

**Chapter 2**  
**LANDSCAPE PHYSICAL HISTORY**





PREHISTORY

The human history of the Bryce Canyon area is fairly limited, with significant settlement occurring in modern times. Though the desert southwest has a long and complex record of habitation, those who study Bryce agreed that it is not a key archaeological site as shown by the following quotations:

“There is...little to imply that the aboriginal inhabitants of Utah or adjoining states found the Bryce Canyon area an attractive place for large-scale settlement.”<sup>1</sup>

“The park lies along the peripheries of multiple Native American archaeological culture areas, but at the center of none.”<sup>2</sup>

However, there have been several discoveries of artifacts within the Park boundaries, indicating that it was, if only nominally, used by a number of prehistoric groups. The identified sites have been interpreted as temporary camp sites probably used as a base for seasonal hunting and gathering, as the area is not conducive to farming. The finds are detailed in the 2004 Intermountain Cultural Resources Management Professional Paper No.69, edited by Chris Wenker. Wenker and team acknowledge that several of the sites may contain subsurface artifacts, which hypothesis is further strengthened by the findings along the Rim Road by Dominguez and Danielson in 2000. Thus, more may soon be known about the prehistory of Bryce.

The discovery of primitive stone weapons indicates that the region was first inhabited by Paleo-Indians around 12,000 to 9,000 B.C., and subsequently during the Archaic Period approximately 6500 to 4000 B.C.<sup>3</sup> During this latter period, an increase in grinding stones would seem to indicate a shift away from hunting toward a more agrarian

lifestyle. Wide-spread settlement and population of the area appears to have occurred simultaneously, and indeed the sites within the Park are perhaps most valuable in what they reveal about regional trends<sup>4</sup>.

The late Archaic Period, from 4000 to 1500 B.C., shows increased occupancy once again, traced by the use of caves and rock shelters which contain storage features<sup>5</sup>.

After the Archaic period, the complexity of tracing settlement patterns greatly increases due to the fact that different groups had intersecting ranges. Movement between groups further complicates the picture as practices and technology were shared. For example, during the next era, known as the Formative Period, the bow and arrow began to be used as well as pottery and cultivated crops.

The Formative Period saw Fremont groups and contemporaneous Basket Maker II groups, both of whom inhabited the western Colorado Plateau/ eastern Great Basin around A.D. 450.<sup>6</sup> Two Fremont groups, the Parowan and the San Rafael, lived near Bryce Canyon, though no Fremont sites have been found to date within the Park itself.<sup>7</sup> The Basket Makers are also thought to have inhabited the region as evidenced by fragmentary artifacts found in proximity to the Paria River to the south of the Park.<sup>8</sup> The Virgin Anasazi existed around the same time as the Fremont; their occupation of the area is believed to have begun around A.D. 700 during the Pueblo I period and to have ended by A.D. 1150 during the Pueblo II period, perhaps due to a severe drought.<sup>9</sup> A few sites within the Park have been found to have pottery shards identified as Virgin Anasazi.

The Numic-speaking Paiutes began to filter into the area after A.D. 1200. The Paunsaugunt Plateau was used by several Paiute bands, including the Kaibab, the Kaiparowits, and the Panguitch.<sup>10</sup> Their use of the canyon for procurement activities is evidenced by a relative abundance of ceramics, points, and bark-stripped pines at several sites within the

1     Scrattish, Nicholas, *Historic Resource Study: Bryce Canyon National Park*, (Denver, Colorado: National Park Service, 1985) [http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online\\_books/brca/hrst.htm](http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/brca/hrst.htm)

2     Wenker, Chris, ed. 2004. *Bryce Canyon National Park Archeology of the Paunsaugunt Plateau*. U.S. Government Printing Office.

3     Wenker.

4     Wenker.

5     Wenker.

6     Wenker.

7     Wenker.

8     Scrattish.

9     Wenker.

10    Wenker.

Park. During roughly the same time, it is posited that Navajos from south of the Colorado River made excursions into the area in pursuit of furs and plunder.

*Chronology of Landscape Characteristics – Prehistory*

<i>Event Title</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
Geomorphology		Natural Systems & Features	The limestone cliffs and pinnacles are the most notable feature of the Park. These formations, known as the Wasatch Formation or Pink Cliffs, began as the bottom of a vast inland sea during the Tertiary Period some 60,000,000 years ago. <sup>11</sup> Sediment on the sea floor was slowly cemented into rock, which was then thrust up early in the Pliocene Period, about 13,000,000 years ago, forming several plateaus. Bryce Canyon lies on the eastern edge of the Paunsaugunt Plateau, which location has subjected it to physical and chemical weathering. Erosion, frost action, and root structures are among the forces which have shaped the rock that was cracked by the faulting process. <sup>12</sup> The remarkable coloration of the rock is caused by the exposure of existing minerals to the elements, resulting in shades of yellow, red, white, and lavender.
Legend of Bryce Canyon		Cultural Traditions	An oral tradition of the Paiute tribe holds that the Legend People preceded the Native Americans in inhabiting the Southwest. As recounted in 1936 by Indian Dick, an elderly Paiute, “For some reason the Legend People in that place were bad; they did something that was not good. Because they were bad, Coyote turned them all into rocks”. <sup>13</sup> Though it is not explored in the literature, the negative connotations of such a tradition could have had an impact on aboriginal settlement of the area.
Varied Topography		Topography	The range of topography within the Park boundaries is quite extensive as it encompasses the eastern edge of the plateau. This may have presented significant difficulties for traversing the area. <sup>14</sup>
No Permanent Settlement		Buildings & Structures	Lack of built structures or agricultural plots means that landscape form was not responding to human use patterns during this time period.
Native Vegetation		Vegetation	Bryce Canyon is located in the Great Basin biogeographical province (though it is on the border of the Great Basin/Colorado Plateau physiographically), which is in turn a part of the Southwestern biome. <sup>15</sup> The Paunsaugunt Plateau falls within a rain shadow created by adjacent high country, decreasing the amount of precipitation received. <sup>16</sup> Indigenous vegetation is comprised of flora from three different climate zones: Upper Sonoran, Transition, and Canadian. The Upper Sonoran Zone (6,000-7,000 feet) contains several biotic communities, such as Chaparral, Great Basin grassland, and Great Basin desert scrub. These communities are home to low-growing, fire-adapted species, and a regular fire regime is a part of their natural state. Common species in the Upper Sonoran Zone include sagebrush, pinyon pine and Utah juniper. At 7,000 to 8,500 feet, the Transition Zone receives more abundant rainfall than lower elevations and is a favorable environment for coniferous trees. Common species include yellow pine and ponderosa pine. The highest zone represented at Bryce is the Canadian Zone, located above 8,500 feet. In this cool, moist forestland white pine, bristlecone pine, blue spruce, and aspen can be found. The extensive tree cover limits the growth and diversity of understory species in this zone.
Paleoindians	12,000 to 9,000 B.C.	Land Use & Activities	Earliest known Paleoindian habitation of the general area.

*Chronology of Landscape Characteristics – Prehistory (Continued)*

<i>Event Title</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
Archaic Period	6500 to 4000 B.C	Land Use & Activities	Archaic Period habitation of the general area. Artifacts indicate that a surge in population and in agriculture may have taken place during this time.
Late Archaic Period	4000 to 1500 B.C.	Land Use & Activities	Storage features in rock shelters indicate another increase in use and population of the general area.
Formative Period	450 to 1150 A.D.	Land Use & Activities	Fremont, Basket Maker II, and Virgin Anasazi groups inhabit the western Colorado Plateau/eastern Great Basin. They display the use of new technologies such as bow and arrow hunting and pottery making. Basket Maker artifacts have been found in proximity to the Paria River while Virgin Anasazi pottery shards have been found within the Park.
Native American Groups	After 1200 A.D.	Land Use & Activities	Paiute tribes enter the area. There is evidence of their use of the Park as an area for resource procurement. Navajos from the south venture into the region for goods.

*(Footnotes for Prehistory Chronology Table)*

- 11 Scrattish.
- 12 Scrattish.
- 13 Scrattish.
- 14 Wenker.
- 15 Brown, David E., Charles H. Lowe, and Charles P. Pase. 1980. *A digitized systematic classification for ecosystems: with an illustrated summary of the natural vegetation of North America*. Fort Collins, Colorado: Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.
- 16 Wenker.

1776-1874: MODERN DISCOVERY

There are no recorded activities or remnants that date from the period of Modern Discovery within the Study Area. During this time, the region saw an influx of Euro-Americans. This increase was driven by the desire to create new settlements and to discover new resources. The primary groups present were therefore explorers and settlers. Spanish and early American exploratory parties traveled through southern Utah, often en route to California. Though Bryce Canyon was almost certainly seen by adventurers and homesteaders in the area, it did not become part of any settlement.

The earliest noteworthy expedition to pass near Bryce Canyon occurred in October of 1776. Franciscan friars Silvestra Vélez de Escalante and Francisco Atanasio Dominguez lead a Spanish entrada across the Arizona Plateau southwest of the current Park site. Their task was to create connections between missions in New Mexico and California, with the more immediate goal of locating a river crossing.<sup>17</sup> They spent a night on one of the branches of Kanab Creek at the “Santa Gertrudis” camp; the following night was passed in the Kimball Valley near Johnson Creek at the “Santa Barbara” camp.<sup>18</sup> The party may have seen the Pink Cliffs in the distance as they passed.

Several decades later, groups of Anglo-American explorers began crossing the region. A main passage through the area was the Old Spanish Trail, which roughly follows what is now the I-15 corridor. Until 1866, the closest any party is recorded to have come to the amphitheatres is the present site of Panguitch. In 1866, Captain James Andrus was sent from St. George to pursue “marauding Navajos.”<sup>19</sup> His party entered the upper Paria Valley under the Pink Cliffs, which they were later able to describe to settlers.<sup>20</sup>

Exploration endeavors in southern Utah were bolstered in the 1870s by federal survey programs. In 1872, a survey team headed by Lieutenant George C. Wheeler mapped the geologic resources of the Paunsaugunt Plateau. Team members Edwin Howell and Grove Karl Gilbert set down the first written description of Bryce Canyon during this expedition.<sup>21</sup>

<sup>17</sup> Scrattish, Nicholas, *Historic Resource Study: Bryce Canyon National Park*, (Denver, Colorado: National Park Service, 1985) [http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online\\_books/brca/hrst.htm](http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/brca/hrst.htm)

<sup>18</sup> Scrattish.

<sup>19</sup> Wenker, Chris, ed. 2004. *Bryce Canyon National Park Archeology of the Paunsaugunt Plateau*. U.S. Government Printing Office.

<sup>20</sup> Wenker.

<sup>21</sup> Wenker.

However, the splendors of Bryce remained largely unnoticed despite the extensive information that was gathered about the area. This is primarily due to the overshadowing fame of larger regional studies that occurred at the same time, namely Major John Wesley Powell’s Colorado River surveys.

Simultaneous to these reconnaissance efforts was an increase in exploring for future settlement locations, particularly by the Mormons. The Great Salt Lake area was colonized in the 1840s, and new territory was soon desired. Using information from the travelers and surveyors of the region, the Mormons began sending their own scouts into the area to find promising sites. It is thought that these scouts followed routes similar to the explorers, which would have afforded them views of the western edge of the Pausaugunt Plateau.<sup>22</sup> The search resulted in the establishment of several new towns in the Sevier and Virgin River Valleys west of the Park, including Parowan and Cedar City by 1851 and Panguitch in 1864.<sup>23</sup> Settlers in these towns discovered that the short growing season made agriculture difficult, and grazing became the chief economic mode. It is likely that this pursuit had an impact on Bryce Canyon, particularly in terms of vegetation. Logging, though less intensive than grazing, was an additional practice that may have contributed to the alteration of the vegetative composition in and around the Park.

The increase in settlement gradually intensified strain between Euro-American and Native American groups. Tensions came to a head with the Black Hawk War, which lasted from 1865 to 1868. Confrontations between the settlers and Ute, Paiute, and Navajo tribes caused the colonizers to leave their new communities. However, when relative stability was restored in the 1870s, the towns were quickly repopulated.

<sup>22</sup> Wenker.

<sup>23</sup> Wenker.

*Chronology of Landscape Characteristics – Modern Discovery 1776-1874*

<i>Event Title</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
Spanish Entrada	October 20-21, 1776	Land Use & Activities	The Escalante and Dominguez Spanish entrada crosses southwest of the Park near enough to have seen the Pink Cliffs. They spend two nights in the vicinity.
Anglo-American Exploration	1826	Land Use & Activities	Jedediah Smith travels through the area on his way to California and notes the Sevier and Virgin Rivers.
Anglo-American Exploration	1830	Land Use & Activities	George Yount and William Wolfskill pass northwest of the Park, coming as close as the present site of Panguitch. <sup>24</sup>
Anglo-American Exploration	1844	Land Use & Activities	Captain John C. Fremont follows the Old Spanish Trail north.
Anglo-American Exploration	1852	Land Use & Activities	Mormon scouts doing a reconnaissance of the Great Basin visit the Sevier River near Panguitch, likely sighting the Sunset Cliffs.
Anglo-American Exploration	1853	Land Use & Activities	Captain Fremont travels the same route as he did in ‘44.
Anglo-American Exploration	1866	Land Use & Activities	Captain James Andrus is sent from St. George to pursue “marauding Navajos” and enters the upper Paria Valley under the Pink Cliffs. The party gives first-hand accounts of the area to settlers.
Federally-Funded Surveys	1872	Land Use & Activities	A survey team headed by Lieutenant George C. Wheeler maps the geologic resources of the Paunsaugunt Plateau. The report includes the first written description of Bryce.
Federally-Funded Surveys	1873	Land Use & Activities	Members of J.W. Powell’s survey team, Almon H. Thompson and F.S. Dellenbaugh are reported to have explored the southern end of the plateau near Rainbow Point.
Federally-Funded Surveys	1875-1877	Land Use & Activities	Captain Clarence Dutton heads a geologic survey of the Paunsaugunt Plateau. A plate depicting the Pink Cliffs is included in one of Dutton’s two reports.
Federally-Funded Surveys	November 18, 1876	Land Use & Activities	U.S. Deputy Surveyor T.C. Bailey hikes onto Sunset Point and is so struck by the canyon that he describes it as “one of the wonders of the world”. <sup>25</sup>

*(Footnotes for Modern Discovery 1776-1874 Chronology Table)*

24 Wenker.  
25 Scrattish.



1874-1916: MORMON SETTLEMENT

The first prolonged habitation of the study site and immediate environs occurred during the period of Mormon settlement. As mentioned in the previous section, during the 1870s there was an expansion of Euro-American occupation in southern Utah. Mormon settlement became more established after the Black Hawk War when homesteaders began to move back into the territory in unprecedented numbers. While towns were established along watercourses, a few pioneers began to push further into the wilderness in search of new pastureland for their cattle and sheep.

Settlement moved toward Bryce Canyon along the Paria River. The Kanarra Cattle Company co-operative had cattle grazing along the river by 1873.<sup>26</sup> Clifton, named for the Pink Cliffs, was founded in 1874 at the headwaters of the river. Tropic, Cannonville and Henrieville were also established between 1874 and 1892. Three additional towns were settled in the Paria River ampitheatre at this time, but are no longer present.<sup>27</sup> Concurrently, several homesteads were established in tributary canyons east of the escarpment, which were more suitable for farming than earlier settlement sites. One such homestead was owned by Ebenezer Bryce, a Scotsman who moved with his family from St. George to Clifton in 1875. Dissatisfied with life in Clifton, Bryce moved upriver to what is now New Clifton in the Henderson Valley.

Bryce had a significant impact on the landscape adjacent to the Park. During the years of 1878 to 1880, he and his neighbors undertook the construction of an irrigation ditch, which made homesteading away from the immediate vicinity of the river easier. He also constructed an access road leading up a side canyon that allowed him to harvest timber. This road terminated in an amphitheatre that came to be known as “Bryce’s Canyon.”

A more significant irrigation ditch called the Tropic Canal was dug in the 1890s. About seven miles long, it carried water across the plateau and down the Pink Cliffs to town sites on the eastern side of the Park. The canal allowed the success of towns like Tropic, and is still in use today.

Despite the new population in the area, Bryce Canyon remained somewhat obscure well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Mormon settlers were hard-pressed to make ends meet, and were not overly concerned with

the aesthetic appeal of the area in which they lived. Bryce himself is famous for having said of the canyon, “It’s a hell of a place to lose a cow.” Removed from large towns and railway lines, Bryce Canyon was not easily accessible. Wagon roads to the Paunsaugunt rim were in poor repair and impassable for much of the year.



Photograph 1. Ebenezer and Mary Bryce, Mormon pioneers who settled in Bryce Canyon in the late 1800’s. (Available online at [http://www.nps.gov/brca/historyculture/pioneer\\_history.htm](http://www.nps.gov/brca/historyculture/pioneer_history.htm))



Photograph 2. House of Ebenezer Bryce from 1875 to 1881 at foot of Bryce Canyon on east side of Pariah River. (Photographer George A. Grant, 1925: BRCA Archives: ACC # 381 Photo 3)

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<sup>26</sup> Wenker, Chris, ed. 2004. *Bryce Canyon National Park Archeology of the Paunsaugunt Plateau*. U.S. Government Printing Office.

<sup>27</sup> Wenker.

*Chronology of Landscape Characteristics – Mormon Settlement 1874-1916*

<i>Event Title</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
Founding of Towns	1874-1880	Spatial Organization	While remaining sparse, settlement begins to happen in the region around the Park. Several small towns arise along watercourses to the west of Bryce.
Impact on Native Vegetation	1874-1880	Vegetation	Livestock grazing and logging activities likely had an impact on the vegetation at Bryce Canyon.
Transition to Cattle Grazing	1874-1880	Response to Natural Environment	Farming is found to be difficult in the harsh climate of the Paunsaugunt Plateau. Rather than relying solely on crops, settlers turn to grazing livestock.
Homesteading	December 24, 1874	Land Use & Activities	David O. Littlefield and Orley D. Bliss start farms with their families in the Upper Paria Valley, near the river’s junction with Henrieville Creek.
Town of Clifton	1875	Land Use & Activities	Eight more families move to the area to homestead, and the settlement is named Clifton.
The Bryce Family	1875 or 1876	Land Use & Activities	Bryce and family come to Clifton but become “disenchanted with the settlement” and relocate to the Henderson Valley to what is now known as New Clifton. <sup>28</sup>
Clifton is Abandoned	1877	Land Use & Activities	Clifton is abandoned; many of its inhabitants move and found the town of Cannonville while a few others establish Henrieville and Georgetown.
Logging Road Established	1878-1880	Spatial Organization	Ebenezer Bryce constructs a primitive logging road that ends at an amphitheater which becomes locally known as “Bryce’s Canyon”.
Irrigation Ditch Constructed	1878-1880	Response to Natural Environment	Bryce, Daniel Golding, and other settlers construct an irrigation ditch extending seven miles from Paria Creek in order to facilitate farming activities.
Water Shortage	1889	Response to Natural Environment	A water shortage gives rise to a plan to draw irrigation from the East Fork of the Sevier River over the rim of the Paunsaugunt Plateau and down into the valley.
More Irrigation	May 15, 1890	Response to Natural Environment	Work begins on the irrigation channel, financed by the Cannonville and East Fork Irrigation Company.
Town of Tropic	1891	Response to Natural Environment	The town of Tropic is set up on land that will receive water from the new ditch, which is completed the same year and named the Tropic Canal.

*(Footnotes for Mormon Settlement 1874-1916 Chronology Table)*

28 Scrattish, Nicholas, *Historic Resource Study: Bryce Canyon National Park*, (Denver, Colorado: National Park Service, 1985) [http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online\\_books/brca/hrst.htm](http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/brca/hrst.htm)



**1916-1923: INFORMAL DEVELOPMENT AT BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK**

Despite nearby Mormon settlements to the east and northwest, Bryce Canyon remained relatively unknown during the turn and early years of the 20th century. However, eventually these settlements and early roads as well as proximity to other nearby spectacular natural areas including Zion and the North Rim of the Grand Canyon lead to Bryce Canyon’s popularity as an integral part in what became know as the “tourist loop” of scenic natural wonders.

Special recognition should be given to J. W. Humphrey, Forest Service Supervisor, who was captivated by the beauty of Bryce Canyon in 1915, and began, with others from the Forest Service, to publicize its grandeur and promote public appreciation and Congressional support for protection of this scenic resource. Descriptive essays were published in *Outdoor Life* and *Redbook* in 1916 and still photographs, movie clips, and illustrations were recorded and brought to the attention of citizens, public officials, and railroad companies.<sup>29</sup> This in turn stimulated tourism and incited people to visit the area in person. Federal monies allowed improvements to road infrastructure, while state interests spearheaded by Senator Smoot helped to preserve the area and eventually lead to a request to the U.S. Congress to set the land aside as a National Monument.

The Mormon settlers, though not actively trying to promote Bryce, contributed to its larger discovery. Slow but notable road improvements occurred over the years, allowing travelers to start bringing automobiles into the area. News of the canyon in this period of early development spread by word of mouth. Homesteaders Reuben (Ruby) and Clara (Minnie) Syrett were highly influential in the early tourist industry at Bryce Canyon. The Syretts, not knowing of the canyon itself, settled about 3.5 miles north of what became Sunset Point. Soon after they discovered the magnificent canyon, they began inviting friends to see the wonderful sights, and in 1919 were visited by a group from Salt Lake City. Ruby and Minnie provided accommodations and meals for this

party by setting up a tent and beds near what became Sunset Point. They retained this campsite as other visitors continued to arrive throughout the summer.

The steady business convinced the Syretts to build a permanent lodge on the southeast quarter of Section 36 of Township 36 South, Range 4 West, Salt Lake Base and Meridian, which was designated by the State as school property. Ruby obtained verbal permission to proceed at this location from the State Land Board, and built a log cabin called “Tourist’s Rest” in 1920. Eight to ten cabins and a dance floor were soon constructed near the lodge. The Syretts continued to run Tourist’s Rest quite successfully until 1923, when they sold the operation to the Union Pacific railroad company.



Photograph 3. Ruby Syrett’s Tourist Rest (Not dated. BRCA Archives: BRCA 3897-00369)

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<sup>29</sup> Scrattish, Nicholas, *Historic Resource Study: Bryce Canyon National Park*, (Denver, Colorado: National Park Service, 1985) [http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online\\_books/brca/hrst.htm](http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/brca/hrst.htm)



*Chronology of Landscape Characteristics – Informal Development at Bryce 1915-1923*

<i>Event Title</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
Forest Service Supervisor Visits Bryce Canyon	1915	Land Use & Activities	U.S. Forest Service Supervisor J.W. Humphrey is convinced by Forest Service Ranger Elias Smith to visit Bryce Canyon and is amazed with the sight.
Bryce Canyon Publicity	1916	Land Use & Activities	The Forest Service makes the first attempts to publicize the canyon. Humphrey requests that Regional Forest Service photographer George Goshen come to Bryce. Goshen takes both still pictures and movie footage of the rim area. F.S. grazing crew member Arthur W. Stevens composes two descriptive articles about Bryce that are put out with illustrations in railroad company publications.
The Syretts Arrive in Area	1916	Land Use & Activities	Reuben (Ruby) and Clara (Minnie) Syrett stake out land for a homestead about 3.5 miles north of Sunset Point. They begin inviting local friends to see the canyon.
Road Improvements	1916	Circulation Networks	Humphrey is able to secure \$50 which is used to build bridges across the East Fork of the Sevier River and the Tropic Canal. These allow vehicular access to the “plateau rim near the present lodge”. <sup>30</sup>
Trail Construction	1917	Circulation Networks	Humphrey gets a further \$350 in federal funds, which allows crews to construct 6,000 feet of trails in the canyon.
Bryce Canyon Publicity	August 25, 1918	Land Use & Activities	Bryce Canyon is publicized by Oliver J. Grimes, photographer of the widely read <i>Salt Lake Tribune</i> . Titled “Utah’s New Wonderland.” The article furnished complete directions from Panguitch (on US Highway 89) to the rim of the plateau, making it clear that the area was open to automobile traffic.
Syrett Camp	1919	Land Use & Activities	A group from Salt Lake City comes to visit Bryce. The Syretts provide camp accommodations near Sunset Point, where they remain throughout the summer.
Utah Government recognizes Bryce Canyon	March 13, 1919	Land Use & Activities	Utah state government approves a Joint Memorial. The document sent from Utah to the U.S. Congress asks that land surrounding Bryce be set aside as “Temple of the Gods National Monument.”
The Syretts expand their tourist operations	1920	Buildings & Structures	The Syretts decide to build a permanent lodge near the rim. The log cabin Ruby constructs measures 30 feet by 71 feet, and is called “Tourist’s Rest.” Eight to ten cabins and a dance floor were soon added near the lodge.
The Syretts sell to the Union Pacific Railroad	1923	Land Use & Activities	The Syretts sell Tourist’s Rest and its water rights to the Union Pacific system.

*(Footnotes for Informal Development at Bryce 1915-1923 Chronology Table)*

30 Scratfish, Nicholas, *Historic Resource Study: Bryce Canyon National Park*, (Denver, Colorado: National Park Service, 1985) [http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online\\_books/brca/hrst.htm](http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/brca/hrst.htm)

1923-1932: FORMAL DEVELOPMENT AT BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK

Initial Design and Development

Following World War I, the US Forest Service decided that they had not taken full advantage of the tourist potential embodied in many of its national forests. In order to get a comprehensive view of the opportunities available to them, the Washington Office made the decision in 1918 to send visionary landscape architect, Frank A. Waugh, to evaluate various sites throughout the states.<sup>31</sup> As a professor and head of the division of Horticulture at Massachusetts Agricultural College in Amherst, Waugh advocated for the importance of recreation and scenic opportunities as potentially equal to the value of timber production and grazing.<sup>32</sup> He was also a major proponent of planning ahead for the successful future development of park land through creation of a formalized development plan.

In 1922, Waugh visited several sites in Utah including Bryce Canyon. This visit allowed him to provide recommendations to the Forest service regarding tourist facilities, road network connections, and improvements within the Bryce Canyon tourist site. He recognized that there was a need for the addition of lower cost accommodation and campgrounds facilities at the Park.<sup>33</sup> He also advised the Forest Service to grant permission to the Union Pacific Railroad to take over the provision of goods, services and tourist facilities, but that they should remain within Forest Service regulation. Waugh provided a copy of his report to officials at the Union Pacific Railroad in a demonstration of his strongly held opinions. The Railroad would have a significant influence upon the development of Bryce throughout its formative years.

As Scrattish described in his 1985 Historical Resource Study for Bryce Canyon National Park, Waugh recommended that a development plan be created to avoid future serious mistakes and his report included the first known physical plan for Bryce Canyon. He believed that the plan should include, among other elements, the following:<sup>34</sup>

- “1. Location of hotel and attached camps, with ground plan for the same.
- 2. Location and equipment of public camp-ground for automobile tourists.
- 3. Location, distribution and allocation of water supply.
- 4. General sanitary plans.
- 5. Suitable approach to camp and to rim view.
- 6. Trails along the rim of the Canyon.
- 7. Trails into the Canyon.
- 8. Location of store, post office and other services.
- 9. Location of public garage and service station.
- 10. Aeroplane landing. (Someone has already been at the Canyon looking for such a landing.)
- 11. All night camps in the Canyon.”

Concurrent with ardent publicity campaigns was the initiation of concrete administrative steps towards securing the area as a national park. Amid strong support from J.W. Humphrey, Forest Supervisor for Sevier National Forest, Utah Senator Reed Smoot introduced a bill to establish “Utah National Park” in 1919 but it was not successful. Steven Mather was another personality involved in the development of Bryce Canyon. As the first Director of the National Park Service, he was interested in the scenic potential of southwestern Utah, but he was opposed to including Bryce Canyon in the National Park System.<sup>35</sup> By Mather’s recommendation, the Utah State Park Commission was created in 1921 and Bryce Canyon was made the first State Park of Utah. However, the state did nothing to further the development of the Park and as a result; Mather agreed to make Bryce a national monument. On June 8, 1923 the proposed area was designated a National Monument by Congress. Owing to its contiguity to Powell National Forest, Bryce was to be administered



Photograph 5. Train Depot and Hotel at Cedar City 1924 (BRCA Archives: ACC # 3892 Photo # 20)

31 Alexander, Thomas G. 2003. Red Rock and Gray Stone: Senator Reed Smoot, the Establishment of Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks, and the Rebuilding of Downtown Washington, D.C.. Pacific Historical Review 72(1), 1-38.

32 UMass Magazine Online. 2003 The Landscape Beautiful. [http://umassmag.com/Winter\\_2003/The\\_Landscape\\_Beautiful\\_413.html](http://umassmag.com/Winter_2003/The_Landscape_Beautiful_413.html). [20 August, 2008].

33 UMass Magazine Online. 2003 The Landscape Beautiful. [http://umassmag.com/Winter\\_2003/The\\_Landscape\\_Beautiful\\_413.html](http://umassmag.com/Winter_2003/The_Landscape_Beautiful_413.html). [20 August, 2008].

34 Scrattish, Nicholas, *Historic Resource Study: Bryce Canyon National Park*, (Denver, Colorado: National Park Service, 1985) [http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online\\_books/brca/hrst.htm](http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/brca/hrst.htm)

35 Scrattish.





Photograph 6. One of the earliest photographs of the Bryce Canyon Lodge c. 1925, with the curio store as a distinct building seen to the right in this photo. (BRCA Archives)



Photograph 7. Front view of the Bryce Canyon Lodge c. 1925 (BRCA Archives)

by the Forest Service under the Department of Agriculture.<sup>36</sup> In theory, the new monument's supervision would be an extension of the Forest Service supervision in operation for Powell National Forest.

#### *Union Pacific Railroad Company Involvement*

Within this time frame, the Union Pacific (UP) Railroad Company began to exhibit great interest in the development of Bryce Canyon. UP had considerable financial resources to call upon and the company administration realized the future potential of southern Utah as a tourist destination. Their major competitor was the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad (D. & R.G.), who had an existing track to Marysville, Utah and could potentially develop it all the way to Cedar City. However, financial constraints apparently discouraged the D & R.G. Railroad from establishing a Bryce Canyon connection leaving Union Pacific to capitalize on this opportunity. Consequently, on June 27, 1923, the UP Railroad spur-line from Lund to Cedar City was completed. The spur was promoted as multifunctional, serving not only tourists but also mining and agricultural interests. Another significant challenge facing the Union Pacific in developing Bryce according to their plans was the fact that the State of Utah owned the prime location for tourist facilities, and that Ruby Syrett had already built a lodge and cabins there. After considerable negotiations, some of which were not cordial, the state agreed to sell a portion of the land to the UP and to negotiate a lease for the remainder of the proposed site with the railroad. UP, was also able to negotiate an amicable settlement with Syrett to purchase his improvements.<sup>37</sup> Under pressure from Stephen Mather, NPS Director, the UP organized a subsidiary, the Utah Parks company (UPC) to operate the transportation, lodges and concessions at the southern Utah Parks. Articles of Incorporation for the UPC were drafted on March 26, 1923.

#### *Forest Service Contributions*

Forest Service officials were not pleased with the creation of the UPC. Frank Waugh, consulting landscape architect for the Forest Service, reportedly complained that the UPC was in "practical control of the administration of the whole monument" since they owned land in the most popular tourist area along the rim, and feared that the Forest Service would play only a secondary role.<sup>38</sup> Despite initial resentment,

the Forest Service did play a major role in the early development. The key Forest Service contribution had was road development - as early as 1923 the Forest Service cooperated with the State Highway Commission to make Bryce Canyon more accessible to the public. Funds allotted for the general development of National Forests were used to improve the Panguitch-Tropic road via Red Canyon, and the Bryce Canyon road from what is now Ruby's Inn to the SE1/4 of Section 36 in the monument. The Service also prepared a plan suggesting where the various facilities should be sited. Waugh, who was instrumental in this planning, identified three classes of tourists and included design elements for each group in his plan. First, the comparatively affluent were brought by the railroad company and sought first-class accommodations. Second, the travelers of moderate means came by railway or private car and preferred more moderate means, such as cabins or tent cities. Third, automobile travelers who carried their own tents and camp equipment sought only clean and safe campgrounds.<sup>39</sup>

In addition to maintaining the automobile campground, and providing a good road into the monument as far as Bryce Point; the Forest Service also constructed and maintained several miles of foot and horse trails between what is now Sunrise Point and Bryce Point; Also, a "ranger" was kept on duty during the clement months to give tourists general information, and to accompany groups on trail trips.

Within a year of the National Monument Status, Congress initiated steps to alter the status of Bryce Canyon from a National Monument to a National Park. The reasons for concern over the status of Bryce were manifold. While local politicians felt the area was worthy of national status, others were concerned that too much significant scenery was left unprotected. Moreover, Union Pacific's control of the central, most important section of the monument was disturbing to those who feared that the railroad would not always attend to public interest. While Union Pacific balked at the prospect of being required to relinquish their property in the future, they still continued to build facilities at the Park.

<sup>36</sup> Scrattish.

<sup>37</sup> Scrattish.

<sup>38</sup> Scrattish. Quoted from Frank Waugh's Bryce Canyon National Monument and Cedar Breaks, Report to the Forester in 1923.

<sup>39</sup> Scrattish. A similar concept was proposed by Mark Daniels, the first landscape engineer hired by the Department of the Interior in 1915, of a 3-tiered system of accommodations. For more information refer to McClelland, Presenting Nature, 1993.



***Formation and Implementation of National Park Aesthetic Style***

In the spring of 1923 – once the UP had decided to invest in Zion, Bryce, and Cedar Breaks – the Company’s officers selected Gilbert Stanley Underwood, a Los Angeles architect, to design the buildings for the three locations. The buildings that Underwood designed for Bryce include the Bryce Canyon Lodge and the Deluxe Cabins still in evidence today. As described in the NRHP Nomination Form,<sup>40</sup> the architectural style seen in these buildings is termed Rustic style and was the style encouraged by the National Park Service at this time. The use of appropriate materials, carefully chosen scale, architectural massing and design details all contributed to the compatibility of the structures with the context. Underwood selected a site for the central Lodge that was near to the rim for efficient visitor accessibility, yet removed from the edge of the plateau (approximately 700 ft away) enough that the pristine views which drew people to the site were kept intact.<sup>41</sup> Daniel Hull, the Chief NPS landscape engineer collaborated with Underwood to bring about an integrated design approach for the Lodge and cabins at Bryce and various other southwestern national parks.<sup>42</sup>

The ensuing developments at Bryce Canyon were constantly guided by the following NPS policy statement outlined in 1918:

*“In the construction of roads, trails, buildings, and other improvements, particular attention must be devoted always to the harmonizing of these improvements with the landscape. This is a most important item in our programs of development and requires the employment*

40 National Register of Historic Places – Nomination Form (<http://pdfhost.focus.nps.gov/docs/NHLS/Text/87001339.pdf>). (Visited August 2008). Nomination form for Bryce Canyon Lodge and Deluxe Cabins.

41 Ibid. Also, Leslie Ullman in the “Bryce Canyon Lodge & Cabins: Historic Structures Report” (Denver: National Park Service, 1985), p.11 states that “The Lodge was intended to be temporary until a permanent structure could be erected at the very rim of Bryce Canyon.” However, the veracity of this statement can not be well substantiated. One reason that the Lodge may have been considered temporary was due to a conflict of opinion between the UP Railroad Company and the Park administration on the siting of the Lodge; UP being for placing the structure on the rim and the NFS and NPS wanting to maintain the viewsheds of the rim.

Distance from the rim had become an important factor as early as 1920 in NPS policy when C. Punchard, first NPS landscape engineer, negotiated the location for the Kiser Studio at Crater Lake’s Rim Village, and twenty-five yards was finally agreed upon as the distance at which the building would not be visible along the rim from distant points.

42 Birnbaum, Charles A., and Robin Karson. 2000. *Pioneers of American Landscape Design*. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill. 180-181.

*of trained engineers who either possess knowledge of landscape architecture or have a proper appreciation of the aesthetic value of parklands. All improvements will be carried out in accordance with a preconceived plan developed in special reference to the preservation of the landscape.”<sup>43</sup>*

In the fifteen years following the 1918 declaration of policy and preceding the massive expansion of Park development that began in 1933, landscape architects and engineers from the National Park Service and throughout the country including Andrew Jackson Downing, Frederick Law Olmsted Sr. and his sons, Charles Eliot, Henry Hubbard, Frank Waugh, Daniel Hull, Charles Punchard, Thomas Vint, Horace Albright, Samuel Parsons Jr., Conrad L. Worth, and Albert Taylor contributed to the development of a cohesive style of naturalistic park design. This style would be rooted in a fundamental twofold philosophy, first, that natural landscape features be preserved and second, that all construction harmonize with nature.

As part of the push for naturalistic design within the Park Service, the Bryce Canyon Lodge was designed in what came to be known as afore mentioned “Rustic” style. Conceptually, this approach called for the design of structures to be sensitive to their natural surroundings in order to minimize intrusion of manmade elements within the landscape. Use of native materials, a handmade unfinished appearance, and the use of proportions of massing that reflect the natural landscape, formed the basic tenets of this style. The design of natural parks and rustic park structures was rooted in the nineteenth-century English gardening tradition, popularized in the United States by the writings of Andrew Jackson Downing with notions of romanticism and “picturesque” design and by the urban parks designed by Frederick Law Olmsted and others.<sup>44</sup>

The time between the selection of the Lodge site in 1923 and 1929 has been referred to as the “initial” building phase at Bryce Canyon National Park. The features of the original Lodge building, finished in May 1925, included an office and lobby, a dining room, a kitchen, and showers and toilets for both sexes. The entire second floor was taken

43 William Tweed, Laura Soulliere, and Henry Law. *National Park Service Rustic Architecture: 1916-1942*. San Francisco: National Park Service, 1977, p. 23. A direct quotation of National Park Service, Statement of Policy, 1918.

44 William C. Tweed, Laura Soulliere, and Henry G. Law, “Rustic Architecture: 1916 - 1942” (NPS: Western Regional Office, Division of Cultural Resource Management, 1977)



Photograph 8. ‘Procession Rally’ at the front steps of Bryce Canyon Lodge 1926 (BRCA Archives: ACC#393 Photo# 11.1)



Photograph 9. Cabin parking area to the south of the Lodge c. 1926 (BRCA Archives: not catalogued)





Photograph 10. View of Lodge front after the 1927 additions, 1929  
(BRCA Archives: Photographer George A. Grant #3919 00381)



Photograph 12. View of standard cabins cluster around Lodge, not dated  
(BRCA Archives: ACC #472 BRCA Cabins 001)



Photograph 11. Deluxe Quaruplex Cabin in Lodge Area, 1929  
(BRCA Archives: 00350 B1.1 F2)



Photograph 13. View of east facade of the Ranger Station/ Residence  
HS-01, the first structure to be built in the Old NPS Housing Area, 1929  
(BRCA Archives: 00350 B1.1 F2)

up by sleeping accommodations for overnight guests. Additional wings were added in 1926, probably to accommodate a quick increase in the number of available sleeping accommodations. A curio store occupied the lower level of the south wing. The addition of a Recreation Hall in 1927 rounded out the Lodge's final configuration. By September 1927 no fewer than sixty-seven standard and economy cabins were grouped about the Lodge. Construction on these had begun during 1925. Concrete walks connected all cabins to the Lodge. The smaller scale of the cabins in comparison to the Lodge and the use of natural building materials resulted in a gentle blending with the surrounding natural and architectural environments.<sup>45</sup> For the sake of aesthetics, electrical wiring was placed in underground conduits. In September 1927 only five deluxe cabins were in existence, but by 1929 ten more augmented the Lodge complex. The building materials for most of this construction came from local sources—stone was quarried a short distance from the site, and logs were cut from the National Forest.<sup>46</sup> Rather than designing the entire complex at one time, Underwood designed and re-designed it over a period of several years as visitation increased and the Utah Parks Company saw the need for expanded development. Even though the development was done in phases, the buildings and surrounding landscape possess unifying qualities that create an outstanding sense of place. The irregular massing and chunkiness of the buildings imitates the irregularities found in nature giving them a rustic honesty and informality characteristic of park architecture from this era.

Since 1924, deliberations had been underway in Washington, D.C. to change the status of Bryce Canyon from a National Monument to National Park. Finally in 1927, the Union Pacific agreed to deed its holdings to the United States, thus paving the way for creation of the National Park. There was one important provision included in the agreement. The United States would have to expedite completion of the Zion-Mt. Carmel Road. On Feb 25, 1928, Congress authorized legislation creating the Bryce Canyon National Park, changing its name from "Utah National Park" and also doubling its size. Consequently, as per the agreement, on July 4, 1930, after three years of arduous work that was brilliantly organized by engineering excellence, the Zion-Mt. Carmel tunnel was dedicated. Completion of this road reduced the distance between Zion and Bryce from 149 to 88 miles. Traveling time from Zion to the North Rim was

<sup>45</sup> Harrison, Laura Soulliere, *Architecture in the Parks: Excerpts from a National Historic Landmark Theme Study*, 1986. Available online at [www.cr.nps.gov/history/online\\_books/harrison/](http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/harrison/)

<sup>46</sup> Harrison.



dramatically shortened by a third. For the first time, Zion, Bryce, Cedar Breaks, and the Grand Canyon North Rim were effectively tied together and the Union Pacific obviously stood to gain from this situation.

As a result of its new National Park status, Bryce Canyon was put under joint administration with Zion National Park. When the NPS assumed responsibility for the Park in 1928, the administration initiated steps to establish their authority and to enhance the Park’s public status. This period in the Park’s history has been referred to as the “Rapid Construction Phase” (1929-1932) in previous studies.<sup>47</sup> The NPS’s Chief Landscape Architect Thomas Vint, and his assistant Harry Langley, of the NPS branch of Plans and Designs in San Francisco, supervised the design and construction of the initial facilities constructed during this time. Apart from the Lodge area, the only other zone that had been developed by UPC up to that point was the concessionaire utility area located west of the Lodge. From 1929 to 1933, the NPS created 2 other zones -- the NPS housing area and the NPS utility area.<sup>48</sup> The concessionaire expanded its facilities by constructing a cafeteria close to the existing campground. Concurrently, the NPS also built its first administrative center at Bryce in close vicinity to the cafeteria. By the end of this first phase of building activity in 1933, the Park was spatially organized into roughly five zones, based primarily on their functional use. This layout, which effectively separated visitor activities from those related to NPS and concessionaire use, laid the foundation for effective future development of the Park.<sup>49</sup>

Along with constructing the basic administrative buildings, NPS personnel also planned and began construction of improved trails and roads to provide access to the Park’s scenic wonders. The National Park Service’s long-term development of Bryce Canyon was predicated on the construction of a road paralleling the rim, which would eventually run from the Park’s northern boundary to its southernmost view at Rainbow

Point. Paramount in designing such a road from a landscape standpoint was locating it in reference to scenery. The focus was on creating a sequential experience in which the visitor would pass through spaces of varying character and past picturesque features and then arrive at scenic vistas. As conceived, the project was to comprise four sectors.<sup>50</sup> The first was the entrance road, which ran from the northern boundary to the Lodge area and was already complete by 1927. The second sector, termed I-A, was completed in 1933 and ran from just north of the Lodge area to Inspiration and Bryce Points. The biggest problem encountered in this part was the connection of the rim road to the UPC Lodge without interfering with the aesthetics of the natural landscape.<sup>51</sup> It was solved by altering the surveyed route of the road and moving it some distance west so as to run “behind” the Lodge.<sup>52</sup> The decision reflected the fundamental concept held by park planners in that era of keeping “man-made” roads as far away as possible from the edge of the plateau, which was the key scenic feature. Access was planned to scenic vistas on the rim through spur roads but it was believed that travelers should not be able to view those vistas from their autos while passing along the rim road.

The distinction of roadways for varying purposes and different modes of transportation including private vehicles, employee traffic and bus touring was intrinsic to national park design. It was considered desirable to have separate roads for each use including major vehicular routes, trails and scenic access roads, horse trails, as well as routes for strictly administrative purposes. Such separation reduced the visual intrusions presented by other forms of transportation and ensured that the sequential experience and pleasure of traveling scenic park roads or hiking wilderness trails remained uninterrupted. Accordingly, work on a new horse trail into Bryce Canyon and the foot trail under the rim was begun in 1929. Plans for trails into Fairyland and Campbell Canyon



Photograph 14. View of southeast facade of the Bryce Cafeteria/ General Store HS-118, 1933 (BRCA Archives: Duplicates 1201-1700 ACC #370 Photo#1247)



Photograph 15. Public Auto Camp at Bryce, 1929 (BRCA Archives: Photographer George A. Grant, Box 2 ACC #381 CAT #3919 Photo#2)

<sup>47</sup> Caywood, Jaene and Frank Grant. *Inventory and Evaluation of Historical Buildings and Structures within Bryce Canyon National Park*, (Denver:1993), p.28

<sup>48</sup> The NPS administrative buildings were located in an area removed from the scenic overlooks at the rim (but in relatively close proximity to the lodge and cafeterias) so that their presence would not interfere with the “aesthetic” values of the Park. The layout of the utility yard was derived from that proposed by Charles P. Punchard, NPS’s first landscape engineer in 1918, of a typical industrial group that included structures essential for park maintenance, including stables, wagon and equipment sheds, a garage, a warehouse, and shops for machinery, blacksmithing, electrical work, painting, plumbing, and carpentry.

<sup>49</sup> Such an organized development plan, entailing commercial, industrial, and residential zones, had been earlier formulated at Yosemite & served as a precedent for Parks like Bryce that were developed later.

<sup>50</sup> This practice was typical of Park planning during this time when each park superintendent, with annual appropriations ensured, could program the construction of individual roads in segments and develop a well-coordinated system of circulation that met administrative needs, provided visitors access to the key points within the park, and met the demands of a society increasing reliant on the automobile.

<sup>51</sup> Caywood. p.31

<sup>52</sup> Caywood. p.31





Photograph 16. Trail Trip at Bryce Canyon (BRCA Archives: Photographer Maurice Cope, BRCA 3921-00383)

were also underway by 1931. Work also began on a trail from the horse mounting area to Sunrise Point. The trail work was continued in 1932, but reduction of funds and personnel caused some delays.

By the close of 1932, Bryce Canyon National Park had a fairly well organized network of visitor facilities, with increasing vehicular access, a tiered system of overnight accommodations, at least three park rangers and daily interpretive programs at the Lodge comprising of lectures at the campfire circle and hikes into the canyon.



Photograph 17. The campfire circle in front of the Lodge (BRCA Archives: ACC 370 Photo#1371)

*Chronology of Landscape Characteristics – Formal Development at Bryce 1923-1932*

<i>Event Title</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
Establishment of UPC	1923	Land Use & Activities	The Utah Parks Company (UPC) was formed under UP (Union Pacific) Railroad Company in March, 1923.
Underwood hired as Architect	1923	Land Use & Activities	Architect Gilbert Stanley Underwood was hired by UP to plan Zion Lodge & select site for Bryce Lodge in May 1923.
National Monument Established	1923	Land Use & Activities	Establishment of the Bryce Canyon National Monument, by Executive Order, June 8, 1923. Monument was to be administered by Forest Service (based on the monument’s contiguity to Powell National Forest) under Dept of Agriculture.
Improvement of Panguitch-Tropic Road	1923	Circulation	Working in cooperation with the State Highway Commission, Forest Service improved the Panguitch –Tropic access road thru Red canyon, developing a spur which cut south towards the canyon rim. By 1923, a section of the road, beginning at the Northern Park boundary & running to the SE ¼ of Section 36 was completed. <sup>53</sup>
UP Railroad spurline	1923	Circulation	On June 27, 1923, the UP Railroad spurline from Lund, Utah to Cedar City, Utah was completed. The spur was promoted as multifunctional, serving not only tourists but also mining & agricultural interests.
Purchase of private facilities	1923-1924	Land Use & Activities	The UPC purchased the Cedar City Escalante Hotel, the Wylie Way tent camps in Zion and Grand Canyon and R. Syrett’s “Tourists’ Rest” dining room and tent cabins in Bryce Canyon. <sup>54</sup>
Tourism Development	1923-1924	Land Use & Activities	UPC also purchased the Parry Transportation Company’s transportation contract between Cedar City and Zion; constructed a Cedar City tour-bus terminal; and instituted circle tours of the “Utah Parks.” <sup>55</sup>
Main Lodge Built (Bldg # B-42, {HS-100})	1923-1925	Buildings & Structures	Construction of the Lodge began on a site approximately 4,000 feet south of the monument’s north boundary, and 700 feet from the Canyon’s rim. This spot was probably chosen by Underwood, Lancaster, Jones, and Hull during their reconnaissance of the area in the first week of May 1923. In the original main building, finished in May 1925, there was an office and lobby, a dining room, kitchen, and showers and toilets for both sexes. The entire second floor was taken up by sleeping accommodations for overnight guests. <sup>56</sup>
Rim Road Construction	1923-1927	Circulation	Construction of main entrance road (BRCA Rim road), 2.6 miles south of State Highway 12. Built by United States Forest Service with State Highway Commission. By 1927, the Entrance Road was an 18-foot wide graveled road.
Foot & Horse Trails Constructed	1923-1928	Circulation	Several miles of foot and horse trails were constructed and kept up between what is now Sunrise Point and Bryce Point.
Ranger stationed at Bryce	1923-1928	Land Use & Activities	A Forest Service Ranger, V. O. Brown, was kept on duty during the clement months to give tourists general information, and to accompany groups on trail trips. <sup>57</sup>



*Chronology of Landscape Characteristics – Formal Development at Bryce 1923-1932 (Continued)*

<i>Event Title</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
Establishment of Utah National Park	1924	Land Use & Activities	Congress passed a bill for establishment of Utah National Park on June 7, 1924
Tourist Development	1924	Buildings & Structures	In the first year of Union Pacific operation, tourist facilities included R. Syrett’s dining-room pavilion, with seating for 40, and tent cabins with sufficient cots for 20.
Water rights	1925	Land Use & Activities	UP acquired Henderson Lease (Section 34) for water.
Standard & Economy Cabins Constructed	1925	Buildings & Structures	16 cabins (Standard and Economy) constructed by UPC
Linen House built (Bldg # B-15, {HS-111})	1925	Buildings & Structures	Constructed by UPC as one of two linen buildings (other located behind Lodge)
Lodge Addition (Bldg # B-42, {HS-100})	1926 -1927	Buildings & Structures	In 1926, north and southeast wings were added, including a curio store (at lower level, south wing)—it was earlier housed in a cabin north of the Lodge; (drawings for wings show rock façade, so it may have been applied during the 1926 construction project). In 1927 the auditorium was added. <sup>58</sup>
Additional Standard & Economy Cabins constructed	1927	Buildings & Structures	By September 1927 no fewer than 67 standard and economy cabins were grouped about the lodge. Concrete walks connected all cabins to the Lodge. For the sake of aesthetics, electrical wiring was placed in underground conduits. Furnishings for standard cabins were surprisingly similar to those for deluxe cabins. <sup>59</sup>
Deluxe Cabins constructed	1927	Buildings & Structures	By September 1927, five Deluxe Cabins were also constructed by the UPC. Construction techniques at Bryce Canyon appear to have followed closely those used for the deluxe cabins at the Grand Canyon North Rim two years earlier.
Pump House/Rock House built (Bldg # B-14, {HS-110})	1927	Buildings & Structures	Constructed by UPC
Girls Dormitory / Recreation Hall built (Bldg # B-37, {HS-105})	1927	Buildings & Structures	Constructed by UPC
Power House built	1927	Buildings & Structures	Constructed by UPC
Garage (Auto Repair Shop) built	1927	Buildings & Structures	Constructed by UPC
Visitation Numbers	1927	Land Use & Activities	Estimate by V. O. Brown indicated that 4,200 cars would enter the monument during the 1927 season. Of these approximately 60 percent used the campground—the remainder the Lodge. <sup>60</sup>

*Chronology of Landscape Characteristics – Formal Development at Bryce 1923-1932 (Continued)*

<i>Event Title</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
Tourism Development	1927	Land Use & Activities	With approval from Utah Public Utilities Commission, the UPC began tours through the region utilizing “limousines” or touring buses. Forty buses were put into operation including eight “White 53’s” with Scott bodies, capable of carrying ten passengers each. The fleet was later expanded to include 5 additional “White 65’s” each with 13 passenger capacity. White touring cars were known for their durability & reliable operation and had been used previously at Yellowstone National Park. <sup>61</sup>
Water Supply	1927	Land Use & Activities	Water to campground was pumped from the Lodge reservoir where it was pumped from the springs on East creek. Recommendations were made that the sewer system should include a treatment plant managed by NPS. <sup>62</sup>
Public Automobile camp	1927	Spatial Organization	A public auto camp existed north of the Lodge between canyon rim and main road. Size was approximately 10 acres (500’ x 800’) and capacity 150-200 cars. <sup>63</sup>
National Park Established	1928	Land Use & Activities	Establishment of Bryce Canyon National Park, by Act of Congress on Feb 25, 1928. Congress passed a revised bill that practically doubled the size of the Park and changed the name to Bryce Canyon National Park.
Concessionaire’s Barn / Wranglers’ Horse Barn built (Bldg # B-85, {HS-75})	1928	Buildings & Structures	Constructed by UPC.
Blacksmith Shop built (HS-49)	1928	Buildings & Structures	Constructed by UPC.
Additional Deluxe Cabins constructed	1929	Buildings & Structures	10 more Deluxe Cabins were built.
Custodian’s Residence/ Old Superintendent’s Residence (HS-01) built	1929	Buildings & Structures	Constructed for employee use.
Comfort Stations	1929	Buildings & Structures	Two standard comfort stations built <sup>64</sup>
Checking Station/ Entrance Kiosk	1929	Buildings & Structures	Constructed by NPS
Water Storage tanks	1929	Buildings & Structures	Installation of two 150,000 gallon water storage tanks and improvements to the springs that were the water supply source for all of the Bryce Canyon complex. <sup>65</sup>
Boiler House	1929	Buildings & Structures	Constructed by UPC
Joint Administration with Zion	1929	Land Use & Activities	On January 12, 1929, all rules and regulations for the government of Zion were made applicable for Bryce Canyon.

*Chronology of Landscape Characteristics – Formal Development at Bryce 1923-1932 (Continued)*

<i>Event Title</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
Visitation Numbers	1929	Land Use & Activities	First year that official visitation numbers maintained. Total no. 21,997, of which nearly 78% came by automobile & the rest by stages of the UPC.
Interpretation Activities	1929	Land Use & Activities	Lectures were given at the Lodge each night & hikes were organized by NPS rangers. <sup>66</sup>
Hunting disallowed	1929	Land Use & Activities	First year that hunting was disallowed in the area.
Vegetation in front of Lodge	1929	Vegetation	Suggestion by Cope to remove (and replant) several aspen from in front of the Lodge (“rather thick”) and to plant some fox tail pines in area. <sup>67</sup>
Horses around Lodge	1929	Spatial Organization	Concern voiced by Maurice Cope over horses being allowed in front of the Lodge. Suggestion to put tying rack on north end of Lodge.
Parking lot behind Lodge	1929 -30	Spatial Organization	Suggestion by Cope to fence parking lot behind Lodge and add electric lights for safety. The lot was also enlarged and graveled in 1930.
Space south of Lodge & Deluxe cabins	1929	Spatial Organization	Suggestion by Cope to utilize this space for providing amusement for children in the form of recreational equipment etc. <sup>68</sup>
Lodge fire circle	1929 - 1930	Small Scale Features	Fire pit in front of lodge to be cleaned. Cope concluded that it would always be too cold for outdoor lectures at Bryce & thus the fire pit was “of little value”. The roadway to the fire pit had “left a very bad scar across the landscape”. <sup>69</sup> Fire Pit successfully closed in 1930. This “did much to protect grass & trees in that section of the Park”. <sup>70</sup>
NPS Horse Barn (Bldg # B-82, {HS-48})	1929-1935	Buildings & Structures	Constructed by NPS according to a standard plan, which originated from the NPS Landscape Division.
Fire near Lodge	1930	Vegetation	Fire ¾ of a mile west of the Lodge, covering approx. 1 acre.
Benches along rim	1930	Small Scale Features	Benches were installed along the Rim Trail.
Deer around Lodge	1930	Vegetation	Deer were sighted frequently around the Lodge area. <sup>71</sup>
Horse Circulation in front of Lodge	1930	Circulation	Horses were allowed only on the lower road in front of Lodge (only with guide for announcement & advertising purposes) while the upper was reserved for vehicles & pedestrians.
Mount Carmel Tunnel Construction	1930	Circulation	Construction of the Mount Carmel Tunnel on the west edge of Zion National Park, dramatically shortening the distance between Zion and Bryce National Parks.
Warehouse (64 ft x 30 ft)	1930	Buildings & Structures	Constructed by NPS.

*Chronology of Landscape Characteristics – Formal Development at Bryce 1923-1932 (Continued)*

<i>Event Title</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
Oil House (Bldg # B-73, {HS-39})	1930	Buildings & Structures	Constructed by NPS.
Ice House (Bldg # B-79, {HS-71})	1930-1935	Buildings & Structures	Constructed by UPC.
Visitation Numbers	1930	Land Use & Activities	Visitation rose by 60% over last season, but UPC business at hotels & transportation declined.
Recreation Hall programs	1930	Land Use & Activities	The recreation hall at the Lodge was “crowded each night” due to huge interest in interpretation programs. <sup>72</sup>
Proposition to station Indian families	1930	Land Use & Activities	Chief Tecumseh, a Native American (at Union Pacific Railroad), proposed stationing some Native American families at Bryce for educational development. <sup>73</sup>
Grazing by stray livestock	1930	Land Use & Activities	This was problem especially in the area among the cabins around the Lodge where the grass was tender.
Protection of Rim	1930	Spatial Organization	Studies by NPS Landscape Division emphasized protection of the rim as the most important factor in spatial development of the Park. Any man-made structure on the rim or in the canyon was deemed as out of place and inappropriate. <sup>74</sup>
Dormitory (44ft x 22ft), Mess hall (20 ppl) & Temp. Employee Cabin (3-Room)	1931	Buildings & Structures	All of these structures were completed in 1932. The mess hall was later reconstructed into HS-02.
Rim Road Construction	1931	Circulation	Construction on Section A began on June 21, 1931, however, the construction was postponed until 1932 when it was included as part of the contract for Section B1.
Trail from Lodge to Sunset Point	1931	Circulation	A short bridle path was constructed from the Lodge to Sunset Point to prevent indiscriminate riding between them. <sup>75</sup>
Park Boundary Extension	1931	Land Use & Activities	The Park boundaries were extended to the south (to Podunk Point, now known as Rainbow Point).
Interpretation Activities	1931	Land Use & Activities	The educational program consisted of an evening lecture at the Lodge, a morning lecture at Sunset Point and one or two daily field trips down the canyon.
Rim Road Construction	1931-1932	Circulation	Construction of the road from the Lodge area to Rainbow Point, including the spurs to Sunset Point, Inspiration Point, Bryce Point and Paria View was completed. Location of the Rim Road behind the Lodge was favored over a design in the front of Lodge. <sup>76</sup>

*Chronology of Landscape Characteristics – Formal Development at Bryce 1923-1932 (Continued)*

<i>Event Title</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
Bryce Inn (General Store ) (Bldg # B-44, {HS-118})	1932	Buildings & Structures	Constructed by UPC. Designed by Gilbert Stanley Underwood., this structure was designated the central unit in the Utah Parks Company’s “housekeeping camp unit.” Available evidence suggests the Utah Parks Company intended to use the cafeteria building as a center of operations once the Lodge was closed for the season. It soon became evident the building was too small for this purpose.
Tents in Housekeeping camp	1932	Buildings & Structures	Pending construction of permanent cabins, tents were used for sleeping accommodations in the housekeeping camp around the Bryce Inn. <sup>77</sup>
Old Administration Building (Bldg # B-43, {HS-31})	1932	Buildings & Structures	Constructed by NPS as the Park’s first administrative center.
Seasonal Residence (Bldg # B-8, {HS-8})	1932	Buildings & Structures	Constructed by NPS in the Old NPS Housing Area
North Campground Road	1932	Circulation	Road to North Campground & Housekeeping camp from the Rim Road was begun. <sup>78</sup>
Rim Trail	1932	Circulation	3.5 mile stretch existed in two sections—Section A: from headquarters area southerly along rim to Bryce Point & Section B: from headquarters area to Sunrise Point & then northerly along rim to head of Campbell Canyon.
Initiation of “Master Planning” in National Parks	1933	Spatial Organization	By March 1933 park planning had been refined into 6-year programs—called “master plans”—for nearly all of the national parks and monuments.

*(Footnotes for Formal Development at Bryce 1923-1932 Chronology Table)*

53 HAER Report: *Bryce Canyon National Park Rim Road, State Highway 63 to Rainbow Point*, Library of Congress, Call No. HAER UTAH,9-TROP.V,1, Available online at <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0399>

54 Scrattish, Nicholas, *Historic Resource Study: Bryce Canyon National Park*, (Denver, Colorado: National Park Service, 1985) [http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online\\_books/brca/hrst.htm](http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/brca/hrst.htm)

55 Scrattish.

56 Scrattish.

57 Scrattish.

58 Ullman, Leslie and Sally Small, *Bryce Canyon Lodge Historic Structures Report*, 1985: National Park Service, BRCA Archives.

59 Ullman.

60 Ullman.

61 HAER Report: *Bryce Canyon National Park Rim Road, State Highway 63 to Rainbow Point*, Library of Congress, Call No. HAER UTAH,9-TROP.V,1, Available online at <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0399>

62 NPS Report on Bryce Canyon National Monument, 1927, p. 3, BRCA Archives

63 NPS Report on Bryce Canyon National Monument, 1927, p. 3, BRCA Archives

64 Bryce Canyon National Park Annual Report 1929, BRCA Records, p.3

65 Bryce Canyon National Park Annual Report 1929, BRCA Records, p.4

66 Bryce Canyon National Park Annual Report 1929, BRCA Records, p.4

67 Letter by Maurice Cope to Donald Jolley, Chief Ranger, Zion National Park, dated Oct. 17, 1929.

68 Letter by Maurice Cope to Donald Jolley, Chief Ranger, Zion National Park, dated Oct. 17, 1929.

69 Letter by Maurice Cope to Donald Jolley, Chief Ranger, Zion National Park, dated Oct. 17, 1929.

70 Letter by Maurice Cope to Donald Jolley, Chief Ranger, Zion National Park, dated July 2, 1930.

71 Letter by Maurice Cope to Donald Jolley, Chief Ranger, Zion National Park, dated Oct. 4, 1930

72 Letter by Maurice Cope to Donald Jolley, Chief Ranger, Zion National Park, dated Aug. 4, 1930.

73 Letter by Maurice Cope to Donald Jolley, Chief Ranger, Zion National Park, dated Aug. 31, 1930

74 Bryce Canyon National Park Annual Report 1930, BRCA Records, p.7

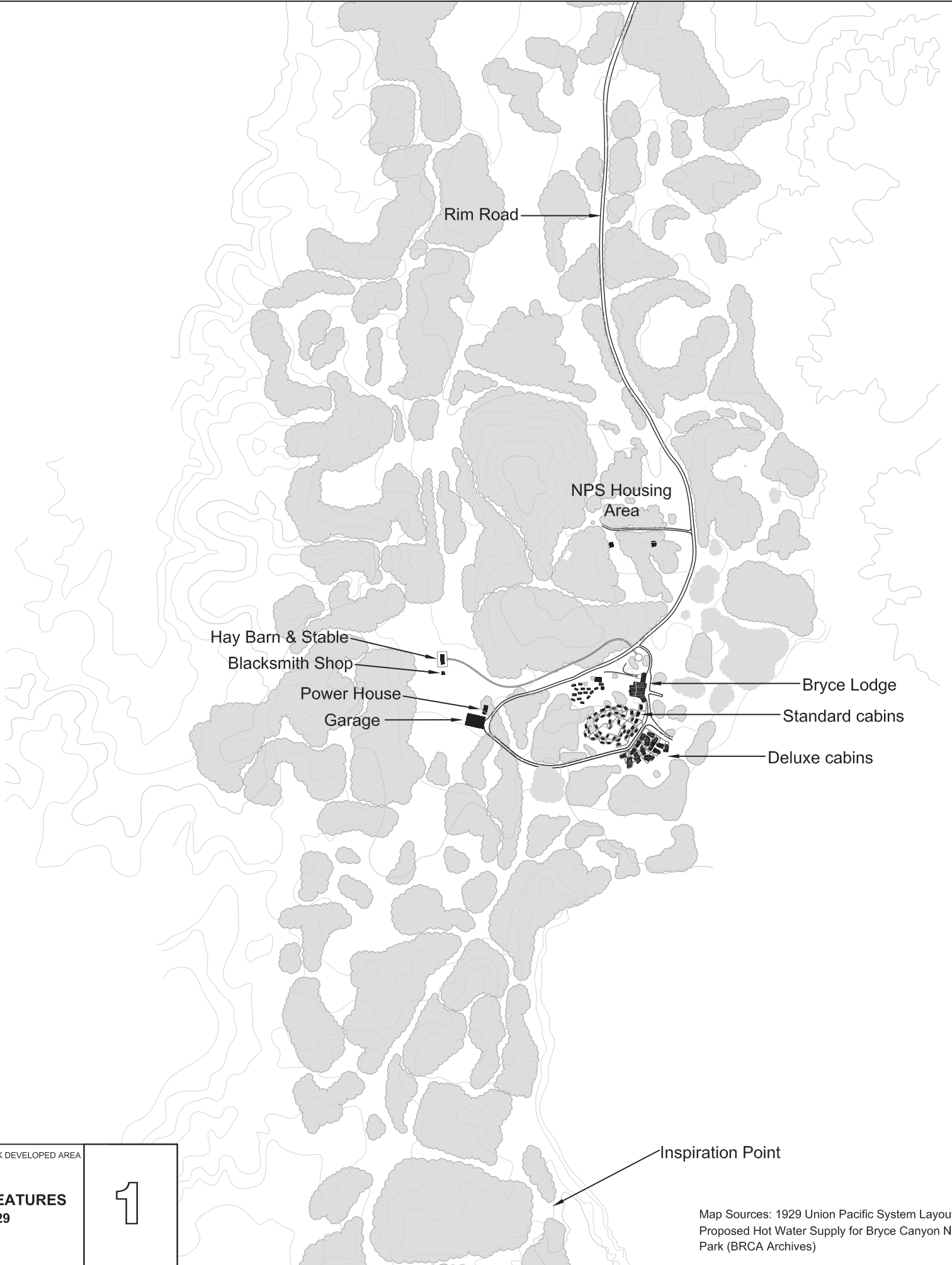
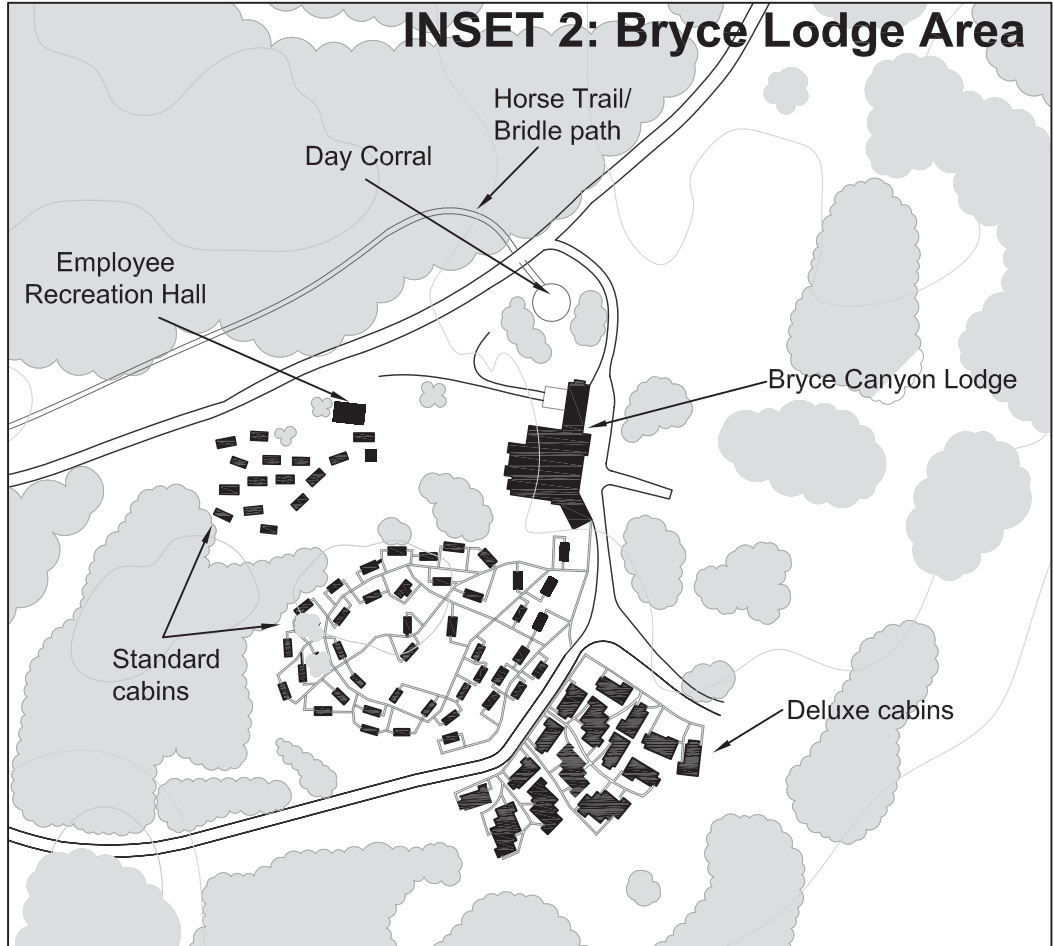
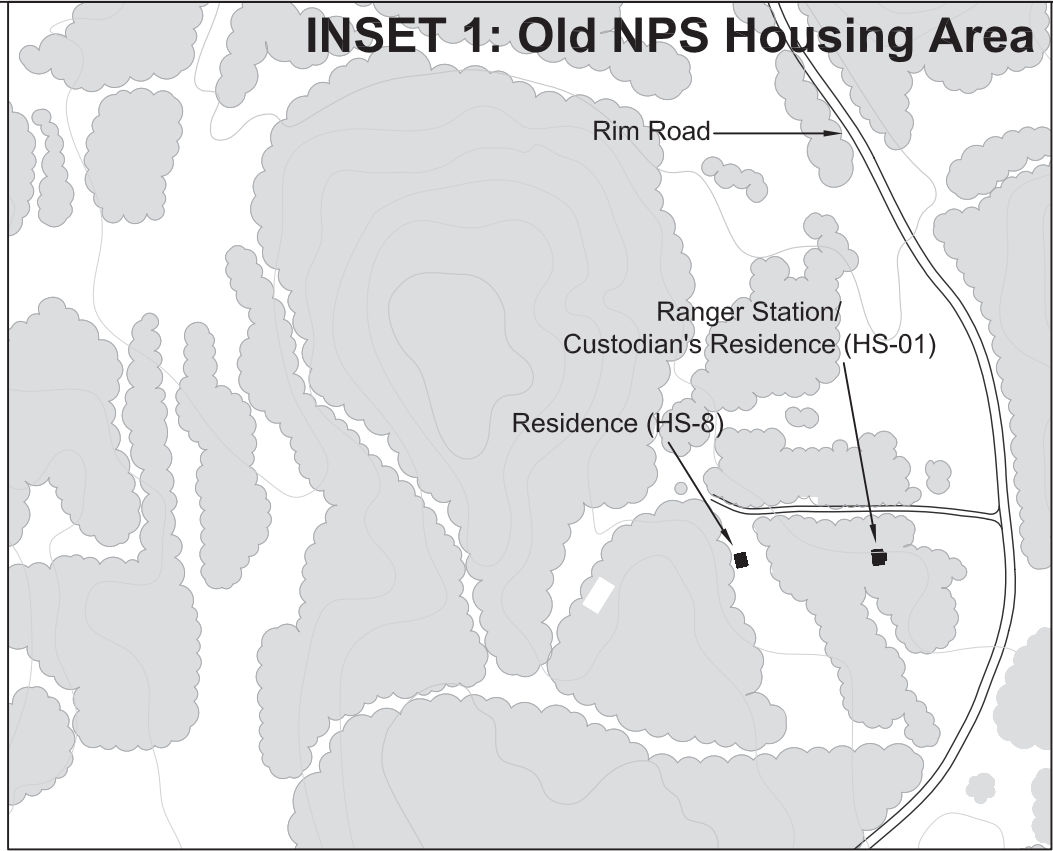
75 Bryce Canyon National Park Annual Report 1931, BRCA Records, p.4

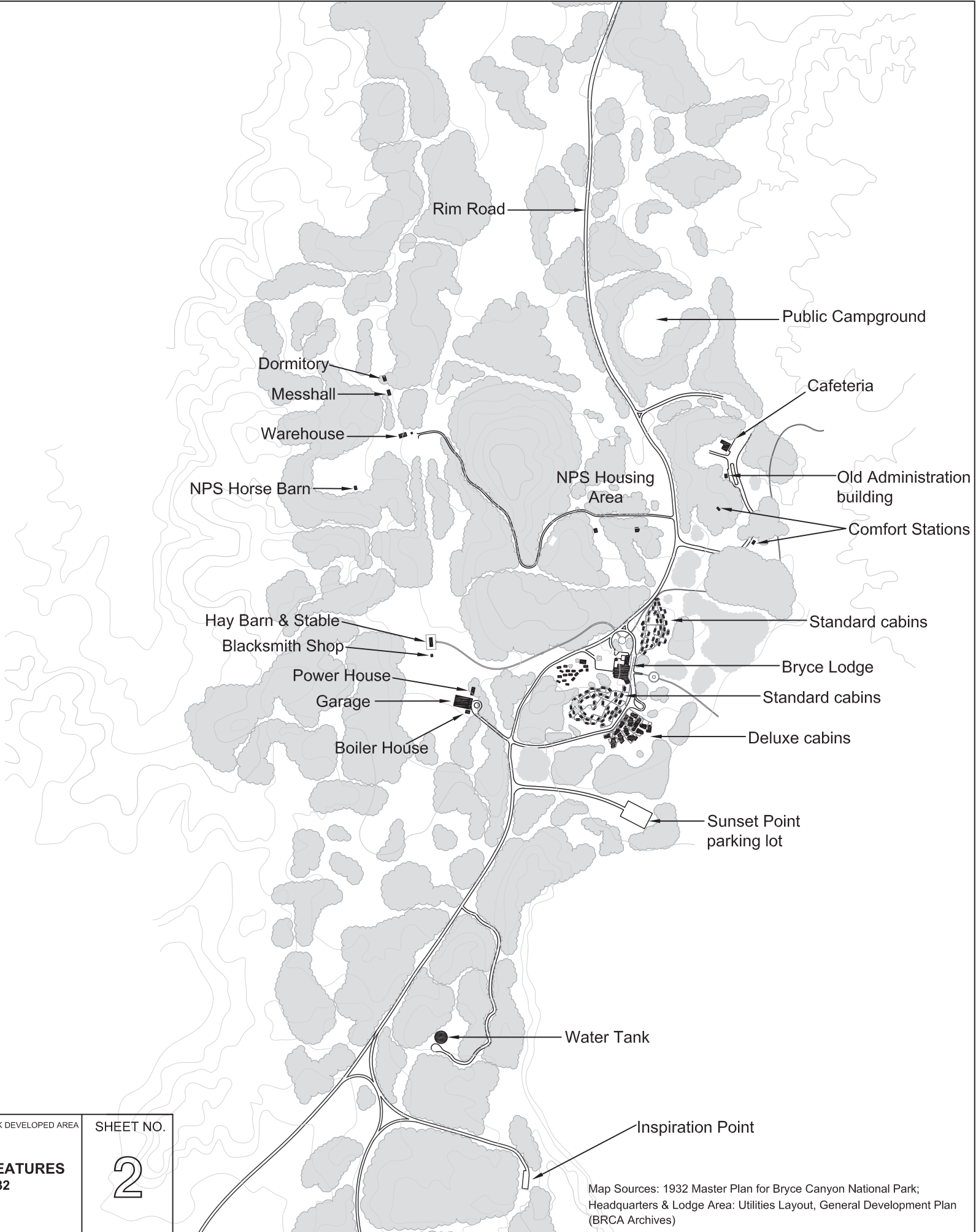
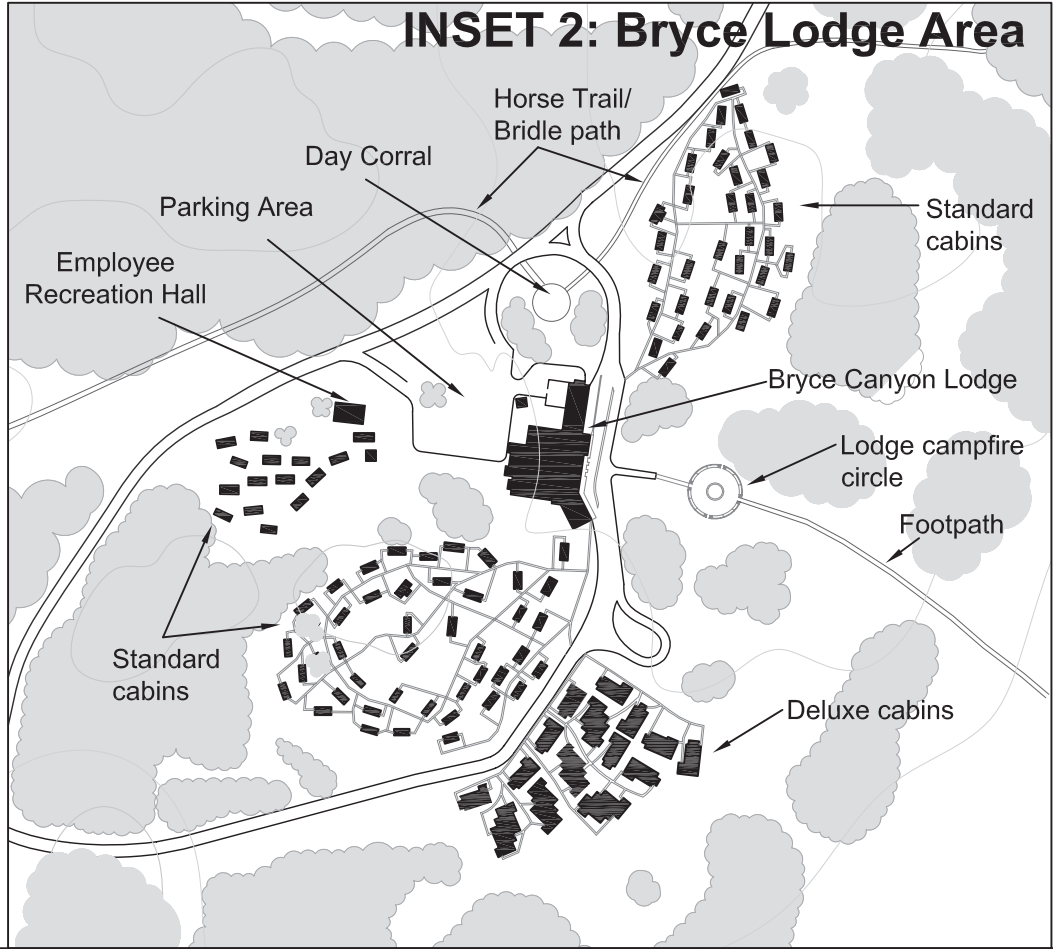
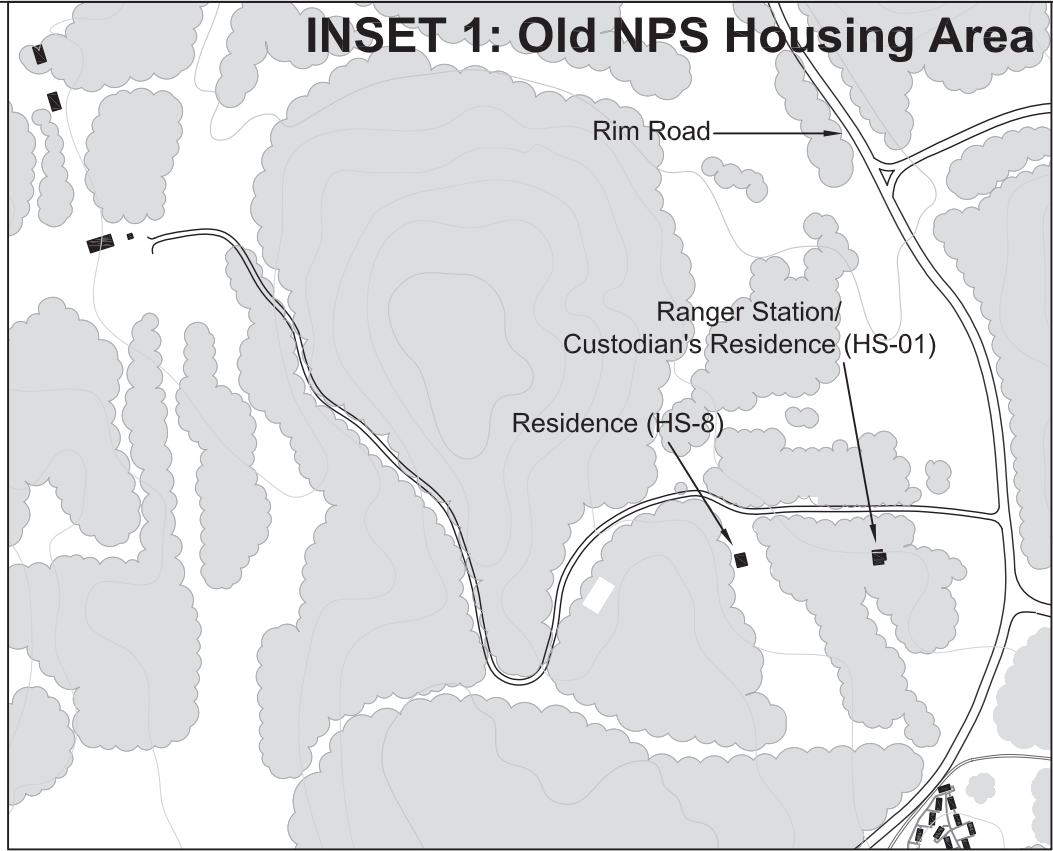
76 Bryce Canyon National Park Annual Report 1932, BRCA Records, p.3

77 Bryce Canyon National Park Annual Report 1932, BRCA Records, p.4

78 Bryce Canyon National Park Annual Report 1932, BRCA Records, p.4









### 1933-1955: GREAT DEPRESSION AND POST WAR DEVELOPMENTS

The flurry of NPS construction activities at Bryce that began in the 1920's had considerably waned by 1933 as the nation reeled under the effects of economic depression. NPS personnel had been reduced and spending for new projects was seriously curtailed.<sup>79</sup> However, in an effort to boost employment in early 1933, President Franklin D. Roosevelt provided the impetus for a massive expansion of Park development, from the construction of roads and administrative facilities to forest preservation, landscape naturalization, roadside cleanup, and campground construction. Beginning in the spring of 1933, New Deal programs made possible the development and improvement of national parks at an unprecedented rate.<sup>80</sup> The two major programs to affect the development were (1) federal projects funded by emergency appropriations and administered through the Public Works Administration (PWA) and (2) Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) carried out by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC).<sup>81</sup>

As a result of master planning in the previous decade, the National Park Service was equipped at this time with comprehensive development plans and, in many cases, actual drawings for most parks. By the end of 1932, "master plans" for all national parks and monuments, including Bryce, were complete, with a park development outline, a general plan, and a six-year program. Thus, when employment stabilization and relief funds became available in 1933, the Park Service was ready to begin construction. It was possible for the first time to coordinate large-scale and small-scale projects and treat development in a comprehensive way. This included decisions relating to the site selection and the grading and planting of building sites to conceal construction scars and blend the final development harmoniously into the surrounding environment.<sup>82</sup>

The first PWA allotments to the NPS were made on July 21, 1933, with Bryce Canyon being awarded four of these, which included: (1) two employee cabins (2) an extension to the Administration building

(3) a comfort station; and (4) an equipment shed. Except for the four projects discussed above, Bryce Canyon received no further PWA building funds.<sup>83</sup> Fortunately, another of F. D. Roosevelt's employment agencies- the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) came along to carry on development work at Bryce Canyon. Bryce Canyon received its CCC camp—designated NP-3—in the spring of 1934. The CCC established themselves in a campsite situated approximately three miles south of headquarters area, at the same place where the road contractor Union Construction Company had established camp when building section 1-A of the Rim Road. National park policies, including the preservation of scenic values and natural features, and emphasis on naturalistic "Rustic" design were upheld in CCC work in national parks from the beginning. During 1935 the Park's first entrance station was razed and replaced with one situated near the north entrance road. This entrance station was the first structure begun and completed by Bryce Canyon's CCC camp.

Development of the North Campground in an area just north of the Bryce cafeteria was another notable development by the CCC. In the 1920's the Bryce public campground was simply comprised of an open meadow or cleared area where visitors randomly parked their cars and pitched tents. Constant trampling and automobile traffic was a serious threat to the native ground cover, trees, and shrubs in such a layout. The formal campground built by the CCC in 1933 was deemed a solution to this problem and was based on the design principles of eminent plant pathologist, E. P. Meinecke.<sup>84</sup> The Meinecke Plan was based on the construction of one-way loop roads with tiers and parking spurs, resulting in the clear definition of each campsite.

This system of loops was extended to other areas and can be witnessed in the development of the "housekeeping camp" around the Bryce cafeteria. The other significant development at this time was in the old NPS housing area. This development was started with the construction of four staff residences. Although still following the Rustic design ideology characteristic of the formative years of Bryce development, the residential area featured a "Simplified Rustic" design aesthetic as opposed to the "exaggerated" one of the previous decade. This was a result, not only of budgetary constraints, but the general Park attitude towards buildings of a utilitarian nature (and never meant for visitor

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<sup>79</sup> Caywood, Jaene and Frank Grant, *Inventory and Evaluation of Historical Buildings and Structures within Bryce Canyon National Park*, (Denver:1993), p.31

<sup>80</sup> Paige, John, *Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Park Service, 1933-1942: An Administrative History*, 1985: NPS. Available online at [http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online\\_books/ccc/index.htm](http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/ccc/index.htm)

<sup>81</sup> On June 28, 1937, Congress passed new legislation that formally established the Civilian Conservation Corps (thus officially no longer the ECW).

<sup>82</sup> McClelland, Linda Flint, *Presenting Nature : The Historic Landscape Design of the National Park Service 1916 to 1942*, National Park Service, 1993) Available online at [http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online\\_books/mcclelland/mcclelland4a1.htm](http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/mcclelland/mcclelland4a1.htm)

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<sup>83</sup> Scrattish, Nicholas, *Historic Resource Study: Bryce Canyon National Park*, (Denver, Colorado: National Park Service, 1985) Available online at [http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online\\_books/brca/hrs5d.htm](http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/brca/hrs5d.htm)

<sup>84</sup> In 1932, the Forest Service issued A Camp Ground Policy, which set forth Meinecke's ideas.

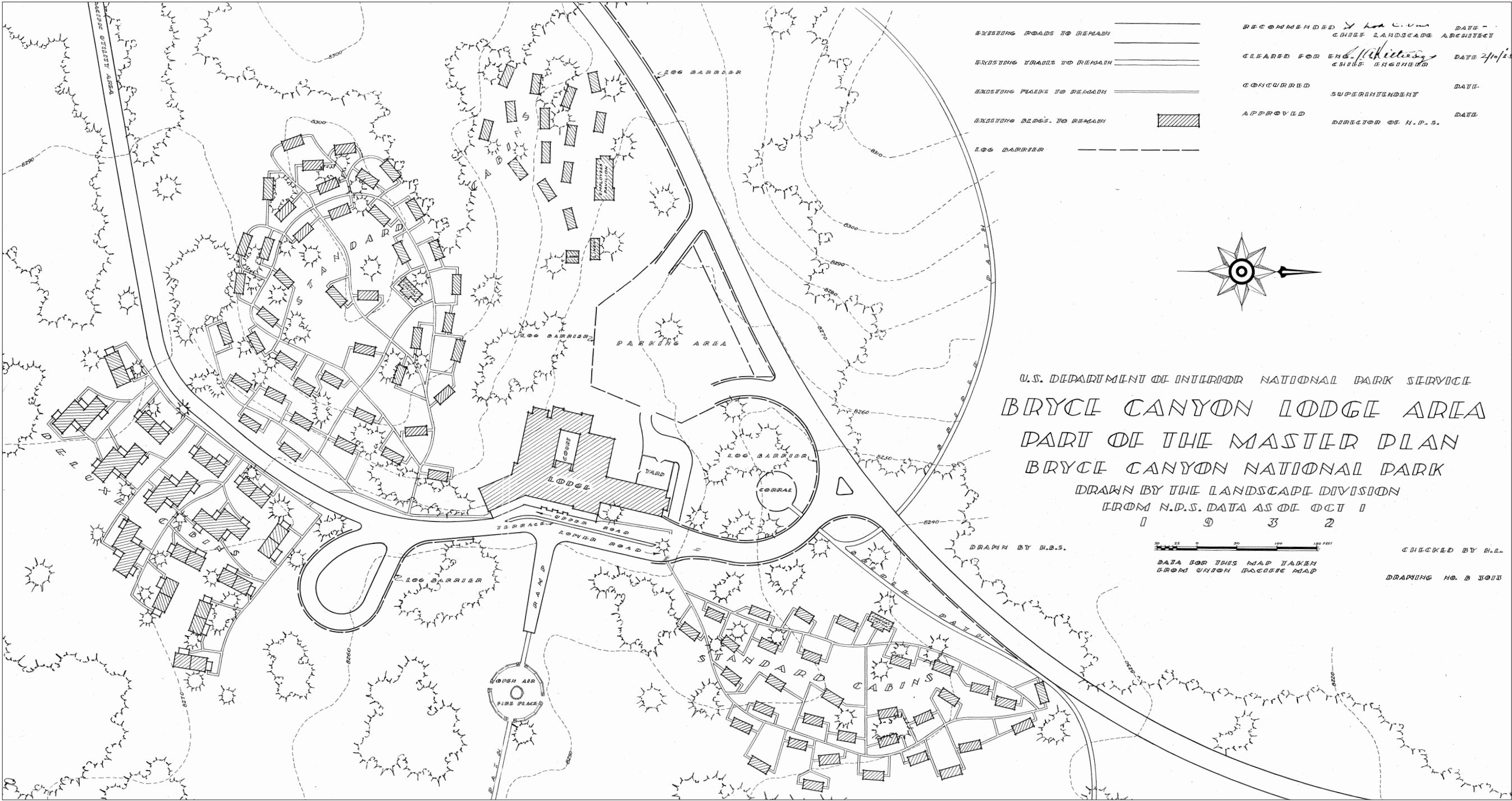


Figure 1. Bryce Canyon Lodge Area: Part of the 1932 Master Plan  
for Bryce Canyon National Park (BRCA Archives)



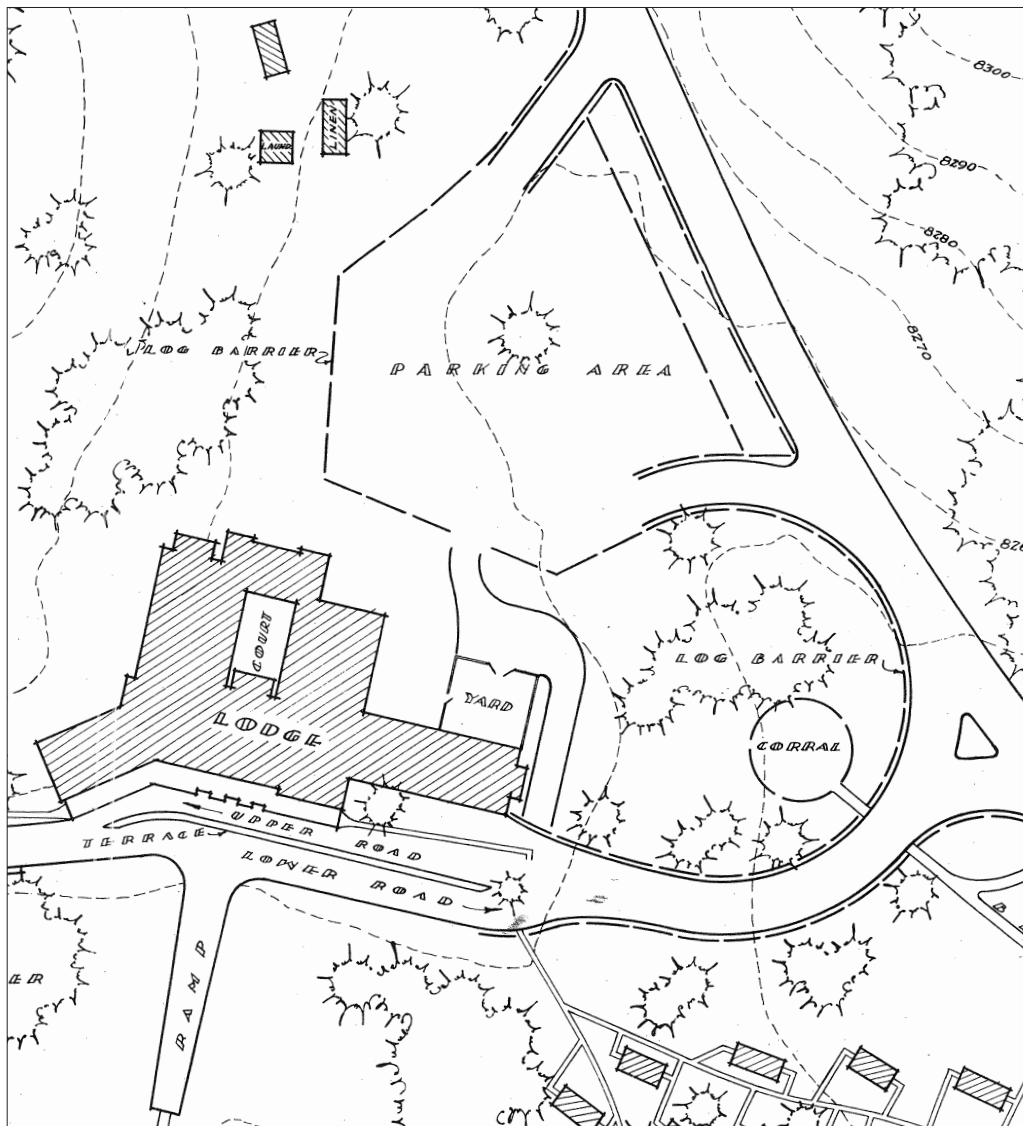


Figure 2. Zoom of Bryce Canyon Lodge and proximity. Bryce Canyon Lodge Area: Part of the 1932 Master Plan for Bryce Canyon National Park (BRCA Archives) Not To Scale

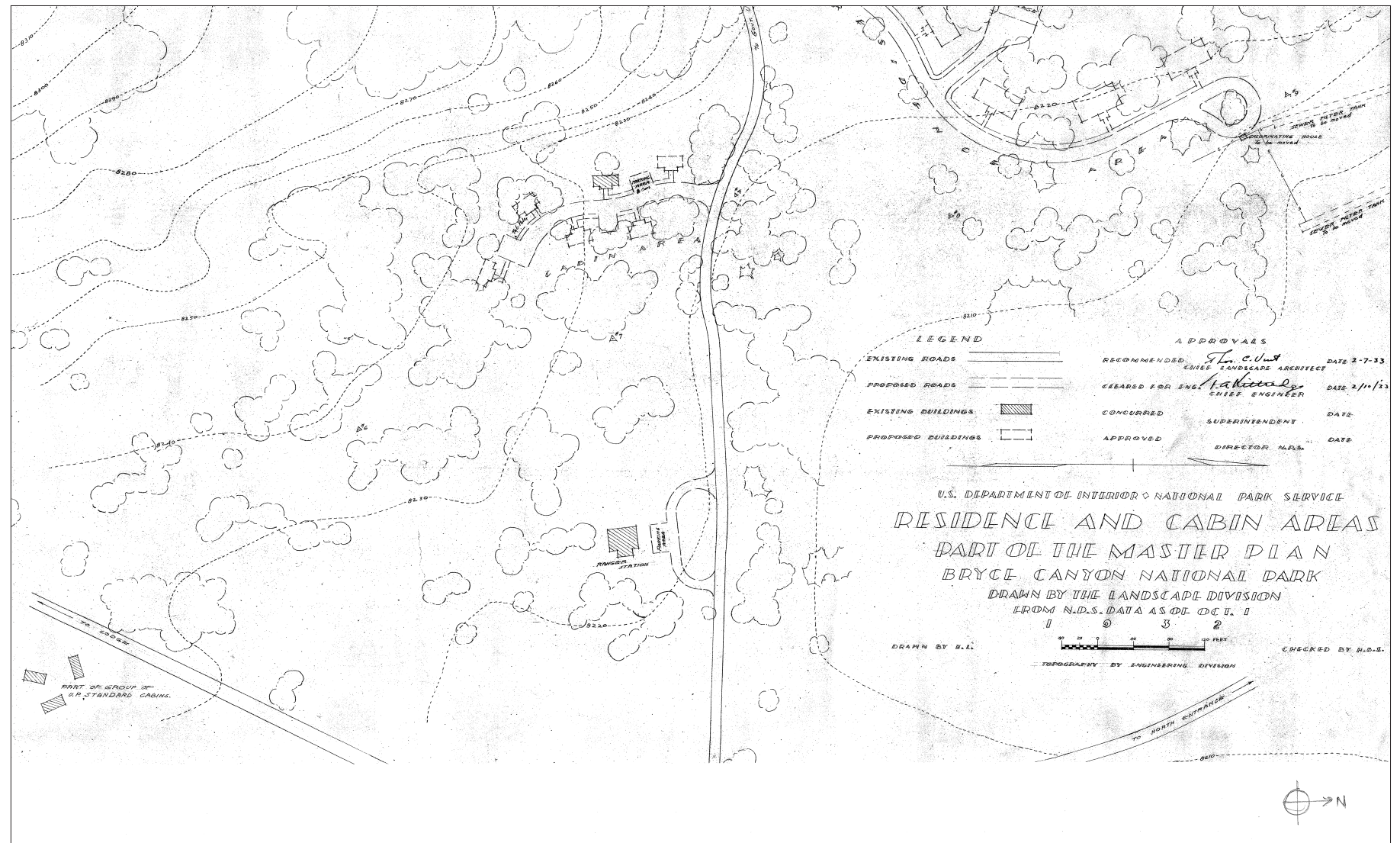


Figure 3. Residence and Cabin Areas: Part of the 1932 Master Plan for Bryce Canyon National Park (BRCA Archives)



access), where they did not need to be exceptionally crafted, in fact were supposed to suffice a rather austere and “primitive” lifestyle.<sup>85</sup> Thus all the residences constructed at Bryce during this time were rather modest wood frame cabins, incorporating rustic weatherboard siding and stone foundations.

Another important area of Park development that was emphasized in this era was that of roadside beautification and soil conservation. Owing to a distinct technique of road bank blending that was developed by the NPS Landscape Division in 1929, it became possible to blend the disturbed slopes gradually into the surrounding landscape and helped reduce erosion. This technique eliminated the artificial appearance of a straight, regular line and created a wavering, curving line that appeared naturalistic. Shrubs, ground covers, and woodland plants could be planted along these edges in a natural succession, further erasing the line between planted areas and natural areas.<sup>86</sup> Based on this and other such techniques, grading of road banks and roadside cleanup<sup>87</sup> was extensively carried out by CCC crews in Bryce Canyon National Park.

Although roadwork and insect control absorbed most of the CCC’s time in Bryce Canyon they also made a few significant contributions to the Park’s trail system. Significant among these in the Developed Area under study are --a short bridle path between the Lodge and rim and pedestrian trails from the campground and museum building to the rim.

World events in the early 1940s (WW II) had a dramatic impact on the CCC. The reserve military officers in charge of the CCC camps were gradually withdrawn and placed on active military duty. As the number of youths enlisting in the CCC continued to decline in 1941, the Park Service began to terminate all CCC camps. Consequently, maintenance work in the parks suffered dramatically. The NPS policy on CCC camp buildings was that they were either to be used or torn down. As a result many CCC buildings at Bryce were destroyed by 1945. Given the Park’s harsh climate, the lengthy period of inactivity imposed by the war took its toll on the Utah Parks Company’s facilities. Because of World

<sup>85</sup> Harrison, Laura Soulliere, Historic Housing in the National Park System, Denver: National Park Service, 1990, pg. 8. Available online at [http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online\\_books/housing/housing.pdf](http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/housing/housing.pdf)

<sup>86</sup> McClelland, Linda Flint, Presenting Nature : The Historic Landscape Design of the National Park Service 1916 to 1942, Available online at [http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online\\_books/mcclelland/mcclelland4a1.htm](http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/mcclelland/mcclelland4a1.htm)

<sup>87</sup> This work entailed clearing dead and decaying brush and fallen trees along park roads and removing trees and vegetation that made roads unsafe.

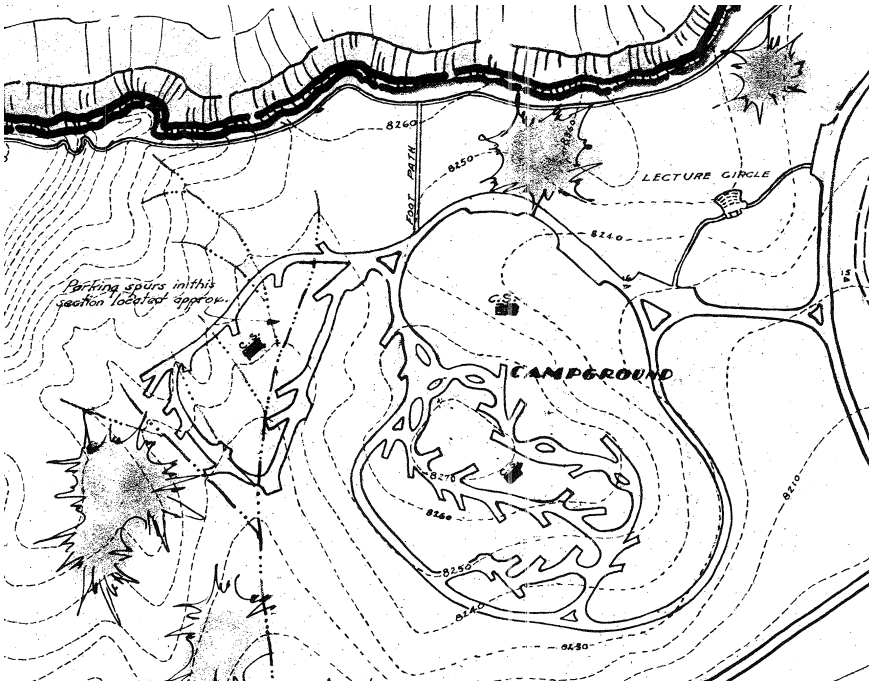
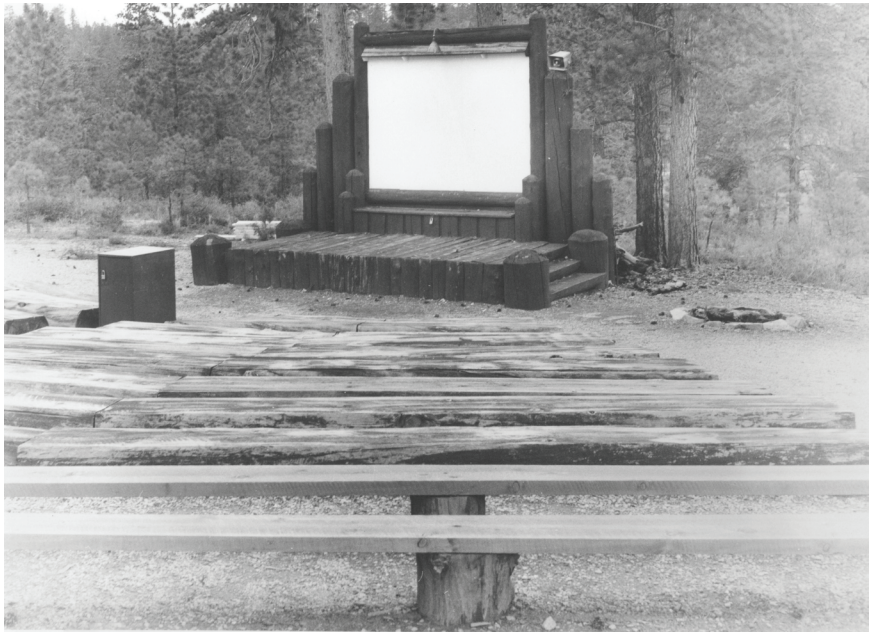
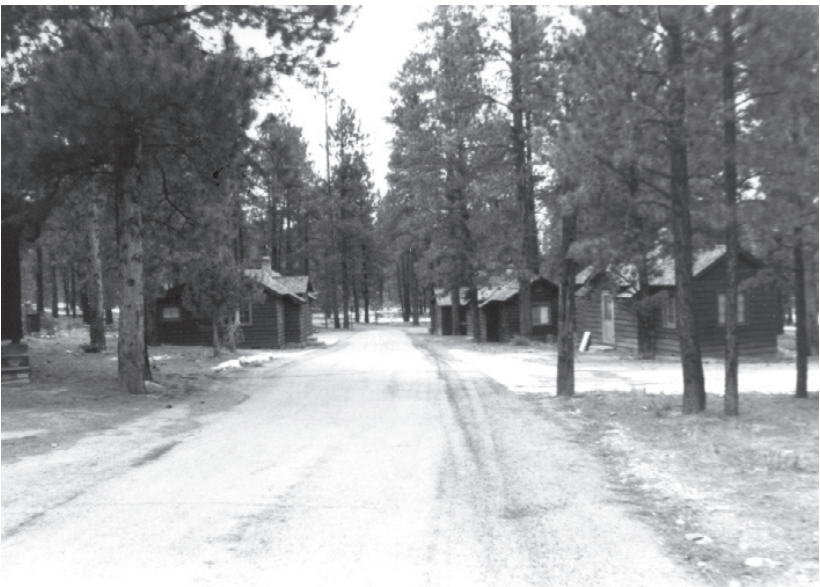


Figure 4. North Campground Development: Part of the 1938 Master Plan for Bryce Canyon National Park (BRCA Archives)



Photograph 19. North Campground Lecture Circle (BRCA Archives: ACC#456 CAT 6472 Folder 5)



Photograph 18. Old NPS Housing Area, largely developed in the 1930's, photo from 1990 (BRCA Archives :BRCA 3943 BRCA-00408)



Photograph 20. Employee Residence in Old NPS Housing Area HS-05. Note the ‘simplified rustic’ design (BRCA Archives: BRCA 3943 BRCA-00408)





Photograph 21. Rough grading, Bryce Rim Road ; PWA project under B.P.R. supervision (BRCA Archives: ACC#350 Photo#1)



Photograph 22. Line Transect Survey, 1935 identified a number of popular tree diseases at Bryce; shown here is a class of yellow pine rust (BRCA Archives: BRCA-00350 B6 F7 2)

War II, visitation to Bryce declined precipitously and UPC closed all of its concessionaire facilities between September 1942 and May 1946. Throughout the war, neither additional construction nor significant improvements of any kind were even contemplated.

In terms of design aesthetic, marked changes had occurred in the attitude of park designers and advocates by the end of the CCC period, and the Craftsman ethic and attention to detail that had guided the design of structures gave way to a functionalism in design that advocated modern materials, streamlined forms, and mechanized technology.<sup>88</sup>

Although World War II resulted in a dramatic decrease from the furious expansion earlier seen at Bryce Canyon, postwar visitation literally overwhelmed facilities considered modern and reasonably capacious in the 1930s. During June 1946 alone 23,870 persons visited Bryce Canyon, however, only 639 (2.7 percent) of these arrived by Utah Parks Company buses<sup>89</sup>, thus indicating the changing transportation trends in Park visitation and thus user facilities. By the late 1950s major problems afflicted the Utah Parks Company's operation including expensive labor and obsolescence of facilities and transportation service. There was increasing pressure on Park administration to restart a comprehensive program of development and this resulted in the MISSION 66 program discussed in the next section.

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<sup>88</sup> McClelland. Available online at [http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online\\_books/mcclelland/mcclelland4a1.htm](http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/mcclelland/mcclelland4a1.htm)

<sup>89</sup> Scrattish.

*Chronology of Landscape Characteristics – The Great Depression and the Post War Boom 1933-1955*

<i>Event Title</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
Initiation of “Master Planning” in National Parks	1933	Spatial	By March 1933 park planning had been refined into 6-year programs—called “master plans”—for nearly all of the national parks and monuments.
Standard cabins moved to housekeeping camp	1933	Buildings & Structures	Six standard cabins were moved from the Lodge area to the housekeeping camp and remodeled into duplex rooms. <sup>90</sup>
First Permanent Park Ranger	1933	Land Use & Activities	Maurice Cope became Bryce Canyon’s first permanent park ranger in 1933. He was employed from 1925-1933 as a seasonal ranger.
Visitation Numbers	1933	Land Use & Activities	Loss in visitors by 3.75%.
Telephone system	1933	Land Use & Activities	A headquarters telephone system was constructed & connections provided to office building, dormitory, checking station, ranger’s quarters & Lodge. <sup>91</sup>
UPC Business Upturn	1933	Land Use & Activities	Despite fewer visitors, UPC business in terms of catering & accommodation showed an increase since the tour schedule called for 2 night stop at Bryce against a 1 night stop last year. <sup>92</sup>
Designers Visit	1933	Land Use & Activities	Visit by Chief Architect Thomas C. Vint and Assistant Landscape Architect Harry Langley.
Rim Road Construction	1933	Circulation	Sector 1-B1, a length of 3.73 miles till Natural Bridge completed in June 1933 by UPC
Rim Road Construction	1933	Circulation	Extension of Rim Road from Natural Bridge to Rainbow Point under progress.
Road Construction	1933	Circulation	A driveway & parking place were made to join the North Campground Road with the Old Administration building. <sup>93</sup> A new road & 4-car parking area was also built in housekeeping camp.
Footpath from Lodge to rim	1933	Circulation	A footpath was built from the Lodge to the Rim. <sup>94</sup>
Seasonal Residence (Bldg # B-9, {HS-9})	1934	Buildings & Structures	Constructed by NPS in the Old NPS Housing Area.
2 Employee Cabins	1934	Buildings & Structures	Constructed with PWA allotments by August 1934.
Old Administration Building Addition (Bldg # B-43, {HS-31})	1934	Buildings & Structures	Addition (part of original plan) constructed with PWA allotments. One additional room was built, in order to get office activities out of the museum.



Photograph 23. Lodge, 1937 (BRCA Archives: BRCA 6446 BRCA-00456)



Photograph 24. Lodge, 1954, painted bright yellow (BRCA Archives: BRCA 3897 BRCA 369)





Photograph 25. Lodge Campfire circle evening program, c.1930 (BRCA Archives: ACC# 373 CAT3896 Photo#2)



Photograph 26. Housekeeping Cabin cluster around the Bryce cafeteria, area developed in 1930's, photo from c.1955 (BRCA Archives: ACC #370 Photo#1154)

*Chronology of Landscape Characteristics – The Great Depression and the Post War Boom 1933-1955 (Continued)*

<i>Event Title</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
Equipment Shed (3 Stalls)	1934	Buildings & Structures	Constructed by PWA in September 1934. Destroyed by fire in 1957.
Comfort Station built	1934	Buildings & Structures	Constructed by PWA in October 1934.
Construction of CCC Campsite	1934	Buildings & Structures	Bryce Canyon received its CCC camp—designated NP-3—the spring of 1934 and started building the following camp structures -- (1) mess hall, 20 feet by 138 feet; (2) recreation building, 20 feet by 40 feet; (3) storehouse, 27 feet by 27 feet; (4) blacksmith house, 7 feet by 13 feet; (5) maintenance shop, 27 feet by 30 feet; (6) a minor shed of unknown dimensions and (7) equipment shed (3 stalls).
Standard & Economy Cabins Relocation	1934-1937	Buildings & Structures	Relocation of additional 12 Standard cabins (formerly used as employee housing) from the Lodge complex to the housekeeping area.
CCC Camp NP-3 Established	1934	Land Use & Activities	Bryce Canyon received its CCC camp—designated NP-3, in the spring of 1934. The CCC campsite was situated at the same place where the road contractor Union Construction Company established camp when building section I-A of the Rim Road and was approximately three miles south of headquarters area
Lodge Plan of Operation	1934	Land Use & Activities	The Lodge plan of operation was changed from American to European – this believed to be partially responsible for increase in patronage. <sup>95</sup>
Natural Bridge Overlook	1934	Circulation	Civilian Conservation Corps completed the improvements at Natural Bridge Overlook.
Headquarters Service Road	1934	Circulation	Improvement of existing service road from main highway past the residential area to the utility area.
Lodge Road Widening	1934	Circulation	Widening of road to the Lodge cabins to serve as a parking area.
Slope of road cuts reduced	1934-1939	Circulation	In an effort to lessen erosion, the slope of the road cuts was reduced by CCC crews.
Relocation of cabins from Lodge area to housekeeping camp	1934-1937	Spatial	Construction of housekeeping cabins adjacent to Bryce Inn/General Store and removal of 24 Standard Cabins (formerly used for employee housing) from the Lodge complex (northeast of the Lodge) to the housekeeping camp.
Visitation Numbers	1934-1941	Land Use & Activities	Notwithstanding the numbing grip of the Great Depression, annual tourist travel to Bryce Canyon rose steadily between 1934-41.
Checking Station/ Entrance Kiosk	1935	Buildings & Structures	During 1935 the Park's first entrance station was razed and replaced with one situated near the north entrance road. This “checking station” was the first structure begun and completed by Bryce Canyon's CCC camp.
Comfort Station Relocation	1935	Buildings & Structures	The CCC relocated a comfort station from the old Forest Service campground to Sunset Point.
North Campground Comfort Station (Loop D) (Bldg # B-45, {HS-37})	1935	Buildings & Structures	Constructed by CCC.

*Chronology of Landscape Characteristics – The Great Depression and the Post War Boom 1933-1955 (Continued)*

<i>Event Title</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
Linen House (Bldg # B-78, {HS-72})	1935	Buildings & Structures	Constructed by UPC near Bryce Inn.
Employee Cabin (3-Room)	1935-1937	Buildings & Structures	Constructed by CCC
Footpath from Lodge to residential area	1935	Circulation	A footpath 4’ wide and 753’ long was constructed from the residential area to Lodge.
Campground trails	1935	Circulation	Graveled walks from campground to lecture circle, comfort station, and Bryce Inn.
Roadside removal of timber	1935	Vegetation	Cutting and removal of down timber along rim road right-of-way. <sup>96</sup>
Sloping of road cut banks	1935	Small Scale Features	Road sloping was carried out on Section B-1 of Rim Road for reduction of erosion and improvement of appearance.
Parking Area at Lodge	1936	Circulation	Construction of parking area at Lodge by CCC. <sup>97</sup>
Trail Construction	1936	Circulation	Construction of foot trails to Bryce Point, North Campground to rim, and Old Administration building to rim.
3 Seasonal Residences (Bldgs # B-5 {HS-5}, B-7 {HS-7} & B-10 {HS-10})	1936	Buildings & Structures	Constructed by NPS in the Old NPS Housing Area
Wood Vendor (Bldg # B-6, {HS-6})	1936-1940	Buildings & Structures	Constructed by NPS in the Old NPS Housing Area. Constructed from fuel storage building
Bryce Inn Expansion (Bldg # B-44, {HS-118})	1937	Buildings & Structures	Expansion of building by 25%. Southwest elevation roof extended and new rooms were added to west and north elevations; east elevation porch screened; dining area (now general store) expanded by addition to southwest elevation
Bus tours	1937	Land Use & Activities	Travel to Park by scheduled bus tours increased by 31% over last year. <sup>98</sup>
Campfire Lecture Circle Programs	1937	Land Use & Activities	Provision of electricity at the campfire circle enabled display of slides; this also relieved congestion at the recreation hall in the Lodge. <sup>99</sup>
Naturalist Programs	1937	Land Use & Activities	The daily naturalist program consisted of a nature hike, an auto caravan, two evening lectures and museum and information service. Themes for the daily lectures ranges from geology, botany to zoology, archaeology and the history of Pioneers’ trails and tales. This clearly indicates that there was a mix of both natural and cultural themes.
North Campground Comfort Station (Loop C) (Bldg # B-46, {HS-36})	1938	Buildings & Structures	Constructed by CCC.





Photograph 27. Housekeeping Cabin cluster around the Bryce cafeteria, area developed in 1930's, photo from c.1955 (BRCA Archives: ACC #370 Photo#1154)



Photograph 28. Checking Station built by CCC in 1935, undated photo (BRCA Archives: ACC #370 Photo#879)

*Chronology of Landscape Characteristics – The Great Depression and the Post War Boom 1933-1955 (Continued)*

<i>Event Title</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
Male Dormitory (Bldg # B-38, {HS-106})	1938	Buildings & Structures	The Utah Parks Company's final construction project from start to finish was a male dormitory, put up in 1937. <sup>100</sup>
Wood directional signage	1939	Small Scale Features	CCC constructed wood directional signage throughout the Park.
Horse Guide Cabin (Bldg # B-88, {B-74})	1939	Buildings & Structures	Constructed by UPC in the old concessionaires utility area west of the Bryce Canyon Lodge.
Single-family Residence / Quarters 2 (Bldg # B-2, {HS-2})	1939	Buildings & Structures	Constructed by the NPS. Remodeled from 1932 Mess Hall.
Entrance fee	1939	Land Use & Activities	Collection of automobile entrance fee began from this year.
Electrical Energy Initiation	1939	Land Use & Activities	Electrical energy was made available for the first time to NPS buildings in the Park on 12/20/1939.
Insect Control	1939	Vegetation	Control of Black Hill Beetle in Ponderosa Pine and Douglas Fir Beetle in Douglas fir trees was continued.
Boundary fence Construction	1940	Small Scale Features	Over 5 miles of boundary fence was constructed by the CCC.
Park entrance motif	1940	Small Scale Features	Constructed by the CCC.
Directional & Information signs	1940	Small Scale Features	A number of these were constructed by the CCC
Bathroom Additions to Standard Cabins	1940	Buildings & Structures	A bathroom each was added to 20 standard cabins in the spring of 1940
Ranger Dormitory (Bldg # B-4, {HS-4})	1940	Buildings & Structures	Constructed by the NPS. Built with lumber salvaged from the old dormitory (44 x 22, constructed in 1932) which was razed
Insect Control	1940	Vegetation	Control of Black Hill Beetle in Ponderosa Pine was continued. Total of 578 infested trees were spotted, cut and burned.
Road Obliteration	1940	Circulation	Extensive road obliteration was carried out by the CCC in 1940.
Additional permanent ranger	1940	Land Use & Activities	An additional permanent ranger position was authorized on July 1, 1940, thus increasing the number of permanent rangers to two.
Rainbow Point Comfort Station ({HS-58})	1941	Buildings & Structures	Constructed by the CCC.

*Chronology of Landscape Characteristics – The Great Depression and the Post War Boom 1933-1955 (Continued)*

<i>Event Title</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
Increase in visitation	1941	Land Use & Activities	Travel increased by 32% in the peak month of June reaching all-time high for a single day’s travel.
Bryce Lodge closed during War	1942-1946	Land Use & Activities	Bryce Lodge was closed during the War between Sept. 1942 and May 1946.During 1943-1944 the cafeteria and cabins around it were opened by the concessionaire.
Visitation Numbers	1943	Land Use & Activities	There was a decrease in travel by 75.8% for the year.
Shelters at Inspiration Point & Sunrise Point	1945	Buildings & Structures	Dry rot forced the removal of the Utah Parks Company shelters at Sunrise and Inspiration Points
Post war improvements	1945	Land Use & Activities	Planning of post-war Park improvements initiated by a visit by Chief Landscape Architect, Thomas Vint & Regional Landscape Architect, Cornell.
Road System Complaint	1946	Circulation	There were numerous complaints filed by visitors that the road system in the Park is “confusing”. <sup>101</sup>
Small fire near Lodge	1946	Land Use & Activities	Firecracker caused a small fire near the Lodge.
(Standard Oil) Service Station planning	1947	Buildings & Structures	Landscape Architect Carl Alleman visited the Park in relation to proposed service station and advised on the road alignment etc. <sup>102</sup>
Propane heaters in Campground cabins	1948	Buildings & Structures	All campground cabins were equipped with propane heaters. A cited advantage was the elimination of “unsightly “ woodpiles in the cabin area. <sup>103</sup>
(Standard Oil) Service Station (Bldg # B-13, {HS-117})	1949	Buildings & Structures	Constructed by the UPC.
Bunk House	1949	Buildings & Structures	Constructed by the NPS.
Relocation of horse corral	1949	Spatial	Concessionaire horse corral moved from old location near Lodge standard cabins to location east of the cabins. Was only 30ft from guest cabins and also led to traffic congestion on road.
Lodge Loop Road (C-10)	1949	Circulation	Extensive repairs were made to this road that involved chipping & seal-coating.
Standard & Housekeeping Cabins renovation	1950	Buildings & Structures	20 Standard cabins & 12 housekeeping cabins were modernized.
Street Lights in campground	1951	Small Scale Features	Additional street lights were installed in the campground.
Gravity flow water lines to Bryce started	1952	Land Use & Activities	Gravity flow water from shaker and Trough Springs arrived at Park headquarters.



Photograph 29.Bryce Cafeteria/ General Store, post 1937 expansion, photo dated 1952 (BRCA Archives: BRCA-00350 B5 F5)



Photograph 30.Male Dormitory built by UPC in 1938, photo dated 1976 (BRCA Archives: BRCA 3897 BRCA-0036)





Photograph 31. Sunset Point Overlook, 1935, was demolished in 1954 (BRCA Archives: ACC# 384 Neg#1251)



Photograph 32. Park entrance sign/ motif constructed by CCC in 1940, undated photo (BRCA Archives: ACC #370 Photo#1005)

*Chronology of Landscape Characteristics – The Great Depression and the Post War Boom 1933-1955 (Continued)*

<i>Event Title</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
Lodge sing-aways were a common practice	1952-56	Land Use & Activities	Lodge sing-away was a common prevalent practice that involved singing a farewell song by Lodge employees to departing guests every morning on the Lodge front porch before the guests left in their buses. <sup>104</sup>
Log rail barriers	1953	Small Scale Features	Decayed log barrier rail removed from lodge area and campground; to be replaced with native stone. These log barriers marked individual campsites and edges of roads.
Lodge porch logs	1953	Small Scale Features	The upright logs at the Lodge entrance were replaced.
Portable Entrance Station	1953	Buildings & Structures	Constructed by the NPS.
(2) Portable Comfort Station	1953	Buildings & Structures	Constructed by the NPS.
Deluxe Cabins interior remodel	1953	Buildings & Structures	In the fall of 1953, UPC painted and decorated the interiors of 40 of its deluxe cabins.
Infiltration by private bus touring companies	1953	Land Use & Activities	L.C. Ball Tours, a private touring company tried to violate the exclusive right of the UPC to operate within the Park.
Best financial year for UPC	1953	Land Use & Activities	UPC reports best financial year at Bryce in history.
Sunset Point Shelter demolished	1954	Buildings & Structures	A “landmark of long standing” was removed and replaced by an open guard rail enclosure. <sup>105</sup>
Lodge painted yellow	1954	Buildings & Structures	Lodge exterior painted bright yellow
“Valley” Parking near Lodge	1954	Spatial	Reconstruction and surfacing of the valley parking area near Lodge.
Bryce Canyon Cafeteria named Bryce Canyon Inn	1954	Land Use & Activities	In Sept. 1954, the name of Bryce Canyon cafeteria and camp center was changed to Bryce Canyon Inn.
New NPS Housing Area planning	1955	Spatial	Sup. Franke and NPS Landscape Architect Hendrix conferred regarding the location of future housing area and the road leading up to it.
Sunset Point parking	1955	Spatial	New parking area at Sunset Point was completed.
Employee Garage built (Bldg # B-3, {HS-3})	1955	Buildings & Structures	A four-stall garage for storage of employees’ automobiles was built.
Inspiration Point & Sunset point overlook	1955	Buildings & Structures	New Overlooks were constructed to replace existing ones.

*Chronology of Landscape Characteristics – The Great Depression and the Post War Boom 1933-1955 (Continued)*

<i>Event Title</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
Ranger Dormitory renovation (Bldg # B-4, {HS-4})	1955	Buildings & Structures	The ranger dormitory was completely re-roofed, redecorated and a heating plant installed.
Warehouse (64 ft x 30 ft) used as Admin office	1955	Buildings & Structures	Master Plan Development Outline 1955 noted that the NPS admin office, housed at that time in one room in the Warehouse building in utility area be relocated to a more accessible location. <sup>106</sup>

*(Footnotes for The Great Depression and the Post War Boom 1933-1955 Chronology Table)*

90 Bryce Canyon National Park Annual Report 1933, BRCA Records, p.7

91 Bryce Canyon National Park Annual Report 1933, BRCA Records, p.4

92 Bryce Canyon National Park Annual Report 1933, BRCA Records, p.7

93 Bryce Canyon National Park Annual Report 1933, BRCA Records, p.4

94 Bryce Canyon National Park Annual Report 1933, BRCA Records, p.5

95 Bryce Canyon National Park Annual Report 1934, BRCA Records, p.6

96 Bryce Canyon National Park Annual Report 1935, BRCA Records, p.6

97 Bryce Canyon National Park Annual Report 1937, BRCA Records, p.4

98 Bryce Canyon National Park Annual Report 1937, BRCA Records, p.5

99 Bryce Canyon National Park Annual Report 1937, BRCA Records, p.6

100 Scrattish, Nicholas, *Historic Resource Study: Bryce Canyon National Park*, (Denver, Colorado: National Park Service, 1985) [http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online\\_books/brca/hrst.htm](http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/brca/hrst.htm)

101 BRCA Monthly Report, May 1946, p.2.

102 Bryce Canyon National Park Monthly Report, dated Sept. 9 1947, BRCA Records, p.2

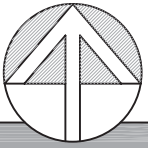
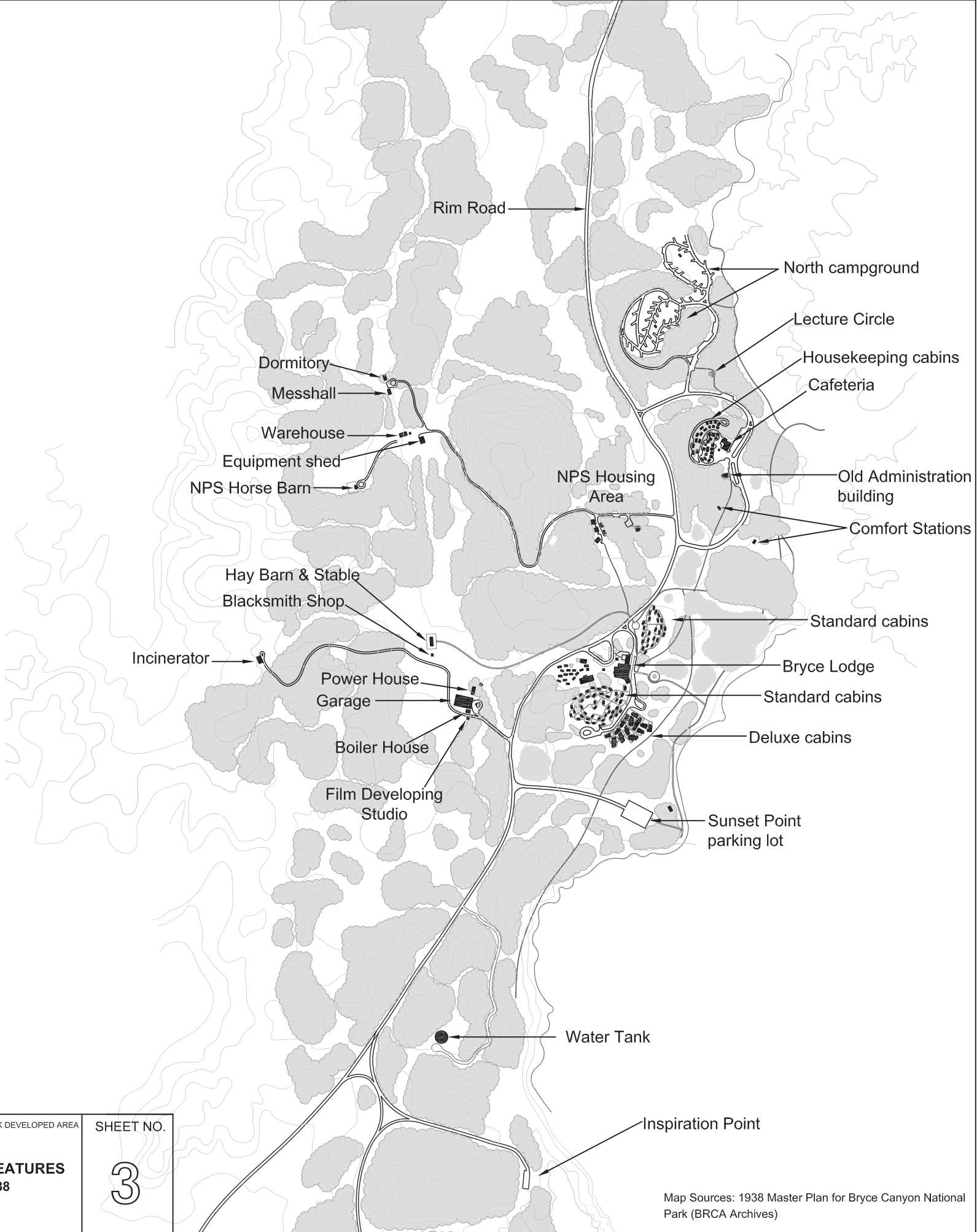
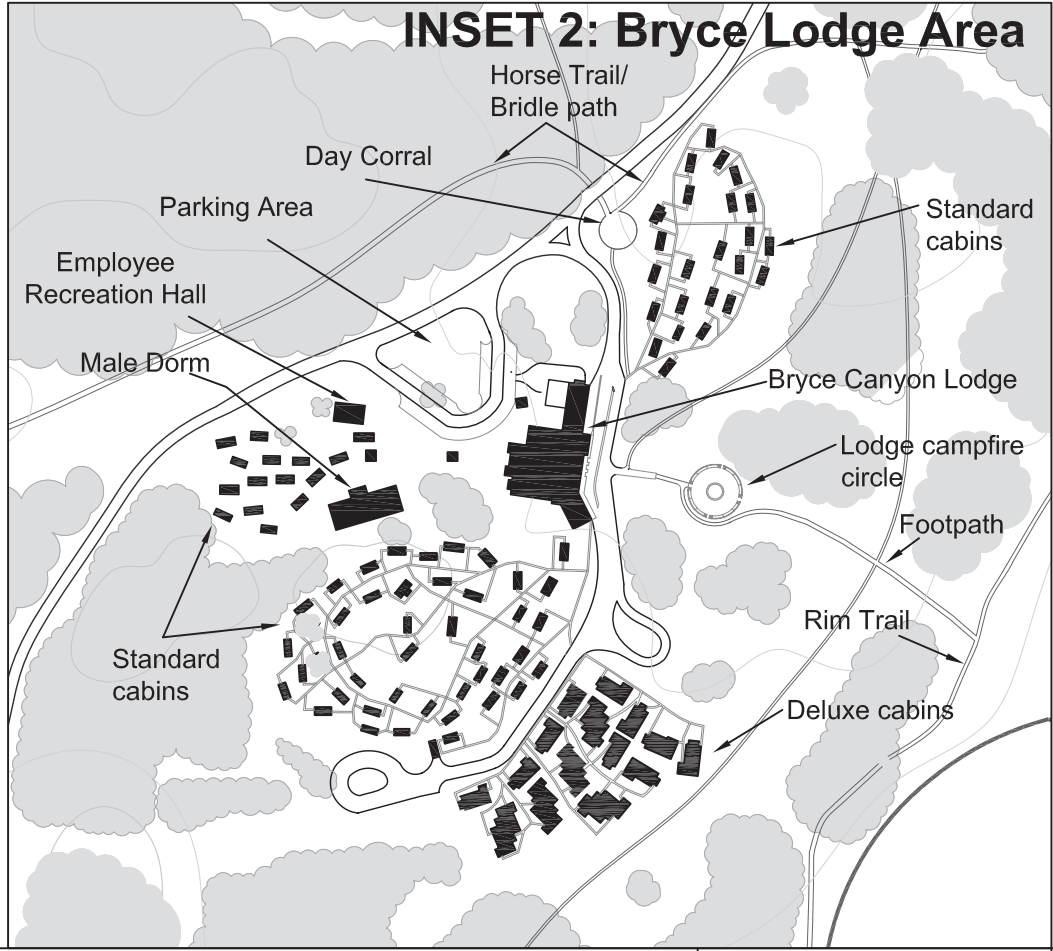
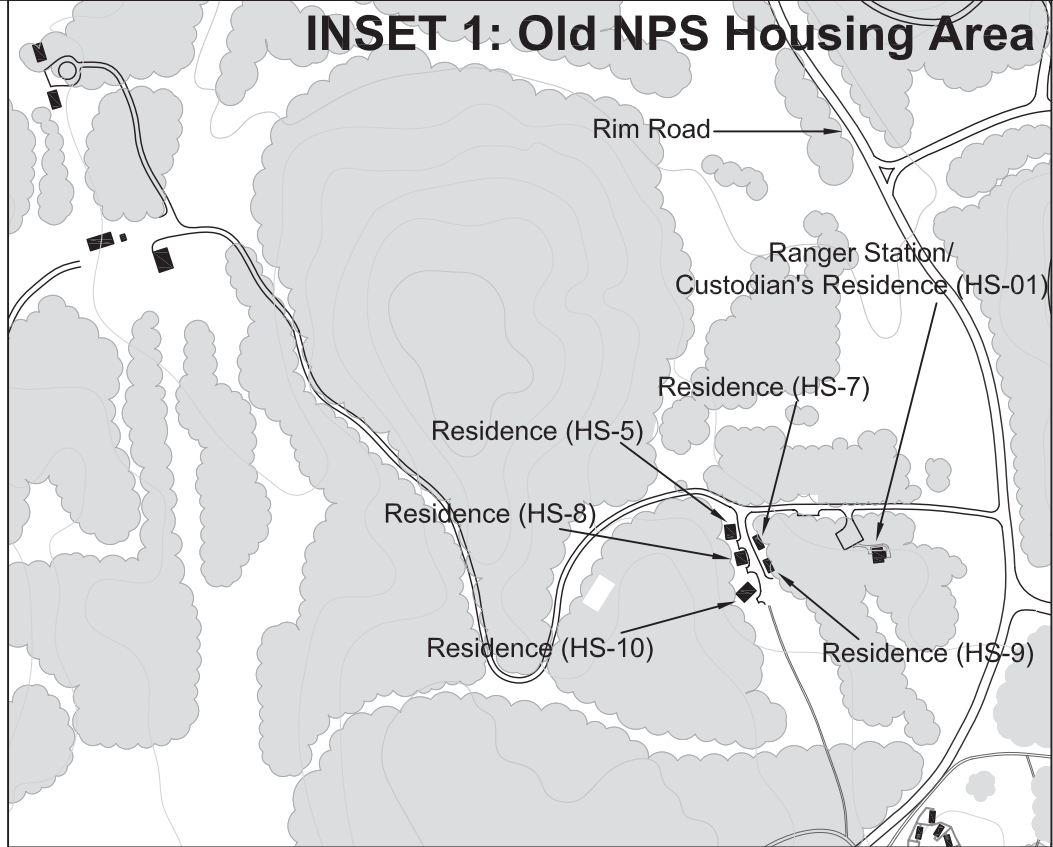
103 Bryce Canyon National Park Monthly Report, dated June 10,1948, BRCA Records, p.5

104 Excerpt from interview of David E. Brown, UPC Oral History Project 2003, BRCA Archives

105 Bryce Canyon National Park Monthly Report, dated July 8,1954, BRCA Records, p.2

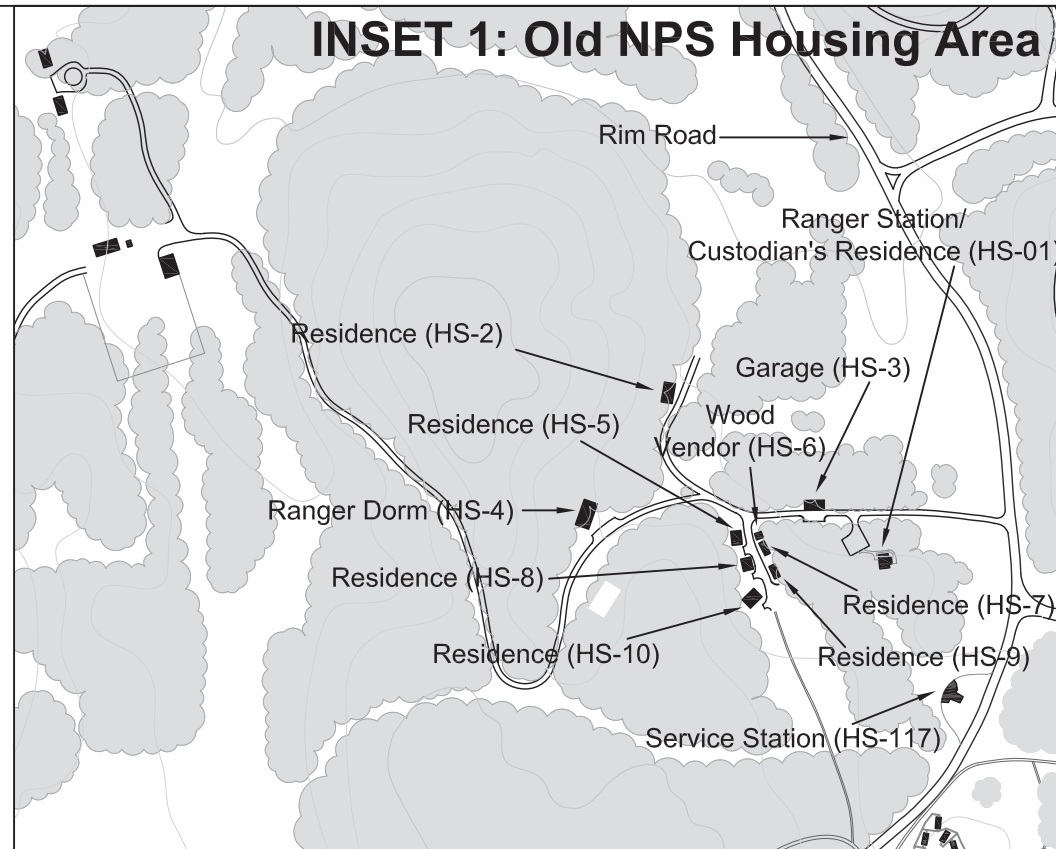
106 BRCA Master Plan Development Outline, 1955, BRCA Archives



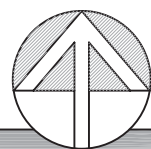
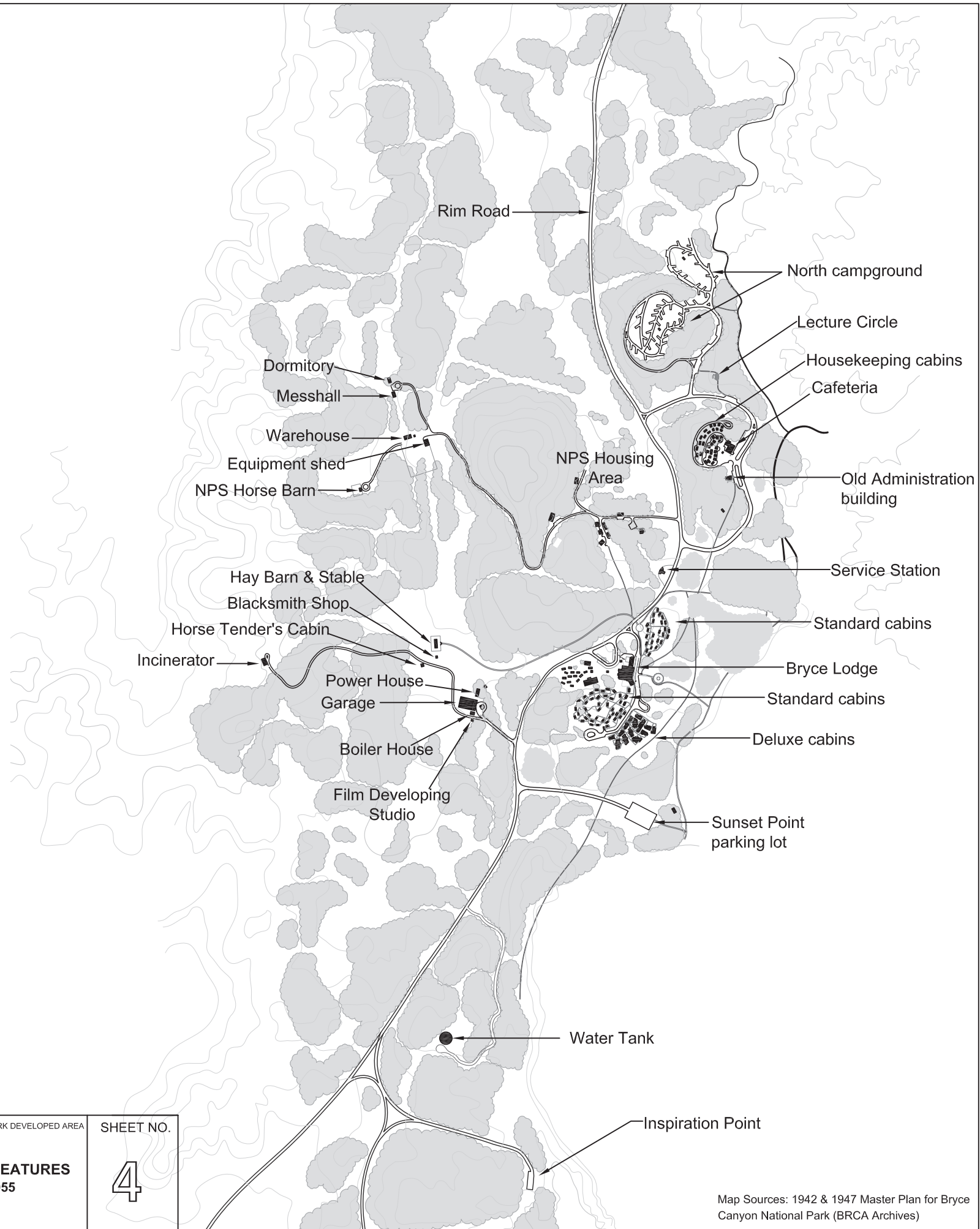
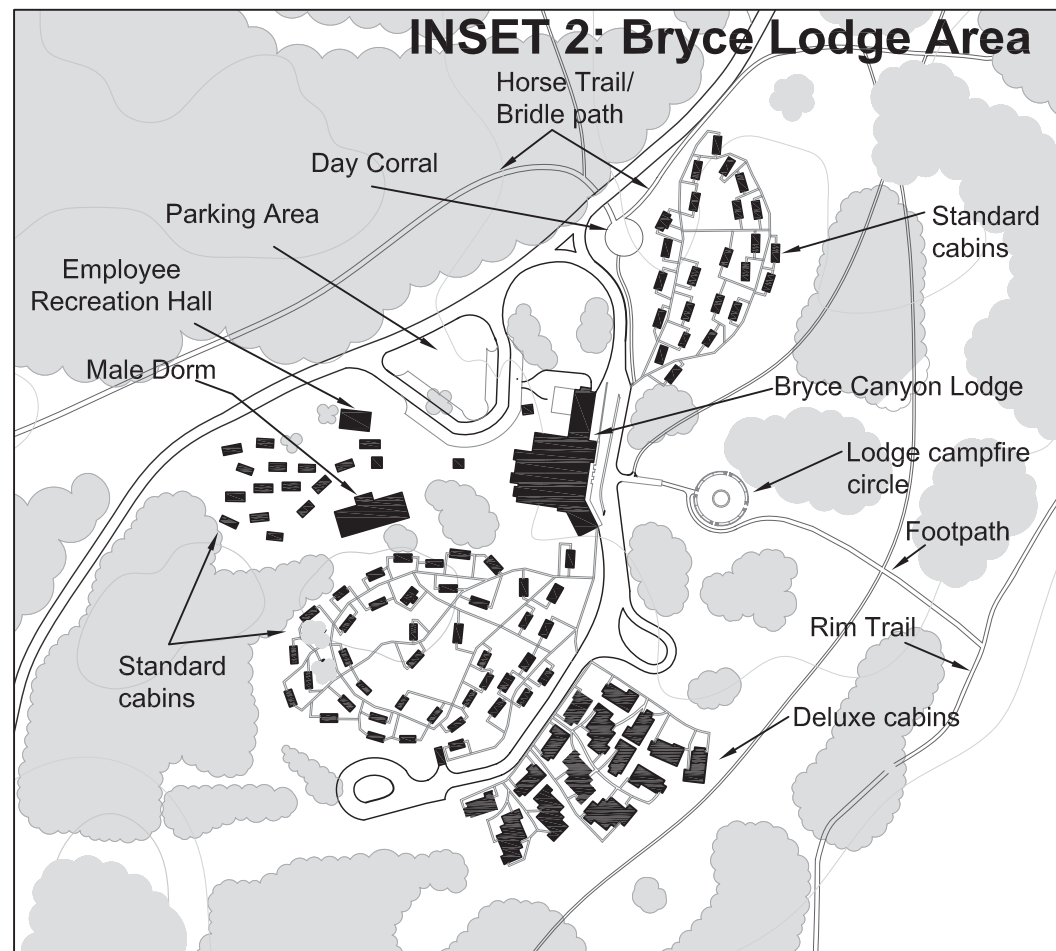




### INSET 1: Old NPS Housing Area



### INSET 2: Bryce Lodge Area





## 1956-1979: THE MISSION 66 ERA



Photograph 33. Mission 66 Visitor Center at Bryce Canyon National Park, c.1960's (BRCA Archives: ACC#456 CAT6457 Folder10)



Photograph 34. Mission 66 Visitor Center at Bryce Canyon National Park, c.1960's (BRCA Archives: ACC#456 CAT6457 Folder10 Photo#3)

Post World War II wealth and optimism led to a huge increase in visitation to the national parks. However, the existing Park facilities, usually dating to the CCC-period were “rustic” in appearance, small, “un-modern” and inadequate for visitor satisfaction. By the early 1950s the crisis had grown to overwhelming proportions. To counter the situation, Conrad Wirth, Director of the National Park Service, in 1955 envisioned a plan to improve conditions at the parks by developing modern conveniences and implementing a system-wide method of educating the visiting public. This led to the birth of “Mission 66”-- the largest program for park improvements ever initiated by the National Park Service and one of the most significant federal undertakings of the twentieth century. With the goal-oriented ideology of the project in mind and the proposed date of completion set, the committee chose the name “Mission 66” for the program.<sup>107</sup>

However, the hiatus in time between 1942 and 1956 had been a long one, with economics drastically changed, and the trends of park visitation too different to recapture the spirit and character of park design of the 1920s and 1930s. While adherence to principles of naturalism such as avoiding straight lines and right angles in all aspects of design continued, the character of park structures, roads, and trails changed without the craftsmanship, primitive tools, training, and carefully worked out specifications that had been so important during the New Deal.<sup>108</sup> Park designers began imbibing principles of “modernism”, the most influential architectural movement prevalent in those times, reflecting more of a “utilitarian” outlook than a “rustic” one.

The most important shift in this era was the administrative separation of Bryce from Zion National Park. Jointly administered up till now with the headquarters located at Zion, this move enabled Bryce Canyon National Park to have greater and more exclusive emphasis on development and management. Increasing visitation, and the need for massive physical

development under Mission 66, acted as a catalyst in this split, also enabling greater attention to Bryce during winter months, especially with respect to roads and buildings.

One of the most significant planning decisions made at this time was with regards to the realignment of the Rim Road. Begun as a by-pass road to divert excess traffic away from the Lodge area, the project essentially led to shifting the Rim Road westward (between the present visitor center in the north to the Sunset Campground spur in the south). This realignment led to a major shift in the sequential experience of visiting the Park. While earlier all vehicular traffic was routed along the north campground, past the Bryce Inn/ cafeteria and finally next to the Lodge, the new alignment moved all this buildings farther away from the main circulation spine. Traveling south on the Rim road, a typical visitor would now have to take distinct spurs to reach any of these areas rather than passing directly through them.

The other significant change during this time was the building of a new administrative and visitor center along the realigned Rim Road at a site slightly north of the north campground. Built in a “modern” style dramatically different from existing Park architecture at Bryce, the Visitor Center mirrored a new typology devised by Park designers across a number of national parks at this time. It was intended to be the first stop for visitors entering the Park and was therefore suitably sited directly adjacent to the Rim Road at the head of the Developed Area. Other significant developments include the construction of a new employee housing area west of the realigned Rim Road. Thirteen single-family residences and a four-unit apartment were constructed with MISSION 66 funds between 1958-64. This new employee housing, arranged in a loop layout, was put up in three stages: (1) seven three-bedroom residences in 1957-58, (2) a two-bedroom residence and the apartment in 1960, and (3) five two-bedroom residences in 1963-64. MISSION 66 also fulfilled the Park's need for a modern maintenance yard in two stages. During 1959 a utility building and shops were erected. The yard was rounded out in 1964-65 with the addition of equipment storage buildings and an extension to the existing utility building. The concessionaire's utility area was moved further west from its earlier location due to the realignment of the Rim Road.

The North Campground received an addition of two new loops north of the existing development, while Sunset campground, to the south of the Developed Area (west of the Rim Road) was constructed from scratch. In all, the Mission 66 period remains a very important period in Park

<sup>107</sup> French, Christine Madrid, The Emergence of Mission 66 Visitor Centers, Available online at <http://www.mission66.com/documents/intro.html#1>

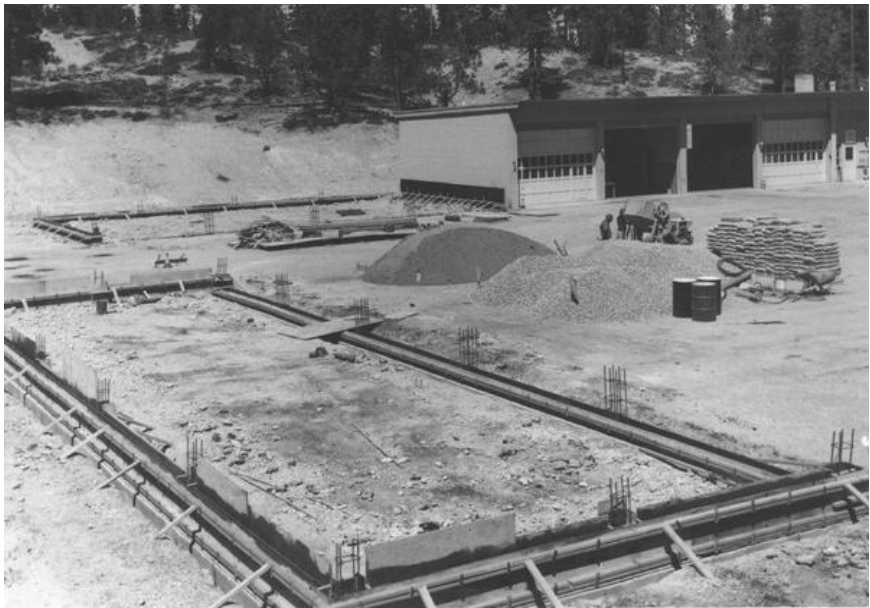
<sup>108</sup> McClelland, Linda Flint, Presenting Nature : The Historic Landscape Design of the National Park Service 1916 to 1942, National Park Service, 1993) Available online at [http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online\\_books/mcclelland/mcclelland4a1.htm](http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/mcclelland/mcclelland4a1.htm)



history and played an important role in how the Park is experienced today. Although, the two historic districts- the Old NPS Housing and the Lodge Area remained largely untouched until efforts began in 1974 and extended until 1989 to remove almost all standard cabins from near the Lodge and replace them with motel units.



Photograph 35. New NPS Housing Area, c. 1963 (BRCA Archives: ACC#456 CAT6453 Folder6)



Photograph 36. New NPS Maintenance & Utility Yard, c. early 1960's (BRCA Archives: ACC#456 CAT6451 Folder4)



Photograph 37. Lodge Sing-a-way , 1966 (BRCA Archives: BRCA 3892 BRCA-00368 UPMC 2)



Photograph 38. Lodge Sing-a-way, 1966 (BRCA Archives: BRCA-00350 B7 F3,8,11)

*Chronology of Landscape Characteristics – MISSION 66 Development 1956 - 1979*

<i>Event Title</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
Parking area at Sunset Point	1956	Spatial Organization	Parking area was enlarged to meet the requirements of growing visitation.
Enlargement of North campground	1956	Spatial Organization	Construction of roads & campsites on a new section of the campground was started. Total of 55 new campsites were completed in 1957.
Independent Status	1956	Land Use & Activities	The establishment of Bryce Canyon as an independent administrative unit (separate from Zion) was finalized on July 1, 1956.
Accommodation for Concessionaire employees at Lodge	1956	Land Use & Activities	Girls were housed in Lodge 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor and boys in the Male Dorm & married couples in standard cabins around the Lodge. <sup>109</sup>
Equipment Storage Shed	1956	Buildings & Structures	The shed was enlarged to provide heated shelter for the snow plow & fire truck.
Lodge Ramp	1957	Buildings & Structures	Widening and realignment of Bryce Canyon Lodge ramp.
New Comfort Stations, North Campground (B-47 & B-48)	1957	Buildings & Structures	Their construction coincided with the construction of Loops A & B
Sunset point parking lot planting	1957	Vegetation	Planting of Ponderosa pine and Mountain Mahogany trees and Manzanita shrubs was done in Sunset Point parking lot.
Lodge By-pass road	1957	Circulation	Construction of by-pass road in the Developed Area was completed.
Evening programs at Lodge	1958-1960	Land Use & Activities	The live music programs by Lodge employees were considered one of the best among nearby Parks. <sup>110</sup> An organist also played at the Lodge dining room. <sup>111</sup>
Old Museum building reuse proposal	1959	Land Use & Activities	Negotiations between NPS & UPC over using the Old Museum Building as a grocery store-soda fountain.
Campground	1959	Vegetation	Heavy campground use reported, leading to trampling of vegetative cover. <sup>112</sup>
Lodge rear parking lot	1959	Spatial Organization	Parking area behind Lodge was extended.
New circulation system	1959	Circulation	With opening of the new Visitor Center, the new road circulation system was made operational. i.e. the traffic was routed on new road till Sunset Point & concessionaire traffic on lateral road from warehouse area. <sup>113</sup>
New Visitor Center	1959	Buildings & Structures	NPS employees moved to new Visitor Center on June 15, 1959. This combined with campgrounds near entrance causes center of activity to shift from the Lodge District to the entrance



*Chronology of Landscape Characteristics – MISSION 66 Development 1956 - 1979 (Continued)*

<i>Event Title</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
Train between Lund & Cedar City discontinued	1960	Circulation	The UPC stopped operating the Union Pacific’s summer train, the “309” between Lund & Cedar City.
Revegetation of road obliteration areas	1960	Vegetation	All areas where road obliteration took place were topsoiled, disked and seeded with western wheat grass. <sup>114</sup>
Employee residences (NPS Housing Area)	1961	Buildings & Structures	Exterior rehabilitation of first seven houses built under Mission 66 program was carried out. <sup>115</sup>
Horse Trail	1961	Circulation	Rehabilitation of horse trail from day corral to Sunrise Point. <sup>116</sup>
Roads & parking lots in Old NPS Residential area	1961	Circulation	Broken & cracked roads and parking areas were repaired with plant mix. <sup>117</sup>
Lodge surroundings	1961	Small Scale Features	Resurfacing of Lodge ramp and exit roads with concrete barriers that replaced log and rock barriers. <sup>118</sup>
North Campground lecture circle	1962	Buildings & Structures	Renovation was carried out.
Trail from North camp to Visitor Center	1962	Circulation	A section of the trail was constructed.
Sunset campground constructed	1962	Spatial Organization	Sunset Campground was constructed.
Park Entrance sign	1962	Small Scale Features	The sign was repaired and repainted.
Indoctrination of UPC employees by NPS rangers	1963	Land Use & Activities	Park naturalists and rangers presented UPC bus drivers and employees with interpretive, audio-visual programs for the first time.
Visitor Center rear parking	1963	Spatial Organization	Visitor Center rear employee parking area was widened.
Lodge front parking	1963	Circulation	Parking area in front of lodge striped for vehicle parking.
Permit grazing eliminated	1964	Land Use & Activities	Permit grazing in the Park eliminated at the end of all leases.
Benches along rim	1965	Small Scale Features	Benches were installed along canyon rim between Sunset Point and Inspiration Point. Benches constituted of two inch pipe frame with two inch boards bolted to the frame for seats and backs.
Overnight accommodations	1965	Land Use & Activities	Master Plan 1965 called for the elimination of overnight accommodations in the Park.



Photograph 39. Lodge Sing-a-way, 1966 (BRCA Archives: BRCA 3892 BRCA-00368 UPMC)



Photograph 40. Old Administration Building



Photograph 41. Park Entrance Station, 1963 (BRCA Archives: ACC#350 Folder6 Photo# 105)

*Chronology of Landscape Characteristics – MISSION 66 Development 1956 - 1979 (Continued)*

<i>Event Title</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
Activities at the Recreation Hall/ “Valhalla” building	1965	Land Use & Activities	There was a piano, a ping-pong table and various other employee recreation games.
Percentage of Visitors in Bryce via UPC buses	1965	Land Use & Activities	Only 1.5% of total Park visitors entered by UPC buses, amidst mounting pressure to shut down the franchise.
Tree stumps dynamited	1967	Vegetation	Tree stumps that were visible from main traveled roads were dynamited to eliminate the sawed top and give them a more natural appearance.
New horse concessionaire area	1970	Spatial Organization	Construction at new horse concessionaire development was started. By moving of concessionaire from present site “one man-made intrusion will be removed from visitors view”. <sup>119</sup>
UPC donates all Bryce facilities to Federal Govt.	1972	Land Use & Activities	The UPC donated to the Federal Govt., all of their facilities at Bryce Canyon, including property in East Creek, which meant that “NPS would control its own water supplies for the first time”. <sup>120</sup>
TWA selected as Park Concessionaire	1972	Land Use & Activities	TWA Services, (later TWRS) which was a subsidiary of Transworld Airlines, was selected as Park concessionaire.
Removal of Housekeeping & Standard cabins	1974-1989	Buildings & Structures	The National Park Service arranges for the removal of all housekeeping cabins and all but six of the Standard Cabins (one of these six cabins served as the Nurse’s Station).
Inspiration Point Overlook	1975	Buildings & Structures	One additional viewing area was completed between lower and upper Inspiration Points.
Prairie Dog wildlife species reintroduced	1975	Land Use & Activities	The prairie dog was reintroduced to the Park.
List of Classified Structures	1976	Buildings & Structures	Lance Williams completes the L.C.S. (List of Classified Structures) report to identify potential resources for the National Register.
Rehabilitation of old Inn cabins sites	1977	Vegetation	Rehabilitation was carried out at the sites of the old housekeeping cabins near the Bryce Inn.
Concrete pad at Entrance station	1977	Circulation	A concrete pad was installed on the incoming traffic lane at the Entrance station
Reconstruction of Lodge road intersection	1977	Circulation	Reconstructed the Lodge intersection by removing the rippled surface and flattening out the excessive road super, making a safer more uniform approach.
NRHP Nomination for Lodge district and Park Headquarters district	1977	Land Use & Activities	Barbara Wyette prepared successful nominations for these two districts.
Obliteration of cabin sites	1977	Spatial Organization	Obliterated a portion of the Inn/ housekeeping cabin sites and established a 10-site picnic area.

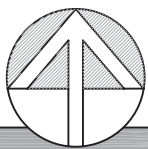
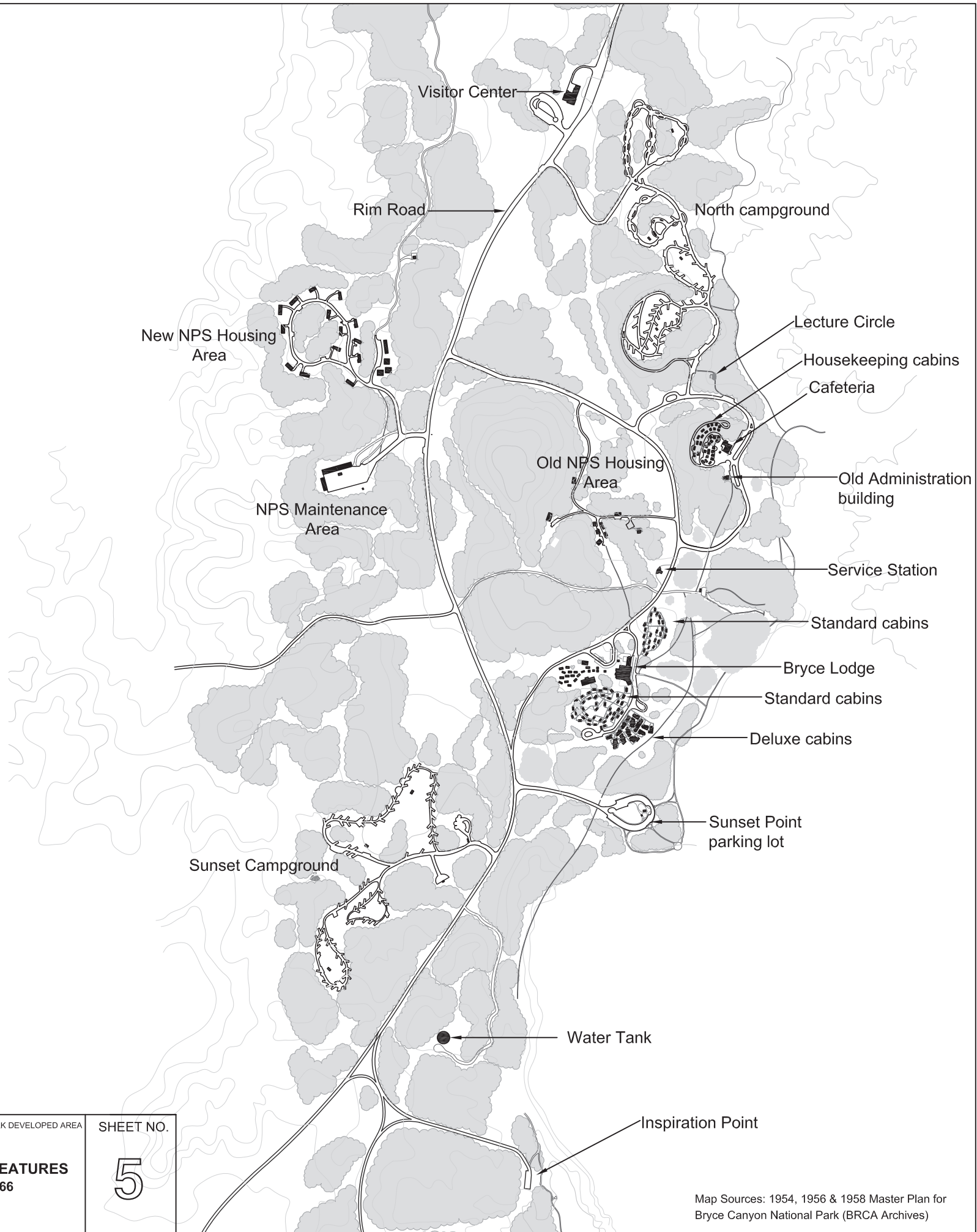
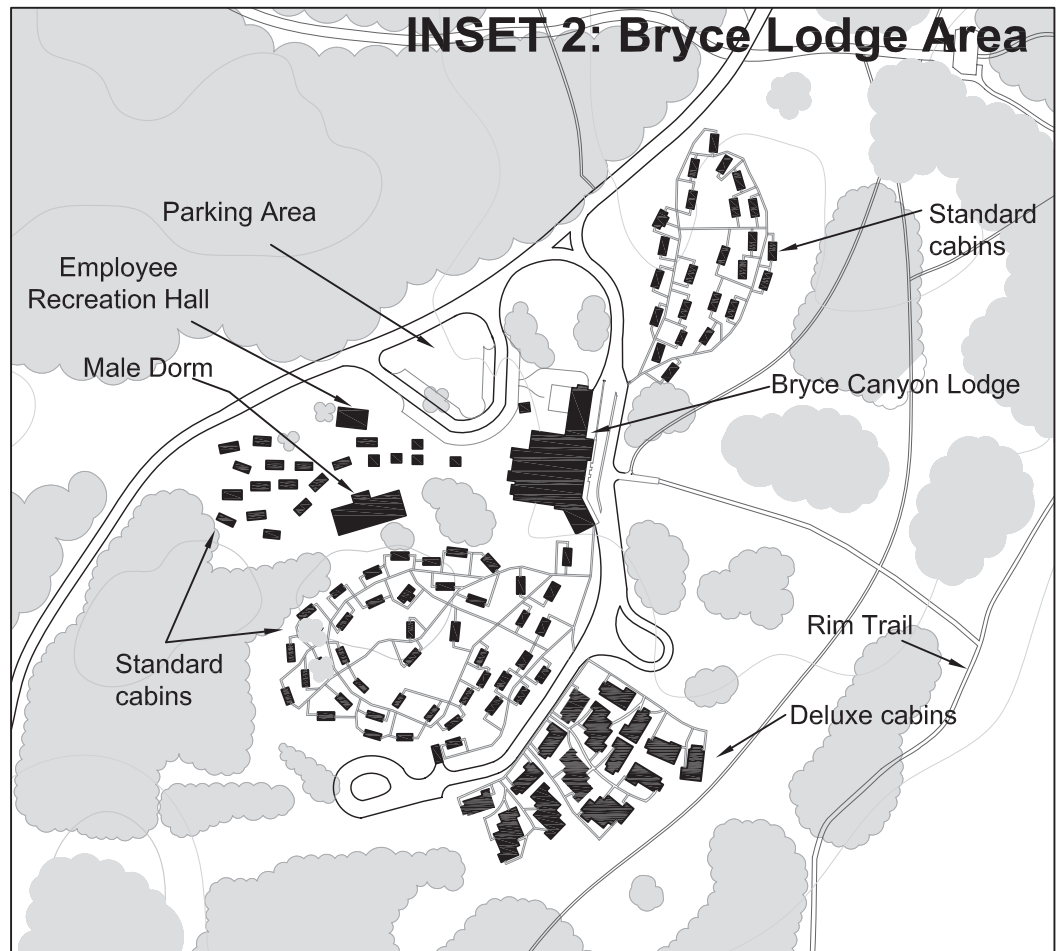
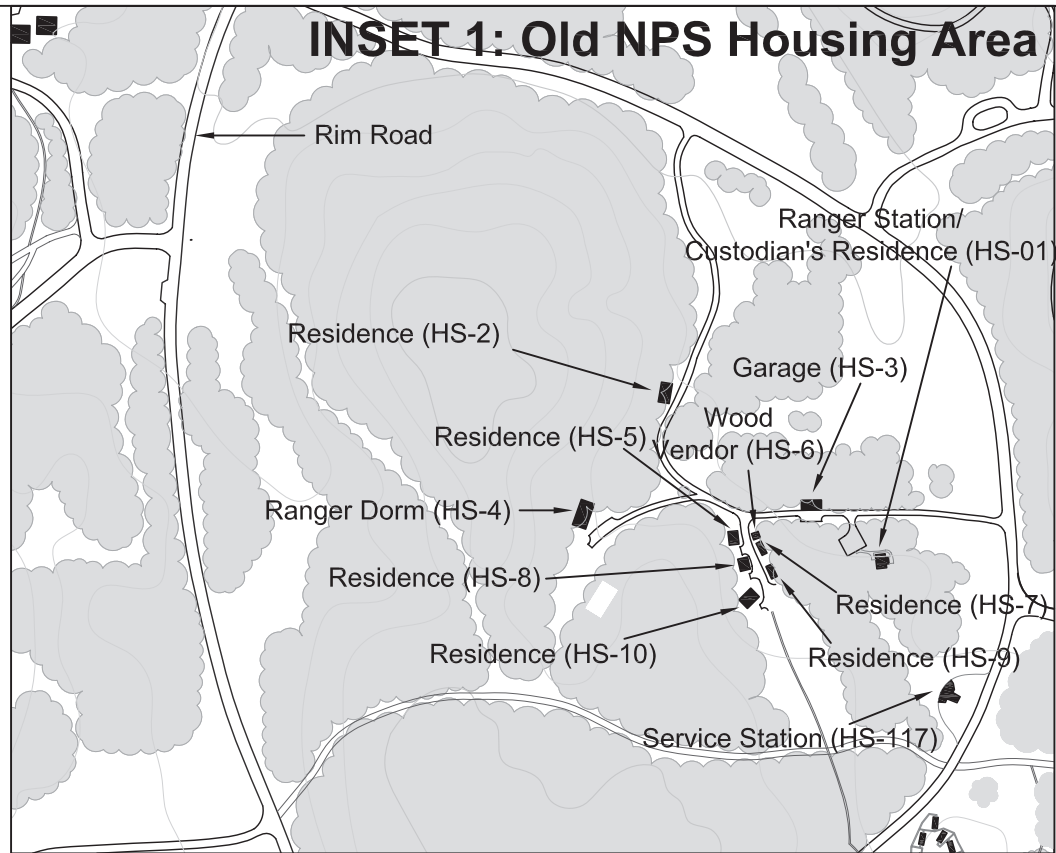


*Chronology of Landscape Characteristics – MISSION 66 Development 1956 - 1979 (Continued)*

<i>Event Title</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
Visitor center renovation	1977	Buildings & Structures	Painted the exterior of the Visitor Center.
Lodge roof renovation	1977	Buildings & Structures	Major historic preservation project was the completion of a new shingled roof on the Lodge structure with cedar shingles applied in the original wavy pattern.
Painting of all concessions buildings	1977	Buildings & Structures	All concessions buildings and cabins were painted
Lodge surroundings	1978	Small Scale Features	New stone wall delineators and surfacing were completed at the back of the Lodge building. The narrow rampways used to unload bus passengers was converted to a patio. Stairs were replaced with ramps to permit access for the handicapped.
Lodge renovation	1978	Buildings & Structures	The National Park Service removes the striped awnings and yellow paint from the Lodge; and doubles the size of the front plaza (11’ to 23’3”) by removing the historic bus lane. Concurrently, the stone steps are redesigned, the stone curb is extended, and planters, wheelchair ramps and guard rails are constructed.
Restoration of the Old Administration building (Bldg # B-43, {HS-31})	1978	Buildings & Structures	Funds were allocated for the restoration of the Old Administration Building.
Standard Cabin Removal proposal	1978	Buildings & Structures	It was proposed that 3 standard cabins close to the Male dorm be saved as representative examples and the rest removed. This was however not followed and a different set of standard cabins was retained. <sup>121</sup>
Sunrise Point Improvement	1978	Buildings & Structures	Project completed in October 1978

*(Footnotes for Mission 66 Development 1956-1979 Chronology Table)*

109    Excerpt from interview of Doris Williamson, UPC Oral History Project: 2003, BRCA Archives  
110    Excerpt from interview of Nedra Warner, UPC Oral History Project: 2004, BRCA Archives  
111    Excerpt from interview of Mayor Gerald Sherratt, UPC Oral History Project: 2003, BRCA Archives  
112    Maintenance Report June 1959, BRCA Records  
113    Maintenance Report June 1959, BRCA Records  
114    BRCA Monthly Report, August 1960, p.9.  
115    Maintenance Report June 1961, BRCA Records  
116    Maintenance Report June 1961, BRCA Records  
117    BRCA Monthly Report, October 1960, p.3  
118    Maintenance Report June 1961, BRCA Records  
119    BRCA Monthly Report, dated Nov. 30, 1970, p.1  
120    BRCA Monthly Report, April 1972, p.2  
121    Letter from Superintendent, BRCA to Assoc. Reg. Dir., Planning & Resource Preservation, Rocky Mountain Region, dated May 23, 1978, BRCA Archives.





## 1980-2006: RECENT DEVELOPMENTS



Photograph 42. Bryce Canlon Lodge , c. 1980's after extension of front portico and log-rail fence (BRCA Archives: BRCA 3885 BRCA-00359)

Recent developmental history at Bryce Canyon National Park has been shaped by an increased awareness of the need to reconcile historic preservation of extant cultural resources with demands for new construction. In 1987, the Bryce Canyon Lodge and Deluxe Cabins were listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NHRP) as "...excellent examples of the type of architecture encouraged by the National Park Service and built by the railroads."<sup>122</sup> A boundary increase in 1995 created the Bryce Canyon Historic District.<sup>123</sup> That same year, a total of forty-two buildings and ten trails within the Park were added to the National Register of Historic Places, including the Old National Park Service Housing Historic District "...for its association with the development of National Park Service administrative infrastructures and "simplified" Rustic design."<sup>124</sup>

Prior to its protective NRHP listing, the Lodge District had undergone several significant alterations, including the 1983 Lodge Road realignment that changed the traffic pattern around the lodge so that visitors now approach from the rear.<sup>125</sup> A new employee dining room was added to the rear elevation during the winter of 1987.<sup>126</sup> Additionally, the bus-lane in front of the Lodge was removed to create room for a larger portico, fenced in by a log-rail parapet.<sup>127</sup> Extensive roof repairs, interior restoration and rehabilitation projects were initiated for the Lodge as well as for the Deluxe Cabins, the Men's Dormitory and the Recreation Hall.

Another significant change to the Lodge district was the demolition of most of the Standard Cabins and their replacement with two motels. Following the Section 106 compliance review, six representative cabins were retained and restored in situ adjacent to the Lodge.<sup>128</sup> In 1984

and 1985, the remainder of the Standard Cabins were either destroyed or sold to private parties and relocated outside the Park. The two new motels, constructed in 1985, contain seventy units and were designed to be compatible with the historic Rustic architectural style of the Lodge area.

In the Old NPS Housing Area, the most significant development was the construction of three concessionaire dormitories. Two large structures were constructed just to the south and within view of the historic cabins cluster. The third was constructed across from the Rangers' Dormitory. The overall character of the Old NPS Housing District was dramatically changed with the completion of these new structures, primarily due to their larger scale and the use of modern materials. In addition, retaining walls made of interlocking cast stone blocks rather than native stone have been installed in the Old NPS Housing District and at various other locations throughout the Park.<sup>129</sup>

Reflecting a shift in park design ideology, post-Mission 66 construction and facilities rehabilitation in Bryce Canyon National Park has focused upon historic architecture and naturalistic design. An illustrative example is the Visitor Center, which was completely renovated and expanded in 2001–2002, conforming to a more "Rustic" design in its façade treatment.<sup>130</sup> In all, the recent past has seen a strong emphasis on the preservation of significant historic cultural and natural resources in all parts of the Developed Area. This is most evident in the number of historic designations, studies and reports that have been undertaken. This trend will most likely continue in the ensuing years and impact much of Park policy.

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<sup>122</sup> United States Department of the Interior, *National Historic Landmarks Program, Bryce Canyon Lodge and Deluxe Cabins*. [http://www.nr.nps.gov/iwisapi/explorer.dll?IWS\\_SCHEMA=NRIS1&IWS\\_LOGIN=1&IWS\\_REPORT=1000000424/28/2008](http://www.nr.nps.gov/iwisapi/explorer.dll?IWS_SCHEMA=NRIS1&IWS_LOGIN=1&IWS_REPORT=1000000424/28/2008).

<sup>123</sup> United States Department of the Interior, *National Historic Landmarks Program, Index by State County*, [http://www.nr.nps.gov/iwisapi/explorer.dll?IWS\\_SCHEMA=NRIS1&IWS\\_LOGIN=1&IWS\\_REPORT=1000000664/28/2008](http://www.nr.nps.gov/iwisapi/explorer.dll?IWS_SCHEMA=NRIS1&IWS_LOGIN=1&IWS_REPORT=1000000664/28/2008).

<sup>124</sup> Bryce Canyon National Park, *Resource Management Plan*, December 1996, 25.

<sup>125</sup> National Park Service. 2008. National Register Information System. <http://www.nr.nps.gov>, Accessed on April 28<sup>th</sup>, 2008.

<sup>126</sup> Bryce Canyon National Park, *Partners in Preservation*, August 25, 1989. BRCA Archives BRCA-00350 B7F5.1.

<sup>127</sup> Bryce Canyon National Park, *Partners in Preservation*, August 25, 1989. BRCA Archives BRCA-00350 B7F5.1.

<sup>128</sup> Bryce Canyon National Park, *Development/Study Package Proposal* March 1984. BRCA Archives BRCA 5735 BRCA-00450 B7 F20.

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<sup>129</sup> Department of the Interior, National Park Service *Cultural Landscapes Inventory, Rim Road, Bryce Canyon National Park*, 1998, 3a.1.

<sup>130</sup> Bryce Canyon National Park, *Superintendent's Annual Narrative Report, FY 2001*, 10. BRCA Archives CF A2621.

*Chronology of Landscape Characteristics – Recent Developments 1980-2006*

<i>Event Title</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
Fairland Overlook	1980-1985	Circulation	Improvements to Fairyland Overlook included a one-way circular drive around a landscape island and a surfaced trail with a stone-lined curb around the parking area with “barrier rocks.” <sup>131</sup>
Bryce Canyon Lodge (Bldg # B-42 {HS-100})	1980	Buildings & Structures	Extensive repairs were made to the Lodge roof to alleviate severe leaking. <sup>132</sup>
Visitation	1982	Land Use & Activities	Visitation for calendar year 1982 was 704, 796. Peak visitor season was June – September. <sup>133</sup>
Cultural Resources Management Plan	1982	Planning	A Cultural Resources Management Plan was completed and signed in August. Recommendations were made for the evaluation of structures for the NRHP, restoration and adaptive use of the Old NPS Housing area, restoration of public spaces at Bryce Canyon Lodge, retention of the Historic Service Station, and plans for the Economy and Standard Cabins in the Lodge District. <sup>134</sup>
Fairyland Overlook and Bryce Point	1982	Small Scale Features	At both sites, new safety railings consisting of battered stone columns with log rails were installed. At Fairyland Overlook, new stone curbing was added along with three inches of crushed shale on the observation platform. <sup>135</sup>
Deluxe cabins {HS-200-214}	1983	Buildings & Structures	The original wood double hung windows were replaced with aluminum-clad horizontal sliding and four-over-four and four-over-two single-hung windows. <sup>136</sup>
Standard and Economy Cabins	1983	Buildings & Structures	A Memorandum of Agreement was submitted for the disposal of the standard and economy cabins following completion of Section 106 review. Examples of the cabins were to be preserved and the remainders were to be documented prior to demolition. Plans were made for the replacement of the cabins with two new structures, containing 70 units. <sup>137</sup>
Statement for Management	1983	Buildings & Structures	The Statement for Management provided an inventory of the Park’s condition and an analysis of its deficiencies. Much of the Park road system was found to be deteriorating. Although some improvements had been made since 1980, many of the concession buildings were found to be substandard and deteriorating, as were seasonal personnel housing. NRHP eligible structures were being appropriately managed. <sup>138</sup>
Transportation Study	1983	Circulation	The Transportation/ Economic Feasibility Study determined that an alternative transportation system would not be economically feasible in the near future. <sup>139</sup>
Trail ride staging area	1983	Land Use and Activities	The trail ride staging area was relocated to a site 50 meters east of the junction of Lodge/Camp Store road, within central development area. <sup>140</sup>
Deluxe Cabins ({HS-200-214})	1983	Buildings & Structures	Bark was applied to the small log additions that contained hot water heaters. These additions were detracting from “...pleasing texture of the exterior walls...” of the Deluxe Cabins <sup>141</sup>



*Chronology of Landscape Characteristics – Recent Developments 1980-2006 (Continued)*

<i>Event Title</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
Sunset Point Restroom (B-7)	1983	Buildings & Structures	The restroom at Sunset point was under reconstruction as of May 1983. <sup>142</sup>
Statement for Management	1983	Buildings & Structures	The Statement for Management reported that the Park included 74 structures that had been determined to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. These structures were being managed under the NHPA, NEPA, Executive Order 11593, and the NPS Historic Preservation Policy. <sup>143</sup>
New Motel Units (B-39, B-40)	1984	Land Use & Activities	D.M.J.M., an A/E firm was hired by the concessionaire (T.W. Services Inc.) to accomplish design & construction of new overnight accommodations. <sup>144</sup>
Natural Resources Management Plan	1984	Vegetation/Planning	An environmental assessment of the natural resources of the Park was conducted. <sup>145</sup>
Economy Cabins North of the Lodge (HS-114-116, HS-125-146)	1984	Buildings & Structures	One Cabin (HS-116) was destroyed by burning for Park structural fire training. <sup>146</sup> Eleven Cabins (HS-115, 132, 134, 135, 136, 137,138, 140, 141, 142, 146) were sold and removed from the Park by May of 1984. Twelve cabins (HS-114, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 133, 139, 143, 144, 146) were sold and removed by October of 1984. One Cabin (HS-125) was retained. <sup>147</sup>
Bryce Canyon Lodge (Bldg # B-42 {HS-100})	1984	Buildings & Structures	A post and rail barrier was constructed at the Lodge Employee Dining Room <sup>148</sup>
Recreation Hall (Bldg # B-37, {HS-105}) & Male Dormitory (Bldg # B-38, {HS-106})	1985	Buildings & Structures	Completion of Section 106 compliance for proposed rehabilitation of interior & exterior of Recreation Hall and Men’s Dorm. <sup>149</sup>
New Concessionaire Dormitories (Bldg # B-11 & B-12)	1985	Buildings & Structures	The Utah State Historic Preservation office determined that the new buildings will have “...no adverse effect...” on the historic quality of the NPS housing area. <sup>150</sup>
New Concessionaire Dormitories (Bldg # B-11 & B-12)	1985	Buildings & Structures	The scale of the dormitories and the location of the access road compromise the visual integrity of the Historic NPS district. The Park was considering moving the cabins. <sup>151</sup>
Economy Cabin {HS-125}	1985	Buildings & Structures	This cabin was donated to the State of Utah and relocated to Kodachrome State Park for adaptive use as a Ranger office and visitor contact Station. <sup>152</sup>
Standard cabins south of Bryce Canyon Lodge	1985	Buildings & Structures	The General Management Plan provided for removal of the 38 standard cabins south of the Bryce Lodge. <sup>152</sup>
Sunset Motel (Bldg # B-102) & Sunrise Motel (Bldg # B-103)	1985	Buildings & Structures	DMJM-designed motel units were constructed to replace the economy cabins. The first modern motel was built to the northeast of the lodge, on the site of the removed economy cabins. The second motel was built southwest of the Lodge on a previously undeveloped site. <sup>154</sup>

*Chronology of Landscape Characteristics – Recent Developments 1980-2006 (Continued)*

<i>Event Title</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
Bryce Canyon Lodge (Bldg # B-42 {HS-100})	1985	Buildings & Structures	The Lodge roof was replaced with wood shingles in undulating courses in keeping with the historic roof. The fire escape catwalk around the light court was removed. <sup>155</sup>
Sunset Point Comfort Station (Bldg # B-93, B-7)	1986	Buildings & Structures	A new comfort station was constructed at the site of old comfort station that had been relocated to the Mixing Circle area. <sup>156</sup>
Sunset Point Safety Railing	1986	Small Scale Features	Two hundred sixty feet of new-style wood log safety railing with stone piers was installed at Sunset Point. <sup>157</sup>
Bryce Canyon Lodge (Bldg. # B-42 {HS-100})	1986	Buildings & Structures	Bryce Canyon Lodge was nominated as a National Historic Landmark in 1986. <sup>158</sup>
Bryce Canyon Lodge (Bldg. # B-42 {HS-100})	1987	Buildings & Structures	Bryce Canyon Lodge was accepted as a National Historic Landmark. <sup>159</sup>
Manzanita Lodge / Married Couples dorm (B-1)	1987	Buildings & Structures	New Dorm was built for married concessionaire employees after the demolition of standard cabins in Lodge area. <sup>160</sup>
Road System	May 1987	Circulation	The Bryce Canyon National Park Road System was to be determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. <sup>161</sup>
Bryce Canyon Lodge (Bldg # B-42 {HS-100})	1987	Buildings & Structures	An employee dining room was added. By 1988, work also began on restoring the first floor of the Lodge, including remodeling the auditorium and installing new museum exhibits. <sup>162</sup>
General Management Plan	1987	Planning	The General Management Plan / Development Concept Plan was completed. Issues of concern included the planning for lodging for visitors and employees, poor roadway conditions, circulation and congestion issues, and historical preservation. <sup>163</sup>
Service station (Bldg. B-13 {HS-117})	1988	Buildings & Structures	Utah Park’s Company Service Station closed and was shifted to maintenance and storage. <sup>164</sup>
Visitor Services Project	1988 & 1997	Land Use & Activities	A Visitors Services Project was conducted by the Park in collaboration with the University of Idaho. Surveys of visitor use patterns were conducted during one-week periods in July of 1988 and 1997. <sup>165</sup>
Service Station (Bldg. B-13 {HS-117})	1989	Buildings & Structures	The sales office space was being utilized both by the interpretive trail rides concessionaire and as a comfort station for part visitors. <sup>166</sup>
Statement for Management	1989	Planning	Document states that to alleviate Park housing shortage, an agreement was made with Bureau of Land Management to grant use of seven two-bedroom houses on BLM land to Bryce Canyon National Park. <sup>167</sup>
Rim Road	1989	Circulation	Most of Rim Road does not meet minimum National Park Requirements. Deficiencies include poor condition of the road, varying road and shoulder widths, and unsightly, high maintenance cuts and fills. <sup>168</sup>



*Chronology of Landscape Characteristics – Recent Developments 1980-2006 (Continued)*

<i>Event Title</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
Custodian’s Residence/ Old Superintendent’s Residence (HS-01)	1989	Buildings & Structures	In January 1989, this permanent residence house burned down, and was replaced with a modular home in the New NPS Housing Area. HS-01 defined the edge of the historic district along the Lodge Loop Road. <sup>169</sup>
Prescribed Fires in NPS Housing Area	1990,1991,1998,1999	Vegetation	Prescribed fires were implemented in the NPS Housing Area for reduction of hazardous fuel near residential areas. <sup>170</sup>
Prescribed fire	1990-1994	Vegetation	During this time period, over 2,900 acres of Ponderosa Pine had been treated with prescribed fire. <sup>171</sup>
Service Station (Bldg. B-13 {HS-117})	1990	Buildings & Structures	The underground gasoline storage tanks were removed and the cavities were filled with environmentally clean material. The ground surface was repaved with asphalt. <sup>172</sup>
Bryce Canyon Natural History Association ({HS-031})	1991	Buildings & Structures	Natural History Association offices were constructed at the Administration/ Visitor Center Building. <sup>173</sup>
Road renovation	1991	Circulation	All parking areas were restriped, additional handicap spaces were provided, and 14 miles of shoulder along the main rim road were reworked. <sup>174</sup>
Parking area realignment	1991	Circulation	The General Store/Sunrise Point parking area was realigned and a one-way loop road was implemented. <sup>175</sup>
Parking area expansion	1991	Circulation	The parking area at the Girls’ Dormitory was expanded. <sup>176</sup>
Paving & ramps	1991	Small Scale Features	New walks and ramps were poured around the General Store. <sup>177</sup>
Re-vegetation near Bryce General Store	1991	Vegetation	Completed standard cabin foundation removal and landscaping at the General store. Sixty-four trees were transplanted. <sup>178</sup>
Renovation (Bldg # B-7 {HS-7}, B-9 {HS-9}, B-4 {HS-4})	1991	Buildings & Structures	There was a complete renovation of interior of these quarters. <sup>179</sup>
Lodge sewer line	1991	Small Scale Features	One hundred linear feet of sewer line was replaced at the Lodge. <sup>180</sup>
Lodge renovation (Bldg # B-42 {HS-100})	1991	Buildings & Structures	Sixty windows were repaired or replaced in the Lodge. Large log rails were replaced and the stone columns were painted at the Lodge front. <sup>181</sup>
Men’s Dormitory (Bldg # B-38, {HS-106})	1991	Buildings & Structures	The roof was replaced at the Men’s Dormitory. <sup>182</sup>
Accessibility provisions	1991	Buildings & Structures	Accessibility improvements were begun in all Park comfort stations. <sup>183</sup>
Phone booths	1991	Small Scale Features	The phone booths were relocated at the Bryce Canyon General Store/ Bryce Inn. <sup>184</sup>
Improved Directional Signs	1991	Small Scale Features	Improvements were made in the sizing, messages and location of the wooden directional signs at the entrance stations and at intersections. <sup>185</sup>

*Chronology of Landscape Characteristics – Recent Developments 1980-2006 (Continued)*

<i>Event Title</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
Interpretation signs	1991	Small Scale Features	Three wayside exhibits were installed at the Visitor Center. Flagstone walkways were installed around the exhibits. <sup>186</sup>
Fire Hydrants	1991	Small Scale Features	Four abandoned fire hydrants were removed at the Lodge area. <sup>187</sup>
Fire Hydrants	1992	Small Scale Features	Three abandoned fire hydrants were removed at the Lodge area. <sup>188</sup>
Parking area expansion	1992	Circulation	The parking area at the Men’s Dormitory (Hs-106) was doubled in capacity. <sup>189</sup>
Standard Cabin area	1992	Small Scale Features	Five hundred feet of concrete walks were poured around the Standard cabin area. <sup>190</sup>
Old Administration building (Bldg # B-43, {HS-31})	1992	Buildings & Structures	Partial rehabilitation work was completed on the interior and exterior of the Old Administration building. <sup>191</sup>
Entrance Stations	1992	Buildings & Structures	Partial rehabilitation work was completed on the Entrance Stations. <sup>192</sup>
Sunrise Point	1992	Small Scale Features	A half-mile log barrier was constructed at Sunrise Point. <sup>193</sup>
Comfort Station accessibility provision	1992	Buildings & Structures	Two Sunset Point comfort stations and one North Campground comfort station were retrofitted for complete accessibility. <sup>194</sup>
Campground Amphitheatres	1992	Small Scale Features	Both the campgrounds’ amphitheatres were repaired and painted. <sup>195</sup>
Standard Cabins	1992	Buildings & Structures	Shingle roofs were replaced on the six standard cabins, the linen storeroom and the old pump house. <sup>196</sup>
Vegetation Report	1992	Planning	A Park-wide study of plant community distribution to provide basic scientific understanding of the vegetative ecology of the Park as a basis for Park management. <sup>197</sup>
Visitation Numbers	1992	Land Use & Activities	Visitation continued to grow at 11% per year, reaching just short of 1.5 million. <sup>198</sup>
HABS/HAER Report of Rim Road	1993	Circulation/ Planning?	Documentation was made of the Rim Road as part of the National Park Service Roads and Bridges Project. <sup>199</sup>
Roadwork around Deluxe cabins	1993	Circulation	The road and parking facility around the Deluxe cabins was leveled and overlaid. <sup>200</sup>
Old NPS Housing Area road renovation	1993	Circulation	The historic residential road and driveways were leveled and overlaid with asphalt. <sup>201</sup>
Cabin area renovation	1993	Circulation	Walkways and steps were replaced around the Standard Cabin Area. <sup>202</sup>



*Chronology of Landscape Characteristics – Recent Developments 1980-2006 (Continued)*

<i>Event Title</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
Historic Buildings and Structures Inventory	1993	Buildings & Structures	An inventory and evaluation of the Bryce Canyon Lodge and Old NPS Housing Areas was conducted for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. <sup>203</sup>
Single-family Residence / Quarters 2 renovation (Bldg # B-2, {HS-2})	1994	Buildings & Structures	The Single Family Residence/Quarters 2 underwent roof replacement and exterior painting. <sup>204</sup>
Park Shuttle bus	1994	Circulation	An experimental shuttle system was implemented. Shuttle bus signage was installed, parking lots delineated and shoulder widening were accomplished to accommodate the Shuttle busses. <sup>205</sup>
Wood Vendor (Bldg # B-6, {HS-6})	1994	Buildings & Structures	The Wood Vendor building was converted to a seasonal laundry facility. <sup>206</sup>
Walks, patios & steps replacement	1994	Small Scale Features	Walkways, patios and steps were replaced throughout the housing historic district. <sup>207</sup>
Stone Retaining Walls	1994-1998	Small Scale Structures	Large multi-tiered retaining walls were construction along the roadway near Lodge. <sup>208</sup>
NRHP Multiple Property Submission for Bryce Canyon Lodge Historic District.	1994	Buildings & Structures	NRHP Multiple Property Submission for Bryce Canyon Lodge Historic District for its association with the development of the Park's recreational facilities and as an example of Rustic design. The district includes Bryce Canyon Lodge (Hs-100), the Deluxe Cabins (HS-200-206, HS-208-214), the Recreation Hall (HS-105), the Dormitory (HS-106), the Pump House (HS-110), the Linen House (HS-111), and the Standard Cabins (HS-112, 150-154). <sup>209</sup>
NHRP Submission for the Bryce Canyon National Park Scenic Trails Historic District	1994	Land Use & Activities	NRHP Submission for the Bryce Canyon National Park Scenic Trails Historic District for its association with the development of the National Park Service administrative facilities and as an example of a designed landscape. The nomination includes Navajo Loop Trail, Queen's Garden Trail, Fairyland Loop Trail, Rim Trail. <sup>210</sup>
NHRP Multiple Property Submission for the Bryce Canyon National Park Mixing Circle	1994	Buildings & Structures	NRHP Submission for the Bryce Canyon National Park Mixing Circle, which includes buildings that have been, moved to this area since the 1950's, which include the Concessionaire's Barn (HS-75), the Horse Tender's Cabin (HS-74), the Tack Shed, the Linen House (HS-72), the Ice House (HS-71). <sup>211</sup>
NHRP Submission for the Bryce Canyon National Park Horse Barn	1994	Buildings & Structures	NRHP Submission for the Bryce Canyon National Park Horse Barn (HS-48) for its local significance as an example of NPS Rustic building design. <sup>212</sup>
NHRP Submission for the Bryce Canyon National Park Oil House	1994	Buildings & Structures	NRHP Submission for the Bryce Canyon National Park Oil House (HS-39) for its integrity of materials workmanship and design. <sup>213</sup>
NRHP Multiple Property Submission for Bryce Canyon National Park Old Administration Building	1994	Buildings & Structures	NHRP Submission for the Bryce Canyon National Park Old Administration Building (Nature Center; Museum HS-31) for its association with the development of NPS administrative facilities and as an example of NPS Rustic architecture. <sup>214</sup>

*Chronology of Landscape Characteristics – Recent Developments 1980-2006 (Continued)*

<i>Event Title</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
NRHP Submission for the Bryce Canyon National Park Bryce Inn	1994	Buildings & Structures	NHRP Submission for the Bryce Canyon National Park Bryce Inn (General Store; Head House HS-118) as an example of Gilbert Stanley Underwood’s Rustic architectural design. <sup>215</sup>
NRHP Submission for the Old National Park Service Housing District	1994	Buildings and Structures	Old National Park Service Old National Park Service Housing Historic District (HS-2 through HS-10), also called “Old residential area” for its association with the development of National Park Service administrative infrastructures and “simplified” Rustic design. <sup>216</sup>
National Register of Historic Places listings	1995	Buildings & Structures	Within the Park, forty-two buildings, ten trails, and the Tropic Ditch were added to the National Register of Historic Places. <sup>217</sup>
Prescribed Fire	1995	Vegetation	Six hundred acres of mixed conifer were burned in the Park. <sup>218</sup>
Resource Management Plan	1996	Planning	The Plans objectives included protecting and enhancing “...natural scenic values of the Park by eliminating existing incompatible uses and the possibility of such uses in the future.” <sup>219</sup>
Sunset overlook	1996	Small Scale Features/Vegetation	Sunset Overlook secondary barriers and re-vegetation of impacted areas was completed. <sup>220</sup>
Old Administration Building rehabilitation (Bldg # B-43, {HS-31})	1996	Buildings & Structures	The Old Administration Building was converted to the District Ranger’s Office. <sup>221</sup>
Visitation Numbers	1996	Land Use & Activities	Visitation reached an annual high of 1.3 million visitors. <sup>222</sup>
Visitor Circulation	1997	Land Use & Activities/Planning	A visitor circulation study, funded by Bryce Canyon Natural History Association, was completed. The study yielded information about locations of heaviest vehicle traffic, geographic origin of visitors, percent of visitors who used the Visitor Center, as well as trail system use. <sup>223</sup>
Standard Cabins and Offices (HS-150, 151, 152, HS-153 and HS-154) <sup>224</sup>	1997	Buildings & Structures	Five standard cabins were rehabilitated and two offices was completed. <sup>225</sup>
Ranger Dormitory (Bldg # B-4, {HS-4})	1997	Buildings & Structures	Rehabilitation of permanent housing units was completed. <sup>226</sup>
Cultural Landscapes Inventory of Rim Road	1998	Planning	A comprehensive inventory was performed of the Rim Road, including all pullouts, road spurs and their associated buildings. <sup>227</sup>
Girls Dormitory (Bldg # B-37, {HS-105})	1998	Buildings & Structures	AMFAC staff and contractors enlarged the Girls Dormitory. <sup>228</sup>
Rehabilitation of Housing( 2, 4A, 6, 8,11A & B, 21,26B and 27A)	1998	Buildings & Structures	Housing units were rehabilitated. <sup>229</sup>



*Chronology of Landscape Characteristics – Recent Developments 1980-2006 (Continued)*

<i>Event Title</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
Parking lot at Girls Dormitory	1998	Circulation	AMFAC staff and contractors enlarged the Parking lot at the Girls Dormitory. <sup>230</sup>
Cultural Landscapes Inventory	1998	Circulation	A Cultural Landscapes Inventory of the Rim Road was prepared. It included component landscape descriptions, chronology of construction, and statements of significance. <sup>231</sup>
Service Station (HS-117) repairs	1998	Buildings & Structures	Roof replacement and interior rehabilitation of the Service Station began. <sup>232</sup>
Inspiration Point and Sunrise Motel Unit Parking lots	1999	Circulation	Enlargement of Inspiration Point and Sunrise Motel parking lots. <sup>233</sup>
Historic Structures Report	1999	Buildings & Structures	An analysis of the history, architecture, and physical condition of the historically significant structures in the Lodge district was made and recommendations given for preservation. <sup>234</sup>
Entrance Stations	2000	Buildings & Structures	Entrance Stations were built. <sup>235</sup>
Technical assistance on preservation work by NPS staff to concessionaire	2000	Buildings & Structures	NPS preservation staff provided technical assistance to Park concessionaire's personnel involved in historic preservation, dorm remodeling, & utility system rehabilitation. <sup>236</sup>
Shuttle System	2000	Circulation	The Bryce Canyon alternative transportation system implemented. Visitors parked their cars at a shuttle boarding area at the intersection of SR12 and SR63. Between May and September, fifteen percent of visitors utilized the shuttle system. <sup>237</sup>
Visitor Impact surveys conducted	2000	Planning	A visitor impact survey was conducted to get an accurate understanding of how effective signage and barriers had been in discouraging social trails. <sup>238</sup>
Re-vegetation in Lodge historic district	2000	Vegetation	Restoration of areas overrun by social trails with seeding and planting of trees was undertaken. <sup>239</sup>
Service Station (Bldg # B-13. {HS-117})	2000	Building & Structures	Restoration work was completed by NPS preservation crew, including window replacement. <sup>240</sup>
Archeological Inventory Study	2000	Planning	The Bryce Canyon Archeological Inventory Survey was conducted. The goals of the study included gathering information in order to implement a prescribed fire program and fulfilling general NPS goals of completely inventorying all Park cultural resources. <sup>241</sup>
Preservation work completed on historic Cabins (HS-3, 4,5,6,7,8,9 & 10)	2001	Buildings & Structures	Preservation work on the cabins was completed, including: foundation stabilization; stone pointing; interior repairs; flooring replacement; electrical and plumbing upgrade; roof repairs and staining; and interior and exterior painting. <sup>242</sup>
Compliance process initiated for Lodge Campfire Circle project	2001	Buildings & Structures	June 26, 2001 Michael Castagnetto and Fred Fagergren proposed the initiation of the compliance process. <sup>243</sup>

*Chronology of Landscape Characteristics – Recent Developments 1980-2006 (Continued)*

<i>Event Title</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
NEPA & NHPA Documentation	2001	Planning	Condition Assessments, NEPA and NHPA documentation were completed on fifteen historic structures for proposed NPS and concession projects. <sup>244</sup>
Visitor Center	2001	Buildings & Structures	The Visitor Center Rehabilitation and expansion was completed. <sup>245</sup>
Archeological Resources	2002	Planning	A Management Planning Guide and Monitoring Plan for Archeological Resources were published. <sup>246</sup>
Comprehensive Interpretive Plan completed	2002	Planning	A long-range plan for a natural and cultural resources interpretive program for Park visitors included creating a Nature Center using the former Administration Building. <sup>247</sup>
Wildfire Urban Interface Project	2002-2004	Vegetation	The Wildfire Urban Interface project thinned trees in the Lodge loop circle area by the Historic NPS Housing. <sup>248</sup>
Rock wall behind the Lodge Curios shop (HS-100)	2003-2004	Small Scale Features	The rock wall behind the Lodge Curios Shop was repaired and heightened. <sup>249</sup>
Mission 66 Houses	2004/2005	Buildings & Structures	The Mission 66 houses were re-roofed and painted. <sup>250</sup>
Service Station (Bldg # B-13. {HS-117})	2005	Planning	The University of Arizona, Preservation Studies Program, at the College of Architecture and Landscape Architecture, completed a Historic Structure Report. Recommendations were made for adaptive use of the structure as a bicycle service station. <sup>251</sup>
Rear Lodge parking lot	2006	Circulation	The rear Lodge (HS-100) parking lot was re-striped lot to help with traffic flow. <sup>252</sup>

*(Footnotes for Recent Developments 1980-2006 Chronology Table)*

131 United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service *Cultural Landscapes Inventory, Rim Road, Bryce Canyon National Park*, 1998,1-14.

132 Cole, Katherine H., Letter to Paul Tente, 1994, BRCA Archives BRCA 3451 BRCA-0045689.

133 Benton, Robert F, Superintendent, Bryce Canyon National Park, *Statement for Management*, October 1983, SMF-9. BRCA Archives BRCA-00350 B1 F11, A statement for management provides an up-to-date inventory of the park’s condition and an analysis of its problems. It does not involve any prescriptive decisions on future management and use of the park, but it provides a format for evaluating conditions and identifying major issues and information voids Approved by Acting Regional Director James Thompson, Rocky Mountain Regional Office.

134 *Cultural Resources Management Plan Bryce Canyon National Park Utah*, 1982, 39, 43, 47, 49, 55. BRCA Archives BRCA 3457 BRCA-00456 B17 F3.

135 United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service *Cultural Landscapes Inventory, Rim Road, Bryce Canyon National Park*, 1998,1-14.

136 *Compliance Report, Deluxe Cabins-Bryce Canyon National Park*, Archives BRCA Archives CF: H-3015.

137 Bryce Canyon National Park, *Memorandum of Agreement*, 1983, BRCA Archives BRCA 3454 BRCA 00456 B7.1.

138 Bryce Canyon National Park, *Statement for Management*, October 1983, SMF-10. BRCA Archives, BRCA-00350 B1 F11.



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