zion National Park, 1933, December 1933,” Zion Codex Vol. 3, 1926-1949, Zion National Park, Museum Reading Room.

³⁹ National Register of Historic Places, Multiple Resources for Zion National Park, Classified Structure Field Inventory Report.

⁴⁰ “Report on Landscape Work for Zion National Park, Utah: Week of January 21st.-27th., 1934 inclusive,” Emergency Conservation Work, Ranger, Naturalist, and Engineer Reports to the Superintendent, Zion-1155/07, 1-2.

Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

dead cottonwood and fruit trees for firewood, and laid quarried stone along the Oak Creek residential road for two hundred linear feet of nine-inch curb and 200 linear feet of four-inch curb.⁴¹ The List of Classified Structures in the “Multiple Resources for Zion National Park” National Register nomination states that the CCC finished construction of residence HS-0010 in 1934 and of HS-0009 in 1935. HS-0008, built in 1932, is visible in photos dated 1933. However, historic photographs dated 1934 show the CCC constructing these three residences simultaneously and in numerical order.⁴²

In 1935, Company 1966 from Drought Relief Camp NP-2 joined Company 962 from Bridge Mountain Camp NP-4 in Oak Creek projects. In January, Company 1966 set curb along the Oak Creek residential road and path, and Company 962 laid ninety-eight percent of the masonry on the warehouse, twenty percent of the machine shop, and ninety-five percent of the loading platform (FEA-076) in the maintenance area. In February, the CCC began landscaping the lower residential area and the junction of Oak Creek Road and Highway 9 with trees and shrubs. The men installed 50 linear feet of five-inch curb and 500 linear feet of four-inch curb in the residential area and quarried an additional 70 linear feet of four-inch curb. In the maintenance area, crews completed the warehouse and the machine shop masonry, laid the foundation for the equipment shed, and neared completion of the loading dock. For the remainder of the year, the CCC laid three lawns in the lower Oak Creek residential area, hauled curbing, and completed 1,300 square yards of grading and surfacing.⁴³

During the late 1930s and early 1940s, CCC crews finished projects in Oak Creek Historic District. Superintendent Reports and Ranger, Naturalist, and Engineer Reports do not contain specific reference to Oak Creek during 1936, but a photo dated 24 February 1936 shows a CCC crew planting trees in the lawn of residence HS-0010 with other recent planting visible in the lawn of residence HS-0009.⁴⁴ In 1937, the men finished work on residences HS-0021, HS-0024, HS-0025, and HS-0026 in the upper Oak Creek residential area and completed the firehouse (HS-0078) in the maintenance area. In 1938, the CCC built the equipment storage building in the

⁴¹ “Report on Landscape Work for Zion National Park, Utah: Week of January 14th-20th., 1934 inclusive,” Ranger, Naturalist, and Engineer Reports to the Superintendent, ZION-1155/07, 1-2; “Monthly Report for February, 1935,” Superintendent’s Monthly Reports, 1928-1972, Accession # - ZION-01156, Catalog # - ZION-5087, Zion National Park Archives, 5; “Monthly Report For March, 1934,” Superintendent’s Monthly Reports, 1928-1972, Accession # - ZION-01156, Catalog # - ZION-5087, Zion National Park Archives, 5; “Letter to Donald J. Jolley (Chief Ranger): August 31, 1934,” Ranger, Naturalist, and Engineer Reports to the Superintendent, ZION-1155/07, Zion National Park Archives; “Monthly Report for November, 1934,” Superintendent’s Monthly Reports, 1928-1972, Accession # - ZION-01156, Catalog # - ZION-5087, Zion National Park Archives, 5.

⁴² Accession # - ZION-00768, Catalog # - Zion-7251, Catalog # - Zion-7309, Catalog # - Zion-7326, Catalog # - Zion-7327, Zion MOVE Photo Box 2, Zion National Park Archives.

⁴³ “Monthly Report For January, 1935,” Superintendent’s Monthly Reports, 1928-1972, Accession # - ZION-01156, Catalog # - ZION-5087, Zion National Park Archives, 4-5; “Monthly Report For February, 1935,” 4-5; “Monthly Report For March, 1935,” Superintendent’s Monthly Reports, 1928-1972, Accession # - ZION-01156, Catalog # - ZION-5087, Zion National Park Archives, 6; “Monthly Report For April, 1935,” Superintendent’s Monthly Reports, 1928-1972, Accession # - ZION-01156, Catalog # - ZION-5087, Zion National Park Archives, 6; “Annual Report of Park Naturalist, Zion National Park: July 1, 1934, to June 30, 1935,” Zion Codex, Vol.3, 1926-1949, Zion National Park, Museum Reading Room.

⁴⁴ Accession # - ZION-00768, Catalog # - Zion-13515, Zion MOVE Photo Box 5, Zion National Park Archives.

Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

maintenance area. During 1939 and 1940, enrollees built garages HS-0109, HS-0110, HS-0111, and HS-0112 and associated curbing in the residential area. The years 1940 to 1942 marked the last period of CCC work in Oak Creek Historic District, as crews constructed the Ranger Dormitory and completed revetments near the maintenance area.

Criteria C – NPS Rustic/Naturalistic Design (Period of Significance: 1932-1942)

During the initial park development era from 1906 until World War II, the National Park Service codified a particular architectural and design esthetic, referred to as “NPS Rustic.” Found throughout the Park Service in lodges, campgrounds, trails, administrative buildings, ranger housing, and even roads and culverts, this style came from earlier landscape architecture philosophies. Park Service historian Linda Flint McClelland notes that this “Rustic” design philosophy was a “naturalistic ethic” that “called for the preservation of natural features; the enhancement and presentation of scenic views, natural vegetation, streams, and rock outcroppings; and the use of native materials for construction and for naturalistic plantings.”⁴⁵ The ultimate goal was to ensure that park infrastructure and visitor facilities blended with their natural environment in order to give visitors a holistic experience of nature.

Landscape Architecture and Naturalistic Design in the United States

In the 1830s and 1840s, Andrew Jackson Downing promoted naturalistic landscape gardening and espoused a landscape ethic later embraced by the National Park Service. Downing advocated linking the setting and material of structures using native materials and methods of pioneer artisanship, and called for the merging of designs with their natural surroundings.⁴⁶ Downing was inspired by the English landscape gardening tradition, and, as historian McClelland notes, his work “provided a philosophical basis for preserving America’s natural areas and translated the ideal of ‘wilderness,’ as evocative of the sublime and picturesque, into design terms.”⁴⁷ Downing’s writings influenced many landscape architects, including Frederic Law Olmstead. By the turn of the century, a unique American interpretation of landscape design had emerged out of the growing concern for conservation and preservation. The American Park Movement represented these naturalistic ideals, particularly through Olmsted’s work at Central Park in New York City. By the time of the National Park Service’s establishment in 1916, Downing’s ideal of “Rustic” landscape architecture dominated landscape design. In 1917, Henry Hubbard and Theodora Kimbal published *An Introduction to the Study of Landscape Design* only a year after the establishment of the NPS. McClelland suggests that Hubbard was an NPS supporter and that the agency translated many of his design principles into NPS standards. By the late 1920s, naturalistic design practices dovetailed with systematic national park master plans for each park’s growth and development. The NPS implemented many of these plans in the 1930s using funds and labor through public works and emergency conservation programs like the CCC.⁴⁸

Landscape Architecture and Naturalistic Design in the National Park Service

⁴⁵ National Register of Historic Places, Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks, The Historic Landscape Design of the National Park Service 1916 to 1942, Multiple Property Documentation Form, National Register #64500683, page 3.

⁴⁶ Ibid., 1-2, 4-5.

⁴⁷ Ibid., 4-5.

⁴⁸ Ibid., 1-2, 14, 19.

Oak Creek Historic District

Name of Property

Washington, UT

County and State

Through the Park Service Landscape Division, the NPS forged a unified landscape design style throughout the park system. The style stemmed from the writings of Downing, Hubbard, and Kimbal, as well as Frank Waugh's *The Natural Style in Landscape Gardening*, and integrated architectural styles such as Shingle, Adirondack, Prairie, and Arts and Crafts. In 1918, the NPS began employing landscape architects to plan and design roads, trails, campgrounds, park villages, and other facilities. The first landscape architects to lead the Landscape Division included Charles Punchard, Daniel Hull, and Thomas Vint.⁴⁹ Their designs promoted the philosophy of landscape preservation and the idea that construction must blend with its natural surroundings. To harmonize park structures with their surroundings, designers used native materials. McClelland writes, "Under Hull's direction, the landscape engineers assumed a leading role in the development of park roads and trails and developed a technique of stonemasonry that incorporated native materials and gave bridges, culverts, and guardrail an informal appearance that harmonized with nature."⁵⁰

The passage of the Emergency Conservation Work Act in 1933 allowed the NPS to implement master plans and develop the national parks at an unprecedented pace. The ECW and the Civilian Conservation Corps were able to undertake the construction projects that were part of the master plans created by the NPS Landscape Division under Thomas Vint.⁵¹ From 1933 to 1936, landscape architects within the parks worked closely with the CCC and implemented Vint's non-intrusive designs. This ideal of non-intrusiveness required that landscape architects individual design each structure for its specific site in its particular location within each park. This confluence of master planning and CCC funds and labor allowed the NPS to coordinate projects that comprehensively developed the parks according to the "NPS Rustic/Naturalistic Design" ideal. To ensure a united design with work done by unskilled labor, the CCC and NPS commissioned portfolios and design guides, such as Albert H. Good's *Park Structures and Facilities*, published in 1935.⁵² These efforts expanded "NPS Rustic/Naturalistic Design" throughout the park system, including at Zion National Park as it expanded ranger housing and maintenance functions in the Oak Creek Historic District.

Landscape Architecture and Naturalistic Design in Zion National Park

The historic buildings, sites, structures, objects, and districts in Zion reflect the "NPS Rustic/Naturalistic Design" that dominated the park throughout the 1920s and 1930s. As the "Multiple Resources for Zion National Park" National Register nomination notes, the way the planners carried out picturesque design was to "blend with the specific terrain by a use of building material and massing similar to the natural landscape found in the park."⁵³ In Zion, the architecture and landscape design had to mirror the geology of the canyon, meaning sandstone

⁴⁹ McClelland, *Building the National Parks*, 1-3; National Register of Historic Places, Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks, 27-31, 43.

⁵⁰ National Register of Historic Places, Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks, 55.

⁵¹ Linda Flint McClelland, *Presenting Nature: The Historic Landscape Design of the National Park Service, 1916 to 1942* (Washington D.C.: U.S. Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources, Interagency Resources Division, National Register of Historic Places, 1993), 195.

⁵² William C. Tweed, Laura E. Soulliere, and Henry G. Law, *National Park Service Rustic Architecture: 1916-1942* ([S.I.: National Park Service: Western Regional Office, Division of Cultural Resource Management, 1977), 77, 92.

⁵³ National Register of Historic Places, Multiple Resources for Zion National Park, item 7, page 9.

Oak Creek Historic District

Washington, UT

Name of Property

County and State

was the obvious building material. After 1934, rather than transport sandstone from outside the park, the majority of the stone came from the Zion Stone Quarry located within the park. The quarry was in operation during construction of Oak Creek Historic District, rendering the district's structures, landscape features, and their materials a part of the canyon geology.⁵⁴

The "NPS Rustic/Naturalistic Design" saw implementation in Zion in 1919 after the NPS expanded Munkuntuweap National Monument and renamed it Zion National Park. To help improve the park for tourism, NPS Director Stephen Mather urged the Union Pacific Railroad to develop a concession branch, the Utah Parks Company. The company and its lead architect, Gilbert Stanley Underwood, worked closely with the NPS Landscape Division under Daniel Hull to develop a design theme in the 1920s and 1930s. Between 1924 and 1934, Underwood designed all of the Utah Park Company buildings, including the original Zion Lodge and its cabins, the women's dorm, and the park cafeteria.⁵⁵ The earliest example of "Rustic" architecture in the park is the former Grotto picnic area museum built in 1924 and currently a residence for the Artist-in-Residence program. Buildings such as these and their associated features such as entrance signs, bridges, water fountains, curbing, and retaining walls set the standard for labor-intensive, hand-crafted construction with rough ashlar dressed stone with wide mortar joints. For buildings, the style included over-scaled sawn beams and rafters for wide, overhanging eaves. These design standards expanded into the Pine Creek and Oak Creek residential areas, which displayed consistent materials and style, utilizing local red sandstone that workers lightly shaped with battered block faces and laid in random coursings.⁵⁶ The structures and landscape features built in Zion during the 1930s and 1940s adhere to the NPS's "Rustic" design ethic and use of native material. Linda McClelland suggests that Underwood's work "advanced the idea of 'rustic' into a design idiom that had far reaching influence on government-built structures and the overall definition of principles of rustic design."⁵⁷ The "Multiple Resources for Zion National Park" National Register nomination posits, "Although there were 'NPS-Rustic' precedents in other parks prior to its establishment, Zion was at the cutting edge of the National Park Service's landscape architecture movement."⁵⁸ Construction in the Oak Creek Historic District followed this design standard, but crews had to be flexible to accommodate shifts in available funding and labor. Consequently, the ranger housing, maintenance buildings, and landscape features in the district were the last in the park constructed with the "NPS Rustic/Naturalistic Design" standard.

Landscape Architecture and Naturalistic Design in Oak Creek Historic District

The architecture and the associated landscape features in Oak Creek Historic District are emblematic of the "NPS Rustic/Naturalistic Design" style. Historian Linda Flint McClelland describes the style's principles as "the preservation of existing natural features and vegetation, the selection and enframement of vistas, the screening of obtrusive elements, the planting of native species, the use local native materials and traditional or pioneer methods of construction,

⁵⁴ Ibid., item 7, page 10.

⁵⁵ Harvey H. Kaiser, *The National Park Architecture Sourcebook* (New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2008), 161-162.

⁵⁶ Kaiser, *Landmarks in the Landscape*, 185, 189.

⁵⁷ National Register of Historic Places, *Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks*, 59.

⁵⁸ National Register of Historic Places, *Multiple Resources for Zion National Park*, item 8, page 4.

Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

and the avoidance of straight lines and right angles in all aspects of design.”⁵⁹ Oak Creek Historic District closely adheres to these standards.

One of the most important aspects of “NPS Rustic/Naturalistic Design” is that park structures must harmonize with their immediate surroundings and blend in with surrounding natural features. One of the techniques applied in Oak Creek Historic District to achieve blending with nature was to utilize local sandstone in architecture and landscape features to reflect Zion’s impressive sandstone cliffs and monoliths. After 1934, the Park Service quarried all of the stone used in the Oak Creek Historic District from the base of a cliff about a mile west of Springdale within the park boundary. Use of this red sandstone was one of the most defining characteristics of “NPS Rustic/Naturalistic Design” within Zion National Park. Craftsmen finished the stone in the ashlar method, leaving it roughly worked with large mortar joints and uneven coursing.⁶⁰

Many contributing features in Oak Creek Historic District demonstrate this type of sandstone work. Crews first used sandstone in the district in 1932 during construction of two buildings in the maintenance area (HS-0077 and HS-0083), the foundation of residence HS-0007 (FEA-022), the construction of residence HS-0008, and a two-room cabin moved from elsewhere in the park and later demolished.⁶¹ Historic photos indicate that at the same time, CCC crews dry-laid the rough-finished flagstones of the side walkway and back patio (FEA-023) of residence HS-0008. Unevenly shaped, dry-laid walkways occur elsewhere in the district, especially in contributing patios associated with the buildings. By 1934, the CCC utilized the same form in the walkways that crews constructed around residences HS-0009 and HS-0010.⁶² Designed in 1935 and completed in 1937, the walkways associated with buildings in the upper residential area (HS-0021, HS-0024, HS-0025, and HS-0026) also exemplify this method.

One of the most prominent uses of sandstone in the Oak Creek Historic District, particularly in the residential area, were the ashlar sandstone courses that demarcate sidewalks and curbing for roads and driveways. These stones provided barriers between circulation networks and between the homes’ grass lawns and the non-landscaped areas. The features consisted of a single course of rough finished sandstone blocks with large mortar joints that varied in length from 30cm to 80cm. Examples of such work are FEA-016, FEA-20a and FEA-20b. In 1934, wide-view and overhead photographs showed that the CCC had already completed much of this work. The Superintendent’s Monthly Report for November 1934 records that workers quarried 200 linear feet of nine-inch curb and 200 linear feet of four-inch curb for Oak Creek residential road. The sandstone curbing extended into the upper residential area and around the center island (FEA-032) between residences HS-0024 and HS-0025. The Superintendent’s Report for February 1935 notes that workers place 50 linear feet of five-inch and 500 linear feet of four-inch stone curb in

⁵⁹ McClelland, *Presenting Nature*, 1.

⁶⁰ National Register of Historic Places, Multiple Resources for Zion National Park, item 8, page 7-8.

⁶¹ National Register of Historic Places, Multiple Resources for Zion National Park, Classified Structure Field Inventory Report; “Resume of Director’s Annual Report, August 1932,” Zion Codex, Vol.3, 1926-1949, Zion National Park, Museum Reading Room, 6.

⁶² Accession # - ZION-00768, Catalog # - Zion-7326, Catalog # - Zion-7327, Zion MOVE Photo Box 2; Accession # - ZION-00768, Catalog # - Zion-10243, Zion MOVE Photo Box 3, Zion National Park Archives.

Oak Creek Historic District

Washington, UT

Name of Property

County and State

the residential area, and quarried an additional 70 feet of four-inch curb.⁶³ The last contributing curbing (FEA-001a, FEA-001b, FEA-009, and FEA-016) in the residential area was placed around the Ranger Dormitory (HS-0005), including the driveway leading to the courtyard, when crews completed the dormitory in 1941-1942.

Retaining walls found throughout the historic district exhibit rustic sandstone work. These appear in the residential area and in the engineering of Oak Creek. Retaining walls such as FEA-037 and FEA-038, built with their associated structures between 1935 and 1937, secured hillsides that were susceptible to erosion and sliding during heavy rains. Both features consist of stones dry laid against the hill without mortar. These are particularly rustic due to their rough finish (many stones may have come from the site rather than the quarry) and the lack of skilled labor required for construction. A later retaining wall example is at the dormitory where retaining walls enclosed the courtyard and rear patio (FEA-002, constructed 1941-42) that held back a hill and stabilized these outdoor spaces. With finished sandstone, even coursing, and substantial use of mortar, this retaining wall reflects the "Rustic" style and pioneer building techniques and design also used in the dorm. Retaining walls (FEA-058 and FEA-059) along Oak Creek maintain bank structure and protect the maintenance area and the access road, which runs parallel to the creek. These walls include rough finished local sandstone with uneven coursing, and substantial mortar because of the need to withstand the force of water.

In addition to retaining walls, crews build revetments as a more rudimentary approach to engineering Oak Creek. Along the creek and particularly near the maintenance area, revetments gird the banks of Oak Creek to stem erosion. These features (FEA-062, FEA-064, and FEA-065) consist of unfinished stone and river rocks held in place with riprap. Although their design required skilled planning, actual construction of the revetments was straightforward and utilized unskilled labor. Check dams (FEA-054 and FEA-055) in the district resemble the revetments in their use of unfinished stone. These features blend into their natural surroundings and can be hard to spot apart from their mortar.

Other important contributing water features are the bridges and culverts found along Oak Creek. Designer Albert H. Good advised park planners to take care in designing bridges because "we are never unconscious of the presence of a bridge," whereas "a culvert...being merely a retaining wall pierced by a drain, can often be so treated that the casual passerby is unaware of its presence."⁶⁴ National park historian McClelland argues that "culverts were an essential feature of park roads," and "important in protecting the natural landscape, they also required designs that harmonized with the natural setting." Weathered or roughly finished stones were to be used "and all stones were to be laid with their larger dimension horizontal, and no four joints were to come together."⁶⁵ Oak Creek Historic District contains a variety of bridge and culvert designs. Culvert FEA-057 and bridge FEA-063 exhibit similar patterns of rough sandstone and uneven coursing

⁶³ Accession # - ZION-00768, Catalog # - Zion-7251, Zion MOVE Photo Box 2; Accession # - ZION-00768, Catalog # - Zion-10243, Zion MOVE Photo Box 3; "Monthly Report for November, 1934," 5; "Monthly Report for February, 1935," 4.

⁶⁴ Albert H. Good, *Patterns from the Golden Age of Rustic Design: Park Recreation Structures from the 1930s* (Lanham, MD: Roberts Rinehart Publishers, 1990), 169.

⁶⁵ National Register of Historic Places, *Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks*, 81.

Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

in the pronounced headwall and wings. On the other hand, culvert FEA-060 is barely noticeable with its simple stonework pierced by a metal drain. Exact construction dates for many of the water features are unknown; however, in 1934, the Superintendent's Report notes that designs were made for Oak Creek Road culverts and that the line and grade had been established for the bridges on the Oak Creek utility road and for the water storage reservoir. By the end of August, the bridges' stone wings were finished, with back-fill still to be completed.⁶⁶ The 1941 annual report recorded that "a third project, revetment construction to protect the park utility area from Oak Creek flood waters, was rushed to 90 per cent completion when the [CCC] camp was disbanded."⁶⁷

Additional structures in Oak Creek Historic District utilized local sandstone to meet the "NPS Rustic/Naturalistic Design" standards. These features include a hearth (FEA-004) built into the retaining wall around the Ranger Dormitory at the same time as construction of other contributing features associated with the dorm in 1941-42; two stone-lined pits (FEA-017 and FEA-018), a fire pit of unknown date (FEA-040), and the raised sandstone loading dock (FEA-076) in the maintenance area.

An important ideal of the "NPS Rustic/Naturalistic Design" standard was that designs should "lay lightly on the land." This applied to the layout of circulation networks, grading of construction sites, and landscaping. Roads required careful siting to harmonize with the natural geography and scenery and to appear to follow the natural topography.⁶⁸ Oak Creek Historic District demonstrates this ideal in the way its circulation networks follow curvilinear patterns use sandstone curbing. The Superintendent's Monthly Report for January 1934 noted concern for appropriate siting and grading in the maintenance area, stating, "Considerable study has been given to the area, resulting in a change of the finish grade for all buildings so as to better conform to the topography."⁶⁹ The March report recorded, "the Landscape Division, in cooperation with the engineering department, has completed location of Oak Creek road and footpath, utility area, service road in upper residential area, and other projects previously reported but not completed."⁷⁰ A photograph from 1934 reveals how the roads closely follow the curvilinear path of Oak Creek instead of a more regimented design of straight lines.⁷¹ The Landscape Division also sought to blend landscaping with the natural environment by planting native plant species. In 1935, park engineer A. E. Cowell reported, "shrubs and trees planted in Oak Creek residential area and at junction of Oak Creek Road with highway. Shrubs and trees were principally dug near the east entrance checking station. This work is being well done and a

⁶⁶ "Monthly Report For April, 1934," Superintendent's Monthly Reports, 1928-1972, Accession # - ZION-01156, Catalog # - ZION-5087, Zion National Park Archives, 4; "Monthly Report For June, 1934," Superintendent's Monthly Reports, 1928-1972, Accession # - ZION-01156, Catalog # - ZION-5087, Zion National Park Archives, 3; "Letter to Donald J. Jolley (Chief Ranger): August 31, 1934."

⁶⁷ "Superintendent's Annual Report, 1941," Zion Codex, Vol.3, 1926-1949, Museum Reading Room, Zion National Park, 1-2.

⁶⁸ National Register of Historic Places, Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks, 1.

⁶⁹ "Monthly Report For January, 1934," Superintendent's Monthly Reports, 1928-1972, Accession # - ZION-01156, Catalog # - ZION-5087, Zion National Park Archives, 5.

⁷⁰ "Monthly Report For March, 1934," 5.

⁷¹ Accession # - ZION-00768, Catalog # - Zion-7251, Zion MOVE Photo Box 2.

Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

high percentage of growth is expected.”⁷² Plantings near the former checking station screened the residential area from the view of park visitors. A 1936 photograph shows CCC crews planting cottonwoods in the yard of HS-0010 with completed planting at the other residences.⁷³

Not only were the structures and landscape features in Oak Creek Historic District constructed in the “NPS Rustic/Naturalistic Design,” the siting of the residential and maintenance areas speaks to the ideal of the “screening of obtrusive elements.” Positioned to the west of the administrative/museum area, the historic district is located away from areas utilized by park visitors, ensuring that its residential, albeit rustic, nature does not impede on the visitors experience of Zion National Park’s natural wonders. Moreover, the maintenance area sits even further from visitor spaces. In his portfolios for “Rustic” design, Albert H. Good notes that the best location of maintenance areas that “generally speaking, ... is off the track beaten by park patrons, and if isolated and well-obscured these stepchildren among park structures need not suffer comparison with necessarily more self-conscious and better groomed members of the family.”⁷⁴ Although sited out of view of visitors and residence alike, both the maintenance and residential areas in the historic district reflect the “NPS Rustic/Naturalistic Design” in the use of local ashlar sandstone and Arts and Crafts elements that make up the buildings located. This suggests that designers chose naturalistic design not only for the pleasure of visitors. The park felt it important to envelope its employees in a built environment that emphasized the nature where they lived and worked, spaces that on a more immediate scale that reflected the vast nature of the park.

Conclusion

The landscape features of Oak Creek Historic District, which are associated with the eligible CCC-era buildings of the 1930s and 1940s, demonstrate strong historical significance for their connection to the CCC and to the “NPS Rustic/Naturalistic Design” ethic utilized in Zion National Park. These features, which include culverts, curbing, circulation systems, designed outdoor spaces, and other landscape features, are eligible for inclusion on the National Register as an amendment to the “Multiple Resources for Zion National Park” nomination under Criteria A and C. These landscape design features are remarkable examples of projects undertaken by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the district during 1933-1942, and as local rustic sandstone work performed in accordance with the “NPS Rustic/Naturalistic Design” standard that dominated sites within the National Park Service from 1916 until World War II.

⁷² A. E. Cowell, “Report on Public Works and Emergency Conservation Work: Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks, Cedar Breaks and Lehman Caves National Monuments, February, 1935,” Ranger, Naturalist, and Engineer Reports to the Superintendent, ZION-1155/07, Zion National Park Archives, 3.

⁷³ Accession # - ZION-00768, Catalog # - Zion-13516, 02/24/1936, Zion MOVE Photo Box 5, Zion National Park Archives.

⁷⁴ Good, *Patterns from the Golden Age of Rustic Design*, 89.

Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Secondary Sources:

Baldrige, Kenneth W. "The Civilian Conservation Corps," Utah History To Go. *Utah History Encyclopedia*. Copyright 2015 by State of Utah. Accessed December 17, 2015.
http://historytogo.utah.gov/utah_chapters/from_war_to_war/thecivilianconservationcorps.html.

Carr, Ethan. *Wilderness by Design: Landscape Architecture and the National Park Service*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1998.

Good, Albert H. *Patterns from the Golden Age of Rustic Design: Park Recreation Structures from the 1930s*. Lanham, MD: Roberts Rinehart Publishers, 1990.

Hinton, Wayne K. "Getting Along: The Significance of Cooperation in the Development of Zion National Park." *Utah Historical Quarterly* 68 no. 4 (2000): 313-331.

Hinton, Wayne K., and Elizabeth Green. *With Picks, Shovels, and Hope: The CCC and Its Legacy on the Colorado Plateau*. Missoula, MT: Mountain Press Publishing Company, 2008.

Jeffery, R. Brooks and Alexandra Fuente-Navarro, et al. "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.

Kaiser, Harvey H. *Landmarks in the Landscape: Historic Architecture in the National Parks of the West*. San Francisco: Chronicle Books, 1997.

Kaiser, Harvey H. *The National Park Architecture Sourcebook*. New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2008.

Maher, Neil M. *Nature's New Deal: The Civilian Conservation Corps and the Roots of the American Environmental Movement*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008.

McClelland, Linda Flint. *Building the National Parks: Historic Landscape Design and Construction*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1998.

McClelland, Linda Flint. *Presenting Nature: The Historic Landscape Design of the National Park Service, 1916 to 1942*. Washington D.C.: U.S. Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources, Interagency Resources Division, National Register of Historic Places, 1993.

Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

National Register of Historic Places, Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks, The Historic Landscape Design of the National Park Service 1916 to 1942, Multiple Property Documentation Form, National Register #64500683.

National Register of Historic Places, Multiple Resources for Zion National Park, Springdale, Washington County, Utah, National Register #64000878.

National Register of Historic Places, Multiple Resources for Zion National Park (Additional Documentation – Trails), Springdale, Washington, County, Utah, National Register #64000879. Prepared by Tyler Welch, Public Lands History Center at Colorado State University, February 28, 2010, for Zion National Park, not yet listed.

Nelson, Ruth Ashton. *Plants of Zion National Park: Wildflowers, Trees, Shrubs and Ferns*. Springdale, UT: Zion Natural History Association, 1976.

Paige, John C. *The Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Park Service, 1933-1942*. Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1985.

Salmond, John A. *The Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-1942: A New Deal Case Study*. Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 1967.

Shapins Associates. "Level II Cultural Landscape Inventory, Phase I: Zion Canyon." Prepared for Zion National Park. Boulder, CO: Shapins Associates, October 2005.

Tweed, William C., Laura E. Soulliere, and Henry G. Law. *National Park Service Rustic Architecture: 1916-1942*. [S.I.]: National Park Service: Western Regional Office, Division of Cultural Resource Management, 1977.

Yard, Robert Sterling. *The Book of the National Parks*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1933.

Primary Sources:

"Annual Report, Zion National Park, 1933, December 1933." Zion Codex Vol. 3, 1926-1949. Zion National Park, Museum Reading Room.

"Annual Report of Park Naturalist, Zion National Park: July 1, 1934, to June 30, 1935." Zion Codex, Vol.3, 1926-1949. Zion National Park, Museum Reading Room.

CCC Company 962, *Parks Post* 3, no. 16 (March 20, 1937).

Cowell, A. E. "Report on Public Works and Emergency Conservation Work: Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks, Cedar Breaks and Lehman Caves National Monuments, February, 1935." Ranger, Naturalist, and Engineer Reports to the Superintendent, ZION-1155/07. Zion National Park Archives.

Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Fechner, Robert. *Two Years of Emergency Conservation Work (Civilian Conservation Corps), April 5, 1933 – March 31, 1935*. Washington D.C: Emergency Conservation Work, 1933-1935.

Hoyt, Ray. *"Your CCC": A Handbook for Enrollees*. Washington D.C: Happy Days Publishing Co., Inc., 1939. Accessed December 17, 2015, Montana Memory Project, <http://cdm15018.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/ref/collection/p15018coll36/id/174>.

Kieley, James F. *CCC: The Organization and Its Work*. Washington D.C.: U.S Department of the Interior, 1938.

"Letter to Donald J. Jolley (Chief Ranger): August 31, 1934." Ranger, Naturalist, and Engineer Reports to the Superintendent. ZION-1155/07. Zion National Park Archives.

"Monthly Report For January, 1934." Superintendent's Monthly Reports, 1928-1972. Accession # - ZION-01156, Catalog # - ZION-5087. Zion National Park Archives.

"Monthly Report For March, 1934." Superintendent's Monthly Reports, 1928-1972. Accession # - ZION-01156, Catalog # - ZION-5087. Zion National Park Archives.

"Monthly Report For April, 1934." Superintendent's Monthly Reports, 1928-1972. Accession # - ZION-01156, Catalog # - ZION-5087. Zion National Park Archives.

"Monthly Report For June, 1934." Superintendent's Monthly Reports, 1928-1972. Accession # - ZION-01156, Catalog # - ZION-5087. Zion National Park Archives.

"Monthly Report for November, 1934." Superintendent's Monthly Reports, 1928-1972. Accession # - ZION-01156, Catalog # - ZION-5087. Zion National Park Archives.

"Monthly Report For January, 1935." Superintendent's Monthly Reports, 1928-1972. Accession # - ZION-01156, Catalog # - ZION-5087. Zion National Park Archives.

"Monthly Report for February, 1935." Superintendent's Monthly Reports, 1928-1972. Accession # - ZION-01156, Catalog # - ZION-5087. Zion National Park Archives.

"Monthly Report For March, 1935." Superintendent's Monthly Reports, 1928-1972. Accession # - ZION-01156, Catalog # - ZION-5087. Zion National Park Archives.

"Monthly Report For April, 1935." Superintendent's Monthly Reports, 1928-1972. Accession # - ZION-01156, Catalog # - ZION-5087. Zion National Park Archives.

"Report on Landscape Work for Zion National Park, Utah: Week of January 14th.-20th., 1934 inclusive." Ranger, Naturalist, and Engineer Reports to the Superintendent. Zion-1155/07. Zion National Park Archives.

Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

“Report on Landscape Work for Zion National Park, Utah: Week of January 21st.-27th., 1934 inclusive.” Emergency Conservation Work, Ranger, Naturalist, and Engineer Reports to the Superintendent, Zion-1155/07. Zion National Park Archives.

“Resume of Director’s Annual Report, August 1932.” Zion Codex, Vol.3, 1926-1949. Zion National Park, Museum Reading Room.

“Superintendent’s Annual Report, 1941.” Zion Codex, Vol.3, 1926-1949. Zion National Park, Museum Reading Room.

“Zion National Park Upper Oak Creek Residences.” ZION_116_3055_[id68245]. National Park Service. Technical Information Center.

Historic Photographs:

Accession # - ZION-00768. Zion MOVE Photo Box 2. Zion National Park Archives.

Accession # - ZION-00768. Zion MOVE Photo Box 3. Zion National Park Archives.

Accession # - ZION-00768. Zion MOVE Photo Box 5. Zion National Park Archives.

Drawings:

“Zion National Park Upper Oak Creek Residences,” ZION_116_3055_[id68245], National Park Service, Technical Information Center.

Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
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
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title: Jason O'Brien, Research Assistant
Organization: Public Lands History Center, Colorado State University
Street & number: 1776 Campus Delivery
City or town: Fort Collins State: CO Zip code: 80523
E-mail: _____
Telephone: (970) 491-6130
Date: November 12, 2014

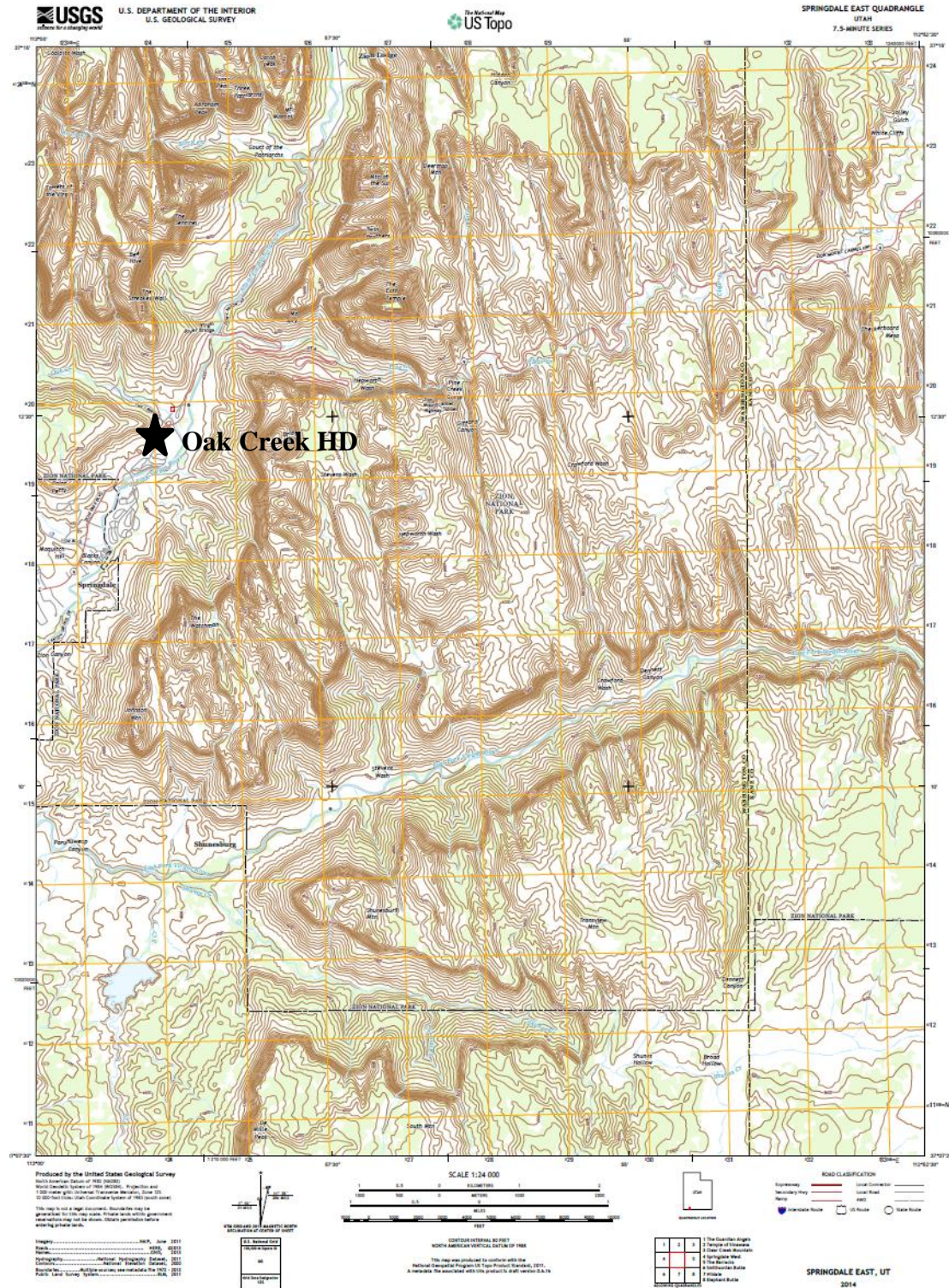
Edited by:
Name/title: Hannah Braun, Program Assistant & Research Associate II
Organization: Public Lands History Center, Colorado State University
Street & number: 1776 Campus Delivery
City or town: Fort Collins State: CO Zip code: 80523
E-mail: Hannah.Braun@colostate.edu
Telephone: (970) 491-6130
Date: December 31, 2015

Oak Creek Historic District
 Name of Property

Washington, UT
 County and State

Additional Documentation

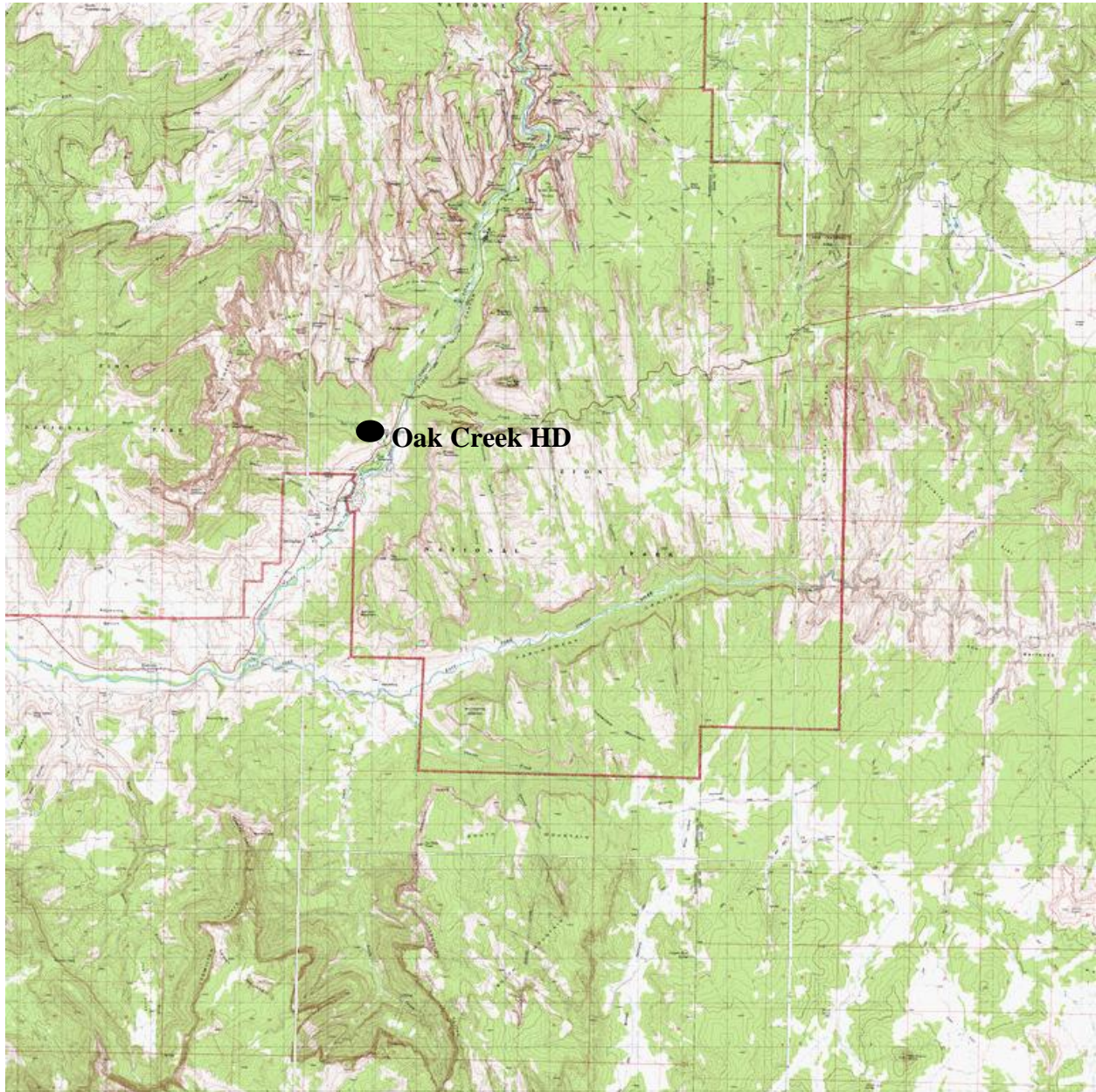
Map 1: Zion 7 minute quadrangle



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

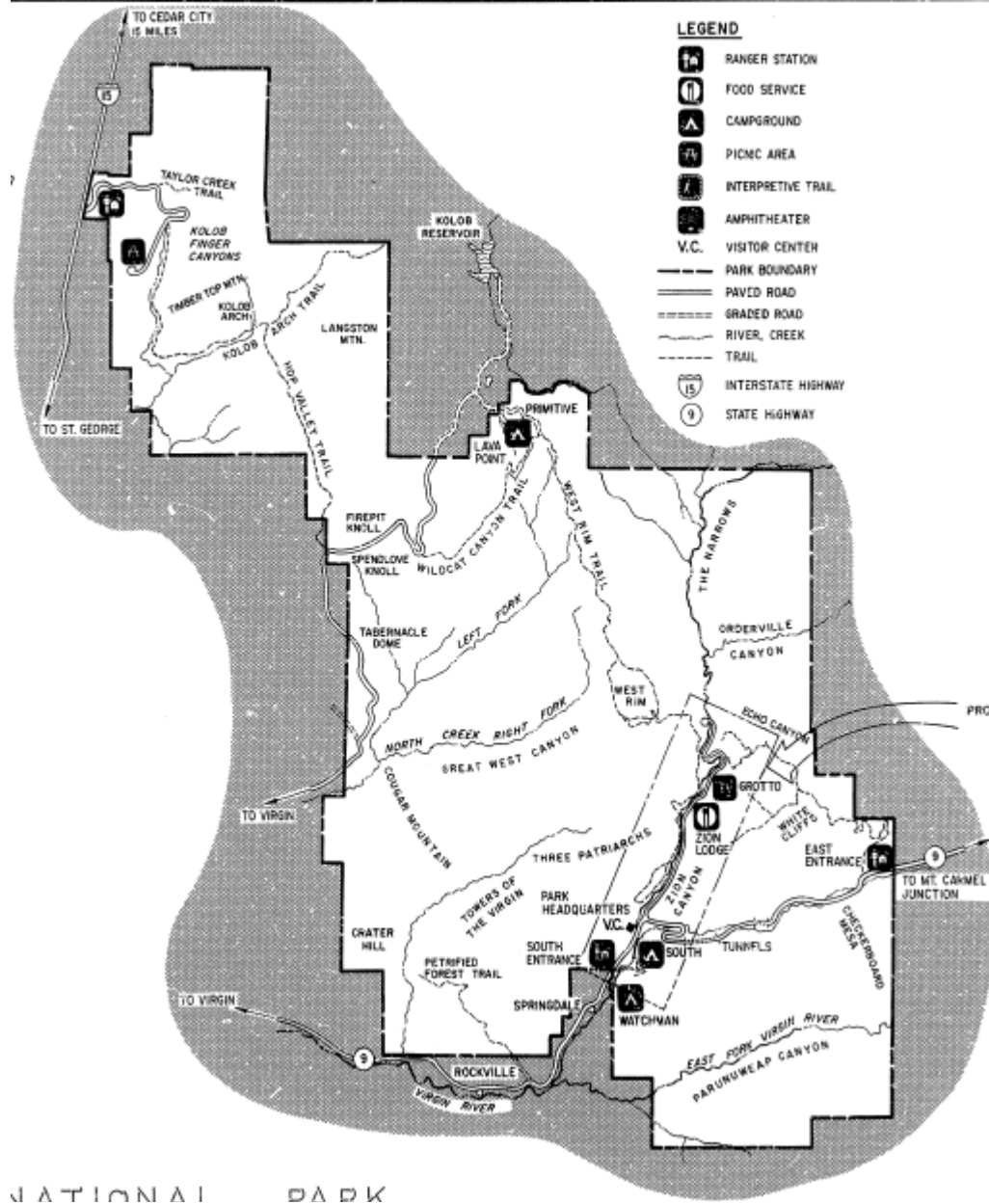
Map 2: Zion 24 minute quadrangle



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

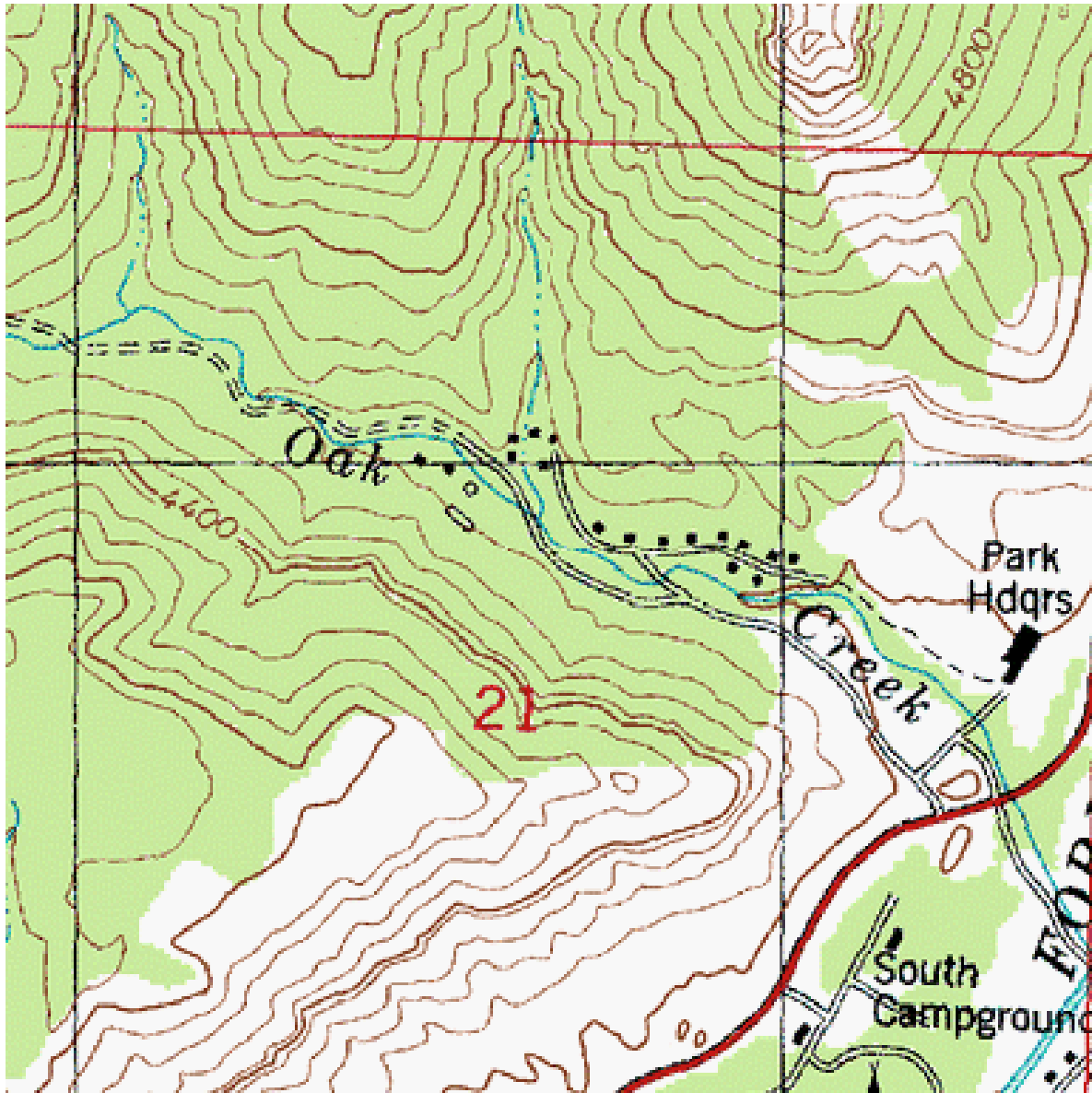
Map 3: Zion National Park boundaries, Accession No. NPS_TIC, Drawings ZION_116_80100_[id74411]



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

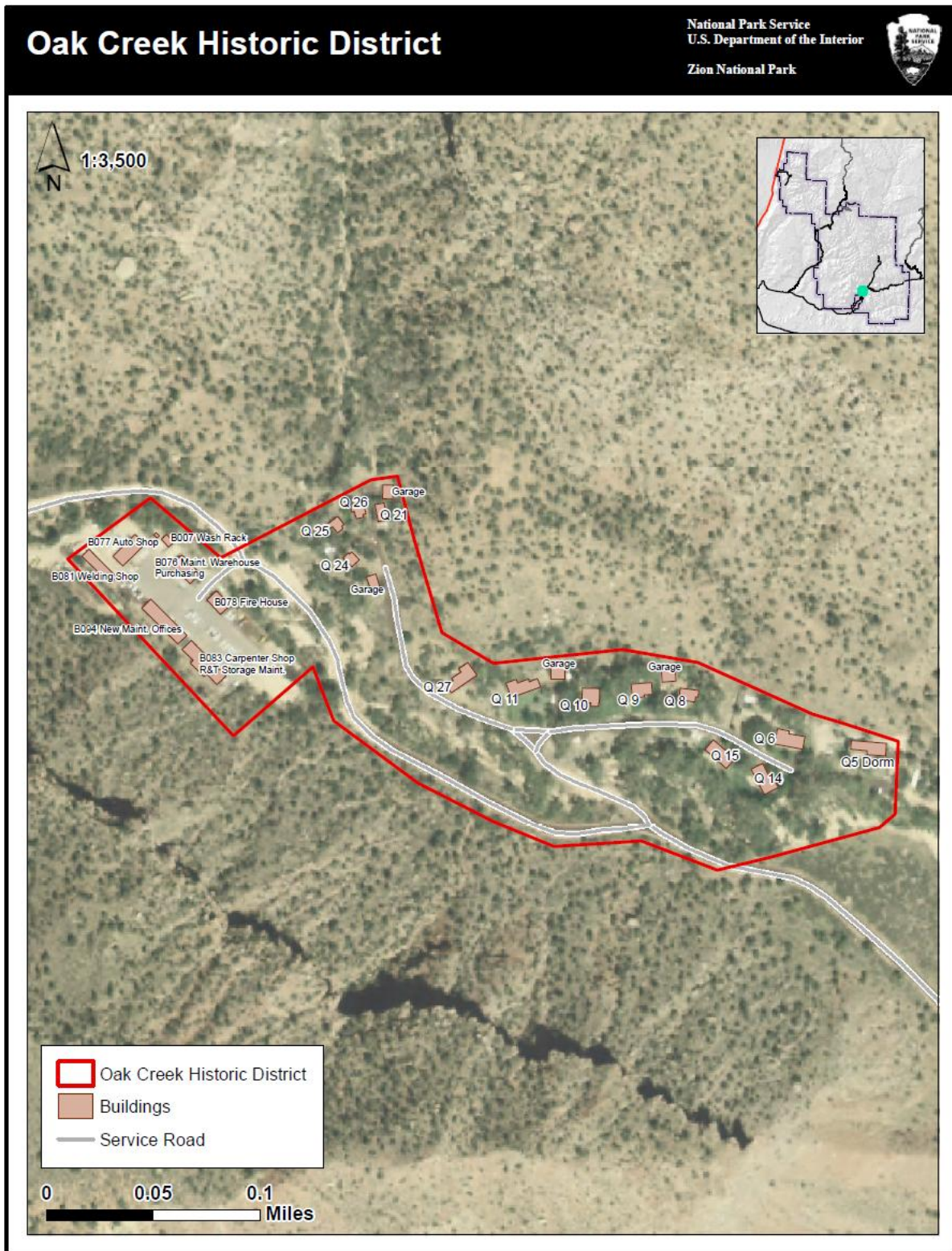
Map 4: Oak Creek HD Topographic Map



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

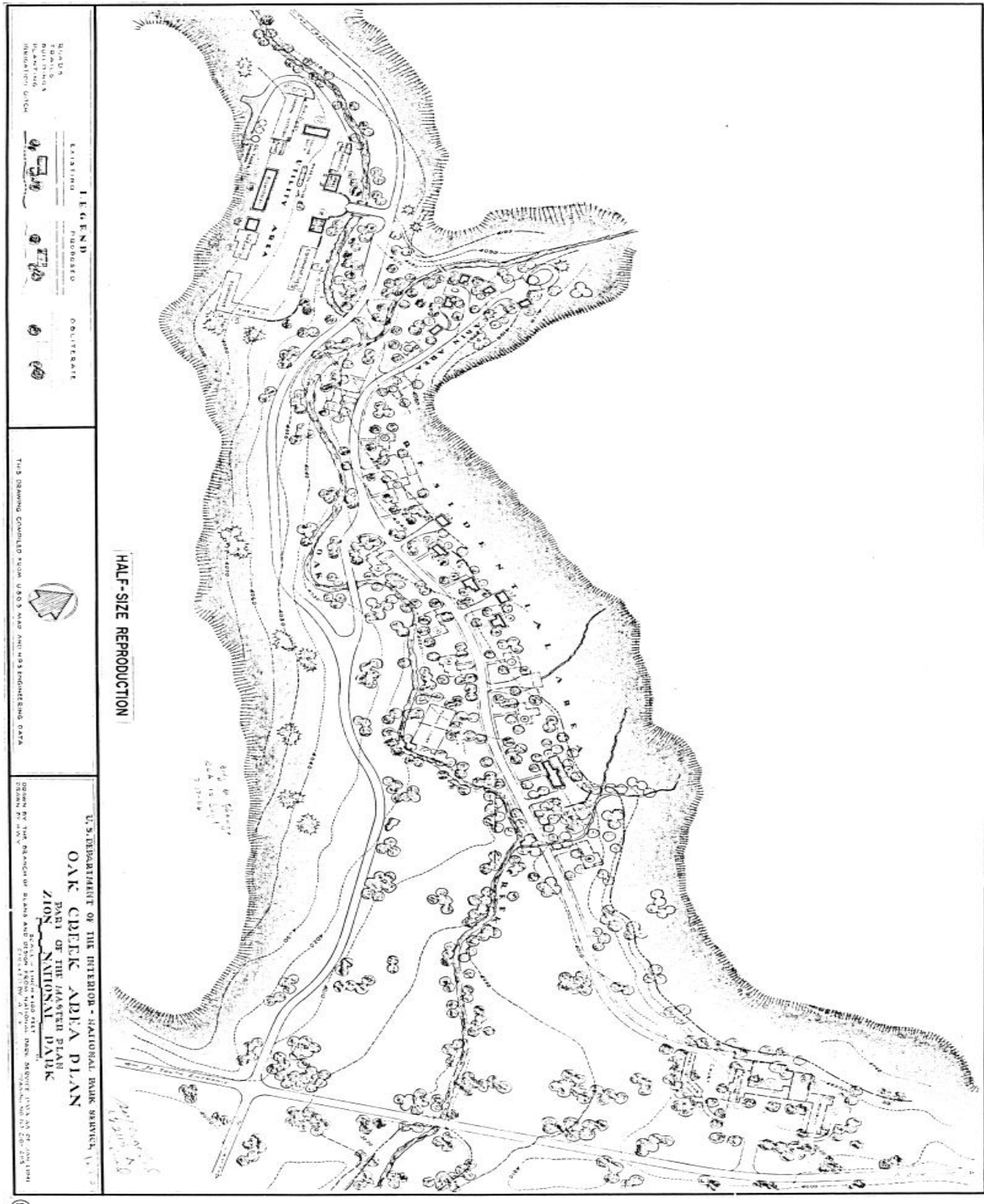
Map 5: Oak Creek HD



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

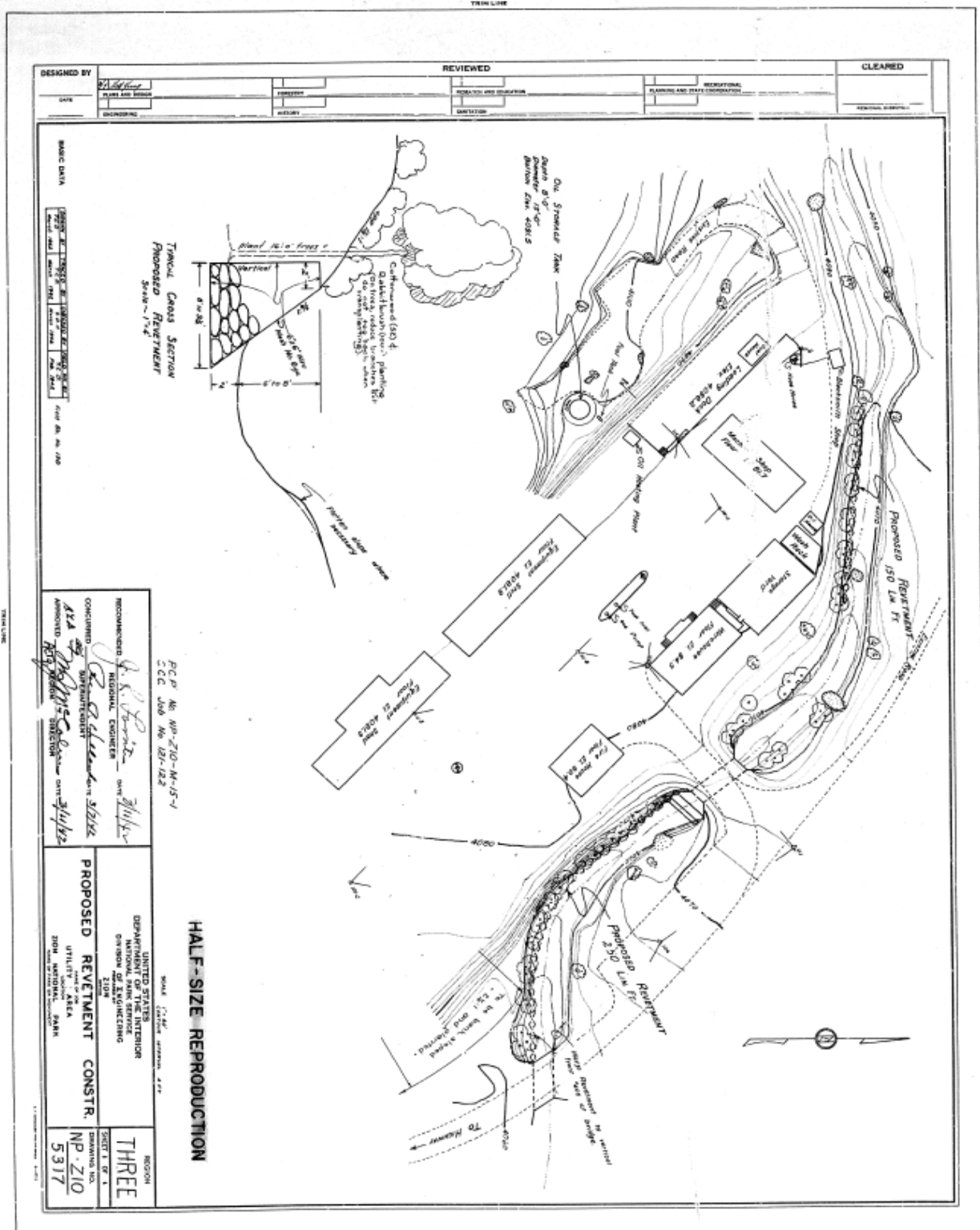
TIC Document: Oak Creek Area Plan. Accession No. NPS_TIC, Drawings
ZION_116_2115_[id125977]



Oak Creek Historic District
 Name of Property

Washington, UT
 County and State

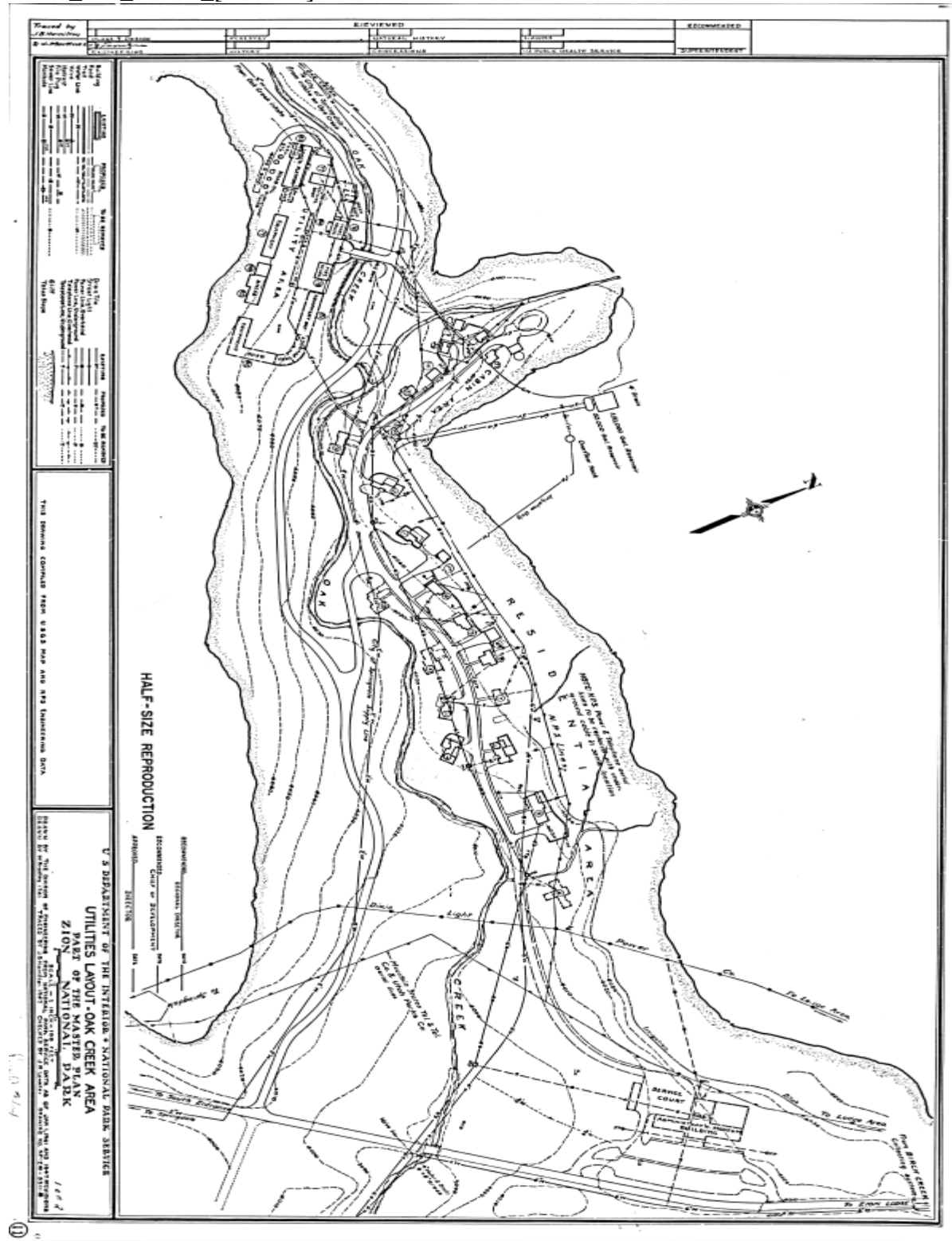
TIC Documents: Proposed Revetment Construction, 3/11/1942. Accession NPS_TIC, Drawings
 ZION_116_5317_[id68245]



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

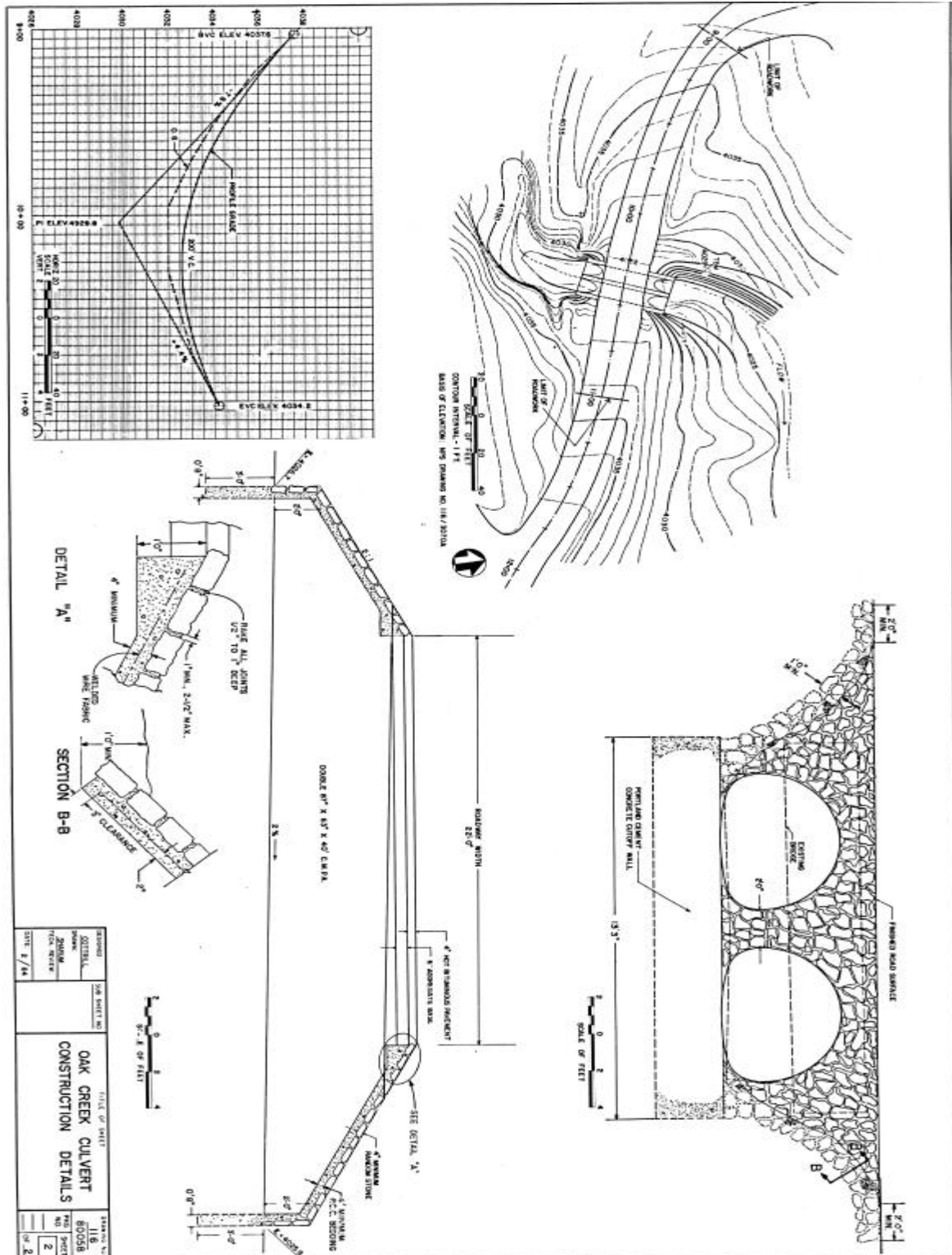
TIC Documents: Utilities Layout-Oak Creek Area, 1941. Accession NPS_TIC, Drawings
ZION_116_5311B_[id65997]



Oak Creek Historic District
 Name of Property

Washington, UT
 County and State

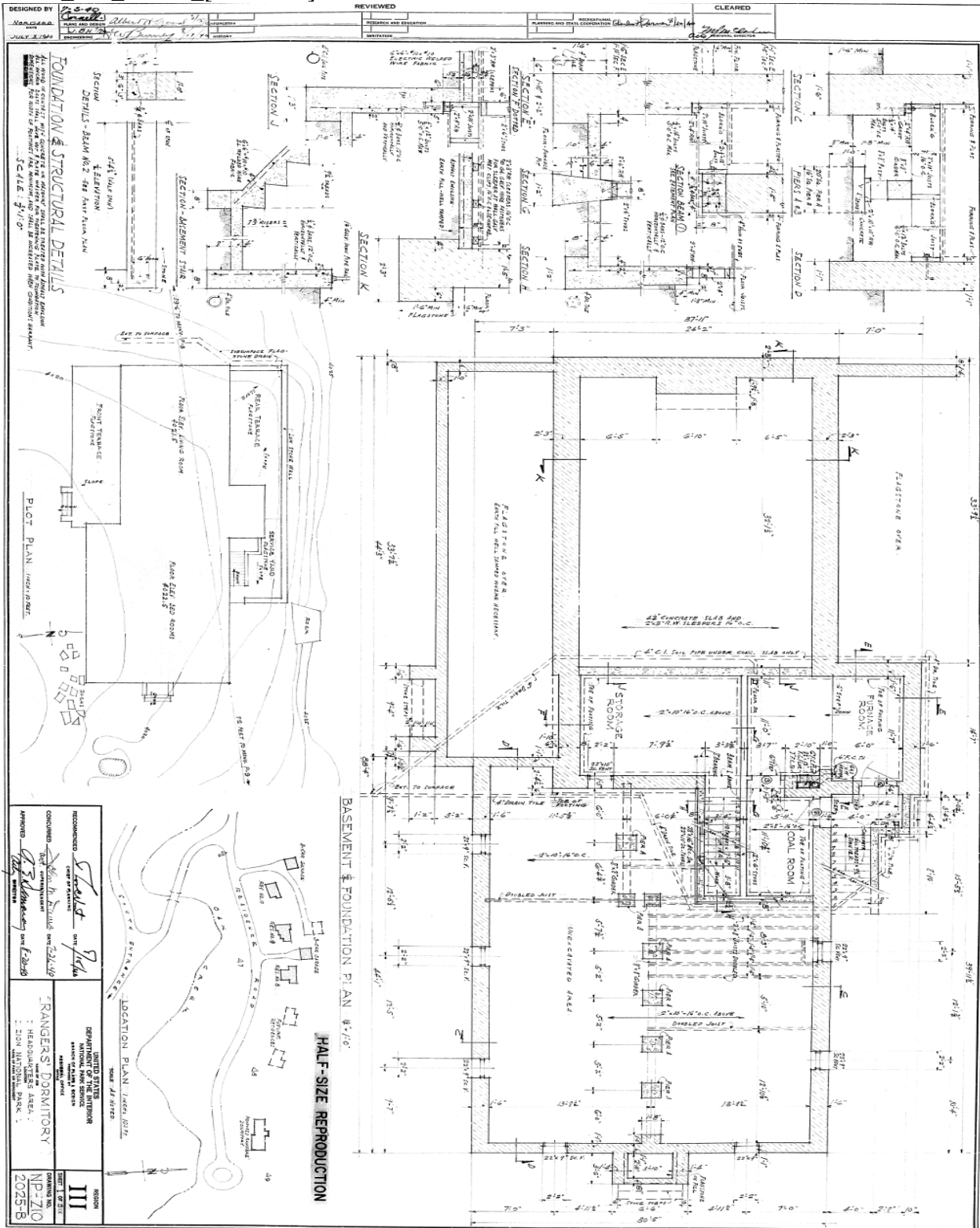
TIC Documents: Culvert Construction Details. Accession NPS_TIC, Drawings
 ZION_116_80058_[id32063]



Oak Creek Historic District
 Name of Property

Washington, UT
 County and State

TIC Document: Ranger Dormitory Design by Albert H. Good. Accession NPS_TIC, Drawings ZION_116_2025B_[id114423].



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Photographs

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/1/2014
Description: Curb near Ranger Dormitory (HS-0005).
Feature Number: FEA-001a
View Aspect: East
1 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/1/2014
Description: Curb near Ranger Dormitory (HS-0005)
Feature Number: FEA-001b
View Aspect: North
2 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/1/2014
Description: Retaining Wall at Ranger Dormitory (HS-0005)
Feature Number: FEA-002
View Aspect: North-Northeast
3 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/1/2014
Description: Parking Lot south of Ranger Dormitory (HS-0005)
Feature Number: FEA-003a
View Aspect: West
4 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/1/2014
Description: Parking Lot Southwest of Ranger Dormitory (HS-0005)
Feature Number: FEA-003b
View Aspect: Southwest
5 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/1/2014
Description: Patio hearth at Ranger Dormitory (HS-0005)
Feature Number: FEA-004
View Aspect: Northwest
6 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District

City or Vicinity: Springdale

County: Washington

State: Utah

Photographer: Russell Cash

Date Photographed: 8/1/2014

Description: Manhole by Ranger Dormitory (HS-0005) parking lot (FEA-003a)

Feature Number: FEA-005

View Aspect: Down

7 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/1/2014
Description: Basketball hoop in Ranger Dormitory (HS-0005) Courtyard
Feature Number: FEA-006
View Aspect: South-Southeast
8 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/1/2014
Description: Ranger Dormitory (HS-0005) Courtyard
Feature Number: FEA-007
View Aspect: Northeast
9 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/1/2014
Description: Ranger Dormitory (HS-0005) Clothesline
Feature Number: FEA-008
View Aspect: East
10 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/1/2014
Description: Ranger Dormitory (HS-0005) Courtyard Curb
Feature Number: FEA-009
View Aspect: West
11 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/1/2014
Description: Ranger Dormitory (HS-0005) Patio Area
Feature Number: FEA-010
View Aspect: West
12 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/1/2014
Description: Walkway Retaining Wall at Ranger Dormitory (HS-0005)
Feature Number: FEA-011
View Aspect: East-Northeast
13 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/1/2014
Description: Ranger Dormitory (HS-0005) Walkway
Feature Number: FEA-012
View Aspect: East
14 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/1/2014
Description: Ranger Dormitory (HS-0005) Front walkway
Feature Number: FEA-013
View Aspect: South
15 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/1/2014
Description: Ranger Dormitory (HS-0005) Front Patio
Feature Number: FEA-014
View Aspect: West-Northwest
16 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/1/2014
Description: Ranger Dormitory (HS-0005) Yard
Feature Number: FEA-015
View Aspect: East
17 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/1/2014
Description: Sidewalk
Feature Number: FEA-016
View Aspect: East
18 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/1/2014
Description: Pit
Feature Number: FEA-017
View Aspect: North
19 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District

City or Vicinity: Springdale

County: Washington

State: Utah

Photographer: Russell Cash

Date Photographed: 8/1/2014

Description: Pit

Feature Number: FEA-018

View Aspect: North

20 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/1/2014
Description: Curb along HS-0014 and Oak Creek Road
Feature Number: FEA-019
View Aspect: South-Southwest
21 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/1/2014
Description: Curb for driveway of HS-0008/HS-0009
Feature Number: FEA-020a
View Aspect: Northeast
22 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/1/2014
Description: Curb of driveway of HS-0008/HS-0009
Feature Number: FEA-020b
View Aspect: Northwest
23 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/1/2014
Description: Curb for driveway of HS-0010/HS-0011
Feature Number: FEA-021a
View Aspect: Northeast
24 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/1/2014
Description: Curb for driveway of HS-0010/HS-0011
Feature Number: FEA-021b
View Aspect: Northwest
25 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/1/2014
Description: Foundation for former residence HS-0007
Feature Number: FEA-022
View Aspect: West-Northwest
26 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District

City or Vicinity: Springdale

County: Washington

State: Utah

Photographer: Russell Cash

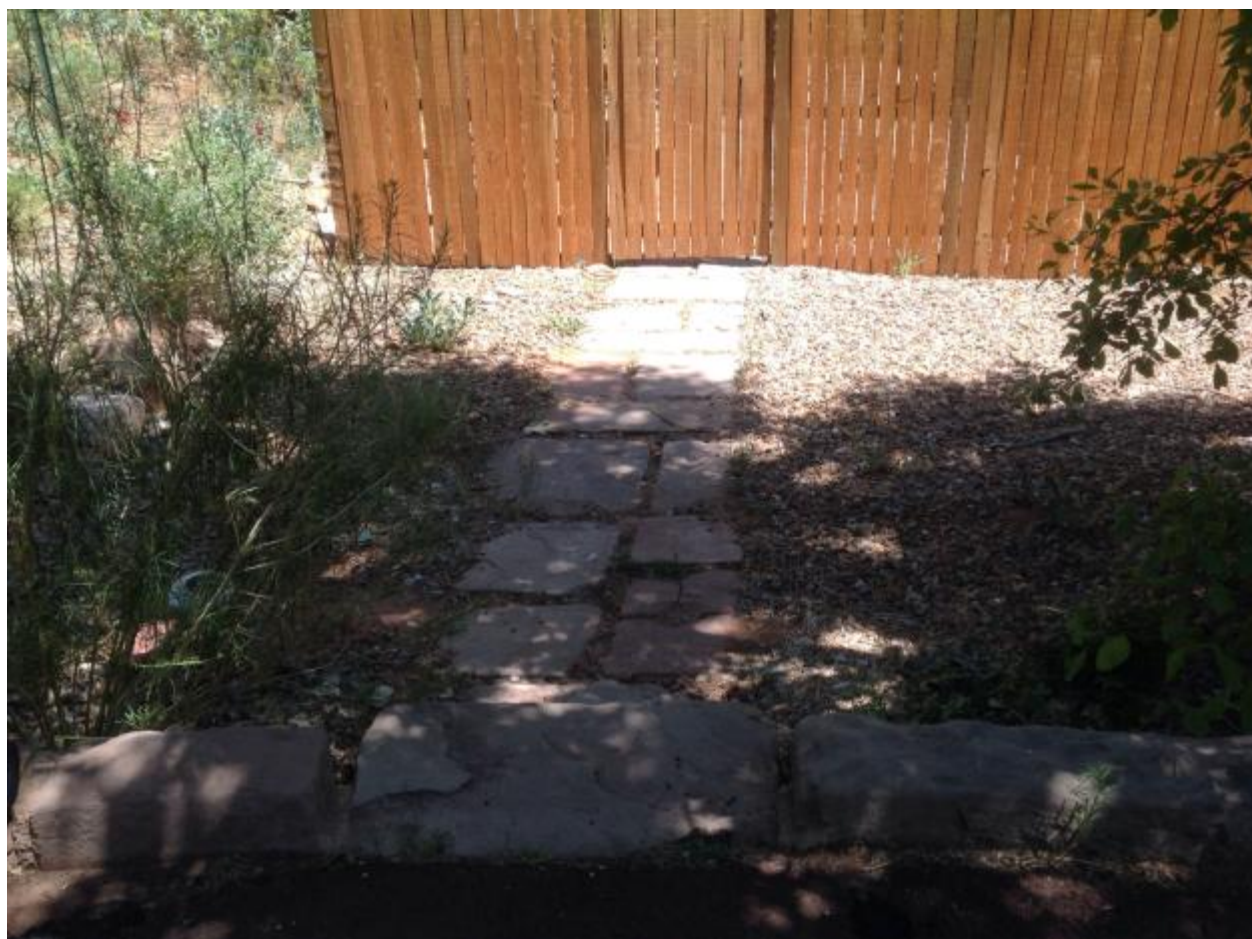
Date Photographed: 8/1/2014

Description: Walkway for HS-0008

Feature Number: FEA-023

View Aspect: East

27 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/1/2014
Description: Walkway for HS-0009
Feature Number: FEA-024
View Aspect: West
28 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/1/2014
Description: Walkway for HS-0009
Feature Number: FEA-025
View Aspect: North
29 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/1/2014
Description: Walkway for HS-0010
Feature Number: FEA-026
View Aspect: North
30 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/1/2014
Description: Curb along HS-0011 and Oak Creek Road
Feature Number: FEA-027
View Aspect: West-Northwest
31 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/1/2014
Description: Curb along driveway of garage HS-0111
Feature Number: FEA-028
View Aspect: East
32 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/4/2014
Description: Curb along Garage HS-0111 and Oak Creek Road
Feature Number: FEA-029
View Aspect: West
33 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/4/2014
Description: Walkway between HS-0111 and HS-0024
Feature Number: FEA-030
View Aspect: Southwest
34 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/4/2014
Description: Retaining wall in back yard of HS-0024
Feature Number: FEA-031
View Aspect: Southeast
35 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/4/2014
Description: Island with curbing between HS-0024 and HS-0025
Feature Number: FEA-032
View Aspect: Northeast
36 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/4/2014
Description: Front walkway of HS-0025
Feature Number: FEA-033
View Aspect: West-Southwest
37 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/4/2014
Description: Front walkway of HS-0024
Feature Number: FEA-034
View Aspect: East-Southeast
38 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/4/2014
Description: Walkway around HS-0025
Feature Number: FEA-025
View Aspect: West
39 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District

City or Vicinity: Springdale

County: Washington

State: Utah

Photographer: Russell Cash

Date Photographed: 8/4/2014

Description: Bridge between Oak Creek residential and maintenance areas

Feature Number: FEA-036

View Aspect: West-Southwest

40 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/4/2014
Description: Retaining wall between HS-0025 and HS-0026
Feature Number: FEA-037
View Aspect: North
41 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/4/2014
Description: Retaining wall around backyard of HS-0026
Feature Number: FEA-038
View Aspect: North
42 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/4/2014
Description: Clothesline for HS-0025
Feature Number: FEA-039
View Aspect: Southwest
43 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/4/2014
Description: Fire pit behind HS-0025 and HS-0026
Feature Number: FEA-040
View Aspect: North
44 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/4/2014
Description: Clothesline for HS-0024
Feature Number: FEA-041
View Aspect: Northeast
45 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/4/2014
Description: Retaining wall along Oak Creek Road near HS-0021
Feature Number: FEA-042
View Aspect: East
46 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/4/2014
Description: Curb around parking area for HS-0021 and HS-0026
Feature Number: FEA-043
View Aspect: Northwest
47 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/4/2014
Description: Curb near HS-0112
Feature Number: FEA-043b
View Aspect: East
48 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/4/2014
Description: Curbing around HS-0021
Feature Number: FEA-043c
View Aspect: East
49 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/4/2014
Description: Retaining wall behind HS-0021
Feature Number: FEA-044
View Aspect: East
50 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/4/2014
Description: Walkway and patio to HS-0021
Feature Number: FEA-045
View Aspect: Southeast
51 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/4/2014
Description: Rear walkway and patio to HS-0026
Feature Number: FEA-046
View Aspect: West
52 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/4/2014
Description: Back patio of HS-0026
Feature Number: FEA-047
View Aspect: West
53 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/4/2014
Description: Clothesline to HS-0021
Feature Number: FEA-048
View Aspect: East
54 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/4/2014
Description: Front walkway to HS-0026
Feature Number: FEA-049
View Aspect: West
55 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/4/2014
Description: Front patio to HS-0026
Feature Number: FEA-050
View Aspect: West
56 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District

City or Vicinity: Springdale

County: Washington

State: Utah

Photographer: Russell Cash

Date Photographed: 8/4/2014

Description: Retaining wall for footbridge between residential and maintenance areas

Feature Number: FEA-051

View Aspect: Northeast

57 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

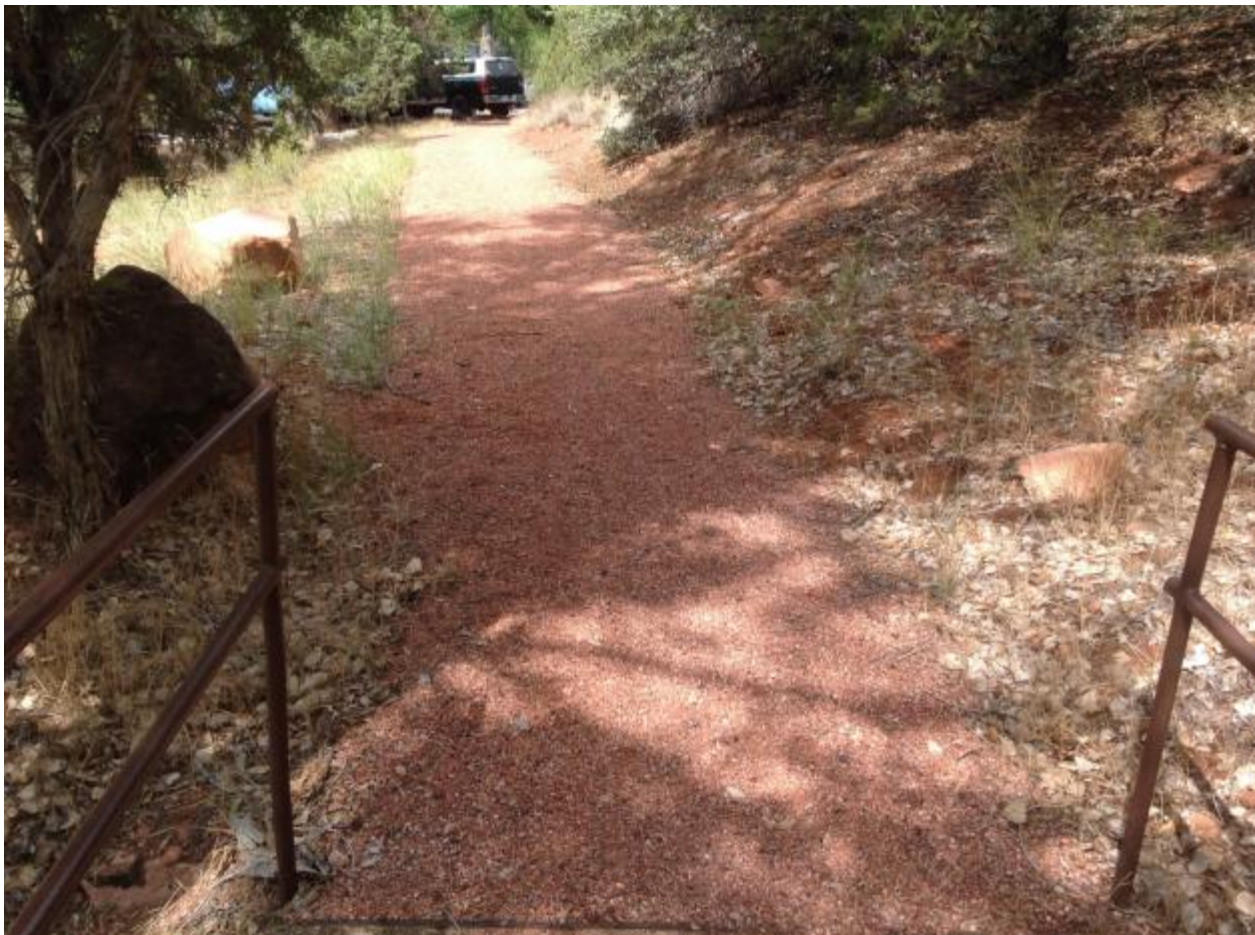
Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/4/2014
Description: Retaining wall along Oak Creek by footbridge
Feature Number: FEA-052
View Aspect:
58 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/4/2014
Description: Footpath between residential area and maintenance area
Feature Number: FEA-053
View Aspect: West
59 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District

City or Vicinity: Springdale

County: Washington

State: Utah

Photographer: Russell Cash

Date Photographed: 8/4/2014

Description: Check dam below bridge connecting bridge to maintenance area

Feature Number: FEA-054

View Aspect:

60 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/4/2014
Description: Check dam in drainage along Oak Creek
Feature Number: FEA-055
View Aspect:
61 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/4/2014
Description: Retaining wall in drainage along Oak Creek Road
Feature Number: FEA-056
View Aspect: West-Northwest
62 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/4/2014
Description: Oak Creek drainage bridge
Feature Number: FEA-057
View Aspect: East
63 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/4/2014
Description: Retaining wall in Oak Creek drainage adjacent to road
Feature Number: FEA-058
Aspect: East-Northeast
64 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/4/2014
Description: Retaining wall in Oak Creek drainage
Feature Number: FEA-059
View Aspect: Southeast
65 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/4/2014
Description: Culvert in retaining wall in Oak Creek Road
Feature Number: FEA-060
View Aspect: East
66 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/4/2014
Description: Culvert/bridge over Oak Creek drainage
Feature Number: FEA-061
View Aspect: North-Northeast
67 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/4/2014
Description: Revetments along Oak Creek by maintenance area
Feature Number: FEA-062
View Aspect: Southwest
68 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/4/2014
Description: Bridge over Oak Creek to maintenance yard
Feature Number: FEA-063
View Aspect: East-Northeast
69 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/4/2014
Description: Retnements in Oak Creek near maintenance yard
Feature Number: FEA-064
View Aspect: West-Southwest
70 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/4/2014
Description: Revetments in Oak Creek
Feature Number: FEA-065
View Aspect: Southeast
71 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/4/2014
Description: Part of buried revetments near HS-0025
Feature Number: FEA-066
View Aspect: East
72 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/5/2014
Description: Stoop on back of HS-0010
Feature Number: FEA-067
View Aspect: East
73 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District

City or Vicinity: Springdale

County: Washington

State: Utah

Photographer: Russell Cash

Date Photographed: 8/5/2014

Description: Clothesline in the back of HS-0009

Feature Number: FEA-068

View Aspect: North

74 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/5/2014
Description: Retaining wall adjacent to HS-0009
Feature Number: FEA-069
View Aspect: North
75 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/5/2014
Description: Sandstone pad behind HS-0008
Feature Number: FEA- 070
View Aspect: East-Northeast
76 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District

City or Vicinity: Springdale

County: Washington

State: Utah

Photographer: Russell Cash

Date Photographed: 8/5/2014

Description: Culvert/drainage adjacent to Ranger Dormitory yard and parking area

Feature Number: FEA-071

View Aspect: North

77 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/6/2014
Description: Retaining wall next to garage HS-0112
Feature Number: FEA-072
View Aspect: North
78 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/6/2014
Description: Concrete box behind maintenance yard
Feature Number: FEA-073
View Aspect: Southeast
79 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/6/2014
Description: Culvert southwest end, along Oak Creek Maintenance Road
Feature Number: FEA-074
View Aspect: East
80 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/6/2014
Description: Retaining wall behind trails shop in maintenance area
Feature Number: FEA-075
View Aspect: East
81 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/6/2014
Description: Loading dock at trails shop in maintenance area
Feature Number: FEA-076
View Aspect: West
82 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington State: Utah
Photographer: Russell Cash
Date Photographed: 8/6/2014
Description: Retaining wall by trails shop parking area
Feature Number: FEA-077
View Aspect: West
83 of 84



Oak Creek Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Name of Property: Oak Creek Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springdale
County: Washington
State: Utah
Photographer: Jason O'Brien
Date Photographed: 8/6/2014
Description: Playground between recreational vehicle lot and HS-0008
Feature Number: FEA-078
View Aspect: North
84 of 84

