REGION_RMR  PARK/AREA NAME_ZION N.P.  PARK NUMBER_1590

STRUCTURE NAME_Gateway To The Narrows Trail  STRUCTURE NUMBER_RT 5

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE_Gateway to the Narrows  PARK LOCATION CODE_PG

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

NPS LEGAL INTEREST  FEE MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT: No Mnt. 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 ( ) Level of

Stabilization: $ ____________Date: / / Estimate: (A) (B) (C)

Approved Treatment: $ ____________Date: / / Estimator: (Region) (DSC) (A&E)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: N.P.S. built self-guiding nature walk and hiking trail of architectural and historical significance.

Date of Construction: ___/07/1929 Date of Alterations: ___/68/70/ 1982

Architect/Designer: Guy D. Edwards Historical Theme(s): Transportation

History of Structure: The Narrows Foot Trail was surveyed on 06/1928 by Guy D. Edwards, Asst. Engineer Field Headquarters Zion N.P. Edwards completed the trail blueprints in Jan. 1929 at the Office of Chief Engineer, San Francisco, Calif. and they were approved the following Feb. Trail construction began in the middle of April 1929 under the supervision of Park building foreman, Walter Ruesch. 20-25 men were employed in building the trail which was 70% complete by May. By July 1929, daily field trips held on trail.

Evaluation of Structure: Historic Theme Contributing ___ Non-Contributing ___

National Register Criteria: A_ B_ C_ D_ (Include integrity statement)

Constructed with native materials and associated with the "NPS-Rustic" architectural style, the Gateway to the Narrows Trail possesses structural integrity. Designed with vertical curves and winding alignment to suggest Nature's work rather than man's.


Representation in Other Surveys: No.

If structure has been removed, how? ___________________Date: / /

Report prepared by: James Jurale ___________________Date: 09/06/84
**CONTINUATION FROM FRONT SHEET - STRUCTURE NAME**

<table>
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<th>LOCATION:</th>
<th>Section</th>
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<th>Range 10 W</th>
<th>USE:</th>
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<td>Negative No.</td>
<td>Roll 21, View 3</td>
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**OWNERSHIP:**
- Present Owner: NPS
- Original Owner: NPS
- 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 from the Temple of Sinawava at the end of the Zion Canyon Scenic Drive, the trail follows the Virgin River to the north for a distance of one mile. At this point the Canyon becomes so narrow that there is no longer room for both river and trail. One of the least strenuous and most popular trails in Zion, it is utilized as both a naturalist-guided and self-guided walk. It is entirely paved, climbs less than 100 feet from start to finish and was improved for handicapped access in 1982.

The trail was surveyed and designed by Guy D. Edwards, working out of the office of the Chief Engineer, San Francisco, California. Edwards was Assistant Engineer to Chief Engineer, F.A. Kittredge at Zion N.P. Field Headquarters in 1928 and 1929. Edwards designed the path—whose construction was supervised by Park building foreman Walter Ruesch—to be of a smooth surface and still blend in with the landscape as much as possible. Prior to its completion in July 1929, the Narrows path was only a narrow trail and, "pedestrians had to wade in loose powdery sand—ankle deep, and were choked by dust."

The original pavement was an asphalt and gravel mixture, the gravel being spread and rolled, and the bitumuls (emulsified asphalt) applied by the penetration method. Grading work was handled to avoid all damage to the surrounding landscape and avoid unnecessary scars to rocks. In all, about 112 cubic yards of cement rubble masonry were built. Sections of the original serpentine sandstone retaining walls exist at present.

On August 1, 1968 a rock slide buried a 250' section of the trail under a pile of debris from 3 to 20 feet. Reconstruction work was started during Sept. 1968 and a helicopter was flown in from the Grand Canyon to transport men and equipment onto the cliffs above the slide area. Rather than remove the small mountain created by the slide, the trail was reconstructed over the top. In the course of the project, which was completed in April 1970, rock retaining walls were constructed to help stabilize the loose slide material.

**SIGNIFICANT ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES (INCLUDING INTERIOR AND SETTING) FOR PARK PLANNING PURPOSES:**
LCS No. RT 5
Photo No. Bell #21, View 3
Subject Gateway to the Narrows Trail
Descrip. of View
Location of Subject Gateway to the Narrows W. 10
Location of Negative RMBO

By James Jurale Date 8/8/4