NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 (Expires 5/31/2012)

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Escalante Historic District

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by 300 North, 300 East, 300 South, and 300/400 West Streets ☐ not for publication

city or town Escalante ☐ vicinity

state Utah code UT county Garfield code 017 zip code 84726

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date 1/30/2013

Utah Division of State History, Office of Historic Preservation
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

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:)

for Edson W. Beall 3-27-13

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Escalante Historic District
Name of Property

Garfield County, Utah
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
124	165	buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
124	165	**Total**

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC: single dwelling, multiple dwelling, camp, institutional housing, hotel, secondary structure
COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store, department store, restaurant
SOCIAL: meeting hall
GOVERNMENT: public works: correctional facility
EDUCATION: school
RELIGION: religious facility
RECREATION/CULTURE: theater
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: storage

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC: single dwelling, multiple dwelling, camp, institutional housing, hotel, secondary structure
COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store, department store, restaurant
RECREATION AND CULTURE: museum
GOVERNMENT: public works
EDUCATION: school
RELIGION: religious facility
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: storage

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival
LATE VICTORIAN: Victorian Eclectic, Eastlake
LATE 19TH/EARLY 20TH REVIVAL: Colonial, Tudor
LATE 19TH/EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman
MODERN MOVEMENT: Moderne, Ranch
OTHER

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)
foundation: STONE, CONCRETE, BRICK, WOOD, METAL (Aluminum)
walls: SYNTHETICS (Vinyl), STUCCO
roof: ASPHALT, WOOD (Shingle)
other:

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

Summary Paragraph

The Escalante Historic District is located in the historic core of the town of Escalante, Utah, which sits on the eastern side of Garfield County in south-central Utah. Of the 289 resources in the district, 124 (or approximately 43 percent) are contributing. The architecture of the district clearly displays the various periods of local development (settlement, prosperity, and transition) and the changes in that development (i.e. relative prosperity or paucity) that affected the styles and types of buildings. What is notable about the district is that, in spite of Escalante's geographic isolation, its architecture reflects architectural styles common in other parts of the country during the period of significance—from classical to post World War II styles.

Narrative Description

Setting

The Escalante Historic District is located in the town of Escalante, Utah, which is located on the eastern side of Garfield County, approximately 280 miles southeast of Salt Lake City, approximately 295 miles northeast of Las Vegas, and approximately 70 miles east of Panguitch, the county seat of Garfield County.

Escalante sits on Escalante Creek at the northern end of Escalante Valley (also known as "Potato Valley" by those who settled it) at the base of the Aquarius Plateau. The town's setting is isolated and remote, with the only paved access by Highway 12, which runs east/west through the valley. A dry desert climate, Escalante is surrounded by sandstone hills and sparse vegetation. The grid pattern of the wide streets, typical of early Mormon planning, is a mix of various residential types and styles, with the commercial core located on the main artery through town. The original lots were fairly large, with room for gardens and outbuildings. In the central part of the city, the lots were subdivided for both commercial and residential infill. But, because of the relative isolation of Escalante, the infill did not occur to the degree found in larger Utah cities. Overall, the city retains a rural feeling, with sidewalks only near the commercial center, and open fields located on several of the blocks (streetscape photographs 1, 2, 3 and 4).

Escalante Historic District

Escalante's architectural history reflects the evolution of a community that grew up around a single industry (livestock) and declined when that industry diminished. In its early years (1876-1920), Escalante boomed with the expansion of the local livestock industry. This boom precipitated a surge in construction activity. Over 40 percent of all structures and nearly two thirds of the contributing structures in the historic district were constructed during Escalante's first 45 years.

As the livestock industry declined, however, Escalante's population decreased and so, too, did construction activity. Less than 60 percent of all the buildings and less than 40 percent of the historic structures in the district were constructed in the 90-year period between 1920 and 2010. New buildings that were constructed after 1920 primarily replaced existing structures rather than occupying vacant lots, diminishing the historic housing stock. In short, construction after 1920 did not significantly increase the building stock in the historic district and, in particular, the stock of contributing buildings.

The district comprises 289 resources, of which 124 (43 percent) contribute to its historic character: Non-historic resources in the district are divided between 71 non-contributing and 94 out-of-period resources (25 and 33 percent of all resources, respectively). The vast majority of contributing structures (over 75 percent) are residential, with agricultural, religious, and commercial resources being the other uses of greater than one percent. The most common exterior cladding for all structures in the district is aluminum siding (indicative of a gradual progression toward less expensive

materials), followed by brick and wood siding. For contributing structures specifically, brick is by far the most prevalent material, followed by wood siding and aluminum siding.

Development Patterns

Although it was originally settled by Mormons, Escalante was not established as a Mormon colony as assigned by Brigham Young. Rather, it was settled because of the increased opportunities for livestock grazing and farming that its relatively mild climate offered.

Nevertheless, Escalante was platted and developed along the lines of other Mormon villages. This development pattern, based on the Plat for the City of Zion, called for wide streets with five-acre blocks divided into four individual lots of 1.25 acres each. The large lots provided space for domestic agriculture, including produce and livestock. Most homesites would therefore have included not only the house but outbuildings and other structures, such as backhouses, granaries, barns, and corrals. The original townsite comprised 18 of these five-acre blocks along the banks of Escalante Creek.

As with most Mormon villages, development was concentrated within the urban boundaries. Very few houses were built outside of the original townsite (on farms, for example, as might be found in rural communities in other parts of the country). Rather, farmers and ranchers lived in town and "commuted" to their farms and ranches outside of town. As the town expanded, it maintained the basic five-acre block configuration, although some larger parcels were distributed around the edge of the urban boundary.

Summary of Architectural Styles by Period

Building types in Escalante represent a typical "sampling" for rural Utah communities. As mentioned above, the vast majority of contributing structures are residential, and most of these were constructed prior to 1920. Not surprisingly, the primary building types are house types common to periods prior to 1920: bungalow, cross wing, hall parlor, and foursquare. Later house types (ranch/rambler and World War II-era cottage) are less numerous but still fairly common in the district. Contributing buildings also include a handful of civic, religious, and commercial buildings, as well as barns and other outbuildings ("backhouses"). (However, backhouses and other outbuildings are not being counted as primary buildings.) Of the non-residential buildings, the most common uses are churches, barns, and commercial/civic buildings.

Buildings in the historic district do not reflect a distinctive architectural style—i.e. a style (or styles) unique to the region or to Escalante itself. Rather, they reflect prevailing styles and types of the period in which they were built. In Escalante's early years, those styles were a little "behind the times," reflecting Escalante's remoteness. For example, classical styles, which had cycled out of fashion in most of the rest of the country by the mid 1800s, remained popular in Escalante until the end of the 19th century and even into the early 20th century. While this pattern was typical for Utah and the broader region, it was more pronounced in Escalante because of the community's isolation.

Because most of the contributing buildings in the district were constructed prior to 1920, the most common architectural styles in the district are those associated with the early 20th century and latter half of the 19th century: Prairie School, Arts and Crafts, Classical, and Victorian. As with building types, more modern styles (Ranch/Rambler and Minimal Traditional) are less common but still present in the district. (Note: These observations reflect the fact that more than one style may be attributed to some buildings.)

Settlement 1875 -1889

Escalante was settled in phases. Although the first Anglo settlers arrived in 1875 to prepare for settlement, no permanent residents lived in Escalante until 1876. So Escalante's first "houses" were primitive, meant to provide only rudimentary, temporary shelter. These earliest residences were dugouts—literally, holes in the ground—usually about 100 to 150 square feet by six feet high, with roofs made of cottonwood poles and rushes covered with dirt. As more permanent

structures were built, many of these dugouts were simply built over and served as root cellars or basements for houses or outbuildings later constructed on the same sites.

By 1876, lumber was being produced by local saw mills, and wood houses became the norm, which was not typical of other settlements in Utah, where stone and adobe brick were more common. Rapid population growth was prompted by the burgeoning livestock industry, so that by 1877 "the townsite was dotted by a number of one and two-room log houses."[1] Made from whole logs or thick planks, these modest single- or double-cell structures had shingle, shake, or board-and-batten roofs, simple windows with one or two panes, and dirt or flagstone floors.

The prime examples of single-cell cabins from this period are the Rufus Liston cabin (1885, photograph 5) that has been reconstructed and relocated to the city park at 50 East Main Street and a log house (1890, photograph 6) located at 250 South Center Street. As Escalante matured and developed, these single-cell log houses were often moved and replaced with new houses, used as "cores" for new houses constructed around them, or simply covered with siding. .

While most of Escalante's earliest houses were simple, functional structures, some examples remain of larger, more elaborate houses, reflecting architectural types and styles imported from other places. One of the earliest houses extant in Escalante is the Don Carlos Schurtz house at 90 West 200 North (c. 1880 or earlier, photograph 7). This is very nice example of a central-passage type, which was fairly common for wealthier settlers in early Utah. Interestingly, there are no extant double-cell houses from this early era. This lack of double-cell houses in Escalante is atypical, as the type was one of the most common in early Utah. However, in Escalante's early years, the hall parlor was the more common type of larger house, with its larger "hall" and smaller "parlor." The asymmetry of the interior was masked by a symmetrical façade. Because of this external symmetry, hall-parlor houses were most often designed in classical styles, with geometric composition, centrally spaced doors, and evenly-spaced windows.

This ubiquitous blend of hall parlor type with classical style is found in the house at 90 South 100 East (c. 1890, photograph 8) and the Edmund Allen house at 80 East 200 North (1890, photograph 9). The latter house displays elements that also indicate a transition in Escalante from classical styling to Victorian influences. Classical designs are also displayed in Escalante's earliest civic and religious buildings. The tithing office at 20 South Center Street (1884, photograph 10) displays elements of Greek revival style with its pedimented gables and window heads. The tithing office also demonstrates the use by early residents of a range of locally available materials beyond wood—in this case, sandstone.

Other materials, primarily adobe, were used during this period, although the use of adobe was brief, as brick soon became the material of choice. The walls of adobe houses were usually at least 12 inches thick and often covered with stucco. The remaining example of adobe construction from this period is the Don Carlos Schurz house mentioned above. As with the Edmund Allen house, the Schurz house reflects a transition in Escalante from classical to Victorian styles, displaying the symmetry of the former and the ornamentation of the latter.

Finally, local materials included concrete, as exemplified by the historic jail house at 50 West Main Street (c.1890, photograph 11). This structure is somewhat unique in Utah in that it is made entirely of formed concrete, a material that was not common in Utah until after the turn of the 20th century.

Economic Prosperity 1890 -1919

The thirty years from 1890 to 1920 represent Escalante's "golden" period. With livestock counts at their peak, Escalante was "one of the richest communities in southern Utah."[2] This prosperity was accompanied by rapid growth that fostered a construction boom. Not surprisingly, over 60 percent of the contributing resources in the historic district were built during this 30-year period.

[1] Roundy, Jerry. *Advised Them to Call the Place Escalante*. Springville, UT; Art City Publishing, 2005, p. 51.

[2] Spencer, Deloy. "A History of Escalante". Unpublished, 1960, p 16.

From its modest beginnings, Escalante was maturing. "By 1900, Escalante was looking more like a settlement. Log or lumber houses had replaced the dugouts, and adobe or brick houses were now beginning to dot the landscape."[3] Nevertheless, "older" architectural types, styles, and materials still lingered into the 20th century as evidenced by an abandoned wood-sided double-cell house in classical style at 245 South 300 East (1910, photograph 12). This is the only known remaining double-cell house in the city.

Although houses continued to be constructed based on earlier types (e.g. hall parlor and double cell), the prevalent stylistic elements began to reflect a transition to a more contemporary Victorian aesthetic. The earliest known example of a hall-parlor house in the Victorian style is the Ed Twitchell house at 185 West 300 South (1895, photograph 13). As in other parts of the country, Victorian houses in Escalante were characterized by asymmetrical facades, roofs with steep pitches, and detailed decorative woodwork. By and large, Victorian houses in Escalante don't fall into a particular style but are classified as Victorian eclectic, and earlier examples tend to be less ornate.

As Victorian styles became more common in Escalante, so did the building type most commonly associated with Victorian architecture: the cross-wing. Constructed with two wings set at right angles, the cross-wing displayed the asymmetry essential to Victorian styles and emerged as a common house type in Escalante at the turn of the 20th century. The earliest example of a cross-wing house is at 90 North Center Street (1900, photograph 14).

These earlier examples of Victorian architecture are relatively simple in their detailing, but later Victorian houses in Escalante incorporated more elaborate ornamentation. The William Henry Gates house at 120 South Center Street (1910, photograph 15) displays the more intricate woodwork associated with the Eastlake style. While the cross-wing house was the predominant type between 1900 and 1910, Victorian houses were built in other types, including central passage and central block with projecting bays. An example of the former type is found at 185 West Main Street (1895, photograph 16), and an example of the latter type is found at 95 West 200 North (1905, photograph 17).

These new influences and more permanent materials marked a transition to a more established, more settled community. Escalante's incorporation in 1903 expressed a permanence reflected in new buildings. As local kilns started production, brick replaced wood and adobe as a more permanent material, and new houses in Escalante increasingly incorporated building types and design influences from the rest of the country. The primary building types from this period represent the more general transition across the country from 19th to 20th century architecture: bungalow, cross wing, foursquare, and central block with projecting bays.

By 1910, the more "modern" bungalow house type began to appear in Escalante. The most common house type in the historic district, the bungalow was constructed with a low-pitched roof, broad eaves, and a wide porch or veranda. Bungalows in Escalante were constructed primarily in a vernacular Arts and Crafts style, with a prime example located at 89 North 200 East (1923, photograph 18). While local brick was, by far, the most common material, other materials included stucco and wood.

Aside from the bungalow and cross wing, the other primary house type from this period is the foursquare. In Escalante, these houses did not conform to the typical foursquare, but tended to be simple, small, and unadorned, and usually had porch notched into the plan. So, in the regard, they are only a foursquare in that they have a square plan. None of them fall into a particular stylistic category. The prime example of this type is located at 90 West Main Street (1916, photograph 19).

Residential Outbuildings

Homesites in Escalante contain a prevalence of what are known locally as "backhouses"—small (usually one-room), stand-alone structures that provided additional living space. Historian Edward Geary has observed that "[t]he backhouses

[3] Roundy, p. 228.

of Escalante are not unique, but I know of no other Utah town where so many of them remain, or where even houses constructed in relatively recent times often have them."[4]

Because the backhouse often served to expand indoor living space (for sleeping, cooking, etc.), its existence reduced the need for more living space in the house itself. Even as advances in architectural style and building technology made larger houses possible, Escalante residents continued to build and use backhouses as additional living space into the middle of the 20th century. Many of these structures are still in use, whether they still stand separate or have been structurally connected to the house.

Backhouses therefore represent an important architectural and historical element in Escalante's historic district. A prime example of a backhouse is the brick example located behind the ornate central-passage house at 290 West 200 North (c. 1890, photograph 20). Although this particular example is constructed of brick, backhouses were also constructed of wood siding and sometimes stone. As mentioned above, backhouses were often constructed over dugouts, and in some cases, as at 90 North 300 East (c. 1910, photograph 21), backhouses were also sometimes integrated into the house. As utilitarian buildings, backhouses were simple, generally constructed as single-cell structures in a simple style most accurately classified as a vernacular representation of the classical style. (It should be noted that only primary buildings are counted in the resource count. Outbuildings are not included in the count of buildings but are being discussed here because of their unique history in Escalante.)

Barns

As was typical of Mormon villages, self-sufficiency was an integral concept in the planning and design of Escalante. While ranching and farming took place on properties outside of town, each lot in town included space not only for residences but also for barns, granaries, and other structures (e.g. corrals) to allow residents to raise their own meat and produce. Barns therefore played a significant role in Escalante's residential development. Barns were a common feature of the typical Escalante homesite, although many original barns have collapsed or been demolished in the past decade or so. The primary purpose for domestic barns was the storage of alfalfa or hay.

Barns were constructed primarily in one of two types: the English ("three-bay") barn (distinguished by a large entrance at the center of the broad side) or the Intermountain barn (distinguished by an entrance at the gable end). An example of the former type is found at 290 East 200 South (1910, photograph 22). An example of the latter type is found at 120 South 100 East (1920, photograph 23). While backhouses, granaries, and other outbuildings incorporated a variety of construction materials, barns in Escalante were built exclusively of wood.

Other

The period of prosperity from 1890 to 1920 also saw the construction of Escalante's first commercial buildings, including the Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Institution (no longer standing), the Peoples Exchange at 105 North Center Street (1900, photograph 24), and Griffin Grocery/Hardware at 9 West Main Street (1920, photograph 25).

The People's Exchange is Escalante's only significant (contributing) remaining commercial building. A two-part block building, it displays elements of Victorian commercial style with a recessed entry flanked by large display windows and the styling and ornamentation found on houses built in the Victorian style. This structure as a whole is an interesting example of a commercial building being added to an earlier residential building. Griffin Grocery/Hardware is a simple one-part block building with no defining style.

One religious building remains from this period: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints meetinghouse at 55 North 100 West (1920, photograph 26). Built of brick, it is a rare example of period revival style in Escalante, displaying colonial revival detailing with its symmetrical façade, fanlights, and classical ornamentation.

[4] Geary, Edward. *The Proper Edge of the Sky*. Salt Lake City, UT: University of Utah Press, 1992, p. 159.

Economic Transition 1920 -1963

The early years of this period saw a continued decline in the livestock industry. As the period progressed, an infusion of people and money through Civilian Conservation Corps projects temporarily added to Escalante's population, which reached its peak in 1940 at 1,161 residents. But a slow steady decline in population starting in 1940 resulted in a contraction in building activity. In 1950, Lowry Nelson noted in that, although 90 new houses had been built between his first survey in 1923 and his follow-up in 1950, most replaced existing houses rather than adding to Escalante's housing stock. By Nelson's count, only 49 net new houses were added during this 27-year period.

Early in this period, the bungalow continued to be the primary building type in Escalante, the prime example being a house at 185 North 300 West (1923, photograph 27). Smaller, simpler "box" bungalows, typically with only a small porch or no porch at all, also remain from this period. The most recent example is located at 131 East 100 North (1938, photograph 28). These houses are notable primarily because they indicate a shift to smaller, less ornate houses (e.g. they are constructed with various types of siding rather than with brick)—probably a result of the Great Depression but perhaps more directly a result of the declining livestock economy in Escalante.

These box bungalows were the precursors of the World War II era cottage that, by the 1930s, had replaced the bungalow as the primary house type and that seemed particularly well suited to Escalante given the community's propensity for smaller, simpler houses. Based on a small, square floorplan, the World War II era cottage displayed little ornamentation, emphasizing function (in particular, ease of construction) over form. As a result, houses of this type in Escalante reflect the minimal traditional style, with straight lines, large (picture) windows in the front façade, and little if any ornamentation.

The prime example of the World War II era cottage in Escalante is located at 215 West 200 North (c.1935, photograph 29). Most of these cottages were constructed of brick, although by this time brick was imported from elsewhere (i.e., no longer produced in Escalante). Perhaps because of this change in availability (and expense), brick became less common as a building material in Escalante, and houses increasingly incorporated siding or veneers.

Towards the end of this period, houses once again grew larger, although their styling remained relatively simple and unadorned. Generally, these houses are categorized in the ranch/rambler type (and style), with earlier versions representing essentially an elongated World War II era cottage and later versions even more extended to create greater separation between living areas and bedrooms. Stylistically, early ranch/rambler houses maintain the characteristics of the minimal traditional style—little ornamentation, gabled roofs, and straight, clean lines such as the example at 120 W. 200 South (1948, photograph 30). In addition, the front entry in ranch/rambler houses is understated, with no ornamentation or accentuation. As the 1950s progressed, the ranch house became more extended in size, taking up more of the width of the lot. Escalante has few full-size ranch-type houses. One of the better examples is located at 130 South 200 West (c.1960, photograph 31).

The emphasis in this period on simpler house types has led naturally from the World War II era cottage to ranch style houses to the mobile home. Particularly in the rural areas of Utah, the mobile became popular as married children stayed with their parents to help with the farm. The mobile home—and later, the manufactured/modular home—made it possible for them to place their residence next to their parents. An example of an early mobile home from this period is located at 195 West 200 North (c.1963, photograph 32). As with ranch/rambler houses, mobile homes are not necessarily associated with a particular style, although the above example displays design characteristics typical of mobile homes: a long, narrow profile, a relative lack of windows, and metal siding.

Few contributing non-residential buildings remain from this period in Escalante. The prime example is the LDS Meetinghouse at 70 South Center Street (1945, photograph 33), which reflects details associated with the PWA Moderne style, with its flat roof, straight lines, and subtle art deco motifs.

Tourism and Public Employment: 1964 -2012

Although the most recent period in Escalante's architectural evolution is outside of the period of significance, some context is included in Section 8. However, as the buildings would be considered out of period, no examples are provided here.

Intrusions

While the historic district contains a large number of eligible resources, considering the boundaries contain the majority of the city limits, there are also many intrusions that do not either the age or integrity standards. Nearly 60 percent of the structures that were evaluated are non-contributing or out-of-period. In most cases, these structures reflect the progression of architectural types and styles in Escalante but have been modified to the extent that their original historic character is no longer intact. Some early example include the houses at 110 West 200 North (c.1895, photograph 34) and 80 West 100 North (c.1895, photograph 35). Both show significant alteration, including major additions, modern siding, and metal or vinyl sliding windows-- the kinds of modifications typical to homes that owners have attempted to "modernize."

Out-of-period structures show a progression toward inexpensive houses that are relatively easy to construct such as manufacture/modular homes like this example located at 340 North 300 West (c.2005, photograph 36). Nearly 50 percent of the out-of-period structures are either mobile homes or manufactured homes, although the later ranch/rambler type represents nearly 20 percent of out-of-period structures. Some other examples include a more-recent ranch house at 240 East 100 South (c. 2000, photograph 37) and a more contemporary house at 170 North Center (c.1990, photograph 38).

Summary

Given Escalante's geographic remoteness, the Escalante Historic District displays a surprising range of architectural types and styles. From its earliest contributing structures (simple single-cell wood houses) through its most prevalent styles and types (brick Arts and Crafts bungalows) to the most recent contributing structures (ranch/rambler houses), the district reflects the progression of styles, types, and materials found in most other Utah communities – even though Escalante's isolation would seem to inhibit the communication of new architectural trends.

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.)

- [X] 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.
- [X] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

Property is:

- [ ] A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- [ ] B removed from its original location.
- [ ] C a birthplace or grave.
- [ ] D a cemetery.
- [ ] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- [ ] F a commemorative property.
- [ ] G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE
SOCIAL HISTORY
COMMERCE
AGRICULTURE
EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
COMMUNITY PLANNING

Period of Significance

1878 - 1963

Significant Dates

1878, 1890, 1920

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

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

NA

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance extends from 1878, the date of the earliest extant contributing building, to 1963, the latest date of construction that meets the 50-year minimum requirement. There is no other historical date that can be used to provide a definitive end to the period of significance.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Escalante Historic District is located in the town of Escalante, Utah, and comprises the boundaries most of the entire platted city. Escalante is a small community on the eastern side of Garfield County in south-central Utah. Of the 289 resources in the district, 124 (or approximately 43 percent) are contributing. The district is historically significant under Criterion A in the areas of Agriculture, Commerce, Community Planning and Development, Exploration/Settlement, and Social History, in that it reflects the evolution of Escalante from isolated settlement to thriving agricultural center to remote, economically challenged community.

The themes of Escalante's historic district – settlement, prosperity, and transition – reflect Escalante's rapid growth and decline. The earliest buildings manifest the challenges of providing reliable shelter, employing basic materials with simple floor plans and relatively little ornamentation. Buildings from Escalante's period of prosperity reflect a growing wealth and stability, with a broader range of materials, larger spaces, and greater ornamentation. And buildings from the last period (decline and transition) show a return to simpler, more basic (less expensive) housing, with an increasing reliance on manufactured housing.

The historic and architectural resources in the district are eligible based on the following areas of significance: Agriculture (the rise and fall of the livestock industry); Commerce (the concentration of economic activity and dependence on one industry); Community Planning and Development (the application of distinct elements of Mormon town planning); Exploration/Settlement (the unique "hybrid" factors behind settlement); Social History (the adoption of prevailing architectural styles in spite of the community's remoteness).

The Escalante Historic District is eligible under Criterion C, as well, in that its architecture reflects the various periods of local development (settlement, prosperity, and transition) and the changes in that development (i.e. relative prosperity or paucity) that affected the styles and types of buildings. In addition, the district shows how a remote community such as Escalante still followed architectural patterns found in other rural Utah communities – that even in the absence of immediate stylistic influences or readily available materials, residents of Escalante still adopted and applied prevailing styles and types of buildings. And, finally, Criterion C applies to the Escalante Historic District because of the prevalence of outbuildings – in particular, "backhouses" – that reflect the "holistic" nature of Mormon settlement more completely than other communities.

The period of significance runs from 1878—the date of the oldest existing building—through 1963—the figurative end of Escalante's isolation. The completion of SR-12 in the late 1950s created a real transportation connection to the "outside world" and impacted Escalante not only economically – by creating new opportunities and reducing the costs and challenges of transportation – but also architecturally – by facilitating the import of a different kind of home: the mobile and manufactured home. It's safe to say that the completion of the highway had as profound an effect on the architecture of the historic district as any preceding event or condition.

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

Historical & Architectural Significance

Escalante's architectural history reflects the evolution of a community that grew up around a single industry (livestock) and declined rapidly when that industry diminished. In a brief thirty-year period from 1890 to 1920, while the local livestock industry was flourishing, Escalante's population grew by nearly 55 percent, with nearly two-thirds of the contributing resources in the district being constructed. As the livestock industry contracted in the middle of the 20th

century, however, the population declined by over 25 percent – even with the Civilian Conservation Corps providing a brief influx of people – so that by 1970 Escalante's population was at approximately the same level that it was in 1880.

But there is also an unexpected facet of Escalante's architectural history, given the community's geographic isolation. In a state with a number of isolated communities, Escalante is especially remote, separated from the rest of the world by towering plateaus and deep canyons in a large expanse of desert landscape. In spite of this remoteness, however, the progression of architectural styles in Escalante closely paralleled that in the "outside world" – particularly as Escalante's economy was flourishing. Rather than being isolated from architectural trends, Escalante was very much connected to them. So Escalante's historic district makes a unique statement about the pervasiveness and universality of architectural styles, especially as a community is experiencing population growth that brings with it influences from other places.

Currently there are no properties in Escalante listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Tithing Office (NRIS # 85003670) has been determined eligible under owner objection.

Settlement 1875-1889

Because of its remoteness, it's not surprising that the Escalante Valley received little interest from Anglo-European explorers or settlers while other equally remote parts of Utah were being settled. Although Spanish explorers (including Father Silvestre de Escalante, after whom the valley is named) crossed the region in the late 1770s, they did not enter the valley itself.

The first real Anglo-European exploration of the area occurred in the 1870s as part of a broader exploratory expedition organized by John Wesley Powell. The challenges of traveling in this region were described by the leader of the expedition, Almon Thompson:

> Travel was exceedingly slow and difficult. Our progress was often barred by a canyon, along whose brink we were compelled to follow till some broken-down slope afforded a way to descend, then up or down the canyon until another broken slope permitted us to ascend, then across a mesa to another canyon, repeating the maneuver a dozen times in half than number of miles.[5]

On an 1875 expedition through the region, Thompson encountered four Mormon scouts from Panguitch (70 miles west of the current town of Escalante). Thompson noted in his journal on August 5th: "Saw four Mormons from Panguitch who are talking about making a settlement here." [6]

However, the scouts were there not for secular reasons (i.e. they were not there to establish a Mormon colony). They had a more practical mission. Panguitch sits approximately 1,000 feet higher in elevation than does Escalante. Its short growing season – both for produce and livestock – prompted some of its residents to look elsewhere for more favorable farming and ranching conditions. From residents of nearby Beaver, Panguitch residents learned of "Potato Valley" to the east, an area with a more moderate climate that Almon Thompson had characterized as "a perfect paradise for the ranchers."[7]

For the most part, rural settlement in Utah can be attributed to one of two factors: "colonization" by Mormon settlers who were sent to a particular place by leadership of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints or economic opportunity – usually related to mineral development and mining. The settlement of Escalante, however, represented something of a "hybrid" of these two factors: While Mormon settlers founded Escalante, they did so for secular economic reasons – not as a response to a religious calling. As historian Jerry C. Roundy notes: "Escalante is an example of a settlement being

[5] Roundy, Jerry. *Advised Them to Call the Place Escalante*. Springville, UT; Art City Publishing, 2005, p. 43.
[6] Ibid, p. 72.
[7] Ibid, p 57.

established not because of a direct call from [LDS] Church Headquarters but because individuals had scouted out the country and felt they could better their situation once they made a move."[8]

In 1875, not long after the Panguitch scouts' encounter with Thompson, the first party arrived in Potato Valley from Panguitch to prepare for settlement. Their initial focus was simply to prepare for settlement the next year, so Escalante's first residences were primitive, meant to provide only basic, temporary shelter. These earliest residences were "dugouts"—literally, holes in the ground—usually about 100 to 150 square feet by six feet high, with roofs made of cottonwood poles and rushes covered with dirt.

The year prior to settlement was spent digging canals and ditches for irrigation and building a road to accommodate wagons. After the first settlers arrived in 1876, living conditions continued to be challenging. Cramped dugouts still offered the primary shelter with cooking done outside. Although an improvement, the earliest dwellings were still rudimentary, single-cell houses as exemplified by the Rufus Liston log cabin now located in a park on Main Street. Even though its settlement was not directed by authorities of the Mormon Church, Escalante was platted and developed along the lines of other Mormon villages. This development pattern, based on the Plat for the City of Zion, called for wide streets with five-acre blocks divided into four individual lots of 1.25 acres each. The large lots provided space for domestic agriculture, including produce and livestock. Most homesites would therefore have included not only the home but outbuildings and other structures, such as backhouses, granaries, barns, and corrals. The original townsite comprised 18 of these five-acre blocks along the banks of Escalante Creek.

With the promise of better farming and ranching conditions, Escalante grew quickly in spite of its isolation. By 1890, there were nearly 700 residents. As with most Mormon villages, development was concentrated within the urban boundaries. Very few homes were built outside of the original townsite (on farms, for example, as might be found in rural communities in other parts of the country). Rather, farmers and ranchers lived in town and "commuted" to their farms and ranches outside of town. As the town expanded, it maintained the basic five-acre block configuration, although some larger parcels were distributed around the edge of the urban boundary.

In Escalante's early years, a saw mill supplied wood for houses, barns, and outbuildings. Most of Escalante's earliest homes were simple, functional structures, although more substantial hall-parlor houses quickly replaced the basic single- and double-cell cabins that had housed residents in the first few years. These first homes displayed simple Classical styling that the settlers had brought with them to Escalante. Early in this period, wood from local saw mills was the primary building material, although adobe and stone were also used, albeit on a more limited basis.

Escalante's first commercial activity focused on supporting the livestock industry. An 1882 business directory lists a harness maker, two boot makers, and two blacksmiths, as well as three carpenters (one of which doubled as a cooper), two general merchandise stores, a flour mill, and a saw mill. Most of these businesses likely operated out of the owner's home – even the general stores. The first commercial building, the Zions Commercial Mercantile Institution, wouldn't be constructed until the 1890s.

Economic Prosperity 1890-1919

The thirty years from 1890 to 1920 represent Escalante's "golden" period. Prosperity from the livestock industry fueled rapid population growth that, in turn, fostered a construction boom. Between 1890 and 1920, Escalante's population grew by more than 50 percent. With an influx of both money and residents, it's not surprising that over 60 percent of the contributing resources in Escalante's historic district were built during this 30-year period.

Escalante's attraction lay in its burgeoning livestock industry. According to Spencer DeLoy, 90 percent of new residents "had been attracted by the prospects of the large stock industry."[9] During this period, the numbers of livestock increased

[8] Ibid, p. 78.

dramatically, so that by 1923 there were nine head of cattle and 33 head of sheep for every resident of Escalante. With livestock counts at their peak, Escalante was "one of the richest communities in southern Utah."[10]

As historian Jerry Roundy describes this period:

> In Escalante these were the years when the fall cattle drives stretched for miles down the desert, and large wagon trains loaded with wood caravanned up over the mountain each summer on their way to the railhead at Marysvale. Building boomed and brick houses began to dot the town site.[11]

During this period, local brick replaced wood as the primary building material. Kilns produced the brick that, along with other more permanent building materials (e.g. stone), communicated stability and a more established, more settled community. Escalante's incorporation in 1903 expressed a permanence reflected in new, more solid buildings.

The booming economy spurred an influx of money and people that brought with it new architectural influences. As the community blossomed, so too did the types and styles of architecture. The traditional hall-parlor home gave way to more fashionable types – cross wing and central block with projecting bays – with Victorian detailing replacing the more traditional classical styling. Even the hall-parlor homes from this period incorporated Victorian elements.
As the period progressed into the 20th century, the population continued to grow, and the prevailing house types (likely imported by new residents) shifted to the more "modern" foursquare box and bungalow (the latter being the most prevalent type in the district). This progression to new architectural styles shows how even the most isolated community (such as Escalante) stays connected to the "outside world" – as long as economic opportunity stimulates population growth.

Although it was progressing architecturally, Escalante maintained its basic structure as a Mormon farm village. Lots continued to be "multiple-use," with house lots containing barns and other outbuildings—in particular, "backhouses." In the local parlance, backhouses were stand-alone structures that expanded living space by providing additional space for sleeping, cooking, and other domestic activities.

Another architectural change during this period of prosperity was the construction of Escalante's first commercial buildings, including the Zions Cooperative Mercantile Institution and Edward Wilcock's general store (neither of which still stands). Extant commercial buildings include the People's Exchange building (1900), which displayed the Victorian design influences prevalent in Escalante at the time of its construction, and the Mission style Griffin Grocery building, constructed in 1920, which showed a progression to period revival architectural styles.

Business activity during this period expanded beyond services for the livestock industry to include (not surprisingly) construction trades. In 1903, Escalante's business community included a painter, three masons, a stonecutter, a plasterer, and a carpenter, as well as two shoemakers, a blacksmith, a flour mill, and three general stores. As brick became the primary building material (hence the prevalence of masons), the local saw mill appears to have closed.

The extremes of vice and virtue were also accommodated with the construction of the jail house (1890) and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints meetinghouse (1920).

Economic Transition 1920 – 1963

Escalante's prosperity was short-lived. As Jerry C. Roundy notes, "The numbers of sheep and cattle grew much faster than forage could grow and it wasn't long until severe damage to the range began to be noticeable."[12] Overgrazing

[9] Spencer, Deloy. "A History of Escalante". Unpublished, 1960, p. 15.
[10] Ibid, p. 16.
[11] Roundy, p. 128.

combined with drought wreaked havoc on the range lands in the region. Ranchers experienced their first significant losses during the 1890s, beginning a cycle of economic ups and downs with a long-term trend downward.

By the early 1900s, the federal government, through the U.S. Forest Service, had assumed management of the rangelands in the region. In response to heavy overgrazing, the Forest Service began to curtail livestock grazing. Although World War I and higher beef prices brought increased demand and opportunity to Escalante, various factors at the end of the war (lowered prices, severe weather, and even the Spanish flu epidemic) further dampened the livestock industry. A brief recovery in the 1920s was extinguished by the Great Depression and drought in the 1930s, and smaller spikes in the 1940s and 1950s failed to revitalize the declining industry.

The impacts of the contraction of the livestock industry were immediate. From 1920 to 1930, Escalante, which had experienced average annual population growth of over two percent during the previous 30 years, experience its first decrease in population (approximately 16 percent). The industry that had created the town was now precipitating its decline.

The arrival of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in the 1930s temporarily turned this tide, stimulating an increase in population (and money) through the 1930s. The CCC's impact on the community was significant – demographically and economically. According to Jerry Roundy:

> The creation of the Civilian Conservation Corps not only benefitted Escalante by providing employment for many young men, but it also brought a cash flow into the area with the creation of camps that also made improvements to roads, campgrounds, soil conservation, tree planting, water conservation projects, erosion prevention, etc., that are still evident today.[13]

Not only did the appearance of CCC workers increase the population, the economic activity generated by their wages probably limited the outmigration of Escalante residents by creating economic opportunity. Jerry Roundy notes that "[I]n some of the smaller rural communities in Utah the money that circulated as a result of the CCC was about all that was available. Escalante would seem to fit that category."[14] The infusion of these funds likely made it possible for Escalante residents, who might have had to move elsewhere for work, to benefit from the "multiplier effect" of CCC-related spending. The longer-term impacts, as Roundy noted, were related to infrastructure, in particular roads and bridges that enhanced access to other places, and several CCC camp sites remain in Escalante.

Although the infrastructure constructed by CCC workers was permanent, the growth in population and economic activity was not. As the livestock industry declined and CCC workers departed in the 1940s, Escalante confronted a period of economic transition. The problem for the community was much like that experienced by mining communities: While the resource on which its economy was based was abundant, the community flourished, but once the resource was depleted, the community declined. In Escalante, prosperity hadn't fostered economic diversification, so that when the resource (range for grazing) became increasingly limited, Escalante was unable to generate its own economic activity.

As a result, Escalante experienced significant out-migration. From 1940 to 1950, Escalante's population dropped by 33 percent. Historians Linda Newell and Vivian Talbot note: "With continued out-migration of their young people and their continued pursuit of livelihoods dependent on available natural resources, the economic future for most county citizens remained precarious."[15]

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[12] Roundy, p. 120.
[13] Ibid, p. 177.
[14] Roundy, p. 191.
[15] Newell, Linda King and Vivian Lindford Talbot. *A History of Garfield County*. Salt Lake City, Utah: Utah State Historical Society, 1998, p 317.

It was during this period that Escalante's isolation manifested the community's limited economic base. While the livestock industry flourished, there was little or no incentive to diversify the economy. Now with the industry in decline, there was little or no access to outside economic resources. To a great extent, the physical barriers that separated Escalante from the "outside world" now created economic barriers by limiting the kind of access necessary to diversify Escalante's economy.

To a greater or lesser extent, other natural resource-based industries were developed. Timber production ranked for a while as the second largest industry next to livestock. But various forces created volatility in the industry, and it never stabilized to generate significant long-term economic activity. Other natural resources in the region – coal, oil, and even uranium – were evaluated and, in some cases, extracted, but again the sustainability of these industries was limited by various factors. According to Edward Geary, by 1950 government employment and welfare payments had replaced agriculture (livestock) as the primary source of income.[16]

With a shrinking population, building activity contracted correspondingly. Although new homes were built, they typically replaced existing ones, so the community's building stock did not increase. In addition, new houses adopted smaller, simpler floor plans using less expensive materials. The larger home types of the previous period (cross wing, central block with projecting bays, foursquare, and bungalow) evolved into box bungalows, cottages, and early ranch homes. The trend toward simplicity was epitomized by the World War II-era cottage, most prevalent home type of the period, noted primarily for its economy of space and corresponding low cost of construction.

Escalante's economy began to shift slowly toward tourism. According to Linda Newell and Vivian Talbot, following World War II, "Tourism would eventually take over as the leading money-making industry in Garfield [County]..."[17] However, the impact of tourism on Escalante remained relatively minor during much of this period, primarily because State Route 12 running east from US Highway 89 was not completed (paved) until the late 1950s. Nevertheless, Escalante's business mix reflected a shift toward tourism, incorporating service, retail, and even entertainment. By the early 1940s, the first real motel had appeared: Wanlass Alvey expanded the lodging facility that he had built in 1937 for CCC workers to convert it to a motel. Other motels were slow to follow, but, by the end of the period, included the Moqui Motel (1949) and the Padre Motel (1956) (both still in operation). These buildings reflected the simplicity of style that had become prevalent in Escalante architecture, being constructed in the simple ranch/rambler style. By 1949, there were "six stores, one dress shop, a service station, two garages, two pool halls, and two cafes..."[18]

Tourism and Public Employment: 1964 – 2012

(This section is included for information and context only, but is not considered within the period of significance at this time) The decline in population that had begun in the 1940s continued through the early years of this period – up until 1970 – as Escalante struggled to redefine its economic identity. Its ability to do so was limited, however, by the fact that nearly 90 percent of the land in Garfield County is owned by various federal land management agencies, complicating efforts to pursue local development. Even as it has declined, agriculture has continued to be a major industry (in terms of employment), but it has been joined by tourism and government as the primary sectors of employment.

With the completion of State Route 12 early in the period, Escalante was now connected via highway to US Highway 89, 60 miles to the west, a major north-south transportation route. Escalante could no longer be considered "isolated," and this milestone had two significant impacts on the community. First, it greatly enhanced access, increasing economic opportunities through tourism and other industries. Second, it provided the opportunity for a different kind of housing to

[16] Geary, Edward. *The Proper Edge of the Sky*. Salt Lake City, Utah: University of Utah Press, 1992, p. 168.
[17] Newell and Talbot, p. 317.
[18] Chidester, Ida and Eleanor Bruhn. *Golden Nuggets of Pioneer Days: A History of Garfield County*. Panguitch, Utah: Garfield County News, 1949, p. 97.

enter Escalante – specifically, mobile and manufactured homes. As the period progressed, these two became the prevalent new housing type constructed in town.

Although visitors could now travel to Escalante relatively easily, the tourism industry continued to grow slowly. Nevertheless, the business mix revolved increasingly around tourism, so that by the early 1970s it included two cafes, four motels, and two salons. As the period progressed, more cafes, motels, and services businesses opened. In some cases, such as George's Corner Deli at 190 West Main, these businesses occupied existing buildings and retained much of their historic fabric. In other cases, however, new businesses "modernized" or "updated" existing buildings, resulting in the loss of historic character. And new commercial construction appears to have trended toward a "Neo Rustic" style that reflects Escalante's rugged environment.

Beginning in the 1970s, Escalante's population began to increase once again. With the increasing population, housing construction accelerated, with a significant number of out-of-period structures built within the boundaries of the historic district. New homes in the historic district have continued along the lines of the simpler homes constructed during the previous period, with ranch homes eventually giving way to mobile homes and manufactured homes. As early as 1955, mobile homes were permanently located on lots in Escalante, and by 1970 manufactured homes were being constructed.[19] Nevertheless, a reasonably high percentage of contributing structures (15 percent) were constructed during the early years of this period.

Summary

The Escalante Historic District is historically significant in that it reflects the progression of Escalante from isolated settlement to thriving agricultural center to remote, economically challenged community. The architecture of the district clearly displays the various periods of local development (settlement, prosperity, and transition) and the changes in that development (i.e. relative prosperity or paucity) that affected the styles and types of buildings. The district is also significant for how it makes a unique statement about the pervasiveness and universality of architectural styles – i.e., that even in the absence of immediate stylistic influences or readily available materials, residents of Escalante still adopted and applied prevailing styles and types of buildings.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

[19] A 1980 housing study of Garfield County noted that Escalante had the second highest percentage of mobile homes among the communities in the county.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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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 #_____

Primary location of additional data:

X State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
____Local government
____University
X Other
Name of repository: Escalante Chamber of Commerce

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approx. 332 Acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Latitue/Longitude References
(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

A: Latitude 37.775322° Longitude -111.610514°
B: Latitude 37.775284° Longitude -111.592588°
C: Latitude 37.764734° Longitude -111.592447°
D: Latitude 37.764879° Longitude -111.592447°

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

Roughly bounded by 300 North and 350 North streets on the north, 300 East street on the east, 300 South street on the south, and 300 West and 400 West streets on the west. See district map for boundary details.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries encompass the historic plat and core of Escalante, including the strongest concentration of historic resources.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Bim Oliver & Utah SHPO Staff

organization Utah State Historic Preservation Office date November 15, 2012

street & number 300 S. Rio Grande Street telephone

city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84101

e-mail

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

  A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Escalante Historic District
City or Vicinity: Escalante
County: Garfield State: UT
Photographer: J. Cory Jensen
Date Photographed: March 2010 and November 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of 38: Streetscape. Camera facing northeast

2 of 38: Streetscape. Camera facing northeast

3 of 38: Streetscape. Camera facing northwest

4 of 38: Streetscape. Camera facing southeast

5 of 38: 50 East Main Street. Camera facing south.

6 0f 38: 250 South Center Street. Camera facing west

7 of 38: 90 West 200 North. Camera facing northwest.

8 of 38: 90 South 100 East. Camera facing northwest.

9 of 38: 80 East 200 North. Camera facing southwest.

10 of 38: 20 South Center Street. Camera facing west.

11 of 38: 50 West Main Street. Camera facing north.

12 of 38: 245 South 300 East. Camera facing southeast.

13 of 38: 185 West 300 South. Camera facing southeast.

14 of 38: 90 North Center Street. Camera facing northeast.

15 of 38: 120 South Center Street. Camera facing southwest.

16 of 38: 185 West Main Street. Camera facing southeast.

17 of 38: 95 West 200 North. Camera facing southeast.

18 of 38: 89 North 200 East. Camera facing southwest.

19 of 38: 90 West Main Street. Camera facing northwest.

20 of 38: 290 West 200 North. Camera facing east.

21 of 38: 90 North 300 East. Camera facing southeast.

22 of 38: 290 East 200 South. Camera facing southeast.

23 of 38: 120 South 100 East. Camera facing southwest.

24 of 38: 105 North Center Street. Camera facing southwest.

25 of 38: 9 West Main Street. Camera facing southwest.

26 of 38: 55 North 100 West. Camera facing west.

27 of 38: 185 North 300 West. Camera facing southwest.

28 of 38: 131 East 100 North. Camera facing north.

29 of 38: 215 West 200 North. Camera facing southeast.

30 of 38: 120 W. 200 South. Camera facing north.

31 of 38: 130 South 200 West. Camera facing northwest.

32 of 38: 195 West 200 North. Camera facing south.

33 of 38: 70 South Center Street. Camera facing northwest.

34 of 38: 110 West 200 North. Camera facing northeast.

35 of 38: 80 West 100 North. Camera facing northeast.

36 of 38: 340 North 300 West. Camera facing northeast.

37 of 38: 240 East 100 South. Camera facing south.

38 of 38: 170 North Center. Camera facing northeast.

Property Owner:

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

name Multiple owners

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town Escalante state Utah zip code 84726

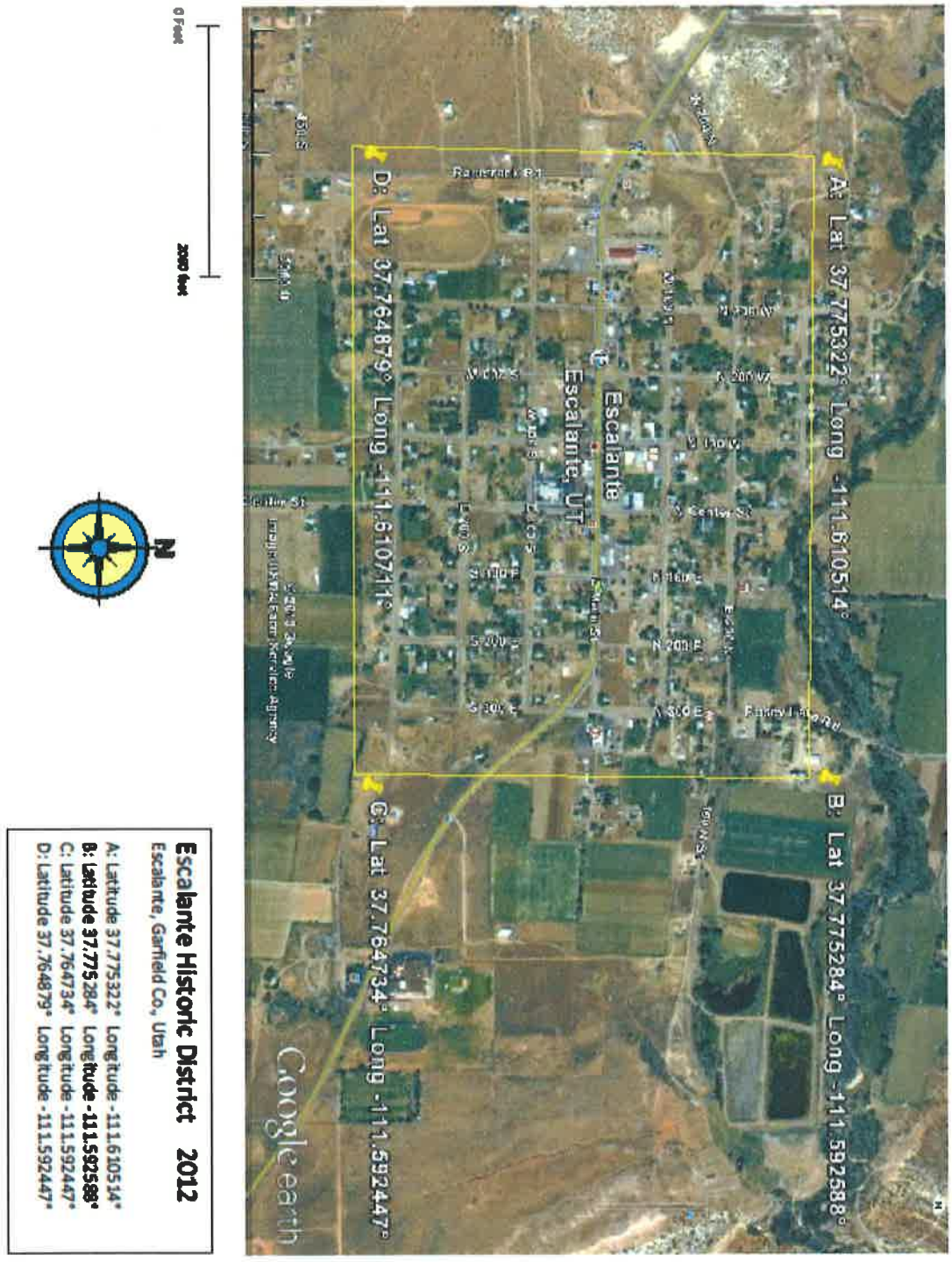
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

Escalante Historic District
Name of Property
Garfield County, Utah
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Escalante Historic District 2012
Escalante, Garfield Co., Utah

A: Latitude 37.775322° Longitude -111.610514°
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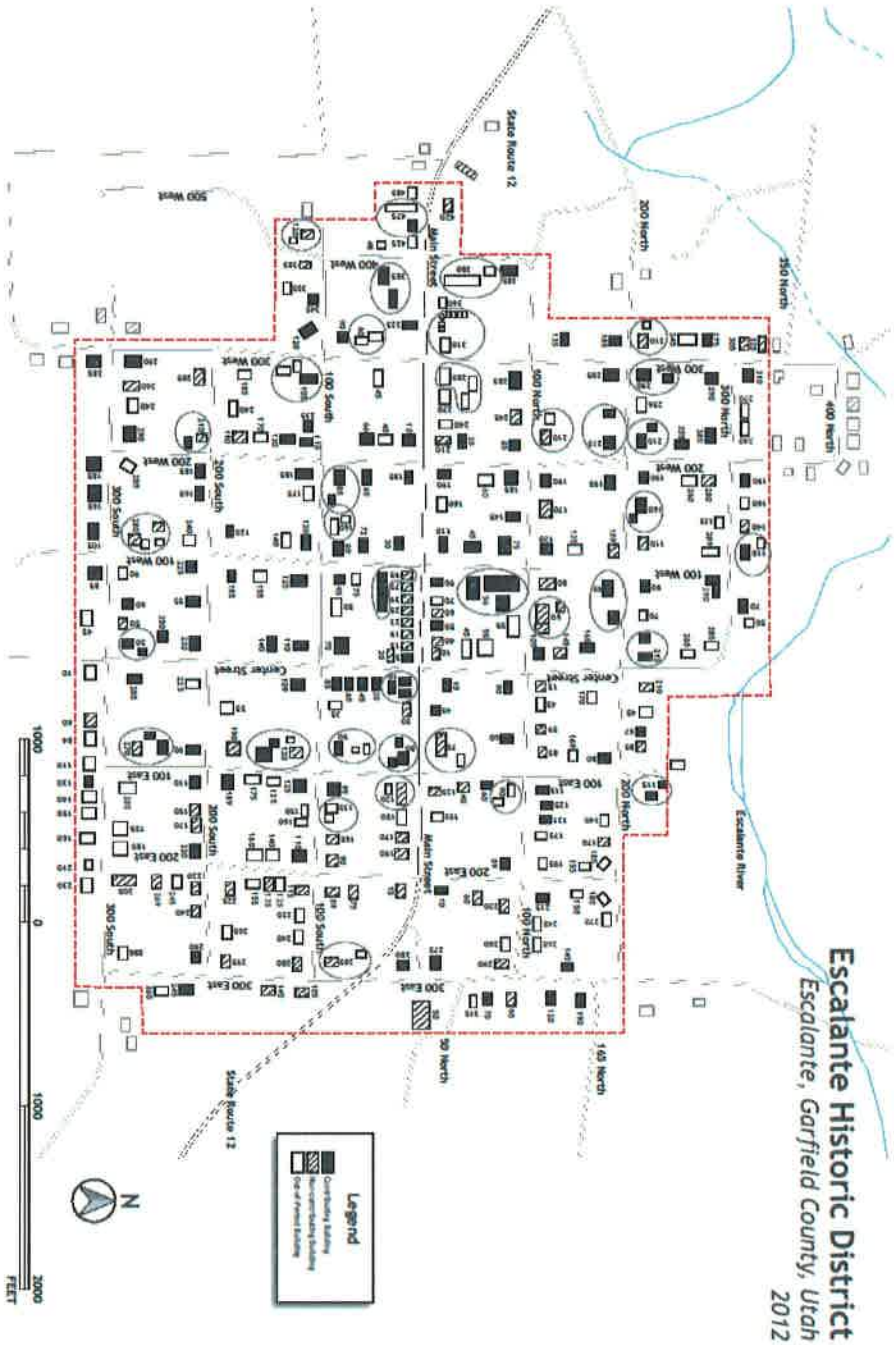
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 2

Escalante Historic District
Name of Property
Garfield County, Utah
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 3

Escalante Historic District
Name of Property

Garfield County, Utah
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Escalante Historic District

Escalante, Garfield County, Utah

2012

Escalante River

400 North
350 North
300 North
200 North
100 North
100 South
200 South
300 South
165 North
50 North

300 West
200 West
100 West
Center Street
100 East
200 East
300 East
400 West
500 West

Main Street
State Route 12

Legend

- Contributing Building
- Non-contributing Building
- Out-of-Period Building

N

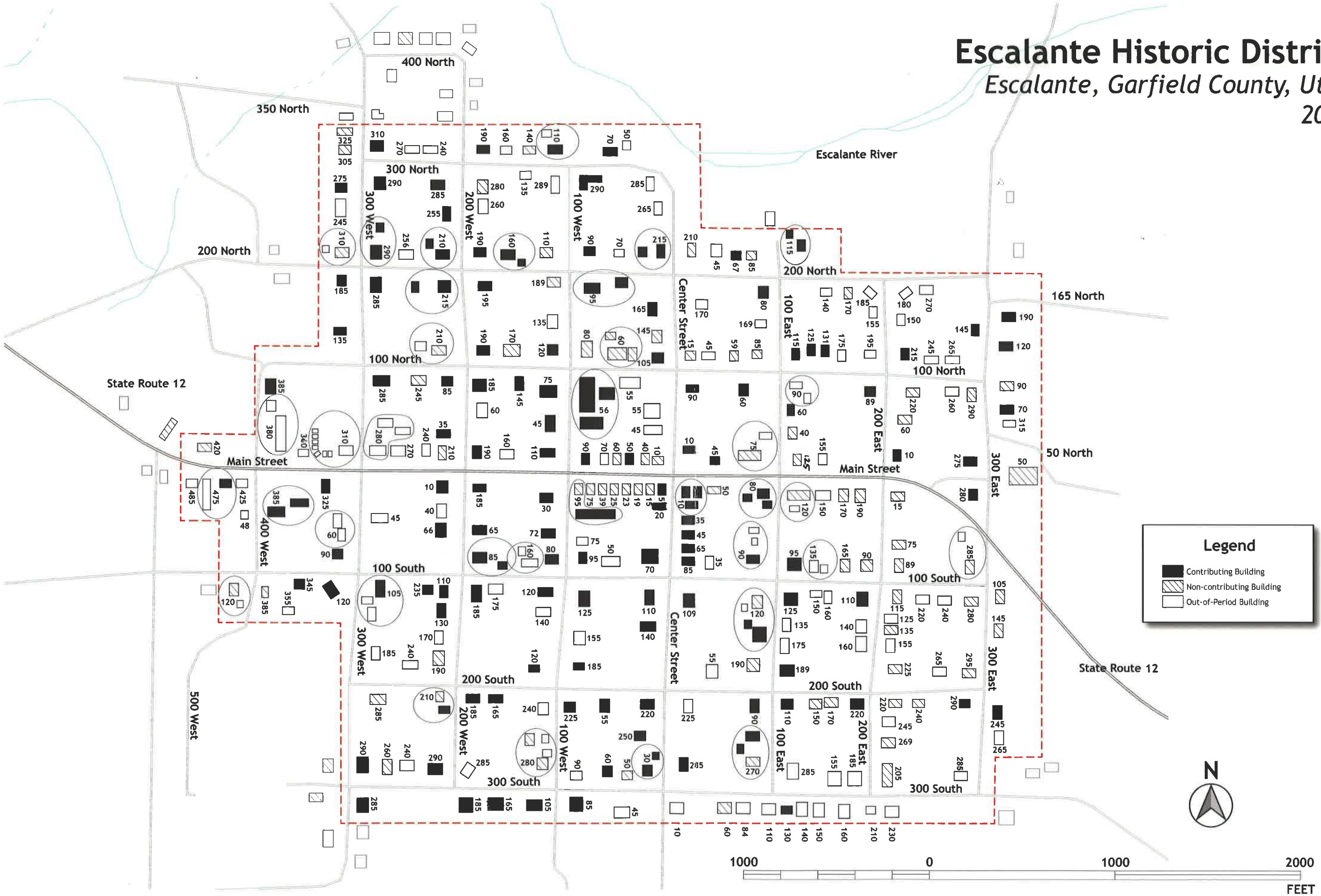
1000 0 1000 2000

FEET

Escalante Historic District

Escalante, Garfield County, Utah

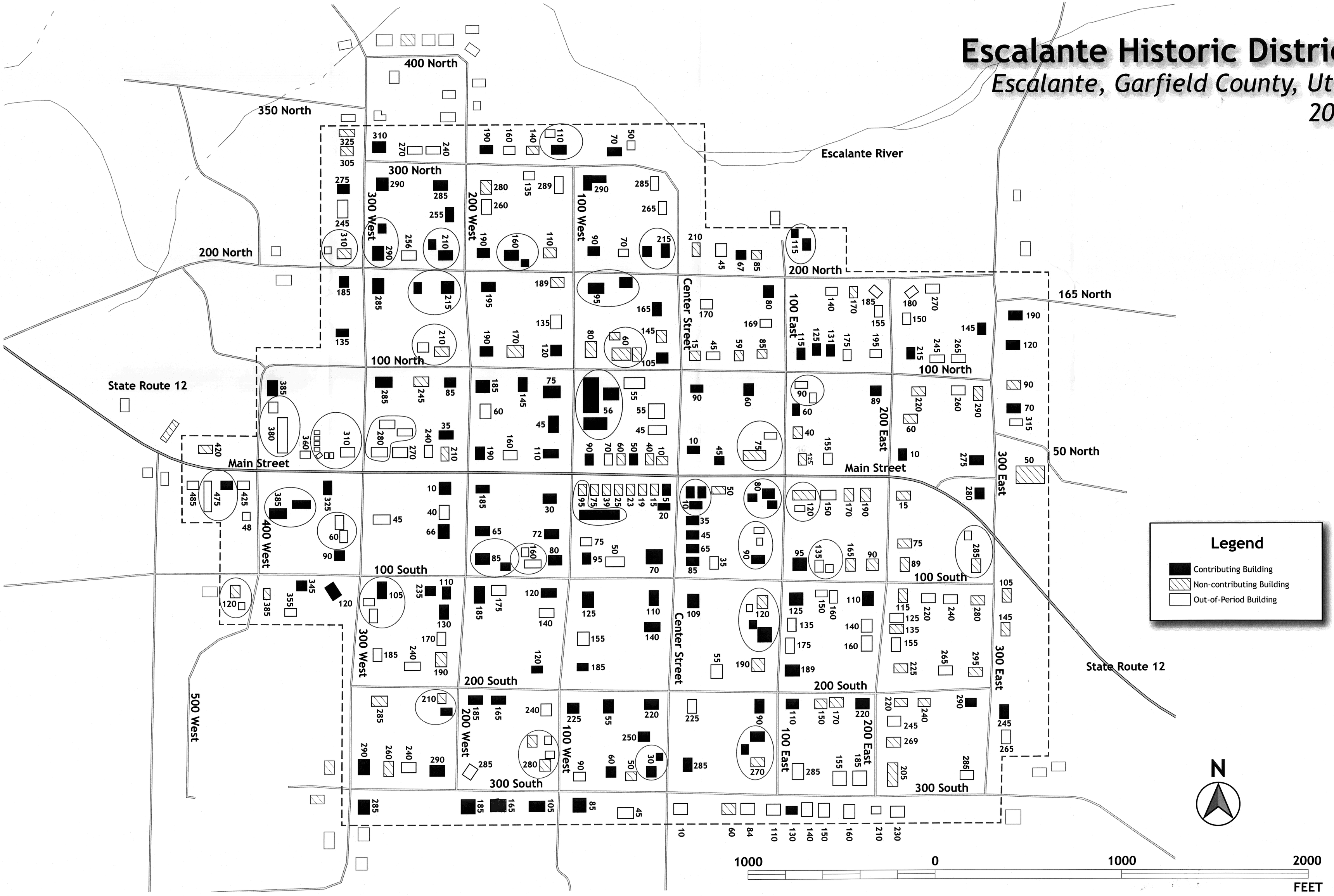
2012



Escalante Historic District

Escalante, Garfield County, Utah

2012



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