

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: Springdale Town Jail

Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

### 2. Location

Street & number: 60 Winderland Drive (estimated address)

City or town: Springdale State: UT County: Washington

Not For Publication:  Vicinity: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 X 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 X meets \_\_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

   national       statewide    X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A       B    X C       D

/SHPO

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date:

Utah State Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_\_\_ meets \_\_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date:

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

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Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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#### 5. Classification

##### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	<input type="checkbox"/>
Public – Local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Public – State	<input type="checkbox"/>
Public – Federal	<input type="checkbox"/>

##### Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
District	<input type="checkbox"/>
Site	<input type="checkbox"/>
Structure	<input type="checkbox"/>
Object	<input type="checkbox"/>



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### **Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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### **Summary Paragraph**

The Springdale Town Jail is a one-story sandstone building constructed in 1935. Although it is a simple building, the style can be described as utilitarian National Park Rustic. It was built by a Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Camp at Zion National Park. The red rock-faced sandstone laid in coursed ashlar is identical to masonry work in Zion in the 1930s. The building footprint is approximately 18 by 14 feet and sits on a 0.02-acre lot that was deeded to the Town of Springdale in 2006. An estimated address of 60 Winderland Drive was used during a Reconnaissance Level Survey of Springdale conducted in 2009. The building has excellent integrity in the qualities of design, materials, and workmanship. The red sandstone masonry easily conveys the association with the CCC Camp's work in Zion National Park. The only modifications to the building are missing outer and inner doors, and a section of the outdoor half-height wall that was removed at an unknown date. The original iron screen door, as well as two barred window openings, are intact, giving the property an unmistakable feeling of a jail. Although in its original location, the setting of the building has been somewhat compromised by non-historic retaining and privacy walls attached to the southwest and northeast corners.

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### **Narrative Description**

#### **Exterior**

The footprint of the jail is L-shaped. The south elevation (façade) measures approximately 18 feet [Photographs 1 & 2]. The east elevation is approximately 14 feet [Photographs 1, 9 & 10]. The shorter north and west elevations vary from 6.5 to 7.5 feet [Photographs 4, 5, 6 & 7]. The crook of the "L" is built into the sloping site and portions of the rear and side walls are below grade and not visible. There is a half-height wall surrounding the crook creating what may have been intended as an exercise yard, but with only 14 square feet of space is more like a pit [Photograph 6]. A long timber beam sits on the top of the north wall. The pit wall appears to have been partially demolished at the northwest corner (date unknown) [Photograph 8, Map #2 & Interior Photo Key].

The foundation and walls of the building are red sandstone masonry laid in blocks of coursed ashlar with raked mortar joints of red-colored cement. Above grade, the exterior is rock faced. The completely exposed interior blocks are not as uniform in color or finish as the exterior, but still rusticated. The roof is a slab of rebar reinforced concrete. The primary elevation faces south, with a slight angle to the east. This elevation has only one opening, the main door [Photographs 2 & 3]. The iron jail door set into the wood door frame is original, but a solid outer wood door has been removed (date unknown) [Figures 1 & 4]. The iron jail door features a barred opening that has a pass-through tray [Photograph 11 & 12]. There is a stone stoop at the threshold. The top courses of the south elevation are stepped, creating a low parapet, behind which the roof slopes to the southwest. The east elevation courses are also stepped with one taller block in the center. There is only one small opening with iron bars and no glazing. The west elevation is similar, although it is partially below grade [Photograph 4 & 5].

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### Interior

The thickness of the stone walls range from eight to ten inches, except in the center where a stovepipe flue was located in an interior thicker wall. The interior space, not including the pit, is approximately 132 square feet. The L-shape footprint is divided into two rooms. The main narrow room on the east side runs north to south with door openings to a cell and to the outdoor pit on the west [Photograph 11 & 14]. The doors have been missing for decades [Figure 3]. The cell is a slightly wider and shorter room in the southwest corner of the building. The pit is accessed from the northwest corner [Photograph 13]. The walls and ceiling are unfinished with the original stone and concrete materials visible. The concrete floor is currently covered with dirt. The most significant feature of the interior is the iron door's interior side, which has a half-circle tray, most likely intended to pass meals through to the inmates [Photograph 12]. The jail was used for storage for many decades. Recently, the Town of Springdale cleaned the debris from the yard and interior [Figures 5 & 6]. The Town also installed a temporary net fence around the pit.

### Site

The 0.02-acre parcel on which the Springdale Town Jail sits was divided from the adjacent residential property in 2006. The gravel driveway in front of the jail leads to the house, with a right of way across the property [Maps #1 & #2]. The house was built in 1969 and sits above the jail. The house is accessed from Winderland Drive on its west property line. Around 2002, the northeast corner of the jail was attached to the privacy-retaining wall for the residential lot. The non-historic concrete block wall has a rubble-faced base and a stucco upper half [Photographs 1, 7, 9 & 10]. The southwest corner of the jail abuts a short retaining wall of rubble-faced stone along the driveway to the residence [Photograph 4]. There are several houses on Winderland Drive. The asphalt street on the east side of the jail is an unnamed driveway to access Springdale Elementary School from Zion Park Boulevard. The school's playground is directly east of the jail. The neighborhood south of the jail along Zion Park Boulevard was the historic civic and social center of the town [Figure 2]. The historic school has been replaced by the current elementary school, but the historic church is still extant, although used as a commercial building.

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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- 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

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**Areas of Significance**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT  
ARCHITECTURE  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1935-1942  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1935  
1942  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**  
CCC Camp NP-2, builder  
\_\_\_\_\_

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Springdale Town Jail, built in 1935, is locally significant as a link between the town of Springdale, Zion National Park, and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Camps working in the area during the depression years. This link is significant under Criterion A in the area of Politics/Government. As the town's only historic correctional facility, the property contributes to the history of Springdale in the area of Politics/Government in two aspects. First, prior to the town's incorporation in 1959, the town jail was one of three buildings located near the curve of Springdale's Main Street (later Zion Park Boulevard), which together created a de facto civic center. Second, the Springdale Town Jail is the only known civilian correctional facility built by the CCC NP-2 Camp in Utah during the depression years. Because the building's intent was to be a deterrent for rowdier elements from the nearby CCC Camp who attended dances and other town events, the period of significance spans the original construction in 1935 to the end of the CCC program in 1942. After that date, the building was privately owned and used for storage during most of its history.

The Springdale Town Jail is also locally significant in the area of Architecture for its association with the materials and craftsmanship of depression-era CCC Camps in Zion National Park. Red sandstone was and continues to be commonly used for buildings in Zion National Park. The most architecturally significant construction period occurred during the CCC Camp period from 1933 to 1942, when the CCC masons built an unusually homogeneous series of stone buildings for a national park. The Springdale Town Jail was built by the same enrollees of CCC Camp NP-2 who built many of the National Register of Historic Places-listed buildings and structures within the park. The Town Jail shares details of composition, scale, and materials. However, it is a distinctly utilitarian example of the National Park Rustic Style, primarily due to the flat concrete roof and the necessary iron jail features. The Springdale Town Jail contributes to the history of Springdale's historic civic center and the town's relationship to Zion National Park.

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

**Significance in the Politics/Government**

The Springdale Town Jail, built in 1935, is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Politics/Government for its association with the town's pre-incorporation local governance and unofficial civic center, as well as its link to the depression-era CCC Camp NP-2 working in Zion National Park during the period of significance between 1935 and 1942. The Springdale Ward of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints sold Lot 23 to Harold and Mary E. Gifford Russell in 1926, including the corner of Lot 23 where the jail is located. Harold Russell began working for the National Park Service in 1920 and later became a permanent ranger. Russell likely intended to donate the land for the jail, but no deed was recorded giving it to the town until 2006. The jail, built in 1935, was the third community building in the area [Figures 1-2]. Although it was setback from Main Street, it remained closely tied to the school and church properties, which made it part of the de facto civic center in the community during the period of significance.

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According to oral tradition, the Springvale Jail was built to house an anticipated increase in criminal behavior in the community with the establishment of a Civilian Conservation Corps Camp in Zion National Park. The CCC was one of the earliest and most successful of the make-work programs established during the depression years under President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal. The CCC was designed to solve two major problems facing the country: high unemployment for able young men and a backlog of infrastructure and conservation work on public lands.

The CCC program lasted from 1933 to 1942, at which point most workers joined the military or went into defense work during World War II. Utah had a total of 116 camps in the nine years the program operated. The National Park Service managed seven camps. Four were located in or around Zion National Park. The National Park-1 (NP-1), aka Zion Camp, was one of the first organized CCC camps in Utah.<sup>1</sup> It was disbanded and replaced by NP-2 in Zion's on July 23, 1934. A third camp, NP-4, was established at Bridge Mountain a few years later and was active between 1939 and 1941.

The CCC enrollees came from New York, Ohio, Virginia, Indiana, Kentucky, North Carolina and Virginia, mostly young men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-three. The Zion National Park camps also had a high number of LEMs, or local experienced men. Springdale had a number of skilled rock masons who had worked on digging and constructing the tunnel for the Zion-Mount Carmel Highway in 1930. The Zion CCC Camps worked on a number of projects within the park: landscaping, building construction, basket dams, comfort stations, campgrounds, fireplaces, trails, road grading, boundary fencing, and an outdoor amphitheater. The men also worked on projects in outlying communities.

A Report of the Works Divisions, published for the period between April 15, 1934 and October 31, 1935, noted that the Washington County CCC camps had installed sandstone curbs and gutters along the main road in Springdale. The report also noted the "same stratified sandstone was used in the construction of a swimming pool in St. George, and for the building of a city jail in Spring Dale [sic]."<sup>2</sup> The 1934-1935 time frame for this report suggest it was enrollees of CCC Camp NP-2 who built the jail.

There is no indication that Springdale Jail was heavily used. The only mention in local newspapers is a note that "The jail house, which has been one of the town projects, is almost to the square" published in an April 1935 issue of the *Washington County News*.<sup>3</sup> The CCC boys were mostly well behaved and appreciated in the area. For example, local towns, such as Hurricane and Toquerville occasionally invited groups from NP-2 to potluck dinners and dances for a modest fee. When Springdale civic leaders raised their price of admission to 50 cents, the CCC enrollees simply boycotted the community events until the price was lowered to match other communities. Because there is little evidence of continuous use of the building during the period of significance, the area of Politics/Government, based on an association with the CCC Camps' building programs, is the appropriate focus of its significance.

Both before and after the completion of the jail, serious offenders were taken to the county jail in the basement of the courthouse in St. George. The Springdale Jail appears to have been used infrequently as a drunk tank. One story, recounted by Springdale resident and NP-2 camp work, J. L. Crawford, describes two men who caused problems at a dance at the meetinghouse:

<sup>1</sup> Another camp, S-204, operated near Springdale for a short time, possibly doing soil conservation work.

<sup>2</sup> Utah Emergency Relief Administration, compiled by the Engineering Department Works Division, "A Report of the Works Division," TMs, 1934-1935: 282-283.

<sup>3</sup> *Washington County News*, April 11, 1934: 4.

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There were two CCC Workers at the dance and they were inebriated and my uncle, a big strapping guy, was there as a bouncer. He swept the floor with them and tossed them down the stairs. The town constable came to take the two men to the jail but they never did make it. Waiting on the bridge over the ditch, many friends of the men from the CCC camp saw to it that they didn't go to jail. The town constable was almost killed. He had a brain concussion and his nose was broken. Two of the fellows were later fined.<sup>4</sup>

Crawford added "the fight took place sometime in 1935 and he was present for the scuffle and even sparred with one man for a few moments. The two later became friends." By the time the NP-2 Camp closed in 1937, the jail had seen little use. By 1941, when the Civilian Conservation Corps program was dissolved, the building was likely being used for storage.

### **Significance in the Area of Architecture**

The Springdale Town Jail is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture for its association with the materials and craftsmanship of depression-era CCC Camps in Zion National Park. It is also a unique example of a small civilian jail built by a CCC Camp. With the exception of the flat concrete roof and iron door and bars, the design, materials, and exceptional sandstone workmanship of the Springdale Town Jail is nearly indistinguishable from similar Zion National Park resources listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under the *Multiple Resources for Zion National Park Multiple Property Submission* (MPS, NRIS #64000878). As an early example, the Zion MPS does not provide registration requirements, but the Springdale Town Jail would meet the requirements (except for its location) as an important contributing resource in the history of CCC Camps in Zion National Park during the peak of construction activity in the mid-1930s.

The Springdale Town Jail was built by the same enrollees of CCC Camp NP-2 (also known as Zion Camp) who built several of the NRHP-listed buildings and structures within the park. Two excellent examples built by NP-2 in late 1934 to early 1935 are the South Campground Comfort Station (NRIS #86003708) and East Entrance Checking Station (NRIS #86003711). The red sandstone masonry walls of two stations are nearly identical to the Springdale Town Jail, although the ashlar courses are more random and the mortar joints appear darker in color.

The jail lacks the craftsman style gable roofs and wood windows of the Zion National Park examples, making it a more utilitarian example of the National Park Service (NPS) Rustic Style. It is important to note that the out-of-town enrollees in NP-2 likely learned red sandstone masonry from the experienced local stone masons living in Springdale, who quarried and built many early structures in the park, including the Mt. Carmel Highway and Tunnel.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>4</sup> *The Daily Spectrum*, (St. George, Utah) May 19, 2003: A8.

<sup>5</sup> The NRHP-listed Leeds CCC Camp Historic District (NRIS #93000062) is the most intact CCC Camp in Utah, including a few extant stone buildings. However, these buildings are built of rubble and lack the sophistication of the Zion National Park buildings.

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The NRHP-listed buildings and other resources in Zion National Park were all designed using native materials and regional construction techniques within a remarkably homogeneous adaptation of the NPS Rustic style. The version of the style used at Zion National Park is less exaggerated in its rustic character when compared to other parks, such as Bryce Canyon or Grand Canyon. The style is believed to have been influenced by the more settled character of the Zion area (i.e., Springdale), with farms and irrigation systems that predated the park.<sup>6</sup> Many of the Zion buildings used smaller timber elements and frequently used milled lumber instead of rough logs. The most salient characteristic of the NPS Rustic style is the predominant use of red sandstone, laid in rock-faced, random ashlar courses with large smooth mortar joints. These Zion National Park buildings, particularly those built during the CCC period, have been collectively described as “some of the best work in the NPS Rustic style.”<sup>7</sup>

The ashlar blocks of the Springdale Town Jail were cut from the same quarry as the Zion buildings of the period. This quarry, located approximately one mile west of Springdale, was in use between 1934 and 1941. The masonry courses of the jail were likely laid by CCC enrollees, who lacked the proficiency of sophisticated building techniques, but had adequate skills in the closely supervised, labor-intensive construction of an L-shaped jail in the NPS Rustic style.<sup>8</sup> While very similar to the NRHP-listed Zion Park buildings, the Springdale Town Jail has the distinction of also showcasing blacksmithing skills in the custom iron work still extant in the building.

The Springdale Town Jail has excellent integrity in six out of seven qualities of integrity, including design, workmanship, materials, and location. The setting has been somewhat compromised. However, the building’s association with the CCC camps would be apparent to anyone with a passing knowledge of Springdale’s history. The feeling of a jail is remarkably intact, considering had a limited time period of use for its original purpose. In fact, with a restoration of the exterior and interior doors, the building could be returned to use as a (not particularly comfortable) jail.

The Utah SHPO database lists 56 resources identified as correctional facilities. Thirty-seven of this number are extant NRHP-listed or eligible properties. Only five resources were built in the 1930s. Two have been demolished. The Panguitch Jail, built circa 1935 of formed concrete, is an altered Works Progress Administration (WPA) project considered ineligible/non-contributing. A later brick example in Cedar City, was also a WPA, built circa 1938. The Springdale Town Jail is the only sandstone example from the period of significance, as well as the only civilian jail built by a CCC Camp in Utah.

<sup>6</sup> National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office. *Multiple Resources for Zion National Park Multiple Property Submission (NRIS #64000878)*, June-August 1984.

<sup>7</sup> Harvey H. Kaiser, *The National Park Architecture Sourcebook*, (New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2008) p. 163.

<sup>8</sup> *Multiple Resources for Zion National Park*: 19. CCC enrollees also worked on lining the Springdale’s irrigation canals and ditches with stone in the mid-1930s.

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## **Additional Information and Context**

In many ways, Springdale's history is similar to many rural towns throughout Utah. The first settlers were members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormon Church) searching for suitable grazing and farmlands, who began exploring the area in the late 1850s. The original settlers came in 1862 and Springdale was essentially a line village with homesteads on either side of the winding road into the canyon, unlike the typical early Utah gridded town layout. The original Springdale Townsite was platted in 1863 (later officially surveyed in 1904). The jail is located on property that was originally part of a homestead patent obtained by Samuel K. Gifford in 1882. The patent was within the SE ¼ of Section 29, Township 41 S, Range 10 W.

As with most early rural settlements in Utah, the local authority was in the hands of the LDS Church leaders. In 1864, Springdale was considered a branch of the Rockville Ward with Albert Petty as the presiding elder of the church. The first church building, a one-room frame building, was erected in 1885 near the curve in the main road marking a center point of the line of scattered farmsteads known collectively as Springdale. The property was within Samuel K. Gifford's homestead patent. In 1887, the community grew large enough to be officially designated the Springdale Ward of the LDS Church. William R. Crawford was called to be the first bishop of the ward. Bishop Crawford was released and Oliver DeMill Gifford became bishop in 1895. Samuel K. Gifford deeded 80 acres of his homestead to his son, Bishop Oliver D. Gifford, in 1902. Four years later, Oliver, and his wife Alice Gifford, deeded all of Lot 23 and part of Lot 25 to the Springdale Ward, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, with Oliver D. Gifford as Bishop representing the ward. The church building was expanded twice, once in 1905 and again in 1909. As bishop, Oliver D. Gifford, deeded the church property, including the future jail parcel, to the Springdale Ward in December 1910. During this period, the church meetinghouse also functioned as a school house, town hall, and recreation hall.

In the early morning hours of Sunday, November 17, 1929, the Springdale Ward meetinghouse and school house was destroyed by fire. By November of 1930, the community had completed a new brick school on a portion of the ward property west of the cemetery road and a natural wash (replaced by a newer school in 1976). The LDS Church's new brick Springdale Ward chapel and meetinghouse was completed the following year east of the wash where the first church had been located (the 1931 building is extant, now commercial use). These two new buildings reinforced the location's association as the civic center of town. In contrast, Springdale did not develop a historic commercial district. As the gateway to Zion National Park, Springdale businesses grew organically along the length of Main Street (later Zion Park Boulevard) to serve tourists in the first half of the twentieth century. Zion was officially designated a national park in 1919.<sup>9</sup>

After World War II, Harold and his wife, Partha J. Russell, sold all of Lot 22 and part of Lot 23 to Daniel Winder in May 1944. Daniel and Myrtle C. Winder sold the property to Grace W. Tanner in 1968. The ranch house on the adjoining property was built in 1969. Grace W. Tanner sold the property to John H. and Jayne D. Rook in 1997 and Jayne Rook sold the jail portion to the Town of Springdale in July 2006. After rejecting the idea of moving the jail to the new civic center on Lion Boulevard, the Town of Springdale has cleaned up the property as part of a restoration project [Figures 4-6]. The restoration of the Spring Town Jail will keep the important resource at its original location, close to Springdale Elementary School where a visit to the town jail has become part of the curriculum [Figure 3].

<sup>9</sup> In 1909, President Taft set aside approximately 16,000 for Mukuntuweap National Monument. It was renamed Zion National Monument in 1918, reflecting the name more commonly by the early Mormon settlers.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Broschinsky, Korral. *Springdale, Washington County, Utah: Selective Reconnaissance Level Survey Final Report*, August 2016.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Springdale Town Jail*, Historic Site Form and Intensive Level Survey, August 2016.

Baldridge, Kenneth Wayne. "Nine Years of Achievement: The Civilian Conservation Corps in Utah." University of Utah, Department of History, PhD Dissertation, May 1971.

Crawford, Nancy C. and Merwin G. Fairbanks. *A Pioneer History of Zion Canyon and Springdale to 1947*. Spanish Fork, Utah: J-Mart Publishing Co., 1972.

*Daily Spectrum, The*. St. George, Utah. Various issues.

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

National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office. *Multiple Resources for Zion National Park* Multiple Property Submission (NRIS #64000878), June-August 1984.

Savage, Iona Ruesch. *History of Springdale, Utah*. Unpublished TMs, [1985].

Utah Emergency Relief Administration, compiled by the Engineering Department Works Division. "A Report of the Works Division." TMs, 1934-1935.

*Utah Historic Quarterly*. Various issues.

Washington County Daughters of Utah Pioneers. *Under Dixie Sun: A History of Washington County By Those Who Loved Their Forebears*. Panguitch, Utah: Garfield County News, 1950.

*Washington County News*. St. George, Utah. Various issues.

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### 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 # \_\_\_\_\_

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**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): \_\_\_\_\_

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 0.02 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Enter coordinates to 6 decimal places.)

1. Latitude: 37.189711° Longitude: -112.999791°

2. Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_

4. Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_

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

SPRINGDALE CITY LOTS 21-30 (S) Lot: 23 BEG PT N 1172.17 FT ALG SEC/L W 655.06 FT FM SE COR SEC 29 T41S R10W & TH S10°35'0" E 39.17 FT; TH S79°02'56" W 25 FT; TH N10°35'0" W 39.17 FT; TH N79°02'56" E 25 FT TO POB. (Parcel number: S-53)

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

The current boundaries are a remnant of those associated with the property historically.

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### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Korral Broschinsky  
organization: Preservation Documentation Resource  
e-mail: kbro@kbropreservation.com  
telephone: 801-913-5645  
date: August 16, 2024

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### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### Photo Log

Name of Property: Springdale Town Jail

City or Vicinity: Springdale

County: Washington State: Utah

Photographer: Korral Broschinsky

Date Photographed: December 11-12, 2023

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 1 of 14. (See continuation sheets.)

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**12. Property Owner information:**

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

name: Town of Springdale (contact: Niall Connoly)  
address: 118 Lion Boulevard (PO Box 187)  
city or town: Springdale state: Utah zip code: 84767  
telephone/email: (435) 772-3434

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**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours  
Tier 2 – 120 hours  
Tier 3 – 230 hours  
Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.