

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 Hilltop CemeteryOther names/site number: Old Pioneer Cemetery, Old Hilltop Cemetery, Oliver Gifford Cemetery

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: 110 Winderland Lane (estimated address)City or town: Springdale State: UT County: WashingtonNot 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     C     D

/SHPO

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Utah State Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Date:

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: ☐  
Public – Local ☒  
Public – State ☐  
Public – Federal ☐

##### Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s) ☐  
District ☐  
Site ☒  
Structure ☐  
Object ☐

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(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

buildings

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sites

## structures

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objects

Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

(Enter categories from instructions.)

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(Enter categories from instructions.)

\_\_\_\_\_

(Enter categories from instructions.)

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(Enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: N/A

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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 Hilltop Cemetery was the first cemetery used by the settlers of Springdale. The first burial took place in 1862 on a small hill above the town center. The last burial occurred in 1957, marking the end of the period of significance. The total number of named and marked graves in the cemetery is 32. There are an estimated 44 additional graves without names, including 16 named persons that are believed to be buried in unmarked graves. These graves have mostly been identified by the practice of outlining the graves with stones. In 1900, the community established a second cemetery on a larger, flatter piece of land. Only fourteen burials in the hilltop cemetery took place between 1900 and 1957, all within established family plots. Since that time, the cemetery has been inactive with a few newer headstones installed to augment deteriorated stones and a commemorative plaque mounted on a jutting rock in 1977. The estimated 76 graves are found within a roughly balloon-shaped area of approximately 0.44-acres at the top of the hill. The vegetation of the hilltop cemetery has been allowed to grow naturally with graves surrounded by grasses, cacti, and sagebrush. The cemetery is not fenced and is accessible only by a walking path. The boundaries used for this National Register nomination include the original lot surveyed for the cemetery and a portion of a second parcel acquired by the town to support the preservation of the site, for a total of 2.79 acres. The Springdale Hilltop Cemetery has excellent integrity in the qualities of location, setting, design, workmanship, feeling and association. Because of the number of altered original or later headstones, the cemetery's integrity in the quality of materials has had a minor impact.

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### **Narrative Description**

#### **Site**

The descriptive title, Springdale Hilltop Cemetery, is apt because the topography of the site is an important contributing feature of the property [Map #1]. Although only 30 to 50 feet higher than the surrounding land, the lack of vehicular access to the hilltop has isolated the cemetery while preserving its historic integrity. In 1900, the Springdale Jolley-Gifford Cemetery was established on a larger, flatter parcel approximately 1,200 feet to the northwest at 800 Paradise Road.<sup>1</sup> The Jolley-Gifford Cemetery is currently the town's municipal cemetery and has nearly 600 graves. The Springdale Hilltop Cemetery is commonly called the Pioneer Cemetery or Pioneer Hilltop Cemetery. However, because that word "Pioneer" does not appear on any historic records and a large number of Springdale pioneers are interred in the Jolley-Gifford Cemetery, including several hilltop graves moved after 1900, this nomination suggests Hilltop Cemetery as the best designation.<sup>2</sup> An Intensive Level Survey prepared in 2019 used the name Springdale Hilltop Pioneer Cemetery.

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<sup>1</sup> There is anecdotal evidence that a few burials, including headstones, may have been moved from the Pioneer Hilltop Cemetery to the Jolley-Gifford Cemetery after 1900. The cemetery was donated by Gale Gifford in memory of his father and grand-father Robert Donald Jolley and Austin Gifford. The cemetery is well-maintained with easy vehicular access.

<sup>2</sup> The Springdale Hilltop Cemetery has also been referred to as the Old Pioneer Cemetery and the Oliver Gifford Cemetery after the original deed holder (See Section 8 for more details).

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The part of the cemetery where the graves are located is approximately 0.45 acres in size and surrounded by a dirt path [Map #2]. Two-thirds of the area within the balloon-shaped path is mostly within a rectangular parcel (Lot 29 of a 1904 townsite survey, now parcel number S-68). As part of ongoing efforts to make the historic cemetery more accessible, the Town of Springdale divided the parcel surrounding Lot 29 to include the east one-third of the cemetery outside of Lot 29 and to provide a small parking area west of Lot 29 for visitors (parcel number S-160-A-4-1) [Map #2, see Section 10].<sup>3</sup> The legal parcels for the cemetery property have no formal addresses. In 2009, the cemetery was assigned an estimated address of 101 Paradise Road during a 2009 Reconnaissance Level Survey of Springdale.

The cemetery is a balloon-shaped piece of land on the top of a small hill north of the historic town center of Springdale. The property is north of the original location of the first church and school house (built circa 1885, destroyed by fire in 1929) [Figure 1]. A second church meetinghouse (built in 1931) is still extant, although now used commercially [Figure 2]. The Springdale Elementary School is south and west of the cemetery. Springdale's first cemetery has never been accessible by vehicle, but only on foot. The perimeter path and two trails from Paradise Road can be seen in historic aerial photographs from the 1950s and 1960s. The south path is a longer, gentler slope, which for many years was hidden behind a private property (now Novel House) directly south of the hill. The second, steeper trail was on public land directly east of Paradise Road [Photograph 1, Map #3]. A trail off the hill to the north does not appear to be historic and has been allowed to be overgrown with vegetation. In 2019, the Town of Springdale paved an existing dirt road north of the hill to provide access for a new subdivision. The road became an extension to Winderland Lane and the cemetery parcels assigned the address 110 Winderland Lane. In 2023, the Town created a gravel parking area off of the road with access to the south and east trails up the hill [Map #3, Photographs 28, 29 & 30].

The two historic trails end in the balloon-shaped footpath around the graves. This path is the only indication of the cemetery boundaries [Map #4]. There has never been a fence around the cemetery. The foot path has been maintained for many years to avoid the area becoming completely overtaken by the natural desert vegetation, mostly grasses, sagebrush, and cacti. There are stones lining the path in places. A few stones are stacked high enough to provide seating for one [Photograph 2]. There is evidence of footpaths between some of the slightly irregular rows of headstones and stone-lined graves, but these are not as well maintained as the perimeter path [Photographs 3 & 4].

### **Features of the Graves**

It is difficult to get an accurate count of the number of graves in the Springdale Hilltop Cemetery. A survey conducted in 1942, before the last interments, listed 56 marked and unmarked graves. At least two additional surveys estimated the number of burials between 68 and 76 [Figures 7-8]. The most recent survey prepared by the Springdale Historical Preservation Commission focused on the names of those on the 29 most substantial markers [Figure 9]. Because many of the markers have multiple names, there are 34 graves identified with a name or initials.<sup>4</sup> The unmarked graves may have originally had wood or stone markers that have been lost to time. The number of unmarked graves can be determined fairly accurately because the early settlers ringed each grave with rubble stones. A number of these graves are probably infants or children due to the relative size of the stone rings.

<sup>3</sup> Because no deed to Lot 29, the cemetery lot, was recorded, the ownership of the parcel was in dispute for several years. Recently the Town of Springdale acquired a clear title to the property in order to preserve the cemetery.

<sup>4</sup> The Find-a-Grave website has 55 names listed, includes burials not tied to markers. Billions Graves website lists 45.

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While the placement of the graves seems irregular, they are loosely grouped into rows by family adjacent plots [Photograph 4, Figure 5]. One plot appears to have had a wood fence, which is partially rotted [Photographs 5, 6 & 27]. Random posts may be the remnants of family plot fencing [Figure 3]. Approximately half of the headstones are the original sandstone, limestone or marble. The oldest headstones are of local red sandstone. All have partially deteriorated with the name still readable on one example [Photographs 9 & 10]. The most common original material is the marble stele [Photographs 11 & 12]. Stylistically, most feature half-round tops with a simple pattern surrounding the ledger and epitaph (usually only on one side). A few have original foot stones [Photograph 13]. One example features a double-round head [Photograph 14]. The most elaborate is a double heart design [Photograph 15]. Several have secondary or replacement markers of granite [Photographs 12 & 15]. Some have later been raised on a plinth of granite or concrete [Photographs 13-14].

There are a number of replacement markers dating from within the period of significance between 1862 and 1957. A number of headstones have metal secondary or replacements for older markers [Photograph 17, 18 & 19]. The most common replacement material is granite with examples both within and outside the period of significance. These granite markers are mostly flat or sloped resting on a concrete plinth [Photographs 20 & 21]. Most are plain, but a few have decorations, such as flora or a lamb [Photographs 16, 22 & 23]. In contrast to the practice at more manicured rural cemeteries in rural Utah, the original indecipherable headstones have been mostly left in place to coexist with the later markers [Figure 4, Photographs 12, 17, 20 & 21]. A few are original to the burials from first half of the twentieth century, which also contribute to the site's integrity [Photograph 22].

In the northwest quadrant of the cemetery, a large outcropping of rock has become a commemorative monument. In 1977, the Zion Canyon Lioness Club mounted a bronze plaque on the rock to honor the Springdale pioneers buried in the cemetery between 1862 and 1957 [Figure 6, Photographs 7 & 8]. Between 2009 and 2020, someone attached a small wood cross to the rock, possibly an original grave marker that is now on the ground next to the rock [Figure 6, Photographs 4, 7-8]. It is likely that all or most of the unmarked graves, especially those outlined with stones, had wood crosses or small headstones that have been lost to time [Photograph 24, 25 & 26].

## **Summary**

The Springdale Hilltop Cemetery has four main features that are distinctive and contribute to its historic character in all the qualities of integrity and define it as a settlement-era cemetery. First, its isolation on the hilltop has preserved its setting, only marginally compromised by the roofs of new housing development that surround it. Without modern fencing and paved roads, the feeling of walking to a cemetery at the top of the hill has not changed substantially since the late 1800s. Second, while abandoned cemeteries are mostly family-based, the Springdale Hilltop Cemetery is a municipal cemetery categorized as inactive. However, unlike most municipal cemeteries (active and inactive) it has not been maintained and the natural vegetation has been allowed to grow, except along the perimeter trail and a few interior footpaths. Third, the numerous nineteenth-century marble and sandstone grave markers contribute to the integrity of the site in terms of design, workmanship, and ambiance. All of the later plinths and headstones of newer materials, are mostly at ground level, and have only minor visual impacts on the historic cemetery. Fourth, the use of stones to ring the graves, both marked and unmarked, is nearly universal. While stone-ringed graves can be found in contemporaneous cemeteries in Utah, the practice was random and limited. At the Springdale Hilltop Cemetery, the practice was particularly pervasive and graves without a ring of stones are the exceptions.

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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.)

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1862-1957  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1862  
1900  
1957  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

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

**Cultural Affiliation**

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

**Architect/Builder**

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



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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 Hilltop Cemetery is locally significant as the first cemetery established during the settlement of Springdale, Washington County, Utah. Springdale's first cemetery is the earliest extant historic resource to represent Springdale under Criterion A in the area of Exploration/Settlement. The period dates from the first burial in 1862 to the last burial in 1957. This span represents the Exploration/Settlement period because the cemetery was maintained even as a second municipal cemetery was established in 1900. Prior to 1900, approximately 62 burials took place. Between 1901 and 1957, only fourteen family burials took place. During the first half of the twentieth century, the Hilltop Cemetery was preserved in its original condition, despite the dramatic rise in tourism development in Springdale, which became the gateway to Zion National Park after the park's designation in 1919. The Springdale Hilltop Cemetery meets Criterion Consideration D for cemeteries as the only extant resource to possess important historic associations from the community's earliest period of settlement. Because of its relative isolation and disuse, the Springdale Hilltop Cemetery embodies the essence of a nineteenth-century pioneer cemetery in southern Utah. There are no fences or vehicular access and natural vegetation is the only landscaping at the site. The cemetery features examples of simple Victorian-era gravestones in a rural cemetery. The property is particularly significant for the ubiquitous Victorian-era custom of placing stones around the perimeter of individual graves.

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

### **Significance in the Exploration/Settlement**

The Springdale Hilltop Cemetery is significant under Criterion A at the local level for its association with the original settlement of Springdale. The cemetery also meets Criterion Consideration D as a cemetery that has historical significance as the only remaining historic resource in the community that conveys the feeling of the pioneer settlement. Springdale was settled in 1862 and developed as village of homesteads along the road leading up to Zion Canyon. The first burial on the hilltop was believed to have occurred in 1862, although the grave markers has been lost. The oldest surviving headstone is for Mariah Louisa Patten Lemmon who died on August 29, 1865. Ernest Talbot Tenney, an infant who died on March 21, 1865, is believed to be buried on the hilltop in an unmarked grave.

The Springdale Hilltop Cemetery is significant as the resting place of the first permanent settlers of Springdale. They are represented by the names in the Hilltop Cemetery: Crawford, Flanigan, Gifford, Hepworth, Lemmon, Millett, Petty etc. The Gifford family has the highest number of known graves in the cemetery with nine, followed by the Lemmon family with eight. The Hepworths, Crawfords, Flanigans, and Milletts have between three and five each. The unmarked graves are believed to be infants or young children associated with the above families. It is possible that some of the larger stone rings are the graves of adults, possibly travelers who left no family in the area to tend their graves. Albert Petty, the first resident of Springdale, who died in 1869, has a very prominent grave, but is the sole member of his family in the hilltop cemetery.

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Two factors contributed to the remarkable preservation and significance of the Hilltop Cemetery. The first is the establishment of a second cemetery in Springdale, which effectively stopped time at the Hilltop Cemetery. During the initial period of significance from 1862 and 1900, twenty-six of the named burials and all of the unmarked graves were interred. In 1900, the Town of Springdale, though not an official municipality until 1959, opened a second cemetery 1,200 feet northwest of the hilltop cemetery (800 Paradise Road). Land for the new cemetery was donated by Gale Gifford in memory of his father and grandfather Robert Donald Jolley and Austin Gifford. Only fourteen burials have occurred at the Hilltop Cemetery between 1904 and 1957. No one has been interred on the hilltop since 1957.

The Springdale Jolley-Gifford Cemetery is the current municipal cemetery with nearly 600 burials. The layout of the Jolley-Gifford Cemetery was based on the popular concept of the "rural" cemetery movement in the late nineteenth century. The graves are laid out in a rigid grid with a U-shaped driveway through the cemetery. The lawn plan "deemphasized monuments in favor of unbroken lawn scenery, or common open space."<sup>5</sup> Death dates and burial records suggest that at least sixteen Springdale residents were originally interred at the Hilltop Cemetery and later moved to the Jolley-Gifford Cemetery. Two women have headstones in both cemeteries. Because so many of Springdale's early settlers are buried in the Jolley-Gifford Cemetery the locally used term "pioneer" is not used in this nomination to distinguish the Hilltop Cemetery.

The second factor contributing to the historic integrity of the Hilltop Cemetery is its topography. The Hilltop Cemetery's only nod to the rural cemetery movement is an elevated view site. However, unlike most rural cemeteries, including the Jolley-Gifford Cemetery, the Hilltop Cemetery is not on the city outskirts, but is located only a short walk of 500 feet from Springdale's main road. The Hilltop Cemetery is the only multi-family municipal cemetery of the period in Washington County that never had and does not now have a fence. Similar-sized cemeteries, such as those in Grafton and Shunesburg, feel abandoned, but are fenced and have cleared land around the graves. At Hebron Cemetery, natural vegetation is mostly kept outside of a chain link fence. The lack of fencing, a lychgate, or any vehicular access enhances the Springdale Hilltop Cemetery's feeling as a historic place. A tourist, coming across the trail to the cemetery during a morning walk, would be surprised to find a cemetery at the top of the hill. With the exception of roofs from recent development and a few modern headstones, the tourist would see the same view that a Springdale family carrying the casket of a loved one to the top of the hill saw in the late nineteenth century.

While mostly hidden from view at the bottom of the hill, the Hilltop Cemetery features an excellent representation of the modest Victorian-era funerary art and customs that were available to residents of the isolated settlement of Springdale. The graves are laid out in four main rows with a few outliers. Nearly half of the graves are located outside of Lot 29 to the east suggesting that the hilltop location was more important than the arbitrary legal boundary that came later. Families were, for the most part, grouped together. The oldest surviving headstones are dressed sandstone or marble. Most are flat headstones with round tops and decorated with classical columns, stars, and hearts. Mormons did not typically decorate headstones with crosses, but at least one grave features a beehive, the state symbol of industry. Mormons practiced the tradition of burying their loved ones facing east. A few graves have footstones. Most of the oldest stones have lichen growing on the top and many have been raised on granite or concrete plinths.

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<sup>5</sup> Elisabeth Walton Potter and Beth M. Boland, *Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places*. National Register Bulletin, 41. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, 1992: 5.

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The Springdale Hilltop Cemetery is not being considered for artistic significance since the existing markers do not have exceptional artistic value, for example there are no obelisks or statuary. The various type of headstones represent the limited resources available to Springdale's early residents for community burials. One of the most unique characteristics of the Springdale Hilltop Cemetery is the prolific use of stones to line the perimeter of the graves. Originally begun as a way to detect if grave robbers have tampered with the graves, this Victorian tradition was modified in the western United States. There are two examples of graves in the Hilltop Cemetery, one adult and one child, covered with stones, a practice more common in "boot hill" and isolated prairie burials to keep animals from disturbing the remains.

Most of the Hilltop Cemetery burials feature a ring of stones around the graves. This may have been an attempt to discourage coyotes and other predators. However, the rings may also represent markers set down so that grave sites could be improved in the future when the family had more resources. The presence of ringed graves have been useful in various surveys of the Hilltop Cemetery to quantify the number of unmarked graves, especially of infants and young children. The only other cemetery to feature stone rings is the Holt Family Cemetery, an unusually large family cemetery of 59 graves near Enterprise, Utah. The Holt Family Cemetery features a handful of ringed graves but does not come close to the ubiquitous use found in the Springdale Hilltop Cemetery.

The subsequent period between 1901 and 1957 is a important secondary period of significance, noted for its dormancy. During this period, a bustling tourism industry emerged as Zion National Park was designated a national monument and later a national park in 1919. Tourism boomed during this period and continues to grow unabated. Despite the activity below the hill, the Hilltop Cemetery remained a well-kept secret. Fourteen graves are twentieth-century burials occurring between 1907 and 1957. The twentieth-century burials all had familial ties to earlier graves. Lavinia Hepworth Higley (Gifford) was the last burial with her death noted on March 13, 1957. Some family members replaced older monuments with headstones, while many kept the original markers in place. Most newer headstones are granite. However, the impact of these stones is minimal for two reasons: 1) they are low to the ground flush or beveled markers; and 2) the majority of original markers were kept in place with the new markers, a practice that would likely not have been allowed in a more manicured rural cemetery. The only monument to the pioneers buried in the cemetery is a small metal plaque installed on an existing rock formation in 1977.

**Additional Historical Information**

The cemetery 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. Gifford's patent included most of the Springdale Townsite Survey, which was plated in 1863 (later officially surveyed in 1904). The plat included a number of irregular lots corresponding to established farmsteads. The rectangular Lot 29 as seen on the 1904 survey map appears to have been drawn to include the existing pioneer cemetery. However, Lot 29 only included the west two-thirds of the cemetery with the remaining cemetery outside of the townsite survey within the SE ¼ of Section 29.

The north side of the road to Zion Canyon where it curves to the east became the civic center of the settlement of Springdale. The post office was located on Lot 20. A combination church and school house was built on Lot 25 around 1885. A tithing granary was built on Lot 24. Lot 29, aka the

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cemetery, was located north of the church on a hilltop overlooking the town. As Bishop of the Springdale Ward of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Samuel's son, Oliver D. Gifford, took possession of the church property. In 1895, a group of trustees was established to own the church property on behalf of the members of the ward, but without a legal description of the land. On April 15, 1902, Samuel K. Gifford and his second wife, Ursula C. Gifford, officially deeded his patent land to Oliver D. Gifford. Samuel K. Gifford died in 1907.

In the early 1900s, Oliver DeMill Gifford transferred most of the land to the various owners of the townsite lots. No deed or transaction was recorded for Lot 29 in the county records. Lot 29 was not included in deeds from Oliver Gifford to the LDS Church for most of the church property in town. By the time the Town of Springdale was incorporated in 1959, the municipality had acquired most of the land outside of the town lots and within Samuel K. Gifford's patent. The town's property includes both the Hilltop Cemetery and the Jolley-Gifford Cemetery. Some of the surrounding land has recently been sold for residential development. Because Oliver Gifford remained the title holder of Lot 29 in official records, the cemetery was sometimes referred to as the Oliver Gifford Cemetery. As part of a preservation plan to preserve the Springdale Hilltop Cemetery, the Town of Springdale reached out to descendants of Oliver Gifford, and eventually was able acquire a clear title to Lot 29. Recently the Town of Springdale improved a small parking area to provide access to both the south and west trails up to the cemetery for use by family members and tourists.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

*Architectural Survey Data for Springdale, Washington County, Utah.* Report generated by the Utah State Historic Preservation Office, 2016.

*Architectural Survey Data for Cemeteries in Utah.* Report generated by the Utah State Historic Preservation Office, 2024.

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

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.

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Potter, Elisabeth Walton, and Beth M. Boland. *Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places*. National Register Bulletin, 41. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, 1992.

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

*Town of Springdale. Files on Pioneer Cemetery.*

*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.*

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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** 2.71 acres (estimated)

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates  
(Enter coordinates to 6 decimal places. UTM provided for center of cemetery property only. Latitude and Longitude Coordinates provided for NRHP property boundary.)

**UTM Coordinates**

12 S 322624m E 4117938m N

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates** (provided for boundary clarification and justification, see #Map 3)  
Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

Number	Latitude	Longitude	Number	Latitude	Longitude
<b>A</b>	-112.999155	37.191259	<b>H</b>	-112.998810	37.190287
<b>B</b>	-112.999024	37.191549	<b>I</b>	-112.998813	37.190417
<b>C</b>	-112.998363	37.191550	<b>J</b>	-112.999180	37.190599
<b>D</b>	-112.998362	37.191357	<b>K</b>	-112.999253	37.190728
<b>E</b>	-112.998042	37.191288	<b>L</b>	-112.999281	37.190908
<b>F</b>	-112.998360	37.190418	<b>M</b>	-112.999366	37.190900
<b>G</b>	-112.998360	37.190293	<b>N</b>	-112.999401	37.191061

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

S-68: SPRINGDALE CITY LOT 29, CEMETERY Acres: 1.38  
Legal S: 29 T: 41S R: 10W

(See Maps #1, #2 & #3 for more details).

S-160-A-4-1 Acres 1.33  
Legal S: 29 T: 41S R: 10W

ALSO: LANDS BETWEEN MOENAVE SUBDIVISION AND THE EAST BOUNDARY OF REDHAWK AT SPRINGDALE AMENDED. BEGINNING AT A POINT ON THE SOUTH LINE OF THE NORTHEAST QUARTER (NE1/4), OF THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER (SE1/4) OF SECTION 29. SAID POINT BEING SOUTH 00°01'53" WEST 1,360.39 FEET ALONG THE SECTION LINE TO THE 1/16 CORNER AND; NORTH 89°57'43" WEST 551.55 FEET ALONG THE 1/16 LINE; FROM THE QUARTER CORNER COMMON TO SECTIONS 28 AND 29, TOWNSHIP 41 SOUTH, RANGE 10 WEST, SALT LAKE BASE & MERIDIAN; THENCE CONTINUING NORTH 89°57'43" WEST 32.80 FEET ALONG THE 1/16 LINE TO A POINT THAT IS 749.35 FEET EASTERLY, ALONG THE 1/16 LINE FROM THE SOUTHEAST 1/16 CORNER OF SAID SECTION 29, SAID POINT ALSO BEING THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF REDHAWK AT SPRINGDALE AMENDED (INSTRUMENT NO. 20080024110) AS ON FILE IN THE OFFICE OF THE RECORDER, WASHINGTON COUNTY, UTAH, AND RUNNING THE FOLLOWING EIGHT (8) COURSES ALONG THE EAST BOUNDARY OF SAID SUBDIVISION; THENCE NORTH 14°52'34" WEST 43.97 FEET (PLAT= NORTH 15°43'48" WEST 44.09 FEET); THENCE NORTH 36°27'45" WEST 19.71 FEET; THENCE NORTH 28°19'11" WEST 64.55 FEET; THENCE NORTH 02°29'18" EAST 62.03 FEET; THENCE NORTH 38°45'06" EAST 15.60 FEET; THENCE NORTH 18°25'43" EAST 86.97 FEET; THENCE NORTH 01°52'05" EAST 9.60 FEET; THENCE NORTH 23°26'09" WEST 10.68 FEET TO A POINT ON A NON-TANGENT 82.00 FOOT RADIUS CURVE CONCAVE TO THE SOUTHEAST; THENCE EASTERLY 0.84 FEET ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE (RADIUS BEARS SOUTH 12°37'46" EAST), THROUGH A CENTRAL ANGLE OF 00°35'09" TO A POINT OF COMPOUND CURVATURE; THENCE SOUTHEASTERLY 4.79 FEET ALONG THE ARC OF A 3.00 FOOT RADIUS CURVE TO THE RIGHT THROUGH A CENTRAL ANGLE OF 91°31'27" TO A POINT OF TANGENCY; THENCE SOUTH 10°31'11" EAST 73.70 FEET TO A POINT OF CURVATURE; THENCE SOUTHERLY 95.88 FEET ALONG THE ARC OF A 478.00 FOOT RADIUS CURVE TO THE RIGHT THROUGH A CENTRAL ANGLE OF 11°29'32" TO A POINT OF TANGENCY; THENCE SOUTH 00°58'21" WEST 1.98 FEET TO A POINT ON THE NORTH LINE OF THAT PARCEL DESCRIBED IN INSTRUMENT NO. 749501, BOOK: 1446, PAGE: 1065; THENCE NORTH 58°00'00" WEST 51.51 FEET TO AN ANGLE POINT ON SAID PARCEL; THENCE SOUTH 25°00'00" EAST 161.65 FEET ALONG AND PAST THE WEST LINE OF SAID PARCEL TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING.

ALSO: LANDS BETWEEN MOENAVE SUBDIVISION AND THE WEST BOUNDARY OF LOT 29, SPRINGDALE TOWNSITE SURVEY BEGINNING AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THAT SECOND PARCEL DESCRIBED IN INSTRUMENT NO. 749502, BOOK: 1446, PAGE: 1067 AS ON FILE IN THE OFFICE OF THE RECORDER, WASHINGTON COUNTY, UTAH. SAID POINT BEING SOUTH 00°01'53" WEST 1,310.34 FEET ALONG THE SECTION LINE AND WEST 374.23 FEET FROM THE QUARTER CORNER COMMON TO SECTIONS 28 AND 29, TOWNSHIP 41 SOUTH, RANGE 10 WEST, SALT LAKE BASE & MERIDIAN AND RUNNING THE FOLLOWING FOUR (4) COURSES ALONG THE NORTH LINE OF THAT CLAY PROPERTY AS DESCRIBED IN INSTRUMENT NO. 20130046164; THENCE NORTH 58°00'00" WEST 125.72 FEET; THENCE NORTH 24°25'53" WEST 51.62 FEET; THENCE NORTH 06°54'46" WEST 65.88 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 83°05'14" WEST 25.03 FEET; THENCE NORTH 10°31'11" WEST 54.55 FEET TO A POINT OF CURVATURE; THENCE NORTHEASTERLY 20.81 FEET ALONG THE ARC OF A 15.00 FOOT RADIUS CURVE TO THE RIGHT THROUGH A CENTRAL ANGLE OF 79°29'19" TO A POINT OF REVERSE CURVATURE; THENCE NORTHEASTERLY 170.36 FEET ALONG THE ARC OF A 153.00 FOOT RADIUS CURVE TO THE LEFT THROUGH A CENTRAL ANGLE OF 63°47'42" TO A POINT OF TANGENCY; THENCE NORTH 05°10'26" EAST 36.84 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 89°58'07" EAST 60.77 FEET TO THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF LOT 29, SPRINGDALE TOWNSITE SURVEY; THENCE SOUTH 00°01'53" WEST 412.05 FEET ALONG THE WEST LINE OF SAID LOT 29 TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING.

ALSO: ADDITION TO THE EAST BOUNDARY OF LOT 29, SPRINGDALE TOWNSITE SURVEY BEGINNING AT THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF THAT SECOND PARCEL DESCRIBED IN INSTRUMENT NO. 749502, BOOK: 1446, PAGE: 1067 AS ON FILE IN THE OFFICE OF THE RECORDER, WASHINGTON COUNTY, UTAH. SAID POINT BEING SOUTH 00°01'53" WEST 1,310.38 FEET ALONG THE SECTION LINE AND WEST 242.23 FEET FROM THE QUARTER CORNER COMMON TO SECTIONS 28 AND 29, TOWNSHIP 41 SOUTH, RANGE 10 WEST, SALT LAKE BASE & MERIDIAN AND RUNNING; THENCE NORTH 00°01'53" EAST 341.90 FEET ALONG THE EAST LINE OF LOT 29, SPRINGDALE TOWNSITE SURVEY; THENCE SOUTH 74°48'23" EAST 89.42 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 15°11'37" WEST 330.00 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING.

LESS: LAND IN MOENAVE SUBDIVISION

Springdale Hilltop Cemetery  
Name of Property

Washington County, Utah  
County and State

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

The current boundaries are those associated with the property historically and includes later land used for vehicle access and parking. All of parcel S-68 and a portion of parcel S-160-A-4-1 is included within the NRHP property boundary. (See Maps #1, #2 & #3 for more details).

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Korral Broschinsky  
organization: Preservation Documentation Resource  
e-mail: kbros@kbropreservation.com  
telephone: 801-913-5645  
date: May 15, 2025

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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 Hilltop Cemetery

City or Vicinity: Springdale

County: Washington State: Utah

Photographer: Korral Broschinsky

Date Photographed: 2018 (draft photos, to be replaced in final nomination)

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 1 of 20. (See continuation sheets.)



Springdale Hilltop Cemetery  
Name of Property

Washington County, Utah  
County and State

---

**12. Property Owner information:**

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

name: Town of Springdale (contact: Niall Connolly)  
address: 118 Lion Boulevard (PO Box 187)  
city or town: Springdale state: Utah zip code: 84767  
telephone/email: (435) 772-3434 / [nconnolly@springdale.utah.gov](mailto:nconnolly@springdale.utah.gov)

**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.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number MAP & PHOTO KEY

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Springdale Hilltop Cemetery

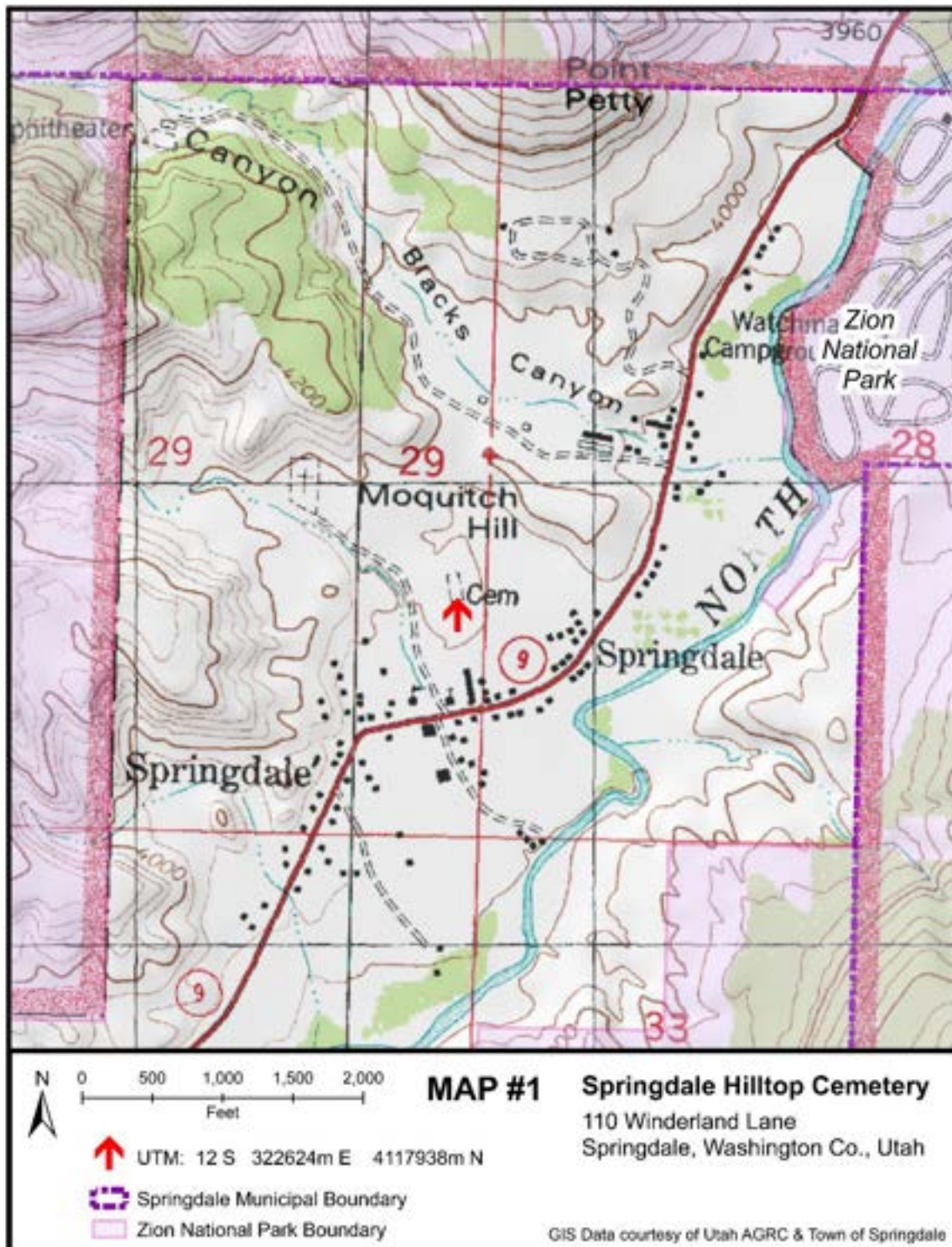
Name of Property

Washington County, Utah

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)





**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number MAP & PHOTO KEYPage 17

## Springdale Hilltop Cemetery

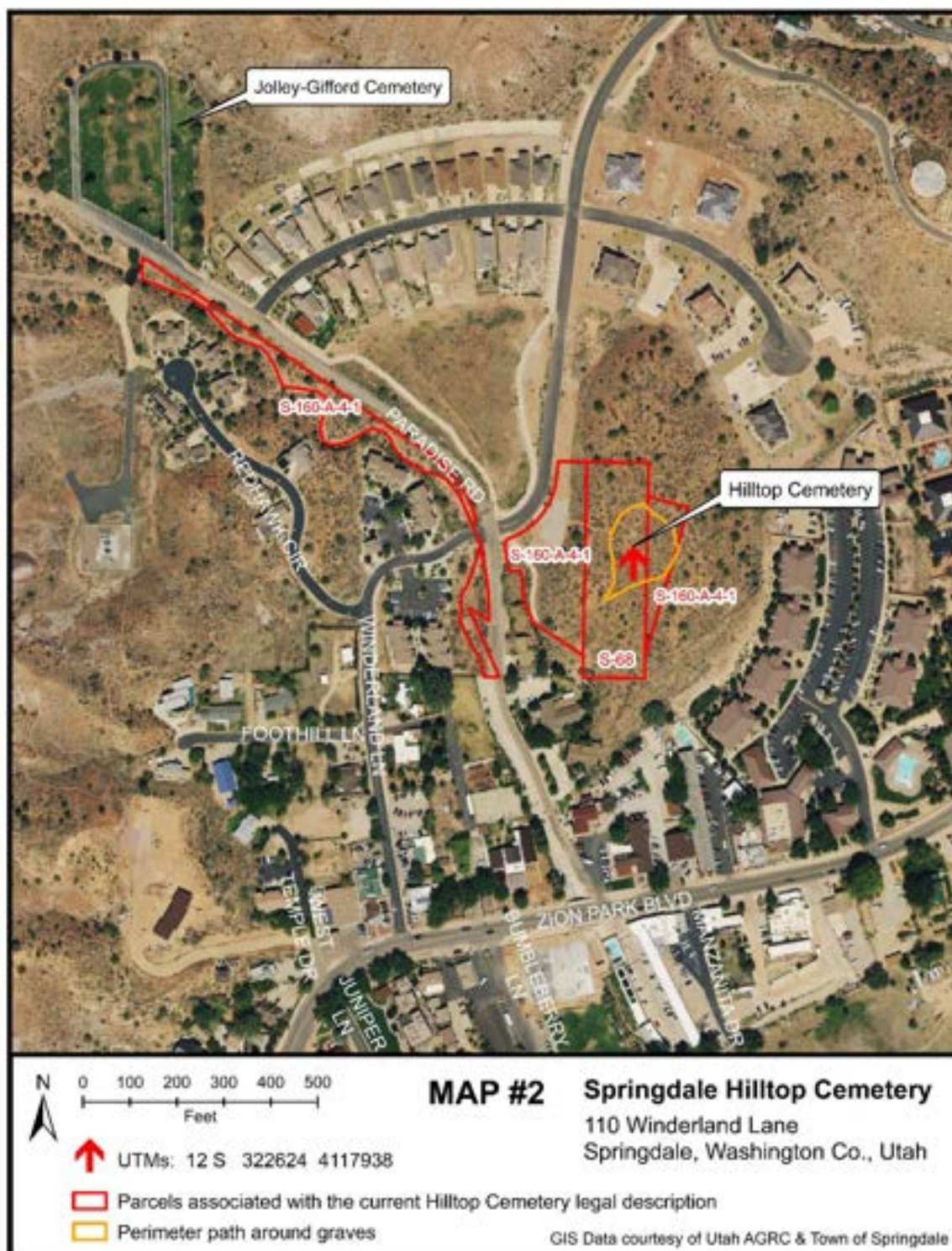
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Name of Property

Washington County, Utah

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)





United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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Section number MAP & PHOTO KEY

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Springdale Hilltop Cemetery

Name of Property

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N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)





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**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number MAP & PHOTO KEY

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Springdale Hilltop Cemetery

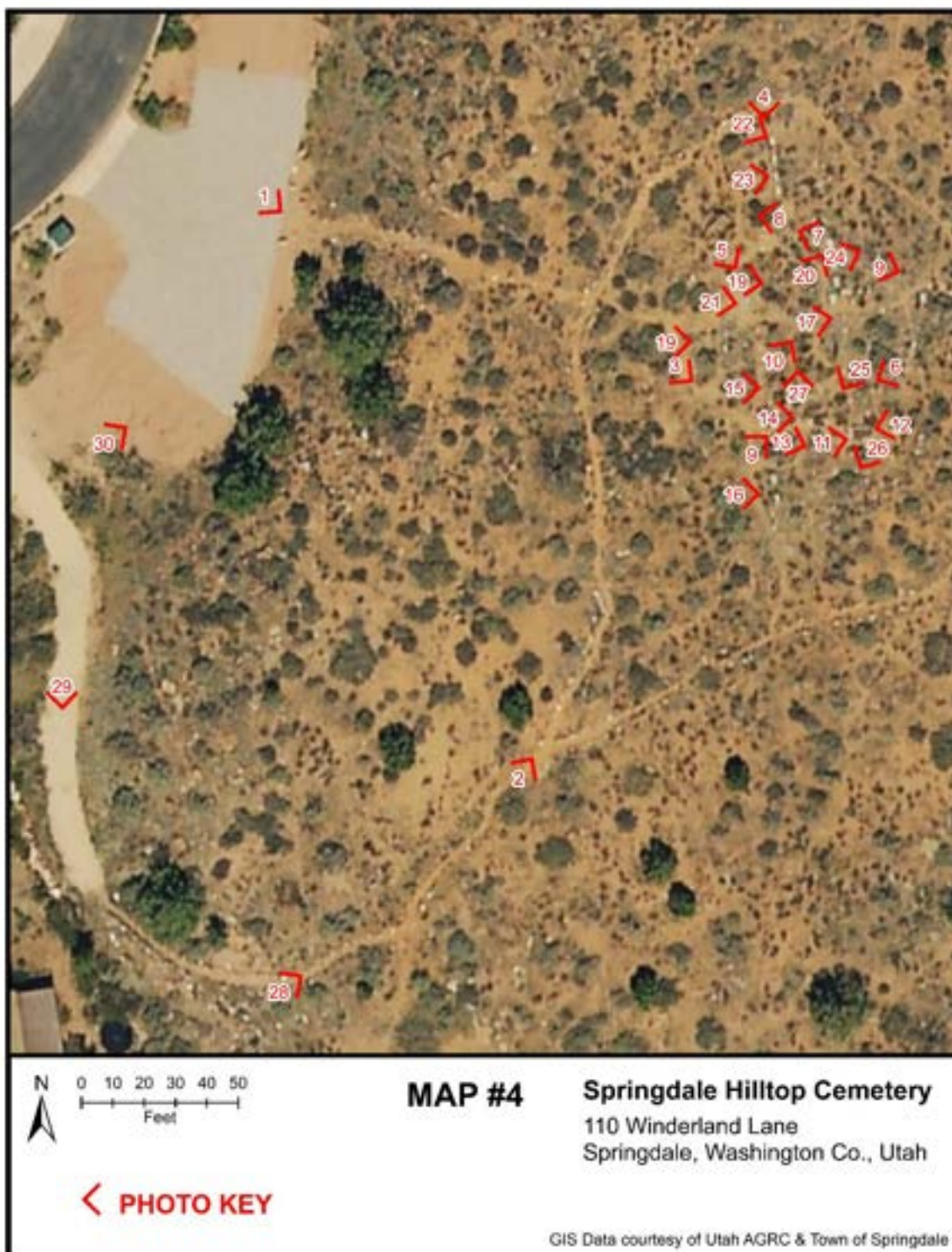
Name of Property

Washington County, Utah

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number PHOTOGRAPHS Page 20

### Springdale Hilltop Cemetery

Name of Property

Washington County, Utah

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N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



**Photograph 1**

View of disused west trail from Paradise Road to hill top. Camera facing east.



**Photograph 2**

Section of perimeter footpath with left fork and stone bench. Camera facing northeast.



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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number PHOTOGRAPHS Page 21

### Springdale Hilltop Cemetery

Name of Property

Washington County, Utah

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N/A

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**Photograph 3**

View of cemetery from path. Camera facing southeast.



**Photograph 4**

View of cemetery at north end with church steeple in background center. Camera facing south.



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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number PHOTOGRAPHS Page 22

### Springdale Hilltop Cemetery

Name of Property

Washington County, Utah

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N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



**Photograph 5**

View of cemetery vegetation and footpaths. Camera facing southeast.



**Photograph 6**

View of cemetery with new development in background. Camera facing southwest.



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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number PHOTOGRAPHS Page 23

### Springdale Hilltop Cemetery

Name of Property

Washington County, Utah

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N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



**Photograph 7**

View of rock outcropping with 1977 marker. Camera facing north.



**Photograph 8**

Detail of rock and plaque. Camera facing west.



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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number PHOTOGRAPHS Page 24

### Springdale Hilltop Cemetery

Name of Property

Washington County, Utah

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N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



**Photograph 9**

Aaron Flanigan headstone. Camera facing east.



**Photograph 10**

Deteriorated sandstone headstones. Camera facing south.



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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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### Springdale Hilltop Cemetery

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Washington County, Utah

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N/A

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**Photograph 11**

View of Albert Petty headstone. Camera facing southeast.



**Photograph 12**

Albert Petty grave and replacement headstone. Camera facing northwest.



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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number PHOTOGRAPHS Page 26

### Springdale Hilltop Cemetery

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N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



**Photograph 13**

View of headstone Mariah Louisa Lemmon and footstone in background. Camera facing southeast.



**Photograph 14**

Double headstone for Priscilla Caroline Lemmon and Sarah Jerlina Lemmon. Camera facing east.



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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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### Springdale Hilltop Cemetery

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Washington County, Utah

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N/A

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**Photograph 15**

Headstone for Lora Ann Crawford, Joseph Crawford, and Alvira Crawford. Camera facing east.



**Photograph 16**

Headstones for Priscilla Abbott Lemmon (replacement) and James A. Lemmon (original). Camera facing east.



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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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### Springdale Hilltop Cemetery

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Washington County, Utah

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N/A

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**Photograph 17**

Headstone for Flanigan family. Camera facing northeast.



**Photograph 18**

Replacement marker for Minerva Gifford. Camera facing east.



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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number PHOTOGRAPHS Page 29

### Springdale Hilltop Cemetery

Name of Property

Washington County, Utah

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N/A

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**Photograph 19**

Replacement marker of Uriel Gifford. Camera facing east.



**Photograph 20**

Marker for Joseph Millett Sr. (original marker behind). Camera facing north.



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### Springdale Hilltop Cemetery

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Washington County, Utah

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**Photograph 21**

Replacement marker for Hepworth children's graves. Camera facing northeast.



**Photograph 22**

Headstone for Lavinnia Hepworth Higley. Camera facing southeast.



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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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### Springdale Hilltop Cemetery

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Washington County, Utah

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**Photograph 23**

Replacement marker for Thressa Gifford. Camera facing east.



**Photograph 24**

Unmarked child's grave with stones. Camera facing southwest.



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### Springdale Hilltop Cemetery

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Washington County, Utah

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N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



**Photograph 25**

Unmarked graves with stone rings. Camera facing southwest.



**Photograph 26**

Unmarked infant graves with stone rings. Camera facing southwest.



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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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### Springdale Hilltop Cemetery

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Washington County, Utah

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



**Photograph 27**

Unmarked fenced graves. Camera facing east.



**Photograph 28**

Maintained footpath at south end of hill top. Camera facing northeast.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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### Springdale Hilltop Cemetery

Name of Property

Washington County, Utah

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N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



**Photograph 29**

Improved trail from new parking area. Camera facing south.



**Photograph 30**

Recently improved parking area for hill top access. Camera facing northeast.



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Springdale Hilltop Cemetery

Name of Property

Washington County, Utah

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N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



**Figure 1**

Springdale Hilltop Cemetery (photographed circa 1920, red arrow).  
*Courtesy Town of Springdale Photograph Collection.*



**Figure 2**

Springdale Hilltop Cemetery behind meetinghouse in construction in 1931,  
(hill on left in background, photographed in 1931).  
*Courtesy LDS Church History Library.*

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Springdale Hilltop Cemetery

Name of Property

Washington County, Utah

County and State

N/A

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**Figure 3**

Springdale Hilltop Cemetery, Lemmon family plot (photographed in 1960).  
*Courtesy LDS Church History Library.*



**Figure 4**

Springdale Hilltop Cemetery, Albert Petty headstone (photographed in 1960).  
*Courtesy LDS Church History Library.*

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Springdale Hilltop Cemetery

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Washington County, Utah

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N/A

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**Figure 5**

Springdale Hilltop Cemetery (photographed circa 2009).  
*Courtesy Town of Springdale Photograph Collection.*



**Figure 6**

Springdale Hilltop Cemetery, 1977 monument (photographed circa 2009).  
*Courtesy Town of Springdale Photograph Collection.*

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Springdale Hilltop Cemetery

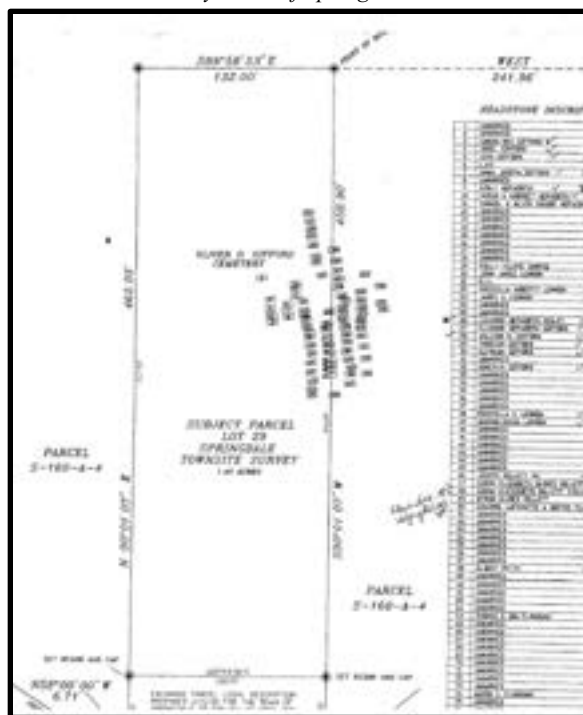
Name of Property

Washington County, Utah

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**Figure 7**Springdale Hilltop Cemetery (early survey map).  
*Courtesy Town of Springdale Files.***Figure 8**Springdale Hilltop Cemetery, (2001 parcel survey map).  
*Courtesy Town of Springdale Files.*



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Continuation Sheet

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Springdale Hilltop Cemetery

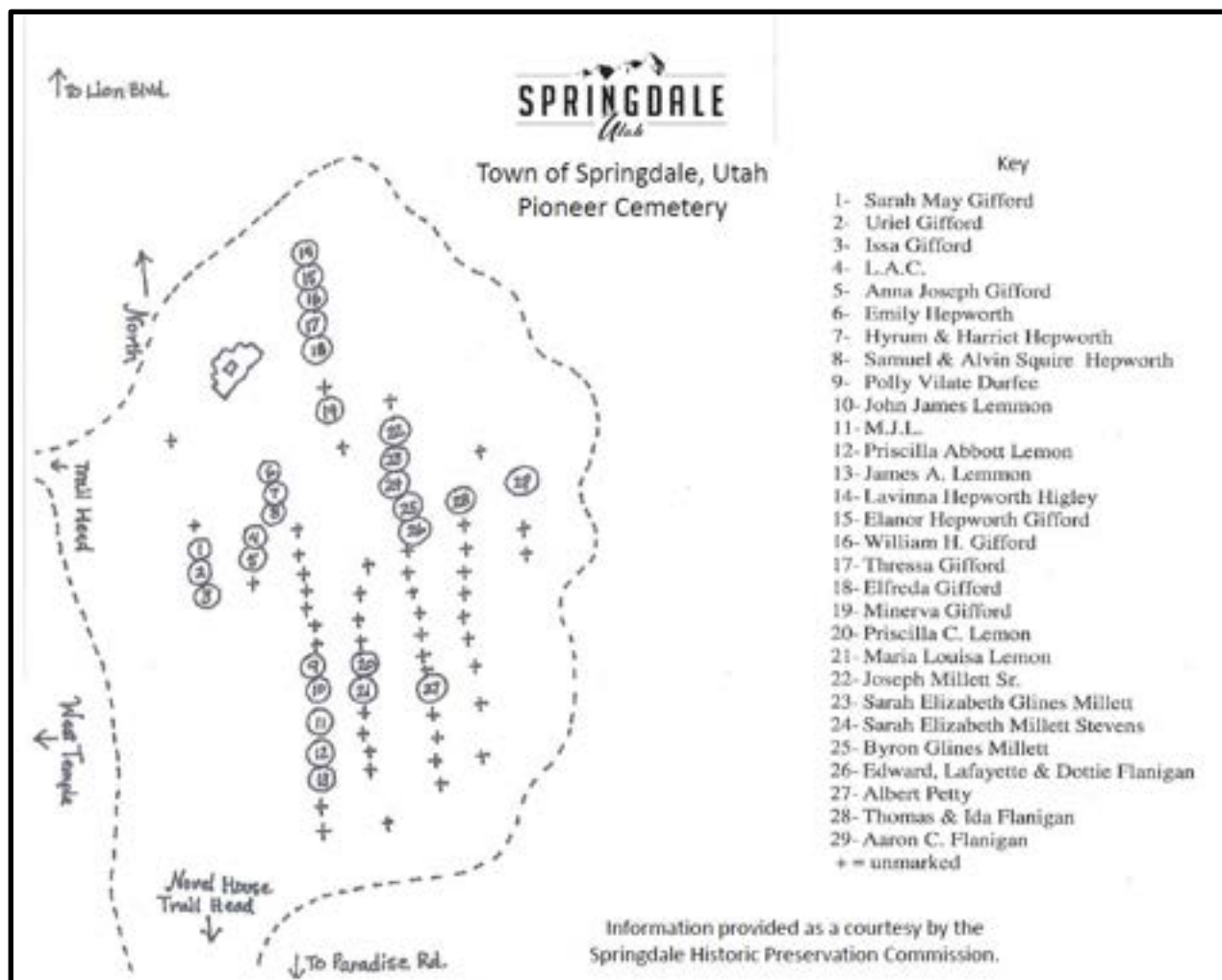
Name of Property

Washington County, Utah

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



**Figure 9**

Springdale Hilltop Cemetery (2005 survey map).  
*Courtesy Town of Springdale Photograph Collection.*