

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4" x 5" Black and White Photograph)

51313

REGION RMR PARK/AREA NAME ZION N.P. PARK NUMBER 1590

STRUCTURE NAME EAST RIM TRAIL STRUCTURE NUMBER RT 6

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE East Rim Trail PARK LOCATION CODE PG

NATIONAL REGISTER _____ DATE: / / MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: (A) (B) (C) (D)

NPS LEGAL INTEREST FEE MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT: No Mgnt. Agreement

Check all of the following categories for which NPS has treatment responsibility:

Stabilization Cyclic Maintenance Routine Maintenance Approved Ultimate Treatment

(ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION USE ONLY)

APPROVED ULTIMATE TREATMENT OR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN, CULTURAL COMPONENT DESIGNATION:

- Preservation (PP) Restoration (RR) Reconstruction (CC)
- Adaptive Preservation (AP) Adaptive Restoration (AR) Adaptive Reconstruction (AC)
- Neglect (NG) Remove (RM) No Approved Treatment (NO)

Approval Document _____ () Document Date: / /

Estimated Treatment Costs _____

Stabilization: \$ _____ Date: / / Level of Estimate: (A) (B) (C)

Approved Treatment: \$ _____ Date: / / Estimator: (Region) (DSC) (A&E)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: N.P.S. built horseback trail and hiking footpath of architectural and historical significance.

Date of Construction: 18/96/ Date of Alterations: 1918/19/1921, 1954, 1966

Architect/Designer: Improved Indian Trl Historical Theme(s): Transportation

History of Structure: Originally an Indian trail which provided access into Zion Canyon, the East Rim Trail was improved by pioneer rancher John Winder in 1896.

Barely passable when Mukuntuweap (Zion) Canyon was established as a national monument in 1909, it was improved by N.P.S. crews during the winter of 1918 and in the spring of 1919. Portions of the trail were repaired and repaved in 1954 and 1966.

Presently, the upper 1/3 mile of trail is open to both horseback riders and hikers.

Evaluation of Structure: Historic Theme Contributing Non-Contributing _____
National Register Criteria: A B C D (Include integrity statement)

The lower 2 miles of the trail (before the Cable Mt. turnoff) was utilized by David Flanigan and was associated with the Draw Works lumbering activity. N.P.S. architectural features include: grouted and "dry" retaining walls, steps and bridge foundation.

Bibliography: Woodbury, Angus, A History of Southern Utah and its National Parks, 1950.

zion N.P. Completion Reports for 1956, 1966. Zion N.P. "Encyclopedia", Part I, (1935).

Representation in Other Surveys: No.

If structure has been removed, how? _____ Date: / /

Report prepared by: James Jurale Date: 09/05/84

12/31/86

LOCATION: Section undetermined State Utah USE: CURRENT INTERIOR USE (NPS 28 CODE) N/A
 Township 41 S County Washington Original Use Indian Trail
 Range 10 W Intermediate Uses horseback/hiking trail
 PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION (NPS 28 CODE) BO

OWNERSHIP: Present Owner: NPS Drawing No. 585 by G.D. Edwards 1-15-29
 Original Owner: Private Negative No. ROLL #20, VIEW 6
 Intermediate Owner(s): NPS

*****PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION*****

(DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND HISTORY INCLUDING CONSTRUCTION DATE(S), PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS,
 MATERIALS, MAJOR ALTERATIONS, EXTANT EQUIPMENT, AND IMPORTANT BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, ETC.)

Starting at the Weeping Rock Parking Area and ending at Observation Point, the East Rim Trail is 4 miles long and climbs 2100 feet. The original trail-route was used by prehistoric peoples and improved by pioneer rancher John Winder in 1896. David Flanigan utilized the lower 2 miles of this route (before the Cable Mt. Trail turnoff) when he built the Cableworks to lower lumber into Zion Canyon from Cable Mountain in 1901. As the weak link in the short-cut route between Orderville and St. George via Zion Canyon, the trail was barely passable when Mukuntuweap (Zion) Canyon was established as a national monument in 1909.

National Park Service crews worked to improve the trail in the winter of 1918 (the year the name of the area was changed to Zion National Monument) and in the spring of 1919 (the year the area was designated as Zion National Park). Thus, the trail was one of the first to be improved in the Park. With the completion of the West Rim Trail in 1935, however, the East Rim Trail became overshadowed by its cross-canyon rival. Heavily damaged by torrential rains in July 1954, it was not repaired despite the availability of Regional emergency reconstruction funds. Zion N.P. personnel determined it, "would be wiser to do a good job on the West Rim Trail than to spread the money too thin and do only a temporary job on both routes." It was not until 1966 that the trail was repaved, retaining walls reconstructed and drainage repairs accomplished.

In its 4 mile course, the trail climbs steadily up the slope to Echo Canyon, on to the East Rim of the plateau and to Observation Point situated on the Temple Cap Formation. Cut into Navaho Sandstone Cliffs, for the most part, portions of the trail--which provides access to a number of other East Rim Plateau trails--contain representative examples of random rubble rock work.

SIGNIFICANT ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES (INCLUDING INTERIOR AND SETTING) FOR PARK PLANNING PURPOSES: