
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2010



Old NPS Housing Historic District
Bryce Canyon National Park

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Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the national park system, is one of the most ambitious initiatives of the National Park Service (NPS) Park Cultural Landscapes Program. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all landscapes having historical significance that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources through a public planning process and in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into a national database. In addition, for landscapes that are not currently listed on the National Register and/or do not have adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures, assists the NPS in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2006), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report information that respond to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two GPRA goals are associated with the CLI: bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (Goal 1a7) and increasing the number of CLI records that have complete, accurate, and reliable information (Goal 1b2B).

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries and archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the site's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit. Unlike cultural landscape reports, the CLI does not provide management recommendations or

treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

Inventory Unit Description:

The Old NPS Housing District is currently located at the center of a loop of roadways in the heart of a more visitor-focused area of Bryce Canyon National Park. The site is situated at the base of a low timbered knoll about one quarter mile west of the Bryce Canyon Historic District and Paunsaugut Plateau rim. The existing landscape reflects to a great extent the development of NPS housing within the National Park Service in its existing “Rustic” style buildings. The site consists of a relatively small grouping of residential units, surrounded on all sides by visitor amenities such as the Bryce Canyon Lodge, the Rim Trail and Sunrise Vista. It is physically isolated from the other NPS housing and maintenance areas. Natural buffers such as stands of Ponderosa pine forest and sagebrush meadows help to visually separate the buildings themselves from the visitor areas, and help to create a unified sense of place.

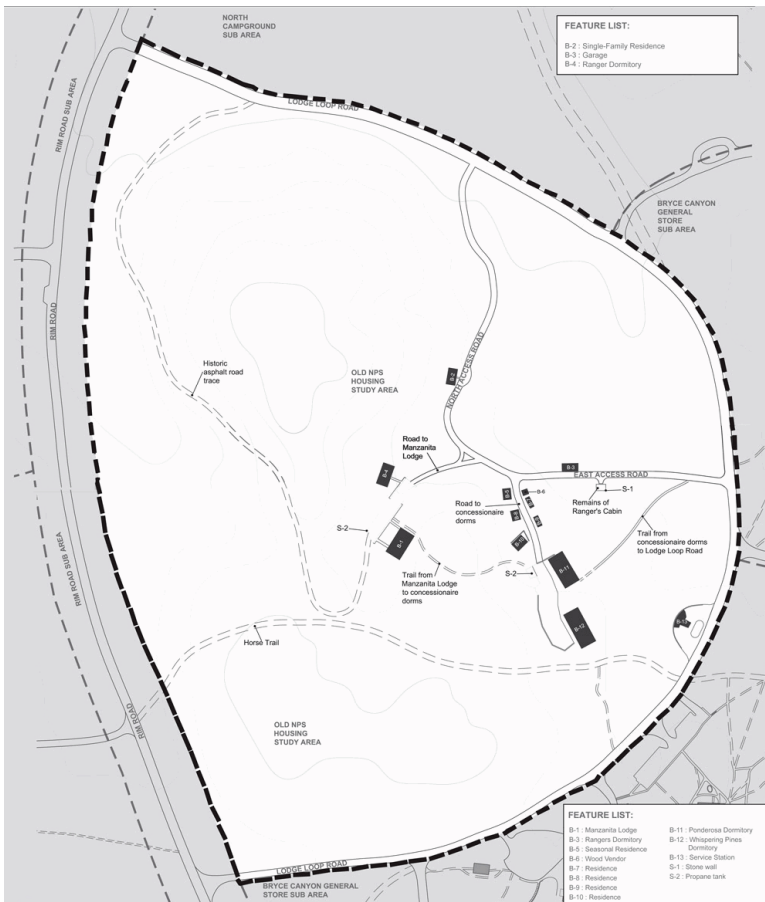
The Old NPS Housing Historic District is representative of park development characterized by principles in park planning that had been formalized by the National Park Service between the years of 1916-1942. This time frame is closely aligned with the end of World War I (1914-1918) and the beginning of World War II (1939-1940). During this period, the national park system was extensively developed and modernized, with landscape architects and architects employed to create service villages within the parks that reflected a consistent “Rustic style” character and appearance. This aesthetic has had an impact on the way that visitors experienced, and expected to experience, the scenery and recreational amenities of the national parks. Between the establishment of Park facilities in 1924 and America’s entry into World War II in 1941, the concessionaire and administrative facilities developed within the Old NPS Housing area were deliberately planned to compliment the Park’s natural environment as well as to provide for the needs of a wide range of visitors.

The Old NPS Housing Historic District period of significance is listed as 1932- 1944 with a beginning date reflecting the date of construction. This time frame is characterized by work programs established during the New Deal era; improvements were made in Bryce Canyon National Park as well as many other national parks throughout the country. The Old Housing Historic District is associated with the development of NPS administrative infrastructure in Bryce Canyon National Park (BRCA), and is included in the property type that contains all improvements initiated by the NPS. It is eligible under Criterion A (for its associative value) and under Criterion C (since the buildings remaining in the District are representative of “Simplified” Rustic design). Areas of significance include architecture, government, and recreation. The site is continued to be used as an NPS housing area and retains integrity relating to the period of significance.

This CLI encompasses the “Old NPS Housing Historic District” as identified in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Nomination of 1995. However the boundaries of the area identified for the purpose of this CLI extend further beyond the NRHP boundary to include a number of significant contextual landscape features. As a result, the area is defined by the Rim Road to the west and the Lodge Loop Road to the north, south and east. It also includes the Utah Parks Company Service Station building - referred to as the Service Station for the purposes of this CLI - a structure individually listed on the NRHP and lying along the eastern edge of the area.

Old NPS Housing Historic District
Bryce Canyon National Park

Site Plan



Site plan of Old NPS Housing Historic District component landscape. Source: Bryce Canyon National Park: Old NPS Housing and Bryce Canyon Lodge Cultural Landscape Report (CLR), University of Arizona.

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Old NPS Housing Historic District
Property Level:	Component Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	850504
Parent Landscape:	850500

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Bryce Canyon National Park -BRCA
Park Organization Code:	1330
Park Administrative Unit:	Bryce Canyon National Park

CLI Hierarchy Description

The Bryce Canyon National Park landscape is divided into several component landscapes. The Old NPS Housing Historic District is one of those component landscapes.

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

This CLI was created in 2010 from the Bryce Canyon National Park: Old NPS Housing and Bryce Canyon Lodge Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) completed in 2009 by the University of Arizona, College of Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Planning, School of Landscape Architecture and Preservation Studies Program. Text and graphics were taken directly from the CLR. Information from the CLR was transferred to the CLI by Carrie Mardorf, CLI Coordinator and Katie Miller, CLI program intern.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	08/30/2010
National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Date of Concurrence Determination:	09/22/2010

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

The Utah SHPO concurred with the findings of the CLI on 9/22/2010.

Concurrence Graphic Information:

Old NPS Housing Historic District
Bryce Canyon National Park



United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION
Cultural Landscapes Program
P.O. Box 728, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505-0728
505-988-6895, 988-6876 (fax)

August 26, 2010
Bryce Canyon, UT 84754-0201

MEMORANDUM
Old NPS Housing Historic District Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI)

To: Kathleen Gonder, Acting Superintendent
Bryce Canyon National Park
PO Box 640201
Bryce Canyon, UT 84764-0201

From: Carrie A. Mardorf, Historical Landscapes Architect
NPS-IMR CLI Coordinator
Box 728
Santa Fe, NM 87504-0728

Re: Old NPS Housing Historic District Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) 1932 to 1944 (pg. 12)

We are pleased to submit the Cultural Landscape Inventory for the Old NPS Housing Historic District in Bryce Canyon National Park. The CLI was completed in-house by the Intermountain Region CLI summer staff, in August 2010.

The information contained in the CLI has already been uploaded to the CLI database. However, in order for the Old NPS Housing Historic District CLI to be a complete record that will meet the park's GPRA goal 1b2B in FY 2010, we need your signed concurrence for our records in the IMR Santa Fe office and a signed concurrence from the Utah SHPO.

We are seeking your concurrence on the following:

1. The CLI has identified the Old NPS Housing component landscape as a *Designed Landscape* (pg. 14).
2. The CLI rates the condition of the Old NPS Housing cultural landscape as "*Fair*" (pg. 63) and the Management Category is listed as "*Should be Preserved and Maintained*" (pg. 8).
3. The period of significance for the Old NPS Housing Historic District is 1932 to 1944 (pg. 12), and the Statement of Significance is on (pg. 11).
4. The contributing features for Old NPS Housing Historic District are listed in the "*Analysis and Evaluation*" (pg. 39-63).

We have attached a concurrence form for your convenience, if you would like to use it. You may also send your concurrence in an email directed to Carrie A. Mardorf, CLI Coordinator. We would like to thank your staff member, Juanita Bonnifield, in particular, for her time and assistance with the completion of the CLI. Please remember the CLI can be revised and/or updated at any time upon the park's request. If you have any questions on the findings of the CLI, please contact Carrie Mardorf at 505-988-6730.



Superintendent concurrence, pg 1, 8/30/2010.

Old NPS Housing Historic District
Bryce Canyon National Park

United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
MOUNTAIN REGION

MEMORANDUM

To: NPS-IMR CLI Coordinator
Box 728
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504-0728

From: Superintendent, Bryce Canyon National Park
PO Box 640201
Bryce Canyon, UT 84764-0201

Subject: Old NPS Housing Historic District Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI)

I hereby concur with the content and the assessment of the cultural landscape for the Old NPS Housing Historic District.

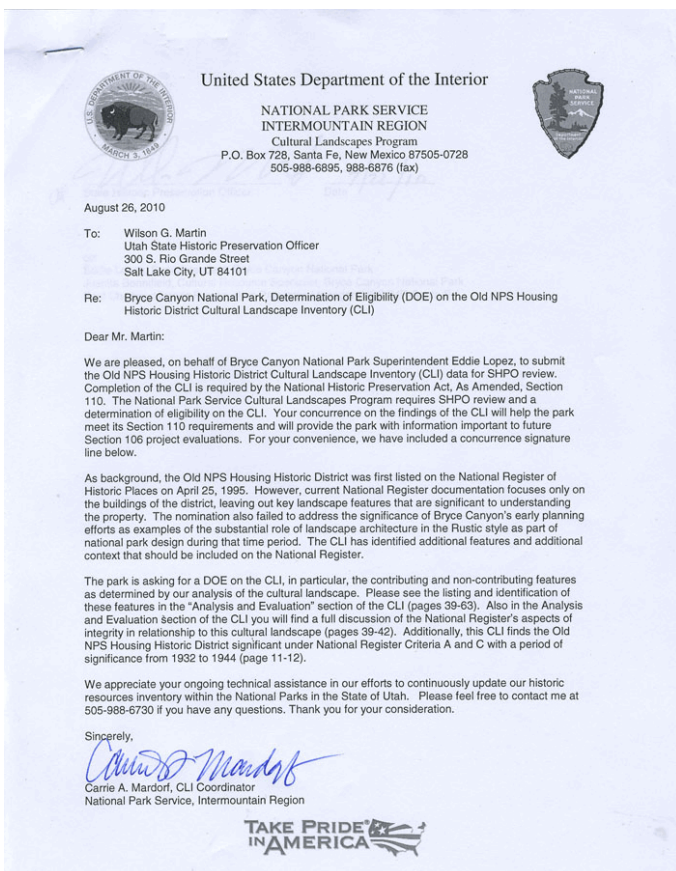
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Kathleen Jordan
Superintendent, Bryce Canyon National Park

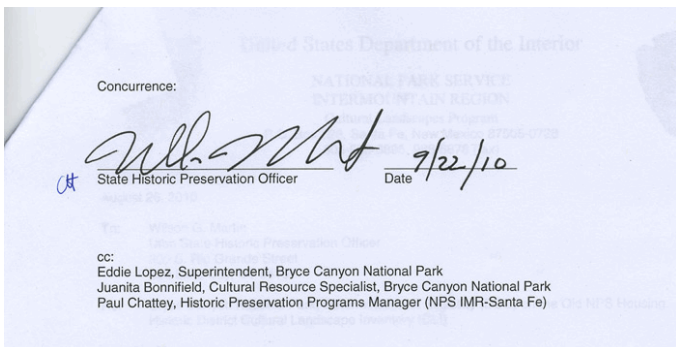
Date 8/30/10

Superintendent concurrence, pg. 2, 8/30/2010.

Old NPS Housing Historic District Bryce Canyon National Park



Utah SHPO concurrence on the CLI, page 1, 9/22/2010.



Utah SHPO concurrence on the CLI, page 2, 9/22/2010.

Revisions Impacting Change in Concurrence:

Other

Revision Narrative:

Uploaded CLR to Landscape Documents section and edited text to correct typos, May 2012.

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The boundary of the Old NPS Housing area is defined by the Rim Road to the west and the Lodge Loop Road to the north, south and east. It also includes the Utah Parks Company Service Station building - referred to as the Service Station for the purposes of this CLI- a structure individually listed on the NRHP and lying along the eastern edge of the area.

State and County:

State: UT

County: Kane County

Size (Acres): 275.00

Boundary UTMS:

Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Boundary Source Narrative:	Google Earth
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	Other Datum
UTM Zone:	12
UTM Easting:	102,246
UTM Northing:	380,342
Boundary Datum Other:	WGS84

Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Boundary Source Narrative:	Google Earth
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	Other Datum
UTM Zone:	12
UTM Easting:	102,513
UTM Northing:	375,696
Boundary Datum Other:	WGS84

Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Boundary Source Narrative:	Google Earth
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	Other Datum
UTM Zone:	12
UTM Easting:	102,237
UTM Northing:	374,229
Boundary Datum Other:	WGS84

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected
Boundary Source Narrative: Google Earth
Type of Point: Area
Datum: Other Datum
UTM Zone: 12
UTM Easting: 102,237
UTM Northing: 374,229
Boundary Datum Other: WGS84

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected
Boundary Source Narrative: Google Earth
Type of Point: Area
Datum: Other Datum
UTM Zone: 12
UTM Easting: 101,956
UTM Northing: 373,744
Boundary Datum Other: WGS84

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected
Boundary Source Narrative: Google Earth
Type of Point: Area
Datum: Other Datum
UTM Zone: 12
UTM Easting: 100,449
UTM Northing: 374,085
Boundary Datum Other: WGS84

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected
Boundary Source Narrative: Google Earth

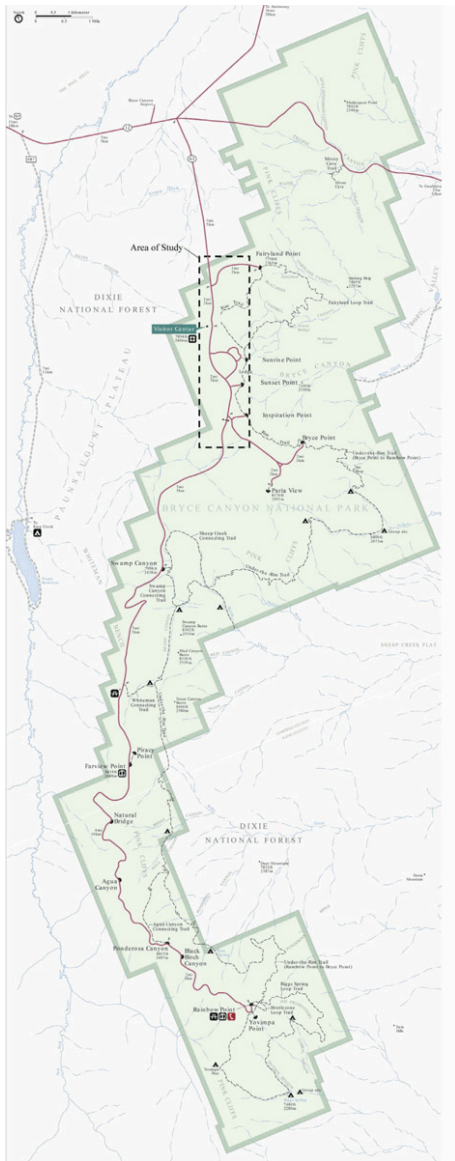
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	Other Datum
UTM Zone:	12
UTM Easting:	95,919
UTM Northing:	374,794
Boundary Datum Other:	WGS84
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Boundary Source Narrative:	Google Earth
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	Other Datum
UTM Zone:	12
UTM Easting:	100,387
UTM Northing:	375,749
Boundary Datum Other:	WGS84

Location Map:



Location of Bryce Canyon National Park in southern Utah. Source: Google maps, augmented by Carrie Mardorf.

Old NPS Housing Historic District
Bryce Canyon National Park



Location of Bryce Canyon Lodge within Bryce Canyon National Park. Source: Bryce Canyon National Park: Old NPS Housing and Bryce Canyon Lodge Cultural Landscape Report (CLR), University of Arizona.

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

Sites of human occupation and visitation related to Park activities are scattered throughout this vast and complex natural system. However, the main areas of development are concentrated in the northern half of the Park, along the west canyon rim. The Rim Road forms the main vehicular spine traversing the Park to its southernmost tip at Rainbow Point. Viewpoints located at regular intervals on this Road attract a vast majority of Park visitors; however extensive facilities in the form of lodging, food and recreational activities are primarily concentrated in the northern half. As a result, the Developed Area represents the most prominent sites to study and analyze in respect to the cultural landscape and the interaction of natural and cultural resources.

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

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.¹⁵ The Paunsaugunt Plateau falls within a rain shadow created by adjacent high country, decreasing the amount of precipitation received.¹⁶ 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, pinion 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.

Bryce Canyon National Park includes a narrow strip of “breaks” or exposed, eroded pink cliffs and tableland comprising 35,240 acres (55.06 sq. miles) along the southeastern edge of the Paunsaugunt Plateau. The portion of this plateau designated as the Bryce Canyon National Park varies in elevation between 6650 and 9105 ft. The Paunsaugunt is one of seven scenic and elevated tablelands that dominate the vast Colorado Plateau Province of eastern Utah. The plateau is a block of sedimentary rock elevated by two fault systems and tilted both in a northerly and westerly direction in such a manner that the highest elevation of 9105 ft. is attained at the southeast extremity of its long north-south axis. Thus the escarpment forms the southern and eastern edge of the plateau and stands in much more spectacular relief than the less elevated Sevier Fault that limits the Paunsaugunt on the west.

In terms of its geologic formation, the consolidated sedimentary rocks in the Paunsaugunt region are of Cenozoic and Mesozoic age. The surface and upper slopes of the plateau are developed in Miocene strata (Brain Head formation) and Eocene strata (Wasatch formation or pink cliffs); its foothills and lower slopes are in Upper Cretaceous beds (Kaiparowitz Formation, Wahweap and Straight Cliffs Sandstone, Tropic Shale and Dakota Sandstone). Geologic uplift has left the Paunsaugunt Plateau with its sides exposed to the elements. The eastern face, full of fractures, has been extremely vulnerable to the forces of erosion-particularly weathering. Disintegrative agents, principally frost wedging, weaken rocks that were already fractured in the faulting process that gave rise to the plateau. Organic elements too, such as the plant roots and burrowing animals serve to loosen rock material. This erosive action creates cracks in the rock, which are made larger by additional weathering and erosion. As rocks of different materials erode at different rates, unique features such as plateaus and fins are created. Further erosion forms the resistant rock into the characteristic spires, hoodoos and windows of the amphitheaters below the rim. The most marked and spectacular geological formations are found in the Claron Layer, a series of sedimentary deposits that vary in color from white to pink, thus creating Bryce's signature colors.

Bryce Canyon has a relatively low average annual rainfall, with up to 10 inches a year in the valley and approximately 19 inches a year on the plateau. The majority of this precipitation falls in middle to late summer in the form of afternoon monsoon storms. However, the Paunsaugunt Plateau receives approximately 100 inches of snowfall a year and experiences about 200 days of freeze/ thaw. Not only is this one of the principal drivers for the unique geological formations, but it also creates opportunities for great variety in flora and fauna.

Due to significant changes in elevation and topographical features within relatively short distances in Bryce Canyon National Park, the climate varies greatly, contributing further to the varied flora found within the Park boundaries. The plant communities of Bryce Canyon can be categorized under three broad belts , influenced by elevation and precipitation: Piñon-Juniper Woodland, Submontane Forest and Montane Forest.

Nestled among the foothills of the magnificent slopes, below elevations of around 7000 ft. is the Piñon-Juniper Woodland Belt characterized by forest stands of Piñon pine (*Pinus edulis* Engelm) and Utah juniper (*Juniperus osteosperma*). This area includes the sloping area of the breaks where there are many ecological variations and hence there is a wide variety of plant habitats, including almost every species of tree found within the Park. On the north end of the plateau, which ranges in elevation from about 7,600 to 9,000 ft and with an average rainfall of about 14 inches is the Submontane Forest Belt with a forest cover is composed almost entirely of Ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*). Also within this belt are High plateau Sagebrush communities - clearings in the forest cover populated primarily with black sage. These meadows form as a result of cold air movement from the higher elevations. Cooler air, being denser, follows the pull of gravity down water drainages, creating wintertime temperature differences of nearly 30° F between meadows and wooded slopes. As the elevation increases above 8000', the Ponderosa pine begins to be mixed with white fir (*Abies concolor*) and

Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*). These gradually replace the Ponderosa until the elevation near Rainbow Point (9,091 ft.) where few Ponderosa are found. At this elevation is the Montane Forest Belt, which includes the fir, as well as blue spruce (*Picea pungens* Engelm) and aspen (*Populus tremuloides* Michx.). Bristlecone pine (*Pinus aristata*) is found throughout the Park on exposed, dry slopes and ridges.

Shrubby undergrowth is abundant in the forests of the plateau but a number of species are found in openings or along the edge of the rims. Characteristic among these are greenleaf manzanita (*Arctostaphylos patula*), mountain mahogany (*Cercocarpus montanus*), bitterbrush (*Purshia tridentata*), smooth rockspirea (*Holodiscus discolor* var. *glabrescens*), martin ceanothus (*Ceanothus Martini*), gambel oak (*Quercus Gambeli*), and big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*). There are a number of plant species endemic to the area, many of which are listed as “sensitive” on the rare plant list for the Park. These include:

Astragalus limnocharis var. *limoncharis* - Navajo Lake milkvetch
Castilleja parvulavar. Revealii - reveal paintbrush
Cryptantha ochrolueca - yellowish cryptantha
Cymopterus minimus - least spring parsley
Ergonum aretiodes - Widstoe buckwheat
Haplopappus zionis - Cedar Breaks goldenrush
Heterotheca jonesii - Jones goldenaster
Lepidium montanum var. *claronense* - Claron pepper plant
Oxtropis jonesii - Jones oxytrope
Pediomelum pariense - Paria breadroot
Penstemon bracteatus - Platy penstemon
Physaria lepidota var. *membranacea* - Lepidote twinpod
Senecio malmstenii - Podunk groundel
Silene petersonii - Maguire campion
Sphaeromeria capitata - head sphaeromeria
Townsendia montana - least townsendia

As typical to forested landscapes in the Western U.S., the forests in Bryce Canyon have been dramatically altered by fire suppression over the last hundred years. It is believed that the natural fire regime prior to human intervention included small scale fires on average every 3 years in the Ponderosa Pine Forests, while the higher elevation montane forests experienced fires approximately every seven and a half years. Estimates of the change in forest density (and thus fuel load) for some of these forests range as high as an increase of 190% (some areas are estimated to have as many as 1000 trees per acre where historically they may have only supported 25-50 trees per acre). The Park’s new Fire Management Plan aims to address many of these issues through controlled burning and mechanical thinning; however it may be decades before the forest is returned to a more natural balance.

The forests and meadows of Bryce Canyon provide the habitat to support diverse animal life,

from birds and small mammals to foxes and occasional bobcats, mountain lions, and black bears. Mule deer are the most common large mammals in the Park. Elk and pronghorn antelope, which have been reintroduced nearby, sometimes venture into the Park. More than 160 species of birds visit the Park each year, including swifts and swallows.

Most bird species migrate to warmer regions in winter, but blue jays, ravens, nuthatches, eagles, and owls live in the Park year round. In winter, the mule deer, mountain lion, and coyotes will migrate to lower elevations. Ground squirrels and marmots pass the winter in hibernation. On sunny summer days, Utah Prairie Dogs – a federally listed threatened species – can regularly be seen in the meadows that border the roads in the northern portion of Bryce Canyon National Park. Other threatened and endangered species known to occur in the Park are California Condor, Mexican Spotted Owl, Southwest Willow Flycatcher, Yellow-billed Cuckoo and Bald Eagles.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

Located near the southern boundary of Utah, Bryce Canyon National Park is fairly isolated, accessible only from State Highway 12 between the town of Tropic and US Highway 89. The 56.2 square mile tract of land enclosed by the Park boundaries is long and relatively narrow, bordered by the Dixie National Forest. The Rim Road is the principal roadway, loosely following the eastern rim of the Paunsaugunt Plateau, below which lies the Bryce Amphitheater, one of the primary attractions of the Park. The Developed Area, of which the Old NPS Housing area is a part, includes the area between the northern Park boundary and the Inspiration Point overlook to the south, the rim on the east and the western Park boundary. This area represents the majority of human activity within the Park.

Management Unit: Bryce Canyon NP

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Should be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 04/25/1995

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The Old NPS Housing Historic District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in April 1995, and thus, should be preserved and maintained.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement:

Type of Agreement:

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Explanatory Narrative:

The National Park Service owns all lands associated with Old NPS Housing area landscape.

Public Access:

Type of Access: Unrestricted

Explanatory Narrative:

As part of one of the main areas of Bryce Canyon National Park, public access is unrestricted throughout the area.

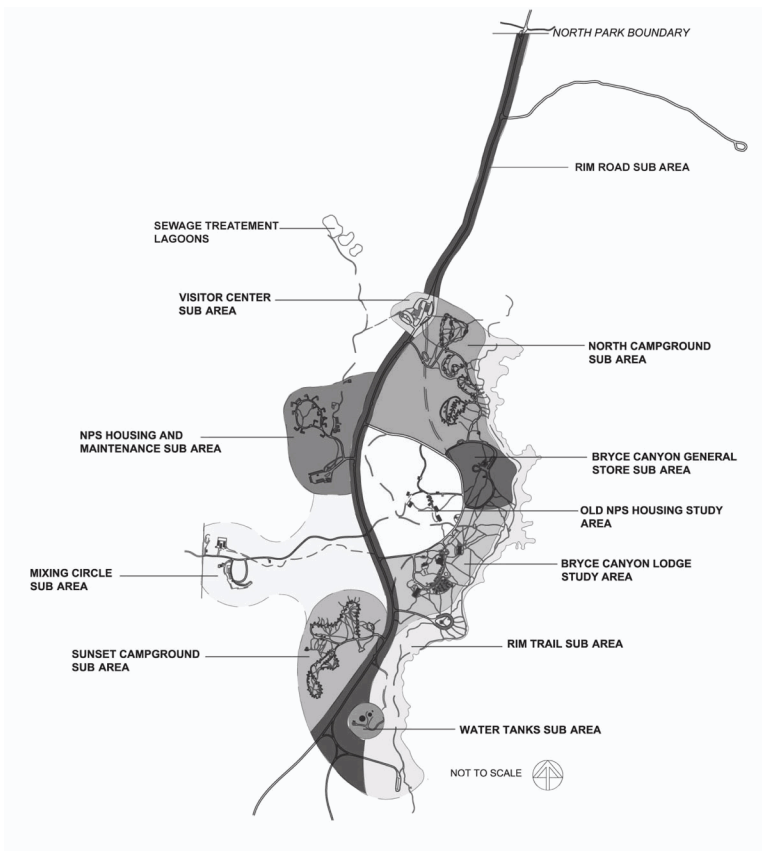
Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? No

Adjacent Lands Description:

Adjacent lands include facilities for visitors and NPS administrative functions. To the north of the Old NPS Housing District is the North Campground, and Visitor Center. To the east is the General Store, Rim Trail and the rim of the canyon. To the south is the Bryce Canyon Lodge area and a water tank area. Rim Road, the new NPS Housing and Maintenance area, Mixing Circle area, and Sunset Campground are to the west.

Old NPS Housing Historic District
Bryce Canyon National Park



*Site plan of adjacent areas within the developed portion of Bryce Canyon National Park.
Source: Bryce Canyon National Park: Old NPS Housing and Bryce Canyon Lodge Cultural
Landscape Report (CLR), University of Arizona.*

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

Entered Inadequately Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

On April 25, 1995, the Old NPS Housing Area was listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a significant historic district between the years 1932 and 1944 under Criteria A and C for areas of significance. According to the NR nomination, nine buildings were listed, including a single-family residence, a garage, the ranger dormitory, a seasonal residence, a wood vendor, and four seasonal residences. The garage was listed as the only non-contributing building in the district, as it was built outside of the period of significance. The Utah Parks Company Service Station is included in this CLI because of its physical relationship to the housing units, but due to its date, purpose and architectural style is treated here as a separate, free-standing unit. It was not included in the district in the NRHP Nomination, and its date of construction (1948) and purpose support its continued presence as an independent, significant element in the Park Developed Area.

However, the area of land examined in the NR nomination failed to adequately address a number of important landscape features. For the purposes of this CLI, landscape features such as structures, access roads, natural systems and features, spatial organizational features, topographical features, and vegetation are included. The 1995 nomination also failed to address the significance of Bryce Canyon's early planning efforts as examples of the substantial role of landscape architecture in the Rustic style and Simplified Rustic style national park design and planning of that time period.

Existing NRIS Information:

Name in National Register:	National Park Service Housing, Old, Historic District
NRIS Number:	95000424
Primary Certification Date:	04/25/1995

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Contributing/Individual:	Individual
National Register Classification:	District
Significance Level:	State

Significance Criteria: A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history

Significance Criteria: C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values

Period of Significance:

Time Period: AD 1932 - 1944

Historic Context Theme: Creating Social Institutions and Movements

Subtheme: Recreation

Facet: Tourism

Time Period: AD 1932 - 1944

Historic Context Theme: Expressing Cultural Values

Subtheme: Architecture

Facet: Rustic Architecture

Time Period: AD 1932 - 1944

Historic Context Theme: Transforming the Environment

Subtheme: Historic Preservation

Facet: The Federal Government Enters The Movement

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Architecture

Area of Significance Category: Community Planning and Development

Area of Significance Category: Other

Statement of Significance:

The Old NPS Housing Historic District was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1995. The following text includes paraphrased segments from the statement of significance found in the NRHP Nomination Form used to establish District status. The Old Housing Historic District is associated with the development of NPS administrative infrastructure in Bryce Canyon National Park (BRCA), and is included in the property type that contains all improvements initiated by the NPS. It is eligible under Criterion A (for its associative value) and under Criterion C (since the buildings remaining in the District are representative of "Simplified" Rustic design). Areas of significance include architecture, government, and recreation.

This District represents the first housing development within the park specifically designed to house NPS employees. The initial building constructed in this vicinity was the original Ranger's Residence—an “exaggerated” rustic building with a massive stone foundation and fire place. Between 1930 and 1940, several small scale buildings were added to the district, designed for unmarried seasonal NPS employees as well as a single, small dormitory. Their presence reflects the need for additional Park personnel and also the availability of construction funds and manpower during the New Deal era. All of the plans for the buildings in the District originated from the NPS Branch of Plans and Design. The District as a whole meets the registration requirements established for its property type. Overall, the exterior surfaces of the building within the District possess integrity of materials, workmanship and design. Contemporary, intrusive elements are limited to the addition of two new dormitories adjacent to the south edge of the District. These new buildings are visible primarily from HS-10 and do not adversely affect the remainder of the District. The boundary for the District can be drawn to exclude these new buildings.

The 2009 CLR and this CLI disagree with the last two sentences in this statement. The new buildings are visible from the adjacent Bryce Canyon Lodge Historic District as the scale of the aforementioned buildings is larger and would not have been consistent with design standards used during the period of significance. Therefore the small scale of the cottage residences suffers as a result of the nearby out-of-scale larger dormitories. During the period of significance, attention was paid to maintaining the Old NPS Housing District as a zone for staff housing; it was segregated from visitor functions and views into the housing area were purposely obstructed. The small cabins of this zone fit with the topography and were surrounded by pine trees – many within scant feet of the structures themselves. The natural slope of this knoll and another adjacent knoll, as well as the pine cover was used to create an enclosed forested village atmosphere. The topography and natural setting was as much a part of the Rustic style as were the buildings. The newer Concessionaire Dormitories built to replace lodging lost with the removal of the standard cabins near the Lodge disrupt this forest and are highly visible from visitor use areas. Their large scale construction, the massive regrading of slopes necessary for their siting and the removal of the forest cover has had a dramatic effect upon the historic district as a whole. Cabin designs were simplified and economized from the more elaborate structures in the visitor areas – thus the term “Simplified” Rustic style architecture arose. During the New Deal era, these non-invasive design techniques matured under the direction of Thomas Vint. Vint became the assistant landscape engineer for the National Park Service in 1923 and an associate landscape engineer in 1926. In 1927, he became the chief landscape architect in the NPS landscape program. Under Vint's leadership, national park planning based on harmonizing with nature within “naturalistic” (rustic) principles of design, reached its zenith; these design standards had become a code of ethics within landscape architecture and preservation.

The Old NPS Housing Historic District period of significance is listed as 1932- 1944 with a beginning date reflecting the date of construction. This time frame is characterized by work programs established during the New Deal era; improvements were made in Bryce Canyon National Park as well as many other national parks throughout the country.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Designed

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function: Institutional Housing

Primary Current Use: Institutional Housing

Current and Historic Names:

Name	Type of Name
NPS Housing Area	Historic
Old NPS Housing Area	Current
Old NPS Housing Historic District	Current

Ethnographic Study Conducted: No Survey Conducted

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
* - * BC	Established	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 (Scrattish). 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 (Scrattish). 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.
12000 - 9000 BC	Inhabited	Earliest known Paleo-Indian habitation of the general area.

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6500 - 4000 BC	Inhabited	Archaic Period habitation of the general area. Artifacts indicate that a surge in population and in agriculture may have taken place during this time.
4000 - 1500 BC	Inhabited	Storage features in rock shelters indicate another increase in use and population of the general area.
AD 450 - 1150	Inhabited	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.
AD 1200	Inhabited	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.
AD 1776	Explored	October 20-21. 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.
AD 1826	Explored	Jedediah Smith travels through the area on his way to California and notes the Sevier and Virgin Rivers.
AD 1830	Explored	George Young and William Wolfskill pass northwest of the Park, coming as close as the present site of Panguitch (Wenker).
AD 1844	Explored	Captain John C. Fremont follows the Old Spanish Trail north.
AD 1852	Explored	Mormon scouts doing a reconnaissance of the Great Basin visit the Sevier River near Panguitch, likely sighting the Sunset Cliffs.
AD 1853	Explored	Captain Fremont travels the same route as he did in 1844.
AD 1866	Explored	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.

AD 1872	Explored	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.
AD 1873	Explored	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.
AD 1875 - 1877	Explored	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.
AD 1876	Explored	November 18. 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 (Scrattish).
AD 1874	Farmed/Harvested	December 24. 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.
AD 1874 - 1880	Settled	While remaining sparse, settlement begins to happen in the region around the Park. Several small towns arise along watercourses to the west of Bryce.
	Ranched/Grazed	Livestock grazing and logging activities likely had an impact on the vegetation at Bryce Canyon.
	Ranched/Grazed	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.
AD 1875	Homesteaded	Eight more families move to the area to homestead, and the settlement is named Clifton.
	Settled	Circa 1875. Ebenezer 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 (Scrattish).
AD 1877		Clifton is abandoned; many of its inhabitants move and found the town of Cannonville while a few others establish Henrieville and Georgetown.

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AD 1878 - 1880	Built	Ebenezer Bryce constructs a primitive logging road that ends at an amphitheater which becomes locally known as Bryce's Canyon.
AD 1915	Explored	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.
AD 1916	Exploited	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.
AD 1918	Exploited	August 25. Bryce Canyon is publicized by Oliver J. Grimes, photographer of the widely read Salt Lake Tribune. 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.
AD 1919	Conserved	March 13. 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.
AD 1923	Established	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.
	Built	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 toward the canyon rim. By 1923, a section of the road, beginning at the Northern Park boundary and running to the SE quarter of Section 36 was completed (HAER Report).

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AD 1923 - 1927	Built	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.
AD 1924	Established	Congress passed a bill for establishment of Utah National Park on June 7, 1924.
AD 1928	Established	Establishment of Bryce Canyon National Park, by Act of Congress on February 25, 1928. Congress passed a revised bill that practically doubled the size of the Park and changed the name to Bryce Canyon National Park. The National Park Service manages the new park.
AD 1928 - 1944	Built	The National Park Service constructs a number a of facilities in the expanded national park to accommodate administrative and visitor uses.
AD 1929	Built	The first buildings are constructed in the Old NPS Housing area. Custodian's Residence/ Old Superintendent's Residence (HS-01) built (Annual Report 1929).
AD 1929 - 1935	Built	NPS Horse Barn (HS-48) constructed by NPS according to a standard plan, which originated from the NPS Landscape Division.
AD 1931	Built	Dormitory (44ft x 22ft), Mess hall (20 people) and Temporary Employee Cabin (3-Room) were completed in 1932. The mess hall was later reconstructed into HS-02.
AD 1931 - 1932	Built	Construction on Section A of the Rim Road began on June 21, 1931, however, the construction was postponed until 1932 when it was included as part of the contract for Section B1.
AD 1931	Expanded	The Park boundaries were extended to the south (to Podunk Point, now known as Rainbow Point).
AD 1932	Built	Seasonal Residence (HS-8) constructed by NPS in the Old NPS Housing Area.
AD 1933	Planned	Initiation of Master Planning in National Parks: By March 1933 park planning had been refined into 6-year programs--called master plans--for nearly all of the national parks and monuments.

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	Established	Visit by Chief Architect Thomas C. Vint and Assistant Landscape Architect Harry Langley.
	Built	Rim Road Sector 1-B1, a length of 3.73 miles till Natural Bridge completed in June 1933 by UPC.
	Built	Extension of Rim Road from Natural Bridge to Rainbow Point under progress.
AD 1934	Built	Seasonal Residence (HS-9) constructed by NPS in the Old NPS Housing Area.
	Built	Bryce Canyon received its CCC camp—designated NP-3—the spring of 1934 and started a number of improvement projects throughout the park.
	Built	Improvement of existing Headquarters Service road from main highway past the residential area to the utility area.
AD 1935	Built	A footpath 4' wide and 753' long was constructed from the residential area to Lodge.
AD 1936	Built	3 Seasonal Residences (HS-5, HS-7, and HS-10) constructed by NPS in Old Housing Area.
AD 1936 - 1940	Built	Wood Vendor (HS-6) constructed by NPS in the Old NPS Housing Area. Constructed from fuel storage building.
AD 1939	Built	Single-family Residence / Quarters 2 (HS-2) constructed by the NPS. Remodeled from 1932 Mess Hall.
	Altered	December 20. Electrical energy was made available for the first time to NPS buildings in the Park.
	Conserved	Control of Black Hill Beetle in Ponderosa Pine and Douglas Fir Beetle in Douglas fir trees was continued.
AD 1940	Built	Ranger Dormitory (HS-4) constructed by the NPS. Built with lumber salvaged from the old dormitory (44 x 22, constructed in 1932) which was razed.
AD 1945	Planned	Planning of post-war Park improvements initiated by a visit by Chief Landscape Architect, Thomas Vint and Regional Landscape Architect, Cornell.

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AD 1947	Planned	(Standard Oil) Service Station planning. Landscape Architect Carl Alleman visited the Park in relation to proposed service station and advised on the road alignment etc (BRCA Monthly Report September 1947).
AD 1949	Built	(Standard Oil) Service Station (HS-117) constructed by UPC.
	Built	Bunk house constructed by NPS.
AD 1955	Planned	New NPS Housing Area planning. Superintendent Franke and NPS Landscape Architect Hendrix conferred regarding the location of future housing area and the road leading up to it.
	Built	Employee Garage built (HS-3); A four-stall garage for storage of employees' automobiles was built.
	Altered	Ranger Dormitory renovation (HS-4); The ranger dormitory was completely re-roofed, redecorated and a heating plant installed.
AD 1956	Established	The establishment of Bryce Canyon as an independent administrative unit (separate from Zion) was finalized on July 1, 1956.
AD 1961	Built	Employee residences (NPS Housing Area); Exterior rehabilitation of first seven houses built under Mission 66 program was carried out (Maintenance Report June 1961).
	Altered	Broken and cracked roads and parking areas were repaired in the Old NPS Residential area with plant mix (BRCA Monthly Report October 1960).
AD 1976	Established	Lance Williams completes the L.C.S. (List of Classified Structures) report to identify potential resources for the National Register.
AD 1977	Memorialized	Barbara Wyette submitted a National Register nomination for The Historic Resources of Bryce Canyon National Park, which included both the Historic Lodge District as well as the Old Residence District, though was not accepted due to a discrepancy over national significance.

AD 1982	Planned	A Cultural Resources Management Plan was completed and signed in August. Recommendations were made for the evaluation of structures for the NRHP and restoration and adaptive use of the Old NPS Housing area (Cultural Resources Management Plan 1982).
AD 1983	Established	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 (Statement for Management, October 1983).
	Established	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 (Statement for Management, October 1983).
AD 1985	Established	The Utah State Historic Preservation office determined that the new Concessionaire Dormitories will have no adverse effect on the historic quality of the NPS housing area (Mintzmyer, Letter of Mr. Robert Frank, February 1985).
	Planned	The scale of the new Concessionaire dormitories and the location of the access road compromise the visual integrity of the Old NPS Housing district. The Park was considering moving the cabins (Wheaton, Trip Report 1985).
AD 1987	Built	Manzanita Lodge / Married Couples dorm was built for married concessionaire employees after the demolition of standard cabins in Lodge area (BRCA Archives 00350 B7 F8).

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	Planned	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 (General Management Plan 1987).
AD 1989	Altered	The sales office space of the Service Station (HS-117) was being utilized both by the interpretive trail rides concessionaire and as a comfort station for part visitors (Historic Structures Report 2005).
	Established	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 (Statement for Management 1989).
	Altered	January. Custodian's Residence/ Old Superintendent's Residence (HS-01) 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 (Statement for Management 1989).
AD 1990 - 1991	Altered	Prescribed fires were implemented in the NPS Housing Area for reduction of hazardous fuel near residential areas (Wenker and Eininger, Archeological Inventory Survey).
AD 1990 - 1994	Altered	During this time period, over 2,900 acres of Ponderosa Pine had been treated with prescribed fire (resource Management Plan, December 1996).
AD 1990	Altered	The underground gasoline storage tanks at the Service Station (HS-117) were removed and the cavities were filled with environmentally clean material. The ground surface was repaved with asphalt (Historic Structure Report 2005).
AD 1992	Planned	A Park-wide study of plant community distribution is carried out to provide basic scientific understanding of the vegetative ecology of the Park as a basis for Park management (Robert and Wright, Plant Community Distribution and Dynamics, 1992).
AD 1993	Established	Documentation was made of the Rim Road as part of the National Park Service Roads and Bridges Project (HAER Rim Road Records).

	Altered	The historic residential road and driveways were leveled and overlaid with asphalt at the Old NPS Housing area (Superintendent's Annual Report 1992).
	Established	An inventory and evaluation of the Old NPS Housing Area was conducted for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (Caywood and Grant 1993).
AD 1994	Altered	The Single Family Residence/Quarters 2 underwent roof replacement and exterior painting (BRCA Executive Summary Annual Report 1994-1995).
	Altered	The Wood Vendor building was converted to a seasonal laundry facility (BRCA Executive Summary Annual Report 1994-1995).
	Altered	Walkways, patios and steps were replaced throughout the housing historic district (BRCA Executive Summary Annual Report 1994-1995).
	Established	NRHP Submission for the Bryce Canyon National Park Horse Barn (HS-48) for its local significance as an example of NPS Rustic building design (Caywood 1984).
	Established	Old National Park Service Housing Historic District (HS-2 through HS-10), also called Old Residential Area, listed on the National Register of Historic Places for its association with the development of National Park Service administrative infrastructures and simplified Rustic design (Caywood 1984).
AD 1997		Rehabilitation of permanent housing units Ranger Dormitory (HS-4) was completed (Annual Narrative Report of Superintendent 1997).
AD 1998		Housing units were rehabilitated. Rehabilitation of Housing (2, 4A, 6, 8, 11A and B, 21, 26B and 27A).
	Altered	Roof replacement and interior rehabilitation of the Service Station began (Annual Narrative Report of Superintendent 1998).
	Altered	Prescribed fires were implemented in the NPS Housing Area for reduction of hazardous fuel near residential areas (Wenker and Eininger, Archeological Inventory Survey).

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AD 2000	Restored	Restoration work was completed on the Service Station by NPS preservation crew, including window replacement (BRCA Annual Performance Report 2000).
AD 2001	Preserved	Preservation work on the cabins was completed historic Cabins (HS-3,4,5,6,7,8,9 and 10), including: foundation stabilization; stone pointing; interior repairs; flooring replacement; electrical and plumbing upgrade; roof repairs and staining; and interior and exterior painting (Superintendent's Annual Narrative Report 2001).
AD 2004 - 2005	Altered	The Mission 66 houses were re-roofed and painted (Legg interview 2007).
AD 2005	Planned	The University of Arizona, Preservation Studies Program, at the College of Architecture and Landscape Architecture, completed a Historic Structure Report for the Service Station (HS-117). Recommendations were made for adaptive use of the structure as a bicycle service station (Historic Structure Report 2005).
AD 2006 - 2009	Planned	The University of Arizona, College of Architecture and Landscape Architecture, completed a Cultural Landscape Report for the Bryce Canyon Developed Area, including the Old NPS Housing area.
AD 2009 - 2010	Established	A Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) is completed for the Old NPS Housing area landscape.

Physical History:

Prehistory and Early History Period: Pre-1776

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.” (Scrattish 1985).

“The park lies along the peripheries of multiple Native American archaeological culture areas, but at the center of none.” (Wenker 2004).

However, there have been several discoveries of artifacts within the Bryce Canyon National 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. Several of the sites may contain subsurface artifacts, which hypothesis is further strengthened by findings along the Rim Road in 2000. Thus, more may soon be known about the prehistory of Bryce Canyon.

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. (Wenker 2004). 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 (Wenker 2004). 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 (Wenker 2004). 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 (Wenker 2004). 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. 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. 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 (Wenker 2004). 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 (Wenker 2004). 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 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.

Modern Discovery Period: 1776-1874

There are no recorded activities or remnants that date from the period of Modern Discovery within the CLI boundaries. 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 (Scrattish 1985). 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 (Scrattish 1985). 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” (Wenker 2004). His party entered the upper Paria Valley under the Pink Cliffs, which they were later able to describe to settlers (Wenker 2004).

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 (Wenker 2004).

However, the splendors of Bryce Canyon 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 (Wenker 2004). 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 (Wenker 2004). 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.

Mormon Settlement Period: 1874-1916

The first prolonged habitation of the study site and immediate environs occurred during the period of Mormon settlement. As mentioned in the previously, 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 (Wenker 2004). 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 amphitheatre at this time, but are no longer present (Wenker 2004). Concurrently, several homesteads were established in tributary canyons east of the escarpment, which were more suitable for farming than earlier settlement sites. Ebenezer Bryce, a Scotsman who moved with his family from St. George to Clifton in 1875, owned one such homestead. 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 20th 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.

Informal Development Period: 1916-1923

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 known 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 (Scrattish 1985). 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 spread by word of mouth during this period of early development. 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.

Formal Development Period: 1923-1932

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 (Alexander 2003). 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 (UMass Online 2003). 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 (UMass Online 2003). 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.

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: (Scrattish 1985)

- “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 (Scrattish 1985). 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 by the Forest Service under the Department of Agriculture. (Scrattish 1985) 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 and R.G.), who had an existing track to Marysvale, Utah and could potentially develop it all the way to Cedar City. However, financial constraints apparently discouraged the D and 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 Canyon 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 (Scrattish 1985). 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. (Scrattish 1985) Despite initial resentment, the Forest Service did play a major role in the early development. The key Forest Service contribution had was road development.

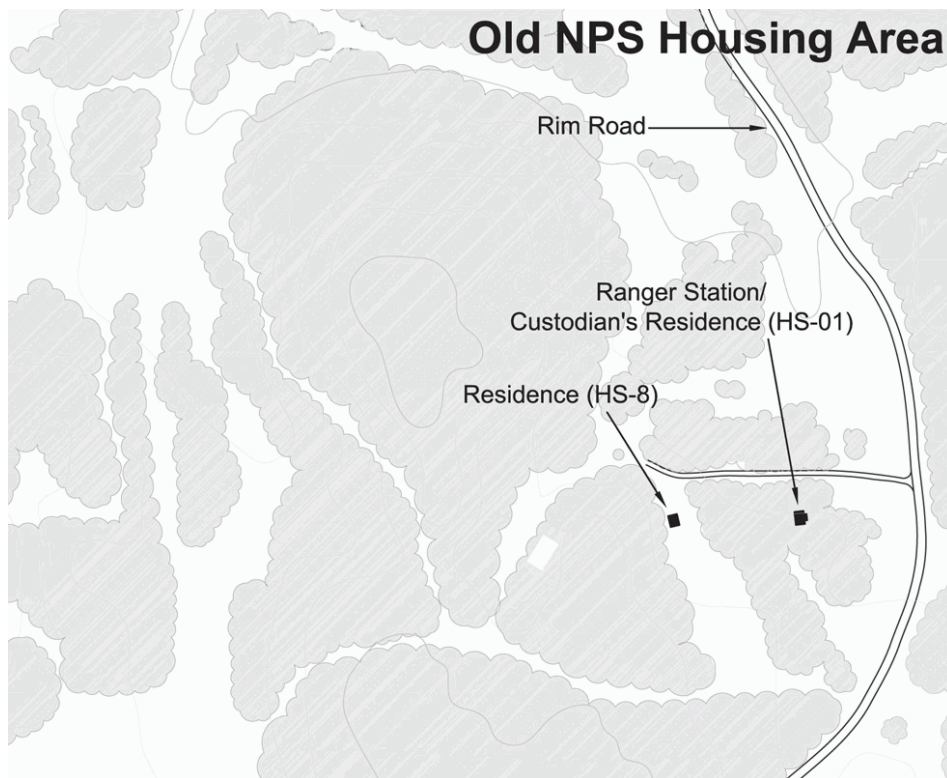
As early as 1923 the Forest Service cooperated with the State Highway Commission to make Bryce Canyon more accessible to the public. Funds allotted for the general development of National Forests were used to improve the Panguitch-Tropic road via Red Canyon, and the Bryce Canyon road from what is now 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 (Scrattish 1985).

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.

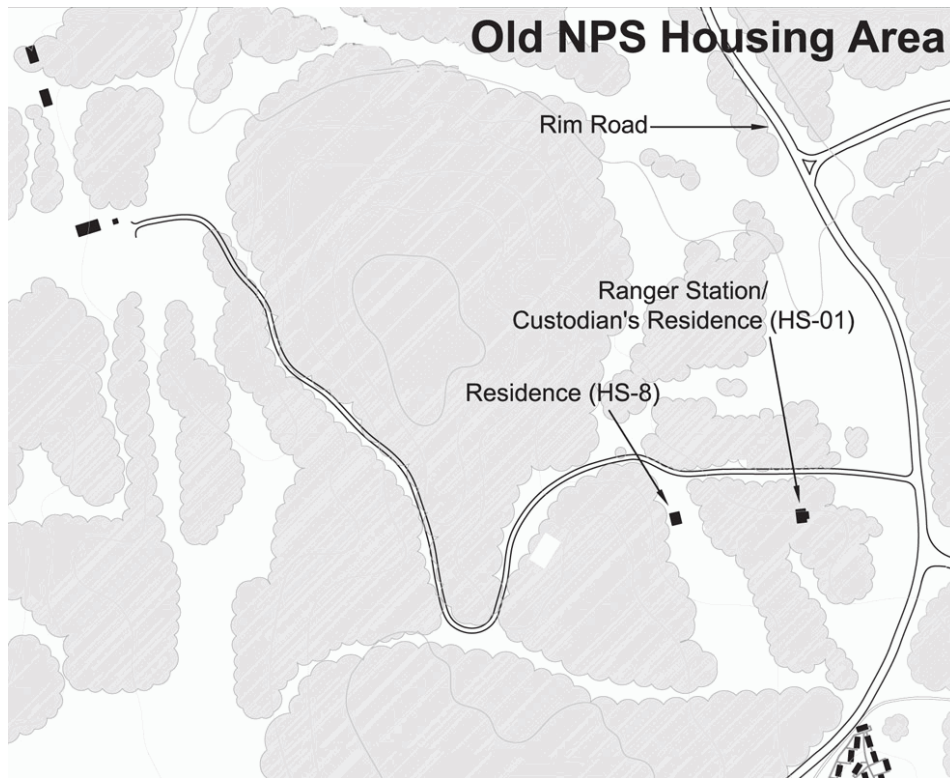
Within a year of the National Monument status, Congress initiated steps to alter the status of Bryce Canyon from a National Monument to a National Park. The reasons for concern over the status of Bryce were manifold. While local politicians felt the area was worthy of national status, others were concerned 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 continued to build facilities at the Park.



View of the east façade of the Ranger Station/Residence, the first structure to be built in the Old NPS Housing Area, 1929 (BRCA Archives 00350 B1.1 F2).



Site plan of Old NPS Housing Area, 1929 (2009 CLR).



Site plan of Old NPS Housing Area, 1932 (2009 CLR).

Great Depression and Post War Development Period: 1933-1955

The flurry of NPS construction activities at Bryce that began in the 1920s 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 (Caywood and Grant 19963, 31). 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 (Paige 1985). 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). On June 28, 1937, Congress passed new legislation that formally established the Civilian Conservation Corps, thus officially no longer the ECW.

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 (McClelland 1993).

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 (Scrattish 1985). 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. 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, spurred from the Forest Service's A Camp Ground Policy, published in 1932.

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 access), where they did not need to be exceptionally crafted, in fact were supposed to suffice a rather austere and “primitive” lifestyle (Harrison 1990). 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 (McClelland 1993). Based on this and other such techniques, grading of road banks and roadside cleanup was extensively carried out by CCC crews in Bryce Canyon National Park. Much of this work entailed clearing dead and decaying brush and fallen trees along park roads and removing trees and vegetation that made roads unsafe.

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 are a short bridle path between the Lodge and rim and pedestrian trails from the campground and museum building to the rim.

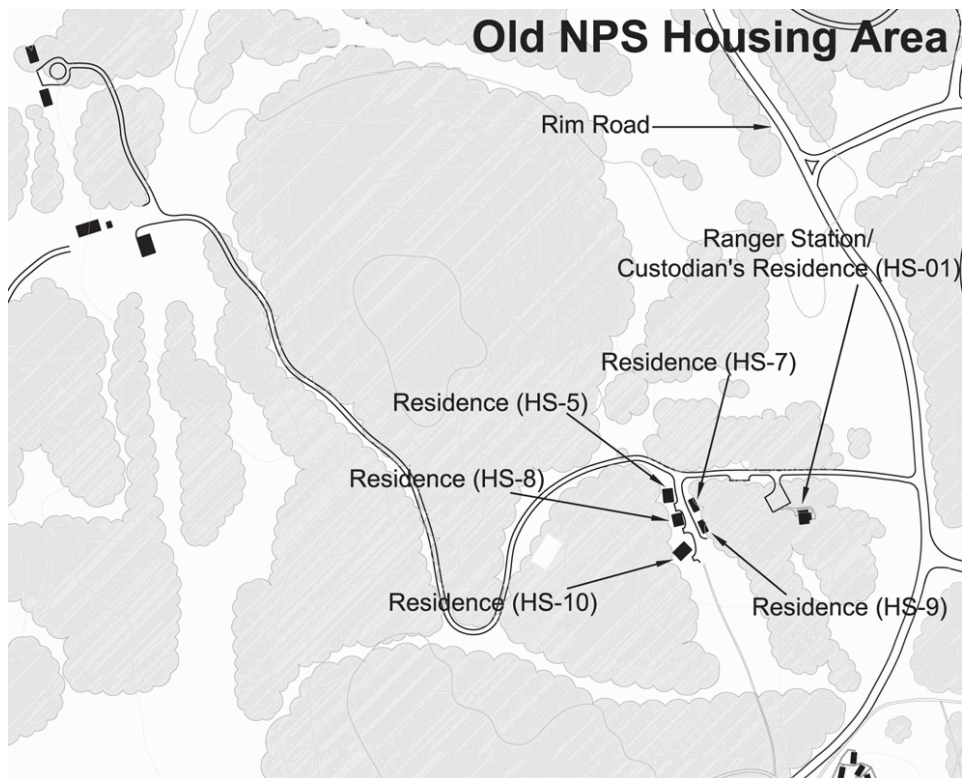
World events in the early 1940s (World War II) had a dramatic impact on the CCC. The reserve military officers in charge of the CCC camps were gradually withdrawn and placed on active military duty. As the number of youths enlisting in the CCC continued to decline in 1941, the Park Service began to terminate 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 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 (McClelland 1993).

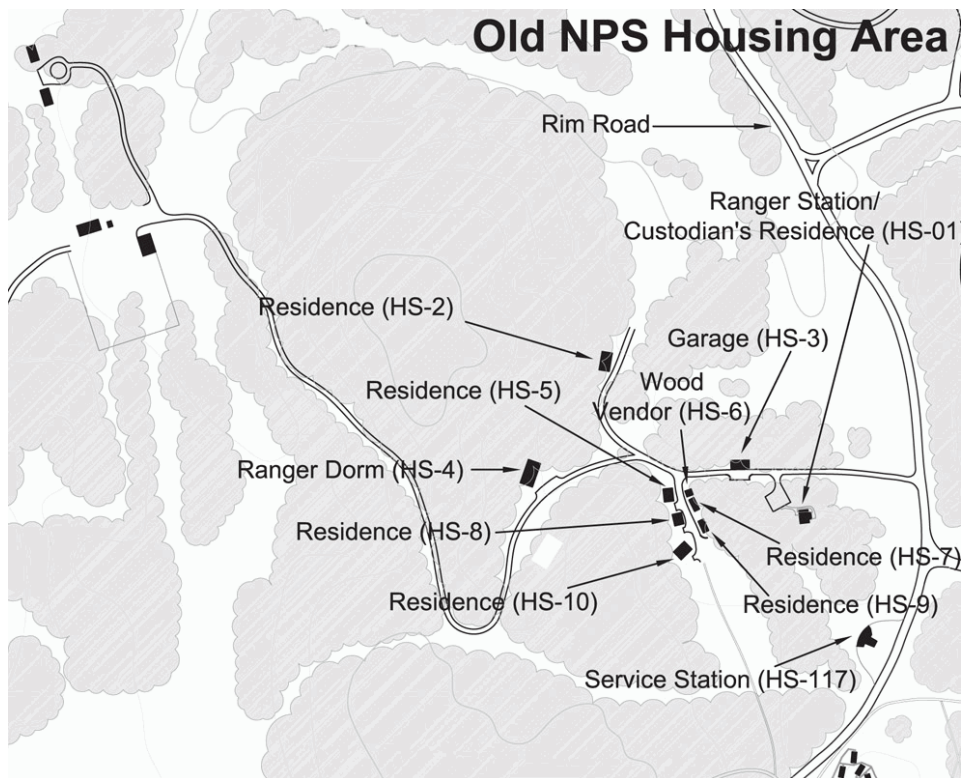
Although World War II resulted in a dramatic decrease from the furious expansion earlier seen at Bryce Canyon, postwar visitation literally overwhelmed facilities considered modern and reasonably capacious in the 1930s. During June 1946 alone 23,870 persons visited Bryce Canyon, however, only 639 (2.7 percent) of these arrived by Utah Parks Company buses (Scrattish 1985), 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.



Employee Residence in Old NPS Housing Area with simplified rustic design, nd. (BRCA Archives, BRCA 3943 BRCA-00408).



Site plan of Old NPS Housing Area, 1938 (2009 CLR).



Site plan of Old NPS Housing Area, 1955. (2009 CLR).

Mission 66 Era: 1956-1979

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 20th 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 (French, nd).

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

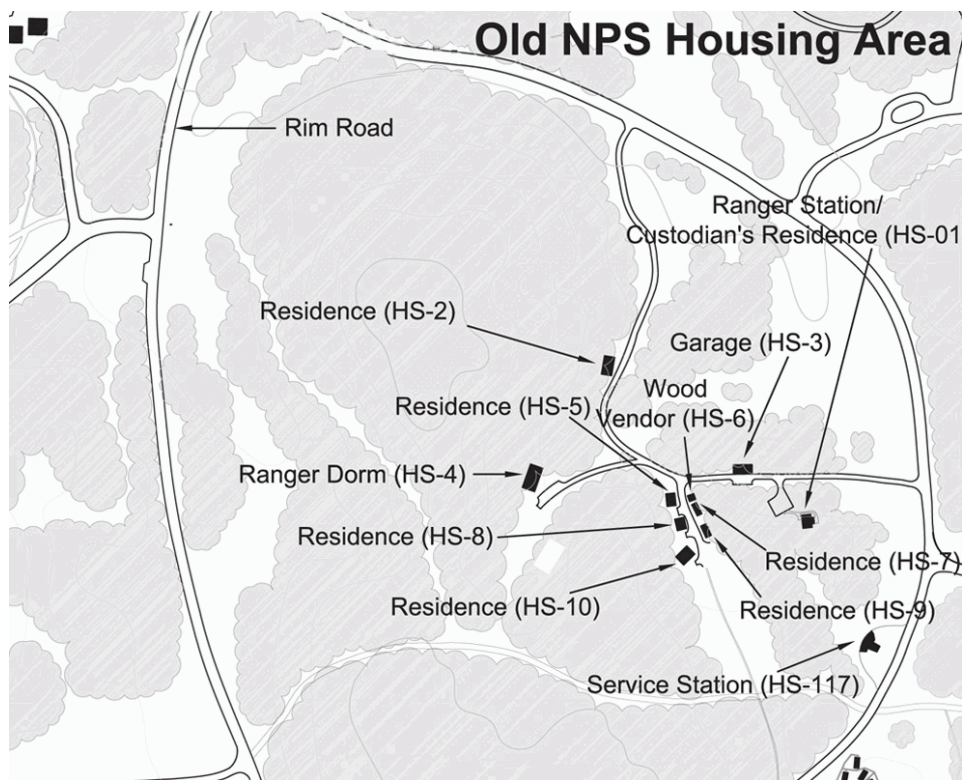
(McClelland 1993). Park designers began imbibing principles of “modernism”, the most influential architectural movement prevalent in those times, reflecting more of a “utilitarian” outlook than a “rustic” one.

The most important shift in this era was the administrative separation of Bryce from Zion National Park. Jointly administered until 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 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. 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 west of the Rim Road was constructed from scratch. In all, the Mission 66 period remains a very important period in Park history and played an important role in how the Park is experienced today.



Site plan of Old NPS Housing Area, 1966 (2009 CLR).

Recent Development Period: 1980-2006

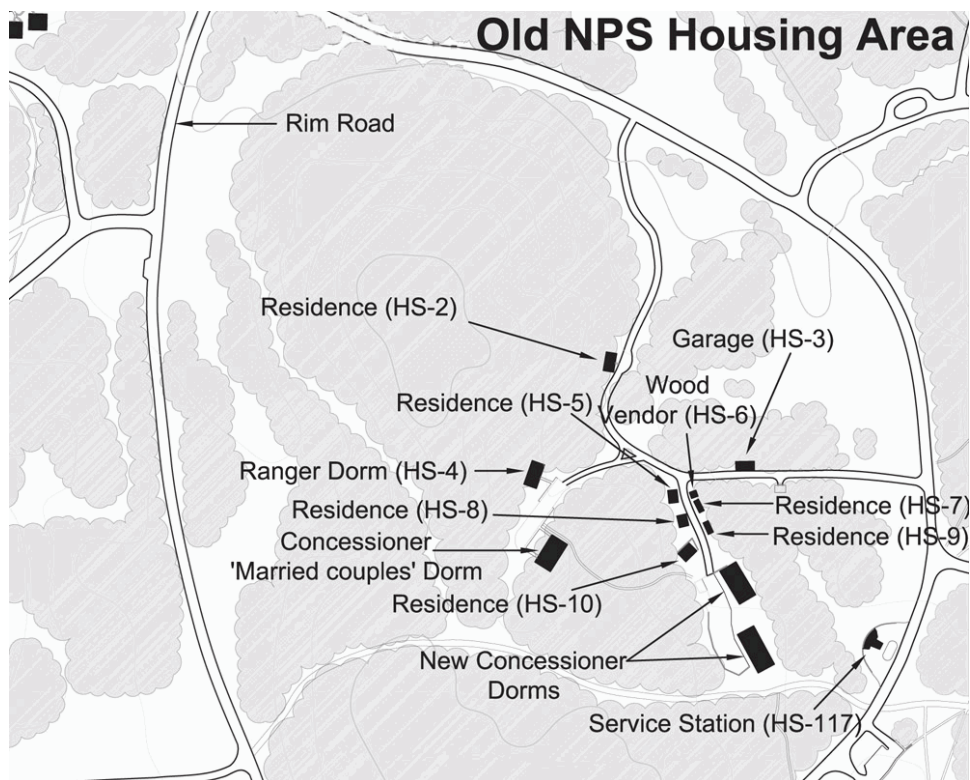
Recent developmental history at Bryce Canyon National Park has been shaped by an increased awareness of the need to reconcile historic preservation of extant cultural resources with demands for new construction. In 1987, the Bryce Canyon Lodge and Deluxe Cabins were listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NHRP) as "...excellent examples of the type of architecture encouraged by the National Park Service and built by the railroads." (DOI nd). A boundary increase in 1995 created the Bryce Canyon Historic District (DOI nd). 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" (Resource Management Plan 1996).

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 (CLI 1998). 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 (Superintendent’s Annual Narrative Report 2001). In all, the recent past has seen a strong emphasis on the preservation of significant historic cultural and natural resources 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 the Park policy.



View of the Old NPS Housing Area, 1990 (BRCA Archives 3943 BRCA-00408).



Site plan of Old NPS Housing Area, 2006 (2009 CLR).

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

The current Old NPS Housing landscape is predominantly characterized by its long-standing association with National Park Service housing development between 1932 and 1944. A few extant features continue to illustrate the original plans for the site. The first permanent and seasonal residences constructed for Park officials at Bryce Canyon National Park were built in this area. As opposed to the facilities constructed for concessionaire use, the NPS housing units were deliberately sited away from visitor service facilities, so as to avoid visually interfering with the Park experience, and yet still convenient to shared facilities such as the cafeteria. The result was an informal grouping of residential structures that created an intimate housing village for Park staff that was shielded from visitor's eyes and isolated from the bustle of the tourist activities. No additions to the area were made between the construction slump caused by WWII and the expansions conducted in 1984. While some extant features remain, others have been compromised during additions after this period through the introduction of three concessionaire dormitories beginning in 1987. The 1980's additions, larger in scale, serve functional needs for cost effective housing but are not in keeping with the scale and character of the Simplified Rustic style and related landscape aesthetic presented by the original housing structures and the overall setting created by harmony between built structures and natural features. As a result, the character of the area was dramatically altered.

The Old NPS Housing Historic District period of significance is listed as 1932- 1944 with a beginning date reflecting the date of construction. This time frame is characterized by work programs established during the New Deal era; improvements were made in Bryce Canyon National Park as well as many other national parks throughout the country.

The Old NPS Housing District retains integrity for its importance to the development of NPS administrative infrastructure in Bryce Canyon National Park (BRCA), and is included in the property type that contains all improvements initiated by the NPS. It is eligible under Criterion A (for its associative value) and under Criterion C (since the buildings remaining in the District are representative of "Simplified" Rustic design). Areas of significance include architecture, government, and community planning and development.

Landscape Integrity Assessment:

Assessment of integrity is based on evaluation of the existence and condition of physical features dating from a property's period of significance, taking into consideration the degree to which the individual qualities of integrity are present. As noted in National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, "Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance....Historic properties either retain integrity (that is convey their significance) or they do not. Within the concept of integrity, the National Register criteria recognize seven aspects or qualities that, in various combinations, define integrity. To retain historic integrity a property will always possess several, and usually most, of the aspects. The retention of specific aspects of integrity is paramount for a property to convey significance. Determining which of these aspects are most important to a

particular property requires knowing why, where, and when the property is significant.” The seven aspects of integrity included in the National Register criteria are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

LOCATION

Location is the physical place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. The location of a property is an important factor in determining why the property was created. If a property is separated from its location, the recapture of a sense of historic meaning and character is fragmented.

The Old NPS Housing Historic District has remained in its original location along the eastern side of Rim Road, within approximately 2 miles of the northern entrance to the Park. Individual features of the site such as the 5 seasonal residences, the single-family residence, the ranger dormitory, and the wood vendor, and other historic features also remain in their original locations. Only one building, the horse barn, was relocated from its original location to the area now known as the Mixing Circle. The close relation of the horse barn activities and the NPS housing is not inconsistent with the historic pattern of land use. Despite the relocation of the horse barn, the location of the site retains its historic integrity due to the overall character of the site.

DESIGN

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. It results from conscious decisions made during the original conception and planning of a property or its significant alteration. The design of a historic property reflects the functions, technologies, and aesthetics of its period of significance, and can include elements such as massing, spatial arrangement, site layout, texture and color of materials, style of ornamental detailing, and type of vegetation.

The Old NPS Housing area was designed by the NPS Branch of Plans and Design as the first housing development within Bryce Canyon specifically for NPS employees. This site was intentionally designed to utilize the existing forest vegetation to shield views to and from the buildings, offering privacy from the public. Extant vegetation continues to screen views from the employee residential area. The historic buildings within the district have maintained integrity with the NPS Rustic architectural style. For example, the seasonal employee housing and wood vendor were constructed within a 4-year period starting in 1932. Their design follows a uniform selection of materials and use of scale in the Simplified Rustic Style of architecture. The buildings have maintained their intimate relationship with one another, the contour of the land, and the surrounding forest. The viewsheds from these buildings have been slightly compromised due to the construction of the concessionaire dormitories in the late 1980s. The new dormitories make an attempt at the rustic style, however, the scale and construction materials such as the asphalt shingle roofing of the more contemporary buildings are not consistent with the historic buildings in the Old NPS Housing area. Nevertheless, the Old NPS Housing area retains its historic integrity in design.

SETTING

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. Whereas location refers to the physical place where a property was built or an event occurred, setting refers to the character of the site. Setting includes the physical elements of a site, such as spatial organization, land use, vegetation, topography, circulation, and small-scale features. Setting also includes the character of the contextual lands that surround a historic property.

The Old NPS Housing area has remained an exclusively residential area for Park employees, though the residential population has expanded to include concessionaire employees as well as NPS staff. As it was in the period of significance, today the area houses a mix of permanent and seasonal residents, giving the community a high degree of occupant changeability over the course of each year. Most of the historic cabin area small-scale features retain integrity, including steps, low walls or curbs which are made out of roughly hewn stone. These contribute greatly to the rustic design intent of the district. Vegetation and spatial organization have slightly altered due to the realignment of the Rim Road. Circulation features have been added since 1955, altering the integrity of circulation dating to the period of significance. The original access to the Old NPS Housing area was available only from one point directly off of the Rim Road north of the Lodge. The road continued past the residential area, over a low saddle between the knolls and continued on to the NPS maintenance area. A second access point was created after 1955 along the northern edge of the knoll behind the housing area. Other circulation features, such as the visitor parking areas and Rim Road, have been removed, realigned, and/or widened. Although circulation patterns have been compromised, many of the contributing features within topography, vegetation, and small-scale features from the period of significance survive in their original locations. The historic integrity of setting is retained.

MATERIALS

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. The choice and combination of materials reveal the preferences of those who created the property and indicate the availability of particular types of materials and technologies.

Overall, historic and natural materials at the Old NPS Housing units remain. Natural features present during the period of significance, such as topography, soils, and vegetation communities persist today with few alterations. Some small-scale changes in topography and vegetation have occurred as the result of building and utility construction projects; however, broader patterns remain. Building materials throughout the site, in the form of stone, wood, metals, and concrete also remain from the period of significance. In particular, the materials from the seasonal residences, which were constructed beginning in 1934 of concrete, wood-shingles, stone, and metal are retained. New materials, such as those used to construct the concessionaire dormitories, have been introduced, but do not affect the integrity materials within the Old NPS Housing area.

WORKMANSHIP

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. It is the evidence of artisans' labor and skill in constructing or altering a building, structure, object, or site. Workmanship can apply to the property as a whole or to its individual components.

Expressions of workmanship at the Old NPS Housing area are mainly expressed in the design and construction of the seasonal residences, ranger dormitory, and wood vendor. The carefully crafted Rustic style buildings were constructed to harmonize with the surrounding landscape. Each of these buildings represents quality workmanship.

FEELING

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. It results from the presence of physical features that, taken together, convey the property's historic character. In conjunction with location and setting, feeling describes what the property feels like or the senses it evokes to a person on the property.

At the Old NPS Housing area, the feeling of the area has been only partially altered due to the realignment and widening of roads and parking lots within the landscape. These recent alterations have changed the character and the feeling of the landscape to reflect more of a contemporary feel with large expanses of pavement. Because the widening of roads and parking lots are subtle alterations in the landscape, the Old NPS Housing area, as a whole, retains integrity of feeling. The forest vegetation, although possibly denser than during the period of significance, has retained its original feeling by shielding the employee housing from the public view. Similarly, the buildings associated with the period of significance have undergone little alteration and contribute to the historic integrity of feeling within the site.

ASSOCIATION

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. A property retains association if it is the place where the event or activity occurred and is sufficiently intact to convey that relationship to an observer. A property with high integrity of association portrays its historic character through physical elements and their relationships to each other. Like feeling, association is based on individual and/or community perceptions.

Integrity of association is apparent throughout the Old NPS Housing area in the extant rustic buildings and layout of the site, which are associated with early park planning dating to the period of significance, 1932 – 1944. The site was built as the original NPS employee housing area and continues to be used as seasonal and permanent park housing, though the residential population has expanded to include concessionaire employees. Three concessionaire dormitories have been constructed to accommodate the concessionaire workers.

OVERVIEW OF LANDSCAPE INTEGRITY

Based on the analysis and evaluation of the Old NPS Housing District component landscape, the historic landscape retains integrity from the period of significance – 1932-1944. In particular, this period especially embodies the integrity aspects of location, design, setting, materials and workmanship. In assessing the landscape character of the Old NPS Housing District, the 1932-1944 period has had particular influence over the larger landscape. In addition, when weighing the assessment of those areas of the landscape associated with National Park Service housing development, the Old NPS Housing District retains its integrity.

Landscape Characteristic:

Archeological Sites

Not Used.

Buildings and Structures

EXISTING CONDITIONS

The existing buildings and structures in the Old NPS Housing area can be summarized as follows:

The Single-Family Residence (HS-2) was built in 1939-40 and has a rather exclusive placement at the base of the knoll along the west side of the North Access Road. This one-story rectangular building is constructed on a stone foundation. The exterior is covered with 8” horizontal siding painted brown, and wood shingles stained green, cover the side-facing gable roof. A wood-framed, open entry porch with a cross-gable roof is located on the south end of the east elevation. Concrete steps lead to the one light paneled wooden door. New, four-over-two-light aluminum single-hung windows have replaced the original wood windows.

The Ranger Dormitory (HS-4) was built in 1939-40 and is accessed via a vehicular road at the northern edge of the parking lot at the end of that road. It is visually separated from the main housing structures located along the road, although it has a clear view of the Manzanita Lodge. The structure is irregularly shaped and constructed on a stone foundation. It has a side facing gable roof with two cross-gables on the east elevation, and one cross gable on the west elevation. The roof is covered with natural wood shingles set in a wave pattern. Exterior walls are covered with 8” weatherboard siding painted brown. The main open porch on the east (front) elevation has a cross-braced railing and is accessed via concrete steps. The interior has been remodeled to serve as a duplex and is used for permanent year-round housing. The two bedroom unit is accessed from the west side of the building and the one bedroom unit is accessed from the north. There is a wood pile on the south side of the structure for the wood burning stove in the two bedroom unit.

The Manzanita Lodge serves as permanent year round housing for concessionaire staff. Built in 1987, this building is sited diagonally across the parking lot from the Ranger Dormitory. It is

located on a slope and accessed through two flights of steps leading from the parking lot. The design and stylistic treatment of this building attempt to draw heavily from the Simplified Rustic design seen elsewhere in the district. Sitting on a stone foundation, the one-story structure has a rectangular profile with a protruding central porch upfront. It has a side-facing gable roof with one crossgable on the front elevation. The exterior is covered with 8" weatherboard siding painted brown while unpainted wooden shingles cover the roof. The structures in the Historic Cabin Corridor include those along the East Access Road and the spur (C-7) which ends in the parking lot for the Concessionaire Dormitories.

The Garage (HS-3) is located slightly away from main housing structures and lies along the north side of the East Access Road. It was constructed in this location in 1955 to serve the Ranger Residence (HS-1) that burnt down in 1989. The Garage is a one-story, four-bay, rectangular building constructed on a concrete foundation. The exterior is covered with 8" rustic siding painted brown, and wood shingles cover the side-facing, gable roof. The north elevation contains four, six-light fixed sash windows while the east and west elevations contain one each. Metal overhead sliding doors are located on the south elevation. The building is located in its original location and retains its spatial relationship to other buildings within the old residential area. However, due to reasons of age and its lack of architectural merit, it was deemed as a non-contributing resource in the NRHP nomination.

The Residence (HS-5) was constructed between 1932 and 1936 along with the other cabins in its vicinity. This one-story rectangular building resting on a stone foundation was designed for single occupancy. The exterior is covered with weatherboard siding painted brown and the side-facing gable roof is covered with wood shingles painted green. Roughly cut stone steps lead to the entry which has a wood panel door.

The building known as the Wood Vendor (H-6) was also constructed around 1932-1936, and is a one-room, one-story rectangular building resting on a stone foundation. Similar to the other structures dating from this era, this building also has 8" weatherboard siding on the exterior and a gable roof with wood shingles painted green. It is presently being used as a laundry room.

Residences (HS-7), (HS-8) and (HS-9) are similar in design and construction to HS-5 and were also constructed between 1932-1936. HS-8 is a two bedroom unit, however, with a slightly different floor plan from the other Residences – probably because it was built first.

Residence (HS-10) was constructed in 1936 and has a slightly larger and more elaborate plan as compared to the other cabins in this area. It is a one story rectangular building resting on a stone foundation. The exterior is covered with weatherboard siding painted brown and wood shingles cover the multilevel, front-facing gable roof. Stone steps protected by an overhang lead to the main entry on the south elevation.

The Concessionaire Dormitories (Ponderosa and Whispering Pines) were built in 1985. Significantly larger in size and scale than the historic cabins in the vicinity, both the buildings are

two-story rectangular structures. The roughly symmetrical facades are composed of a series of projecting, overhanging porches, stone piers and log posts. Although the dormitories are much newer in design and construction than the historic architecture, they attempt to draw upon the same rustic vocabulary employed by the previous architects and designers albeit at a larger scale. The massive side-facing gable roofs are punctuated by a series of dormer windows and cross-gables. The cross-gables feature hipped roofs and form shaded porticos on the ground floor. The exterior walls are covered with weatherboard siding similar to the historic cabins. However, unlike the roof shingles on the historic buildings, the dormitories feature pressed green metal sheets. The entrances and porticos are defined by a wooden-log fence painted brown.

The stone wall is a remnant from what was once the site of the Ranger Cabin (HS-1). This was the first building that was constructed in this district in the early 1930's. It has been described as featuring an "exaggerated" rustic design with a massive stone foundation and fireplace. However, it was completely destroyed by a fire in 1989. The wall is the only remaining portion of a landscaped court in front of the original building.

The Service Station (HS-117) was constructed in 1947 as a concessionaire-operated Park amenity, and is nearly identical to stations built by Utah Parks Company in Zion National Park and the North Rim of the Grand Canyon National Park. Its character differs greatly from the other buildings within the housing area and within the Park. It reflects the architectural characteristics of the Modern Movement, with a dependence upon a more contemporary streamlined character rather than Rustic style architecture. It is an irregular, one story building of stone and wood construction with a large glass and wood frame facade. The Service Station ceased operation in 1988, but is currently in use as a comfort station to trail rides, concessionaires and other Park visitors. A Historic Structures Report completed in 2005 suggested that it be converted to be used as a bicycle comfort and service station to visitors who are experiencing the Park via bicycle. However, park management has abandoned the bicycle comfort station at this time due to concerns about bicycle safety in the Park. Currently, options are being explored for using the Service Station as an interpretive/visitor contact station and/or a small café.

ANALYSIS

Seasonal Employee Housing and Wood Vendor (HS-5,6,7,8,9,10)

This arrangement of small residential structures was built within a 4 year period starting in 1932 (HS-10 was built slightly later in 1939). Though they are not identical structures, their design follows a uniform selection of materials and use of scale which, combined with their close proximity to one another, has the immediate effect of a smallscale alignment of simple cabins placed in neat rows along either side of a quiet street. Representative of the Simplified Rustic style that was applied to the NPS service buildings during this time period, they remain unadorned and are deliberately void of the more elaborate details of the guest-focused structures (such as cut logs, decorative shingles, and large windows). The natural stone

foundations and small entry stoops, painted weatherboard siding and simple gabled roofs reflect the basic tenets of the purity of the Simplified Rustic style. Though there might have been more traffic on the Main Access Road during the period of significance, the road between the cabins would have been a dead end, and would have received only limited, local traffic. The buildings have maintained their intimate relationship with one another, the contour of the land, and the surrounding forest, and only a few small scale features exist to remind one of the contemporary era. The most significant impact to these buildings has been the changes to viewshed caused by the addition of the new Concessionaire Dormitories.

Ranger Dormitory (HS-4)

This building is isolated from the buildings in the rest of the Old NPS Housing area by the surrounding forest and topography. Between the time of the construction of the Rim Road Lodge Bypass and the construction of the Manzanita Lodge in the 1980s, this structure would have been alone on the small spur off of the East Access Road. When it was built, however, it was located on the main road between the original Rim Road alignment and the now absent NPS maintenance area and housing facilities to the west. The road would have been busier, and the residence would have been more visible to the other NPS employees. Today, the Ranger Dormitory still has relatively high visibility to personnel, though it is due to the addition of the Manzanita Lodge and its associated parking area rather than due to through traffic. The Dormitory is still used for year-round housing and includes an original stone fireplace. Constructed later within the period of significance (1940) from funds resulting from the New Deal era, this slightly larger structure was meant to respond to the need for additional staff at the increasingly popular Park.

Seasonal Residence (HS-5)

Like the Ranger Dormitory, this building is spatially isolated from the other structures in the housing area. This single-unit dwelling maintains much of its original exterior character and materials, and is still nestled in the topography and the forest, almost within sight of the line of smaller cabins to the south. In spite of its relative isolation, the presence of this residence on the entry road does contribute to the overall sense of community in the Old NPS Housing area.

Ranger Residence and Garage (HS-1, 3)

The first building constructed in the District was the Ranger Residence. The original structure was more elaborate than the previously mentioned cabins as it included exposed logs and a deep porch. However this structure was destroyed in a fire in 1989. All that remains of the cabin is a stone foundation with steps within a cleared area of land where the building once stood. These features, however, offer intriguing yet obvious clues about the history of the site. Across the road is the Garage (HS-3). Currently used as storage, this structure is listed as noncontributing in the NRHP nomination form, since it dates to 1955, outside of the period of significance. However, through the use of materials, scale and the building's ability to harmonize with the natural setting, the Garage is compatible with the continuity of style and the residential scale of community.

Manzanita Lodge

Located across the road from the Ranger Dormitory, this year-round housing facility was constructed in 1984 and is an example of more recent construction in the housing area. It is sited on a hill above a parking area, surrounded by forest which is beginning to show signs of recovering from the trauma of the construction process. Though the scale of the building is at odds with that of the historic structures, it is visually isolated within the village (except for the Ranger Dormitory). It is also shielded from the visitor areas by forest and topography. This location would have been consistent with the design strategies of the period of significance. The building does adopt some of the design language of the historic buildings, including the stone foundation, weatherboard siding and simple roof lines. However, the scale of this structure and other construction materials such as the asphalt shingle roofing are inconsistent with the historic style.

Concessionaire Dormitories (Ponderosa and Whispering Pines)

These large group housing structures were built in 1985. Though the buildings' design features do reflect an attempt at the Rustic style, the scale of the structures as well as the materials used are not consistent with the style of the historic buildings in the Old NPS Housing area or the other historic areas of the Park. Green metal roofing, massive log details and dormer windows are all meant to be reminiscent of the historic Rustic style, but are inaccurate representations of the architecture reflected in historic structures. The size of these buildings also makes them visible from visitor areas and from within the Old NPS Historic Housing area. Combined with the large adjacent parking area cleared to accommodate the concessionaire residents, the resulting effect is one which disturbs the overall historic context.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

Single-Family Residence (HS-2)
Ranger Dormitory (HS-4)
Seasonal Residence (HS-5)
Wood Vendor (HS-6)
Seasonal Residence (HS-7)
Seasonal Residence (HS-8)
Seasonal Residence (HS-9)
Seasonal Residence (HS-10)
Stone Wall at former Ranger Residence (HS-1)

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

Manzanita Lodge
Concessionaire Dorm (Ponderosa)
Concessionaire Dorm (Whispering Pines)

NON-CONTRIBUTING / COMPATIBLE FEATURES:

Service Station (HS-117)
Garage (HS-3)

MISSING FEATURES:

Ranger's Residence (HS-01) (Burned down in 1989.)

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Single-family residence, HS-2, in Old NPS Housing area (2009 CLR).



View of Ranger Dormitory, HS-4 (2009 CLR).



Manzanita Lodge Concessionaire dormitory for married staff with re-vegetated landscape in foreground (2009 CLR).



NPS Residence, HS-7 (2009 CLR).



View of Concessionaire Dormitory "Ponderosa" and surrounding parking lot (2009 CLR).



View of cabins along road looking north (2009 CLR).



View of Service Station, HS-117 (2009 CLR).

Circulation

EXISTING CONDITIONS

The Lodge Loop Road branches east off of the Rim Road approximately half a mile from the Visitor Center, and forms the primary vehicular access to this area. Both the North Access Road and East Access Road intersect the Lodge Loop Road and provide direct access to the structures in this area.

The North Access Road is a secondary route, winding in nature, following the base of a knoll to make its way inside the area. At its intersection with the Lodge Loop Road there is a Ponderosa pine forest on the west, and a sagebrush meadow on the east. As the road progresses south it gradually rises in elevation, in response to the topography, thus affording a sense of privacy and seclusion to the area.

The East Access Road is a secondary route, comparatively shorter and without the meandering quality observed in the North Access Road. At its intersection with the Lodge Loop Road there is a meadow on both sides, although the vegetation becomes denser as the Road advances deeper into the housing area.

Just before the intersection of the North and East Access Roads, a spur road branches off the East Access Road to the south to form the main spine along which a majority of the Residential Cabins are arranged. This spur culminates in a parking lot that caters primarily to the two Concessionaire Dormitories. The Residential Cabins along both sides of the north half of this road are arranged at irregular angles to the road edge, contributing greatly to the original rustic design intent and historic feel of this area.

Where the North and East Access Roads meet, they form a Y-section with a smaller spur branching off to the southwest. This road provides access to the Ranger Dormitory and the Manzanita Lodge. This road also culminates in a parking lot.

Traces of an asphalt vehicular road can be found around the western and southern edges of the highest knoll. This is a remnant of the road that once connected the housing area with a maintenance area and additional dormitories to the north, before the re-routing of the Rim Road in 1958. Pieces of asphalt can be observed lying along the route and the land has been minimally revegetated with bunch grasses.

The Horse Trail cuts roughly through the southern half of the Old NPS Housing area from east to west. This is the route that horses take for canyon rides to and from the day corral located near the Bryce Canyon Lodge to the Concessionaire's Barn (night corrals) located in the Mixing Circle Sub Area.

There are two formal pedestrian trails in the Old NPS Housing area. The most heavily used of these connects the Concessionaire Dormitories to the Bryce Canyon Lodge across the Lodge Loop Road. This trail is used frequently during the months that the Bryce Canyon Lodge is operational and seasonal employees are staying at the dormitories. The other significant trail connects the Manzanita Lodge to the Concessionaire Dormitories. A social trail has also been created connecting this area to the Bryce Canyon General Store Sub Area, also crossing the Lodge Loop Road.

ANALYSIS

During the period of significance, access to the housing area was available from only one point directly off of the Rim Road north of the Lodge. This road continued past the residential area, over a low saddle between the knolls and continued on to the NPS maintenance area. At some point after 1955, a second access point was created when a road was installed around the northern edge of the knoll behind the housing area. With this alignment, it was no longer necessary to go through the main housing area to reach the maintenance and dormitory buildings to the west. When the Rim Road was realigned in 1958, creating the current route that bypasses the Lodge area, the direct vehicular connection between the housing and the maintenance area was eliminated and the maintenance area was moved. The portion of the road between the Ranger's Dormitory and the maintenance area was removed as well, though traces of it remain. Two large parking areas, built after the 1980's, were added to

accommodate the newer lodges. The parking adjacent to the Manzanita Lodge is essentially a widening of the old roadbed with parking along either side. This new dormitory unit is actually located on a low knoll, connected to the parking area by a wide staircase with 3 landings. The slope has been seeded with grasses in an attempt to return it to a natural appearance, but it is steeper than the surrounding, natural topography. The parking area adjacent to the new Concessionaire Dormitories is larger, and is bounded on one side by a large retaining wall made of decorative concrete masonry units which holds back the hill slope that would have been present here. The material of the retaining wall is inconsistent with the native stone retaining walls seen in other parts of the Park. In addition to a difference of materials, both of these parking areas have proportions that are too large for the original small scale village atmosphere of the housing area. These out of scale parking areas have increased traffic flow through the historic parts of the area, particularly in front of the smaller cabins. Within the period of significance, and before the construction of the Concessionaire's Dormitories, the small spur road that is aligned with the front of these cabins would have received only occasional vehicular traffic. The addition of the combined 40 space parking areas have significantly changed this traffic pattern resulting in degradation of the quiet village atmosphere – reducing the overall historic integrity of the area.

When the changes to the Rim Road necessitated the removal of the NPS maintenance area, it included relocating the horse barn to the area now known as the Mixing Circle. A trail between the new barn location and the rim travels along the southern edge of the Old NPS Housing area. Though it is not clear precisely when this trail was installed, it can be assumed because the horse barn was in a different location, that the trail was not present during the period of significance. However, the close relation of the horse concessionaire activities – whether it be the trail or the barn itself - and the NPS housing is not inconsistent with the historic pattern of land use. Additionally, the natural surface trail and the winding nature of the trail as it traverses and ascends the slope through the forest is supportive of the scenic qualities emphasized during the period of significance as well as the Rustic style of the built environment. Both formal and informal pedestrian trails through the area have been present since the first structures were constructed, though new ones have arisen as a result of the larger dormitory facilities located here. The trails between the residences and trails to Bryce Canyon Lodge and the General Store are of particular importance. Park and concessionaire employees continue to use these routes as they would have during the period of significance as they commute between home environs and their work activities. These trails remain unpaved, but are well maintained and signed so they are easy to follow.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

North Access Road - south of HS-2

East Access Road (Originally part of road to maintenance area to the west)

Historic trace road (Originally continuation of East Access Road to maintenance area to the west)

Road to Concessionaire Dorms (Contributing to edge of Concessionaire Dormitory Parking

area

Road to Manzanita Lodge

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

Lodge Loop Road (Portions of road follow historic alignment of the Rim Road)

North Access Road - north of HS-2

Trail From Manzanita Lodge to Concessionaire Dorms

Parking area for Concessionaire Dorms

Parking area for Manzanita Lodge

NON-CONTRIBUTING / COMPATIBLE FEATURES:

Horse Trail

Trail from Concessionaire Dorms to Lodge Loop Road

Trail to General Store Sub Area

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



View of historic asphalt trace road (2009 CLR).



View of Horse Trail passing through Old NPS Housing area (2009 CLR).

Cluster Arrangement

Not Used.

Constructed Water Features

Not Used.

Cultural Traditions

Not Used.

Land Use

Land uses in this area comprise primarily of residential facilities for permanent and seasonal staff of both the NPS and the concessionaire, although the garage is used for Park operations and storage. The Service Station is used as additional storage, and as a comfort station for concessionaire trail rides.

The Old NPS Housing area has remained an exclusively residential area for Park employees, though the residential population has expanded to include concessionaire employees as well as NPS staff. As it was in the period of significance, today the area houses a mix of permanent and seasonal residents, giving the community a high degree of occupant changeability over the course of each year. These occupants tend to modify their residences in small ways, adding and moving small scale features such as log piles, decorative plantings and site furniture (benches, tables, clothes lines).

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

Permanent Housing
Seasonal Housing

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

Park Operations/Storage

Natural Systems and Features

The natural systems and features in the Old NPS Housing area are associated with those typical of Bryce Canyon National Park. The area is characterized by a grouping of low-elevation knolls, and circulation patterns that work their way through the topography. While the interior of the area is largely forested, the edges are characterized by a number of meadows. Beginning at the western edge of this area is a stretch of sagebrush meadows that extend northwest from this point. These open meadows provide habitat for the federally protected Utah Prairie Dog species.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

Sagebrush Meadow (separates residential area from visitor area)
Knoll - Northwest
Knoll - Southeast

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES: NA

Small Scale Features

There are a number of small-scale features in this area relating to both residential and maintenance needs. Wood directional signs and traffic signs are located at important intersections. All the fire hydrants are painted red. Small scale features such as clothes lines, picnic tables, charcoal grills and trash receptacles are also common around the housing units.

Most of the historic cabin area features steps, low walls or curbs made out of roughly hewn stone. These contribute greatly to the rustic design intent of the district. However the new parking lot in front of the Concessionaire Dormitories features a low wall along its edge constructed from interlocking concrete masonry units. The parking lot also features a basketball hoop. There is a un-fenced propane tank in the large parking area adjacent to the Concessionaire Dormitories.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

Wood directional signage
Stone walls
Stone curbs
Stone steps

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

Traffic Sign
Fire Hydrant
Utility meter/box
Trash receptacle
Manhole
Ring of fire wood
Picnic table
Clothes line
Propane tank
New stone curb
Fire Pit (Grill)
Metal drain cover
New Stone wall
Drain grill
Concrete curb
Concrete steps
Basketball hoop

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Remnant stone wall near the site of the burnt down Ranger's Cabin (2009 CLR).



View of historic stone steps at cabins (2009 CLR).

Spatial Organization

EXISTING CONDITIONS

The Old NPS Housing area is currently located at the center of a loop of roadways in the heart of a more visitor-focused area of the Park. It is a relatively small grouping of residential units, surrounded on all sides by visitor amenities such as the Bryce Canyon Lodge, the Rim Trail and Sunrise Vista. It is physically isolated from the other NPS housing and maintenance areas. Natural buffers such as stands of Ponderosa pine forest and sagebrush meadows help to separate the buildings themselves from the visitor areas visually, and help to create a unified sense of place. Signage placed at the roadway entrances to the housing unit helps to keep visitors out, though occasional visitor traffic is unavoidable. Much of the spatial organization of this area is dictated by the topography – buildings have been constructed on relatively flat areas at the base of the knolls. As a result, buildings occur in groups throughout the housing area, with the exception of Residence HS-5, which sits alone along the North Access Road. The historic cabins are arranged along a narrow spur road, tucked close together into a very intimate community setting. At the end of this small spur are the larger Concessionaire Dormitories, which are situated to front the parking area, rather than each other or the other housing units. Thus these more contemporary structures do not reflect the historic spatial organization of the area. The Ranger Dormitory and the Manzanita Lodge are located a little higher on the knoll, and face each other across a large parking area which effectively creates connecting space for the structures – though little social activity occurs there. The Garage and the ruins of the

Ranger's Cabin create a third grouping of structures, though the absence of the Cabin itself and the passive use of the Garage render this area nearly void of human activity.

ANALYSIS

The buildings included in the Old NPS Historic Housing District were the first grouping of structures along a service road that housed a large number of other NPS administrative facilities within the Park. The road known now as the East Access Road was originally the sole road to the housing cluster as well as the horse barn, warehouse, mess hall, and another NPS dormitory – all to the west of the current District. This arrangement would have created a larger administrative spatial unit, all of which was shielded from visitor sight lines by the forest and topography that occurred to the south of the Old NPS Housing structures. The realignment of the Rim Road in 1958, however, divided the area into two distinct development clusters. The new Rim Road route (referred to, at the time, as the Lodge Bypass Route) would pass very close to and in some cases directly over many of the facilities in the western part of this old administrative unit. In keeping with the NPS policy of screening such land uses from visitors, the maintenance and housing functions in that part of the unit were relocated. In many cases (such as the horse barn), the actual structures were relocated to the area now known as the Mixing Circle. Other structures were removed altogether (a more detailed description of these changes can be found under Circulation).

The historic structures from the existing grouping were (at the time of the road realignment) shielded by forest cover and topography and thus they were maintained in their original positions. These remaining structures are well maintained and forest cover and topography still serve to separate them visually from visitors. However, vehicular and pedestrian flow has been altered and the overall Rustic village character has been compromised by spatial relationships to the newer larger units. The harmonious feeling between the architecture and landscape was not achieved in the later dormitory additions, some of which, unlike the historic structures, are visible from several visitor vantage points.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

Natural boundaries between employee housing and visitor areas
Placement of buildings at the base of knolls
Cluster of historic cabins

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES: NA

Topography

EXISTING CONDITIONS

The topography of the area is significant and helps to define a distinct character. The most prominent features of this area are the two low knolls which separate the residential area from the Rim Road to the West. Not only do these knolls shield the cabins and dormitories from the road and the activities at the Bryce Canyon Lodge, but they also give the area an intimate

sense of enclosure and scale which is conducive to a comfortable residential use. The elevation falls gradually to the meadow on the eastern border of the area, which creates a visible edge, further reinforcing the feeling of being nestled into the landscape. Although the buildings are located on a relatively flat spot, it was necessary to cut-and-fill the hillside to locate the larger structures and parking areas. The necessary retaining walls and filled slopes increase the visual footprint of the buildings and contribute to their feeling less integrated into their surroundings. The smaller scale of the historic cabins allowed them to sit more comfortably on the existing topography, and as a result they feel a more natural part of the landscape. The Service Station is located at the edge where the meadow is yielding to the forest, which helps to alleviate the impact of its relatively large parking/drive area and also meant less re-grading was necessary in its construction.

ANALYSIS

The forest village atmosphere of the Old NPS Housing area has always been supported by its relationship with the natural topography. Each of the historic buildings was small enough to be located without significant changes to the surrounding topography, and as a result the housing area feels as if it has evolved within the surrounding forest. This was a part of the intention of the Rustic style that was retained in the Simplified Rustic style of NPS housing at the time. The large knoll to the northwest of the cluster of housing units provides a sense of enclosure for the residences, which is reinforced by the fact that the units have been located in the trees, away from the edge of the meadow to the east. The smaller knoll to the south shields the residences from the Bryce Canyon Lodge, and would have been particularly important when the Lodge was the bustling center of the Park's visitor activities. The newer, larger dormitory units built in the 1980's and 1990's were at a larger scale, which necessitated considerable re-grading of the topography. The resulting retaining walls and altered topography including filled areas are not consistent with the existing natural slope. Additionally the landscape materials and construction techniques, including the blocks for the retaining walls, were treated in ways not consistent with historic construction materials or techniques.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

Knolls
Meadow

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

Retaining walls
Filled slopes

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



View at the top of the Knoll with understory growth (2009 CLR).



View of meadow to the east of the North Access Road (2009 CLR).

Vegetation

EXISTING CONDITIONS

The vegetation within the Old NPS Housing area is predominantly Ponderosa Pine Forest and Highplateau Sagebrush Meadows. Because of the steepness of the topography, as well as the relatively low level of human use within the housing area as a whole compared to the Manzanita Lodge area, the overall feeling is of a less disturbed, more natural setting.

Except for the Service Station on its southwestern edge, the meadow is uninterrupted by development, and its community of black sage, dwarf rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus depressus*), Colorado rubberweed (*Hymenoxys rehardsonii*) and native grasses such as varieties of *Elymus* is largely intact. The progression of young Ponderosa and juniper into the meadows is common throughout the Park, and is an ideal example of how the forest is continually trying to reclaim these colder, wetter valleys.

The forested slopes surrounding the buildings support a higher density of forest than is found nearby, in spite of similar topography and natural conditions. A major factor in this density is the lack of historic development on these slopes: except for existing structures, there has not been significant disturbance in this area. The understory is dotted with greenleaf manzanita, mountain snowberry (*Symphoricarpos oreophilus*), Oregon grape (*Mahonia repens*) and bitterbrush.

The historic cabins and outbuildings were constructed to have a minimal impact on the forest around them, and as a result there are many mature trees that are close to the buildings. However, human activity, including walking, driving, parking cars, and use of outdoor living space has limited the understory between and around the small cabins. Many trees have had their lower branches removed or broken off as well, to make room for vehicles, for firewood and as a result of being used to hang items. The overall result is a somewhat more manicured, “park” like area within the forest which provides a unique setting for the cabins.

The Concessionaire Dormitories and Manzanita Lodge are much larger structures, built more recently. The cleared area associated with their construction was clearly replanted and re-seeded in order to expedite the return of a more natural vegetation condition around the building and parking area. Absent are the larger, mature pines found around the older buildings, and in their place is a mixture of native and near-native grasses and small shrubs similar to other reseeded areas in the Park. The mix includes crested wheatgrass (*Elymus* sp.), rabbitbrush, antelope bitterbrush (*Purshia tridentata*) and Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*).

East of the Garage, north of the East Access Road is an area that shows evidence of a recent burn. Bryce Canyon National Park’s active fire management program includes prescribed burns such as this one as a way to manage fuel levels.

The meadow and forest vegetation around the Service Station appears to have been planned at some point to include some more ornamental native species. Runoff and water retention have also created a slightly lush environment on the edges and planters around the parking/driving

area. Ground cinquefoil (*Potentilla* sp.), fringed sage (*Artemisia frigida*), and dwarf rabbitbrush are common, with a particularly large Ponderosa pine crowning the central planting bed.

ANALYSIS

In conjunction with the topography, the existing forest vegetation contributes to the atmosphere of this residential cluster. The vegetation helps to shield views to and from the buildings, offering a sense of seclusion and privacy from the rest of the Park. Additionally, the vegetation serves to buffer those structures that are widely spaced from one another. While the smaller scale and spacing of the historic cabins allowed for less grading and topography change, it also permitted a larger portion of the mature forest vegetation to be maintained in close proximity to the buildings. The larger scale of the newer structures in combination with construction techniques employed during the 1980's and 1990's led to the clearing of all vegetation from the building site and immediate surroundings, most noticeably the mature trees. Though seeding and replanting was implemented to help to restore some of the natural vegetation, the size, age and species of the plants in the revegetated areas is not consistent with the surrounding forest. Particularly, grass species including Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*) and Crested wheatgrass (*Elymus* sp.) were used in seed mixes, though they would not have been present on those sites prior to clearing.

Due to fire suppression and supplemental plantings, the vegetation throughout the Old NPS Housing area is likely denser than it was in the period of significance. Though precise documentation of the forest progression in this area is lacking. Comparisons of forest density in other developed parts of the Park, however, display a significant increase in density and it can be assumed that density has increased in this location as well.

Though human traffic has had less of an impact on understory vegetation in the housing area than in adjacent areas, there are a number of areas that do display signs of overuse. These signs include a lack of grass and bushy understory species such as *Elymus* grass species, Oregon Grape (*Mahonia repens*) and Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos oreophilus*) close to buildings, roads and trails, though these same plants are prolific just a few feet away in undisturbed areas. However, it is likely with similar pedestrian activity during the period of significance, that this level of disturbance would have been present even then.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

Forested slopes of the knolls
Sagebrush Meadows

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

Revegetated areas around Concessionaire Dorms
Evidence of recent burn near Garage

NON-CONTRIBUTING / COMPATIBLE FEATURES:

Ornamental plantings around Service Station

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Mature forest around cabins at Old NPS Housing area (2009 CLR).



View from cabins toward the Concessionaire Dormitories. During the period of significance, this would have overlooked a forested knoll (2009 CLR).



Large Ponderosa pine in front of the Service Station(2009 CLR).

Views and Vistas

EXISTING CONDITIONS

For the most part, the density of vegetation and topography prevent vistas or views to and from the occupied areas of the Old NPS Housing area. Although there is a view from the Lodge Loop Road into the area across the meadow to the west, the forest cover begins before any significant views of structures are gained. The exception is in the area directly adjacent to the main building of the Bryce Canyon Lodge – here the Concessionaire Dormitories are visible from the Lodge Loop road, as well as the Sunrise Motel Parking area. The size of these structures and their proximity to the Lodge Loop Road makes shielding these views impossible. The same factors which block views into the area also screen views out, which helps to contribute to the intimate, forested character of the housing area. The Service Station is the only building that is highly visible, with its roadside location and proximity to the meadow.

ANALYSIS

As discussed in Topography and Vegetation, the knolls and forests bordering the housing area served, during the period of significance, to create privacy and screen the area from the visitor areas. Not only was this seen as a way to enhance the visitor experience (by visually obstructing incongruous land uses), but the privacy it helped to create offered Park staff a means to escape the public realm and visitor bustle of the Park. These views are largely intact today, reinforcing this important aspect of isolation. However, the combination of the siting of the new Concessionaire Dormitories and their larger out-of-context scale disturbs the original intent of the views. As a result those larger non-historic structures are visible from visitor areas and people within these structures have views into the adjacent Bryce Canyon Lodge Area .

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

Screening of buildings from view of Lodge Loop Road to west

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

View of Concessionaire Dorms from Lodge Loop Road to southwest

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 07/01/2007

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Although the majority of buildings, structures, and small-scale features are considered to be in good condition, circulation and vegetation are predominantly in fair condition.

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 08/26/2010

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The landscape continues to be in fair condition.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Fire

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: The Old NPS Housing area was historically identified as a fire suppression area. Because of the lack of fires as a management tool, much of the vegetation in the area has changed and has been detrimental to forest health.

Type of Impact: Other

Other Impact: Night Sky

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Bryce Canyon is a Designated Night Sky Park. New developments in the area should balance the need between visitor safety and the need for reduced light levels.

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Preservation
Approved Treatment Document: Cultural Landscape Report
Document Date: 01/01/2009

Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative:

The overall treatment approach recommended by the 2009 Cultural Landscape Report was preservation of existing resources, combined with instances of rehabilitation where needs may arise for structures to adapt to future needs and uses. Both of these approaches seek to maintain as much as possible those historic elements which continue to contribute to the overall character of the District, and to employ only those techniques, scales and materials in new work which reinforce this character. A Historic Structures Report completed in 2004 on the UPC Service Station recommended rehabilitation of the Service Station to serve those enjoying the Park via bicycle.

Approved Treatment Completed: No

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Date: 01/01/2009

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Supplemental Information

Title: Additional Information
Description: For additional details and images regarding the Bryce Canyon Lodge area, refer to the Bryce Canyon National Park: Old NPS Housing and Bryce Canyon Lodge Cultural Landscape Report, completed in 2009 by the University of Arizona (see Landscape Documents section).