**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**  
**NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**  
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**  
**INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**  
**FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES**  

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

---

1. **NAME**
   - **HISTORIC**: Timpanogos Cave Historic District
   - **AND/OR COMMON**: N/A

2. **LOCATION**
   - **STREET & NUMBER**: Utah 80
   - **CITY, TOWN**: Pleasant Grove
   - **STATE**: Utah
   - **CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**: First Congressional District

3. **CLASSIFICATION**
   - **CATEGORY**: X DISTRICT
   - **OWNER**: X PUBLIC
   - **STATUS**: X OCCUPIED
   - **PRESENT USE**: X PARK

4. **AGENCY**
   - **REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS**: National Park Service
   - **STREET & NUMBER**: 655 Parfet
   - **CITY, TOWN**: Denver
   - **STATE**: Colorado

5. **LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**
   - **COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.**: Utah County Courthouse
   - **STREET & NUMBER**: 90 South 100 East
   - **CITY, TOWN**: Provo
   - **STATE**: Utah

6. **REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**
   - **TITLE**: List of Classified Structures Inventory
   - **DATE**: November, 1975
   - **DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS**: Rocky Mountain Regional Office, National Park Service
   - **CITY, TOWN**: Denver
   - **STATE**: Colorado
### DESCRIPTION

**CONDITION**

- Excellent
- Good
- Fair

**CHECK ONE**

- Deteriorated
- Ruins
- Unaltered

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHECK ONE</th>
<th>CHECK ONE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unaltered</td>
<td>Original site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moved</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE**

The Timpanogos Cave Historic District is in Timpanogos Cave National Monument, Utah. More specifically, the historic district is sited on the north side of Mt. Timpanogos in the American Fort Canyon approximately 35 miles southeast of Salt Lake City, Utah. Both the American Fork River and Utah Highway 92 cut through the historic district.

The historic district, set in rugged terrain, of cliffs, ledges, and very little level ground, retains architectural integrity even though early-built buildings are no longer extant. The buildings were a concessioner’s store, ca. 1921, and a custodian residence and garage, ca. 1922. Refer to the site map for their location.

The following contributing buildings have historical and/or architectural integrity:

**Building No. 2:** Residence. Completed in 1941, the basically rectangular-plan building is constructed of iron-stained, light tan rubble stone, with a green painted wood shingled, gable roof. The front door is glazed with side lights and a diagonal wood pattern trim is above the door. The windows are multipaned wooden casement. The building has a projecting rubble stone chimney stack and an intruding veranda type front entrance. The condition of the building is good.

**Bridge:** The single arch span bridge, ca. 1935, is built of rubble stone masonry and is approximately 25' long and 15' wide. It spans the American Fork River which is confined to its banks by a stone-faced concrete raceway built in the 1950s and is located below and to either side of the bridge.

**Building No. 127:** Comfort Station. Built in 1939, the coarse rubble stone chemical type comfort station is approximately 153 sq. ft. The shallow pitch shed type roof is constructed of concrete slab covered with inlaid limestone. The rear wall of the building is a vertical rock ledge and the building literally clings to the mountain side. The limestone was quarried from an adjacent cliff. The building is in good condition.

**Building No. 126:** Comfort Station. Built in 1928, of coarse rubble stone masonry, the building is approximately 372 sq. ft., with a jerkin head cedar shingled roof. A horizontal row of wooden casement windows are partially covered by the roof overhang. The building has been remodeled and is used as a storage.

**Storage Building:** Built ca. 1922s, the 1 story building constructed of rubble stone masonry has a concrete slab gable roof. It is approximately 90 sq. ft. It is in poor condition.

**Two Cold Cellars:** Two cold cellars built at unknown dates, but probably ca. 1930, are placed in the rubble stone walls. One cellar is behind Residence #2 and the other is in the stone wall beside Utah 92 and adjacent to the site of the custodian's residence.

**Old Cave Trail:** Begun in the early 1920s, this trail provides access to the cave. It was carved out of the talus slopes and cliffs and climbs for 1065 ft. in elevation and is approximately 1 and ½ miles in length. A coarse rubble stone retaining wall follows the trail to the cave entrance.
Timpanogos Cave Historic District is nationally significant for its rustic architecture and for its role in administration of the primary resource of Timpanogos Cave National Monument, the associated caves, Timpanogos, Middle, and Hansen. Hansen Cave was first discovered in 1887. By 1921, Timpanogos and Middle caves had been explored and the public was aware of the geologic attractions within Wasatch National Forest. Administered initially by the U. S. Forest Service, the area was established as Timpanogos Cave National Monument, October 14, 1922, and the National Park Service assumed control in the summer of 1933.

The Forest Service began construction of the Old Cave Trail during the fall of 1921 and by the spring of 1922, the Timpanogos Cave was accessible to the public by guided tours. Mr. Errol M. Halliday, who was hired and paid by the Timpanogos Outdoor Committee built the first permanent structures, the stone storage building, and the no longer extant frame custodian's residence. The stone constructed comfort station (Building No. 126) was built in 1928 and the comfort station (Building No. 127) was built with WPA manpower and funds provided by the Economic Recovery Administration and the Timpanogos Cave Committee. Using the Economic Recovery Administration funds and WPA manpower, a native stone and concrete bridge was built to span the rerouted American Fork River and the Superintendent's Residence was completed in 1941. The stone masonry house was "designed to a certain degree in the manner of some pioneer homes located in Utah Valley." The stone used in the construction of the bridge and house was obtained from the canyon.

This historic district exemplifies the federal government's sensitivity of using native materials in blending the architecture with nature. This aspect of the significance is of national importance. The role of administering the primary resource of the three caves by providing visitor services, i.e. comfort stations, and the facilities for employee housing and utility buildings to maximize public visitation has been an important one for the National Park Service. These structures reflect this response for providing visitors services for this geologic attraction.

The district reflects the history of Timpanogos Cave National Monument from its initial discovery as a valuable geologic feature by the Timpanogos Cave Committee and the U. S. Forest Service through the assumption of jurisdiction of control by the National Park Service in 1933.

Building Maintenance File, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, National Park Service, Denver, Colorado.


10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 11 acres

UTM REFERENCES
E 12 4 39 450 4 47 679 0 12 4 39 780 4 47 640 0
N 12 4 39 450 4 47 679 0 12 4 39 780 4 47 640 0

ZONE EASTING NORTHING ZONE EASTING NORTHING
A 1 2 4 39 450 4 47 679 0 1 2 4 39 450 4 47 679 0

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION The northern boundary of the district begins at the intersection of the west boundary of the monument and the south bank of the American Fork River, and continues east up the river to a point 40 ft. northwest of the stone bridge, where it crosses the river heading north-northeast. At 175 ft. from this point it turns southeast to the north side of Utah 92. From this point it follows the north side of the road bed to a point 100 ft. from the west monument boundary, where it crosses Utah 92 heading south to the southeast corner of the stone storage shed. From this point it follows the south boundary of the monument and the west bank of the American Fork River to the monument boundary.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE CODE COUNTY CODE
N/A N/A N/A N/A

FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
Mary Shivers Culpin
ORGANIZATION
National Park Service
STREET & NUMBER
655 Parfor
CITY OR TOWN
Denver
STATE
Colorado
DATE
February 10, 1982
TELEPHONE
(303) 234-2764

CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION
YES __ NO __

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

IN COMPLIANCE WITH EXECUTIVE ORDER 11593, I HEREBY NOMINATE THIS PROPERTY TO THE NATIONAL REGISTER, CERTIFYING THAT THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER HAS BEEN ALLOWED 90 DAYS IN WHICH TO PRESENT THE NOMINATION TO THE STATE REVIEW BOARD AND TO EVALUATE ITS SIGNIFICANCE. THE EVALUATED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE IS __________.

TITLE
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DATE
10/3/82

KEEPR OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER
The contributing structures built in the 1930's and the one contributing structure completed in 1941 are good examples of the rustic style of architecture used by the National Park Service.

The only noncontributing building is the Utility or Maintenance Building located across the raceway from the Superintendent's Residence (Building No. 2). The building is not architecturally or historically significant, but is compatible with the historic structures. It is a one story, concrete block constructed building with composition and gravel roof. The 1973 sq. ft. building has four double garage doors and is painted a light tan.

The survey of the Timpanogos Cave Historic District, Timpanogos Cave National Monument, was completed by Lance Olivieri, a consultant on historic properties, and under the supervision of Supervisory Historical Architect Rodd L. Wheaton during November 1975. Mr. Olivieri used the criteria established by the National Register of Historic Places for his evaluations.
point it heads in a southeasterly direction approximately 460 meters to Point F. From Point F the boundary goes approximately 100 meters in a southwesterly direction to Point G. The boundary goes in an irregular northwesterly direction to include the original trail bed from the stone comfort station at Point G (located just below the cave entrance) to Point B.