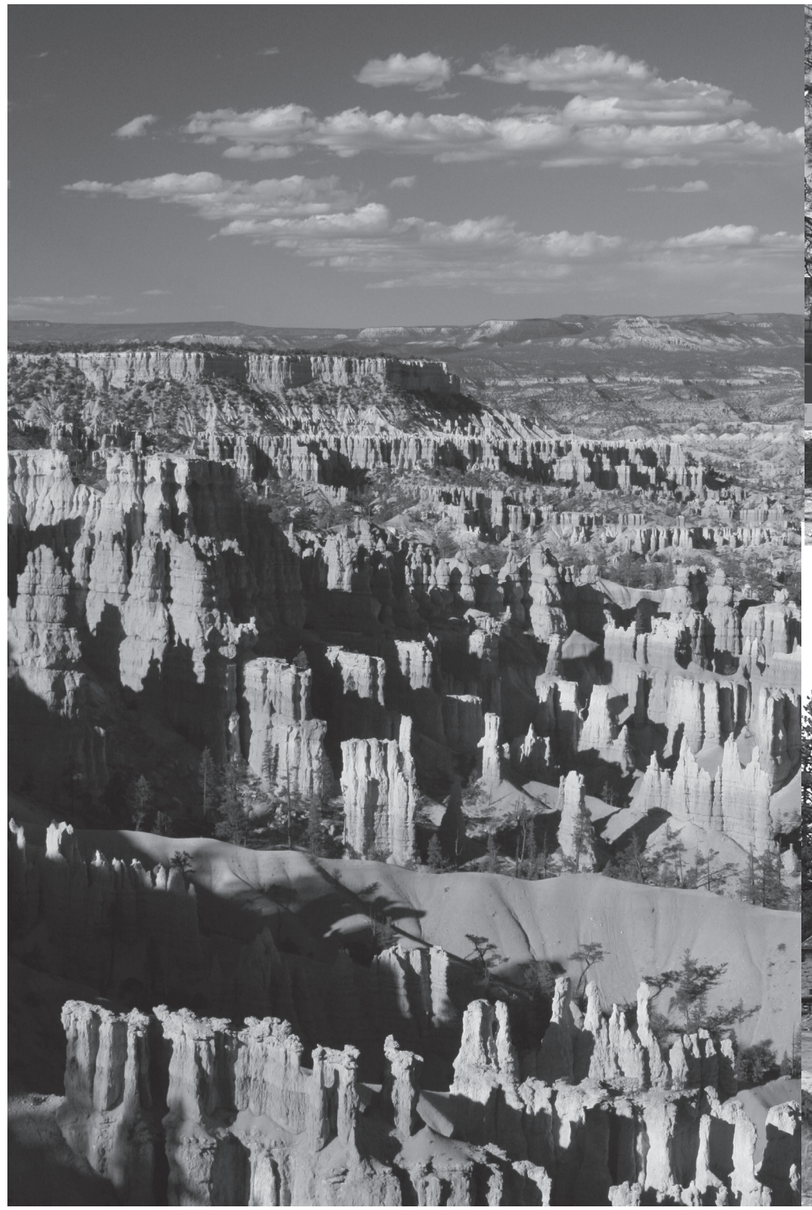
Bryce Canyon National Park: Old NPS Housing and Bryce Canyon Lodge
Cultural Landcape Report







Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah
2006

Completed by
The University of Arizona College of Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Planning,
School of Landscape Architecture and Preservation Studies Program

Recommended: _____
Superintendent, Bryce Canyon National Park date

Approved: _____
Director, Intermountain Region date

Bryce Canyon National Park: Bryce Canyon Lodge District and Historic National Park Service Housing Distirct Cultural Landscape Report

Prepared for the:

National Park Service

University of Arizona College of Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Planning

School of Landscape Architecture and Preservation Studies Program

Prepared by:

Lauri MacMillan-Johnson, *Professor*

R. Brooks Jeffery, *Associate Dean*

Principal Investigators

Wendy Lotze, *Project Manager*

Pria Syuri

Sarae Hoff

Brent Jacobson

Allison Kennedy

Laura Bolyard

Lisa Erly

Joy Lyndes

Research and Design Team

December 2008

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Photographs

List of Maps

Chapter I - Introduction

Project Summary **I-1**

Scope of Work and Method **I-1**

Summary of Findings **I-6**

Chapter 2 - Landscape Physical History

Prehistory **II-1**

1776-1874 Modern Discovery **II-4**

1874-1916 Mormon Settlement **II-6**

1916-1923 Informal Development at Bryce Canyon National Park **II-8**

1923-1932 Formal Development at Bryce Canyon National Park **II-10**

1933-1955 Great Depression and Post War Developments **II-23**

1956-1979 Mission 66 Era **II-35**

1980-2006 Recent Developments **II-41**

Chapter 3 - Landscape Existing Conditions Documentation

Introduction **III-1**

Overview of the Bryce Canyon National Park Landscape **III-2**

Overview of the Bryce Canyon National Park Developed Area **III-3**

Cultural Landscape Report Study Areas Inventory

Old NPS Housing Study Area **III-5**

Bryce Canyon Lodge Study Area **III-13**

Contextual Sub Areas Inventory

Bryce Canyon General Store Contextual Sub Area **III-25**

Rim Trail Contextual Sub Area **III-31**

North Campground Contextual Sub Area **III-35**

Sunset Campground Contextual Sub Area **III-41**

Visitor Center Contextual Sub Area **III-45**

Rim Road Contextual Sub Area **III-49**

Water Tanks Contextual Sub Area **III-53**

NPS Housing and Maintenance Contextual Sub Area **III-57**

Mixing Circle Contextual Sub Area **III-63**

Chapter 4 - Landscape Analysis and Evaluation

Introduction **IV-1**

Significance **IV-1**

Old NPS Housing Historic District (Study Area) **IV-2**

Bryce Canyon Lodge Historic District (Study Area) **IV-2**

NPS Landscape Architectural Design Standards **IV-3**

Conclusion **IV-5**

Comparative Analysis of Landscape Characteristics

Old NPS Housing Study Area **IV-6**

Bryce Canyon Lodge Study Area **IV-10**

Chapter 5 - Treatment and Design Recommendations

Introduction **V-1**

Management Issues **V-1**

Treatment Philosophy **V-1**

General Recommendations

Vegetation Monitoring within Developed Area **V-2**

Revision of National Historic Register District Boundaries **V-2**

Overall Treatment Guidelines **V-5**

Specific Treatment Recommendations

Old NPS Housing Study Area **V-7**

Bryce Canyon Lodge Study Area **V-9**

Summary and Broad Scale Recommendations **V-18**

Appendix A

Analysis of Landscape Characteristics **A-1**

Appendix B

Photograph Station Points **B-1**

References

List of Photographs

Chapter 2

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

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

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

Photograph 4. Omitted

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Photograph 40. Old Administration Building

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

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

Chapter 3

Photograph HD/1. View at the top of the Knoll with understory growth (N-1).

Photograph HD/2. View of historic asphalt trace road (C-4).

Photograph HD/3. Entrance to Residential Area at the intersection of the North Access Road (C-2) and the Lodge Loop Road (C-1).

Photograph HD/4. Meadow on the east of North Access Road (C-2).

Photograph HD/5. Trash receptacles in front of B-2 (HS-2).

Photograph HD/6. Horse Trail (C-5) passing through Old NPS Housing Sub-Area.
Photograph HD/7. Single-Family Residence B-2 (HS-2).
Photograph HD/8. Garage B-3 (HS-3).
Photograph HD/9. NPS Ranger Dormitory B-4 (HS-4).
Photograph HD/10. Manzanita Lodge, NPS dormitory for married staff B-4 with revegetated landscape in the foreground.
Photograph HD/11. NPS Seasonal Residence B-5 (HS-5).
Photograph HD/12. Wood Vendor Building B-6 (HS-6). Note the proximity of mature trees to the structure.
Photograph HD/13. NPS Residence B-7 (HS-7.
Photograph HD/14. NPS Residence B-8 (HS-8).
Photograph HD/15. NPS Residence B-9 (HS-9).
Photograph HD/16. NPS Residence B-10 (HS-10).
Photograph HD/17. Concessionaire Dormitory “Ponderosa” B-11.
Photograph HD/18. Concessionaire Dormitory “Whispering Pines” B-12.
Photograph HD/19. View of housing cabins along road C-7 looking south.
Photograph HD/20. View of cabins along road C-7 looking north.
Photograph HD/21. Historic stone steps in front of cabins.
Photograph HD/22. New stone parapet wall along parking lot in front of concessionaire dorms.
Photograph HD/23. Remnant Stone Wall S-1 near the site of the burnt down Ranger’s Cabin.
Photograph HD/24. Service Station B-13 (HS-117).
Photograph HD/25. Mature forest around historic cabins.
Photograph HD/26. The large Ponderosa pine in front of the Service Station.
Photograph LD/1. Intersection of Lodge Loop Road C-1 and Lodge Access Road (C-10).
Photograph LD/2. View of the Lodge Access Road C-10.
Photograph LD/3. Entrance to Administrative parking area from Lodge Access Road C-10.
Photograph LD/4. View of Sunset Motel parking lot C-12.
Photograph LD/5. Traffic sign prohibiting vehicular access in front of the Lodge.
Photograph LD/6. Parking cul-de-sac C-14 located north of the Deluxe Cabin Cluster.
Photograph LD/7. Front parking lot & roundabout C-16 located northeast of the Lodge.
Photograph LD/8. Parking lot at the rear of Lodge building.
Photograph LD/9. Rear entrance to the Lodge which currently serves as primary vehicular & pedestrian entry.
Photograph LD/10. Vehicular service entry located at the Lodge rear.
Photograph LD/11. Sunrise Motel parking lot.
Photograph LD/12. Abandoned vehicular road C-15.
Photograph LD/13. Trails from Sunset Motel to Sunset Point C-36.
Photograph LD/14. Trail from Deluxe cabins cluster to the rim with lack of understory vegetation C-38.
Photograph LD/15. Central trail leading from Lodge steps to the rim. C-22.
Photograph LD/16. Trails from Sunrise Motel to Horse Trail C-24 to C-33.
Photograph LD/17. Horse Trail C-5 leading up to the corral.
Photograph LD/18. Stone planters (with non-native vegetation) at the front of the Lodge are a response to the drop in topography.
Photograph LD/19. View from central trail looking back at lodge; note how the land drops in front of the Lodge. The clearing in the foreground used to hold a corral and parking.
Photograph LD/20. Impacted slope between the rear of the Lodge and the dormitory buildings near the Administrative parking area.
Photograph LD/21. Evidence of hazard tree removal near the Recreation Hall.
Photograph LD/22. Trees shielding Sunset Motel from Sunset Vista parking area.
Photograph LD/23. Uniform plantings in front of the Sunset Motel.
Photograph LD/24. Sunken planter near the Sunrise Motel.
Photograph LD/25. View of Lodge front B-42 (HS-100).
Photograph LD/26. View of Lodge rear B-42 (HS-100).
Photograph LD/27. View of Standard Cabins B-21 located on the slope of a low timbered knoll.
Photograph LD/28. View of a typical Standard Cabin. Particular structure photographed here is B-21 (HS-150).
Photograph LD/29. Front view of Pump House B-14 (HS-110).
Photograph LD/30. Front view of Linen House B-15 (HS-111).
Photograph LD/31. Side view of a typical Deluxe Quadruplex Cabin B-32 particular structure photographed here is HS-214.
Photograph LD/32. View of Deluxe Cabin grouping.
Photograph LD/33. View of a typical Deluxe Duplex Cabin B-22. Particular structure photographed here is HS-203.
Photograph LD/34. View of Recreation Hall/Valhalla B-37 (HS-105).
Photograph LD/35. View of Men’s Dormitory/ Knotty Pine Lodge B-38 (HS-106).
Photograph LD/36. View of Sunrise Motel B-40.
Photograph LD/37. View of Sunset Motel B-39.
Photograph LD/38. View of the shed B-41 adjoining the Horse Corral.
Photograph LD/39. View of the Horse Corral.
Photograph LD/40. View from front of Lodge toward Rim Trail.
Photograph LD/41. A trash receptacle within the Deluxe Cabins. This zone features at least four different types of trash cans.
Photograph LD/42. A wooden bench, bike rack and outdoor ashtray placed at the rear entry into the Lodge on brick paved patio.
Photograph LD/43. View of typical lighting post in the cabin area.
Photograph LD/44. View of a hand pump near the Standard Cabins.
Photograph LD/45. View of the flagpole in front of the Lodge.

Photograph GS/1. Hill at the plateau rim with a transition between the 'breaks' community and Ponderosa pine forest.
Photograph GS/2. Ponderosa pine forest east of the rim, near the Sunrise Point Trail Head.
Photograph GS/3. Old Administration Building B-2 - front view with plantings.
Photograph GS/4. This slope was once the site of the housekeeping cabins.
Photograph GS/5. View of the Sunrise Point Access Road.
Photograph GS/6. View of the Lodge Loop Road C-1.
Photograph GS/7. View of the Bryce Canyon General Store B-1 (HS-11 8).
Photograph GS/8. Old Administration Building B-2 (HS-31) -side view.
Photograph GS/9. Shuttle bus stop S-1.
Photograph GS/10. Trail from General store to Sunrise Point.
Photograph GS/11. Trail from Old Administration building to Sunrise Point Access Road, finally leading to the Lodge.
Photograph GS/12. Trail from General Store to North campground.
Photograph GS/13. Rugged stone curbing along road edge.
Photograph GS/14. Path around Old Administration Building with irregularly shaped stone treads set in gravel.
Photograph GS/15. Telephone booths along the northwest facade of the General Store.
Photograph GS/16. Vehicular turnaround loop with picnic area in the center.
Photograph GS/17. View of smaller trash receptacles in the picnic areas - note variety of types.
Photograph GS/18. View of split log benches and outdoor ashtrays along the front facade of General Store building.
Photograph GS/19. Wooden post fence with interpretation signs.
Photograph GS/20. Flagpole outside Old Administration Building.
Photograph RT/1. View of Bryce Canyon's geological features from the Rim Trail.
Photograph RT/2. Example of the Mixed Woodland/"Breaks" vegetation community along the Rim Trail - near Inspiration Point.
Photograph RT/3. Evidence of the erosion of the rim near the Rim Trail in the vicinity of Sunset Point.
Photograph RT/4. A pedastled Limber pine on the plateau's rim near Inspiration Point.
Photograph RT/5. Vegetation west of the Rim Trail near Sunset Point.
Photograph RT/6. Asphalt paved section of the Rim Trail between Sunrise Point and the Lodge trail node through pine and manzanita.
Photograph RT/7. Sunrise Point.
Photograph RT/8. Rim Trail at its intersection with the main trail originating from the front of the Bryce Canyon Lodge.
Photograph RT/9. Vehicular loop at Sunset Point surrounded by Ponderosa pine forest.
Photograph RT/10. Sunset Point Comfort Station B-1.
Photograph RT/11. The Navajo Loop Trail head near the Sunset Point parking area.
Photograph RT/12. Parking lot at Inspiration Point with the Rim Trail visible above the low knoll.
Photograph RT/13. Shuttle bus stop S-1 at Inspiration Point.
Photograph RT/14. Typical wooden directional signage.
Photograph RT/15. Metal fence at Sunset Point.
Photograph RT/16. "Primary Barrier" - wooden log fence with stone piers and "Secondary Barrier" wood log fence along Rim Trail.
Photograph RT/17. Split-log bench located along Rim Trail in front of "Secondary Barrier".
Photograph RT/18. Picnic table and water fountain near the Sunset Point Comfort Station.
Photograph NC/1. Mixed Woodland vegetation can be seen in the background of this campsite.
Photograph NC/2. Ponderosa pine vegetation in the campsite area.
Photograph NC/3. Area of North Campground with sparse understory vegetation.
Photograph NC/4. Sagebrush Meadow Community from the Rim Road looking into the North Campground Sub Area.
Photograph NC/5. Typical topography of North Campground - rise on the right is on the plateau rim.
Photograph NC/6. View from Rim Trail along North Campground.
Photograph NC/7. View of the North Campground Access Road.
Photograph NC/8. Parking lot located along the south entrance from North Campground Access Road with concrete barriers.
Photograph NC/9. Trace of historic alignment of the Rim Road with pedestrian trail.
Photograph NC/10. Trail from North Campground (near Loop A) to Visitor Center.
Photograph NC/11. Loop C Comfort Station B-2 (HS-36).
Photograph NC/12. Loop C Comfort Station B-2 (HS-36).
Photograph NC/13. Loop B B-3 Comfort Station B-47.
Photograph NC/14. North Campground Outdoor Theater S-1.
Photograph NC/15. Registration Kiosk S-2 at the north entrance of the Campground.
Photograph NC/16. Log edging along north parking lot in Campground.
Photograph NC/17. Stone retaining wall and steps in Loop C.
Photograph NC/18. Dump station.
Photograph SC/1. Typical vegetation in Sunset Campground--Ponderosa pine forest with manzanita and native grasses.
Photograph SC/2. Impacted area in Sunset Campground with little understory and high tree branches.
Photograph SC/3. View of the Sunset Campground Access Road at entrance with the VIP RV parking in background.
Photograph SC/4. Comfort Station B-3 - Loop C.
Photograph SC/5. Comfort Station - Loop A South B-2.
Photograph SC/6. Outdoor Theater S-2 at Sunset Campground.
Photograph SC/7. Campfire circle at Sunset Campground.
Photograph SC/8. Registration Kiosk S-3 and telephone booths S-1.

Photograph SC/9. The Group Campsite parking area, Comfort Station B-4 and picnic tables.
Photograph SC/10. Shuttle stop on Rim Road adjacent to Sunset Campground.
Photograph SC/11. Trail from Loop A parking lot to Outdoor Theater S-2.
Photograph SC/12. Dirt trail from Loop B branching out from trail to Outdoor Theater S-2.
Photograph SC/13. Wooden directional signage at Sunset Campground.
Photograph SC/14. Concrete curbing in Loop A parking lot at Sunset Campground.
Photograph SC/15. Log edging at Sunset Campground near Registration Kiosk.
Photograph SC/16. Stone water fountain at Sunset Campground Outdoor Theater S-2.
Photograph SC/17. Wooden post fence demarcating boundary of Group Campsite at Sunset Campground.
Photograph SC/18. Metal trash receptacles at the entrance to the Campground.
Photograph VC/1. Land gently drops from the front parking lot to merge with the surrounding meadows.
Photograph VC/2. Sagebrush Meadow extending southeast from the Visitor Center B-1 front parking lot.
Photograph VC/3. Vista along Rim Road towards southwest.
Photograph VC/4. Diverse vegetation in the formally landscaped area south of the Visitor Center.
Photograph VC/5. Planted Colorado blue spruce in the center of the Visitor Center parking island.
Photograph VC/6. Lawn at the south entrance into Visitor Center.
Photograph VC/7. Rim Road splitting into four lanes with the Entrance Station Kiosks in between.
Photograph VC/8. Metal directional signage east of the Visitor Center directing official vehicles to rear parking lot.
Photograph VC/9. Front parking lot south of the Visitor Center.
Photograph VC/10. Network of concrete paths connecting the front parking loop to the south entrance of the Visitor Center.
Photograph VC/11. Trail from the Visitor Center to the NPS Housing Sub Area.
Photograph VC/12. Visitor Center B-1 - south entrance.
Photograph VC/13. Visitor Center B-1 - west facade.
Photograph VC/14. Entrance Station Kiosks B-2, B-3 and B-4.
Photograph VC/15. Interpretative signs south of the Visitor Center.
Photograph VC/16. nterpretative sign south of the Visitor Center.
Photograph VC/17. Flagpole placed directly southeast of the south entrance into Visitor Center.
Photograph VC/18. Water fountain placed at south entrance of Visitor Center.
Photograph RR/1. Rim Road with forested edge on either side.
Photograph RR/2. Rim Road with open meadows on either side and pull-off in foreground.
Photograph RR/3. Entrance Sign along Rim Road near park entrance.
Photograph RR/4. Fairyland Canyon node. Note spur road on left leading to the viewpoint and pull-off on right.
Photograph RR/5. Horse Trail node.
Photograph RR/6. Park Entrance Sign at the north boundary.
Photograph RR/7. Wood-log fence defining Rim Road edge.
Photograph RR/8. Concrete curbing along pull off on Rim Road.
Photograph RR/9. Drainage gully along Rim Road.
Photograph WT/1. View of water tanks from the Rim Trail.
Photograph WT/2. Ponderosa forest surrounding the water tanks.
Photograph WT/3. Bristlecone pine in Water Tanks Sub Area.
Photograph WT/4. Dirt access road corridor.
Photograph WT/5. Small water tank S-1.
Photograph WT/6. Water tank S-2.
Photograph WT/7. An example of the other structures surrounding the water tanks.
Photograph WT/8. Air quality monitoring equipment B-1 and B-2.
Photograph WT/9. Small-scale features (air quality monitoring equipment) S-3.
Photograph MH/1. Rise in ground elevation behind Single-Family Residence located along the west edge of the main housing loop.
Photograph MH/2. A low-lying knoll to the northwest of the maintenance yard.
Photograph MH/3. Typical vegetation Ponderosa Pine Forest with understory of manzanita, bitterbrush and native grasses.
Photograph MH/4. View of the NPS Maintenance Access Road C-90 branching out on the right from the Rim Road.
Photograph MH/5. View of the NPS Housing Access Road C-91 leading inside the residential area.
Photograph MH/6. Dirt road to sewage lagoons C-93.
Photograph MH/7. Duplex Apartment B-1 north facade.
Photograph MH/8. Multi-Unit Apartment B-2 west facade.
Photograph MH/9. Single Family Residence #15, B-3.
Photograph MH/10. Single Family Residence B-3.
Photograph MH/11. Sailor’s Bus Stop S-2.
Photograph MH/12. Maintenance Garage B-5 north facade.
Photograph MH/13. Oil House B-6 (HS-39) -- view from northwest.
Photograph MH/14. Garage/ Storage Building B-7.
Photograph MH/15. Equipment Storage Building B-8.
Photograph MH/16. Utility Building/ Warehouse B-9 south facade.
Photograph MH/17. Gas Fueling Station S-12.
Photograph MH/18. Boulder edging along NPS Housing Access Road.
Photograph MH/19. Basket ball hoop in the front yard of a Single Family Residence.
Photograph MH/20. Picnic/Playground area to the north of the apartment node.
Photograph MH/21. Children’s play area located within the main housing loop.
Photograph MC/1. Low elevation knolls in the background with the Mixing Circle located in flat meadow area.

Photograph MC/2. Sagebrush Meadow extending northwards from the Mixing Circle.
Photograph MC/3. The transition point from meadow to forested slopes.
Photograph MC/4. View of the Main Road to Mixing Circle Sub Area looking east.
Photograph MC/5. The Main Road continues as a dirt road beyond the park boundary west into the Dixie National Forest.
Photograph MC/6. Ice House B-3 (HS-71) looking east.
Photograph MC/7. Linen House B-2 (HS-72) looking east.
Photograph MC/8. View of the Mixing Circle Loop.
Photograph MC/9. New Utility Building B-5 and the Metal Building B-4 looking northwest.
Photograph MC/10. NPS Horse Barn B-6 (HS-48) looking west.
Photograph MC/11. Old Sunset Point Comfort Station B-7 looking northwest.
Photograph MC/12. Concessionaire's Horse Barn B-9 (HS-75) looking north.
Photograph MC/13. Tack Shed B-11 looking northwest.
Photograph MC/14. Dirt Road/Horse Trail to the Concessionaire's Horse Barn looking northwest.
Photograph MC/15. Horse Guide's Cabin B-12 (HS-74) looking northeast.
Photograph MC/16. Unused RV parking area behind Horse Guide's Cabin.
Photograph MC/17. Wood log fence around the NPS Horse Barn looking southwest.

Chapter 4

Photograph A/1. Small scale parking area near one of the historic cabins in the Old NPS Housing Study Area.
Photograph A/2. The large scale parking area in front of the new Concessionaire Dormitories in the Old NPS Housing Study Area.
Photograph A/3. The fill area behind the Concessionnaire Dormitories. Notice the lack of mature trees near the structure. No new trees have established themselves in this area.
Photograph A/4. The view from the cabins toward the Concessionaire Dormitories today. During the period of significance, this would have overlooked a forested knoll.
Photograph A/5. The view of the Whispering Pines Dormitory from the Lodge Loop Road.
Photograph A/6. The Lodge Access Road as it approaches the Registration and Rear Parking Areas. Registration parking is ahead and to the left behind the trees and vegetation, the larger driveway circles to the right to the Rear Parking area.
Photograph A/7. Signage indicating registration parking area as separate from Lodge parking, which could create confusion for Lodge visitors.
Photograph A/8. The former location of a cluster of Standard Cabin units, now reverted to open space between the Lodge and the Sunrise Motel Unit.
Photograph A/9. The retaining wall between the Lodge and the Sunrise Motel Unit which creates the space for the Registration Parking Area.
Photograph A/10. The North Campground at the time of its construction in 1935, looking toward the Rim (BCRA Archives ACC381_CAT3919 #8).
Photograph A/11. The North Campground today. Although this photo is taken from a different vantage point, the change in forest density is obvious.
Photograph A/12. A large Douglas Fir in the Deluxe Cabin cluster. This specimen was like planted when the cabins were built, however a number of younger trees in the area indicate that it has naturalized here.
Photograph A/13. The front of the Lodge circa 1930, before the campfire ring was removed (BCRA Archives Cope BRCA 2).
Photograph A/14. The front of the Lodge today. Several trees from the 1930's image have matured, lending a more established feeling to the Lodge.
Photograph A/15. A montage of the Lodge with the two prominent Ponderosa pines in place (collected from BCRA Archives).
Photograph A/16. The front of the Lodge today from a similar angle with the prominent trees missing.
Photograph A/17. The front of the Male Dormitory circa 1940. Note the natural surface path leading toward the entry running bottom, center to left on picture. (Sherratt Library).
Photograph A/18. The existing path to the side entry to the Male Dormitory.
Photograph A/19. A utility pole with a light remaining in the area where the Standard Cabins were removed between the Lodge and the Sunrise Motel unit.

Chapter 5

Photographs R/1 and R/2. Two trash receptacles at use within the park. The plastic one on the left does not convey the sense of Rustic style or careful design desired within the Study Areas. The one on the right mimics some of the materials and design characteristics that would have been followed during the period of significance.
Photographs R/3 and R/4. Light fixtures should be consistent throughout the park, including the Study Areas. Fixtures should be carefully chosen to fit in with the Rustic style character.
Photograph R/5. Proposed location for the new Bryce Canyon Shuttle stop - near the large tree on the left side of the photo. This would give visitors and excellent view of the Lodge as they rode the shuttle and as they waited at the stop.
Photograph R/6. View of the Lodge from the existing alignment of the Lodge Access Road. The temporary visitor parking begins immediately to the left of this photo.
Photograph R/7. View of the front of the Lodge from the approximate location of the realigned Lodge Access Road. Existing vegetation and retaining walls would be cleared, creating a clear view of the front façade of the structure.
Photograph R/8. Steps up to Lodge patio area are not consistent either with historic aesthetics and materials or with the treatment installed in the 1980's.
Photograph R/9. Photos such as this one, taken of the lodge in the 1930s, should be utilized in the process of redesigning the front entry to the lodge (BCRA Archives: BCRA 3897)

Photograph R/10. Site furniture on the terrace in front of the Lodge which does not meet the materials or aesthetic character of the Rustic style.

Photograph R/11. Furniture such as these benches on the terrace, made of natural materials with a “hand hewn” look more closely match the Rustic style. All site furniture in this area should be coordinated and should match in terms of style, scale and materials

Photograph R/12. A view of the Lodge from the meadow circa 1930. The increase in vegetation from this vantage point compromises the original intent of a feeling of openness in front of the building (BCRA Archives Cope BCRA 3).

Photograph R/13. Young trees encroaching upon the edges of the meadow in front ot the lodge. The bush in the foreground is a Woods Rose, which has naturalized in the meadow from plantings along the Lodge Access Rd.

Photograph R/14. The view of the Administrative Parking Area from the Lodge Access road near the Sunset Parking Area. This area should be revegetated or used to site additional employee lodging facilities.

Photograph R/15. An example of signage being used to deter pedestrian traffic on a recovering social trail near the Rim Trail.

Photograph R/16. A temporary barrier in use near the lodge in Zion National Park which provides an even more obvious barrier to pedestrians while vegetation is recovering.

Photograph R/17. The current entry bypasses the main building entrance (to the right in the photo) and uses the side entrance as primary building access. The original entrance should be reclaimed through the installation of a new pathway.

List of Figures

Chapter 1

Figure 1-1. Bryce Canyon National Park Map

Figure 1-2. Bryce Canyon National Park Study Areas and Sub-Areas Map

Chapter 2

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

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

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

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

Chapter 4

Figure 4-1. Changes to Old NPS Housing Study Area with Realignment of Rim Road.

Figure 4-2. Changes to the Approach to the Bryce Canyon Lodge with Realignment of Rim Road.

Figure 4-2a. Inset.

Figure 4-2b. Inset.

Chapter 5

Figure 5-1. Proposed Revisions to NRHP Boundaries - Bryce Canyon Lodge Historic District.

Figure 5-2. Proposed Revisions to NRHP Boundaries - Old NPS Housing Historic District

Figure 5-3. Reducing Parking Area to Screen Seasonal Cabins in Old NPS Housing Study Area

Figure 5-4. Site of Historic Ranger Cabin.

Figure 5-5. Proposed Circulation Pattern to Bryce Canyon Lodge

Figure 5-5a. Inset

Figure 5-6. Proposed Realignment of the Lodge Access Road North of the Lodge

Figure 5-7. Notes on Redesign of Bryce Canyon Lodge Façade

Figure 5-8. Proposed Realignment of the Path to the Male Dormitory.

List of Maps

Chapter 2

Sheet No. 1. Landscape Features Circa 1929
Sheet No. 2. Landscape Features Circa 1932
Sheet No. 3. Landscape Features Circa 1938
Sheet No. 4. Landscape Features Circa 1955
Sheet No. 5. Landscape Features Circa 1966

Chapter 3

Sheet No. 1. Bryce Canyon National Park Developed Area: CLR Study Areas Map
Sheet No. 2. Bryce Canyon National Park Developed Area: Overall Vegetation Pattern
Sheet No. 3. Study Area: Old NPS Housing: Study Area Map Vegetation
Sheet No. 4. Study Area: Old NPS Housing: Circulation, Buildings and Structures, Spatial Organization
Sheet No. 5. Study Area: Old NPS Housing: Circulation, Buildings and Structures, Spatial Organization
Sheet No. 6. Study Area: Old NPS Housing: Small-Scale Features
Sheet No. 7. Study Area: Old NPS Housing: Small-Scale Features
Sheet No. 8. Study Area: Bryce Canyon Lodge: Study Area Map Vegetation
Sheet No. 9. Study Area: Bryce Canyon Lodge: Circulation, Buildings and Structures, Spatial Organization
Sheet No. 10. Study Area: Bryce Canyon Lodge: Circulation, Buildings and Structures, Spatial Organization
Sheet No. 11. Study Area: Bryce Canyon Lodge: Small-Scale Features
Sheet No. 12. Study Area: Bryce Canyon Lodge: Small-Scale Features
Sheet No. 13. Sub Area: General Store
Sheet No. 14. Sub Area: Rim Trail Corridor
Sheet No. 15. Sub Area: North Campground
Sheet No. 16. Sub Area: Sunset Campground
Sheet No. 17. Sub Area: Visitor Center
Sheet No. 18. Sub Area: Rim Road
Sheet No. 19. Sub Area: Water Tanks
Sheet No. 20. Sub Area: NPS Housing and Maintenance
Sheet No. 21. Sub Area: Mixing Circle

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Chapter I – Introduction

Project Summary

In 2005 The University of Arizona College of Architecture and Landscape Architecture (CALA) and the National Park Service (NPS) entered into a Cooperative Agreement for the completion of two Cultural Landscape Reports (CLR) for Bryce Canyon National Park – one each for two of its National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Historic Districts: the Bryce Canyon Lodge Historic District and the Old NPS Housing Historic District. The dual purpose of this collaboration was to both provide the management team at Bryce Canyon National Park with an important tool for better understanding and planning for these historic areas within the park, and to provide an unique educational opportunity for CALA students interested cultural landscape research and preservation work.

Work was initiated with a "kick-off" site visit in December 2005. The Principle Investigators R. Brooks Jeffery and Lauri Macmillan Johnson and two graduate student researchers, Pria Syuri and Joy Lyndes from CALA met with Park and Xantera (Concessionaire) administrators, including: Kristin Legg, Chief of Resources Management (Cooperative Agreement Park Key Official); Kim Barker, Cultural Resources Intern; Craig Axtell, Superintendent; Mark Biel, Resource Management Specialist; and Gordon Taylor, Trina Smith, and Rob Harsh from Xanterra. Jill Cowley, Historical Landscape Architect and Cynthia Herhahn, Archeologist with the Intermountain Region, Cultural Resources, Cultural Landscape Program NPS also attended this initial meeting. Jill Cowley provide CLR training both at Bryce Canyon and at The University of Arizona and has served as a project mentor, reviewer, and final NPS Key Official.

The actual data collection was initiated during a site visit in June 2006, and developed further in August of that year. The primary goal of this research was to examine existing conditions, conduct research in the Park's archives both photographic and written, and conduct interviews with Park staff. Kim Barker performed the initial analysis of the Park Superintendant Reports. Pria Syuri completed the first draft of Chapter 2 and 3, History and Existing Conditions, which was supported by these site visits as well as the documents and historic materials that had been collected. Additional site visits in March and July of 2007 focused upon collection of detailed site condition data, vegetation information, and historical maps and photographs for initial analysis and recommendations. Wendy Lotze prepared the second draft of Chapter 3 Existing Conditions as well as Chapters 4 and 5 Analysis and Recommendations (the latter two prepared in collaboration with Professor Lauri Macmillan Johnson). Wendy Lotze's work continued after her graduation from the School of Landscape Architecture through a contractual agreement with her employer, Olsson Associates. A team of students including Allison Kennedy, Laura Bolyard, Lisa Erly, and Sarae Hoff worked on the final draft of Chapter 2 History. Brent Jacobson contributed assistance with many maps and figures within the document, and Sarae Hoff worked on final copy editing, map editing, and assisted Wendy Lotze in Final Document Layout.

In March of 2007 Kristin Legg was replaced by Juanita Bonnifield, Cultural Resources Specialist as the Cooperative Agreement Park Key Official. A meeting between the new CALA team (Wendy Lotze and Lauri Macmillan Johnson) and the Park Management Team, including the new Park Superintendant Eddie Lopez, in June of 2008 reviewed initial analysis and recommendations on site. Reaching the final document involved all remaining CALA team members (Wendy Lotze, Lauri Macmillan Johnson, and Sarae Hoff), responding to the results of the Management Team meeting and the initial draft review.

Scope of Work and Method

Purpose of the Cultural Landscape Report

The Scope of Work created for the project by the NPS in 2005 established the need for a document which will provide "detailed research, analysis and evaluation, and treatment strategies for preservation of resources that contribute to the historic character of these two landscapes". Through the course of the project, the teams added the additional goal of creating a usable, flexible document that will serve to answer not only the immediate needs of Park management, but to provide overarching guidance for issues that the Park will likely face in the future. This purpose is achieved through the following steps:

- Study and documentation of the physical evolution (history) of the Study Areas, including changes to both the built and natural environment.
- Documentation of the existing condition of the cultural landscape, including the identification and examination of character defining landscape features.
- Compare and analyze the existing landscape to determine a period(s) of significance and the significance of individual landscape characteristics to that period.
- To create a set of treatment recommendations which will aid future efforts to preserve and even enhance the character of the historic Districts.

Although Bryce Canyon National Park encompasses a number of historic structures and districts, the scope of this project was limited to the Bryce Canyon Lodge Historic District and the Old NPS Housing Historic District (*Figure 1-1 and 1-2*). Both of these Districts are located in the heart of the existing Developed Area of the park, and both have had an important role in visitation and management since the Park was created.

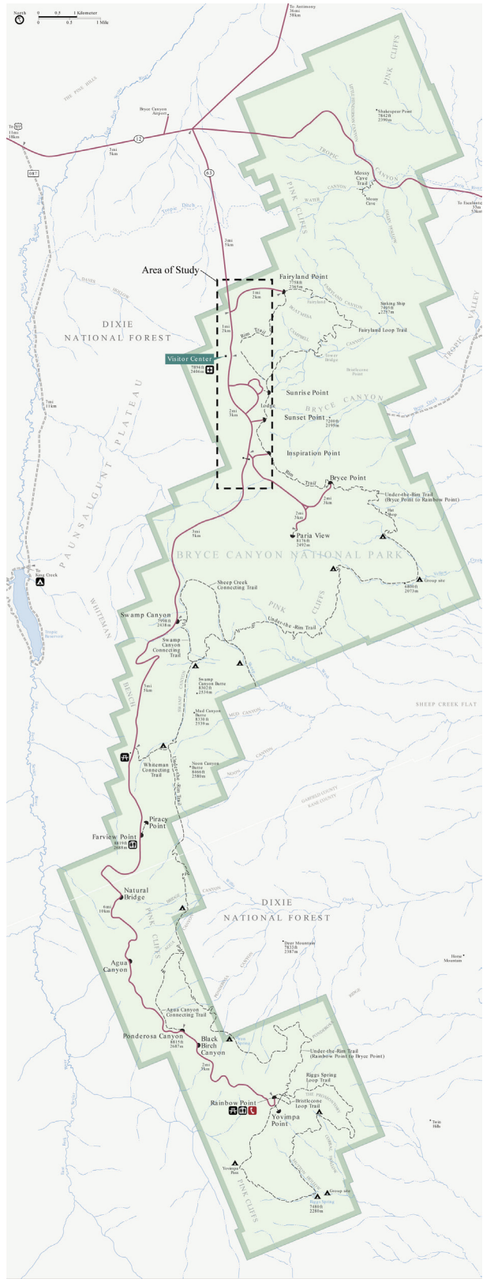


Figure 1-1.
Bryce Canyon National Park Map

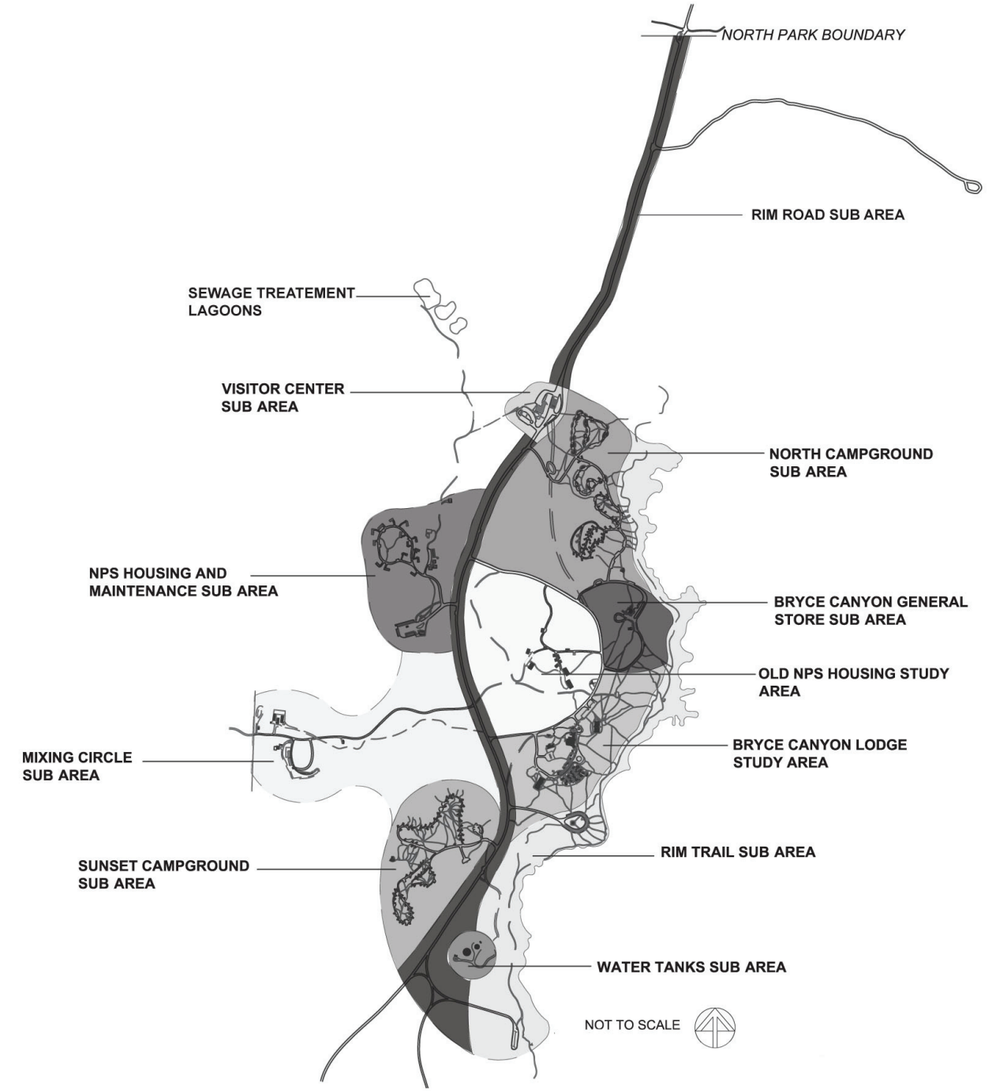


Figure 1-2.
Bryce Canyon National Park Study Areas and Sub-Areas Map

Changes to Scope of Work

The original Scope of Work included the completion of two separated CLR documents for the Bryce Canyon Lodge Historic District and the Old NPS Housing District. Discussions and work completed at the beginning of the project, however, lead the CALA team to the conclusion that a single CLR which encompassed two "Study Areas" would be both more efficient and a more complete way of treating these two contiguous Historic Districts. Considerations included the chronologically similar periods of significance for each area, their physical proximity and the fact that both areas had been impacted by many of the same developmental changes. NPS personnel concurred, and the team set out on creating this document.

During the initial site visit to collect existing condition data and archive information, it became obvious that it would be difficult to isolate the two Study Areas from the larger context of the Park's Developed Area. A decision was made by the CALA team to perform historical research and inventory on the entire Developed Area of the Park, in order to provide a more holistic picture of how these Historic Districts fit into the past and present operations of Bryce Canyon National Park. Over the following year, extensive site information was collected on the entire Developed Area and organized according to the CLR feature categories.

As the CLR process progressed, however, it became clear that completing the CLR level analysis and recommendations on the entire Developed Area would require more resources and time than allotted by the project contract. The NPS team and the CALA team together decided that further work on the Developed Area beyond the Study Areas would be abandoned and that efforts would be refocused upon the original scope of the Bryce Canyon Lodge Historic District and the Old NPS Housing Historic District. The collected historical and existing condition data for these "Contextual Areas" has been included in this document, however, both as an additional resource to Park planning in the future and to provide necessary context for the Study Areas (see Chapter 3 Introduction for further details). The CALA team still holds that the examination of the Park's Developed Area landscape as a whole (rather than as a sum of parts) would be more effective in preserving the unique, rustic character of Bryce Canyon National Park.

Project Method

This document was created in accordance with *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Technologies* published in 1998 by the NPS and specialized professional guidance from Jill Cowley, Historical Landscape Architect with the NPS. These resources helped to establish the content, format and method of this CLR. Additional resources consulted for this process are noted in the References section at the back of the document.

Historical Research

The primary resource for general historical information on the Park was the *Historic Resources Study: Bryce Canyon National Park* completed by Nicholas Scrattish in 1985. Additional research was conducted during a series of visits to the Park between October 2005 and March 2007 through the examination of records in the Bryce Canyon National Park archives (which have subsequently been relocated to Zion National Park). Those documents which proved the most illustrative of the developmental history of the Park were reports from the Park Superintendent – completed annually before the 1940's and monthly thereafter. These reports, combined with letters, recordings of oral histories, maps and other official park documents provided substantial information about the evolution of the Park from the time of its creation through to the modern era.

Because this research was conducted over nearly three years by six different students, some of the records and references have become crossed, confused or lost entirely. Although efforts were made by the team assembling the final document to correct as many of the missing references as possible and fill in any gaps in information and rectify inconsistencies, it was impossible to complete the history section to the level of accuracy and detail desired. The team is confident that the information collected and presented in earlier drafts was correct and from trustworthy sources, though precise references may be lacking. None of these inconsistencies affect the core content on which decisions of significance and treatment recommendations are based

Existing Conditions Field Surveys

The same field visits used to examine the archives at the Park also served as opportunities to collect information about the existing conditions on the site. All field studies combined both written and map based notations of feature locations and conditions with extensive photography and film records. Base AutoCAD maps provided by the Park were augmented with field observations to provide the basis for the maps presented in the text. During the July 2007 field visit, the team met with members of the Southeast Utah Group (NCN Plateau) team who were working in the field to create a Vegetation Map for the park as a whole. Although this team's work essentially excluded the Developed Area, during the day-long meeting, they were able to assist the team in identifying specific plants and vegetation patterns within the Study Areas.

Evaluation of Significance

An examination of the existing NRHP documentation for both of the Historic Districts, as well as the associated Bryce Canyon National Park Multiple Property Submission was completed. Although the existing documentation reviewed the contributing status of built elements within the Districts, further standards were developed for evaluation of landscape elements as well as the interface between the landscape and the built environments. These standards were extracted from a variety of sources, including *Building the National Parks* written by Laura Flint McClelland in 1998, which provided additional guidance as to the trends and aesthetics of landscape architecture in the National Park Services during the period of significance.

Comparative Analysis of Landscape Characteristics

The existing and historic conditions of each Study Area were examined, and the results were organized according to the landscape feature categories detailed in Chapter 3, Existing Conditions. The analysis was based upon the field surveys, photography, mapping, and the physical history created in Chapter 2. Where necessary, illustrative figures and comparative photographs were presented to further illustrate the findings of the analysis. A detailed roster of landscape characteristics identified in the Existing Conditions Chapter, accompanied by their determination as "contributing", "non-contributing" or "compatible" within the periods of significance has been included as Appendix A.

Treatment Plan

The team followed the guidelines presented in *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* when identifying the preservation approaches for the Bryce Canyon CLR Study Areas. The team considered the current use, historic integrity and future needs of each area before establishing a treatment recommendation for these areas.

Overall Treatment Guidelines were designed to assist in maintaining and improving integrity throughout the two Study Areas in the face of unforeseen future development or impacts. This section was designed to provide general guidance which would be adaptable and flexible to meet the needs of Park management and visitors while still providing the highest level of integrity for the cultural landscape. Additional, Specific, Treatment Recommendations were presented in order to address unique issues found within each of the Study Areas and to address specific needs identified by the management team in the Management Objectives.

Summary of Findings

This report supports the period of significance for each District as given in their respective NRHP forms (1924-1945 for the Lodge and 1928-1945 for the Old NPS Housing). However, the initial documentation failed adequately to address the significance of Bryce Canyon's early planning efforts as examples of the substantial role of landscape architecture in Rustic style and Simplified Rustic style national park design and planning of that time period. The focus upon integration of the natural and built environments, and the aesthetic importance given to creating communities that felt as though they were a part of the forest were critical factors in the early development in Bryce Canyon National Park. Because of the importance of this landscape planning element, a recommendation was made to expand the protection of the NRHP District boundary to include those natural elements and character defining landscape features that help to create a sense of place for the significant architectural units. Even in areas where significant structures have been removed (such as the Standard Cabins), the remaining natural landscape maintains a significance on its own.

The overall treatment approach recommended by the 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.

Although the Bryce Canyon Lodge's main structure and high-end "Deluxe Cabin" accommodations are still intact, the removal of the smaller "Standard Cabins" throughout the District has radically changed not only the built environment, but also the sense of community and intimacy that was once a part of the visitor's experience. The removal of these cabins was called for in the 1987 General Management Plan for Bryce Canyon National Park, in an effort to improve the quality of visitor and employee accommodations in the Park. Their replacement, however, with five large, dormitory-style structures negatively impacted both historic Districts by altering both the scale and the relationship of the built with the natural as established by the original designers. Although the immediate removal of these structures may not be feasible, recommendations which effect circulation and views in these areas can help to restore some of the original spatial organization.

The treatment of the historic Lodge in recent years has resulted in a number of negative impacts to the way visitors first view the structure, and as a result, has compromised the integrity of the building. Simple changes to circulation, combined with more dramatic infrastructure changes including the alignment of the Lodge Access Road and removal of façade treatments, are recommended to restore the significance of the front of the Lodge to visitors and to help reinforce the role of the Lodge as the visual focus and experiential center of the District.

Throughout the project, the NPS has continued to express concern about the condition and integrity of the natural systems in the Study Areas – particularly the density of the forest cover and the health of the meadows. Although this report was able to reach some general findings about the evolution of the environment since the period of significance through the examination of historic photographs, NPS reports and current conditions, the lack of site-scale vegetation data over time hampered the study considerably. Because the natural condition is a key player in the historic integrity of these Districts, and because changes in such highly impacted areas typically occur on a micro-site scale, the recommendation was made to develop a system of vegetation monitoring throughout the Developed Area. It is the intention of this recommendation that a baseline be established, and that as much historical and forest succession information as possible be extrapolated by experts in forestry. Such information will be critical to future forest and cultural management of these resources.

Chapter 2
Landscape Physical History

Prehistory

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

"There is…little to imply that the aboriginal inhabitants of Utah or adjoining states found the Bryce Canyon area an attractive place for large-scale settlement."[1]

"The park lies along the peripheries of multiple Native American archaeological culture areas, but at the center of none."[2]

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

The discovery of primitive stone weapons indicates that the region was first inhabited by Paleo-Indians around 12,000 to 9,000 B.C., and subsequently during the Archaic Period approximately 6500 to 4000 B.C.[3] 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[4].

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[5].

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.[6] 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.[7] 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.[8] 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.[9] 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.[10] 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.

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

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

3 Wenker.

4 Wenker.

5 Wenker.

6 Wenker.

7 Wenker.

8 Scrattish.

9 Wenker.

10 Wenker.

Chronology of Landscape Characteristics – Prehistory

Event Title	*Date*	*Category*	*Description*
Geomorphology		Natural Systems & Features	The limestone cliffs and pinnacles are the most notable feature of the Park. These formations, known as the Wasatch Formation or Pink Cliffs, began as the bottom of a vast inland sea during the Tertiary Period some 60,000,000 years ago. [11] 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.[12] The remarkable coloration of the rock is caused by the exposure of existing minerals to the elements, resulting in shades of yellow, red, white, and lavender.
Legend of Bryce Canyon		Cultural Traditions	An oral tradition of the Paiute tribe holds that the Legend People preceded the Native Americans in inhabiting the Southwest. As recounted in 1936 by Indian Dick, an elderly Paiute, "For some reason the Legend People in that place were bad; they did something that was not good. Because they were bad, Coyote turned them all into rocks". [13] Though it is not explored in the literature, the negative connotations of such a tradition could have had an impact on aboriginal settlement of the area.
Varied Topography		Topography	The range of topography within the Park boundaries is quite extensive as it encompasses the eastern edge of the plateau. This may have presented significant difficulties for traversing the area.[14]
No Permanent Settlement		Buildings & Structures	Lack of built structures or agricultural plots means that landscape form was not responding to human use patterns during this time period.
Native Vegetation		Vegetation	Bryce Canyon is located in the Great Basin biogeographical province (though it is on the border of the Great Basin/Colorado Plateau physiographically), which is in turn a part of the Southwestern biome.[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, pinyon pine and Utah juniper. At 7,000 to 8,500 feet, the Transition Zone receives more abundant rainfall than lower elevations and is a favorable environment for coniferous trees. Common species include yellow pine and ponderosa pine. The highest zone represented at Bryce is the Canadian Zone, located above 8,500 feet. In this cool, moist forestland white pine, bristlecone pine, blue spruce, and aspen can be found. The extensive tree cover limits the growth and diversity of understory species in this zone.
Paleoindians	12,000 to 9,000 B.C.	Land Use & Activities	Earliest known Paleoindian habitation of the general area.

Chronology of Landscape Characteristics – Prehistory (Continued)

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

(Footnotes for Prehistory Chronology Table)

11 Scrattish.

12 Scrattish.

13 Scrattish.

14 Wenker.

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

16 Wenker.

1776-1874: Modern Discovery

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

The earliest noteworthy expedition to pass near Bryce Canyon occurred in October of 1776. Franciscan friars Silvestra Vélez de Escalante and Francisco Atanasio Dominguez lead a Spanish entrada across the Arizona Plateau southwest of the current Park site. Their task was to create connections between missions in New Mexico and California, with the more immediate goal of locating a river crossing.[17] 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.[18] 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."[19] His party entered the upper Paria Valley under the Pink Cliffs, which they were later able to describe to settlers.[20]

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.[21]

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

Simultaneous to these reconnaissance efforts was an increase in exploring for future settlement locations, particularly by the Mormons. The Great Salt Lake area was colonized in the 1840s, and new territory was soon desired. Using information from the travelers and surveyors of the region, the Mormons began sending their own scouts into the area to find promising sites. It is thought that these scouts followed routes similar to the explorers, which would have afforded them views of the western edge of the Pausaugunt Plateau.[22] 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.[23] 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.

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

18 Scrattish.

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

20 Wenker.

21 Wenker.

22 Wenker.

23 Wenker.

Chronology of Landscape Characteristics – Modern Discovery 1776-1874

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

(Footnotes for Modern Discovery 1776-1874 Chronology Table)

24 Wenker.

25 Scrattish.

1874-1916: Mormon Settlement

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

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

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

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

Despite the new population in the area, Bryce Canyon remained somewhat obscure well into the 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.



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



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

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

27 Wenker.

Chronology of Landscape Characteristics – Mormon Settlement 1874-1916

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

(Footnotes for Mormon Settlement 1874-1916 Chronology Table)

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

1916-1923: Informal Development at Bryce Canyon National Park

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

1923-1932: Formal Development at Bryce Canyon National Park

Initial Design and Development

Following World War I, the US Forest Service decided that they had not taken full advantage of the tourist potential embodied in many of its national forests. In order to get a comprehensive view of the opportunities available to them, the Washington Office made the decision in 1918 to send visionary landscape architect, Frank A. Waugh, to evaluate various sites throughout the states.[31] 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.[32] 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.[33] He also advised the Forest Service to grant permission to the Union Pacific Railroad to take over the provision of goods, services and tourist facilities, but that they should remain within Forest Service regulation. Waugh provided a copy of his report to officials at the Union Pacific Railroad in a demonstration of his strongly held opinions. The Railroad would have a significant influence upon the development of Bryce throughout its formative years.

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

> *"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.[35] By Mather's recommendation, the Utah State Park Commission was created in 1921 and Bryce Canyon was made the first State Park of Utah. However, the state did nothing to further the development of the Park and as a result; Mather agreed to make Bryce a national monument. On June 8, 1923 the proposed area was designated a National Monument by Congress. Owing to its contiguity to Powell National Forest, Bryce was to be administered



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

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

32 UMass Magazine Online. 2003 The Landscape Beautiful. http://umassmag.com/Winter_2003/The_Landscape_Beautiful_413.html. [20 August, 2008].

33 UMass Magazine Online. 2003 The Landscape Beautiful. http://umassmag.com/Winter_2003/The_Landscape_Beautiful_413.html. [20 August, 2008].

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

35 Scrattish.



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



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

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

Union Pacific Railroad Company Involvement

Within this time frame, the Union Pacific (UP) Railroad Company began to exhibit great interest in the development of Bryce Canyon. UP had considerable financial resources to call upon and the company administration realized the future potential of southern Utah as a tourist destination. Their major competitor was the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad (D.& R.G.), who had an existing track to Marysvale, Utah and could potentially develop it all the way to Cedar City. However, financial constraints apparently discouraged the D & R.G. Railroad from establishing a Bryce Canyon connection leaving Union Pacific to capitalize on this opportunity. Consequently, on June 27, 1923, the UP Railroad spur-line from Lund to Cedar City was completed. The spur was promoted as multifunctional, serving not only tourists but also mining and agricultural interests. Another significant challenge facing the Union Pacific in developing Bryce according to their plans was the fact that the State of Utah owned the prime location for tourist facilities, and that Ruby Syrett had already built a lodge and cabins there. After considerable negotiations, some of which were not cordial, the state agreed to sell a portion of the land to the UP and to negotiate a lease for the remainder of the proposed site with the railroad. UP, was also able to negotiate an amicable settlement with Syrett to purchase his improvements.[37] 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.[38] 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.[39]

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

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

36 Scrattish.

37 Scrattish.

38 Scrattish. Quoted from Frank Waugh's Byrce Canyon National Monument and Cedar Breaks, Report to the Forester in 1923.

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

Formation and Implementation of National Park Aesthetic Style

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

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

> *"In the construction of roads, trails, buildings, and other improvements, particular attention must be devoted always to the harmonizing of these improvements with the landscape. This is a most important item in our programs of development and requires the employment of trained engineers who either possess knowledge of landscape architecture or have a proper appreciation of the aesthetic value of parklands. All improvements will be carried out in accordance with a preconceived plan developed in special reference to the preservation of the landscape."*[43]

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

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

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



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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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



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



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



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

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

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

45 Harrison, Laura Soulliere, *Architecture in the Parks: Excerpts from a National Historic Landmark Theme Study*, 1986. Available online at www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/harrison/

46 Harrison.

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

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

Along with constructing the basic administrative buildings, NPS personnel also planned and began construction of improved trails and roads to provide access to the Park's scenic wonders. The National Park Service's long-term development of Bryce Canyon was predicated on the construction of a road paralleling the rim, which would eventually run from the Park's northern boundary to its southernmost view at Rainbow Point. Paramount in designing such a road from a landscape standpoint was locating it in reference to scenery. The focus was on creating a sequential experience in which the visitor would pass through spaces of varying character and past picturesque features and then arrive at scenic vistas. As conceived, the project was to comprise four sectors.[50] The first was the entrance road, which ran from the northern boundary to the Lodge area and was already complete by 1927. The second sector, termed 1-A, was completed in 1933 and ran from just north of the Lodge area to Inspiration and Bryce Points. The biggest problem encountered in this part was the connection of the rim road to the UPC Lodge without interfering with the aesthetics of the natural landscape.[51] It was solved by altering the surveyed route of the road and moving it some distance west so as to run "behind" the Lodge.[52] The decision reflected the fundamental concept held by park planners in that era of keeping "man-made" roads as far away as possible from the edge of the plateau, which was the key scenic feature. Access was planned to scenic vistas on the rim through spur roads but it was believed that travelers should not be able to view those vistas from their autos while passing along the rim road.

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



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


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

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

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

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

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

51 Caywood. p.31

52 Caywood. p.31



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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

55 Scrattish.

56 Scrattish.

57 Scrattish.

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

59 Ullman.

60 Ullman.

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

loc.pnp/hhh.ut0399

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

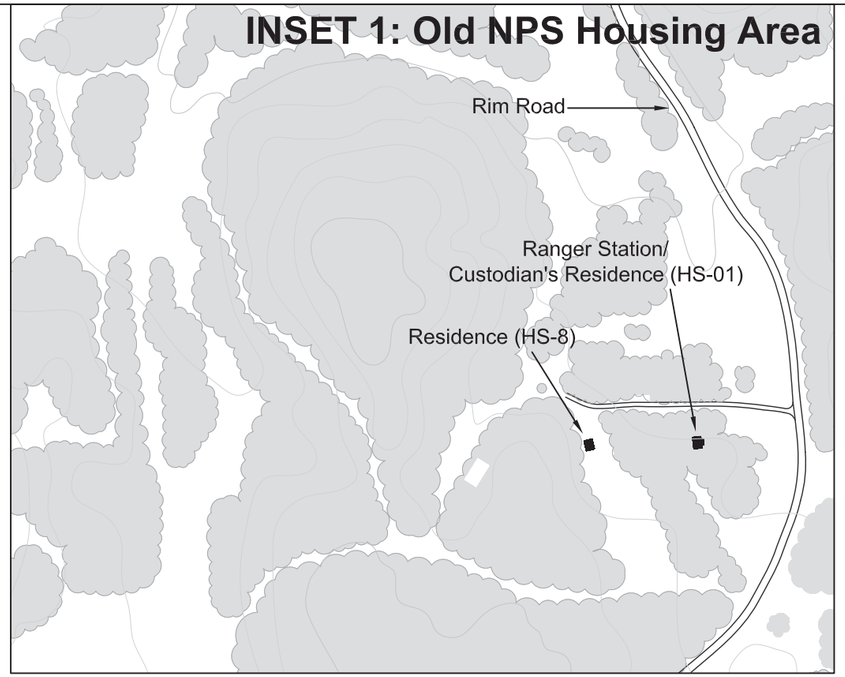
74 Bryce Canyon National Park Annual Report 1930, BRCA Records, p.7

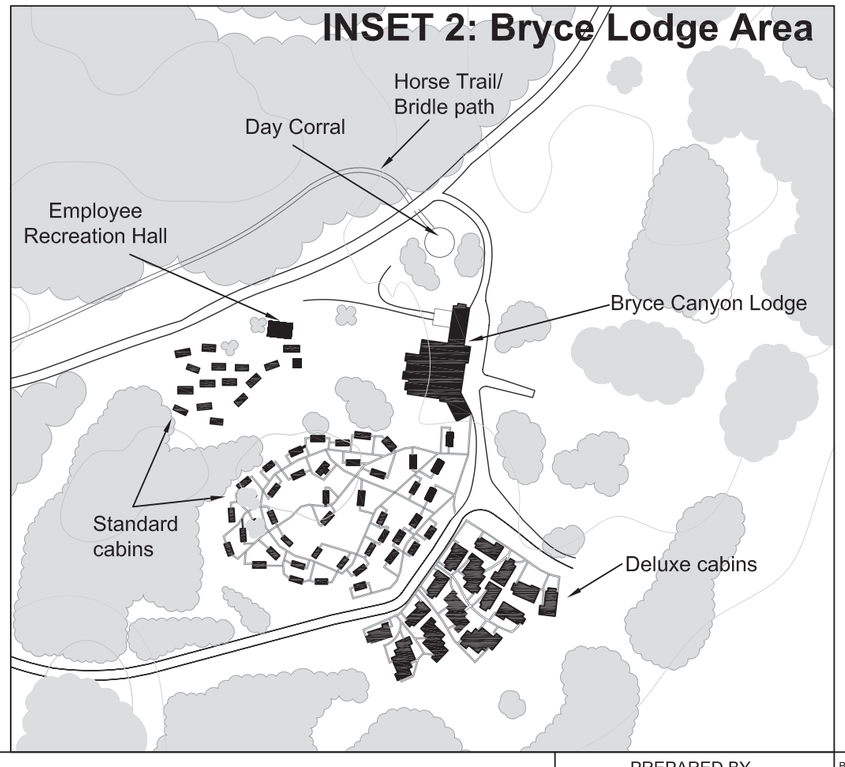
75 Bryce Canyon National Park Annual Report 1931, BRCA Records, p.4

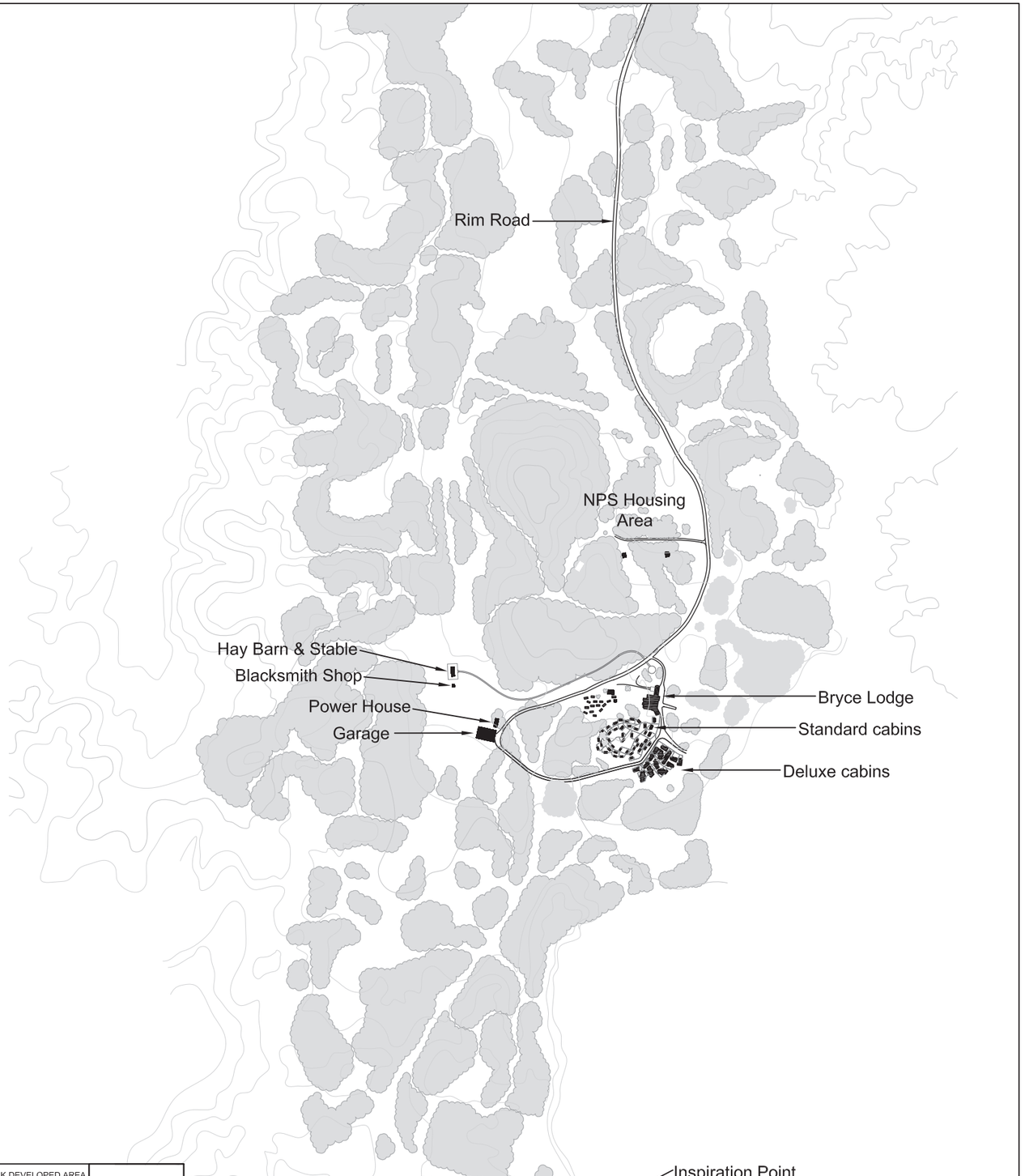
76 Bryce Canyon National Park Annual Report 1932, BRCA Records, p.3

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

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







BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

PREPARED BY
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

DATE
MAY 2007

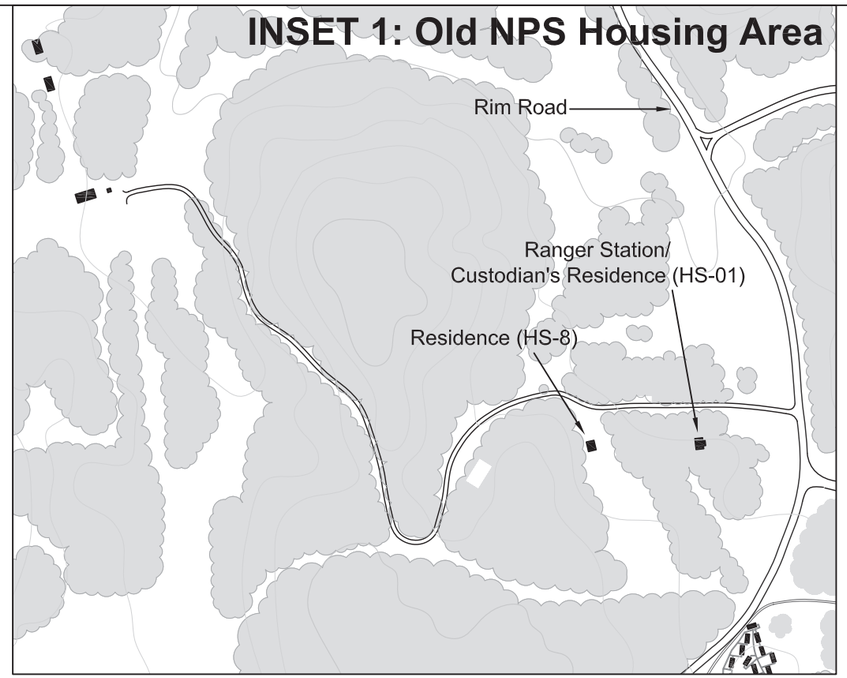
BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK DEVELOPED AREA

LANDSCAPE FEATURES
circa 1929

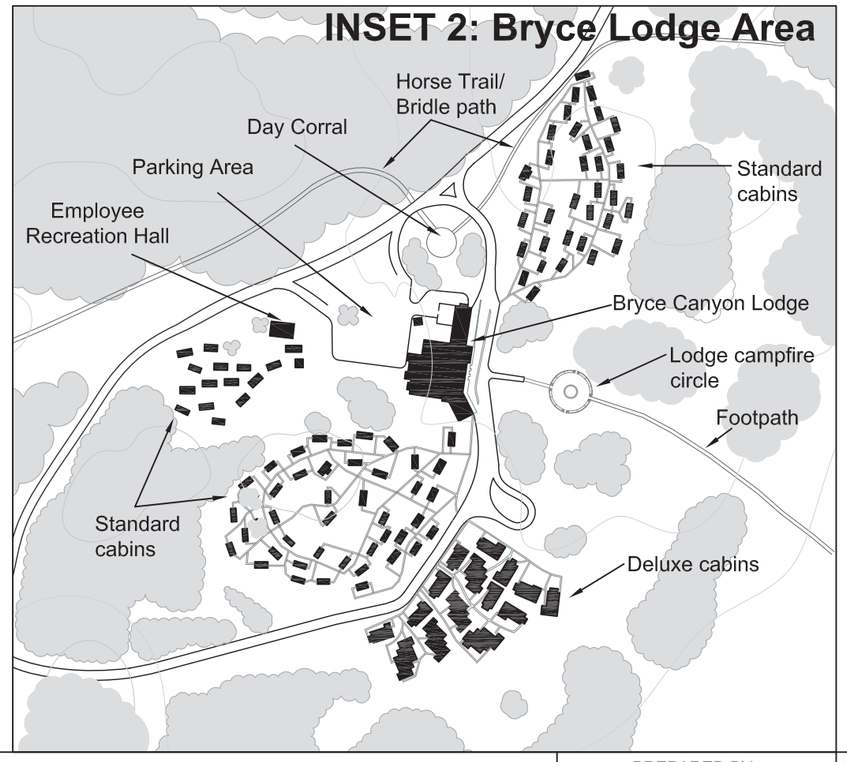
1

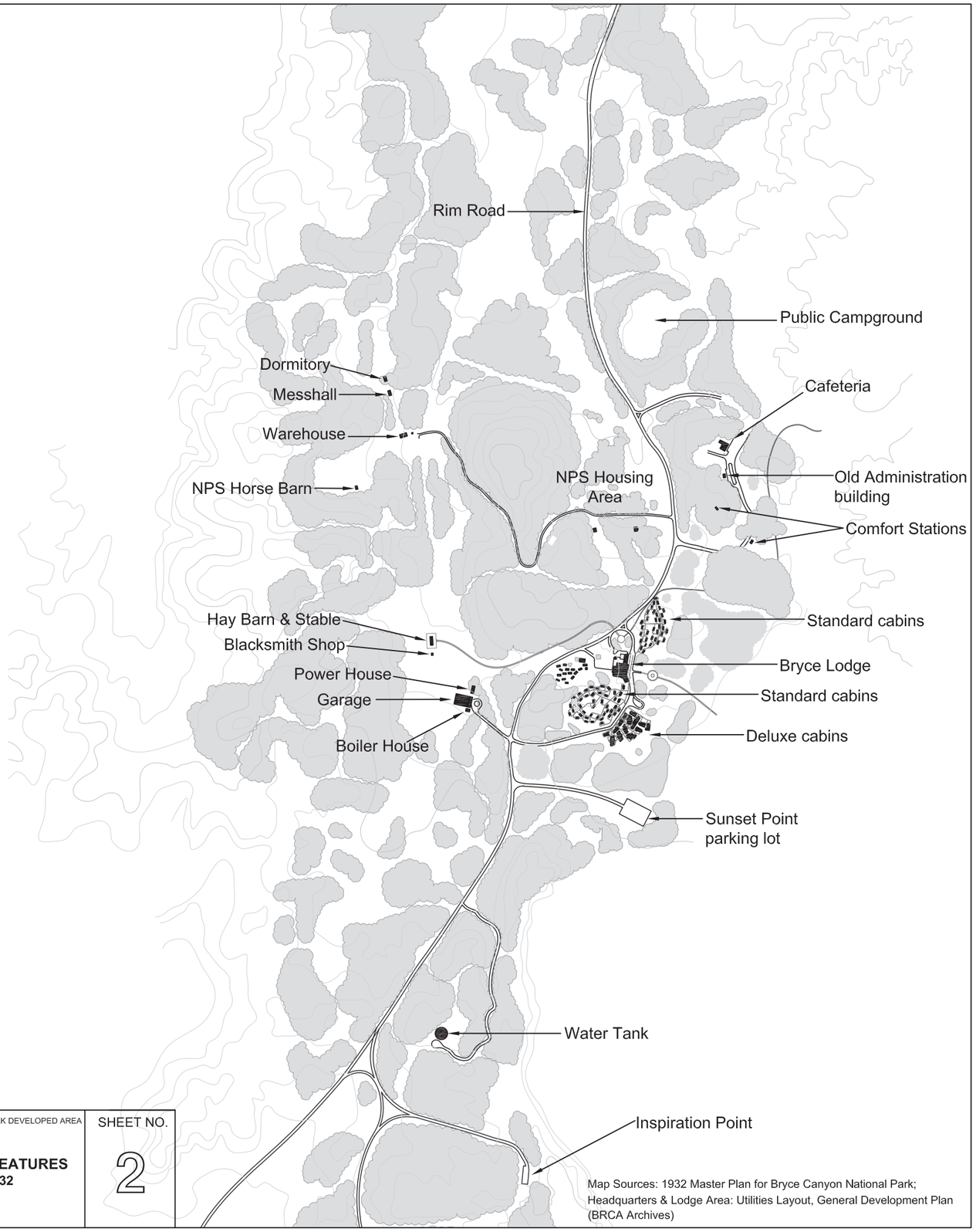
Map Sources: 1929 Union Pacific System Layout Plan: Proposed Hot Water Supply for Bryce Canyon National Park (BRCA Archives)

INSET 1: Old NPS Housing Area



INSET 2: Bryce Lodge Area





BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

PREPARED BY
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

DATE
MAY 2007

BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK DEVELOPED AREA

LANDSCAPE FEATURES
circa 1932

SHEET NO.
2

Map Sources: 1932 Master Plan for Bryce Canyon National Park; Headquarters & Lodge Area: Utilities Layout, General Development Plan (BRCA Archives)

1933-1955: Great Depression and Post War Developments

The flurry of NPS construction activities at Bryce that began in the 1920's had considerably waned by 1933 as the nation reeled under the effects of economic depression. NPS personnel had been reduced and spending for new projects was seriously curtailed.[79] 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.[80] 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).[81]

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.[82]

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.[83] 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.[84] The Meinecke Plan was based on the construction of one-way loop roads with tiers and parking spurs, resulting in the clear definition of each campsite.

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

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

80 Paige, John, Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Park Service, 1933-1942: An Administrative History, 1985: NPS. Available online at http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/ccc/index.htm

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

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

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

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

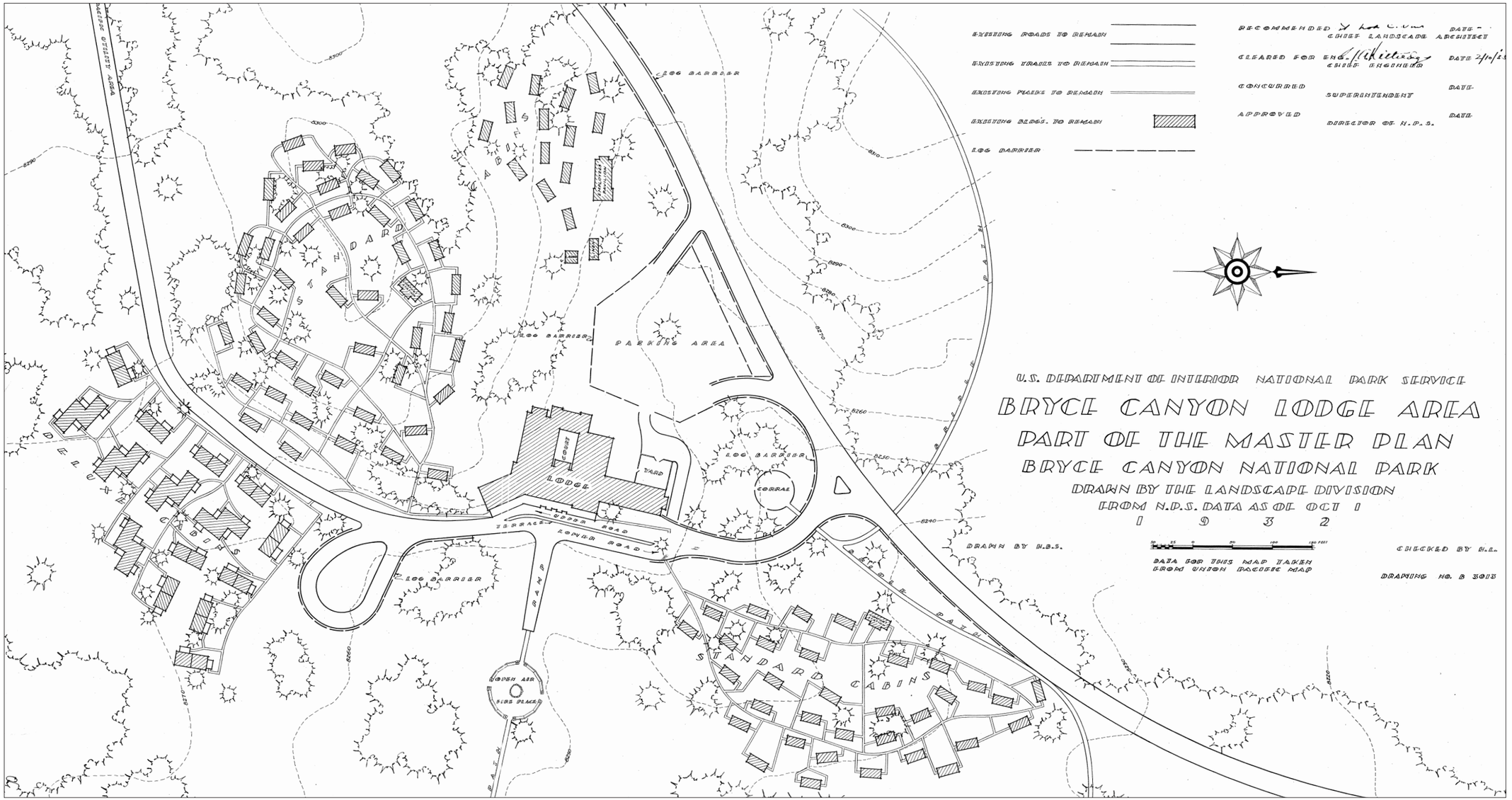


Figure 1. Bryce Canyon Lodge Area: Part of the 1932 Master Plan for Bryce Canyon National Park (BRCA Archives)

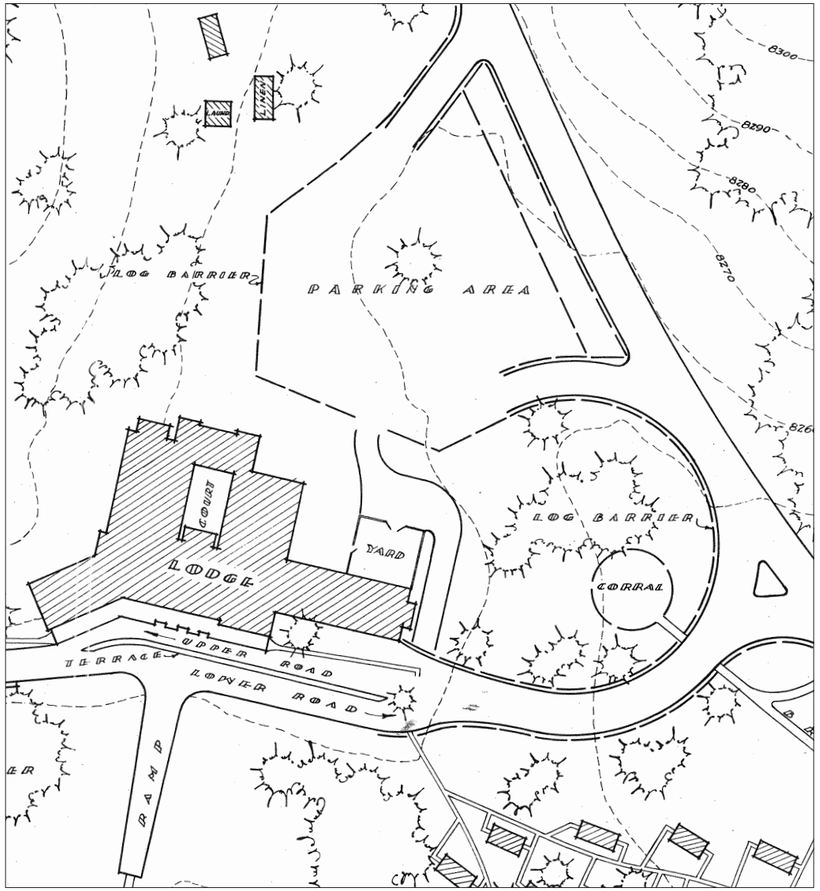


Figure 2. Zoom of Bryce Canyon Lodge and proximity. Bryce Canyon Lodge Area: Part of the 1932 Master Plan for Bryce Canyon National Park (BRCA Archives) Not To Scale

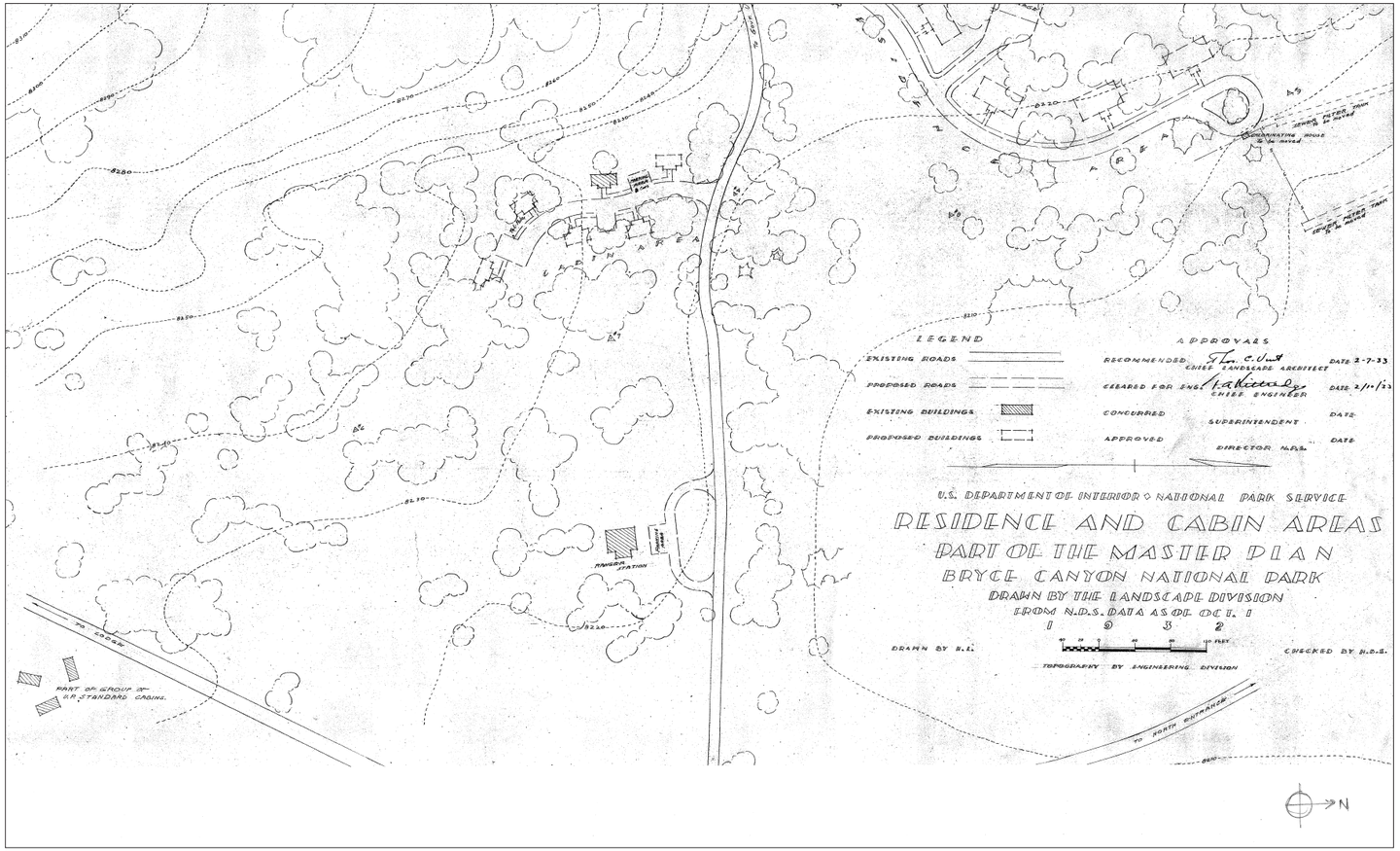


Figure 3. Residence and Cabin Areas: Part of the 1932 Master Plan for Bryce Canyon National Park (BRCA Archives)

access), where they did not need to be exceptionally crafted, in fact were supposed to suffice a rather austere and "primitive" lifestyle.[85] 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.[86] Based on this and other such techniques, grading of road banks and roadside cleanup[87] was extensively carried out by CCC crews in Bryce Canyon National Park.

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

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

85 Harrison, Laura Soulliere, Historic Housing in the National Park System, Denver: National Park Service, 1990, pg. 8. Available online at http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/housing/housing.pdf

86 McClelland, Linda Flint, Presenting Nature : The Historic Landscape Design of the National Park Service 1916 to 1942, Available online at http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/mcclelland/mcclelland4a1.htm

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

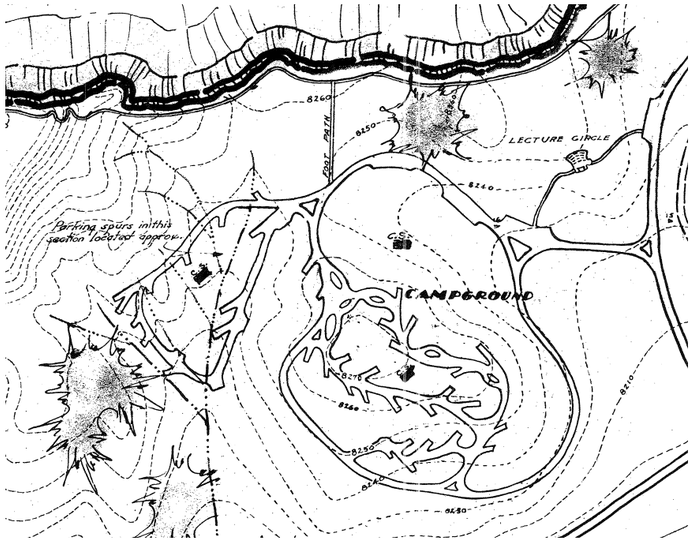
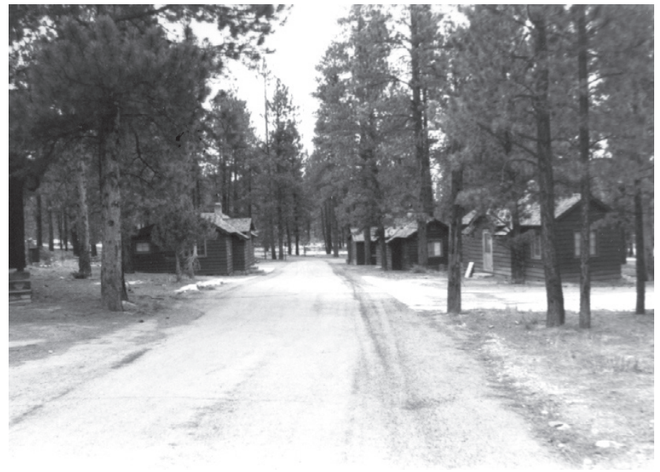


Figure 4. North Campground Development: Part of the 1938 Master Plan for Bryce Canyon National Park (BRCA Archives)



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



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



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



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



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

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

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

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[89], 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.

88 McClelland. Available online at http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/mcclelland/mcclelland4a1.htm

89 Scrattish.

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

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



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



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



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



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

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

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

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

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



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



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

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

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

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

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



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



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



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



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

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

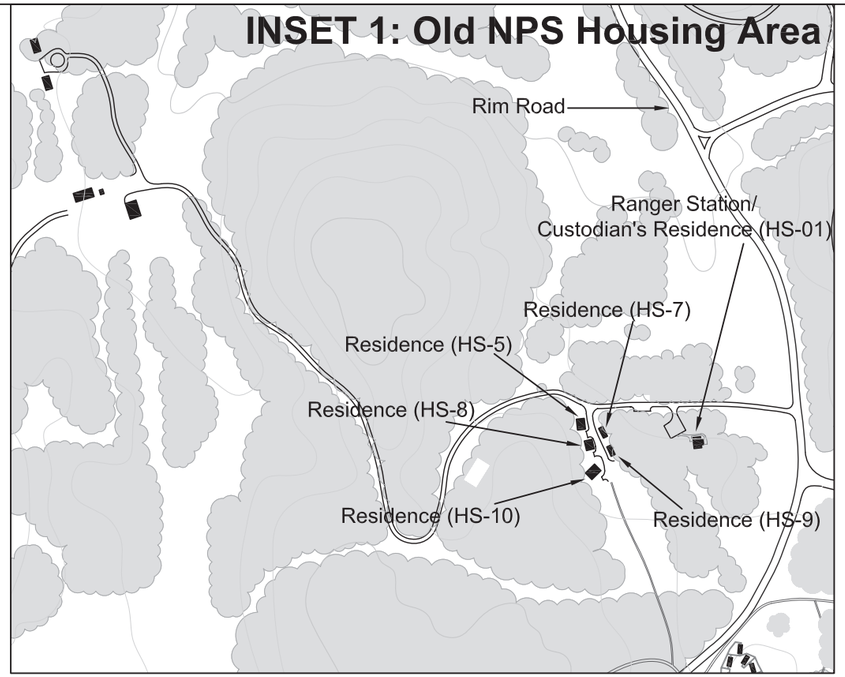
Event Title	*Date*	*Category*	*Description*
Lodge sing-aways were a common practice	1952-56	Land Use & Activities	Lodge sing-away was a common prevalent practice that involved singing a farewell song by Lodge employees to departing guests every morning on the Lodge front porch before the guests left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

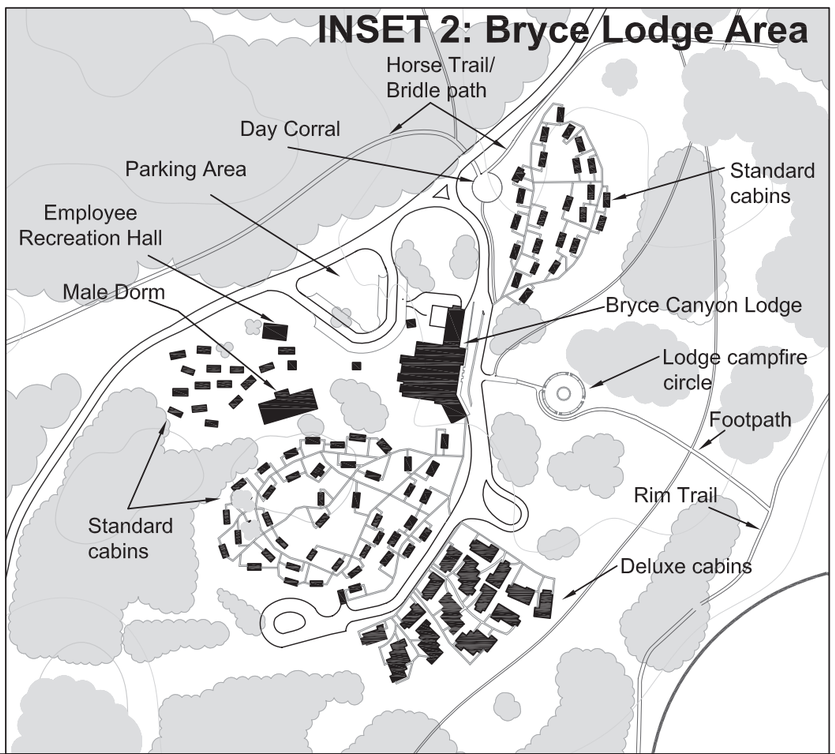
Chronology of Landscape Characteristics – The Great Depression and the Post War Boom 1933-1955 (Continued)

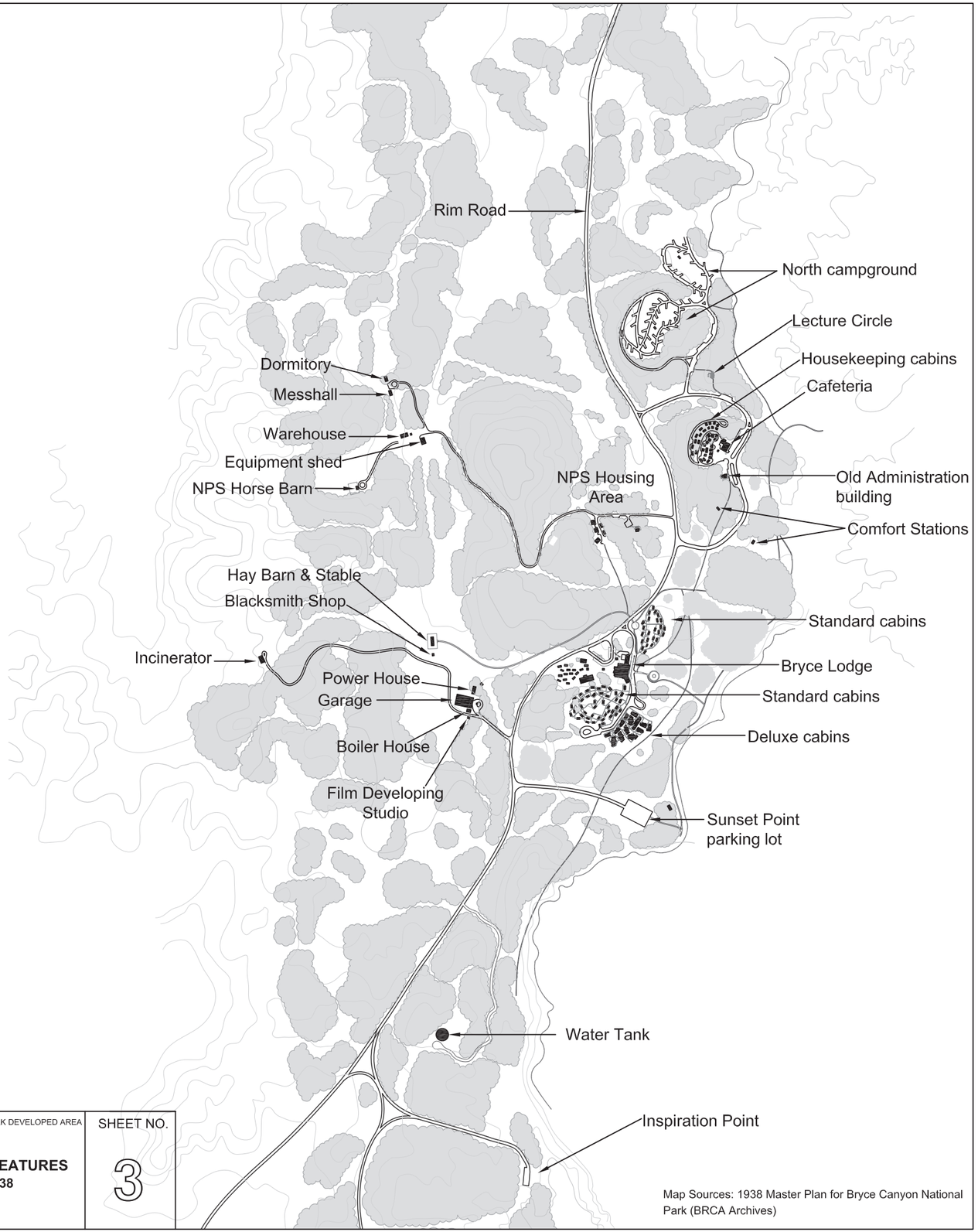
Event Title	*Date*	*Category*	*Description*
Ranger Dormitory renovation (Bldg # B-4, {HS-4})	1955	Buildings & Structures	The ranger dormitory was completely re-roofed, redecorated and a heating plant installed.
Warehouse (64 ft x 30 ft) used as Admin office	1955	Buildings & Structures	Master Plan Development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

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

90 Bryce Canyon National Park Annual Report 1933, BRCA Records, p.7
91 Bryce Canyon National Park Annual Report 1933, BRCA Records, p.4
92 Bryce Canyon National Park Annual Report 1933, BRCA Records, p.7
93 Bryce Canyon National Park Annual Report 1933, BRCA Records, p.4
94 Bryce Canyon National Park Annual Report 1933, BRCA Records, p.5
95 Bryce Canyon National Park Annual Report 1934, BRCA Records, p.6
96 Bryce Canyon National Park Annual Report 1935, BRCA Records, p.6
97 Bryce Canyon National Park Annual Report 1937, BRCA Records, p.4
98 Bryce Canyon National Park Annual Report 1937, BRCA Records, p.5
99 Bryce Canyon National Park Annual Report 1937, BRCA Records, p.6
100 Scrattish, Nicholas, *Historic Resource Study: Bryce Canyon National Park,* (Denver, Colorado: National Park Service, 1985) http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/brca/hrst.htm
101 BRCA Monthly Report, May 1946, p.2.
102 Bryce Canyon National Park Monthly Report, dated Sept. 9 1947, BRCA Records, p.2
103 Bryce Canyon National Park Monthly Report, dated June 10,1948, BRCA Records, p.5
104 Excerpt from interview of David E. Brown, UPC Oral History Project 2003, BRCA Archives
105 Bryce Canyon National Park Monthly Report, dated July 8,1954, BRCA Records, p.2
106 BRCA Master Plan Development Outline, 1955, BRCA Archives







BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

PREPARED BY
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

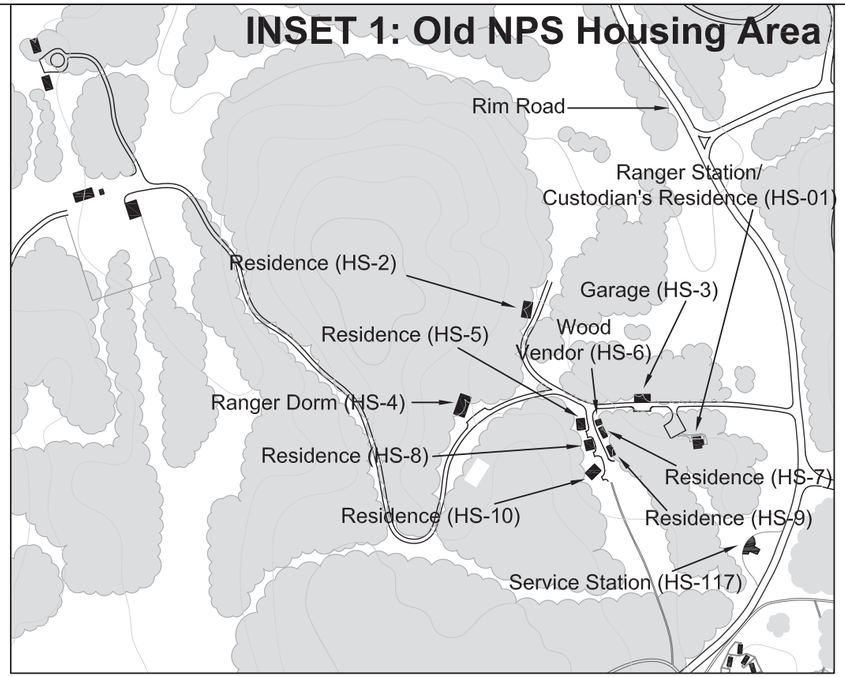
DATE
MAY 2007

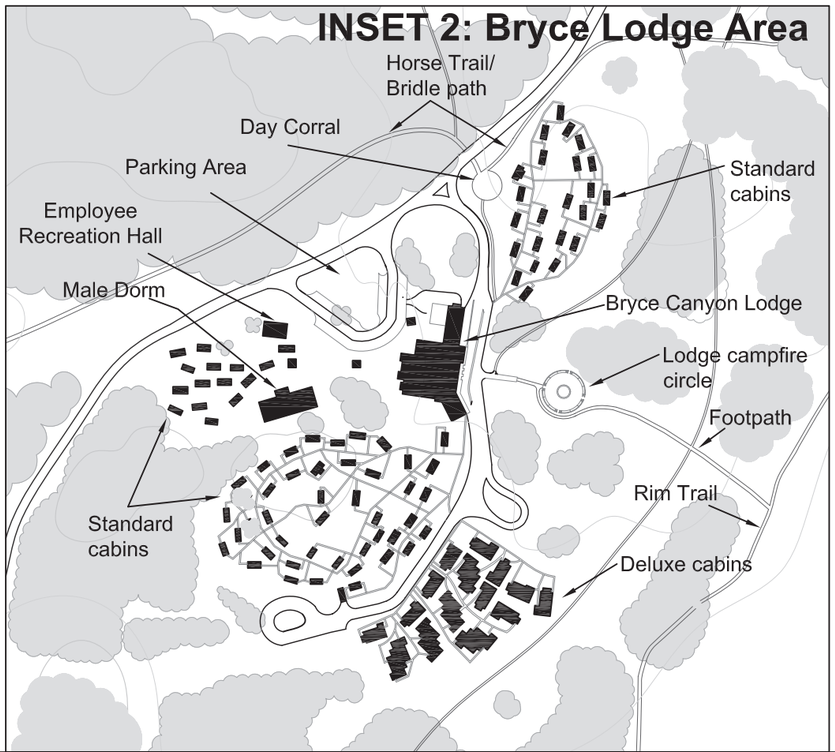
BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK DEVELOPED AREA

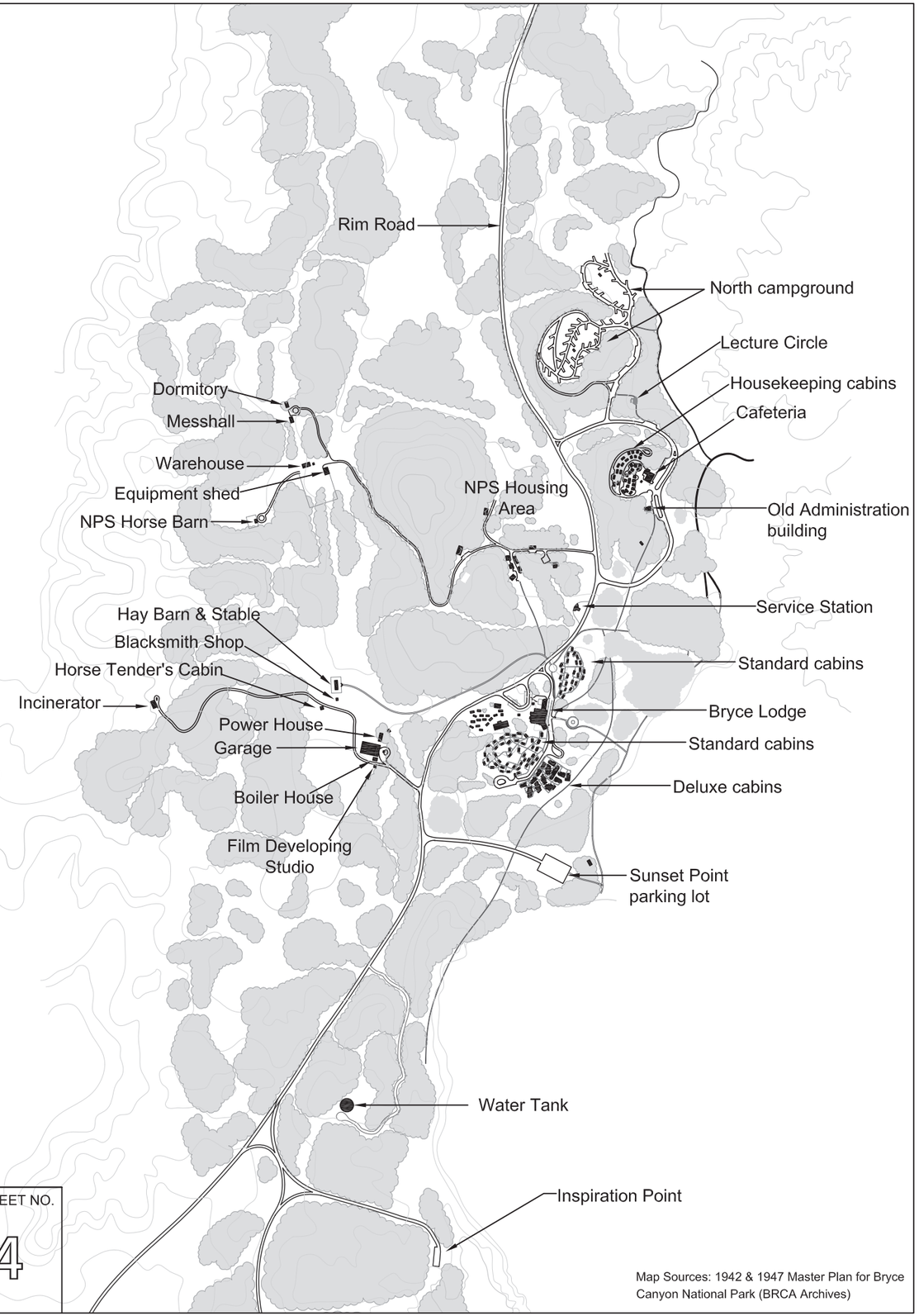
LANDSCAPE FEATURES
circa 1938

SHEET NO.
3

Map Sources: 1938 Master Plan for Bryce Canyon National Park (BRCA Archives)







BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

PREPARED BY
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

DATE
MAY 2007

BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK DEVELOPED AREA

LANDSCAPE FEATURES
circa 1955

SHEET NO.
4

Map Sources: 1942 & 1947 Master Plan for Bryce Canyon National Park (BRCA Archives)



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



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

1956-1979: The Mission 66 Era

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

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.[108] Park designers began imbibing principles of "modernism", the most influential architectural movement prevalent in those times, reflecting more of a "utilitarian" outlook than a "rustic" one.

The most important shift in this era was the administrative separation of Bryce from Zion National Park. Jointly administered up till now with the headquarters located at Zion, this move enabled Bryce Canyon National Park to have greater and more exclusive emphasis on development and management. Increasing visitation, and the need for massive physical development under Mission 66, acted as a catalyst in this split, also enabling greater attention to Bryce during winter months, especially with respect to roads and buildings.

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

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

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

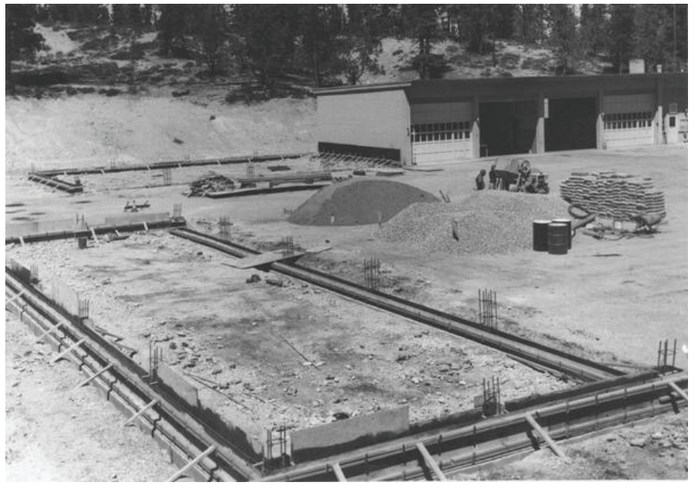
107 French, Christine Madrid, The Emergence of Mission 66 Visitor Centers, Available online at http://www.mission66.com/documents/intro.html#1

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

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



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



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



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



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

Chronology of Landscape Characteristics – MISSION 66 Development 1956 - 1979

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

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

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



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



Photograph 40. Old Administration Building


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

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

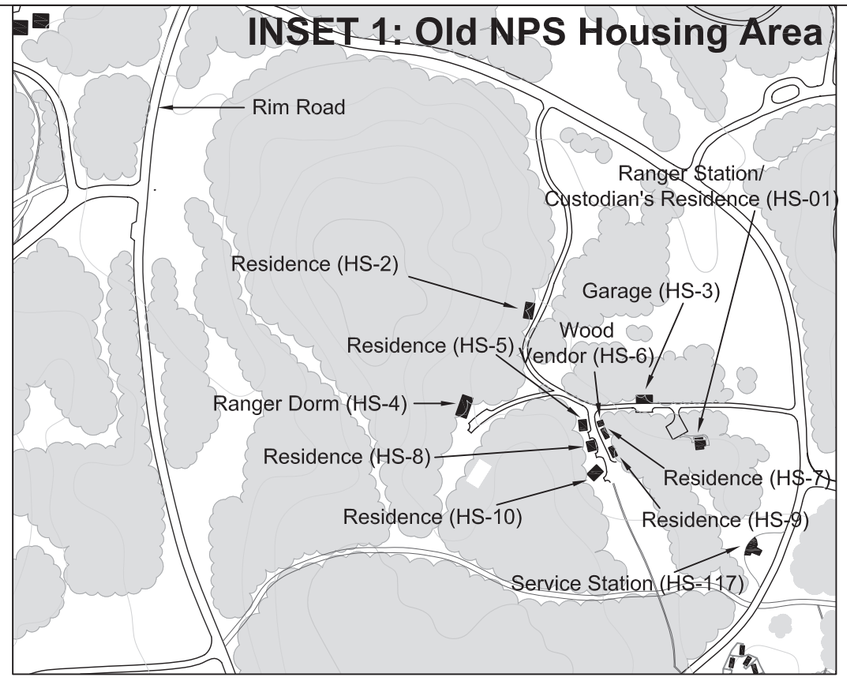
Event Title	*Date*	*Category*	*Description*
Activities at the Recreation Hall/ "Valhalla" building	1965	Land Use & Activities	There was a piano, a ping-pong table and various other employee recreation games.
Percentage of Visitors in Bryce via UPC buses	1965	Land Use & Activities	Only 1.5% of total Park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

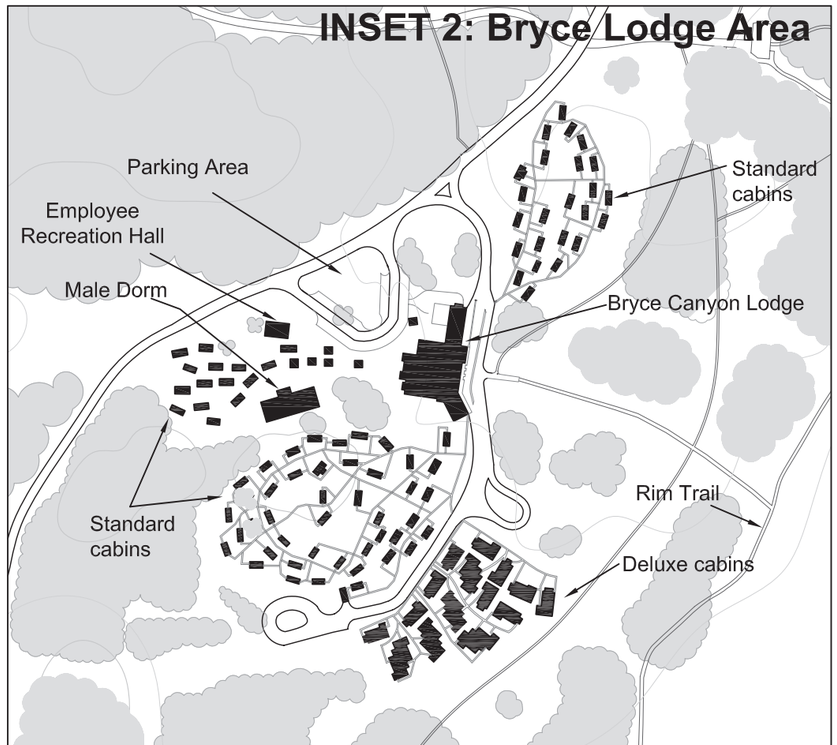
Chronology of Landscape Characteristics – MISSION 66 Development 1956 - 1979 (Continued)

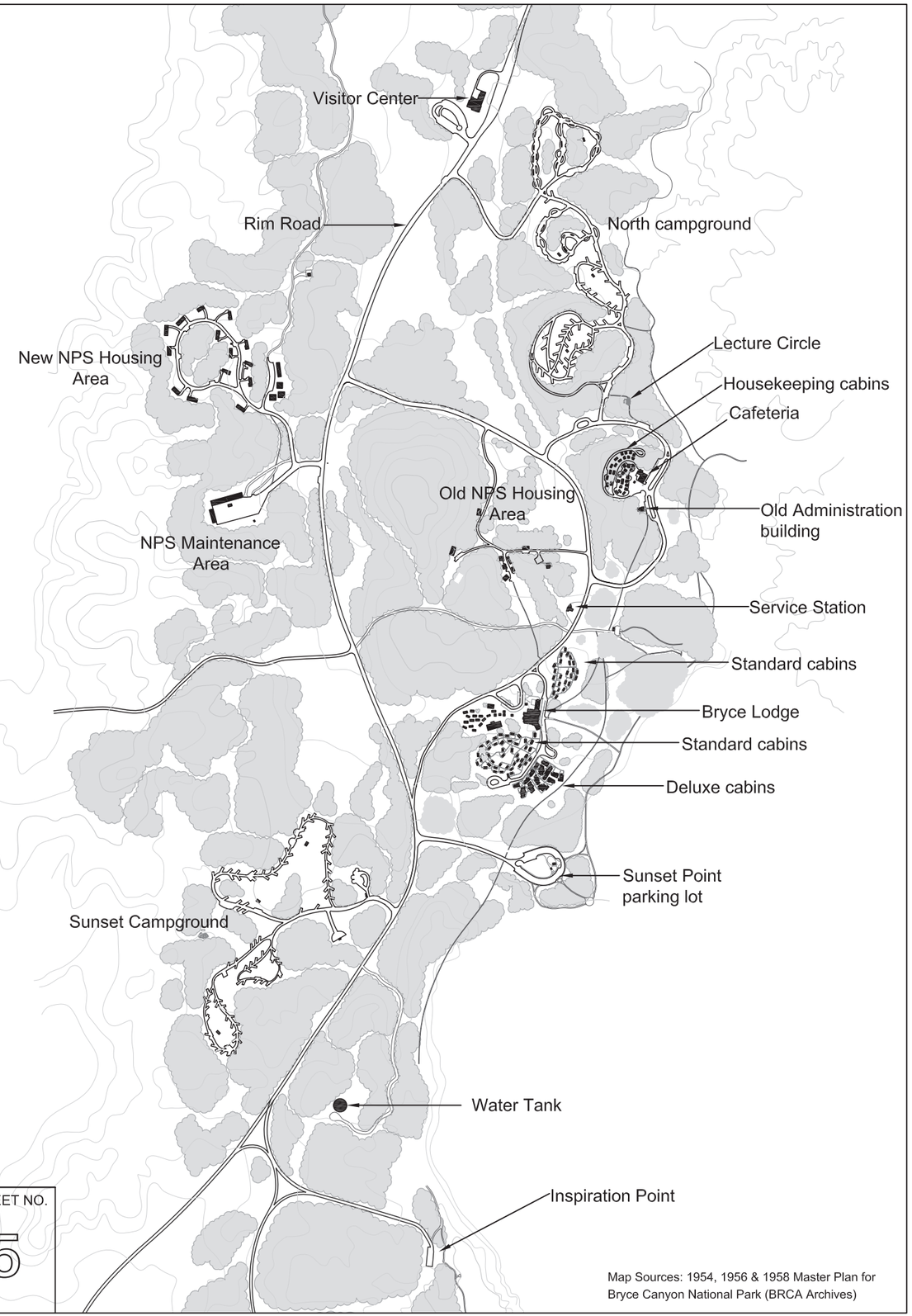
Event Title	*Date*	*Category*	*Description*
Visitor center renovation	1977	Buildings & Structures	Painted the exterior of the Visitor Center.
Lodge roof renovation	1977	Buildings & Structures	Major historic preservation project was the completion of a new shingled roof on the Lodge structure with cedar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

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

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







BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

PREPARED BY
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

DATE
MAY 2007

BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK DEVELOPED AREA

LANDSCAPE FEATURES
circa 1966

SHEET NO.
5

Map Sources: 1954, 1956 & 1958 Master Plan for Bryce Canyon National Park (BRCA Archives)



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

1980-2006: Recent Developments

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."[122] A boundary increase in 1995 created the Bryce Canyon Historic District.[123] 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."[124]

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

Another significant change to the Lodge district was the demolition of most of the Standard Cabins and their replacement with two motels. Following the Section 106 compliance review, six representative cabins were retained and restored in situ adjacent to the Lodge.[128] In 1984 and 1985, the remainder of the Standard Cabins were either destroyed or sold to private parties and relocated outside the Park. The two new motels, constructed in 1985, contain seventy units and were designed to be compatible with the historic Rustic architectural style of the Lodge area.

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

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.[130] In all, the recent past has seen a strong emphasis on the preservation of significant historic cultural and natural resources in all parts of the Developed Area. This is most evident in the number of historic designations, studies and reports that have been undertaken. This trend will most likely continue in the ensuing years and impact much of Park policy.

122 United States Department of the Interior, *National Historic Landmarks Program*, *Bryce Canyon Lodge and Deluxe Cabins*. http://www.nr.nps.gov/iwisapi/explorer.dll?IWS_SCHEMA=NRIS1&IWS_LOGIN=1&IWS_REPORT=100000042 4/28/2008.

123 United States Department of the Interior, *National Historic Landmarks Program*, *Index by State County,* http://www.nr.nps.gov/iwisapi/explorer.dll?IWS_SCHEMA=NRIS1&IWS_LOGIN=1&IWS_REPORT=100000066, 4/28/2008.

124 Bryce Canyon National Park*, Resource Management Plan*, December 1996, 25.

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

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

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

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

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

130 Bryce Canyon National Park, *Superintendant's Annual Narrative Report, FY 2001*, 10. BRCA Archives CF A2621.

Chronology of Landscape Characteristics – Recent Developments 1980-2006

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Footnotes for Recent Developments 1980-2006 Chronology Table)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

139 Bryce Canyon National Park, *Statement for Management*, September 1989, 24. BRCA Archives, BRCA-00350 B1 F11.

140 James R. McDonald Architects, *Historic Structures Report, Bryce Canyon Lodge Historic District, Bryce Canyon National Park*, March 1999, 41. Prepared for Amfac Parks & Resorts, Bryce Canyon National Park and The National Park Service, with Historic Consultants "Historical Research Associates."

141 Bryce Canyon National Park, *Trip Report*, June 2, 1983. BRCA Archives BRCA 3452 BRCA 00456 B7.1 F4.

142 Strait Richard A, National Park Service, *Letter to Superintendent, Bryce Canyon National Park*, May 26, 1983. BRCA Archives BRCA5710 BRCA-00456 B7 F15.

143 Bryce Canyon National Park, Statement for Management, October 1983, page SMF-11. Mentioned again in the September 1989 Statement for Management, page 8.

144 McCumiskey *Bryce Canyon National Park*, Draft. : amr: 5/25/84:801-772-3256. BRCA Archives BRCA-00350 B7 F6.

145 Bryce Canyon National Park, *Finding of no significant impact natural resources management plan*, March 1984, 6-7, BRCA Archives BRCA-00350 B6 F8.

146 Harry Thomas E., Acting Superintendent, Bryce Canyon National Park, *Memorandum to Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Region, National Park Service*, July 6, 1984. BRCA Archives BRCA 3449 BRCA-00456 B9.

147 Pope, Tom, Administrative Officer, Bryce Canyon National Park, *Memorandum to Chief, Cultural Resources, Associate Regional Director, Planning and Resource Preservation, Rocky Mountain Region, National Park Service,* October 31, 1984, BRCA Archives BRCA 3449 BRCA-00456 B9.

148 Bryce Canyon National Park. *Executive Summary. Annual Report-Calendar Year 1994 and Fiscal Year 1995*, 14. BRCA Archives CF: A2621.

149 Strait, Richard, Associate Regional Director, Planning and Resource Preservation, Rocky Mountain Region, National Park Service. A. *Memorandum to Superintendent, Bryce Canyon National Park*, 1985, BRCA Archives, BRCA 5761 BRCA-00456 B7 F27.

150 Mintzmyer, L.Lorraine, *Letter to Mr. Robert Fink*, 27 Feb. 1985. BRCA Archives BRCA 5760 BRCA 00456 B7.

151 Wheaton, Rodd, Chief, Branch of Historic Preservation, Division of Cultural Resources, Rocky Mountain Region. *Trip Report: Bryce Canyon National Park—Zion National Park.*1985, 2. BRCA Archives, BRCA C58 H3015.

152 Bryce Canyon National Park. *Memorandum*. October 15, 1985. BRCA Archives BRCA 3449 BRCA-00456 B9.

153 Bryce Canyon National Park, *General Management Plan*, Aug 31, 1987, p.iii.

154 Bryce Canyon Lodge Historic District, *Historic Structures Report*, March 1999. 66.

155 Ullman, Leslie. *Bryce Canyon Lodge Historic Structures Report*, National Park Service, April 1985.

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

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

158 Bryce Canyon National Park, *General Management Plan*, August 1987, 31. BRCA Archives BRCA-00350 B1 F4 1987.

159 Bryce Canyon National Park, *General Management Plan*, August 1987, 31. BRCA Archives BRCA-00350 B1 F4 1987.

160 BRCA Archives, BRCA-00350 B7 F8.

161 Bryce Canyon National Park, *Statement for Management*, September 1989, 9. BRCA Archives BRCA-00350 B1 F11.

162 Bryce Canyon National Park, *Partners in Preservation,* August 25, 1989. BRCA Archives BRCA-00350 B7F5.1.

163 Bryce Canyon National Park, *General Management Plan*, August 1987, iii. BRCA Archives BRCA-00350 B1 F4 1987.

164 Information provided by Kristin Legg, Bryce Canyon National Park, Chief, Resource Management, verbal interview, August 2007.

165 Machlis, Gary E. et al., *Visitor Services Project Bryce Canyon National Park*, University of Idaho Cooperative Park Studies Unit, Feb 1989. BRCA Archives BRCA 00350 B5.2 F3.

166 Historic Structure Report, Utah Parks Company Service Station, Bryce Canyon National Park, November 2005, 16.

167 Bryce Canyon National Park, *Statement for Management,* 1989, 7. BRCA Archives, BRCA-00350 B1 F11.

168 United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Bryce Canyon National Park. *Road System Evaluation, Environmental Assessment; Bryce Canyon National Park. Draft*, 1989, 1.

169 Bryce Canyon National Park, *Statement for Management*, September 1989, 24. BRCA Archives BRCA-00350 B1 F11.

170 Wenker, Chris T. and Susan Eininger, *The Bryce Canyon Archeological Inventory Survey: Interim Report for the 200 Field Season*, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1, 49.

171 Bryce Canyon National Park, *Resource Management Plan*, December 1996, 16.

172 *Historic Structure Report, Utah Parks Company Service Station*, Bryce Canyon National Park, November 2005, 15.

173 Bryce Canyon National Park, *Superintendent's Annual Report*, 1991, BRCA Archives CF: A2621.

174 *Superintendent's Annual Report*, 1991.

175 *Superintendent's Annual Report*, 1991.
176 *Superintendent's Annual Report*, 1991.
177 *Superintendent's Annual Report*, 1991.
178 *Superintendent's Annual Report*, 1991.
179 *Superintendent's Annual Report*, 1991.
180 *Superintendent's Annual Report*, 1991.
181 *Superintendent's Annual Report*, 1991.
182 *Superintendent's Annual Report*, 1991.
183 *Superintendent's Annual Report*, 1991.
184 *Superintendent's Annual Report*, 1991.
185 *Superintendent's Annual Report*, 1991.
186 *Superintendent's Annual Report*, 1991.
187 *Superintendent's Annual Report*, 1991.
188 Fagergren, Fred J. *Superintendent's Annual Report for 1992*, 10. BRCA Archives BRCA-S CF A2621.
189 Fagergren, Fred J. *Superintendent's Annual Report for 1992*, 9. BRCA Archives BRCA-S CF A2621.
190 Fagergren, Fred J. *Superintendent's Annual Report for 1992*, 10. BRCA Archives BRCA-S CF A2621.
191 Fagergren, Fred J. *Superintendent's Annual Report for 1992*, 9. BRCA Archives BRCA-S CF A2621.
192 Fagergren, Fred J. *Superintendent's Annual Report for 1992*, 9. BRCA Archives BRCA-S CF A2621.
193 Fagergren, Fred J. *Superintendent's Annual Report for 1992*, 10. BRCA Archives BRCA-S CF A2621.
194 Fagergren, Fred J. *Superintendent's Annual Report for 1992*, 10. BRCA Archives BRCA-S CF A2621.
195 Fagergren, Fred J. *Superintendent's Annual Report for 1992*, 10. BRCA Archives BRCA-S CF A2621.
196 Fagergren, Fred J. *Superintendent's Annual Report for 1992*, 10. BRCA Archives BRCA-S CF A2621.
197 Robert, David W. and Doug W. Wright, *Plant Community Distribution and Dynamics in Bryce Canyon National Park*; Utah State University, Department of Forest Resources and Ecology Center; and Gregory P. Hallsten, Montana Department of State Lands; circa 1992.
198 Fagergren, Fred J., Superintendent, Bryce Canyon National Park, *Memorandum to Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Region,* 1993, BRCA Archives, BRCA-S- CF: A2621.
199 United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Historic American Engineering Record, *Bryce Canyon National Park Rim Road, State Highway 63 to Rainbow Point, Tropic vicinity, Garfield County, UT,* 1993, HAER Utah 9-TROP.V, 1.
200 Fagergren, Fred J. *Bryce Canyon National Park, Superintendent's Annual Report 1993*. 9 BRCA Archives CFA2621.
201 Fagergren, Fred J. *Bryce Canyon National Park, Superintendent's Annual Report for 1992*, 9. BRCA Archives BRCA-S CF A2621.
202 Fagergren, Fred J. *Bryce Canyon National Park, Superintendent's Annual Report for 1992*, 9. BRCA Archives BRCA-S CF A2621.
203 Caywood, Janene and Frank Grant/Historical Research Associates, Inc. September 28, 1993.
204 *Bryce Canyon National Park Executive Summary Annual Report-Calendar Year 1994 and Fiscal Year 1995*, 13. BRCA Archives CF: A2621.
205 *Bryce Canyon National Park Executive Summary Annual Report-Calendar Year 1994 and Fiscal Year 1995*, 14. BRCA Archives CF: A2621.
206 *Bryce Canyon National Park Executive Summary Annual Report-Calendar Year 1994 and Fiscal Year 1995*, 14. BRCA Archives CF: A2621.
207 *Bryce Canyon National Park Executive Summary Annual Report-Calendar Year 1994 and Fiscal Year 1995*, 14. BRCA Archives CF: A2621.
208 United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service *Cultural landscapes Inventory, Rim Road, Bryce Canyon National Park*, 1998, 1-15.
209 Caywood, Janene/Historical Research Associates, Inc. Dececmber 31, 1984.
210 Caywood.
211 Caywood.
212 Caywood.
213 Caywood.
214 Caywood.
215 Caywood.

216 Caywood.

217 Bryce Canyon National Park, *Resource Management Plan*, 1996, 25.

218 Bryce Canyon National Park, *Resource Management Plan*, December 1996, 16.

219 Bryce Canyon National Park, *Resource Management Plan*, December 1996, 6.

220 *Bryce Canyon National Park, Annual Narrative Report of Superintendent, Fiscal Year 1996*, p.8. BRCA Archives BRCA-S A2621.

221 *Bryce Canyon National Park, Annual Narrative Report of Superintendent, Fiscal Year 1996*, p.8. BRCA Archives BRCA-S A2621.

222 Information provided by Kristin Legg, Bryce Canyon National Park, Chief, Resource Management, verbal interview, August 2007.

223 Warren, Brian, *Visitor Circulation Study, Bryce Canyon National Park, summer 1997*. 19-20. A contract funded by Bryce Canyon Natural History Association.

224 *Bryce Canyon National Park. Annual Narrative Report of Superintendent, Fiscal Year 1997*. 10. BRCA Archives BRCA-S A2621.

225 *Bryce Canyon National Park. Annual Narrative Report of Superintendent, Fiscal Year 1997*. 10. BRCA Archives BRCA-S A2621.

226 *Bryce Canyon National Park. Annual Narrative Report of Superintendent, Fiscal Year 1997*. 10. BRCA Archives BRCA-S A2621.

227 United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service *Cultural Landscapes Inventory, Rim Road, Bryce Canyon National Park*, 1998, 6.

228 Bryce Canyon National Park, *Annual Narrative Report of Superintendent, Fiscal Year 1998*, 1999, 16, BRCA Archives BRCA- CF: A2621.

229 Bryce Canyon National Park *Annual Narrative Report of Superintendant, Fiscal Year 1998*, 1999. 11. BRCA Archives BRCA-CF A2621.

230 Bryce Canyon National Park *Annual Narrative Report of Superintendent, Fiscal Year 1998*, 1999. 16. BRCA Archives BRCA-CF A2621

231 United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service *Cultural Landscapes Inventory, Bryce Canyon National Park*, 1998. Inventory conducted September 1998 by J. Caywood, HRA, Inc.

232 *Bryce Canyon National Park Annual Narrative Report of Superintendent, Fiscal Year 1998*, 10.BRCA Archives CF: A2621.

233 *Bryce Canyon National Park Annual Narrative Report of Superintendent, Fiscal Year 1998*, 10.BRCA Archives CF: A2621.

234 James R. McDonald, Architects, *Historic Structures Report, Bryce Canyon Lodge District, Bryce Canyon National Park,* 1999.

235 Information provided by Kristin Legg, Bryce Canyon National Park, Chief, Resource Management, verbal interview, August 2007

236 *Bryce Canyon National Park Annual Performance Report FY 2000*, 11, BRCA Archives CF: A2621.

237 *Bryce Canyon National Park, Comprehensive Interpretive Plan*, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2002, 16.

238 *Bryce Canyon National Park. FY 2000 Annual Performance Report*, 12, BRCA Archives CF: A2621.

239 *Bryce Canyon National Park. FY 2000 Annual Performance Report*, 12, BRCA Archives CF: A2621.

240 *Bryce Canyon National Park. FY 2000 Annual Performance Report*, 11, BRCA Archives CF: A2621.

241 Wenker, Chris T. and Susan Eininger, *Bryce Canyon Archeological Inventory Survey: Interim Report for the 2000 Field Season*, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Intermountain Support Office, Anthropology Program, Santa Fe, New Mexico, 2001.

242 *Bryce Canyon National Park, Superintendant's Annual Narrative Report, FY 2001,* 10. BRCA Archives CF A2621.

243 Gathered from email series between Fred Fagergren, Rick Wallen, Michael Castagnetto, and Wm Jeff Stock, October 1999 – June 2001, *Fire Ring Rebuild 2001* folder, BRCA Archives. . In October of 1999, Rick Wallen had advised Castagnetto that the Historic Structures Report for the Bryce Canyon Lodge Historic District did not provide an analysis of the campfire circle or provide any recommendations for treatments in this area. He notified Castagnetto of the need for planning documentation to determine if the project would be replacing historic features in kind, or adding non-historic features to a cultural landscape.

244 *Bryce Canyon National Park. Superintendent's Annual Narrative Report, FY-2001*. 11. BRCA Archives CF: A2621.

245 *Bryce Canyon National Park*, *Superintendant's Annual Narrative Report, FY 2001*, 10. BRCA Archives CF A2621.

246 Wenker, Chris T. and Cynthia Herhahn, *Bryce Canyon National Park: Management Planning Guide and Monitoring Plan for Archeological Resources*, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Intermountain Support Office, Anthropology Projects, Santa Fe, New Mexico, 2002.

247 *Bryce Canyon Interpretive Plan*, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service 4/18/2002.

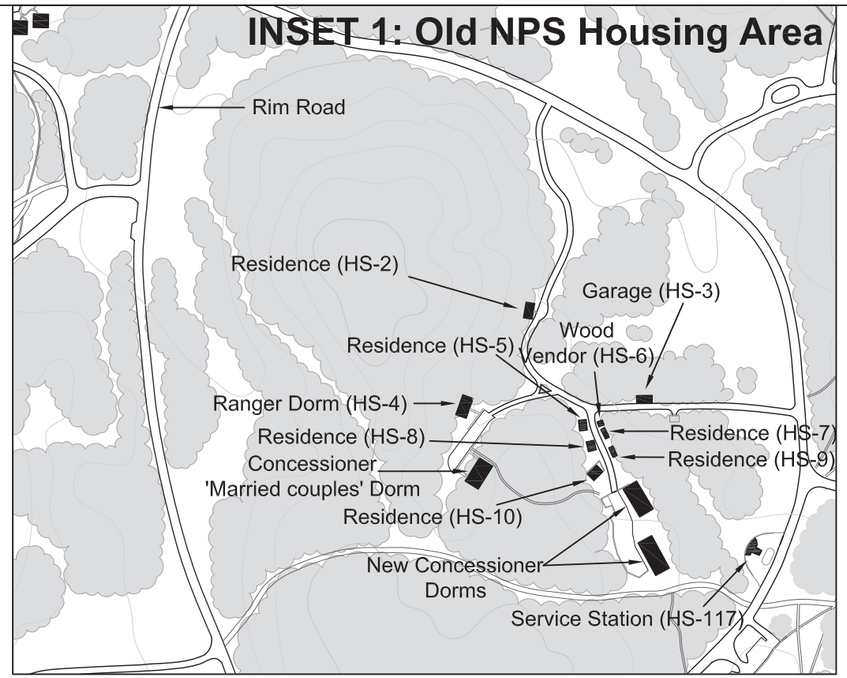
248 Information provided by Kristin Legg, Bryce Canyon National Park, Chief, Resource Management, verbal interview, August 2007

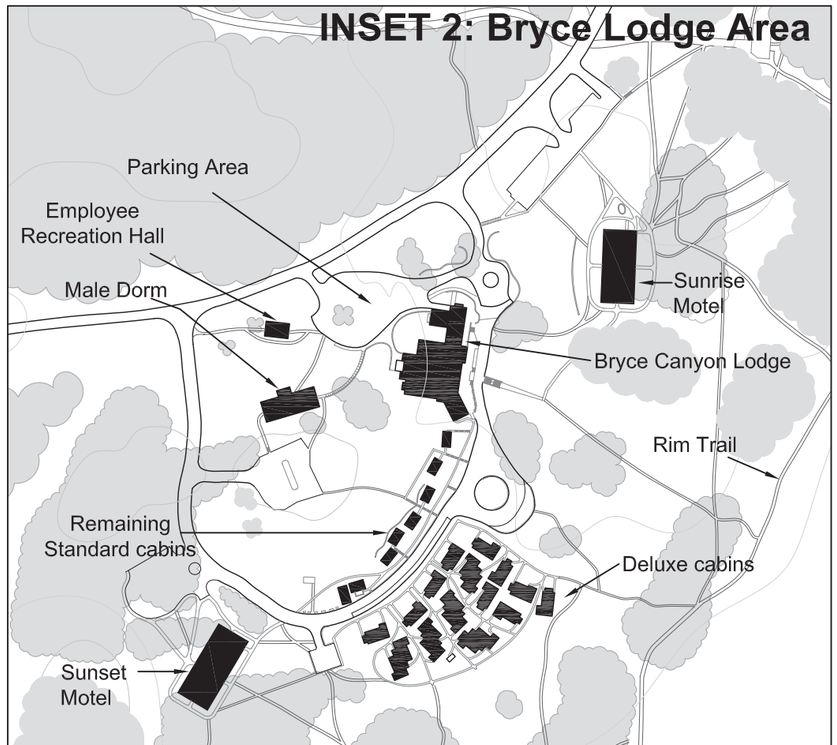
249 Information provided by Kristin Legg, Bryce Canyon National Park, Chief, Resource Management, verbal interview, August 2007.

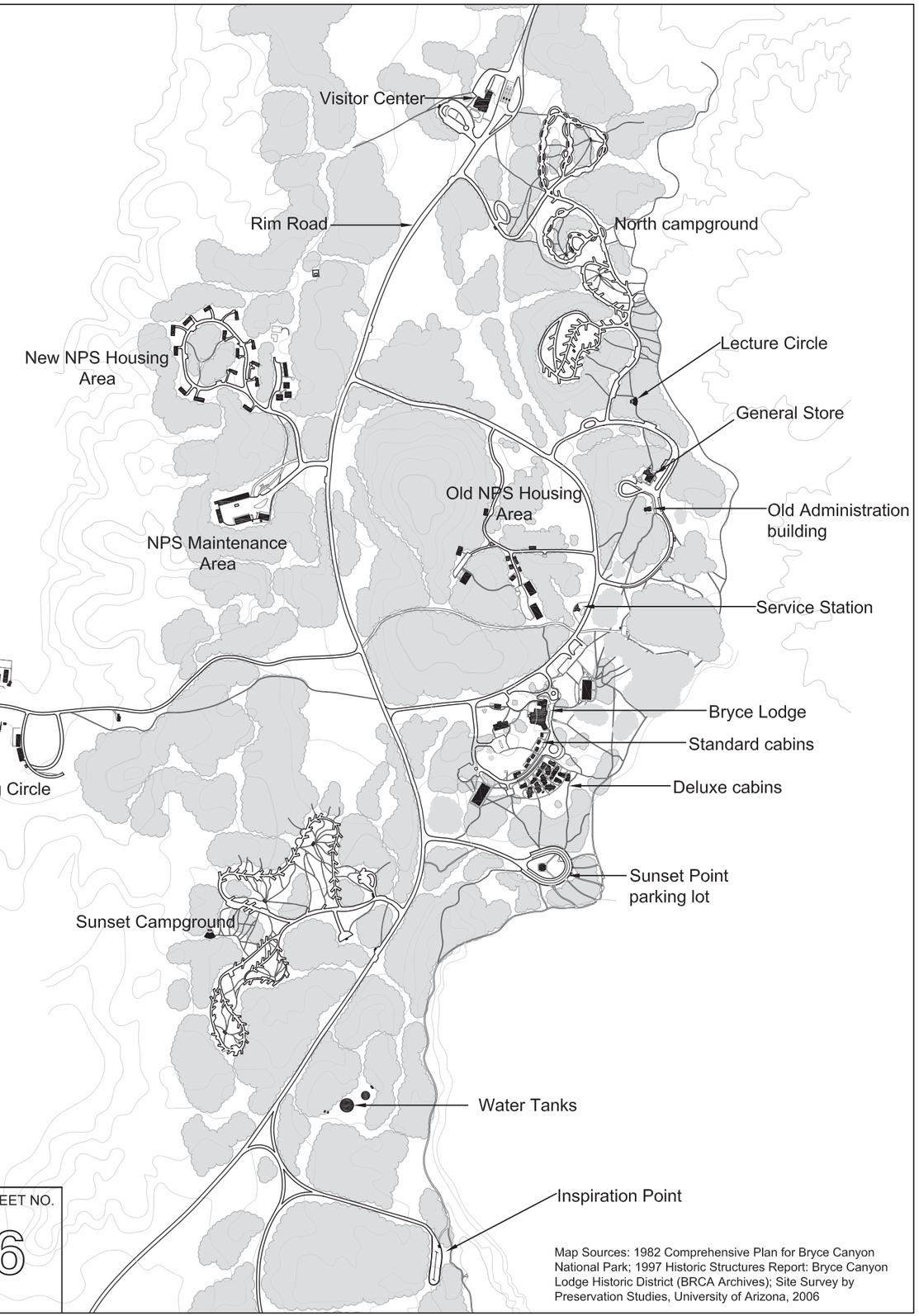
250 Information provided by Kristin Legg, Bryce Canyon National Park, Chief, Resource Management, verbal interview, August 2007.

251 University of Arizona Preservation Studies Program through Colorado Plateau/Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Unit, United States Department of Interior, National Park Service, *Historic Structure Report, Utah Parks Company Service Station, Bryce Canyon National Park*, Tucson, Arizona, 2005.

252 Information provided by Kristin Legg, Bryce Canyon National Park, Chief, Resource Management, verbal interview, August 2007







BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

PREPARED BY
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

DATE
MAY 2007

BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK DEVELOPED AREA

LANDSCAPE FEATURES
circa 2006

SHEET NO.
6

Map Sources: 1982 Comprehensive Plan for Bryce Canyon National Park; 1997 Historic Structures Report: Bryce Canyon Lodge Historic District (BRCA Archives); Site Survey by Preservation Studies, University of Arizona, 2006

CHAPTER 3

LANDSCAPE EXISTING CONDITIONS DOCUMENTATION

Chapter 3
Landscape Existing Conditions Documentation

Introduction:

This chapter includes written, graphic, and photographic documentation for the 2006 existing landscape conditions for two "Study Areas": the Bryce Canyon Lodge Study Area and the Historic National Park Service Housing Study Area. The National Register boundaries established by the Bryce Canyon Lodge District and the Historic National Park Service Housing District were not used to create the boundaries for the Study Areas; Study Area boundaries are larger than the NR Districts in order to more fully examine the landscape within these zones. Additionally, several "Contextual Sub Areas" were identified within what will be referred to as the "Developed Area" within the Park. These Sub Areas offer a contextual framework for understanding this landscape as a whole system.

For the two Study Areas, documentation comprises of a narrative description, existing conditions maps and photographs. The following feature categories, suggested by the "*Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports*"[1], have been used to describe the various landscape features:

- Natural Systems and Features
- Spatial Organization
- Land Use
- Circulation
- Topography
- Vegetation
- Buildings and Structures
- Views and Vistas
- Small-scale features

In addition to being described in the text below, each feature is also listed on the tabular "Inventory of Landscape Features" located in Appendix A of this Report. The inventory identifies each feature, its contributing/ non-contributing or non-contributing-compatible status, condition assessment, CLR assigned inventory number, National Register listing number, and any additional pertinent information.

1 Page, Robert R., C. Gilbert and Susan Dolan. 1998. *Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: contents, processes, and techniques.* Washington DC: National Park Service.

The letter designations for feature categories are given below:

- Natural Systems and Features **(N)**
- Circulation **(C)**
- Vegetation **(Ve)**
- Buildings and Structures **(B)**
- Views and Vistas **(V)**
- Small-scale features **(SS)**

Where applicable, the Historic Structure (HS) number is also given.

The documentation for the Contextual Sub Areas is presented in a similar format, although with broader feature categories, based upon a summarization of those suggested by the "*Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports*". They include: Natural Systems and Features (containing information on Vegetation, Topography, and Views and Vistas), Spatial Organization and Built Elements (containing information on Land Use, Buildings and Structures, and Circulation) and Small Scale Features. Should further studies be warranted in the future, a more detailed descriptive inventory as suggested in the "*Guide...*" would be followed at that time.

To further facilitate discussion, the Contextual Area has been divided into Sub Areas as follows:

- Bryce Canyon General Store Sub Area
- Rim Trail Sub Area
- North Campground Sub Area
- Sunset Campground Sub Area
- Visitor Center Sub Area
- Rim Road Sub Area
- Water Tank Sub Area
- NPS Housing and Maintenance Sub Area
- Mixing Circle Sub Area

These Sub Areas are arbitrary, their borders chosen to facilitate discussion of general categories of land-use and groupings of structures and activities. Information on these Sub Areas is presented in an effort to give a more complete picture of development and activity within the Park, their associated landscape elements will not be evaluated for historic significance.

All photographs used to illustrate written information in the Report are numbered sequentially and located in the appropriate Study Area or Sub Area section. The photographs are coordinated with photographic station-point maps – located in Appendix B – that identify where and in which direction each photograph was taken.

The documentation presented in this chapter is based upon a review of available documentation, base mapping, and site visits conducted at the Bryce Canyon National Park. The initial site visit occurred in June 2006, during which time documentation for the two Study Areas and the first 4 Contextual Sub Areas (as arranged in the adjoining list) was undertaken. During the second site visit in August 2006, documentation for the remaining five Contextual Sub Areas was completed. Additional visits in March and August of 2007 were conducted to complete photo documentation, and to gather vegetation data from the NPS team conducting a Park-wide vegetation study. The existing conditions maps included in this chapter were created in AutoCAD by combining a variety of different maps, including USGS topographical maps, satellite images, construction documents for various features, and a partial GPS survey conducted by the Park in March 2006. The resultant maps provided the basis for the diagrams and maps appearing in this Report.

Overview of the Bryce canyon National Park Landscape

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 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[2].

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.

2 Buchanan, Hayle. "The Plant Ecology of Bryce Canyon National Park." PhD diss., University of Utah, 1960.

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[3], 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 Highplateau 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 eleveation 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 tridentate*), smooth rockspirea (*Holodiscus discolor* var. *glabrescens*), martin ceanothus (*Ceanothus Martini*), gambel oak (*Quercus Gambeli*), and big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentate*).

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[4]:
Astragalus limnocharis var *limoncharis* - Navajo Lake milkvetch
C*astilleja parvula*var. *Revealii* - reveal paintbrush
Cryptantha ochrolueca - yellowish cryptantha
Cymopterus minimus - least spring parsley
Erogonum 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

3 Buchanan, Hayle. 1992. *Wildflowers of Southwestern Utah.* Falcon Press Publishing.

4 Kristin Legg, Chief of Resource Management and Research, Bryce Canyon National Park 2007

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)[5]. 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.

5 National Parks Conservation Association, *State of the Parks Report on Natural Resources in Bryce Canyon National Park,* 2005.

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[6].

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.

6 Kristin Legg, Chief of Resource Management and Research, Bryce Canyon National Park

Overview of the Bryce Canyon National Park Developed Area

Site 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[7]. The Developed Area 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.

Natural Systems & Features

Natural systems and features in the Developed Area are generally similar to the broader patterns found throughout the rest of the Park. The most important natural feature is by far the plateau rim or the edge of the Paunsaugunt Plateau that forms the eastern edge of the entire Developed Area. The rim provides ample opportunities to view the unique geological formations that have made the Park famous, as well as jumping-off points for backcountry travel, photography and wildlife viewing below the rim.

West of the plateau rim, the area is characterized by gently rolling topography, interspersed with meadows and low knolls. Topography of the Developed Area represents the Park's lowest elevation (above the rim), since the land rises from the north boundary to the south boundary of the Park by about 1000 feet.

The Developed Area predominantly features the Submontane Forest Belt described earlier, with evidences of Piñon-Juniper Woodland Belt and the Bryce Canyon Breaks community seen along the east edges of Sub Areas that border the plateau rim. The forest of the Developed Area is marbled with Highplateau sagebrush communities, creating a sense of mass and void to the overall landscape and creating unique vistas even when the plateau rim can not be seen.

Spatial Organization

The primary organizing feature of the Developed Area is the Rim Road, a long, narrow, linear space of varying width, which forms the section of State Highway 63 that lies within the boundaries of Bryce Canyon National Park. Although this Road corridor moves through the whole length of the Park to its terminus at Rainbow Point, for the purpose of this CLR we will document only the portion that lies between the northern Park boundary and Bryce Intersection.

The Old NPS Housing and Bryce Canyon Lodge Study Areas are located approximately one mile and a half south of the northern Park boundary, between the Rim Road and the plateau rim, as shown in the map on Sheet 1.

The Contextual Sub Areas to the north of the Study Areas include (in order from north to south):

- Visitor Center Sub Area
- North Campground Sub Area
- NPS Housing and Maintenance Sub Area
- Bryce Canyon General Store Sub Area

To the south of the Study Areas are the:

- Mixing Circle Sub Area
- Sunset Campground Sub Area
- Water Tanks Sub Area

The final two Contextual Sub Areas include the Rim Road itself and the Rim Trail Sub Area, a second linear transportation corridor - this one used exclusively for pedestrian travel - connecting the various recreational and viewing opportunities along the rim.

Land Use

The Land Use in the Developed Area is consistent with that in other National Parks and major tourism areas. Visitor facilities as well as administrative functions are grouped together, rather than being dispersed widely through the park as a whole. Visitor related land uses include simple functions such as viewing and experiencing the natural amenities of the park, parking, and temporary lodging. Administrative land uses include storage of materials and equipment, livestock management, parking, and both long term and seasonal housing. There are also land uses which overlap between visitor use and administration, such as educational facilities, retail outlets and transportation. The concentration of these varied uses in this area creates a sort of village atmosphere within the wilderness of the larger park – though uses are also typically separated and shielded from each other to prevent a dense or urban feeling in the area.

7 HAER Record, Bryce Canyon National Park Rim Road

Circulation

In the Developed Area, the primary vehicular circulation route is the Rim Road, which stretches from the Park's northern boundary to its terminus at Rainbow Point near the southern edge of the Park. Smaller access roads originate from the Rim Road and lead to activity areas, parking and trailheads. Dirt roads also provide access to certain areas, for example, the water tanks located near Inspiration Point.

Pedestrian circulation consists of a number of both formal and informal (social) trails. Sidewalks and named trails provide access to interpreted destinations, buildings and the Canyon interior below the rim. Informal and unpaved social trails also lead to some of these destinations and other zones, although they are unsigned and not officially maintained.

Roadways are also used increasingly often by bicyclists, as an alternative to experiencing the Park in an automobile. Few specific amenities are provided for bicycle users, however.

Topography

The topography of the Park in the Developed Area is characterized by gentle to moderately steep slopes, in contrast to the greater slopes of the southern portion of the Park and the precipitous slopes of the breaks. Low-elevation knolls and shallow drainage valleys define the forested slopes and open meadows found throughout this part of the Park. Although many features are only a short distance from the breaks themselves, this rolling topography often prevents views of the rim until the visitor is at the rim's edge. This creates a repeated sense of anticipation and surprise for the visitor as they move through the Park, as well as creating an intimate, human-scale experience within the Developed Area. Vista points have been strategically located at high points and outcroppings on the rim which take advantage of the sudden drop into the unique topography and geological features that characterize Bryce Canyon National Park.

Vegetation

The slopes of the Developed Area are dominated by Ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa),* interspersed with other species such as Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), limber pine (*Pinus flexilis*) and Rocky Mountain juniper (*Juniperus scopulorum)*. The age of the forest trees varies throughout the Park, but universally has been impacted by historic logging and fire management practices. Recent controlled burns and mechanical fuel reduction activities have been performed, and the results of the changing fire management regime can be seen in parts of the Developed Area.

Understory species such as manzanita and bitterbrush are found under the tree cover on sunny slopes. Native fescue (*Festuca* variety) and slender wheatgrass (*Elymus trachycaulus*) are among the grasses found interspersed in the more open areas of the forest. The amount of groundcover on many of the steeper slopes is sparse because of rapid erosion that has largely removed the topsoil. Pedestaled plants (*Photograph RT/4, p 3-34)*, rills and rock pavement are common indications of rapid and prolonged erosion. Additionally, understory species are less prevalent in some of the areas of the Park that see higher levels of pedestrian traffic. Some of these understory species include plants which are particularly sensitive to human activity impacts, prevalent throughout the Developed Area. Attempts to revegetate these areas are ongoing.

A peculiar feature of this forest is its discontinuity in wide areas along ephemeral stream channels in the Highplateau Sagebrush Meadows, dominated by small black sage (*Artemisia nova A. Nels)*. The ecotone between the forest of Ponderosa pine and sagebrush opening is a narrow one, especially with respect to mature trees. Ponderosa pine and Rocky Mountain juniper saplings have invaded the sagebrush openings for some distance beyond the edge of the mature forest in many parts of the Park. This is especially true of the area south and west of Inspiration Point. The sagebrush openings are also replaced by meadows in the low depressions along stream channels. Such meadows of grasses, sedges and other plants vary by a few hundred feet in width along the intermittent stream channels of the Developed Area.

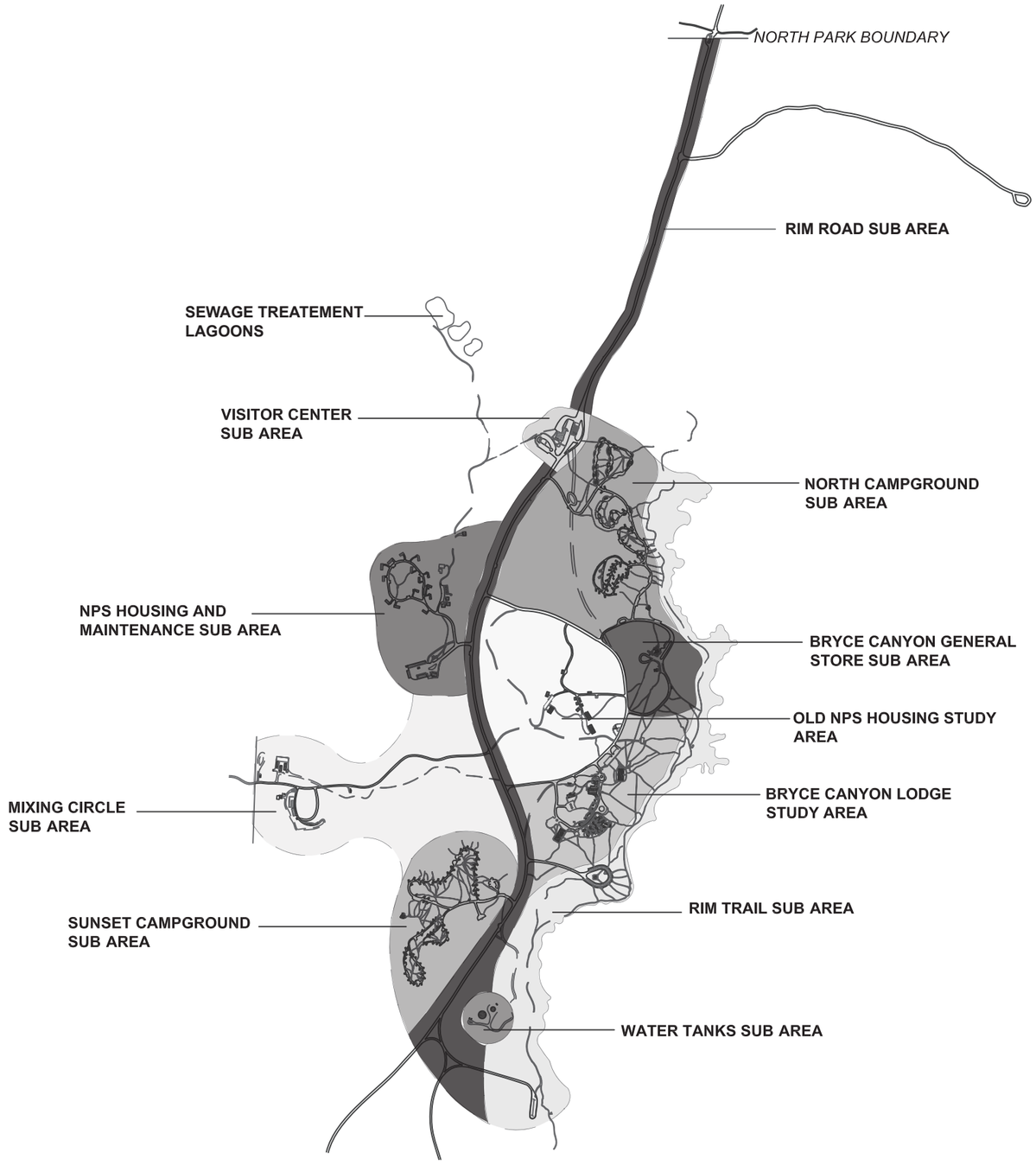
In some sections of the Developed Area, revegetation and landscaping efforts have introduced non-native plant materials, although most often these species are intended to mimic native vegetation or are representative of different vegetation communities in the Park. Other potentially invasive species have been inadvertently introduced by human traffic, on shoes, tires and equipment and have begun to spread along these movement corridors. Confinement of these introduced species into controlled areas can help to maintain the health of the surrounding forest, however there is little interpretive information to inform visitors as to what items may not naturally be found in these ecotones. The most prevalent introduced species include cheat grass (*Bromus tectorum*), smooth brome (*Bromus inermis*) and saltcedar (*Tamarix ramosissima*),

Buildings & Structures

Buildings and structures within the Developed Area are a reflection of the Park's evolution over the years. Many of these buildings are listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) either as individual entities or as contributors to Historic Districts. Most of the NRHP registered buildings are located within the Old NPS Housing and Bryce Canyon Lodge Study Areas. A more complete inventory and description of buildings and structures within the Developed Area is carried out in the following sections of this chapter.

Small Scale Features

Small scale features such as trash containers, ash trays, benches, and signage have been installed, throughout the Park, on an as-needed basis. In some instances, these features represent a collection of disparate elements that do not lend themselves to visual harmony within the landscape. Because these features use different materials and styles, and represent different periods within the Park's history, their visual appearance may result in incongruity within the overall character of the landscape. Paving surfaces, lighting and other features which focus primarily upon safety have also been installed as needed and may be in conflict with the character of their surroundings. In other instances, however, these features have been planned with careful attention to good design and visual aesthetics, and represent the type of unique character of Bryce Canyon National Park.



KEY PLAN



BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

NOT TO SCALE

PREPARED BY

PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

DATE

JULY 2006

BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK DEVELOPED AREA

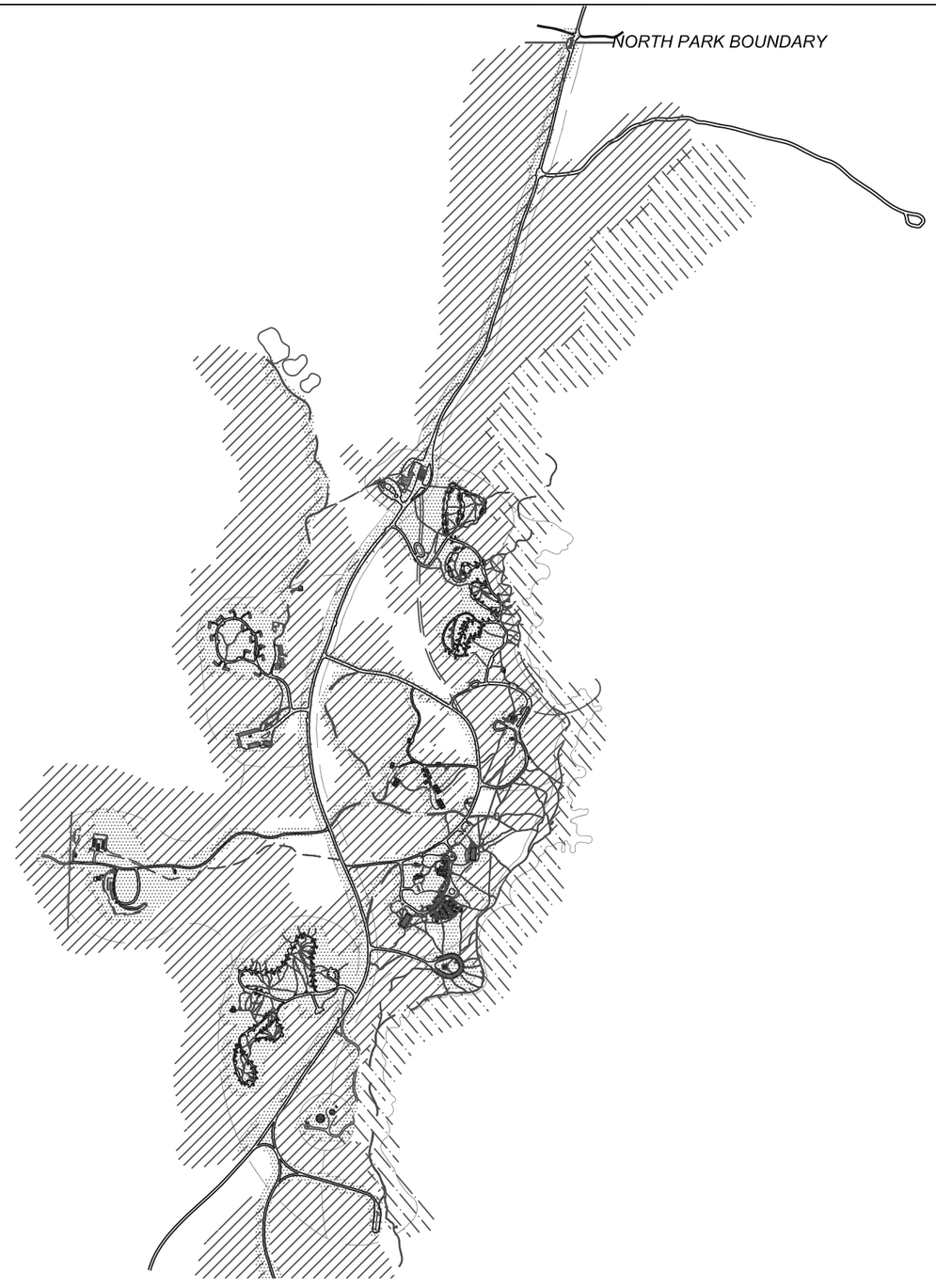
CLR STUDY AREAS MAP

SHEET NO.

1

VEGETATION KEY:

- Ponderosa Pine Forest Community
- Disturbed Areas
- "Breaks" Forest Community
- Meadow Community



KEY PLAN



BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

NOT TO SCALE

PREPARED BY
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

DATE
JULY 2006

BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK DEVELOPED AREA

OVERALL VEGETATION PATTERN

SHEET NO.
2

Cultural Landscape Report Study Areas Inventory

Old NPS Housing Study Area

Site Description

This Study Area encompasses the "Old NPS Housing Historic District" as identified in the NRHP Nomination of 1994. However the boundaries of the area identified for the purpose of this CLR extend further beyond the NRHP boundary to include a number of significant contextual landscape features. As a result, the Study 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 Report - a structure individually listed on the NRHP and lying along the eastern edge of the Study Area.

Natural Systems & Features

The natural systems and features in the Old NPS Housing Study Area are associated with those typical of Bryce Canyon National Park in general as described in the overview section. The area is characterized by a grouping of low-elevation knolls *(Photograph HD/1),* and circulation patterns that work their way through the topography. While the interior of the Study Area is largely forested, the edges are characterized by a number of meadows. Beginning at the western edge of this Study Area is a stretch of sagebrush meadows that extend northwest from this point, going through the North Campground and Visitor Center Sub Areas, before extending all the way up to the northern Park boundary. These open meadows provide habitat for the federally protected Utah Prairie Dog species.

Spatial Organization

The Old NPS Housing Study 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 to the Study Area. 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 Study 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 Study Area, with the exception of Residence B5, which sits alone along the North Access Road. The historic cabins (see description below) 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 the structures are not communicating with the rest of the units in the Study 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 corner of the Study Area nearly void of human activity.

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.

Circulation

The **Lodge Loop Road (C-1)** 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 (C-2) and East Access Road (C-3) intersect the Lodge Loop Road and provide direct access to the structures in this area.

The **North Access Road (C-2)** is a secondary route, winding in nature, following the base of a knoll to make its way inside the Study Area. At its intersection with the Lodge Loop Road *(Photograph HD/3)* 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 (C-3)** 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 Study Area.

Just before the intersection of the North and East Access Roads, a spur road **(C-7)** 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 *(Photograph HD/19 and HD/20)* 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 **(C-8)**. This road provides access to the Ranger Dormitory and the Manzanita Lodge. Similar to the C-7 spur, this road culminates in a parking lot.

Traces of an asphalt vehicular road **(C-4)** *(Photograph HD/2)* 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 (C-5)** cuts roughly through the southern half of the Old NPS Housing Study 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. *(Photograph HD/6).*

There are two formal pedestrian trails in the Old NPS Housing Study Area. The most heavily used of these **(C-6)** 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 **(C-9)** 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.

Topography

As mentioned earlier, the topography of this Study Area is significant and helps to define a distinct character to the area. 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 obviously 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.

Vegetation

Like the rest of the Developed Area, the vegetation within the Old NPS Housing Study 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 Study 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 (*Hymonoxys 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 (*Photograph HD/4)*.

The forested slopes surrounding the buildings support a higher density of forest than is found in the Bryce Canyon Lodge Study Area or the Bryce Canyon General Store Sub Area, 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 discussed below, 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 (*Photograph HD/1*).

The historic cabins and outbuildings were installed 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 themselves (*Photograph HD/25*). 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, installed 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 (primarily along roadways and around the motel units in the Bryce Canyon Lodge Study Area). The mix includes crested wheatgrass (*Elymus sp.*), rabbitbrush, antelope bitterbrush (*Purshia tridentad*a) and Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*) (*Photograph HD/10*).

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, especially in Developed Areas.

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 lusher environment on the edges and planters around the parking/driving area. Ground cinqufoil (*Potentilla sp.*), fringed sage (*Artemsia frigida*), and dwarf rabbitbrush are common, with a particularly large Ponderosa pine crowning the central planting bed (*Photograph HD/26*).

Buildings & Structures

The buildings in this Study Area can be viewed in two groups as described under Spatial Organization: the Historic Cabin Corridor and the Manzanita Lodge and Support Structures.

The Manzanita Lodge and Support Structures are located off of the North Access Road and Manzanita Lodge spur (C-8), and can be summarized as follows:

The **Single-Family Residence B-2** (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 *(Photograph HD/7)*. 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 B-4** (HS-4) was built in 1939-40 and is accessed via vehicular road C-8 at the northern edge of the parking lot at the end of that road *(Photograph HD/9)*. It is visually separated from the main housing structures located along C-7, 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 B-1** *(Photograph HD/10)* serves as permanent year round housing for concessionaire staff. Built in 1986 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 cross-gable 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 B-3** (HS-3) is located slightly away from main housing structures and lies along the north side of the East Access Road *(Photograph HD/8)*. It was constructed in this location 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 it 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 B-5** (HS-5) was constructed between 1932 and 1936 along with the other cabins in its vicinity *(Photograph HD/11)*. 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 B-6** (H-6) was also constructed around 1932-1936, and is a one-room, one-story rectangular building resting on a stone foundation *(Photograph HD/12)*. 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 B-7 (HS-7), **B-8** (HS-8) and **B-9** (HS-9) are similar in design and construction to B-5 and were also constructed between 1932-1936

(Photographs HD/13, HD/14, HD/15). B-8 is a two bedroom unit, however, with a slightly different floor plan from the other Residences – probably because it was built first.

Residence B-10 (HS-10) was constructed in 1936 and has a slightly larger and more elaborate plan as compared to the other cabins in this area *(Photograph HD/16).* 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 *(Photograph HD/21)* protected by an overhang lead to the main entry on the south elevation.

The **Concessionaire Dormitories (Ponderosa and Whispering Pines) B-11** and **B-12** *(Photographs HD/17 & HD/18)* 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 **Stonewall S-1** *(Photograph HD/23)* 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 structure S-1 extant on site is the stone wall of a landscaped court in front of the original building.

The **Service Station B-13** *(Photograph HD/24)* 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 Study 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.

Views & Vistas

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 Study 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 Study Area. The Service Station is the only building that is highly visible, with its roadside location and proximity to the meadow.

Small Scale Features

There are a number of small-scale features in this Study 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 (*Photograph HD/5*).

Most of the historic cabin area features **steps**, **low walls** or **curbs** made out of roughly hewn stone pieces. 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 *(Photograph HD/22)* all 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.



Photograph HD/1. View at the top of the Knoll with understory growth (N-1).



Photograph HD/2. View of historic asphalt trace road (C-4).



Photograph HD/3. Entrance to Residential Area at the intersection of the North Access Road (C-2) and the Lodge Loop Road (C-1).



Photograph HD/4. Meadow on the east of North Access Road (C-2).



Photograph HD/5. Trash receptacles in front of B-2 (HS-2).



Photograph HD/6. Horse Trail (C-5) passing through Old NPS Housing Sub-Area.



Photograph HD/7. Single-Family Residence B-2 (HS-2).



Photograph HD/8. Garage B-3 (HS-3).



Photograph HD/9. NPS Ranger Dormitory B-4 (HS-4).



Photograph HD/10. Manzanita Lodge, NPS dormitory for married staff. B-4 with revegetated landscape in the foreground.



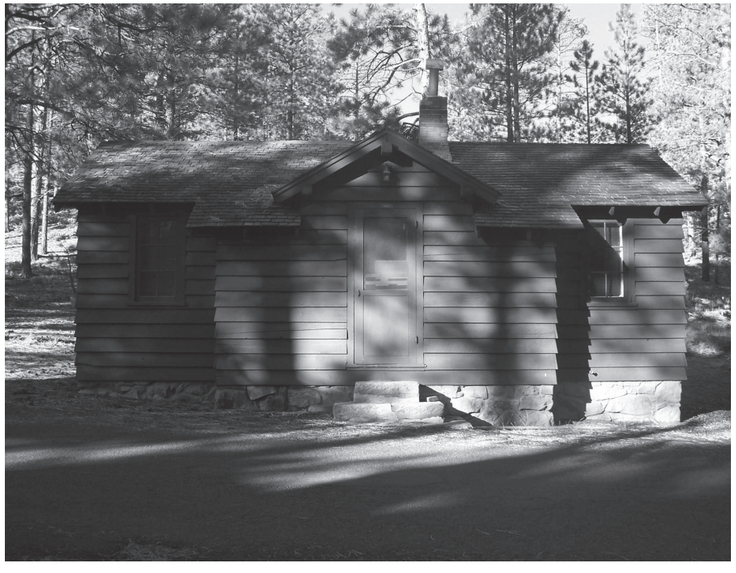
Photograph HD/11. NPS Seasonal Residence B-5 (HS-5).



Photograph HD/12. Wood Vendor Building B-6 (HS-6). Note the proximity of mature trees to the structure.



Photograph HD/13. NPS Residence B-7 (HS-7.



Photograph HD/14. NPS Residence B-8 (HS-8).



Photograph HD/15. NPS Residence B-9 (HS-9).



Photograph HD/16. NPS Residence B-10 (HS-10).



Photograph HD/17. Concessionaire Dormitory “Ponderosa” B-11.



Photograph HD/18. Concessionaire Dormitory “Whispering Pines” B-12.



Photograph HD/19. View of housing cabins along road C-7 looking south.



Photograph HD/20. View of cabins along road C-7 looking north.



Photograph HD/21. Historic stone steps in front of cabins.



Photograph HD/22. New stone parapet wall along parking lot in front of concessionaire dorms.



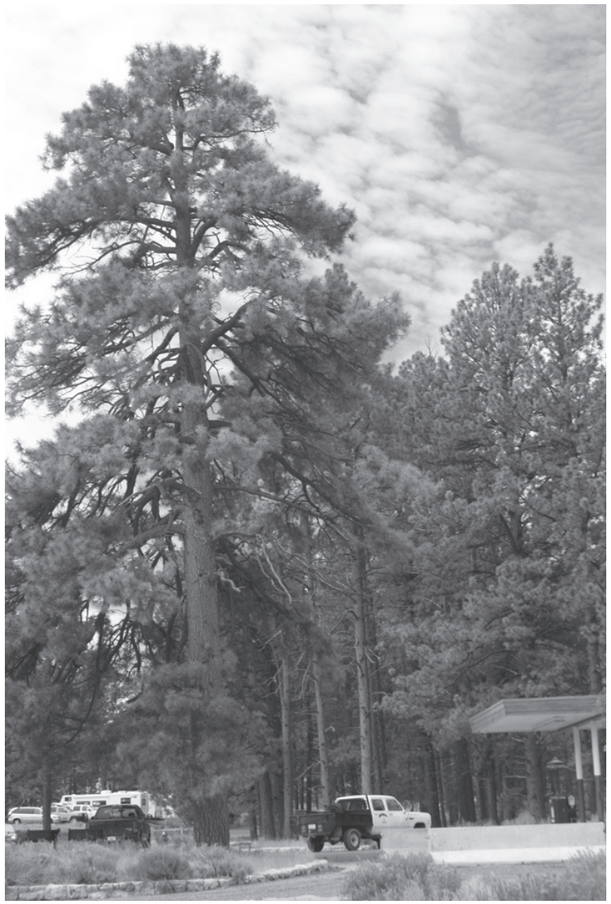
Photograph HD/23. Remnant Stone Wall S-1 near the site of the burnt down Ranger's Cabin.



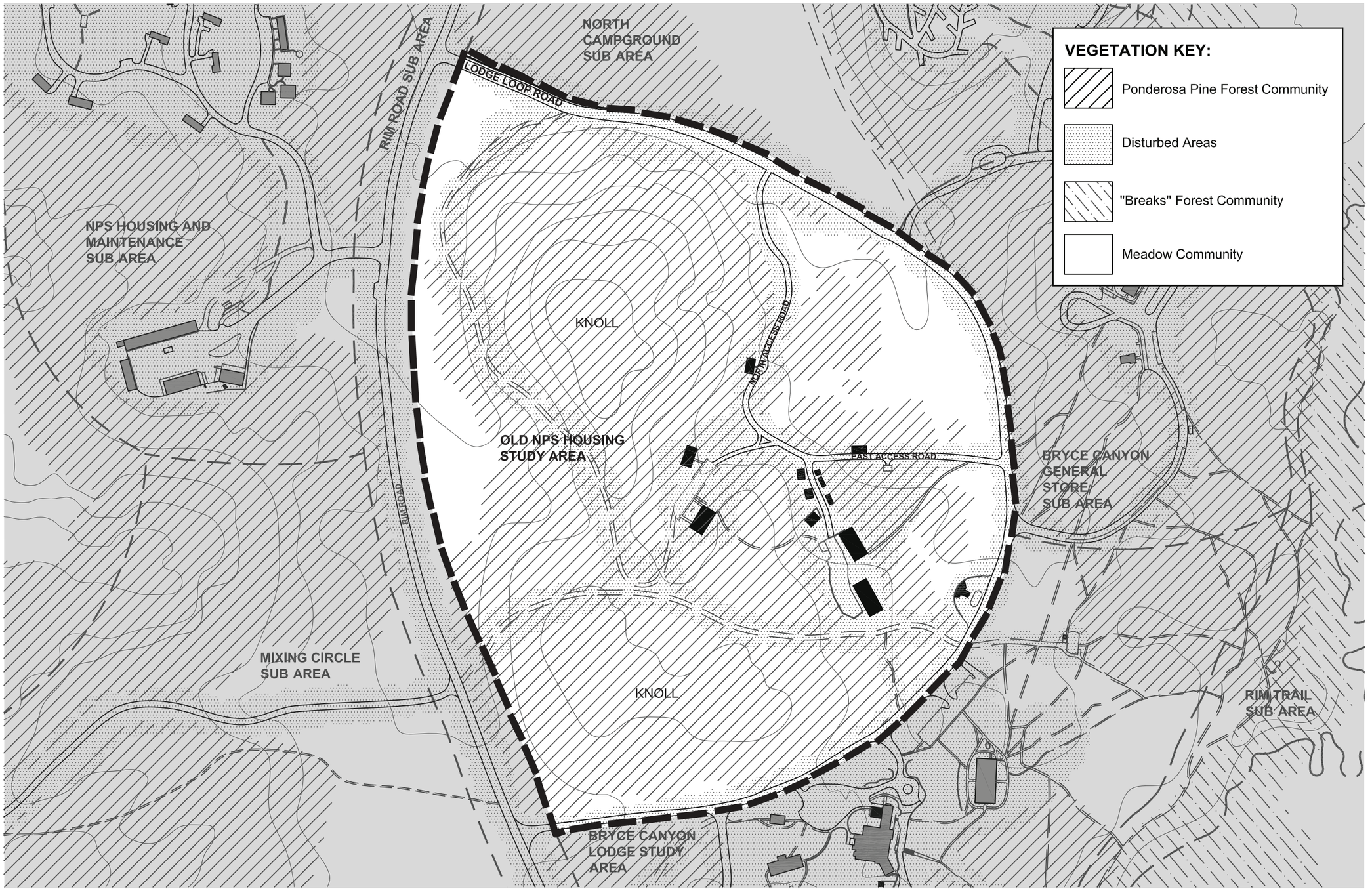
Photograph HD/24. Service Station B-13 (HS-117).



Photograph HD/25. Mature forest around historic cabins.

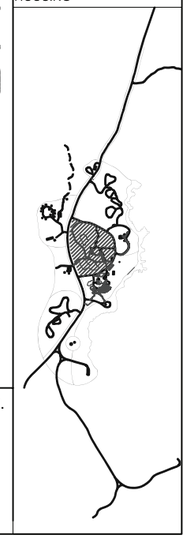


Photograph HD/26. The large Ponderosa pine in front of the Service Station.



KEY PLAN :

STUDY AREA: OLD NPS HOUSING



0 10 40 100 200M

BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

PREPARED BY

PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

DATE

JULY 2006

STUDY AREA: OLD NPS HOUSING

STUDY AREA MAP VEGETATION

SHEET NO.

3

NORTH CAMPGROUND SUB AREA

RIM ROAD SUB AREA

LODGE LOOP ROAD

BRYCE CANYON GENERAL STORE SUB AREA

RIM ROAD

Historic asphalt road trace

OLD NPS HOUSING STUDY AREA

NORTH ACCESS ROAD

B-2

Road to Manzanita Lodge

B-4

B-3

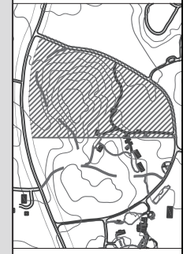
EAST ACCESS ROAD

FEATURE LIST:

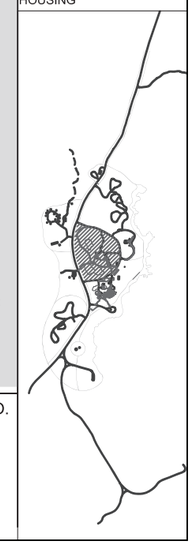
B-2 : Single-Family Residence
B-3 : Garage
B-4 : Ranger Dormitory

KEY PLANS :

PORTION OF STUDY AREA SHOWN IN DRAWING



STUDY AREA: OLD NPS HOUSING



0 5 20 50 100M

BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

PREPARED BY
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

DATE
JULY 2006

STUDY AREA: OLD NPS HOUSING

CIRCULATION
BUILDINGS & STRUCTURES
SPATIAL ORGANIZATION

SHEET NO.
4

Road to Manzanita Lodge

B-4

B-3

EAST ACCESS ROAD

S-1

B-5

B-6

B-7

Road to concessionaire dorms

Remains of Ranger's Cabin

B-8

B-9

S-2

B-1

B-10

Trail from concessionaire dorms to Lodge Loop Road

Trail from Manzanita Lodge to concessionaire dorms

S-2

B-11

B-12

B-13

Horse Trail

RIM ROAD SUB AREA

RIM ROAD

OLD NPS HOUSING STUDY AREA

LODGE LOOP ROAD

BRYCE CANYON GENERAL STORE SUB AREA

FEATURE LIST:

B-1 : Manzanita Lodge
B-3 : Rangers Dormitory
B-5 : Seasonal Residence
B-6 : Wood Vendor
B-7 : Residence
B-8 : Residence
B-9 : Residence
B-10 : Residence
B-11 : Ponderosa Dormitory
B-12 : Whispering Pines Dormitory
B-13 : Service Station
S-1 : Stone wall
S-2 : Propane tank

KEY PLANS :

PORTION OF STUDY AREA SHOWN IN DRAWING

STUDY AREA: OLD NPS HOUSING

0 5 20 50 100 M

BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

PREPARED BY

PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

DATE

JULY 2006

STUDY AREA: OLD NPS HOUSING

CIRCULATION
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES
SPATIAL ORGANIZATION

SHEET NO.

5

NORTH CAMPGROUND SUB AREA

RIM ROAD SUB AREA

LODGE LOOP ROAD

RIM ROAD

OLD NPS HOUSING STUDY AREA

BRYCE CANYON GENERAL STORE SUB AREA

EAST ACCESS ROAD

SS-1

SS-2

SS-3

SS-4

SS-5

SS-6

SS-7

SS-8

SS-9

B-2

B-3

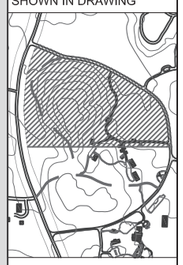
B-4

FEATURE LIST:

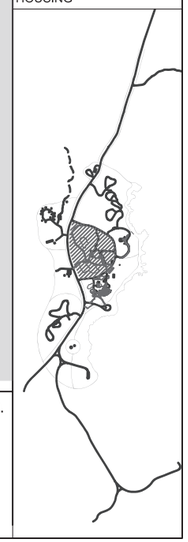
B-2 : Single-Family Residence
B-3 : Garage
B-4 : Ranger Dormitory
SS-1 : Wooden directional signage
SS-2 : Traffic sign
SS-3 : Fire hydrant
SS-4 : Utility meter/box
SS-5 : Trash receptacle
SS-6 : Manhole
SS-7 : Remnant burn piles
SS-8 : Picnic table
SS-9 : Clothes line

KEY PLANS :

PORTION OF STUDY AREA SHOWN IN DRAWING



STUDY AREA: OLD NPS HOUSING



0 5 20 50 100M

BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

PREPARED BY
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

DATE
JULY 2006

STUDY AREA: OLD NPS HOUSING

SMALL-SCALE FEATURES

SHEET NO.
6

RIM ROAD SUB AREA

RIM ROAD

OLD NPS
HOUSING
STUDY AREA

EAST ACCESS ROAD

LODGE LOOP ROAD

BRYCE CANYON GENERAL
STORE SUB AREA

B-1
B-3
B-4
B-5
B-6
B-7
B-8
B-9
B-10
B-11
B-12
B-13

SS-1
SS-2
SS-3
SS-4
SS-6
SS-8
SS-9
SS-11
SS-12
SS-13
SS-14
SS-15
SS-16
SS-17
SS-18
SS-19
SS-20

S-1
S-2

FEATURE LIST:

B-1 : Manzanita Lodge
B-3 : Garage
B-4 : Rangers Dormitory
B-5 : Seasonal Residence
B-6 : Wood Vendor
B-7 : Residence
B-8 : Residence
B-9 : Residence
B-10 : Residence
B-11 : Ponderosa Dormitory
B-12 : Wispering Pines Dormitory
B-13 : Service Station
SS-1 : Wooden directional sign
SS-2 : Traffic sign
SS-3 : Fire hydrant
SS-4 : Utility meter/box
SS-6 : Manhole
SS-8 : Picnic table
SS-9 : Clothes line
SS-11 : Rugged stone curb
SS-12 : Charcoal grill
SS-13 : Metal drain-cover
SS-14 : Stone steps
SS-15 : Finished stone wall
SS-16 : Drain grill
SS-17 : Concrete curb
SS-18 : Concrete steps
SS-19 : Basketball hoop
SS-20 : Rugged stone curb

KEY PLANS :

PORTION OF STUDY AREA SHOWN IN DRAWING

STUDY AREA: OLD NPS HOUSING

0 5 20 50 100 M

BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

PREPARED BY
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

DATE
JULY 2006

STUDY AREA: OLD NPS HOUSING

SMALL-SCALE FEATURES

SHEET NO.
7

Bryce Canyon Lodge Study Area

Site Description

The Bryce Canyon Lodge Study Area is located south of the Old NPS Housing Study Area, south of the Lodge Loop Road and between the Rim Road and the plateau rim. This Study Area encompasses the "Bryce Canyon Lodge Historic District" as identified in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Nomination of 1994. Out of the 26 buildings nominated to the National Register, 16 were designated as a National Historic Landmarks in 1987. These included the Bryce Canyon Lodge, ten Deluxe Duplex Cabins and five Deluxe Quadruplex Cabins. Several other buildings were added to the list in 1997; they include the Recreation Hall, Men's Dormitory, Pump House, Linen House, and the six Standard Cabins to the list. These historic nominations (from 1994 and 1997) focused on a centralized zone of buildings, scattered along the sides and base of a low timbered knoll.

The area of land examined in the Study Area for the purpose of this CLR extends beyond the National Register boundaries to include a number of important landscape features as well as a few unlisted buildings and structures. As a result, the Study Area can be roughly defined by the Rim Road to the west, the Sunset Viewpoint to the south, the Sunrise Viewpoint to the north and the Rim Trail along the eastern edge. The Study Area encompasses a labyrinth of visitor facilities, parking lots, pedestrian and equestrian trails and is one of the most visited zones within the Park.

Natural Systems & Features

Natural systems and features in the Bryce Canyon Lodge Study Area are consistent with those typical of the Developed Area in general, as described in the overview section. Bordered by the canyon rim to the east, this Study Area represents a transitional zone (ecotone) between the breaks plant communities creeping in from the edge of the rim and the Ponderosa forest coming in from the west. Douglas fir, limber pine and Rocky Mountain juniper are also present, although in more limited numbers. The area lacks the prominent meadows present elsewhere in the Park, although small clearings in the forest canopy provide opportunities for views and the appearance of some meadow species.

The central natural feature of the area is the low knoll in the center of the loop created by the Lodge Loop Road and the Lodge Access Road. The knoll is not as large or steep as those found in the Old NPS Housing Study Area, and does not create a significant barrier to pedestrian use. It does, however, create a visual division between the major buildings and activity zones that have been located around it. Another topographic rise has a significant impact on the area, and that is the subtle ridge that is topped with the plateau rim itself. This elevation, combined with the forest canopy shields direct views of the breaks features from the Bryce Canyon Lodge buildings.

Human development has had a more substantial impact in this area, both through the placement of buildings, roads and activity areas and through constant pedestrian use on both planned and social trails. Additionally, planted species are present which are either not native to the Park, or would typically be found at different elevation or vegetation zones. Fire management has not permitted burning in this area, although there has been limited mechanical management of hazard trees and fuel load. The combination of these human factors has dramatically changed the nature of the forest surrounding the Bryce Canyon Lodge and its outbuildings.

Spatial Organization

The overall organization of the area is based on the arrangement of visitor and operational facilities among the forested slopes between the Lodge Loop Road and the rim. The majority of the buildings are arranged around a smaller vehicular loop that offshoots from the more prominent Lodge Loop Road. Encircling the base of the low timbered knoll, this loop provides access to Bryce Canyon Lodge, the Standard Cabins, the Deluxe Cabins, the Sunset Motel and a series of related parking lots. Vehicular access has been blocked in front of the Lodge so the Lodge Access Road is no longer continuous, resulting in two cul-de-sacs on both the north and south ends of the main lodge building

Although the Bryce Canyon Lodge encompasses all of the buildings of the Study Area, it is the Lodge building itself that creates the heart. The cabins, dormitories and motel units all relate back to the Lodge through established and social paths – though orientation of these units seems to have been driven more by topography and elements missing from the original design. The closest structures to the Lodge are the Standard and Deluxe Cabins. The remaining Standard Cabins line the Lodge Access Road at the base of a low knoll – creating a physical and visual "edge" along that pathway and separating the knoll from the activities around the Lodge. Further down this slope are the Deluxe Cabins. Their arrangement in a loose grid defined by buildings and paved pathways creates the sense of a carefully designed community – separate from the Lodge yet still dependent upon it. Behind the Lodge are the Knotty Pine Dormitory and the Recreation Hall. These structures loosely relate to each other across a forested space, though there is no formal path connecting them. No signage exists to explain that these are residential units, however, and that regularly creates some confusion for first time visitors – particularly because of the structure's proximity to the large parking area to the rear of the Lodge.

The Sunrise and Sunset Motel Units are set alone at a distance from the main Lodge building. The density of the forest as well as topography contribute to very limited visibility of these units from the rest of the Study Area structures – and in doing so undermines their sense of connectedness to the Lodge. Because these are largely self-contained units, with their own parking and pedestrian paths, they create hubs which compete with the importance of the main Lodge Building.

Land Use

As mentioned earlier, the Bryce Canyon Lodge Study Area is one of the prominent public-use zones within the Park. Consequently, it has a variety of land uses, most focusing upon short-term residential accommodation. Support facilities for catering, maintenance, employee housing and administration are arranged among the visitor use facilities. Recreation and interpretive uses are also present throughout the area with facilities like the Horse Day Corral located within close proximity of the Bryce Canyon Lodge and the two motels.

Circulation

Circulation through this area is primarily driven by access to the Bryce Canyon Lodge, its supporting structures and visitor and employee parking. The Lodge Loop Road acts as a primary circulation route, with secondary access roads for public use, as well as minor Administrative access roads and traces of historic road alignments.

The **Lodge Loop Road C-1** branching off from the Rim Road, forms the northwestern edge of this Study Area, and serves as its boundary with the Old NPS Housing Study Area. Located along this primary vehicular corridor are a series of secondary vehicular driveways and loops that provide access to various areas of the Bryce Canyon Lodge Study Area *(Photograph LD/1)*.

The **Lodge Access Road C-10** forms a smaller loop or ring off of the Lodge Loop Road. It essentially encircles the base of a low lying timbered knoll and provides access to Bryce Canyon Lodge, the Standard Cabins, the Deluxe Cabins, the Sunset Motel and a series of related parking lots. Originally meant to form a complete vehicular ring, the Lodge Access Road has been blocked in recent years to disallow vehicular access directly in front of the Lodge structure *(Photograph LD/5)*. As a result, vehicles can no longer pull up all the way in front of the Lodge and have to turn around from either one of the roundabouts located at the north and south sides of the main lodge building *(Photograph LD/2)*.

Branching off to the east of the Lodge Access Road is the **driveway to the Administrative parking area C-11.** This restricted parking lot is essentially a piece of flat land forming the top of the knoll. Also referred to as "ground zero", the parking area was sited at this location after the removal of the Standard Cabins that once occupied the knoll *(Photograph LD/3)*.

Further to the south along the Lodge Access Road, is a spur to the **Sunset Motel parking lot C-12** *(Photograph LD/4)*. This larger parking lot caters primarily to the visitors boarding at or visiting the Sunset Motel. Lying to the east of the Sunset Motel and west of the Deluxe Cabins is a smaller **parking lot C-13** which primarily serves the Deluxe Cabins.

The Deluxe Cabins are located to the southeast of the Lodge Access Road. Adjacent to its northern edge is a **parking cul-de-sac C-14** with a wooded, circular island at its center *(Photograph LD/6)*. Parking in this area, as well as the parallel parking along both sides of the Lodge Access Road, provides the majority of parking for the visitors to the Deluxe Cabins.

As mentioned earlier, vehicular access is disallowed on the Lodge Access Road directly in front of the main lodge building by means of signage and small barriers. Vehicles on the Lodge Access Road south of the Bryce Canyon Lodge can turn around in the parking cul-de-sac C-14. There is a similar parking cul-de-sac on the north side of the Lodge that also accommodates some short-term **parking C-16** *(Photograph LD/7)*. Visitors can use the space to park while registering at the Bryce Canyon Lodge, but long term parking is limited to the parking lot to the west behind the building. A BRCA shuttle stop is also located in the roundabout.

The main vehicular parking lot for Bryce Canyon Lodge is located to the northwest, at the rear of the building, and is accessed off of the Lodge Loop Road by an **entry road C-46**. It can also be accessed from the Lodge Access Road by an **entry road C-45**. This rear parking lot caters to the majority of the private vehicular traffic visiting Bryce Canyon Lodge *(Photograph LD/8)*. Its location in the rear of the building results in visitors being routed through the backside of the Lodge, through the service areas, to access the visitor functions within the building *(Photograph LD/9)*. This point also serves as the primary access for service vehicles that pull up at the northern rear edge of the main lodge building *(Photograph LD/10)*. This undoubtedly leads to a conflict between service and visitor access to the Bryce Canyon Lodge.

The Sunrise Motel's parking lot *(Photograph LD/11)* is accessed directly via the Lodge Loop Road through two entries **C-43** and **C-44.** Traces of an **abandoned vehicular road C-15** can be found in the western part of the Study Area reflecting the historic alighnment of the Rim Road. Presently this corridor remains poorly revegetated *(Photograph LD/12)*.

Pedestrian circulation in this Study Area consists of a number of paved and unpaved pedestrian trails connecting building groups and emanating from the buildings to the rim. For example, **C-35** & **C-36** *(Photograph LD/13)* connect the Sunset Motel to the Sunset Point, and similarly **C-37** & **C-38** *(Photograph LD/14)* connect the Deluxe Cabins to the Sunset Point and Rim Trail respectively.

Another important pedestrian trail is **C-22** which begins at the steps leading down from the front entrance of the Lodge and continues up to the rim. The trail has been surfaced with asphalt and lined with stone curbing for around 30 meters from the steps because of heavy traffic, although it is dirt from the end of the pavement to the rim *(Photograph LD/15)*. Due to a combination of factors such as skewed alignment, topography and vegetation the features beyond the rim are not visible from the trail. Other significant trails can be found in the vicinity of Sunrise Motel **(C-24 to C-33)**, connecting the Motel to the parking lot and the Horse Trail *(Photograph LD/16)*.

The **Horse Trail C-5** cuts across the northern part of the Study Area, continuing from the Loop Road to the Horse Day Corral and all the way to the rim *(Photograph LD/17)*. The trail is clearly defined all along its route, by a "secondary barrier" - a wooden post fence built on either side of its width.

Topography

The most prominent topography feature of this Study Area is the low-timbered knoll located roughly south of the Lodge Loop Road and east of the Rim Road. Flatter zones lying at the base of this knoll support the different buildings and parking lots. The smaller Lodge Access Road begins on a saddle on the west face of the hill and then circles its base all the way around the east to rejoin the Lodge Loop Road, although it is not experienced as a through road. The Standard Cabins, Men's Dormitory and Recreation Hall are actually located on the slopes of this knoll while the Lodge, Deluxe Cabins and the two motel buildings are situated in the relatively flatter zones.

Directly in front of Bryce Canyon Lodge, after the vehicular driveway, the land steeply drops about 8 meters, thus affording additional visual height to the structure when viewed from the rim side *(Photograph LD/18)*. However, after dropping steeply, the land rises gently toward the plateau rim. This topographical arrangement contributes to the shielding of the canyon view unless one is at the very edge of the rim itself.

Vegetation

Although the natural vegetation of the Bryce Canyon Lodge Study Area is typical of the Ponderosa Pine Forest described earlier in the overview, human activity in this area has changed not only the density of the forest, but also the kinds of species found growing around the buildings. Planted areas, revegetation efforts and human traffic have introduced a number of species that would not naturally have occurred at this ecotone. The impact of pedestrians, building activities and vehicular movement has changed the balance between trees and understory and fire suppression has changed the density of the tree cover. The constant evolution of the landscape as a response to human activity makes this area less typical of the vegetation within the Park and more typical of a landscape found in forested human communities.

The forest around the Lodge contains a number of mature trees, however a large percentage of the trees are younger, with a thick carpet of grasses underneath them. This could be the result of fire suppression in the area, with seedlings and younger trees not being thinned by the regular burns that might have naturally occurred. No controlled burning has been allowed in the area around the Bryce Canyon Lodge and its supporting structures. Density overall is less than that in the Old NPS Housing Study Area, however, due in part to the number of built features which - by default - reduce the number of trees. A number of limber pines (*Pinus flexilus*) are present between the Lodge and the Sunrise Motel building, probably indicating a slightly different soil composition in this area.

The understory in the whole study area has been dramatically impacted, with few shrubs or grasses present in the heavily traveled areas - such as between the Deluxe Cabins, along the trails or near the parking areas (*Photograph LD/14*). In areas where the understory has maintained a foothold, the typical Ponderosa forest friends are found, including greenleaf manzanita, mountain snowberry, Oregon grape and the native *Elymus* species bunch grasses.

Around the Lodge itself there are plantings of different ages which were installed to help transition between the natural setting and the built environment. In the planter on the west edge of the porch on the front of the Lodge, shrub juniper (*Juniperous communus*) and shrubby cinqufoil (*Potentilla fruticosa*) have been included in the planting, although the former would not be found at this elevation and the latter would be found only in very damp riparian areas (*Photography LD/18*). Along the walks leading away from the Lodge, Wood's rose (*Rosa woodsii*) has been planted and has sprouted from seed. This plant is native to the area, but again would typically be limited to wetter areas in drainages. Presumably they are supported with extra runoff from the impervious surfaces around Bryce Canyon Lodge, but they have clearly spread beyond their exact planting locations.

To the east of the Lodge, in the area which once housed a parking lot and a horse corral, a small forest clearing remains (*Photograph LD/19*). Many of the grasses that are growing in the clearing appear to be the result of a seed mixture applied to speed revegetation of the area. A variety of bunch grasses which are best classified as near natives are present, including crested wheatgrass mixed with puccoon (*Lithospermum multiflorum*), antelope bitterbrush, and rabbit brush. Sage is also present in the meadow, and may be a holdover from the original low-laying meadow that occupied this site.

To the west of the Lodge and around the two dormitory buildings is a gentle slope with scattered remnants of a shrub and grass understory (*Photograph LD/20)*. The trees and understory in this area have never completely recovered to natural condition from the time of the Standard Cabins, many of which were located in this area. The slope also has evidence of tree removal, in the form of stumps and dead, felled trees (*Photograph LD/21*). According to Park officials, many of these trees were removed because their condition presented a potential hazard to visitors and Park employees. Although the downed trees do not seem to impact pedestrian movement through the space, the lack of ground cover on the forest floor causes the trees to stand out in more stark relief that they might have naturally.

At the top of this hill is the Administrative parking lot. This lot is unusual in that it is not paved, and is not used by visitors. The parking area has a somewhat informal appearance, which serves to discourage visitors from using it inappropriately, but also gives the impression of lack of maintenance or planning. The vegetation at the edges of the lot, however, is healthy and denser than the hillside approaching it. Although this was also the site of the missing Standard Cabins, perhaps the edges created by the parking barriers and the lighter pedestrian use of the area have improved the conditions for the forest recovery (*Photograph LD/3*).

Around the Deluxe Cabins are a number of trees which were clearly planted in several phases over the years - some may be as old as the cabins themselves. The near-natives include Colorado blue spruce (*Picea pungens*) and white fir (*Abies concolor*), both of which might occur in the Park, but would typically be found at much higher elevations. The Colorado blue spruce in particular seems to be naturalizing in the area, indicated by evidence of younger specimens that likely sprouted from seed.

South of the Deluxe Cabins the forest density decreases and there is an increase in the distribution of greenleaf manzanita - probably due to the slight slope and a change in soils. This more open feel has likely contributed to a number of social trails being created in the area to connect it to the Sunset Viewpoint. The density of the trees is sufficient, however, to shield the Deluxe Cabins from the busy Sunset Viewpoint parking area (*Photograph LD/22*).

The motel units Sunrise and Sunset share some similar construction features to the newer Concessionaire Dormitories in the Old NPS Housing Study Area in that they were sited on a deliberately cleared piece of land which was later revegetated using plantings and seed mixtures. This is most clearly evidenced by the fact that the trees are of near-uniform height, with a regular spacing and arrangement that does not typically occur in nature. The plantings include Rocky Mountain juniper and Ponderosa pine, with a seed mixture similar to that seen on the meadow west of the Lodge and around the Concessionaire Dormitories (*Photograph LD/23*).

Some of the original vegetation present on the sites prior to the construction of the motel units was maintained in planters on either side of the buildings. Because of re-grading, these remnants are completely enclosed by retaining walls, which give them the look of formal planters. The plants within these areas, however, do not match the formality of their placement, and the overall effect is a visually confusing space (*Photograph LD/24*). Additional retaining walls were used on the uphill slope of the building site, to reduce the footprint of impact. However, with formal plantings at the foot of the walls and natural plantings above, the visual effect of the retaining walls themselves is logical and unobtrusive.

Buildings & Structures

The buildings and structures within this Study Area can be viewed as six distinct groupings – Bryce Canyon Lodge, Standard Cabins, Deluxe Cabins, Sunset Motel, Sunrise Motel and the two dormitory buildings. Apart from these the Study Area also includes the Horse Day Corral lying toward its northern edge.

The Bryce Canyon Lodge **B-42** (HS-100) forms the nucleus of this Study Area *(Photographs LD/25 & LD/26)*. Historically the Lodge was the focal point of human activities throughout the Park, although that role has been reduced as additional visitor facilities and amenities have been built. The central core of the Lodge was constructed in 1924-25 by the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The architect was Gilbert Stanley Underwood, who also designed the original Zion and Grand Canyon (North Rim) Lodges. It is Bryce Canyon Lodge, however, that is often celebrated as the only truly "intact" lodge project amongst Underwood's UPC work and a living testimony to the "historic rustic architecture" as conceptualized by the National Park leaders at the time.

Sitting one-eighth of a mile from the plateau rim within the Ponderosa pines, the Lodge is within walking distance from the canyon rim. The present appearance of the Lodge can be understood as an accumulation of a series of additions and renovations over the decades. The building is an irregularly shaped hip-roofed structure, two stories in height. It is constructed of stone and exposed dimensional framing with horizontal board infill. The steeply pitched roofs are finished with wood shingles applied in a wave pattern. The roof features hip forms, and gables with clipped ends; there are two long shed dormers that break the plane of the lobby roof. The corners of the building elements are anchored by native stone piers that visually tie into the stone foundation. Stone chimneys are located at various points and protrude above the roof lending variety to the roofline. The portico sheltering the main entrance to the Lodge features paired columns supporting a log beam. A set of three centrally located stairs access the patio directly in front of the entrance; these step down to the vehicular road and connect with a staircase and trail leading to the canyon rim. The patio is enclosed by large diameter log rails set in stone piers tied into a stone berm wall that runs the length of the main façade. The patio is paved with red clay bricks in a variety of patterns, and clearly of differing ages. The brick pattern is also echoed in the back of the Lodge along the walkways leading to the rear entrance.

In terms of interior planning, Bryce Canyon Lodge comprises of a series of five elements on the first floor—the lobby, dining room, auditorium, gift shop and kitchen/employee dining room. The second floor of the Lodge has undergone many renovations and presently houses three guest suites, administrative offices and employee living quarters.

Lying directly to the south of the Lodge is an area with six **Standard Cabins B-16 to B-21** (HS-112 & HS-150 to 154). These represent the only six survivors from an original grouping of 91 cabins. Also designed by Underwood and constructed between 1925 and 1927, these cabins are sited on a terrace excavated into a moderately steep hill *(Photograph LD/27)*. The six cabins are all one-story, rectangular, studs-out buildings constructed on a stone foundation *(Photograph LD/28)*. The hip roofs are covered with wood shingles applied in a wavy pattern. Metal stove pipes with conical hoods protrude from the northwest and southwest corners of the roof. The exterior walls are made up of tongue-and-groove boards nailed to studs; all the exterior wall surfaces are painted brown. The north and south elevations each contain a central entry through two-panel wooden doors painted green. The east elevation features a bathroom addition with a cross-hipped roof. These bathrooms were added in 1940-41. Each cabin, originally a duplex, was thus symmetrically divided into two halves, each with a bedroom and subsequently a very small bathroom. At present, three of the standard cabins have been modified as residences with a small kitchenette installed in place of one bathroom and are used seasonally by Park personnel. Two other cabins function as offices with the bathrooms retained on either side. The sixth cabin **B-21** (HS-112) is currently used by the concessionaire. The proximity of these residential units to the visitor lodging area is unique within the Park, and creates opportunities for interaction between employees and visitors outside of the normal routine.

Two other utility buildings were built in this vicinity; namely the Pump House and Linen House. The **Pump House B-14** (HS-110), also known as the Rock House or "Chemical Cart House", does not have original drawings from the time of its construction. However, it is believed to have been built at the same time as the Deluxe Cabins (1927-29), a little later than the Standard Cabins. This rectangular, one-story, stone and log building has a steep gable roof covered with wood shingles *(Photograph LD/29)*. The gable ends are in-filled with vertical peeled logs daubed with cement mortar. The inside of this building is divided into two parts separated by an interior stone wall. One room opens onto the Lodge Access Road via a set of double doors, and is used for storage of concessionaire's supplies. The rear room faces into the slope of the hill and contains a large pump resting on a concrete floor.

The **Linen House B-15** (HS-111) is located directly north of the Pump House and is believed to have been constructed at approximately the same time as the Standard Cabins (1925-27). It appears to have always been used for dispensing linen and supplies for the concessionaire's housekeeping operations. This is a rectangular, one-story, studs out building with a hip roof and a stone foundation. The walls are formed by horizontal tongue and groove planks painted brown. The roof is finished with wood shingles applied in a wavy pattern. The only entry to the building is on the southwest elevation. A new concrete loading porch is located just outside this entry *(Photograph LD/30)*.

The Deluxe Cabins are located closer to the canyon rim, southeast of the main lodge building, and on the opposite side of the Lodge Loop Road *(Photograph LD/32)*. There are two types of Deluxe Cabins—Duplex and Quadruplex cabins. All these cabins were built during 1927-29. As the name indicates, the **Deluxe Duplex Cabins B-22 to B-31** (HS-200 to HS-204, HS-206 to HS-208 & HS-211) each contain two independent guestrooms *(Photograph LD/33)*. Each guestroom comprises of a bedroom, bathroom and a small dressing room. The ten nearly identical cabins are one-story, rectangular, half-log sided structures resting on foundations of random laid stone. The unpeeled logs are daubed with light brown cement mortar. Two entrance porches provide access to each of the guest units. While the logs are set horizontally at the porch roof level, the gable ends beyond the porch roof feature a vertical arrangement of logs. Massive random rubble stone piers with stepped bases, anchor each corner of the cabins. While two of these piers extend to the eave line, the remaining two are actually chimneys that rise above the eave to the same height as the ridgepole of the roof. The steep gable roofs are covered with wood shingles applied in a wave pattern.

The five **Deluxe Quadruplex Cabins B-32 to B-36** (HS-205, HS-209, HS-210, HS-12, HS-14) are irregularly shaped log sided structures built on random laid

stone foundations *(Photograph HD/31)*. As the name indicates, each structure contains four guestrooms (with their independent bath and fireplace). Each unit is accessed by a porch, one on each elevation, through stone steps. All of these buildings consist of a central rectangular block with two wings constructed on alternate corners. Roofs are formed by the gable of the central block intersected by the gables of the two wings. The sheathing is done by green-painted wood shingles applied in a wavy pattern. The wall logs are peeled, painted brown and daubed with cement. They are placed horizontally, except at the four gable ends, where they are placed vertically under the eaves. Massive stone piers with stepped bases anchor each of the eight corners of the buildings. Four of these are chimneys that rise about ten feet above the eaves and form a distinctive feature of the cabins.

The **Recreation Hall B-37** (HS-105), also known as "Valhalla" or "Girls' Dormitory", is a building located to the west of the Lodge at the base of a low knoll. It is believed to have been constructed circa 1927. The Recreation Hall is a rectangular, one-story, studs-out building resting on a stone and concrete foundation *(Photograph HD/34)*. The exterior wall surfaces are made up of tongue-and-groove boards painted brown. Like the other buildings in this district, it has a hipped roof covered with wood shingles applied in a wave pattern. A large random course stone chimney is located on the west elevation and is flanked by narrow wood-frame windows on either side. The interior is divided into three main rooms – a recreation room, laundry and lavatory. The building is currently operated by the concessionaire.

The **Men's Dormitory B-38** (HS-106) is also located to the rear of the Lodge, slightly south of the Recreation Hall. The building is also known as the "Knotty Pine Lodge" or the "Boys' Dorm" and is operated by the concessionaire. It was constructed between 1937 and 1938. The dormitory is a one-story, rectangular building similar in architectural style and materials to the other buildings in its vicinity *(Photograph HD/35)*. However, unlike other UPC buildings, the exposed framing on the dormitory has only vertical framing members, rather than a combination of vertical and diagonal members. The side-facing hipped roof has exposed rafter ends, and is intersected on the north by the cross-gable of a centrally placed porch. The porch roof is supported by random laid stone columns, has log posts and railings, and is accessed via a set of concrete steps on the east side. The interior of this building is separated into two banks of bedrooms by a central hallway that runs the length of the building. A restroom facility is located at one end. Original plans included a recreation room in the center opposite the main entry. However this space was converted into more dorm space during a subsequent remodeling.

The **Sunrise Motel B-40***(Photograph HD/36)* and **Sunset Motel B-39** *(Photograph HD/37)* are both motel units that were constructed in 1985 as a replacement for the standard cabins that were removed from the Bryce Canyon Lodge Study Area in the 1970's and 80's. While the Sunrise Motel is located to the northeast of the lodge on the site of the former Standard Cabins, the Sunset Motel is located to the southwest of the Lodge on a previously undeveloped site. Barring slight deviations due to site constraints, both the units are similar in design and appearance. An attempt was made to adapt the rustic architectural theme (prevalent in the design of the historic Lodge and cabins) to a multi-story motel typology. Stone construction has been used till half the height of the first floor, above which all the construction is exclusively in wood. The motel units are rectangular in plan with both of them oriented roughly north-south along their longer axes. Entrance porches are centrally located on the longer facades. The roofs are formed by a gable running along the long axis and punctuated intermittently by shorter cross-gables that give rise to shaded balconies on the second floor. Balconies are also formed in the space between two cross-gables by a slight extension of the roof to provide shade. In contrast to the alternating "solid and void" architectural vocabulary of the longer facades, the shorter sides present a relatively flat façade. Secondary entrances are located on each of the shorter facades, although none of these are defined by entrance porches.

The **Horse Day Corral** & Shed serves as the day corral for concessionaire trail rides. The Corral is made primarily of chain link and metal post fencing, and features a high gate at the exit. Within the Corral are a number of metal hitching structures and temporary hay storage bins. The Shed is a small wooden structure set upon a cement slab with brown-painted wood siding and a shake roof. The long edge of the roof has been extended about eight feet from the side of the shed to create a small porch, with the porch posts supported on rough stacked stone pillars *(Photograph HD/38 & Photograph HD/39)*. The cement slab continues out past the structure and porch, creating a small patio which is terminated by a hitching post.

Views & Vistas

Due to a combination of topography and vegetation, there are no views of the rim and the breaks beyond it from anywhere in the Bryce Canyon Lodge Study Area. Visitors must travel up to the Rim Trail itself to take advantage of the classic Bryce vistas (*Photograph LD/40*). One can, however, get a sense of the expanse beyond the rim through the trees. This location of the Lodge facilities presents visitors with an important directional clue, as well as a sense of excitement as they approach the Rim Trail, without having the structures interrupt vistas or distract from the natural beauty at the rim.

Views of the front of the Lodge building itself can be gained from the lower-lying meadow lying between the Lodge and canyon rim. Existing vehicular and pedestrian entry sequences no longer emphasize initial views of the Lodge from the front, and as a result the Lodge has lost some historical significance and contribution to the typical visitor's visual experience. In particular, all vehicular approaches to the Lodge show only the side or the rear of the structure, with the view of the front only attainable once the visitor has left their vehicle and is approaching the structure on foot.

Views outside the area are also screened by vegetation and by topography. The majority of the Old NPS Housing Study Area is opposite a significant hill (with the exception of the Concessionaire Dormitories), and the Sunset Vista parking area is shielded from the Lodge building by numerous young Ponderosa pines. This isolation gives the area a relaxed sense of quiet, even when the Park is experiencing peak season.

Small Scale Features

The Bryce Canyon Lodge Study Area contains a number of diverse small scale features owing to a dense concentration of visitor activity in this area. The Deluxe Cabins have a variety of wooden **lighting posts**, **wood directional signs, trash receptacles** and **utility boxes**, all of which contribute to creating a neighborhood or community feel within this area. There are **re-paved concrete pathways** between the individual structures and **rugged stone edging** along the roadways and parking areas. Although many of the Standard Cabins are no longer extant, a number of original small-scale features still exist around the remaining cabins, while a number of new ones have been added over the years. For example, a **hand pump** and stone steps date back from the original development of this area while metal railings, lighting posts and stone retaining walls are subsequent additions.

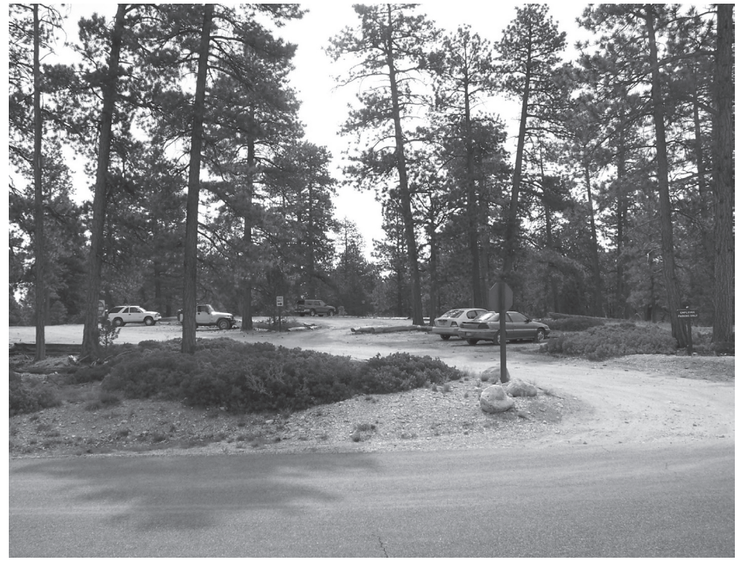
Similarly, the Lodge has a number of both old and new small-scale features (*Photographs LD41-45*), ranging from a **flagpole** right in front of the building to a number of **plastic outdoor ashtrays** and **wood/metal benches**. A propane tank storage area is located north of the Lodge Access Road, between the Lodge and the Sunset Motel. This enclosure is surrounded by **wood fencing**.



Photograph LD/1. Intersection of Lodge Loop Road C-1 and Lodge Access Road (C-10).



Photograph LD/2. View of the Lodge Access Road C-10.



Photograph LD/3. Entrance to Administrative parking area from Lodge Access Road C-10.



Photograph LD/4. View of Sunset Motel parking lot C-12.



Photograph LD/5. Traffic sign prohibiting vehicular access in front of the Lodge.



Photograph LD/6. Parking cul-de-sac C-14 located north of the Deluxe Cabin Cluster.



Photograph LD/7. Front parking lot & roundabout C-16 located north-east of the Lodge.



Photograph LD/8. Parking lot at the rear of Lodge building.



Photograph LD/9. Rear entrance to the Lodge which currently serves as primary vehicular & pedestrian entry.



Photograph LD/10. Vehicular service entry located at the Lodge rear.



Photograph LD/11. Sunrise Motel parking lot.



Photograph LD/12. Abandoned vehicular road C-15.



Photograph LD/13. Trails from Sunset Motel to Sunset Point C-36.



Photograph LD/14. Trail from Deluxe cabins cluster to the rim with lack of understory vegetation C-38.



Photograph LD/15. Central trail leading from Lodge steps to the rim. C-22.



Photograph LD/16. Trails from Sunrise Motel to Horse Trail C-24 to C-33.



Photograph LD/17. Horse Trail C-5 leading up to the corral.



Photograph LD/18. Stone planters (with non-native vegetation) at the front of the Lodge are a response to the drop in topography.



Photograph LD/19. View from central trail looking back at lodge; note how the land drops in front of the Lodge. The clearing in the foreground used to hold a corral and parking.



Photograph LD/20. Impacted slope between the rear of the Lodge and the dormitory buildings near the Administrative parking area.



Photograph LD/21. Evidence of hazard tree removal near the Recreation Hall.



Photograph LD/22. Trees shielding Sunset Motel from Sunset Vista parking area.



Photograph LD/23. Uniform plantings in front of the Sunset Motel.



Photograph LD/24. Sunken planter near the Sunrise Motel.



Photograph LD/25. View of Lodge front B-42 (HS-100).



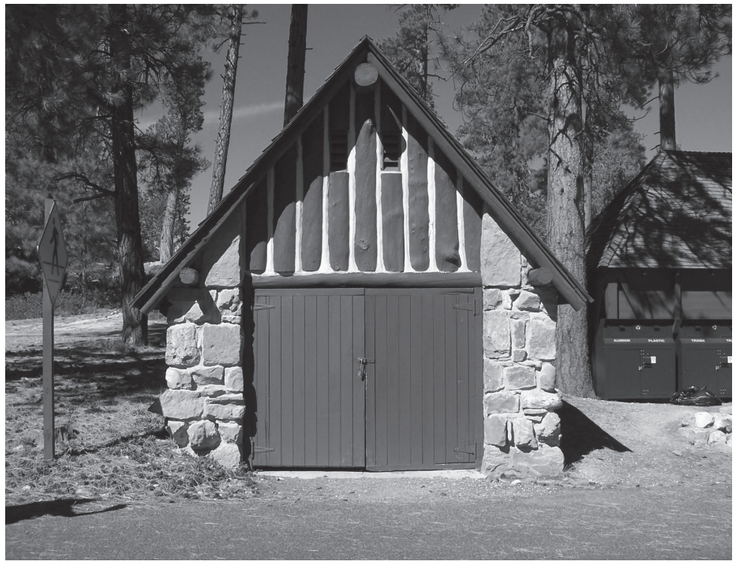
Photograph LD/26. View of Lodge rear B-42 (HS-100).



Photograph LD/27. View of Standard Cabins B-21 located on the slope of a low timbered knoll.



Photograph LD/28. View of a typical Standard Cabin. Particular structure photographed here is B-21 (HS-150).



Photograph LD/29. Front view of Pump House B-14 (HS-110).



Photograph LD/30. Front view of Linen House B-15 (HS-111).



Photograph LD/31. Side view of a typical Deluxe Quadruplex Cabin B-32 particular structure photographed here is HS-214.



Photograph LD/32. View of Deluxe Cabin grouping.



Photograph LD/33. View of a typical Deluxe Duplex Cabin B-22. Particular structure photographed here is HS-203.



Photograph LD/34. View of Recreation Hall/Valhalla B-37 (HS-105).



Photograph LD/35. View of Men's Dormitory/ Knotty Pine Lodge B-38 (HS-106).



Photograph LD/36. View of Sunrise Motel B-40.



Photograph LD/37. View of Sunset Motel B-39.



Photograph LD/38. View of the shed B-41 adjoining the Horse Corral.



Photograph LD/39. View of the Horse Corral.



Photograph LD/40. View from front of Lodge toward Rim Trail.



Photograph LD/41. A trash receptacle within the Deluxe Cabins. This zone features at least four different types of trash cans.



Photograph LD/42. A wooden bench, bike rack and outdoor ashtray placed at the rear entry into the Lodge on brick paved patio.



Photograph LD/43. View of typical lighting post in the cabin area.



Photograph LD/44. View of a hand pump near the Standard Cabins.



Photograph LD/45. View of the flagpole in front of the Lodge.

BRYCE CANYON GENERAL STORE SUB AREA

OLD NPS HOUSING STUDY AREA

RIM ROAD

LODGE LOOP ROAD

LODGE ACCESS RD.

SUNRISE MOTEL

LODGE

RIM TRAIL SUB AREA

MIXING CIRCLE SUB AREA

BRYCE CANYON LODGE STUDY AREA

RIM ROAD SUB AREA

SUNSET MOTEL

SUNSET CAMPGROUND SUB AREA

SUNSET POINT RD.

VEGETATION KEY:

- Ponderosa Pine Forest Community
- Disturbed Areas
- "Breaks" Forest Community
- Meadow Community

KEY PLAN :

STUDY AREA: BRYCE CANYON LODGE



0 10 40 100 200 M

BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

PREPARED BY

PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

DATE

JULY 2006

STUDY AREA: BRYCE CANYON LODGE

STUDY AREA MAP
VEGETATION

SHEET NO.

8

FEATURE LIST:

B-21 : Standard Cabin
B-37 : Vahalla/Recreation Hall
B-38 : Men's Dormitory
B-40 : Sunrise Motel
B-41 : Horse Corral Shed
B-42 : Bryce Canyon Lodge

TRAIL KEY:

Formal trail
Social trail

BRYCE CANYON GENERAL STORE SUB AREA

SUNSET POINT ROAD

BRYCE CANYON LODGE STUDY AREA

Horse Trail

Horse Corral

B-41

Horse Trail

Entry to Sunrise Motel parking

OLD NPS HOUSING STUDY AREA

Sunrise Motel Parking Lot

Lodge Access Road

RIM TRAIL SUB AREA

Entry to rear Lodge parking

Lodge registration parking

SUNRISE MOTEL B-40

Lodge rear parking lot

LODGE LOOP ROAD

B-37

LODGE ACCESS RD.

Historic asphalt road trace

LODGE B-42

Rear entrance to the Lodge

B-38

Asphalt trail

B-21

B-21

B-21

B-21

Administration parking

Deluxe Cabins east parking

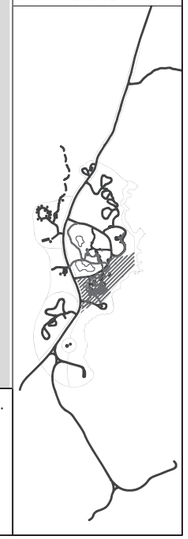
0 5 20 50 100 M

KEY PLANS :

PORTION OF STUDY AREA SHOWN IN DRAWING



STUDY AREA: BRYCE CANYON LODGE



BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

PREPARED BY
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

DATE
JULY 2006

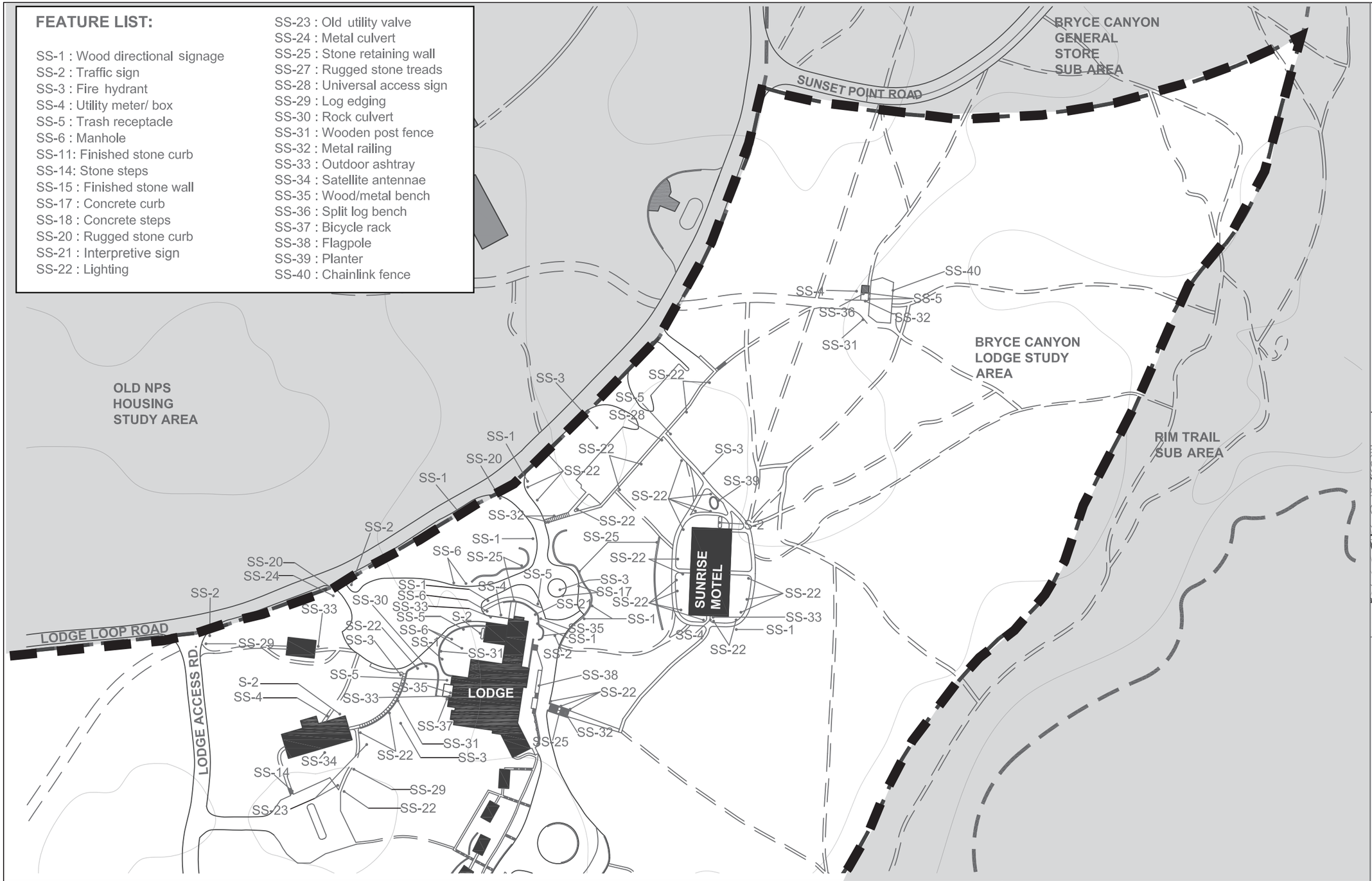
STUDY AREA: BRYCE CANYON LODGE

CIRCULATION
BUILDINGS & STRUCTURES
SPATIAL ORGANIZATION

SHEET NO.
9

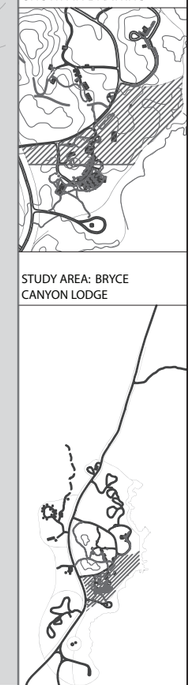
FEATURE LIST:

SS-1 : Wood directional signage
SS-2 : Traffic sign
SS-3 : Fire hydrant
SS-4 : Utility meter/ box
SS-5 : Trash receptacle
SS-6 : Manhole
SS-11: Finished stone curb
SS-14: Stone steps
SS-15 : Finished stone wall
SS-17 : Concrete curb
SS-18 : Concrete steps
SS-20 : Rugged stone curb
SS-21 : Interpretive sign
SS-22 : Lighting
SS-23 : Old utility valve
SS-24 : Metal culvert
SS-25 : Stone retaining wall
SS-27 : Rugged stone treads
SS-28 : Universal access sign
SS-29 : Log edging
SS-30 : Rock culvert
SS-31 : Wooden post fence
SS-32 : Metal railing
SS-33 : Outdoor ashtray
SS-34 : Satellite antennae
SS-35 : Wood/metal bench
SS-36 : Split log bench
SS-37 : Bicycle rack
SS-38 : Flagpole
SS-39 : Planter
SS-40 : Chainlink fence



KEY PLANS :

PORTION OF STUDY AREA SHOWN IN DRAWING



STUDY AREA: BRYCE CANYON LODGE

0 5 20 50 100 M

BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

PREPARED BY
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

DATE
JULY 2006

STUDY AREA: BRYCE CANYON LODGE

SMALL-SCALE FEATURES

SHEET NO.
11

BRYCE CANYON LODGE STUDY AREA

RIM ROAD SUB AREA

RIM TRAIL SUB AREA

Historic asphalt road trace

LODGE ACCESS RD.

SUNSET POINT RD.

LODGE B-42

B-38

Asphalt trail

Administration parking

Deluxe Cabins east parking

Sunset Motel parking

SUNSET MOTEL B-39

Deluxe Cabins east parking

B-14 B-15 B-21 B-22 B-32

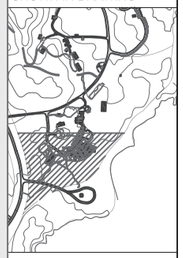
0 5 20 50 100 M

FEATURE LIST:

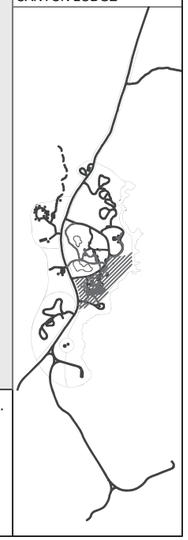
B-14 : Pump House
B-15 : Linen House
B-21 : Standard Cabin
B-22 : Deluxe Duplex Cabin
B-32 : Deluxe Quadruplex Cabin
B-38: Men's Dormitory
B-39: Sunset Motel
B-42: Bryce Canyon Lodge

KEY PLANS :

PORTION OF STUDY AREA SHOWN IN DRAWING



STUDY AREA: BRYCE CANYON LODGE



BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

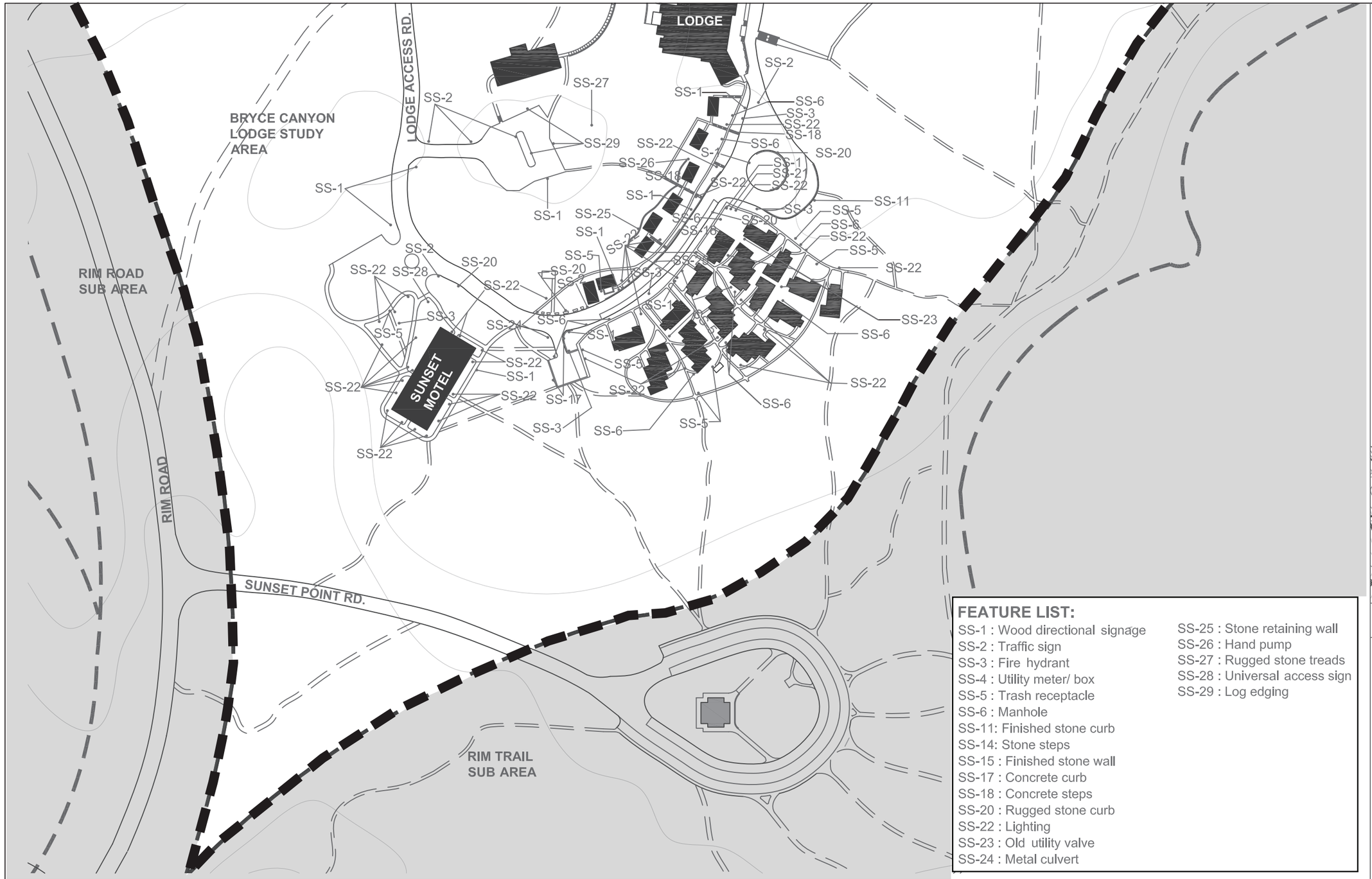
PREPARED BY
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

DATE
JULY 2006

STUDY AREA: BRYCE CANYON LODGE

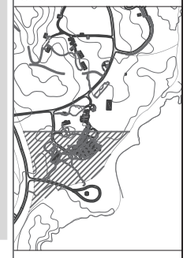
CIRCULATION
BUILDINGS & STRUCTURES
SPATIAL ORGANIZATION

SHEET NO.
10



KEY PLANS :

PORTION OF STUDY AREA SHOWN IN DRAWING



STUDY AREA: BRYCE CANYON LODGE



FEATURE LIST:

SS-1 : Wood directional signage
SS-2 : Traffic sign
SS-3 : Fire hydrant
SS-4 : Utility meter/ box
SS-5 : Trash receptacle
SS-6 : Manhole
SS-11: Finished stone curb
SS-14: Stone steps
SS-15 : Finished stone wall
SS-17 : Concrete curb
SS-18 : Concrete steps
SS-20 : Rugged stone curb
SS-22 : Lighting
SS-23 : Old utility valve
SS-24 : Metal culvert
SS-25 : Stone retaining wall
SS-26 : Hand pump
SS-27 : Rugged stone treads
SS-28 : Universal access sign
SS-29 : Log edging

0 5 20 50 100 M

BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

PREPARED BY
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

DATE
JULY 2006

STUDY AREA: BRYCE CANYON LODGE

SMALL-SCALE FEATURES

SHEET NO.
12

Contextual Sub Areas Inventory

Details about the Developed Areas surrounding the Old NPS Housing and the Bryce Canyon Lodge Study Areas are given in order to understand the human activities within the Park as a whole, and also to show some of the contextual development which has had an impact on the Study Areas throughout their evolution. The inventory of these Sub Areas was completed with a coarser grain, although still using similar descriptive categories. Structures and elements within these Sub Areas will not be included in the "Inventory of Landscape Features" located in Appendix A, but are bolded in the interests of organization.

Bryce Canyon General Store Contextual Sub Area:

Site Description

The Bryce Canyon General Store Sub Area is named after the most prominent extant building in this region, namely the Bryce Canyon General Store. Once housing a complex of over 70 "housekeeping" cabins in the vicinity, the General Store (earlier known as the Bryce Inn), along with the Old Administration Building, are the only surviving structures from that historic era. Both of these buildings were individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1995, however the surrounding area was considered to be lacking in integrity due to the demolition of the housekeeping cabins in the 1970's. Hence, a Historic District Designation was never initiated.

The boundaries of this Sub Area, for the purpose of the CLR, are defined by the **Lodge Loop Road** to the west**,** the **Sunrise Point Access Road** to the north and south and the **Rim Trail** to the east. Due to the presence of the General Store, and the proximity of this area to the North Campground and Sunrise Point, it receives a great deal of visitor traffic.

Natural Systems & Features

Natural systems and features in the General Store Sub Area are consistent with those typical of the Developed Area in general, as described in the overview section. Bordered by the canyon rim to the east, this Sub Area represents a transitional zone (ecotone) between the breaks plant communities in the eastern part of the Sub Area (*Photograph GS/1*) and the Ponderosa forest with manzanita underbrush to the west (*Photograph GS/2*). The Ponderosa Pine Forest begins to be interrupted by Sagebrush Meadows to the northwest and southwest, although these are only the edges of larger meadows that continue into adjacent Sub Areas.

The human impact upon the vegetation has been considerable, especially close in to the existing structures. A few planted species that would probably not occur in this area are found around the base of the buildings including, elderberry (*Sambucus velutina*), wax currant (*Ribes cereum*) and Utah serviceberry (*Amelanchier utahensis*) (*Photograph GS/3*). The slopes to the northwest of the General Store were once the site of the complex of housekeeping cabins. Although the area was not deliberately revegetated after the cabins' removal, it has begun to recover naturally, if slowly *(Photograph GS/4)*. Revegetation efforts have been limited to more recent disturbances and unwanted social trails.

The land slopes uphill gently from the west to the east until it reaches the Rim Trail. The built elements of the Sub Area are largely located uphill from the Bryce Canyon Lodge Study Area and Old NPS Housing Study Area, and the forested slopes help to shield views between these areas of activity. The Sunrise Vista Point is also located on a rise along the rim, which offers the point sweeping views to the north and east. However, this hill shields the General Store Sub Area from any views of the rim or beyond (*Photograph GS/1)*. This placement gives the whole area a unique sense of place despite its proximity to a number of other visitor facilities.

Spatial Organization and Built Elements

All of the built elements within the Sub Area are arranged along a loop spur to the **Lodge Loop Road** called the **Sunrise Point Access Road** (*Photograph GS/5*). This Road spur provides access to both the facilities within the Bryce Canyon General Store Sub Area and the Rim Trail and its Sunrise Vista point. The Sunrise Point Access Road has two "T" intersections with the Lodge Loop Road. At the northern-most intersection (*Photograph GS/6)*, which would be encountered first by the majority of visitors on their initial drive through the Park, the Sunrise Point Access Road is striped for two-way travel. This allows visitors to access the RV dumping facilities and supplemental parking for the North Campground's Outdoor Theater. Beyond the parking area, however, the Access Road becomes one-way north bound and visitors are not able to access parking for the General Store or Sunrise Vista. At the second intersection the Sunrise Point Access Road is striped one way north, with a lane available for parallel parking on the right side. The Road continues to loop around, with parking areas, trail access points and visitor facilities on either side.

The **Bryce Canyon General Store B-1** (HS-118) is also referred to as the *Camper Store (Photograph GS/7)*. This building built in 1932, once known as the Bryce Inn, was the center of the historic housekeeping cabins. Also designed by Underwood, the General Store follows the same architectural vocabulary as witnessed in the Lodge and Standard Cabins, with an exposed-frame wood building and a hip roof covered with green wood shingles applied in a wavy pattern. Currently, the facility is operated by the concessionaire and is open from mid-April through mid-October. The front of the building includes the camper store with a partially enclosed porch on the southeast façade, supported by wooden posts and brackets. The store sells provisions, curios and snacks to visitors and employees alike, and the porch provides a shady spot to sit and enjoy refreshments.

On the northeast corner of the building are shower and laundry facilities for visitors staying in the Park's two campgrounds. A loading dock is located on the northeast corner, with a flight of exterior stairs leading up to it; a stone chimney is located on the north elevation. Based on the recommendations of the Historic Structures Report (1999), the loading dock was replaced in 2000, due to structural problems. On the whole, the General Store building appears to be in fairly good structural and physical condition.

The **Old Administration Building B-2** (HS-31) is also referred to as the *Nature Center* or the *Museum* building, and currently houses the High Plateaus Institute, a research and education outreach of the Bryce Canyon Natural History Association (BCNHA) and the National Park Service *(Photograph GS/3 & GS/8)*. The various names of the building reflect the various uses it has been put to since its construction in 1932. This building represents the first NPS facility constructed within the Park to house the administrative activities of the NPS personnel. Built in the rustic style, the building is "T" shaped and is constructed on a stone foundation. The log-construction is characterized by "chopper cut" finish; wherein the ends are fashioned to form a projecting point. In addition, the length of the logs is staggered. The gable ends are in-filled with vertically placed logs. All the logs on the exterior have been stained dark brown, while the window trims are painted green. The building is in good condition as a result of recent restoration and cyclic maintenance.

The **shuttle bus stop S-1**, located across the parking area from the Old Administration Building, consists of a small shade structure of wood framing and green shingles supported on a foundation of natural stone pillars. The structure was designed to fit in with the architecture of the area, as well as to give shuttle riders a shady place to wait outside of the flow of pedestrian and vehicular traffic *(Photograph GS/9)*.

A number of both formal and social pedestrian trails cross the area, due to the area's high level of traffic and its proximity to other high activity areas such as the Bryce Canyon Lodge, the Rim Trail and the North Campground. There are **concrete sidewalks** around and between the General Store, the Old Administration Building and their associated parking lots. An **asphalt trail** leads from the parking area to the Rim Trail, along the base of the hill between the Administration Building and the rim (*Photograph GS/10*). A **formal, unpaved trail** (*Photograph GS/11*) leads from the Lodge into the Sub Area, although it is paralleled by trails that link to the Sunrise Point Access Road further to the west. **Social trails** link the Old NPS Housing Study-Area and the North Campground to the vicinity of the General Store, likely because of a lack of formal pedestrian routes between these facilities (*Photograph GS/12*).

Small Scale Features

Small-scale features in this Sub Area are largely consistent with those found elsewhere in the Park and relate directly to visitor facilities. These include **stone curbs** along concrete pavements and parking areas *(Photograph GS/13)*. A rather unique circulation path can be observed around the old Administration Building comprising of irregularly-shaped stone treads set in gravel *(Photograph GS/14)*. Consistent with the rest of the sub areas are **traffic and wood directional signs**, **fire hydrants** and **utility boxes**. **Wood screen fencing** keeps utility and service areas out of view, including the propane tank. A pair of **telephone booths**, fitted with open glass enclosures and wood-shingled roofs, are located on the northwest façade of the General Store *(Photograph GS/15)*.

Picnic tables have been placed beneath the trees in the wooded area at the center of the parking round-about near the General Store. These provide picnic opportunities to daytime visitors as well as additional seating opportunities for customers of the General Store. The tables are made of wood slats on metal frames, and are fastened to the ground (*Photograph GS/16*).

A range of different **trash receptacles** are used throughout the Sub Area, including the large metal ones placed outside the General Store to smaller plastic and wood ones placed in picnic areas *(Photograph GS/17)*. **Split log benches** are located around the General Store building along with **outdoor ashtrays** and a few **water fountains** *(Photograph GS/18)*. There is a variety of styles of water fountains, including ones made of stacked stone and others made of exposed-aggregate concrete.

A **wooden post fence**, or secondary barrier fence, consistent with those found in the Bryce Canyon Lodge Study Area and elsewhere in the Park defines circulation pavements around the General Store, and out to Sunrise Point. **Interpretive signage** is also incorporated in this fence in the form of metal and glass boxes mounted on wooden posts *(Photograph GS/19)*. A flagpole is also present outside the Old Administration Building *(Photograph GS/20)*.



Photograph GS/1. Hill at the plateau rim with a transition between the 'breaks' community and Ponderosa pine forest.



Photograph GS/2. Ponderosa pine forest east of the rim, near the Sunrise Point Trail Head.



Photograph GS/3. Old Administration Building B-2 - front view with plantings.



Photograph GS/4. This slope was once the site of the housekeeping cabins.



Photograph GS/5. View of the Sunrise Point Access Road.



Photograph GS/6. View of the Lodge Loop Road C-1.



Photograph GS/7. View of the Bryce Canyon General Store B-1 (HS-118).



Photograph GS/8. Old Administration Building B-2 (HS-31) -side view.



Photograph GS/9. Shuttle bus stop S-1.



Photograph GS/10. Trail from General store to Sunrise Point.



Photograph GS/11. Trail from Old Administration building to Sunrise Point Access Road, finally leading to the Lodge.



Photograph GS/12. Trail from General Store to North campground.



Photograph GS/13. Rugged stone curbing along road edge.



Photograph GS/14. Path around Old Administration Building with irregularly-shaped stone treads set in gravel.



Photograph GS/15. Telephone booths along the northwest facade of the General Store.



Photograph GS/16. Vehicular turnaround loop with picnic area in the center.



Photograph GS/17. View of smaller trash receptacles in the picnic areas - note variety of types.



Photograph GS/18. View of split log benches and outdoor ashtrays along the front facade of General Store building.



Photograph GS/19. Wooden post fence with interpretation signs.



Photograph GS/20. Flagpole outside Old Administration Building.

FEATURE LIST:

B-1 : General Store
B-2 : Administration Building
S-1 : Sunrise Point shuttle stop
S-2 : Parking

NORTH CAMPGROUND SUB AREA

RIM ROAD SUB AREA

RIM ROAD

LODGE LOOP ROAD

GENERAL STORE LOOP ROAD

RIM TRAIL

OLD NPS HOUSING STUDY AREA

RIM TRAIL SUB AREA

BRYCE CANYON GENERAL STORE SUB AREA

S-2
B-1
B-2
S-2
S-2
S-1
S-2

BRYCE CANYON LODGE STUDY AREA

KEY PLAN :

SUB AREA: GENERAL STORE



0 10 40 100 200M

BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

PREPARED BY
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

DATE
JULY 2006

SUB AREA: GENERAL STORE

SHEET NO.
13

Rim Trail Contextual Sub Area:

Site Description

This Sub Area is comprised of the Rim Trail corridor that, as the name implies, parallels the edge of the Paunsaugunt Plateau, providing primary visual and physical access to the canyons and amphitheatres below the plateau. The Rim Trail stretches 5.5 miles from Fairyland Point to Bryce Point. For the purpose of this CLR however, the boundaries of the Rim Trail Sub Area are defined by the junction of the trail from the Sunrise Point parking area to the north and Inspiration Point to the south – about 1 trail mile. This trail also serves as a spine to many of the most popular the below-the-rim trails, not only providing trailhead access, but also opportunities for "loop" trips.

Natural Systems & Features

The most prominent natural feature in this Sub Area is the Paunsaugunt Plateau rim *(Photograph RT/1)*. Beyond the rim, there are a great variety of geological formations, including the famous "hoodos" characteristic of Bryce Canyon National Park. Because views of the rim and the plateau country beyond are not present throughout the rest of the Developed Area, visitors focus nearly all of their sightseeing time at the points along this trail or along trails accessed from this main spine.

Vegetation along this strip is more diverse than in other areas within Bryce Canyon Developed Area due to the intersection of plant communities and microclimates found in the breaks. The prominent vegetation type found along the trail itself and to the east is the Mixed Woodland type. Typically found in the steep, eroded cliffs below the plateau rim, it is characterized by woody perennials including, Piñon pine (*Pinus edulis*), Utah juniper (*Juniperus osterosperma*) and mountain mahogany (*Cercocarpus montanus*) (*Photograph RT/2*). The unique habitat of the breaks, including the creation of microclimates, unusual soils and rapid erosion creates conditions in which many of the rare plants of the Park may still be found. In areas where pedestrian traffic is limited, wildflowers thrive. Some of the most spectacular blooms include those of the thrifty goldenweed (*Haploppus armeroides*), showy rush pink (*Lygodesmia grandiflora*), and bronze evening primrose (*Oenothera howardii*). The breaks community also supports the Park's most iconic plant, the bristlecone pine (*Pinus longaeva*). Although no bristlecones are present along the Rim Trail itself, distant view of them can be achieved at several points.

Where the trail encounters the breaks, large bare patches of ground can be found as a result of natural and human-caused erosion. Although these patches of open ground make views more accessible, they also create even greater erosion problems. In some more heavily traveled areas, such as near the Bryce Canyon Lodge Study Area, the Rim Trail is being re-located further to the west to avoid areas where rim erosion has come nearly to the trail edge (*Photograph RT/3*). Natural erosion is not always a problem, however. It creates the more spectacular formations below the rim, along with smaller features that can be observed right at the rim. This includes **pedestaled plants**, plants whose roots have been exposed due to the removal of soil from their base. The most common plants affected by this phenomenon are pine and juniper trees. Many such trees are located on the rim and they are favorites of photographers (*Photograph RT/4*). In other areas, dead trees or **snags** have been maintained along the edge of the rim, again providing interesting contrast as the vegetation changes.

West of the Rim Trail the Mixed Woodland vegetation is quickly replaced by the principally Ponderosa forest found throughout the Developed Area *(Photograph RT/5)*. Erosion in this area is less prevalent due to changes in soil composition and an increase of trees and understory species (primarily manzanita mixed with Oregon grape and mountain snowberry). At many points along the transition area, limber pines are nearly as numerous as Ponderosa, and their twisted forms are occasionally mistaken for the less common bristlecone pine.

The Rim Trail follows the topography of the plateau rim, and consequently gently rises and falls in elevation along its route. Each view point presents a unique perspective on the changing nature of the amphitheater. Sunrise Point, at 8013 feet elevation, is situated above the Rim Trail, while the Lodge Trail and Sunset View Point are more level with the route at 8000 feet. Inspiration Point is the highest viewpoint along the Rim Trail at 8316 feet, and provides namesake views of the Bryce Amphitheater and the landscape beyond.

Two types of views are found along the Rim Trail corridor—distant views of the Bryce Amphitheatres looking beyond the rim to the east, and screened views from the Rim Trail into the Developed Area to the west. Inspiration Point hosts the most significant views to the west, beyond the Developed Area, providing opportunities for enjoying sunsets from this unique location.

Spatial Organization and Built Elements

The Rim Trail Sub Area is a linear corridor that extends roughly north south, closely following the plateau rim as it weaves in and out. Various viewpoints are located along its length, often on peninsulas or points that jut out into the amphitheater, offering wide, sweeping vistas. Beginning with the northernmost, significant viewpoints located within this Sub Area include **Sunrise Point**, **Lodge Trail, Sunset Point** and **Inspiration Point**. The **Rim Trail** itself is a 4-5 foot wide pathway, with a number of spur trails branching off of it, connecting to the Developed Area to the west, the vista points themselves, or trails below the rim. The trail is paved with asphalt between Sunrise and Sunset Points (*Photograph RT/6*), although north of Sunset Point it converts to a natural compacted surface.

Sunrise Point comprises of an oval-shaped area, laid out as an offshoot from the Rim Trail, allowing small groups of visitors to congregate at this point and enjoy views into the plateau. The Queen's Garden Trail that goes below the plateau rim also originates here *(Photograph RT/7)*. The Lodge Trail intersection marks the point at which the main trail from the Bryce Canyon Lodge intersects with the Rim Trail *(Photograph RT/8)*. Although not treated as a formal viewpoint in terms of small-scale features such as fencing and interpretive signage, this is an important node, particularly for visitors staying at the Lodge.

Sunset Point is one of the most popular viewpoints in the Developed Area. It is comprised of various small view stations located along the Rim Trail, with a network of trails connecting them to a vehicular loop set behind the plateau rim by approximately 75 meters. This vehicular loop is reached via a spur from the Rim Road. It contains parking for private vehicles and tourist buses, a **shuttle bus stop S-1** *(Photograph RT/9)* and a large centrally located **Comfort Station B-1.** Constructed in 2005, the Comfort Station is a one-story symmetrical building utilizing a combination of both timber and stone construction *(Photograph RT/10)*. Although it is constructed with modern materials and construction techniques, the structure attempts to conform to the rustic architectural typology of historic structures found elsewhere in the Park.

The Navajo Loop Trail, consisting of both the Navajo Trail and the Wall Street Trail depart the rim from this point and when open provide a very popular below-the-rim experience (*Photograph RT/11*).

Inspiration Point comprises of an oval-shaped parking lot, built at a lower elevation than the adjoining Rim Trail *(Photograph RT/12)*. This parking is also accessed via a spur off the Rim Road known as Bryce Intersection which leads to Bryce Point as well as Inspiration Point. The viewpoint is located along the Rim Trail and connected to the parking via a system of pedestrian trails. These trails are a mixture of concrete, asphalt and natural surfaces, often in response to slope and traffic levels. A shuttle bus stop is located in the parking area (*Photograph RT/13*).

Small Scale Features

Several small-scale features exist within the Rim Trail corridor. These features serve directional, recreational and interpretive purposes, besides providing facilities for visitors and erosion and run-off control along the rim. **Wood directional signage** is located at various strategic points along the corridor, directing visitors to different features and indicating distances between them *(Photograph RT/14)*. Typically these signs consist of white painted letters routed onto a brown painted wood plaque and set upon a wood post. **Traffic signs** and **fire hydrants** can be seen in the Sunset Point and Inspiration Point parking lots.

Varieties of fences help to direct visitors and protect against vegetation damage throughout the Sub Area. **Metal fences** define and enhance visitor safety at the edge of Sunrise, Sunset and Inspiration Points *(Photograph RT/15)*. In the case of Sunset and Inspiration Points, the approach along the Rim Trail is bordered by a "**primary barrier**" - a wooden log fence with stone piers usually located along the rim side of the trail *(Photograph RT/16)*- and a "**secondary barrier**" - a wooden log fence with log piers located on the forest side of the trail. **Interpretive signage** and **split log benches** are located at regular intervals along the trail corridor *(Photograph RT/17)*. The Sunset Point parking lot area has **picnic tables, trash and recycling receptacles** and **water fountains** amongst other features *(Photograph RT/18)*.



Photograph RT/1. View of Bryce Canyon's geological features from the Rim Trail.



Photograph RT/2. Example of the Mixed Woodland/"Breaks" vegetation community along the Rim Trail - near Inspiration Point.



Photograph RT/3. Evidence of the erosion of the rim near the Rim Trail in the vicinity of Sunset Point.



Photograph RT/4. A pedastled Limber pine on the plateau's rim near Inspiration Point.



Photograph RT/5. Vegetation west of the Rim Trail near Sunset Point.



Photograph RT/6. Asphalt paved section of the Rim Trail between Sunrise Point and the Lodge trail node through pine and manzanita.



Photograph RT/7. Sunrise Point.



Photograph RT/8. Rim Trail at its intersection with the main trail originating from the front of the Bryce Canyon Lodge.



Photograph RT/9. Vehicular loop at Sunset Point surrounded by Ponderosa pine forest.



Photograph RT/10. Sunset Point Comfort Station B-1.



Photograph RT/11. The Navajo Loop Trail head near the Sunset Point parking area.



Photograph RT/12. Parking lot at Inspiration Point with the Rim Trail visible above the low knoll.



Photograph RT/13. Shuttle bus stop S-1 at Inspiration Point.



Photograph RT/14. Typical wooden directional signage.



Photograph RT/15. Metal fence at Sunset Point.



Photograph RT/16. “Primary Barrier” - wooden log fence with stone piers and “Secondary Barrier” wood log fence along Rim Trail.



Photograph RT/17. Split-log bench located along Rim Trail in front of “Secondary Barrier”.



Photograph RT/18. Picnic table and water fountain near the Sunset Point Comfort Station.

C

FEATURE LIST:

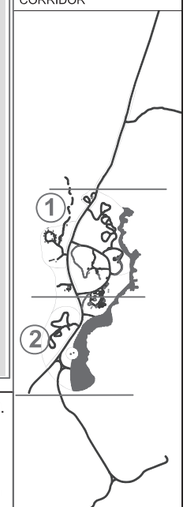
B-1 : Sunset Point Comfort Station
S-1 : Shuttle bus stop

RIM TRAIL SUB AREA
RIM ROAD SUB AREA
NORTH CAMPGROUND SUB AREA
OLD NPS HOUSING STUDY AREA
Sunrise Point
Trail from Sunrise Motel to Rim Trail
Trail from Horse Corral to Rim Trail
Horse Trail
Rim Trail
BRYCE CANYON LODGE STUDY AREA
Central trail from Lodge to Rim Trail
1

OLD NPS HOUSING STUDY AREA
Trail from Deluxe Cabins to Sunset Point
MIXING CIRCLE SUB AREA
BRYCE CANYON LODGE STUDY AREA
Trail from Sunset M.& parking to Sunset Point
Trail from Deluxe Cabins to Rim Trail
Trail from Sunset P. to Deluxe Cabin
B-1
RIM TRAIL SUB AREA
Trails from Sunset P. parking to Rim Trail
Sunset Point
SUNSET CAMPGROUND SUB AREA
Rim Trail
RIM ROAD SUB AREA
WATER TANKS SUB AREA
V-17
Trail from Parking to Rim Trail
Road to Inspiration Point
S-1
Inspiration Point
2

KEY PLAN :

SUB AREA: RIM TRAIL CORRIDOR



0 18 90 200 400M

BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

PREPARED BY
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

DATE
JULY 2006

SUB-AREA: RIM TRAIL CORRIDOR

SHEET NO.
14

North Campground Contextual Sub Area:

Site Description

The North Campground Sub Area occupies a half-mile long stretch of land west of the plateau rim, between the Visitor Center to the northwest and the General Store to the south. The campground contains more than 100 vehicular campsites organized in four loops, each of which contains a centrally located Comfort Station. Out of the four Comfort Stations, two (at Loop C and D) are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

For the purpose of this CLR, the boundaries of the Sub Area are defined by the Rim Trail to the east, the Lodge Loop Road and Sunrise Point Access Road to the south and the Rim Road to the west. The northern boundary of this Sub Area marks the northeastern boundary of the Developed Area.

Natural Systems & Features

Like the Rim Trail Sub Area discussed previously, this Sub Area sits on the very edge of the plateau rim and represents a transitional zone (ecotone) between the breaks plant communities to the east and the Ponderosa Pine Forest coming in from the west. This southern part of this Sub Area also supports a significant area of Sagebrush Meadow habitat. This is the oldest campground in the Park, and has seen an extended period human activity, which has heavily impacted the natural systems here.

The Mixed Woodland of the breaks (see the Rim Trail Contextual Sub Area description for a more detailed description of this ecotone) extends from the edge of the rim to the west only as far as the Claron soils layer - usually not more than a few yards. Few of the campsites are located in this Mixed Woodland area, although some more popular sites are right here close to the edge of the rim (*Photograph NC/1*). The majority of the campsites are nestled within the Ponderosa Pine Forest (*Photograph NC/2*). Heavy foot traffic and other human activity has reduced the understory vegetation significantly throughout much of the campground (*Photograph NC/3*), although some hearty manzanita and native grasses have maintained their foothold in the less traveled areas. Revegetation efforts have been carried out in various parts of the campground loops to attempt to mitigate human effects. There is also evidence of hazard tree removal close to the campsites and structures of the Sub Area.

To the south of the developed campsites is an expansive opening in the forest that supports a Sagebrush Meadow Community (*Photograph NC/4*). Dominated by the small black sage (*Artemisia nova*) and fringed sage (*Artemisia firigda*), the meadow also houses a number of native grasses and wildflowers, including Colorado rubber plant (*Hymenoxys richardsonii*) and cinquefoil (*Potentilla sp*). Meadows such as this one throughout the Park are home to the federally listed Utah Prairie Dog. Observing these social creatures is a popular activity for visitors to the Park, and this meadow in particular, provides many excellent opportunities for wildlife viewing.

At the center of the meadow is a long, low drainage. Although the water here is largely below the surface, the moist conditions support a different variety of plants, including sedges (*Carex sp.*) and occasionally native iris (*Iris missouriensis*).

The area of the campground itself is characterized by a gently rolling topography as the land gradually rises in elevation from west to east before dropping steeply at the plateau edge. In addition, the elevation contours have a strong impact on the layout of the various camping loops. Each loop essentially follows the topographical profile, with the campsites arranged in relatively level zones, while the land slopes down along the west edges of each loop. Such spatial arrangement that closely integrates land topography helps define the character of this Sub Area. Although there are more than 100 campsites in the area, there is still a feeling of open space, which actually contributes to a feeling of privacy for the campers.

Views within the area are typically limited by this topography and the density of the forest cover, as are views from the campground to the rim and beyond (*Photograph NC/5*). Vistas of the features below the rim can only be gained from the edge of the rim itself, which can create a sense of surprise for visitors as they travel through the area. The quality of the views from this part of the rim is on par with those gained from the Rim Trail near the Bryce Canyon Lodge, however, and the proximity of this viewing opportunity to the campsites makes the North Campground a highly desired visitor amenity (*Photograph NC/6*).

Spatial Organization and Built Elements

The North Campground Sub Area is best organized as a system of **four camping loops** and their related ancillary facilities - including an **Outdoor Theater**, **dumping station**, **picnic areas** and **additional parking**. This Sub Area also contains the **overflow parking area** for the visitor center that accommodates cars as well as day parking for trailers and RV's. The four camping loops are arranged in a linear manner from north to south, each with its own paved, one-way vehicular path. Beginning at the north end, the camping loops are lettered A, B, C and D, each roughly oval-shaped and defined by the surrounding topography and forest edge. These loops are organized according to the different types of campsites and have restrictions imposed on the size of vehicles in certain loops. Loops A and B are the only ones with "pull-through" campsites which allows the parking of large vehicles (20ft. and over) with generators, while Loops C and D have "pull-in" campsites and are limited to smaller vehicles (below 20ft. length) without generators. This distinction contributes to defining the visual and spatial character of the different loops.

The primary road providing vehicular access to the four different camping loops is the **North Campground Access Road** *(Photograph NC/7)*. This asphalt paved Road winds gently through the campground roughly from north to south, with each of the loops laid out as an offshoot from it. The north access is directly off of the Rim Road and the south is connected to the Sunrise Point Access Road. On the south side near Loop D there are 3 small parking areas *(Photograph NC/8)* located along the Road, with picnic tables nearby which are for daytime picnic use.

Traces of the historic alignment of the Rim Road can also be found in the western half of the Sub Area, on the eastern edge of the Sagebrush Meadow. This **historic asphalt road trace** runs from the Visitor Center in the north to the Sunrise Point Access Road in the south. Attempts have been made to revegetate this area, but it is still in recovery. A trail following this alignment leads from the overflow parking area to the Visitor Center (*Photograph NC/9*).

A number of established and social pedestrian trails connect the campground to the surrounding facilities, most notably to the Rim Trail. Loops C and D are closest to the rim, and there are **two trails leading to the Rim Trail** these vehicular roads. **Trails from Loop A and from the overflow parking area** lead to the Visitor Center (*Photograph 10*). Other smaller trails internally connect various parts of the campground to each other, most notably a **trail from Loop D to the daytime picnic areas and trails from the Outdoor Theater to the parking lots**.

Each of the four campsite loops has a Comfort Station located roughly in the center of the loop. The Comfort Stations for Loop C and D were built at a much earlier date and are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Loop A & B Comfort Stations B-4 and B-3 *(Photograph NC/13)* were both built in 1957 by the National Park Service. Their construction coincided with the development of Loops A and B and the installation of new roads and campsites. Distinctly different in style and appearance from the older Comfort Stations of Loops C and D, the newer ones deviate from the rustic architectural typology and use of logs for construction. Instead, both of these buildings use cement masonry unit (CMU) construction, with shake-shingle roofs. Entrances to the men's and women's restroom facilities are located on the gable ends of the buildings, and each has a utility-sink area accessed by a door on the center of the side. These Comfort Stations are similar to those found in the Sunset Campground.

Loop C & D Comfort Stations B-2 and B-1 (HS-36&37) *(Photograph NC/11 & NC/12)* were constructed in 1935 and 1938 respectively by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Built in the typical rustic style of architecture, they are one-story rectangular log buildings constructed on concrete foundations. The logs are joined at the corners with ventral saddle notches and have flush cut ends. Originally the building had chopper cut log ends, which have since been sawn off. [8] The buildings are symmetrical on the exterior, with women's and men's restrooms located at opposite ends under the side gables. The daubing between the logs on the exterior is Portland cement. The side-facing gable roof is covered with green-stained wood shingles that are double every fifth course.

8 Janene Caywood. National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: Loop D Comfort Station, p.3.

Another significant structure in the North Campground Sub Area is the **Outdoor Theater S-1** *(Photograph NC/14)* located in the southeast corner of the Sub Area. The Outdoor Theater was originally constructed in this location in 1936, complete with a projection screen, campfire circle and log benches. However, it was subsequently remodeled in the early 1960's, most probably around 1964 coinciding with the construction of a similar Outdoor Theater in Sunset Campground. Since then, no major modifications have taken place at the Outdoor Theater. Presently, it consists of a projection booth, a stage, projection screen and bench seating for approximately 280 persons. The projection screen/stage structure is covered with a shed roof supported on two beams that span across the length of the stage and two log columns on either side that transfer the load to the ground. These exposed untreated logs impart a rustic architectural style to this structure. A small campfire circle is located immediately north of the stage. The seating comprises of metal frames with wooden planks used for the seats and backrests.

The campground **Registration Kiosk S-2** *(Photograph NC/15)* located in the northwest part of the Sub Area adjacent to the dump station. This small semi-covered wooden structure has multiple gable roofs each providing shade to a display board under it. Located at the north entrance of the campground, this kiosk provides a drop box for visitors to register and pay fees for campsites. Gable roofs are covered with wood shingles and logs are used as columns in this structure. This parking lot also hosts a shuttle stop.

Small Scale Features

Throughout the North Campground Sub Area, **traffic signs** and **wood directional signs** provide information to visitors. Parking lots near the south entrance into the campground and the adjoining road are edged in **concrete curbing** *(Photograph NC/08)***.** However there are instances within the campground where **boulder edging** has also been used. The larger parking lot along the north entrance into the campground has **barrier logs** to discourage social trailing *(Photograph NC/16)*.

At a number of places in Loops A and B, both of which contain "pull-through" campsites for larger vehicles, **stone retaining walls** have been used to consolidate the curved edges of the loop. Steps with **rugged stone treads** are also used to mitigate changes in topography in a few places *(Photograph NC/17)*.

Each campsite has a standard set of small-scale features, including **concrete curbing**, a four-foot-high **wooden or carsonite stake** with a painted number identifying the campsite number, a **concrete fire pit** with metal grill element, and a **picnic table** *(Photograph NC/1)*.

Smaller **trash receptacles** are located in the picnic sites near the south entrance into the campground, whereas larger **dump stations** are sited at two locations, one along the north entrance, adjacent to the large parking lot; and the second one along the Sunrise Point Access Road at the southern edge of the Sub Area. *(Photograph NC/18)*.

The picnic area contains **picnic benches** which can be moved around by visitors, as well as **trash receptacles,** a **water spigot** and **in-ground fire pits**.



Photograph NC/1. Mixed Woodland vegetation can be seen in the background of this campsite.



Photograph NC/2. Ponderosa pine vegetation in the campsite area.



Photograph NC/3. Area of North Campground with sparse understory vegetation.



Photograph NC/4. Sagebrush Meadow Community from the Rim Road looking into the North Campground Sub Area.



Photograph NC/5. Typical topography of North Campground - rise on the right is on the plateau rim.



Photograph NC/3. View from Rim Trail along North Campground.



Photograph NC/7. View of the North Campground Access Road.



Photograph NC/8. Parking lot located along the south entrance from North Campground Access Road with concrete barriers.



Photograph NC/9. Trace of historic alignment of the Rim Road with pedestrian trail.



Photograph NC/10. Trail from North Campground (near Loop A) to Visitor Center.



Photograph NC/11. Loop C Comfort Station B-2 (HS-36).



Photograph NC/12. Loop C Comfort Station B-2 (HS-36).



Photograph NC/13. Loop B B-3 Comfort Station B-47.



Photograph NC/14. North Campground Outdoor Theater S-1.



Photograph NC/15. Registration Kiosk S-2 at the north entrance of the Campground.



Photograph NC/16. Log edging along north parking lot in Campground. *UA 2006*



Photograph NC/17.Stone retaining wall and steps in Loop C.



Photograph NC/18. Dump station.

This page intentionally left blank

FEATURE LIST:

B-1 : Comfort Station - Loop D
B-2 : Comfort Station - Loop C
B-3 : Comfort Station - Loop B
B-4 : Comfort Station - Loop A
S-1 : Outdoor Theater
S-2 : Registration Kiosk

VISITOR CENTER SUB AREA

RIM ROAD SUB AREA

RIM ROAD

LOOP A

B-4

LOOP B

B-3

LOOP C

B-2

S-2

RIM TRAIL

RIM TRAIL SUB AREA

Historic asphalt road trace

NPS HOUSING AND MAINTENANCE SUB AREA

NORTH CAMPGROUND SUB AREA

LOOP D

B-1

NORTH CAMP ACCESS ROAD

S-2

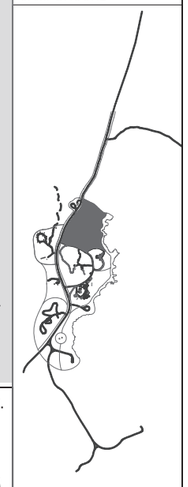
LODGE LOOP ROAD

GENERAL STORE LOOP ROAD

OLD NPS HOUSING STUDY AREA

KEY PLAN :

SUB AREA: NORTH CAMPGROUND



0 10 40 100 200M

BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

PREPARED BY
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

DATE
JULY 2006

SUB AREA: NORTH CAMPGROUND

SHEET NO.
15

Sunset Campground Contextual Sub Area:

Site Description

The Sunset Campground Sub Area occupies a half-mile long stretch of land west of the Rim Road and south of the Mixing Circle Sub Area. It roughly defines the southern edge of the Developed Area with only a series of viewpoints and overlook stations located further south. The campground contains 101 vehicular campsites organized in three loops. The Sunset Campground houses the Park's one Group Campsite, universal access campsites and Park volunteer RV spaces. Although the campground has four Comfort Stations organized within the loops, it relies on shower and laundry facilities located at the General Store. This visitor amenity is only in operation from mid-April to mid-October.

For the purpose of this CLR, the boundaries of the Sub Area are defined by the Rim Road to the east, the Mixing Circle Sub Area to the north and roughly by the extent of the campground loops to the west and south.

Natural Systems & Features

Being located relatively far to the west of the rim; the natural surroundings in the Sunset Campground Sub Area are more consistently Ponderosa Pine Forest than in the North Campground Sub Area. There are no natural meadow openings or instances of breaks vegetation. Like most of the Developed Area on the plateau, the campground is located on a series of low, rolling hills. These hills help to determine the routes of the camping loops and the locations for the camping spaces themselves. This responsiveness to the natural character of the site helps to create a welcoming space, with a measure of shady privacy for each campsite.

The character of the Ponderosa forest in this area is much the same as throughout the rest of the Developed Area, with a scattered understory of manzanita, snowberry and rabbit brush, especially on sunnier slopes, and a higher density among younger, smaller trees (*Photograph SC/1*). Although this Sub Area is more recently developed than those discussed previously, it has still witnessed significant human impact, and many areas display the classic symptoms of overuse, such as a lack of understory, broken tree branches and erosion (*Photograph SC/2*). Revegetation efforts have been undertaken in some of the more heavily impacted areas, but the overall effect is still felt.

Because the Sub Area is separated from the rim by significant topography and forest, there is no sign of the rim or its features from any part of the campground. In general, views outside the site are limited by the density of the forest and by the hills that surround the camping area. This helps to create a sense of unique place for the campground as a whole - almost as though it is an isolated forest community. Only the group site in the far eastern portion of the campground is impacted by views of the Rim Road, and even these are partially shielded by the trees.

Spatial Organization and Built Elements

The Sunset Campground Sub Area consists of a system of **three camping loops** and related ancillary facilities, including an **Outdoor Theater, Registration Kiosk**, **VIP RV spaces** and a **Group Campsite**. The three camping loops are arranged along the **Sunset Campground Access Road** (*Photograph SC/3*) which runs roughly northeast to southwest. Unlike the North Campground, Sunset Campground has only one entry (and exit) into the campground at the point where the Access Road connects with the Rim Road. The Sunset Campground Access Road is two-way, asphalt-paved and winding in nature. The access Roads for each of the camping loops are narrower, one-way paved vehicular paths.

Beginning at the north end, the loops are lettered A, B and C. **Loop A** is by far the largest, containing 49 campsites restricted to use by larger vehicles (20 ft. and over) and allowing the use of generators during daytime. Loop A has two Comfort Stations, one located closer to the northern edge of the loop and another located closer to the southern edge. **Loop B** is a smaller loop with only 25 campsites and no Comfort Station, although its proximity to the Comfort Stations of Loops A and C does not put visitors here at an inconvenience. **Loop C** has 27 campsites arranged in an oval configuration with a Comfort Station located inside its boundary. Both Loops B and C are restricted to use by smaller vehicles (below 20ft in length) without the use of generators.

Sunset Campground's four **Comfort Stations, B-1 through B-4,** are similar in design and construction and were built as part of the MISSION 66 projects between 1961-1962. *(Photographs SC/4 & SC/5).* Distinctly different in style and appearance from the older Comfort Stations of Loops C and D at the North Campground, the Comfort Stations at Sunset Campground deviate from the rustic architectural typology and log construction. Instead all these buildings are constructed using cement masonry unit (CMU) construction, with shake-shingle roofs. Entrances to the men's and women's restroom facilities are located on the gable ends of the building.

The **Outdoor Theater S-2** is located between Loops A and B to the west of the campground access road. Built in 1964 with construction and appearance nearly identical to the North Campground Outdoor Theater (see North Campground Contextual Sub Area), it comprises of a stage structure with 280 bench-style seats arranged in a radial pattern in front of the stage (*Photograph SC/6*). There is also a small campfire circle located immediately to the east of the stage (*Photograph SC/7*). A small parking area for the Outdoor Theater is located along Loop A adjacent to the Theater.

The **Registration Kiosk S-3** (*Photograph SC/8*) is located at the entrance into this Sub Area, to the north of the Sunset Campground Access Road. The small semi-covered wooden structure has a gable roof providing shade to a display board under it. Located at the only entrance to the campground, this Kiosk provides facilities for visitors to register and pay fees for campsites. Gable roofs are covered with wood shingles and logs are used as columns in this structure. On the opposite side of the Road from the kiosk is a trash collection station with a variety of different containers for refuse.

The **VIP RV spaces/campsites** form a cul-de-sac that offshoots from the Sunset Campground Access Road and is used by the campground host. The **Group Campsite** (*Photograph SC/9*) is located at the end of another spur road south of the campground Access Road. It comprises of an irregularly shaped asphalt-paved area bordered by concrete curbing as well as its own Comfort Station, B-4. A wooden-post fence demarcates the boundary of the area that can be utilized by the campers. A **shuttle bus stop** on the Rim Road, just south of the entrance to the campground, serves campground visitors (*Photograph SC/10*). There is an established trail that leads from the campground to this bus stop, and continues east to Sunset Point.

There are a number of established and social pedestrian trails in the Sunset Campground Sub Area, particularly those that internally connect various parts of the Sunset Campground. Significant amongst these are **trails from Loop A to the Registration Kiosk,** and a **trail from the parking lot to the Group Campsite.** The **trail from the Outdoor Theater to Loop A parking lot** is asphalt-paved and supplemented with directional signage and striped crosswalks where it intersects the Sunset Campground Access Road *(Photograph SC/11)*. It branches to give rise to another dirt **trail that connects the Outdoor Theater to Loop B** *(Photograph SC/12)***.** The location of Comfort Stations within the loops has led to the development of a number of undocumented social trails in close proximity to each other, connecting individual campsites with the closest Comfort Station. A trail also connects the campground with the shuttle bus stop on the Rim Road, as well as with Sunset Point and Rim Trail.

Small Scale Features

Throughout the Sunset Campground Sub Area, **traffic signs** and **wooden directional signs** provide information to visitors *(Photograph SC/13)*. Parking lots inside the campground are edged in **concrete curbing** *(Photograph SC/14)***.** However there are instances within the campground where **log edging** has also been used, for example in the parking lot around the Registration Kiosk *(Photograph SC/15)*. A metal **lighting post** and a stone **water fountain** can be seen near the Outdoor Theater *(Photograph SC/16)*. A **wooden post fence** demarcates the area to be used by campers in the group campsite *(Photograph SC/17).*

Each campsite has a standard set of small-scale features, including **concrete curbing**, a four-foot-high **carsonite stake** with a painted number identifying the campsite number, a **concrete fire pit** with metal grill element, and a **picnic table**. Large metal trash receptacles are located in the **trash collection site** near the entrance into Sunset Campground *(Photograph SC/18).* There is also a pair of **pay-telephones S-1** near the Registration Kiosk (*Photograph SC/8*), with metal and plastic cases open on one side and topped with a wood shingled roof.



Photograph SC/1. Typical vegetation in Sunset Campground--Ponderosa pine forest with manzanita and native grasses.



Photograph SC/2. Impacted area in Sunset Campground with little understory and high tree branches.



Photograph SC/3. View of the Sunset Campground Access Road at entrance with the VIP RV parking in background.



Photograph SC/4. Comfort Station B-3 - Loop C.



Photograph SC/5. Comfort Station - Loop A South B-2.



Photograph SC/6. Outdoor Theater S-2 at Sunset Campground.



Photograph SC/7. Campfire circle at Sunset Campground.



Photograph SC/8. Registration Kiosk S-3 and telephone booths S-1.



Photograph SC/9. The Group Campsite parking area, Comfort Station B-4 and picnic tables.



Photograph SC/10. Shuttle stop on Rim Road adjacent to Sunset Campground.



Photograph SC/11. Trail from Loop A parking lot to Outdoor Theater S-2.



Photograph SC/12. Dirt trail from Loop B branching out from trail to Outdoor Theater S-2.



Photograph SC/13. Wooden directional signage at Sunset Campground.



Photograph SC/14. Concrete curbing in Loop A parking lot at Sunset Campground.



Photograph SC/15. Log edging at Sunset Campground near Registration Kiosk.



Photograph SC/16. Stone water fountain at Sunset Campground Outdoor Theater S-2.



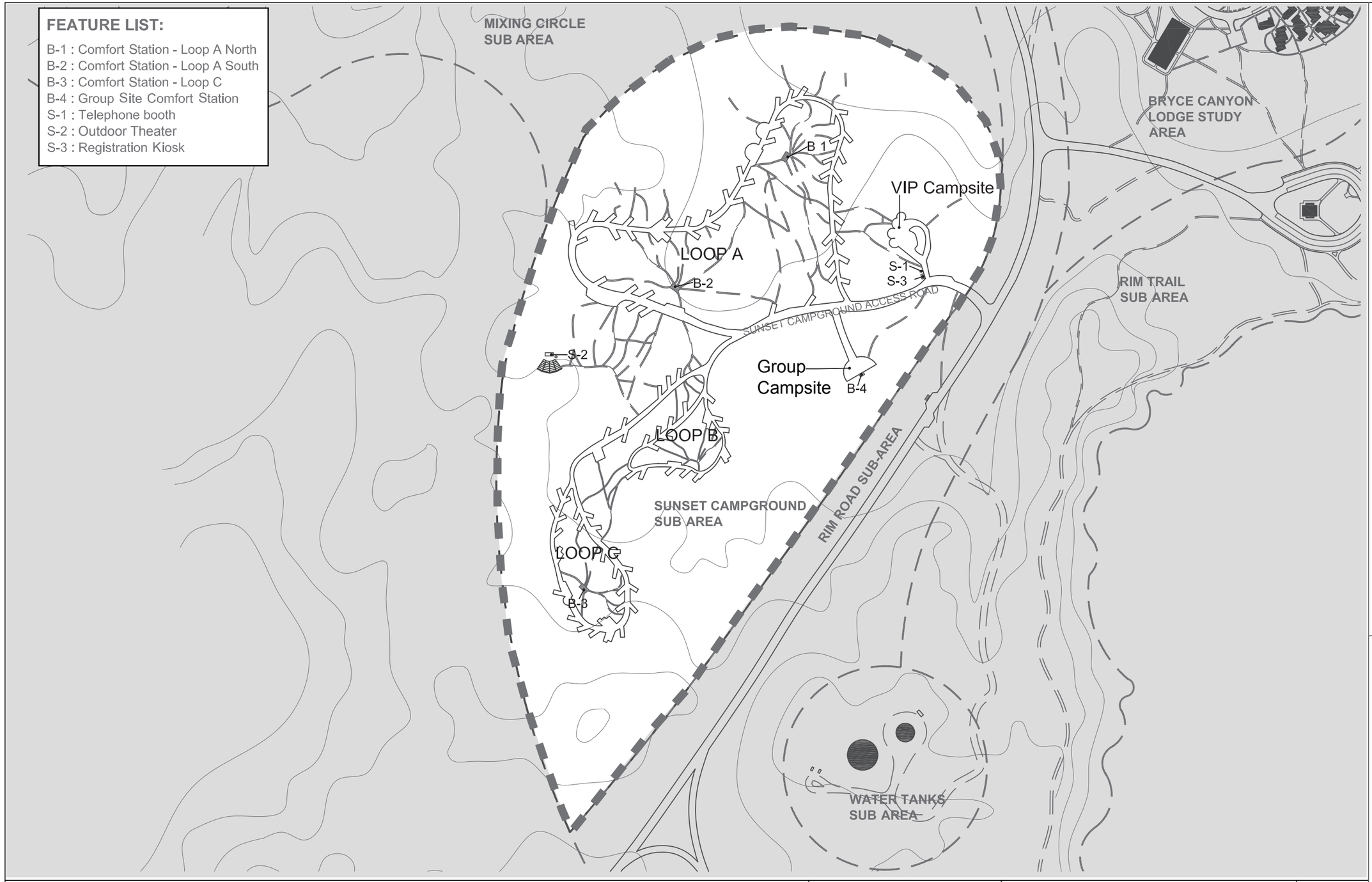
Photograph SC/17. Wooden post fence demarcating boundary of Group Campsite at Sunset Campground.



Photograph SC/18. Metal trash receptacles at the entrance to the Campground.

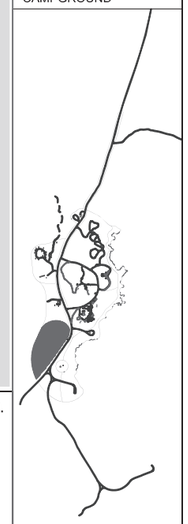
FEATURE LIST:

B-1 : Comfort Station - Loop A North
B-2 : Comfort Station - Loop A South
B-3 : Comfort Station - Loop C
B-4 : Group Site Comfort Station
S-1 : Telephone booth
S-2 : Outdoor Theater
S-3 : Registration Kiosk



KEY PLAN :

SUB AREA: SUNSET CAMPGROUND



BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

0 10 40 100 200M

PREPARED BY
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

DATE
JULY 2006

SUB AREA: SUNSET CAMPGROUND

SHEET NO.
16

Visitor Center Contextual Sub Area:

Site Description

This Sub Area is comprised of the Visitor Center, the Entrance Station, and other related facilities. It forms the first zone of the Developed Area that is encountered along the Rim Road as one enters southward into the Park from its north boundary. The Visitor Center Sub Area is the headquarters of the administrative functions of the NPS and serves as the primary introduction / orientation point for a typical Park visitor.

Natural Systems & Features

The most significant natural feature in the Visitor Center Sub Area is an expansive Sagebrush Meadow that surrounds the development. The Visitor Center with its related facilities essentially forms an island of trees and built features within the larger Sagebrush Meadows extending toward the southeast and northwest. This island is raised somewhat from the surrounding meadows, in keeping with the cold-air drainage theory of meadow ecology. The Visitor Center itself is between 3-4 meters higher than the surrounding meadows (*Photograph VC/1*). This elevation gives visitors an excellent vantage point from which to view the meadows (*Photograph VC/2*), and gives this entrance to the Park a feeling of expansiveness of views, even though it is too far from the rim to partake of the more traditional Bryce National Park vistas. A view along the initial stretch of the Rim Road further beckons visitors into the Park (*Photograph VC/3*).

Vegetation around the Visitor Center and parking area is primarily stands of Ponderosa pine, which gradually fade away as the elevation falls to the Sagebrush Meadows. The formally landscaped area around the Visitor Center hosts a number of Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) and Rocky Mountain juniper along with the Ponderosa pine trees *(Photograph VC/4)*. The front parking lot island contains several introduced species and invasive cheat grass (*Bromus tectorum*) is found throughout the Sub Area. Introduced species in this area include common dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*), blue flax (*Linum perenne*) and yellow salsify (*Tragopogon dubius)*. Colorado blue spruce have also been planted in the median of the front parking area (*Photograph VC/5*). There is a small mowed lawn with a Ponderosa Pine in the center on the south façade of the Visitor Center *(Photograph VC/6)* – this is the only area in the Park with maintained lawn. Bitterbrush (*Purshia tridentata*), native grasses and a variety of wildflowers are also present in this zone. A relatively dense stand of Ponderosa pines to the west of the Visitor Center provide a visual screen to the fire/weather station and sewage lagoons located beyond that meadow.

The meadows in this area are a continuation of the meadow which begins to the south near the Old NPS Housing Study area, continues along the border of the North Campground Sub Area, crossing the Rim Road south of here. It continues to the north, wrapping around the raised island of trees on which the Visitor Center is located. Like all meadows in this area, it is dominated by black sage and fringed Sage, with native grasses, rabbit brush and sedges. This meadow provides significant wildlife habitat, not only for the Utah Prairie Dog, but for a number of other species that live within the Park. The proximity of wildlife viewing opportunities to the Visitor Center, combined with the welcoming views, make the location ideal for a visitor's first introduction to the Park as a whole.

Spatial Organization and Built Elements

The Visitor Center Sub Area acts as the beginning of development facilities along the linear Rim Road corridor. Beyond the sweeping meadows and forested knoll, the area consists of a **front parking lot** for visitors, **rear parking lot** for NPS vehicles and employees, the **Entrance Station** and the **Visitor Center**. These facilities provide opportunities for visitors to pay entrance fees, orient themselves to the Park layout, gain information on Park facilities and services as well as park and ride the Bryce Canyon Shuttle (during its operating season).

The Rim Road provides all vehicular access to this area. As it moves south from the Park boundary, it moves through a relatively densely forested area as an undivided two-lane highway. When it reaches the meadows near the Entrance Station, however, the Road widens and is split by a median, creating an instant sense of arrival. Incoming vehicles are divided into four lanes- three hosting Entrance Station Kiosks and an open lane for Park employees *(Photograph VC/7)*. Although the Rim Road is paved with asphalt along its length, the area around the entrance stations is cement-paved. At the southern extent of the Visitor Center Sub Area, the arms of the Rim Road join back together to form an undivided two-lane, asphalt paved surface that continues southwest into the Park.

The **rear parking lot** branches off the Rim Road just prior to the Entrance Station, with signage indicating that "Official Vehicles Only" *(Photograph VC/8)*. This parking lot provides parking and vehicle storage space for NPS vehicles and employees. South of the Visitor Center, a second spur branches off to the **front parking lot** *(Photograph VC/9)***.** This lot has parking space for private vehicles and a **shuttle bus stop S-1** as well as landscaped spaces and interpretive signage. Networks of concrete paths connect this parking lot to the south entrance of the Visitor Center *(Photograph VC/10)*. An informal dirt path connects the front parking area to the rear.

A number of pedestrian trails connect the Visitor Center to the surrounding amenities. A **trail from the Visitor Center to the NPS housing Sub-Area***(Photograph VC/11)* enters the area from the south, and continues north to the rear parking lot of the Visitor Center and the Sewage Treatment Pond Road. This trail is primarily used by NPS employees to traverse back and forth between work areas. Two trails provide connection to the North Campground Sub Area as well as the Visitor Center overflow parking.

The **Visitor Center B-1** is a three-story, L-shaped building resting on a concrete foundation *(Photographs VC/12 & VC/13)*. The construction comprises of a combination of studs-out wood framing with plywood panels nailed on the inside and concrete piers faced with stone. The sharply pitched gable roof is covered with green corrugated metal sheeting. The exterior walls are painted dark brown and contrast with the lighter colored stone facing. A concrete plinth runs around base of the building and is faced with stone on the south façade. The present form of the building is a result of a large-scale addition and remodeling that was carried out in 2002. The original Visitor Center that existed at this location was constructed in 1960 as a Mission 66 project and was a one-story structure built in the modern style, as opposed to the rustic architectural style. However the 2002 remodeling not only added two stories to the original building but also transformed its appearance to conform to the rustic architectural style used elsewhere in the Park. The building has modern interiors and houses a museum, a small auditorium, and a gift shop on the ground floor along with other visitor facilities. Administrative functions are shared between the different floors of the structure.

The **Entrance Station** consists of three Kiosks B-2, B-3 and B-4 that are located east of the Visitor Center and are nearly identical in appearance and construction. Each Kiosk is a one-room, rectangular structure with a gable roof *(Photographs VC/14)*. The walls below the sill level consist of concrete construction, faced with stone. From the sill up, the walls are constructed of wood frame with plywood panels nailed to the inside of the exposed wooden members. The gable roof is covered with corrugated green metal sheeting. Each Kiosk has windows on all four sides with an entrance door on the west façade. A set of red and green lights on the north side of each Kiosk indicates which lane visitors should proceed to for entry ticket purchase.

Small Scale Features

The Visitor Center Sub Area has a number of **traffic signs** and **wood directional signs** that are visible to the arriving traffic and help to orient the visitors. **Metal directional signs** (examples of which are not seen in the other Sub Areas) are also found here *(Photograph VC/8)*. **Interpretive signs** *(Photograph VC/15 & VC/16)*, **a flagpole** *(Photograph VC/17)***, water fountain** *(Photograph VC/18)***, and low stone walls** can be seen in front of the south façade of the Visitor Center at the main entry onto the building. A **satellite dish** is located on the west façade; smaller **trash receptacles** are placed all along the front parking lot while larger metal ones are placed in the rear parking lot. Boulder edging, concrete and asphalt curbing, similar to that found elsewhere in the Park, have been used here to define the road edge and planting areas.



Photograph VC/1. Land gently drops from the front parking lot to merge with the surrounding meadows.



Photograph VC/2. Sagebrush Meadow extending southeast from the Visitor Center B-1 front parking lot.



Photograph VC/3. Vista along Rim Road towards southwest.



Photograph VC/4. Diverse vegetation in the formally landscaped area south of the Visitor Center.



Photograph VC/5. Planted Colorado blue spruce in the center of the Visitor Center parking island.



Photograph VC/10. Lawn at the south entrance into Visitor Center.



Photograph VC/7. Rim Road splitting into four lanes with the Entrance Station Kiosks in between.



Photograph VC/8. Metal directional signage east of the Visitor Center directing offical vehicles to rear parking lot.



Photograph VC/9. Front parking lot south of the Visitor Center.



Photograph VC/10. Network of concrete paths connecting the front parking loop to the south entrance of the Visitor Center.



Photograph VC/11. Trail from the Visitor Center to the NPS Housing Sub Area.



Photograph VC/12. Visitor Center B-1 - south entrance.



Photograph VC/13. Visitor Center B-1 - west facade.



Photograph VC/14. Entrance Station Kiosks B-2, B-3 and B-4.



Photograph VC/15. Interpretative signs south of the Visitor Center.



Photograph VC/16. Interpretative sign south of the Visitor Center.



Photograph VC/17. Flagpole placed directly southeast of the south entrance into Visitor Center.



Photograph VC/18. Water fountain placed at south entrance of Visitor Center.

FEATURE LIST:

B-1 : Visitor Center
B-2 : Entrance Station Kiosk 1
B-3 : Entrance Station Kiosk 2
B-4 : Entrance Station Kiosk 3
S-1 : Shuttle bus stop



KEY PLAN :

SUB AREA: VISITOR CENTER



0 10 40 100 200M

BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

PREPARED BY
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

DATE
JULY 2006

SUB AREA: VISITOR CENTER

SHEET NO.
17

Rim Road Contextual Sub Area:

Site Description

This Sub Area is comprised of the Rim Road corridor that serves as the primary vehicular access to Bryce Canyon National Park. It runs roughly north to south through the Park, loosely following the eastern rim of the Paunsaugunt Plateau, although it is located considerably to the west of the rim itself. The Rim Road begins at the northern boundary of the Park, 2.6 miles south of State Highway 12, and encompasses a large section of State Highway 63. It rises 1000 feet (300 meters) in elevation in 18.4 miles from the northern Park boundary to its terminus at Rainbow Point. The Road provides access to the various visitor amenities in the Developed Area and has more than a dozen viewpoints located along its route.

For the purpose of this CLR, we will document only that portion of the Rim Road that lies within the Developed Area. This implies that the northern extent of the Sub Area is defined by the Park boundary and the Park entrance sign, while the spur leading to Inspiration Point defines the southern extent.

Natural Systems & Features

Because of the narrow, linear nature of this Sub Area, the most notable natural feature becomes the topography which the Road follows and the views that topography creates. The rolling hills and shallow drainages of the plateau itself give the Road the gentle, winding feeling of a scenic parkway, with a number of opportunities for anticipation and surprise for travelers. Although there are no views of the rim or the feature of the Bryce Amphitheater from the Rim Road itself, a number of spurs branch off toward the vista points and trails. Although there is a gradual rise of elevation overall along the Road from the northern portion of the Developed Area to the south, this stretch is relatively level compared to the alignment south of the Developed Area, which turns and climbs more sharply to the high point at Rainbow Point.

The vegetation here is similar to that found in other Sub Areas west of the plateau rim, predominantly Ponderosa Pine Forest with openings into Sagebrush Meadows (*Photograph RR/1*). The Road encounters a number of meadows of different size as it moves through the Developed Area, each providing important viewing of wildlife such as the Utah Prairie Dog and deer (*Photograph RR/2*). Pullouts have been placed along side the roadway in some of the more popular viewing areas, some accompanied with interpretive signage.

The reconstruction of the Rim Road between 2002 and 2004 created the need for revegetation of those areas within 20' of the Road bed. As a result, native grasses dominate the Road bed. As with most roadways, exotic grasses and weeds enter the Park on the wheels and surfaces of vehicles, and controlling these potentially invasive species is ongoing.

Spatial Organization and Built Elements

The Rim Road is a 23-24' wide graded two-lane parkway with 3' shoulders that vary from grass to gravel. It serves as a spine for the greater circulation system of the Park, with spurs branching off to the east and west providing access to each of the Study Areas and Contextual Sub Areas. In this way, the Rim Road ties together the separated elements of the Developed Area. The only feature found along the Rim Road that does not relate directly to another Sub Area or activity zone is the Entrance Sign and its associated parking area (*Photograph RR/3*). This feature, located just inside the north entrance to the Park, provides a unique photo opportunity with a specially placed "photo-stand" that allows visitors to take group pictures in front of the Entrance Sign.

The first intersection on the Road within the Park boundary is a three-way intersection at the **Fairyland Viewpoint Access Road**. This provides access to the first major plateau rim viewpoint over Fairyland Canyon. This viewpoint also hosts a trailhead for hikers wishing to travel both along the rim and below it. At the Fairyland Viewpoint intersection, the Road widens slightly to create a small asphalt pullout to the west (*Photograph RR/4*).

About a half mile past the Fairyland Viewpoint intersection is the Visitor Center Sub Area and its associated features. This Sub Area is significant with respect to the Rim Road as it represents the point beyond which the Road was realigned in 1958 to bypass the Bryce Canyon Lodge and reconnect with the Rim Road at a point near the Sunset Point intersection. The Visitor Center area represents the widest part of the Rim Road, and also the only portion paved with concrete.

The next major intersection is just south of the visitor center, with a spur leading east to the **North Campground** and the **Overflow Parking** area. Although this turn-off is used frequently by campers in the North Campground, initial visitors typically continue south to the spurs that support the more formal rim viewpoints. The first of these is the first intersection with the Lodge Loop Road. Signage for the Lodge Loop Road indicates that the Road leads to the Sunrise Point, but does not indicate access to the Bryce Canyon Lodge, General Store or Rim Trail. As a result, many Lodge customers may continue past this intersection, not knowing that they can access Lodge facilities on this Road.

As the Road continues south of the first Lodge Loop Road intersection, a pair of spurs head off to the west, each signed for "authorized" vehicles only. These Roads lead to the **NPS Housing and Maintenance Sub Area** and the **Mixing Circle Sub Area** discussed later in this chapter. These Sub Areas contain housing and maintenance facilities for use by NPS and concessionaire staff. Adjacent to the intersection leading to the Mixing Circle Sub Area is an **unpaved equestrian path** which crosses the Rim Road, bordered on one side by a "secondary barrier" - a wood log fence (*Photograph RR/5*). This path is used almost exclusively by concessionaires moving mules from the Night Corral to the Day Corral near the Lodge. The Mixing Circle Access Road actually continues west beyond the Park boundary into the Dixie National Forest. Although this access point is off limits to visitors, it does provide alternate emergency access to the Park.

The next intersection is where the **Lodge Loop Road** returns to the Rim Road. At this intersection, signs indicate access to the Bryce Canyon Lodge, thus most first-time visitors approach the Lodge from the south. The Lodge Loop Road also provides access to the Old NPS Housing Study Area, although no signage for that area exists on the Rim Road.

The next intersection supports the **Sunset Point Vista**. This spur is a short, straight road which ends in the parking loop for Sunset Point. The Point and its related facilities are discussed in the Rim Trail Contextual Sub Area, and are among the most visited parts of the Park.

The final intersection to the west off of the Rim Road leads to the **Sunset Campground Sub Area**. This Sub Area supports the only shuttle bus stop S-1 located directly on the Rim Road (see the Sunset Campground Contextual Sub Area). East of this intersection is a dirt road pull off heading east. This road is primarily a service road linking to the Water Tanks Sub Area, and doubles as a turn-around point for autos pulling trailers which are not permitted to continue further on the Rim Road.

The southernmost extent of the Rim Road Sub Area is the Bryce Intersection node, also known as "Rainbow Gate". The major intersection at this point branches off to the east and turns into two spur roads, one heading to Inspiration Point and the other to Bryce Point on the Rim Trail.

Small Scale Features

Several types of signage exist within the Rim Road Sub Area: Park identification, directional, traffic and interpretive. While majority of the signs follow rustic typology and are made of wood, evidences of contemporary metal signage can also be seen. The **Park Entrance Sign** *(Photograph RR/6)* is located right at the northern Park boundary. Constructed in the rustic style in 1963, the sign is a roughly-finished, darker-color stone slab encased within stout piers of lighter-color, coursed-rubble stone masonry. The "photo-stand" in front of the sign is constructed of similar course-rubble stone masonry, and is located to support cameras for those wishing personal pictures with the sign. **Secondary barriers** or wood-log fences *(Photograph RR/7)* and **concrete curbing** *(Photograph RR/8)* are found at various places to define the Road edge. **Metal and rock culverts** and drainage gullies also exist along the Road length *(Photograph RR/10)*.



Photograph RR/1. Rim Road with forested edge on either side.



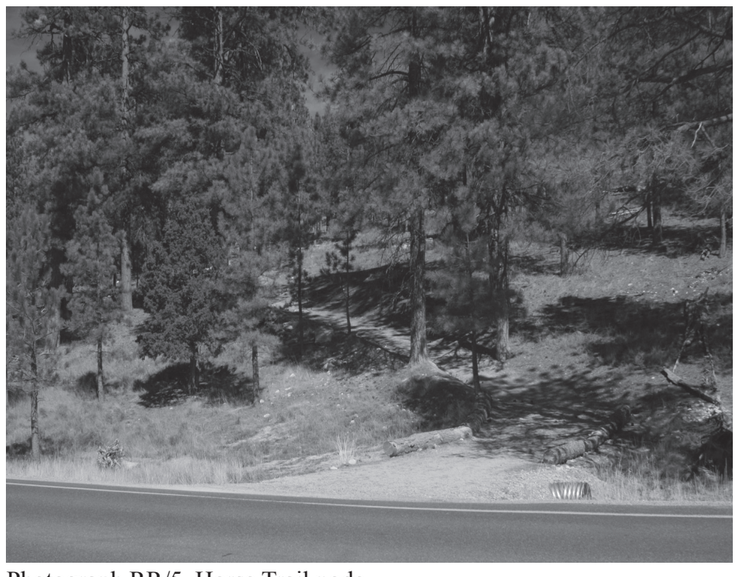
Photograph RR/2. Rim Road with open meadows on either side and pull-off in foreground.



Photograph RR/3. Entrance Sign along Rim Road near park entrance.



Photograph RR/4. Fairyland Canyon node. Note spur road on left leading to the viewpoint and pull-off on right.



Photograph RR/5. Horse Trail node.



Photograph RR/6. Park Entrance Sign at the north boundary.



Photograph RR/7. Wood-log fence defining Rim Road edge.



Photograph RR/8. Concrete curbing along pull off on Rim Road.



Photograph RR/9. Drainage gully along Rim Road.

This page intentionally left blank

FEATURE LIST:

S-1 : Shuttle bus stop

Forest Service Road

Park Entrance Sign

Road to Fairyland Canyon

Rim Road

VISITOR CENTER SUB AREA

Rim Road

NORTH CAMPGROUND SUB AREA

NPS HOUSING AND MAINTENANCE SUB AREA

NORTH CAMPGROUND SUB AREA

OLD NPS HOUSING STUDY AREA

Rim Road

MIXING CIRCLE SUB AREA

BRYCE CANYON LODGE STUDY AREA

MIXING CIRCLE SUB AREA

SUNSET CAMPGROUND SUB AREA

S-1

Rim Road

WATER TANKS SUB AREA

RIM TRAIL SUB AREA

1

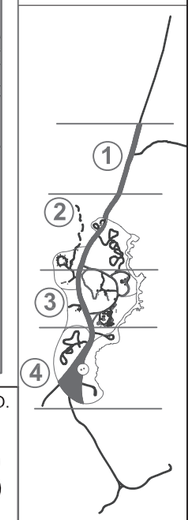
2

3

4

KEY PLAN :

SUB AREA: RIM ROAD



0 18 90 200 400M

BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

PREPARED BY

PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

DATE

JULY 2006

SUB AREA: RIM ROAD

SHEET NO.

18

Water Tank Contextual Sub Area:

Site Description

The Water Tank Sub Area is located along the west of the Rim Trail and east of the Rim Road. Directly south of this area lies Inspiration Point, and the Rim Trail runs along the eastern side of the area. The Sub Area consists of two metal Water Storage Tanks and a few ancillary structures, most of which are a part of the Park's air quality monitoring system.

Natural Systems & Features

The structures are located at the top of a low knoll just west of the rim, in between Sunset and Inspiration Points. Although it is close to the Rim Trail, forest cover and topography prevent direct views into the area from those traveling the Rim Trail. A distant view of the tops of the water tanks can be gained on the Rim Trail, however since visitor attention is usually directed toward the rim and beyond, the presence of the tanks does not interrupt their experience (*Photograph WT/1*). The hilltop location does provide unique views to the west, although they are somewhat obstructed by trees and the structures themselves.

Although the area is surrounded by typical plateau-top Ponderosa Pine Forest (*Photograph WT/2*), a set of unique soil conditions and topography have created a pocket of the Mixed Woodland breaks community found closer to the rim. In addition to the characteristic Rocky Mountain junipers and limber pines, the area also supports a number of bristlecone pines, which typically are only found in the more alkaline soils and drained slopes of the Claron layer (*Photograph WT/3*). Visitors do not have access to this area, however, and these specimens are largely uncelebrated as a natural resource.

There is evidence of a recent burn along the road to the water tanks, as well as evidence of revegetation efforts at different points along the road and on the hilltop. The area has seen a considerable amount activity for one removed from visitor influence, and some unwanted invasive vegetation has taken hold nearby, including a non-native variety of rice grass.

Spatial Organization and Built Elements

The area is accessed via a dirt road spur off of the Rim Road, which is gated to prevent visitor access (Photograph WT/4). The road heads east to the base of the knoll then swings south to climb to the water tanks. The road then loops around the structures, with vehicular access to the tanks and the air-quality monitoring equipment.

There are two large metal Tanks for water storage in this area, the larger S-2 located just to the southwest of the smaller S-1 (Photographs WT/5 & WT/6). Associated with the Tanks are a number of small buildings, housing pumps and other related equipment (Photograph WT/7).

Small Scale Features

The area houses a number of small of utility boxes and technical equipment B-1, B-2 and S-3 used for monitoring air quality located around the structures (Photograph WT/8 & WT/9).



Photograph WT/1. View of water tanks from the Rim Trail.



Photograph WT/1. Ponderosa forest surrounding the water tanks.



Photograph WT/3. Bristlecone pine in Water Tanks Sub Area.



Photograph WT/4. Dirt access road corridor.



Photograph WT/5. Small water tank S-1.



Photograph WT/6. Water tank S-2.



Photograph WT/7. An example of the other structures surrounding the water tanks.



Photograph WT/8. Air quality monitoring equipment B-1 and B-2.



Photograph WT/9. Small-scale features (air quality monitoring equipment) S-3.

This page intentionally left blank

FEATURE LIST:

B-1 : Weather monitoring equipment
B-2 : Weather monitoring equipment
S-1 : Water Tank 1
S-2 : Water Tank 2
S-3 : Weather monitoring equipment

SUNSET CAMPGROUND
SUB AREA

RIM ROAD SUB AREA

RIM ROAD

WATER TANKS
SUB-AREA

B-1
S-1
S-2
S-3
B-2

Dirt access road
to water tanks

RIM TRAIL
SUB AREA

KEY PLAN :

Sub Area: Water Tanks



0 18 90 200 400M

BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

PREPARED BY
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

DATE
JULY 2006

SUB AREA: WATER TANKS

SHEET NO.
19

NPS Housing and Maintenance Contextual Sub Area:

Site Description

This Sub Area comprises of the NPS housing and maintenance facilities. Although these two facilities support entirely distinct functions and are organized as two separate zones, they will be studied here under a common Sub Area owing to their proximity to each other and common administration by the NPS. This Sub Area encompasses the area from the Rim Road to the east, the Mixing Circle to the south, the road to the sewage lagoon to the north and the physical extent of significant built features to the east.

Natural Systems & Features

This Sub Area is characterized by the gently rolling topography typical of the rest of the Developed Area. Built features are focused in the level areas between hills (*Photographs MH/1 & MH/2*). This topography not only helps to shield these structures from visitor views, but, especially in the case of the housing area, helps to create an enclosed sense of community within the area. There is a small Sagebrush Meadow near the point where the access road meets the Rim Road, which continues along the road to the north toward the maintenance area. This meadow is another opportunity to observe the Utah Prairie Dog, although there is no official pullout associated with it.

The vegetation in the area further helps to create that enclosure and privacy. As with many of the other Sub Areas in the western part of the Park, this area is dominated by Ponderosa Pine Forest (*Photograph MH/3*). Manzanita and snowberry grow in the understory, although in many of the more heavily traveled areas such as around the buildings and near the vehicular patterns in the maintenance area, groundcover is largely absent.

There have been two prescribed burns in this area to protect the structures from wildfire. Evidence of these fires can be seen in different locations, particularly toward the eastern part of the Sub Area.

Spatial Organization and Built Elements

The NPS Housing and Maintenance Sub Area is comprised of **two distinct zones**- one containing residential facilities for NPS employees and the other containing maintenance-related facilities. Both areas are accessed from the Rim Road by the **NPS Maintenance Access Road** (*Photograph MH/4*). A short distance after the intersection with the Rim Road, this road splits at a "Y" intersection, with the NPS Maintenance Access Road continuing south, and the **NPS Housing Access Road** heading north toward the residential development (*Photograph MH/5*). The NPS Housing Access Road is a lollypop loop, curving generally to the west with a **small spur branching again to the north supporting the apartment housing**. This spur is paved only as far as the parking area for the apartment housing - after which it becomes a **dirt path which continues to the sewage lagoons** located at the western Park boundary (*Photograph MH/6*).

The apartment housing located along the spur road consists of a group of four buildings arranged along the spur road, with parking directly off of the road. Three of the buildings are **Duplex Apartments B-1** (NPS Quarters # 26, 27 & 28) built in the 1990's - one of the later additions to the complex that was primarily developed in the early 1960's as a MISSION 66 project. All three buildings are identical in architectural style and construction - each consisting of an irregularly shaped structure with horizontal wood plank siding and a corrugated sheet metal cross-gable roof *(Photograph MH/7)*. These structures are the closest to the Rim Road, although they are still largely protected from direct views by the vegetation and topography. North of the Duplex Apartments is a single **Multi-Unit Apartment Building B-2** (NPS Quarters #11) with a total of four residential units (*Photograph MH/8*). The two northern units are two bedroom units, with a single bathroom and common kitchen/living area. The two southern most units are built on a slightly higher plinth than the two northern units, and each are efficiency studios. There is a laundry facility in the middle of the complex. Built in 1960 as part of the second stage of development in this area, the entire structure reflects a 1960's style, with horizontal wood plank siding on the exterior, wood-frame windows and a gable roof covered with corrugated sheet metal.

Along the loop road are located **fourteen Single Family Residences B-3** (NPS Quarters #12-25). Units 12-24 were all built as part of the original MISSION 66 project in the 1960's. Although they were put up in three stages between 1957-1964, they represent a consistent architectural style and method of construction. These 13 residences consist of 12 three-bedroom houses and one two-bedroom house. All the structures have horizontal wood plank siding on the exterior (painted either brown or white), wood-frame windows and a gable roof covered with green corrugated sheet metal *(Photograph MH/9)*. The NPS Housing Access Road widens at points as it loops through this area to provide additional parking for the residences. Unit 25 was built later than the Mission 66 houses, although it uses many of the same architectural elements as the previous buildings (*Photograph MH/10*).

Other features of the Sub Area include the **Picnic/Playground**, the **Sailor's Bus Stop** and the **Telephone Exchange Building**. The Picnic/Plaground area is located just north of the apartment buildings and includes an asphalt-paved basketball court, a small concrete paved area with picnic tables and barbecue grills and other assorted play equipment.

The Sailor's Bus Stop is a one-room shed, measuring approximately 2m x 2m with horizontal wood plank siding on the exterior *(Photograph MH/11)*. It is located along the main housing loop at the edge of a small parking pullout and is used by resident children attending local public schools. The **Telephone Exchange Building** located along an offshoot from the dirt road that leads up to the sewage disposal tanks. This modest 3m x 3m building has been painted pink and has a flat roof. It is surrounded by a chain-link fence.

A number of social pedestrian trails weave through the area, leading from the residences to major amenities in the adjacent Sub Areas. This includes a **trail from the Apartments to the Visitor Center** to the north. There are also a number of paths with destinations within the Sub Area, such as the **trail that leads from the housing loop to the Picnic/Playground area** and the **trail from the housing units to the maintenance area**.

The maintenance zone is located south of the housing zone and consists of an open rectangular yard, roughly enclosed on three sides by linear buildings. The open, fourth side provides access to the yard through an asphalt paved road that connects with the Rim Road on the east. A chain-link fence surrounds the maintenance area to the east, south and north.

In the southeast corner of the maintenance area, is the **Maintenance Garage B-5** *(Photograph MH/12)***.** Also known as the "Sand Shed", the building measures approximately 13m x 25m, and comprises of a gable roof covered with corrugated sheet metal. Vertical surfaces of the building are covered on three sides (barring the front facade) with aluminum siding. The front façade is unenclosed and comprises of four vertical composite columns of metal and concrete.

The **Oil House B-6 (HS-39)** is located directly south of the Maintenance Garage *(Photograph MH/13)*. Believed to have been constructed circa 1930, the structure was moved to this location from its original site at the "Old NPS maintenance area", which was located east of the current maintenance area. The Oil House is a one story, rectangular building with north/south oriented corrugated metal, gable roof, constructed on grade. The roof is covered with corrugated metal. The building has 2"x 4" wood stud framing finished on the exterior walls with board and batten siding. There is a 12" vertical board door on the north elevation and the interior walls are unfinished. Currently this structure is used for storage.

The **Garage/Storage Building B-7** defines the south edge of the NPS Maintenance Yard *(Photograph MH/14)*. Measuring approximately 15m x 38m, this structure has a flat roof. All the building surfaces are covered with aluminum siding. The north facade is divided into five bays, each with an entry into the garage. All the garage openings are covered with rolling metal shutters.

The **Equipment Storage Building B-8** defines the western edge of the Maintenance Yard, and is a one story rectangular building measuring approximately 32m x 9m. It was constructed in the early 1960's as part of the Mission 66 program. The front (east) façade of the structure is divided into 6

bays, each with its own set of door and windows. No longer a storage facility, it is used as a workout facility and lunch room for Park employees, as well as a paint and sign shop *(Photograph MH/15)*.

The **Utility Building /Warehouse B-9** defines the northern edge of the Maintenance Yard. It measures approximately 85m x 11m and has a flat roof. Originally constructed in 1959, the building was added upon in 1964-65. The front (south façade) is divided into 15 bays with rolling shutters covering the large openings, and a four-bay loading dock *(Photograph MH/16)*.

Also located within the NPS Maintenance Yard is a **Gas Fueling Station S-3**. This structure comprises of a couple of metal columns supporting two I-beams that in turn support smaller I-beams to create a low-pitch gable roof covered with corrugated sheet metal. Placed on a concrete pad under this canopy are two fueling stations *(Photograph MH/17)*. The tanks for this facility are located in the southwest corner of the Maintenance Yard.

Small Scale Features

Small-scale features in the NPS housing area comprise of **traffic signs** and **wood directional signs** at the entrance into the area, **boulder edging** along parts of the road *(Photograph MH/18)* and **concrete pavements** around the apartment buildings, among other features. **Fire hydrants** are placed at various locations spread out over the housing area. Like other Sub Areas, **electricity poles** with overhead wires can be seen here. Small-scale features usually associated with a residential area, such as **clothes lines**, **satellite antennae** and **basketball hoops** are located in front or backyards of the Single-Family Residences *(Photograph MH/19)*.

The Picnic/Playground area houses a number of picnic tables, barbecue grills and two basketball hoops (*Photograph MH/20*). A smaller **play area** in the center of the main housing loop has a metal play set *(Photograph MH/21)*.

In terms of small-scale features, the NPS maintenance area has **trash receptacles**, a **chain link fence** and a **wooden post gate** amongst other features. **Metal bollards** are used to define the extent of the yard on the southwest, and **split log benches** are placed along the front façade of the equipment storage building. Large **propane tanks S-1** near the entrance of the maintenance area service the residential area as well as the maintenance facilities.



Photograph MH/1. Rise in ground elevation behind Single-Family Residence located along the west edge of the main housing loop.



Photograph MH/2. A low-lying knoll to the northwest of the maintenance yard.



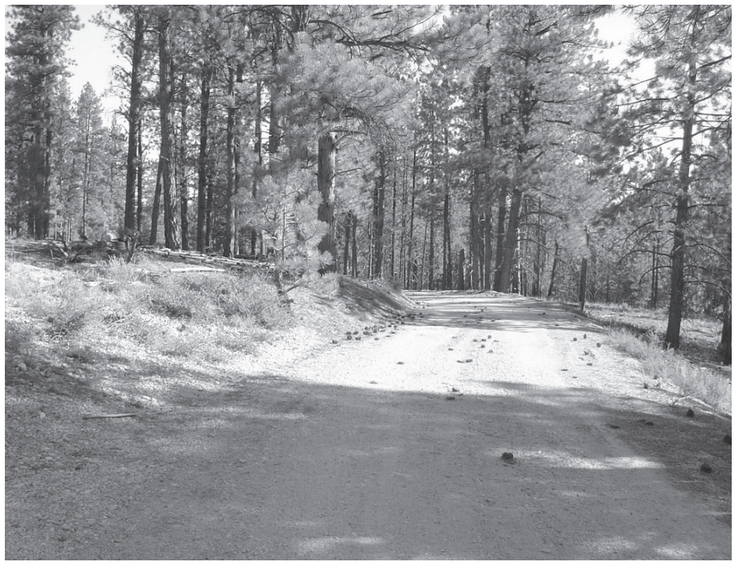
Photograph MH/3. Typical vegetation Ponderosa Pine Forest with understory of manzanita, bitterbrush and native grasses.



Photograph MH/4. View of the NPS Maintenance Access Road C-90 branching out on the right from the Rim Road.



Photograph MH/5. View of the NPS Housing Access Road C-91 leading inside the residential area.



Photograph MH/6. Dirt road to sewage lagoons C-93.



Photograph MH/7. Duplex Apartment B-1 north facade.



Photograph MH/8. Multi-Unit Apartment B-2 west facade.



Photograph MH/9. Single Family Residence #15, B-3.



Photograph MH/10. Single Family Residence B-3.



Photograph MH/11. Sailor's Bus Stop S-2.



Photograph MH/12. Maintenance Garage B-5 north facade.



Photograph MH/13. Oil House B-6 (HS-39) -- view from northwest.



Photograph MH/14. Garage/ Storage Building B-7.



Photograph MH/15. Equipment Storage Building B-8.



Photograph MH/16. Utility Building/ Warehouse B-9 south facade.



Photograph MH/17. Gas Fueling Station S-12.



Photograph MH/18. Boulder edging along NPS Housing Access Road.



Photograph MH/19. Basket ball hoop in the front yard of a Single Family Residence.



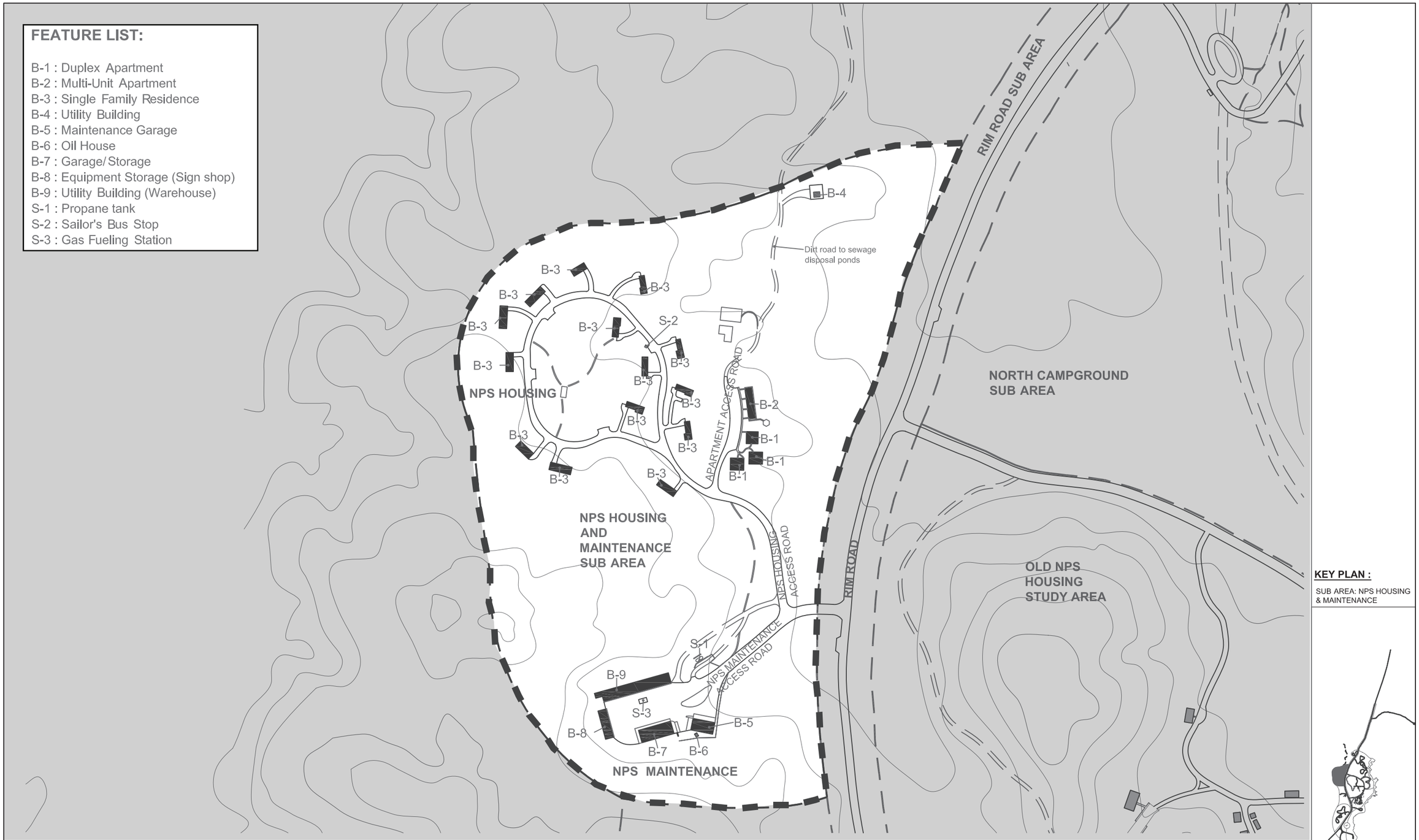
Photograph MH/20. Picnic/Playground area to the north of the apartment node.



Photograph MH/21. Children's play area located within the main housing loop.

FEATURE LIST:

B-1 : Duplex Apartment
B-2 : Multi-Unit Apartment
B-3 : Single Family Residence
B-4 : Utility Building
B-5 : Maintenance Garage
B-6 : Oil House
B-7 : Garage/Storage
B-8 : Equipment Storage (Sign shop)
B-9 : Utility Building (Warehouse)
S-1 : Propane tank
S-2 : Sailor's Bus Stop
S-3 : Gas Fueling Station



KEY PLAN :

SUB AREA: NPS HOUSING & MAINTENANCE

0 10 40 100 200M

BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

PREPARED BY
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

DATE
JULY 2006

SUB AREA: NPS HOUSING AND MAINTENANCE

SHEET NO.
20

Mixing Circle Contextual Sub Area:

Site Description

This Sub Area comprises of maintenance facilities operated by the Park concessionaires – Xanterra and Canyon Trail Rides – as well as by the National Park Service (NPS). The NPS also utilizes parts of it for storage of construction and surplus materials. This Sub Area is located at the western edge of the Park (rather removed from the rest of the Developed Area), occupying roughly a quarter-mile stretch of land. In terms of its location with respect to other Sub Areas, the Mixing-Circle is located west of the Rim Road, south of the NPS Housing and Maintenance Sub Area and north of the Sunset campground.

Natural Systems & Features

Natural systems and features in the Mixing Circle Sub Area are consistent with those typical of the Developed Area in general, as described in the overview section. The area is characterized by a relatively flat topography with stands of Ponderosa Pine Forest interspersed by Sagebrush Meadows that provide habitat for the protected Utah Prairie Dog colonies. The meadows in this Sub Area are home to the largest colony of Utah Prairie Dogs in the Park.

All the prominent built features in this Sub Area are located in a relatively flat stretch of land surrounded by low-elevation knolls *(Photograph MC/1)*. The flat land where the maintenance facilities rest would naturally have been a part of the meadow ecosystem. The meadow continues to the north and south of the built area, creating expansive views in those directions along the length of the openings *(Photograph MC/2)*. The entire area is separated from the rest of the Park by a long, low ridge running north-south. This natural feature helps to shield the sights and sounds of the maintenance facilities from Park visitors.

The forest on the hills surrounding the meadows is typical of that found elsewhere in the Developed Area, dominated by Ponderosa pine, with an understory of manzanita, bitterbrush and other mixed shrubs and grasses (*Photograph MC/3*).

Spatial Organization and Built Features

The primary vehicular road providing access to this Sub Area branches out from the Rim Road on the west and is referred to as the **Main Road to Mixing Circle** *(Photograph MC/4)***.** This asphalt paved two-way vehicular road leads directly west all the way up to the Park boundary fence, beyond which it continues as a dirt road which accesses the Park's water supply and associated pump houses *(Photograph MC/5)*. A Horse Trail parallels this road and is used by the concessionaire to reach the Day Corral located within the Bryce Canyon Lodge Study Area.

At the eastern edge of the area a few historic cabins which have been relocated here from other parts of the Park for storage. At one point this included three small structures, however that number is dwindling. The **YCC Storage Shed B-1** (HS-69) was removed from this Sub Area during the course of this study. The **Ice House B-3** (HS-71) was constructed in 1935 by the UPC near the General Store. It was moved to its present location in the early 1980's and it is slated for removal sometime in 2007/08 (*Photograph MC/6*). The remaining structure in the group of historic cabins is the old **Linen House B-2** (HS-72) *(Photograph MC/7)*. Also constructed by the UPC circa 1935 near the Bryce Canyon General Store, it served as a linen storage facility for the Inn and the Housekeeping Cabins once located there. Since its relocation to the Mixing Circle Sub Area in the 1980's, the building has seen a number of uses, including training of fire fighters.

The **Mixing Circle Loop** branches off of the Main Road to Mixing Circle west of the cabins *(Photograph MC/8)*. The open area enclosed within this loop is utilized for storage and preparation of construction materials. Located on the outside of the loop are the Metal Building and the New Utility Building. The west half of the loop is at a slightly higher level than the east half and extends beyond the loop to form a secondary loop doubling back to the Main Road**.** Situated along this **Outer Loop** on the west are the NPS Horse Barn and the Old Sunset Point Comfort Station.

The **Metal Building B-4** is located along the Mixing Circle Loop to the west. It is a one story, rectangular structure with a shallow gable roof. The exterior walls and shallow gable roof are both covered with corrugated aluminum sheeting painted brown. The front (east) façade of the building is divided into five bays, each with an opening that is covered with a rolling metal shutter. Immediately adjacent to this building is the **New Utility Building B-5** (*Photograph MC/9)*. Although constructed much later than the metal building, the two buildings are similar in construction style and materials. It differs from the Metal Building in having a sharper pitched gable roof, two regular doors and a window on the front façade and a pair of concrete steps to access the plinth level.

The **NPS Horse Barn B-6** (HS-48) was constructed between 1929 and 1935 and is located along the outer dirt loop of the mixing circle to the west of the Metal & Utility Buildings described earlier. It was moved to this location circa 1965 from its original location in the old NPS Utility Area west of the Old NPS Housing Complex. The building is on the National Register of Historic Places. This one-and-a-half story rectangular wood frame building is constructed on a concrete foundation. Exterior walls are covered with 12" weatherboard siding, painted brown *(Photograph MC/10)*. The interior of the structure was remodeled circa 1990-1992 into a maintenance shop. The gable roof of the building has been undergoing repair and replacement since 2005.

The **Old Sunset Point Comfort Station B-7** is a one-story, rectangular log building joined at the corners with ventral saddle notches *(Photograph MC/11)*. It is located slightly northeast of the NPS Horse Barn and was moved to this location in the 1980's from Sunset Point where it was replaced by a new, larger Comfort Station. It was originally constructed in 1934 by the CCC. Presently the structure exists as a remodeled residence used for concessionaire staff housing. West of the Mixing Circle Loop, a short driveway branches off the Main Road to the north to access the **Concessionaire's Horse Barn B-9** (HS-75). The main structure was constructed in 1928 by the UPC in a location directly west of the Bryce Canyon Lodge, and was subsequently moved to the Mixing Circle Sub Area in the late 1960's. The Barn has two major structural components—the eastern component has a front facing gable roof that is covered with corrugated metal; the northern component contains 24 horse stalls, 12 on each side of the building *(Photograph MC/12)*. On either side (east and west) of the Concessionaire Horse Barn are two **Stable Sheds B-8 and B-10** and a **Tack Shed B-11** (*Photograph MC/13*).

A Horse Trail to the Concessionaire's Horse Barn connects the Horse Trail adjacent to the Main Access Road with the Concessionaire's Barn area. The present location of this path cuts across a meadow that supports protected Utah Prairie Dog colonies *(Photograph MC/14)*.

At the western edge of the Sub Area, adjacent to the Park boundary is another **driveway to the Horse Guide's Cabin.** Also referred to as the Wrangler's Cabin, the **Hose Guide's Cabin B-12 (**HS-74) is located at the west edge of the Sub Area adjacent to the Park boundary. This one-story rectangular building has exterior walls covered with plywood siding, probably a later addition to the building. The front facing gable roof is covered with wood shingles *(Photograph MC/15)*. The building was constructed in 1939 by the UPC and was moved to this location in the late 1960's. It has always been used as a dwelling for the concessionaire's wrangler.

The driveway continues beyond the Horse Guide's Cabin north to loop around a small Picnic Area there (*Photograph MC/16*). This area was intended as a small RV park, but is not in use because of the sensitive habitat of the Utah Prairie Dog.

Trails and informal dirt roads cross the area between the Mixing Circle, Historic Cabins and the Barns, created as shortcuts between the work areas.

Small Scale Features

Small-scale features in the Mixing Circle Sub Area relate to both maintenance-related and residential uses. **Traffic signs** and **wood directional signs** are strategically located at the entrance into the area, and at important activity zones and intersections. **Speed breakers** are incorporated in the Main Road leading up to the Mixing Circle, to slow down incoming vehicles. This is important as the Road slopes down to this area as result of topographical features.

A number of **trash receptacles** are located along a **concrete block wall** in the mixing circle loop. A **wooden log fence** demarcates the backyard of the NPS Horse Barn *(Photograph CU/17)* whereas **metal pipe fences** are used in the Concessionaire Horse Barn area. The Picnic Area located north of the Horse Guide's Cabin has **picnic tables** and **barbeque grills** among other small-scale features.



Photograph MC/1. Low elevation knolls in the background with the Mixing Circle located in flat meadow area.



Photograph MC/2. Sagebrush Meadow extending northwards from the Mixing Circle.



Photograph MC/3. The transition point from meadow to forested slopes.



Photograph MC/4. View of the Main Road to Mixing Circle Sub Area looking east.



Photograph MC/5. The Main Road continues as a dirt road beyond the park boundary west into the Dixie National Forest.



Photograph MC/6. Ice House B-3 (HS-71) looking east.



Photograph MC/7. Linen House B-2 (HS-72) looking east.



Photograph MC/8. View of the Mixing Circle Loop.



Photograph MC/9. New Utility Building B-5 and the Metal Building B-4 looking northwest.



Photograph MC/10. NPS Horse Barn B-6 (HS-48) looking west.



Photograph MC/11. Old Sunset Point Comfort Station B-7 looking northwest.



Photograph MC/12. Concessionaire's Horse Barn B-9 (HS-75) looking north.



Photograph MC/13. Tack Shed B-11 looking northwest.



Photograph MC/14. Dirt Road/Horse Trail to the Concessionaire's Horse Barn looking northwest.



Photograph MC/15. Horse Guide's Cabin B-12 (HS-74) looking northeast.



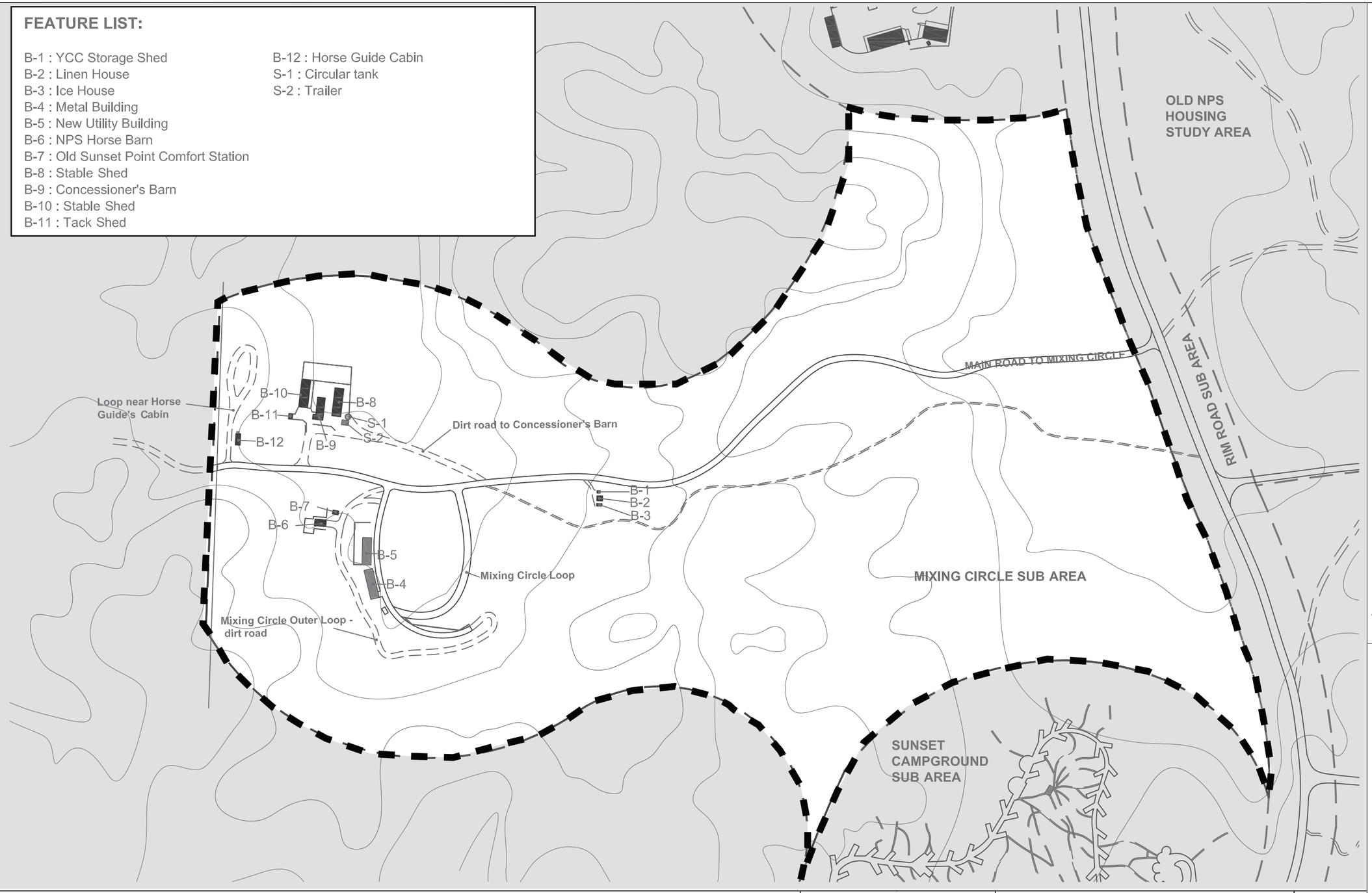
Photograph MC/16. Unused RV parking area behind Horse Guide's Cabin.



Photograph MC/17. Wood log fence around the NPS Horse Barn looking southwest.

FEATURE LIST:

B-1 : YCC Storage Shed
B-2 : Linen House
B-3 : Ice House
B-4 : Metal Building
B-5 : New Utility Building
B-6 : NPS Horse Barn
B-7 : Old Sunset Point Comfort Station
B-8 : Stable Shed
B-9 : Concessioner's Barn
B-10 : Stable Shed
B-11 : Tack Shed
B-12 : Horse Guide Cabin
S-1 : Circular tank
S-2 : Trailer



KEY PLAN :

SUB AREA:
MIXING CIRCLE



0 10 40 100 200M

BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

PREPARED BY
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

DATE
JULY 2006

SUB AREA: MIXING CIRCLE

SHEET NO.
21

CHAPTER 4

LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION

Chapter IV – Landscape Analysis and Evaluation

Introduction

The Bryce Canyon Lodge Historic District and the Old NPS Housing Historic District and corresponding Study Areas examined in this CLR are distinguished from each other by location and purpose, but together they are 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 Lodge Study Area and the Old NPS Housing Study 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 fourth chapter of this Cultural Landscape Report will begin by providing a background of the process and terms used in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) nomination and a summary of the NRHP documentation as it relates to the Study Areas. Based upon this documentation and upon the research conducted for the History and Current Conditions Chapters, a statement of significance for the two Study Areas is presented which will also establish periods of significance. Next, comparisons will be made between the existing and historic landscape conditions and characteristics in order to determine the specific nature of the changes that have occurred in the landscapes over time. A detailed roster of landscape characteristics identified in the Existing Conditions Chapter, accompanied by their determination as "contributing", "non-contributing" or "compatible" within the periods of significance has been included as Appendix A.

Significance

Background of National Register of Historic Places Process

The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) determines the significance in American history of a district, site, building structure or object through a process that compares historic context with existing condition to evaluate the property's contribution to cultural heritage.

The Cultural Landscape Inventory and Report (CLI, CLR) method developed through the guidelines established by the National Register of Historic Places examines *landscape significance* according to specific *criteria* (*A, B, C, D*) within a *period of significance*. Significance, as defined by the National Park Service, is the meaning and value ascribed to a landscape through its relationship to the larger historical context (McClelland et al. 1990). It is a summary of defining events, activities, and participants in the history of the landscape. Research must also assess the degree to which the landscape retains its *integrity. Integrity* is determined according to how much of the landscape has retained its historic appearance or continuity of landscape functions, uses, and meanings and, as a result, can still tell its own story to perceptive visitors (McClelland et al. 1990, Cowley 2002). A property can be *significant* with respect to one or more of four different *criteria.* The purpose of employing a variety of *criteria* is to assist in recognition of different values that each property might embody (National Park Service 1995). Properties must meet one of the following criteria to be eligible for National Register listing.

Criterion A identifies properties that are associated with an event, or series of events, or activities or patterns of development.

Criterion B applies to properties that illustrate an important individual's significant achievements or association with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Criterion C relates to properties that illustrate significant elements of design or construction, have high artistic values, or are examples of important builders or architects. They embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master.

Criterion D is generally applied to archeological sites. These sites must have made or have the potential to make important contributions to our understanding of prehistory or history.

Analysis of this information is conducted through a discussion of 13 landscape characteristics including: natural systems and features, spatial organization, land use, cultural traditions, cluster arrangements, circulation, topography, vegetation, buildings and structures, views and vistas, constructed water features, small-scale features, and archeological sites (not applicable to this study were constructed water features and archeological sites; cultural traditions and cluster arrangements were included throughout other sections). These characteristics are "the tangible and intangible aspects of the landscape that have influenced its development or are the products of its development" (Page 1998, 70). Characteristics and features are described as *contributing, non-contributing* or *non-contributing/compatible* to the periods of significance.

Summary of National Register of Historic Places Registration Forms for Bryce Canyon Lodge Historic District and the Old NPS Housing Historic District and BRCA Multiple Property Documentation Form

This Report includes two Study Areas that were derived from respective NRHP Districts: the Bryce Canyon Lodge Historic District and the Old NPS Housing Historic District. The two Study Areas overlap with supporting historical documentation that applies to all developed areas within the Park. This CLR therefore combines both Study Areas with information on respective Districts into one document. This Report is in agreement with the historical background for significance, statements of significance as well as the periods of significance outlined in the NRHP Registration Form for each District. This CLR also agrees with the historic context and subthemes outlined in the NRHP Multiple Property Documentation Form for Bryce Canyon National Park, particularly as they relate to development within the Park as a whole. Historic context and subthemes listed in documentation include the following:

- Context 1) Development of Recreational and Administrative Infrastructure in Bryce Canyon National Park 1924-1944 with subthemes that include Concessionaire Development in BRCA, 1924-1944 and National Park Service Administrative Development within BRCA 1928-1944
- Context 2) Influence of landscape architecture on National Park service facilities and the development of rustic building design. Within the framework of the cultural landscape as presented in this CLR, the second historic context should be expanded to read as follows: *Influence of landscape architecture on site planning and comprehensive park development including service facilities and the development of rustic building design.*

The NPS landscape architectural design standards that structured park planning within the Western United States and in particular Bryce Canyon National Park, during the periods of significance, are outlined in greater detail in a subsequent section in order to more carefully document landscape planning efforts.

This CLR presents Study Areas that were examined collectively in response to a wide overlap in history, analysis, and recommendations. In keeping with existing NRHP recommendations, the Districts and Study Areas in this CLR use the individual periods of significance established under Criterion A and C. Post WWII development (after 1945) and Mission 66 development (initiated in 1956) were not included in the period of significance. Within the Study Areas of this CLR, it is only the Utah Parks Service Station that occurred during these time periods; the structure is listed on the National Register for Historic Places and is thus protected. See the Historic Structures Report completed

on the Service Station in 2004 for guidance regarding that structure and its surroundings.

The periods of significance for the two Study Areas have different start dates in order to reflect dates of construction projects for each District. However, much of the discussion in this Report is related to landscape architectural concepts and the influence this design profession had on Park planning at Bryce Canyon National Park.. Therefore the text often notes a *single period of significance*. Additional comprehensive research of all developed areas in the Park might be warranted and one representative start date for a single period of significance established parkwide to better represent the landscape as a whole system.

The National Register of Historic Places nominations for these districts were completed in 1994, along with a number of other properties and areas of the Park, including the Bryce Canyon National Park Scenic Trails Historic District, the Bryce Canyon Inn, and the Old Administration Building. Although a detailed analysis of these other historic structures and Districts was not completed as a part of this CLR, some inventory and discussion of them can be found in Chapter 3 Existing Conditions under their respective Sub-Areas.

The Old NPS Housing Historic District (Study Area)

Statement of Significance

The Old NPS Housing Historic District was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1994. The following text includes paraphrased segments (indicated through indented text) from the statement of significance found in the NRHP Nomination Form[1] 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 recommended 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 building*s.

This CLR disagrees with the last two sentences in this statement. The new buildings are visible from the 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.

Period of Significance

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 park throughout the country.

Bryce Canyon Lodge Historic District (Study Area)

Statement of Significance

The Bryce Canyon Lodge Historic District was included in the NRHP under Criterion A (for its association with the development of the Park's recreational facilities) and under Criterion C (as an example of Rustic building design). The District is associated with the development of concessionaire facilities and partnerships between the NPS and Union Pacific Railroad's Utah Parks Company (1924-1944) and reflects the architectural work of Gilbert Stanley Underwood (1890-1960) who was an American architect praised for his lodge designs. Daniel Ray Hull (1890-1964), Chief NPS landscape engineer (landscape architect) collaborated with Underwood in an integrated design approach of the architecture and landscape architecture for the Lodge and cabins at Bryce (1924) as well as other National Parks including Zion (1924), the Ahwahnee Hotel at Yosemite (1927) and the Grand Canyon Lodge (1928).[2] Hull was instrumental in making Rustic style architecture a recognizable NPS park style. He stressed the following toward this achievement: comprehensive site planning, subordinating development to the natural scenic landscape qualities, responding to the natural topography, sensitive building siting, vegetative screening, and using natural forms and natural materials in architectural design.[3]

The Bryce Canyon Lodge was built between 1924 and 1925 using local materials and construction techniques. The Underwood design of the Lodge is a masterful example of NPS Rustic style architecture constructed by the railroads. The railroads and related concessionaires typically brought the first development to the parks, and the National Park Service promoted the hiring of landscape architects, architects, and engineers to develop plans and oversee construction of site facilities. This was a period in time when landscape architecture played an important role in influencing architecture and site planning toward the development of an appropriate park style.

The Lodge and Deluxe Cabins were given National Historic Landmark status in 1987. The following text includes paraphrased segments (indicated

1 National Register of Historic Places - Registration Form, Old NPS Housing Historic District. Prepared by Janene Caywood, Historical Research Associates, Inc. December 31, 1994.

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

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

through indented text) from the statement of significance found in the NRHP Nomination Form[4] used to establish National Historic Landmark status for the Lodge and Deluxe Cabins.

> Bryce Canyon Lodge and the Deluxe Cabins are the work of master architect Gilbert Stanley Underwood; they are excellent examples of Rustic style architecture encouraged by the National Park Service and built by the railroads. The architecture is based on the use of native onsite materials that look as if they were constructed by craftsmen with simple hand tools. Structures, including the Lodge, were designed to be highly compatible with the surrounding landscape through the use of materials, appropriate scale, architectural massing and design details. The railroad's need to provide visitor amenities and services was adequately met and in doing so an important American style was created that became a distinct characteristic of national parks. By enhancing the scenic qualities of Bryce Canyon and the other stops on the "Union Pacific Loop" through noteworthy architecture and landscape architecture, the Railroad was aiming to increase ticket sales thus competing with other railroad companies that were offering similar services and visitor experiences at other Parks including: Yellowstone, Glacier, or the south rim of the Grand Canyon. The buildings' primary significance is architectural although other areas of significance include regional transportation and tourism, as part of the Union Pacific Railroad/Utah Parks development in Utah and northern Arizona. This is the last development of the Utah Parks Company in Utah retaining high standards of architectural integrity.

The Lodge was sited away from the plateau rim so it would not interfere with the majestic quality of this scenic landscape, yet close enough to allow visitors easy access to the panoramic views. The deliberate placement of the Lodge away from the rim not only kept the scenic quality of the rim intact, it also became in important ethical consideration for park site planning. It was thought that vistas and views should not be disturbed by human development and that natural vegetation and landscape systems should be maintained in such a way as to minimize the impact of the built environment, thus creating a sense of "living within nature" and rustic experience.

The Lodge was designed to be a central focal point of a complex that included visitor cabins, dormitories, and service buildings. The front of the Lodge was a bustle of activity as this was the point of tourist arrival, spontaneous and arranged gathering, and the famous sing-aways (see Chapter 2) . It was the dominant building in the landscape and had deliberate spatial connections to other Park facilities, particularly the Deluxe Cabins (completed in 1929). Smaller in scale than the Lodge itself, the Deluxe Cabins were located below the Lodge, within the natural setting of a pine grove to the southeast. These cabins were placed in an arrangement so that they responded to the lay of the land thus giving them a "nestled into the landscape" appearance. The highly textured rubble masonry chimneys and stone corner piers on the exterior of the cabins add visual interest characteristic of Rustic style architecture that presents an integral relationship between the building and the natural surroundings.

> The irregular massing and chunkiness of the Deluxe Cabins imitates the irregularities found in nature. The detailing of both the Lodge and the Deluxe Cabins is exhibited in rough stonework and large logs that emphasize connection to nature. The stones, quarried locally, match portions of the surrounding geology. The logs are the same size as the surrounding pines. The rough stonework, the free use of logs particularly on the buildings' exteriors, the wave-patterned shingle roofs (appearing in the main Lodge and the Deluxe Cabins), the wrought-iron chandeliers, and the exposed framing and trusswork give the buildings a rustic honesty and informality characteristic of park architecture.

The structures of the Bryce Canyon Lodge Historic District, their materials and arrangement on the site as well as the clear integration of architecture and site architecture within the natural landscape itself was an overarching characteristic of NPS planning and a design philosophy that had been fully developed at Bryce Canyon National Park. The Rustic style architecture of the Lodge, Deluxe Cabins, Standard Cabins and other structures was a response to the forest, meadows, and the flow of topography. The built environment was meant to seem as if it were an integral part of the natural landscape itself. In this way the overall design was a reminder that humans are collectively a part of something larger.

Period of Significance

The Bryce Canyon Lodge Historic District established a period of significance from 1924-1944; the start date is aligned with construction of the main Lodge building and spans, to the end of World War II in 1944. This was an era characterized by the development of visitor facilities by the Utah Parks Company and the National Park Service.

NPS Landscape Architectural Design Standards[5]

Influence of Landscape Architecture on National Park Service Facilities and the Development of Rustic Style Architecture and Site Planning

The National Park Service was established as the administrative control for the design and management of the national parks in 1917. The early years of the establishment of the National Park Service (1916- 1942) can be characterized as an era where planning philosophies and site design doctrines were created. The park style that emerged during this era was built as an amalgamation of ideas from previous landscape planning approaches including those from the English landscape style and theories promoted by early American landscape architects. Andrew Jackson Downing made popular the importance of connecting people to nature by emphasizing the role nature played in architectural design as presented in his book *Cottage Residences* (1844). Theories promoted by Frederick Law Olmsted Sr. and continued through the work of his sons in the landscape architectural firm, the Olmsted Brothers, promoted site planning and architectural form as a direct response to the natural conditions of the site and the notion of separation of pedestrian and vehicular (carriage) traffic became a signature element in their park designs. Charles Eliot's work stressed the value of comprehensive park planning and careful understanding of site conditions as a tool for design. His philosophy on the management of vegetation in natural areas was widely accepted among landscape architects and used to develop approaches used by the NPS with respect to vegetation and scenery. "His techniques included vista clearing, vegetation studies, and general landscape forestry, allowing the park designer to manipulate the character of vegetation to attain a healthy and scenic landscape" (McClelland 1998, 3). The collection of writings, teachings, and design work from these landscape designers and the ones to follow, inspired NPS park planning and led to the development and refinement of a park Rustic style and Simplified Rustic style that was used in architecture, site planning and landscape architecture.

Henry Hubbard, Frank Waugh, and Charles Punchard made numerous suggestions on landscape architectural design that began to rigorously structure NPS park planning, forming the basis of park appearances. Their collective work on sweeping road alignment, mass and void of native plantings, views and vistas, park development zoning, and use of natural materials including cobblestone, rock, and timber brought to focus this evolving "naturalistic" style. Waugh, a professor of landscape architecture at what is now the University of Massachusetts, had several seasonal contracts with the Forrest Service and the National Park Service. He promoted the naturalistic park style (Rustic style) through a handbook

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

5 These design standards were extracted from: McClelland, Linda Flint. 1998. *Building the National Parks: Historic Landscape Design and Construction.* Maryland; The Johns Hopkins University Press.

(1930s) for the Civilian Conservation Corps for restoration, conservation, and management of state/national parks and national forests. At Bryce he made several recommendations and suggested that a comprehensive development plan be made "in order to avoid serious mistakes."(1923) He was also instrumental in advising NPS that visitor accommodations should include not only Deluxe Cabins for wealthy travelers but modest housing arrangements such as Standard Cabins and campgrounds to serve a more economically diverse population.

Daniel Hull (who worked with Underwood on several park projects) was likely to have overseen Park planning at Bryce Canyon; he certainly contributed to the development of Rustic style architecture and the site design aesthetic that characterized the Park during the periods of significance. Hull and other landscape engineers (landscape architects) from the era including Thomas Vint, Horace Albright, Samuel Parsons Jr., Conrad L. Worth, and Albert Taylor played important roles in further shaping and refining the theories that led to park site planning during the periods of significance. As a result masterful executions of Rustic style architecture and site planning were implemented at Bryce Canyon.

An overview of this style from Linda Flint McClelland's text *Building the National Park: Historic Landscape Design and Construction* describes in detail this style and the events that contributed to its making. She writes (1998, 1) "During the formative years of National Park Service, from 1916 to 1942, landscape architects, architects, and engineers forged a cohesive style of landscape design which fulfilled the demands for park development while preserving the outstanding natural qualities for which each park had been designated. This style subordinated all built features to the natural, and often cultural, influences of the environment in which they were placed. Through time it achieved in each park a cohesive unity that in many cases became inseparable from the park's natural identity."

Collectively, landscape architects from this era worked with the NPS to develop management philosophies and design aesthetic standards that would shape distinctive patterns of development in national parks throughout the Western United States. These aesthetic standards offer a guide to the design ideology applied to NPS planning—an approach which led to the rustic park character of Bryce Canyon National Park.[6]

The Principles and Aesthetic Standards for Rustic Park Development

This style is best characterized by an overarching philosophy in which the natural features of the parks took precedence over the built environment. This concept thus created a cohesive style of design where park facilities such as lodges, visitor cabins, comfort stations, stores, ranger stations, and other functions would be designed to exist in harmony with scenic and natural qualities. Built amenities were carefully placed in a way that preserved the natural setting or intrinsic landscape identity. As park planning evolved, landscape stewardship and visitor comfort and experience played a dynamic role in development. The interlocking configuration of architecture, roads, trails, visitor services, and staff housing and related functions constructed during the periods of significance were shaped by masterful designers who were able to fully understand these considerations and synthesize them into fully functioning and harmonious landscapes. Thus site plans were holistic in nature and designers studied the entire Park toward the development of cohesive plans. As an organizational tool, the landscape characteristics used for analysis purposes are listed (in part) here as a way to describe the NPS design philosophy that created the basis for the landscape style that shaped Bryce Canyon National Park.

Natural systems and features

- The natural environment was managed for health.
- The impact of the built environment was minimized while the natural environment was showcased.
- Natural systems and features played an important role in planning for development; architecture was subordinate to nature. Natural slopes and vegetation were used as amenities; they were organized and coordinated with development.
- The integrity of natural systems and features were preserved; minimal impact was made to natural systems; preservation of characteristic scenery was called for.
- Where development occurred the surrounding natural landscape was to look as if it had never been disturbed. Buildings were to have the illusion that they were somehow a part of nature—that they grew up out of nature. Structures were to seem as if they "fit" with the majestic landscape.
- Natural beauty should not be destroyed by any other use.
- The use of native plant materials was advocated.
- Site analysis was used in developing designs thus existing natural systems and features structured patterns of development.

Spatial organization

- Zones of compatible use in planning development dictated how site plans were organized. These considerations were made in conjunction with understanding and appreciation for the patterns of the natural landscape. Related site functions were often placed adjacent to one another while dissimilar uses were placed away from each other and screened by use of natural features. In particular, staff related functions were located away from visitor functions and were screened from view. By using a zoned approach meaningful relationships between buildings and outdoor spaces could occur and harmonious spatial sequencing from one function to another could showcase natural wonders.
- Spatial harmony was achieved through a careful blending of the built environment with the natural. Considerations included: appropriate architectural scale, built forms that were in alignment with existing topography; use of existing forest vegetation for screening and protection. Existing vegetative cover was used to provide a "forested village" atmosphere. Spatial sequences were highly orchestrated. Lodges were often located at some distance from the spectacular natural view – to protect the ecology and provide a sense of drama once the view revealed itself.
- Parking was often located behind the pavilion or lodge so that the space between the lodge and the grand natural feature (the plateau rim in the case of Bryce Canyon National Park) could be protected from the high volume of automobile traffic.
- Views were important considerations in attaining spatial design harmony.
- Organization of spaces and spatial sequences included and unfolding of vistas and a variety of places where visitors could stop.
- Designers wanted to get people out into the landscape through scenic roads and nature trails. Straight lines in pathways and roads were discouraged.
- Within residential areas, spatial organization helped to create a small-scaled village atmosphere.
- The village compound included a careful method of choosing sites for the location of buildings; attention was paid to the proximity and relationships of other structures, human uses or natural systems—and organic pattern of development was employed as apposed to grid patterns.
- Considerations for scale included the clustering of small residential cabins with larger pavilions or lodges located as a central or focal feature.

Land use

- Visitor accommodations stressed conveyance and comfort and included pavilions, inns, lodges, cabins, camping, comfort stations, museums and information, picnicking, supply stores, gas stations, signs, and water fountains.
- Staff accommodations were usually screened from visitors' views and were separated; ranger stations, residences, workshops, garages for ease in managing park maintenance were some of these uses.
- Utilities were planned for and often screened or placed underground. These include electricity, telephone, sewage, water. Planning these in conjunction with other functions was critical - proper siting was

6 Many of these standards were derived from: McClelland, Linda Flint. 1998. *Building the National Parks: Historic Landscape Design and Construction.* Maryland; The Johns Hopkins University Press.

difficulty in remote locations.

Cultural Traditions

- Native materials were stressed and traditional building techniques emphasizing hand craftsmanship of Rustic style structures were often employed. Use of log construction, stone foundations, overhanging roofs, small paned windows came together in this style.
- Design rejected regularity and symmetry; inspiration was derived from the Arts and Crafts movement, Swiss Adirondack style architecture, and nature itself.

Cluster Arrangements

- Located in pine groves and accessed by meandering paths, the cottage-style cabins were built to harmonize with the natural setting; they were nestled into natural setting (trees and topography).
- Smaller buildings were often sited against hillsides in order to provide a scenic backdrop for the village atmosphere; this served to protect the cluster of cabins from outside views.
- Visitors' comfort, convenience, and overall scenic experience was a priority in arrangements.

Circulation

- One-way curvilinear entry drives were used for tour buses and automobiles dropping off visitors so that they might experience the lodge front entrance.
- Loop entry drives for lodges were often used.
- Roads followed natural contours with attention to opportunities for vistas.
- Roads were not to detract from natural scenery.
- Curved road alignments were favored with sweeping lines that provided a variety of views and spatial sequences. Straight lines in roads and pathways were not favored as flowing lines had a more natural appearance and were able to better blend with the topography and vegetation.
- Road surfaces were often crushed stones as this had a more natural appearance.
- Roads were designed for recreational scenic experience not just for function or as a way to get visitors to destinations or services.
- Pedestrian pathways were meandering and not straight.
- Trails were designed to provide visitor access but to also protect the natural landscape.

Topography

- Buildings and site features were placed in to have a deliberate relationship with topography.
- Grade as a result of the construction process were a careful balance of cut and fill—new slopes were to blend seamlessly into the existing topography so as to make construction seem as if it "fit" with the grade. Created slopes were gentle and sweeping (low percent slope) and not abrupt (steep).
- Natural topography was used as a design element thus the cottage cabins in the Old NPS Housing District were placed at the base of a natural slope to provide cover, seclusion, and give a "nestled" in nature feeling.

Vegetation

- Vegetation and vegetative patterns were used in the process of design as vital elements that helped shape development configurations. Existing vegetation was used to frame lodges, screen service areas, and provide an enclosed atmosphere for clusters of buildings particularly cottage style cabins.
- The character of the vegetation could be manipulated to attain a healthy and scenic landscape.
- "Vegetation was selectively thinned, transplanted, cleared, or reintroduced to open up scenic vistas (not recommended between Lodge and rim at Bryce Canyon as this was not the intent during the period of significance), prevent fire hazards, or blend construction with the natural setting of the park" (Mc Clelland 1998, 2).

Buildings and Structures

- Subordination of structure to natural environment was paramount. Structures were to appear to be in harmony with the natural systems.
- Rustic style architecture used in lodge designs was inspired by the vernacular Swiss Adirondack style that was combined with Arts and Crafts influences from the Bay Area architects; these were merged in an understated expression.
- Use of natural materials found locally such as logs and stone masonry were employed.
- The Rustic Style and the Simplified Rustic Style used in NPS New Deal era cabins sought to create a small-scaled "nestled in the woods" atmosphere.
- Buildings fit with the topography with minimal topographic cut and fill. Slopes created as a result of construction were to smoothly "meet the grade" of existing contours.
- Development (roads and structures) were carefully situated and constructed to blend unobtrusively into the natural setting. They were to lay "lightly on the land"
- Good architecture was born out of a through "study of the site" Hull (as quoted by McClelland 1998 ,) or site analysis.
- It was important to have a cross-section of residences to serve an economically diverse population..
- Coordinated with buildings were elevated terraces, sweeping stairways, and stone parapets.
- Proper scale in development was critical. The lodge or hotel was larger thus a central point of development and activity. Other service functions such as stores and museums were mid-sized. Closely clustered together residential cottage-like cabins were deliberately small in scale.

Views and Vistas

- Buildings were often located away from important natural scenic views so as to not distract from the impact or grandness of majestic views.
- Development strived to maximize the preservation of characteristic scenery.
- Non-public areas (staff only areas) and unsightly utilities were screened from view.
- Views were orchestrated in conjunction with spatial sequencing.
- Designers considered ways to make public areas visible, and thus accessible to visitors. Roads and paths were often oriented to maximize the views of both built and natural elements within the landscape.

Conclusion

Landscape architects and architects worked with the NPS to provide visitor amenities that would not disrupt the scenic and natural qualities of the national parks. During the periods of significance, Bryce Canyon and other national parks experienced an increase in visitors, thus the demand for park facilities and visitor comforts also expanded. Standards in design were created to insure that park structures and facilities would blend and not disturb the natural environment—its ecology and scenic and recreational value. The layout of the Developed Area at Bryce Canyon National Park had been informed by the collective amalgamation of landscape architectural design standards as outlined previously. Out of these standards the Rustic style in architecture and a corresponding style in site design evolved and characterized development. Buildings were required to fit with the land and natural setting and to respond to one another in meaningful, compatible relationships. Park development had a rustic village atmosphere with soft winding pathways and hand crafted, scale-appropriate buildings made from natural materials found regionally. Use of native materials, including native plants, helped the Rustic style develop its regional strength and provided each park with a unique sense of place. Site designs were cohesive and born out of a clear understanding of the site—its

geology, soil, topography, meadows, forests, and other natural features. Circulation patterns flowed as they followed the topography; roads were surfaced in crushed stone and pathways were often left unpaved. Attention was paid to the relationships of facilities; similar uses were located in the same area while dissimilar uses were separated and often screened through siting that employed the use of existing natural features. Architectural scale was used to create hierarchies of space and to create order within the naturalistic setting.

During the periods of significance these standards went beyond mere aesthetics to become ethical considerations regarding park planning and human interface with nature. At Bryce Canyon National Park, preservation efforts warrant cohesive design approaches that take into consideration these standards which should be applied with advice from professional landscape architects and architects, as was the practice when the Park was developed. The spirit of Bryce Canyon National Park's Rustic style architecture and site architecture (the built environment) can only be preserved with an understanding of the natural context. Preservation techniques will therefore incorporate notions of nature as systems that are dynamic.

Comparative Analysis of Landscape Characteristics

The primary goal for this part of the chapter is to compare the condition of the landscape during the period of significance and the current condition, identifying similarities and differences and evaluating how evolution has affected the historic integrity of the place as a whole. Because cultural landscapes are a complex collection of elements working together at different scales, the analysis considered the landscape from different scales. First, the Study Areas will be discussed broadly at the landscape scale, and then examined through each of the individual landscape characteristics discussed in the previous chapter. The final analysis included in Appendix A will give a detailed inventory of each landscape element, including both existing features and features which are no longer present in the landscape, and record their condition and contribution to the historic landscape. Features are determined to be:

- contributing (surviving from the period of significance)
- non-contributing (not from the period of significance)
- compatible (not contributing but supportive of the period of significance)
- missing (present during the period of significance, but no longer extant in the landscape)
- undetermined (insufficient information available to establish a date of origin for the feature)

The Old NPS Housing Study Area

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. 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 Utah Parks Company Service Station is included in this Study Area 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. 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.

Spatial Organization

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.

Land Use

The Study 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 Study 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).

Circulation

During the period of significance, access to the Study 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 (*Figure 4-1*). 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

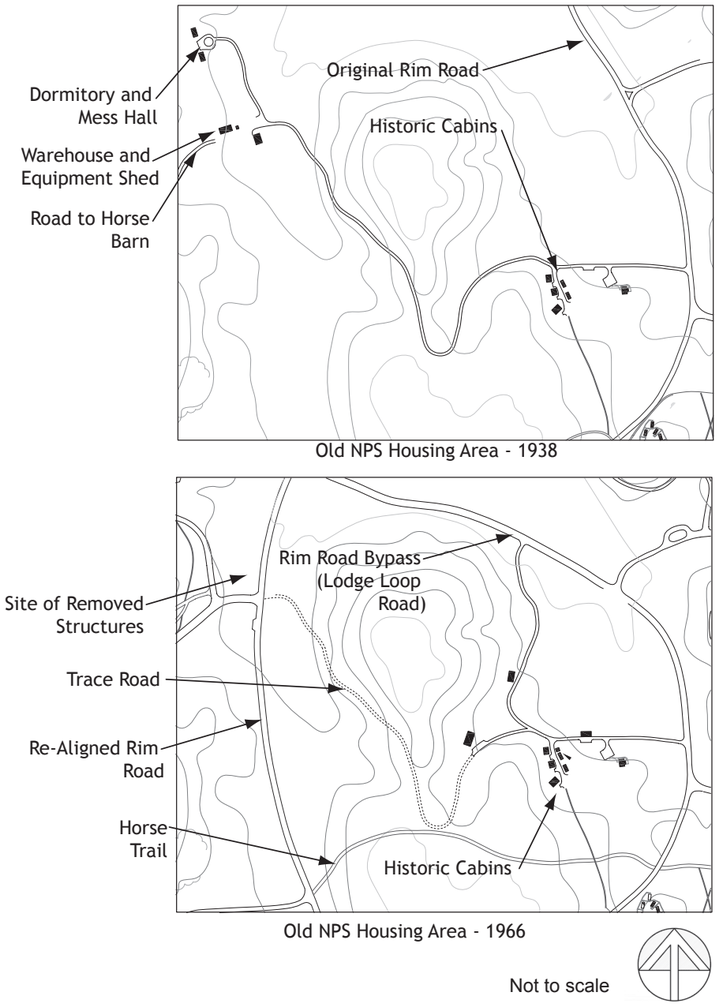


Figure 4-1.
Changes to Old NPS Housing Study Area with Realignment of Rim Road

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 (*Photograph A/1 and A/2)*. These out of scale parking areas have increased traffic flow through the historic parts of the Study Area, particularly in front of the smaller cabins (B-5 and B-7-10). 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 Study 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.

Topography

The forest village atmosphere of the Old NPS Housing Study 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 village feels as if it has evolved within the forest. This was a part of the intention of the



Photograph A/1. Small scale parking area near one of the historic cabins in the Old NPS Housing Study Area.



Photograph A/2. The large scale parking area in front of the new Concessionnaire Dormitories in the Old NPS Housing Study Area.

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.

Vegetation

In conjunction with the topography, the existing forest vegetation contributes to the atmosphere of this residential village. 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 (*Photograph A3*). 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 Study Area is likely denser than it was in the period of significance, Though precise documentation of the forest progression in this Study 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 (see Photographs R/10 and R/11 in the next section).

Though human traffic has had less of an impact on understory vegetation in this Study Area than in the Bryce Canyon Lodge Study Area, 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 in the Study Area during the period of significance, that this level of disturbance would have been present even then.

Buildings and Structures

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

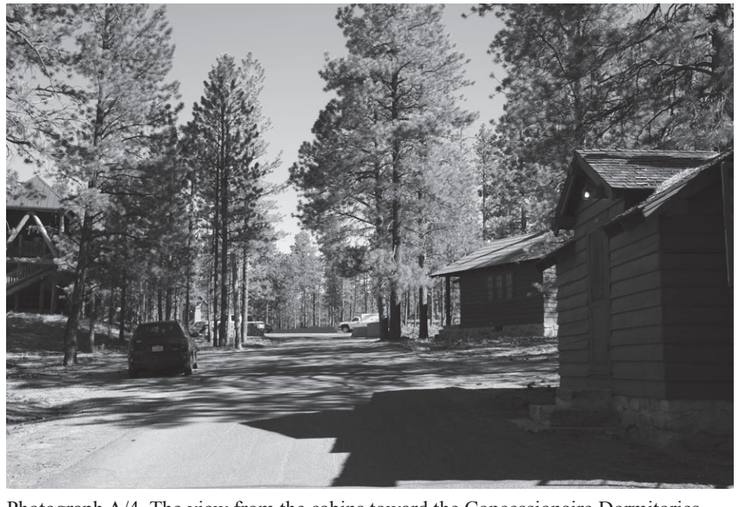
This arrangement of small residential structures was built within a 4 year period starting in 1932 (HS-10 was built slightly later in 1939). Though they are not identical structures, their design follows a uniform selection of materials and use of scale which, combined with their close proximity to one another, has the immediate effect of a small-scale 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 (Photograph A/4).

Ranger Dormitory (HS-4)

This building is isolated from the buildings in the rest of the Old NPS Housing Study 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.



Photograph A/3. The fill area behind the Concessionaire Dormitories. Notice the lack of mature trees near the structure. No new trees have established themselves in this area.



Photograph A/4. The view from the cabins toward the Concessionaire Dormitories today. During the period of significance, this would have overlooked a forested knoll.

Seasonal Residence (HS-5)

Like the Ranger Dormitory, this building is spatially isolated from the other structures in the Study 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 Study 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. Currently used as storage, this structure is listed as non-contributing in the NRHP nomination form. 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

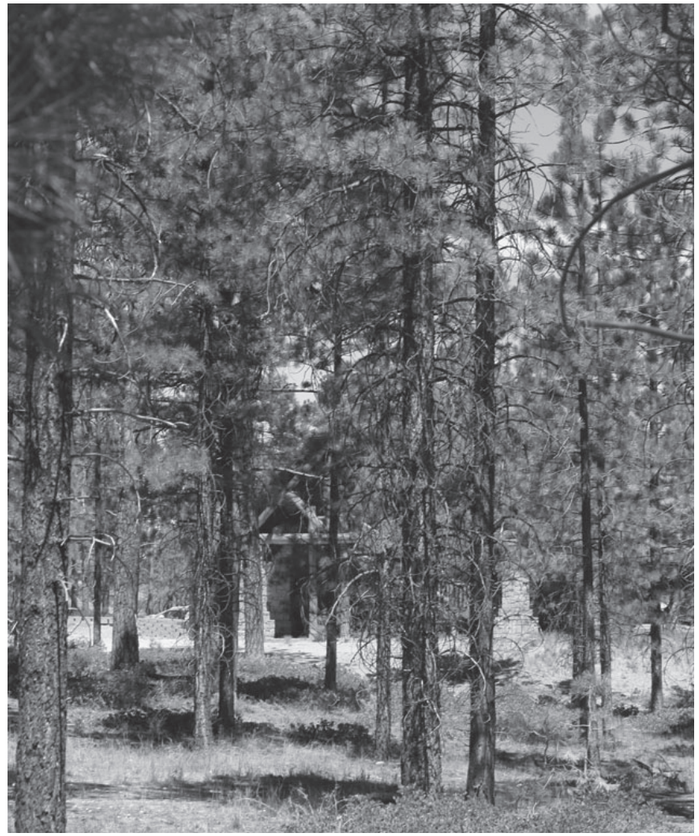
Located across the road from the Ranger Dormitory, this year-round housing facility was constructed in 1984 and is an example of more recent construction in the Study Area. It is sited on a hill above a parking area, surrounded by forest which is beginning to show signs of recovering from the trauma 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 Study 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 Study 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.

Views and Vistas

As discussed in *Topography* and *Vegetation*, the knolls and forests bordering this Study Area served, during the period of significance, to create privacy and shield the NPS Historic Housing to and 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 features 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 Bryce Canyon Lodge Study Area (*Photograph A/5*).



Photograph A/5. The view of the Whispering Pines Dormitory from the Lodge Loop Road.

The Bryce Canyon Lodge Study Area

Building in the Bryce Canyon Lodge Study Area was started in 1923 with the construction of the main Lodge building. Throughout the period of significance, visitor and employee facilities were expanding within this area to accommodate the growing popularity of the western Parks. The main Lodge building, sixty-seven Standard Cabins, fifteen Deluxe Cabins, a Recreation Hall and employee dormitory contributed to the sense of a mountain village, with the main Lodge as its bustling heart. Today, the Lodge remains the primary structure, but changes in circulation patterns (both vehicular and pedestrian), spatial organization, built features and activities have dramatically changed the way visitors experience the Lodge and have diminished the impact of the Lodge itself within the Bryce Canyon Lodge Study Area. Additionally, changes within the park as a whole have contributed to a reduction in the importance of the Lodge within the Park. The development of the Visitor Center and additional lodging opportunities outside the Park has transformed the Historic Lodge Study Area from the central visitor facility at the Park to a minor element and an experience for only a limited number of visitors.

Spatial Organization

The most dramatic change to the Lodge Study Area since the period of significance has been the removal of all but four of the original 91 Standard Cabins that once occupied the knoll to the southwest of the Lodge building. Originally, the three clusters of Standard Cabins were split to the north and the south of the main building creating, along with the Deluxe Cabins, a series of connected communities with the Lodge as their central hub. The physical and visual connection of these facilities likely would have created that sense of the village within the scenic forest that was a strong component of national park design in the period of significance. The activity of people moving among the cabins and between the various visitor facilities within the Park would have added to this feeling of an active, vibrant community. However, with the cabins removed and the Sunrise and Sunset Motel units placed at a greater distance from the Lodge, that unified village cohesiveness was lost. The motel units, with their larger size, concentration of visitors to indoor hallways and individual parking areas, create small hubs all their own, with limited physical and visual connection with the other Lodge buildings. This change in spatial organization has given the Lodge itself a quieter, more isolated air than it would have had in its heyday.

The removal of the Standard Cabins has also isolated the Recreation Hall and the Male Dormitory. Once surrounded by Standard Cabins housing both employees and guests, the buildings are now alone on the hill behind the lodge, without logical connection to the buildings of the Lodge. A lack of clear established circulation and adequate signage to and from the buildings could cause visitors to be confused about their purpose, and weaken the spatial link which connects the structures to the rest of the District.

Land use

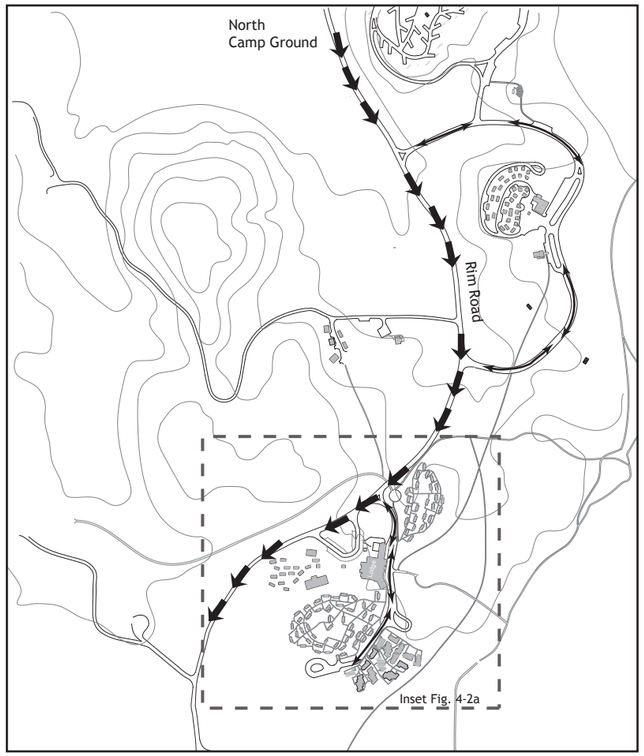
Overall, land use within the Bryce Canyon Lodge Study Area has remained unchanged, with the primary focus upon visitor accommodation and facilities supported by administrative uses and supplemental employee housing. Though features such as the Horse Corral and parking areas have been moved or re-configured, their continued presence in the area is consistent with usage patterns from the period.

Circulation

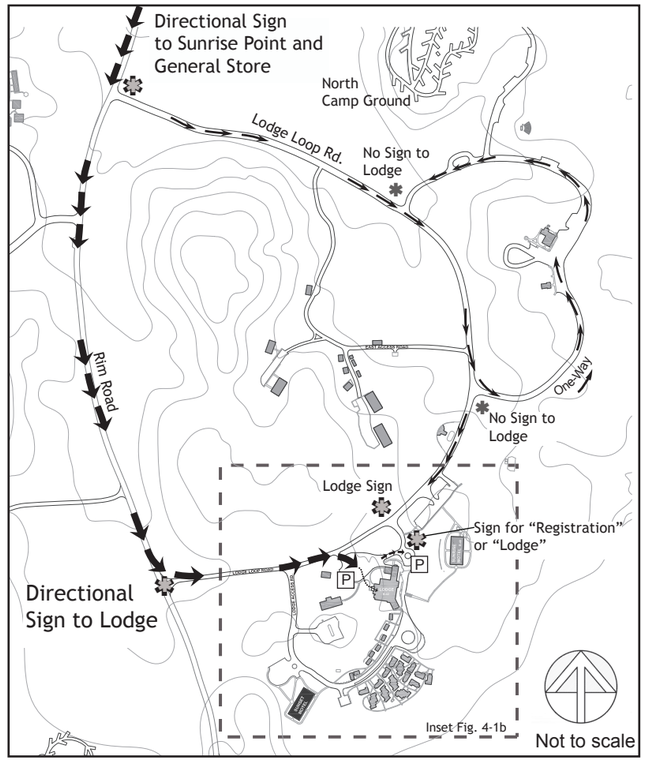
Changes to the Lodge building itself and to the Lodge Access Road have altered the overall vehicular and pedestrian circulation pattern in the Study Area, with a particular effect on the visitor's arrival sequence (*Figure 4-2*). Originally, visitors arriving by car or bus were able to use the road to the east of the Lodge and entered primarily via the building's front façade. The Utah Parks Company buses actually pulled into a parking lane adjacent to the steps to the Lodge, unloading passengers directly to the front of the building. The Lodge Access Road did not link back to the Lodge Loop Road to the south as it does today, so visitors wishing to park in the parking areas south of the Lodge would have been forced to enter and exit by passing again in front of the Lodge. Today there is no vehicular access to the front of the Lodge, and a small turn-around with short-term "registration" parking has been installed just to the north of the building close to the intersection with the Lodge Loop Road. Access to the Lodge Access Road parking near the Deluxe Cabins and for the Sunset Motel is gained from the Lodge Loop Road to the south. The primary access for visitors to the main Lodge building is through the rear of the building near the parking area. Though parking has always been available at this location, it is unclear whether guests regularly accessed the building through the rear patio. The rear entry to the building moves visitors past several unsightly elements of the Lodge, including the employee dining area, the smoking patio and the restaurant dumpster (see Photographs LD/9 and LD/10 in Chapter 3).

The intent of the small registration parking area to the north of the Lodge is to encourage Lodge guests to utilize the front of the building for at least their initial interaction with the Lodge. However, a number of factors work to reduce the effectiveness of this registration parking area for capturing first-time visitors, including the overall vehicular traffic pattern (as dictated by directional signage outside the Study Area), the size and visual accessibility of the rear parking area and confusing signage (*Photographs A/6 and A/7*). When this parking area was installed, the approach of the Lodge Access Road was shifted further to the east of the original alignment, which brings traffic more to the side of the building than the front. This further reduces the visual importance of the front façade of the Lodge.

Closing off the road in front of the Lodge has also eliminated the front of the Lodge as a departure and arrival point for bus travelers. Throughout the



Approach to Lodge circa 1938.



Approach to Lodge 2006.

Figure 4-2.
Changes to the Approach to the Bryce Canyon Lodge with Realignment of Rim Road

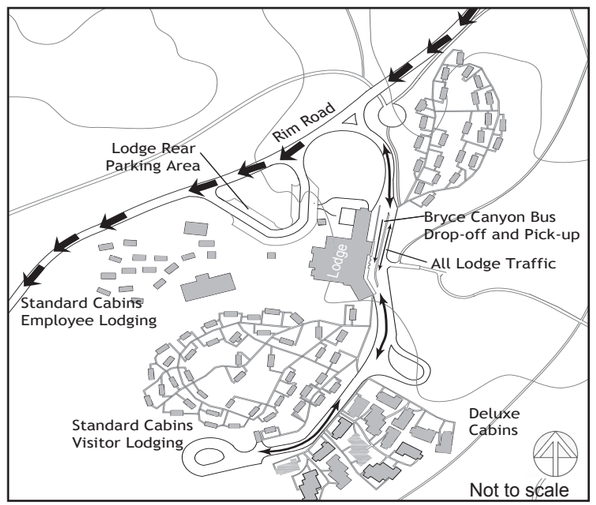


Figure 4-2a.
Inset.

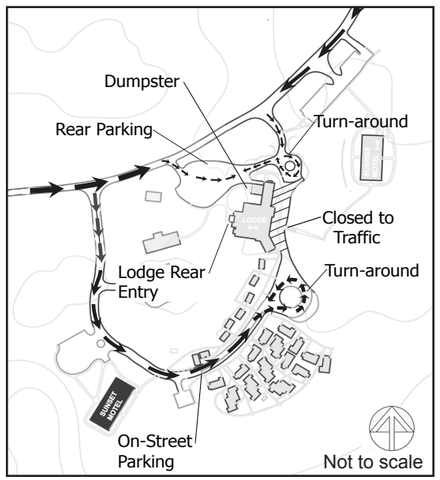


Figure 4-2b.
Inset.



Photograph A/6. The Lodge Access Road as it approaches the Registration and Rear Parking Areas. Registration parking is ahead and to the left behind the trees and vegetation, the larger driveway circles to the right to the Rear Parking area.



Photograph A/7. Signage indicating registration parking area as separate from Lodge parking, which could create confusion for Lodge visitors.

period of significance, these bus tours operated by the Utah Parks Company constituted a large portion of the visitors to the Park, so this experience was an important part of any visit to Bryce Canyon National Park. The tradition of Sing-Aways (see Chapter 2) was linked with these bus departures, and was another element of the increased visitor and employee interaction that surrounded the Lodge around this time.

The administrative parking area occupies land that was left empty after the removal of many of the Standard Cabins. Although this parking area is not used by visitors, it is a highly visible feature within the Study Area, largely because it is located at the summit of the knoll near the entry road for the Standard and Deluxe Cabins and the Sunset Motel unit. Signage and features such as parking stops do indicate the space is used for parking, however the natural earth ground surface and irregular shape leave visitors with the impression that the space is unplanned. Its barren appearance coupled with the fact that it is seldom filled with vehicles has an overall effect of a lack of care or design that is not consistent with the rest of the Study Area (see Photograph LD/3 in Chapter 3).

The removal of the Standard Cabins has also had an effect upon the pedestrian circulation throughout the Bryce Canyon Lodge Study Area. Much of the network of sidewalks and paths that connected the buildings was also eliminated and portions of the area have been returned to unused open space (*Photograph A/8*). Several developed and social trails connect the motel units, the Lodge and the rim; however the overall pedestrian traffic has likely lessened due to the changed spatial organization.

In the 1970's, the pedestrian paths through the complex of Deluxe Cabins were updated, widened and repaved with concrete. Although these wider walks do facilitate administrative functions (particularly cleaning and maintenance carts) and luggage transport, they do reduce the intimacy of the circulation throughout that area somewhat.

Insufficient documentation exists to determine the age or integrity of the social trails throughout the area. It can be assumed that social trails linking the newer motel facilities are contemporary to the development of those structures and that these trails were not present during the period of significance; however other trails – such as the one between the Deluxe Cabins and the rim – are more difficult to date. Ranger reports from the time do make mention of mitigation done on some unwanted trails within the area, but precise locations are not given. What is clear, however, is that social trails have always been a part of the Bryce Canyon Lodge Study Area landscape.

Topography

Minor changes have been made to the topography in the Study Area, primarily in proximity to the areas cleared and leveled for the construction of the newer motel units. These structures, with a larger footprint than the smaller Standard and Deluxe Cabins, necessitated the creation of areas of cut slopes with retaining walls as well as filled areas which have been seeded and replanted in an effort to return them to a more natural state (see Photograph LD/23 in Chapter 3). Although the clearing associated with Sunset Motel unit in particular has changed the topography immediately around the unit, it did not change the overall topography of the Study Area. The removal of the Standard Cabins from the knolls above the Lodge, however, has changed the way that visitors experience the topography throughout the Study Area. Once a part of the bustling village atmosphere, these knolls now function as open space and occasional parking; the landform now serves as a buffer or barrier, and is not an active part of the visitor's experience.

When the Lodge Access Road was blocked in front of the Lodge and the registration parking area created, a new alignment was developed for the Lodge Access Road, and substantial grading was completed to create the flat space for parking. This resulted in a number of large retaining walls on the west side of the Lodge Access Road (*Photograph A/9*). The materials used in creating these walls were consistent with the Rustic style of the historic development; however they are again out of scale for the other retaining structures created during the period of significance. They are high enough to effectively prohibit pedestrian circulation across the area toward the Sunrise Motel to the northwest. This helps to further isolate the Motel unit from the Lodge. The space between the retaining walls and the Sunrise Motel was once the site of a number of Standard Cabins, and some small scale features remain to hint of this past land use, including hydrants, light poles and utility boxes.



Photograph A/8. The former location of a cluster of Standard Cabin units, now reverted to open space between the Lodge and the Sunrise Motel Unit.



Photograph A/9. The retaining wall between the Lodge and the Sunrise Motel Unit which creates the space for the Registration Parking Area.

Vegetation

Due to fire suppression and supplemental plantings, the vegetation throughout the Bryce Canyon Lodge Study 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 parts of the developed area, however, display a significant increase in density and it can be assumed that this has taken place in the Bryce Canyon Lodge Study Area as well (*Photograph A/10 and A/11*).

In the areas where the Standard Cabins once stood, vegetation appears to be recovering; however a continued high level of human impact is slowing the return of understory vegetation such as native grasses (*Elymus* species) and shrubs such as Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos patula)*. Although this slow return to a natural state may be inconsistent with disguising the remaining effects of the cabins' presence, it is likely – given the activity level in these areas – that a pronounced level of disturbance would have been consistent with the historic condition.

A number of non-native or unusual shrub and tree species which were presumably planted around the cabins and Lodge have become an integral part of the landscape, even though their presence is not entirely "natural". Some of these have even naturalized within the Study Area, with sprouts, seedlings and young specimens appearing in the near vicinity (*Photograph A/12*). It is not clear from the historic evidence if these species were planted in an effort to deliberately diversify or create an ornamental landscape, or if they were planted out of convenience or even carelessness. For the older, mature trees such as the Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens*), it could be assumed that they have been present since the cabins were installed. However, with other species such as the wild rose (*Rosa woodsii*), it is difficult to determine if they were present during the period of significance.



Photograph A/10. The North Campground at the time of its construction in 1935, looking toward the Rim (BCRA Archives ACC381_CAT3919 #8).



Photograph A/11. The North Campground today. Although this photo is taken from a different vantage point, the change in forest density is obvious.



Photograph A/12. A large Douglas Fir in the Deluxe Cabin cluster. This specimen was like planted when the cabins were built, however a number of younger trees in the area indicate that it has naturalized here.

Buildings and Structures

Bryce Canyon Lodge (HS-100)

The Bryce Canyon Lodge remains at the site chosen for it by Underwood and Hull in 1923. This location off of the plateau rim is consistent with the prevailing NPS policy of the time to keep the Park structures from interfering with the scenic qualities of the natural visual attractions. Just as distance, topography and forest cover assured that the Lodge would not be visible from the rim or below, these factors also combine to screen views of the rim and beyond from the building. It is possible, however, that the increase in forest density along the edges of the meadow immediately east of the Lodge has limited the *sense* of the rim's presence (with small glimpses of the horizon) that might have been experienced in the period of significance.

In addition to the change in vehicular access, the roadway in front of the Lodge has also been narrowed, removing the old bus lane and increasing the size of the portico. The massive stone retaining walls, log-rail parapet and planters were installed in the late 1970's and do not reflect the design materials or intent of the Bryce Canyon Lodge Historic District. A continuous strip of asphalt remains as a remnant of the roadway, but its original use has been lost, and its materials are inconsistent with its current use (as a walkway).

Much of the mature vegetation immediately surrounding the Lodge dates back to the period of significance. Photos of the Lodge show that many of the large pines present today were in place by the late 1930's (*Photographs A/13 and A/14*). Though some of these trees were saplings during the period of significance they are now mature trees and therefore lend a sense of establishment and character to the landscape. Surrounded by mature vegetation the Lodge itself and the landscape context have a blended appearance that is consistent with the Rustic style (the building seems a part of the landscape) and intent of the Park designers.

Photographs of the front of the Lodge during the period of significance and later show two specimen Ponderosa pine trees near the building entry (*Photograph A/15 and A/16*). The visibility and distinctiveness of these trees made them an important part of the Lodge's façade, as well as giving the building a sense of having been a part of the forest for some time. These trees were removed in the 1990s as a result of their threat to the foundation of the building, and were not replaced. Although other mature vegetation surrounds the Lodge building to help ensure its forest retreat character, the absence of the landmark trees does have a significant impact on the structure's appearance.
The entry sequence to the Lodge, which has been altered as described in "Circulation" above, means that many visitors never utilize the front of the structure. The dumpster and smoking area are some of the first things encountered by these visitors, and the hallway leading from the



Photograph A/13. The front of the Lodge circa 1930, before the campfire ring was removed (BCRA Archives Cope BRCA 2).



Photograph A/15. A montage of the Lodge with the two prominent Ponderosa pines in place (collected from BCRA Archives).



Photograph A/14. The front of the Lodge today. Several trees from the 1930's image have matured, lending a more established feeling to the Lodge.



Photograph A/16. The front of the Lodge today from a similar angle with the prominent trees missing.

rear door to the lobby does not communicate the sense of grandeur that the main entrance was designed to evoke. Restoring the intended entry pattern to the building will have a significant impact upon the way visitors to the Park will experience the Lodge, and will contribute to the understanding of the Lodge as an historic structure with a value of its own.

Deluxe Cabin Cluster (HS-200-214)

This cluster of buildings remains much as it would have been experienced during the period of significance. Still catering to the more "elite" visitor, these cabins are among the most desired accommodations within the Park. The arrangement of the cabins in a loose grid, each canted slightly so as to avoid direct window-to-window alignment reflects the careful site planning typical of the period.

Standard Cabin Cluster, Linen House and Pump House (HS-110-112 and HS 150-154)

The remaining six Standard Cabins between the Lodge and the Deluxe Cabins were maintained to be representatives of the whole original cluster. Though they do maintain that architectural record, they no longer serve as visitor accommodations. Additionally, because they are arranged in a single line facing the Lodge Access Road, they do not represent the spatial arrangement of the original cluster of cabins, which was similar to the loose grid of the Deluxe Cabins (see Figure 4-2a). Their presence at the base of the knoll does, however, create a greater sense of enclosure to visitors along the Lodge Access Road and the pedestrian paths between the Lodge and the Deluxe Cabins. Because of the new uses of the Standard Cabins and their proximity to the Linen House and Pump House, they have become part of a new grouping of administrative structures within the area that would not have been a distinct unit during the period of significance. This mixing of visitor and employee facilities is consistent with the historic land use pattern.

The Recreation Hall and Male Dormitory (HS 105, 106)

These buildings are both in their original location, in close proximity to the Lodge, but separated from it by the base of the knoll and the visitor parking area. Their outward appearance has been altered little since the period of significance. Though both were originally used by Park and concessionaire employees, the Recreation Hall was also once used to present ranger talks to visitors. This use has been eliminated and the talks have been moved to the Outdoor Theaters and the Visitor Center. Interpretive information could help to illustrate how the building was used in the past since the ranger talks were reportedly immensely popular during this time.

During the period of significance, a number of Standard Cabins surrounded the Recreation Hall and the Male Dormitory and were used for employee housing. The removal of these cabins not only changed the spatial relationship of the Dormitory and Hall to each other (the cabins helped to establish a larger unit of employee activity separate from the Lodge), but it also changed the circulation pattern that connected the buildings to the larger Lodge unit. The stepped walkway that currently connects the Male Dormitory to the Lodge's Rear Parking area cannot be precisely dated, however, it does direct traffic to the side entrance to that building. Photographs from the period of significance show a path which actually directed traffic into the front of the building - which was designed as the logical entry point (*Photographs A/17 and A/18*). There is no trace of the original path today. There is also no formal path to the Recreation Hall - though there may well have been one prior to the removal of the Standard Cabins.

Motel Units

Though attempts were made in the construction of the two motel units to match the Rustic style architecture and thematic elements of the historic structures of the Lodge, their typology and scale are sufficiently out of place to keep them from being supporting elements.

Views and Vistas

Analysis of views and vistas can be found in the Spatial Organization, Buildings and Structures and Vegetation feature categories.


Digital image © 2002 Sherratt Library
Southern Utah University. All rights reserved.

Photograph A/17. The front of the Male Dormitory circa 1940. Note the natural surface path leading toward the entry running bottom, center to left on picture. (Sherratt Library).



Photograph A/18. The existing path to the side entry to the Male Dormitory.

Small Scale Features

The majority of small scale features remaining from the period of significance relate to circulation and grading, including sidewalks, retaining walls and steps – though a few other unique items have also survived, such as hand-operated water pumps and fire boxes. The presence of these small details contributes to the overall historic atmosphere of the district. Newer small scale features, including electrical boxes, propane tanks and signage have, for the most part, been designed to integrate or hide within the historic landscape. More transient features such as garbage receptacles, ash containers, bike racks and fire extinguishers have often not received the same thoughtful attention. There is a lack of consistency in these items, and their design tends to not be in harmony with the Rustic aesthetic.

A fire ring was present in the meadow in front of the Lodge from 1928 to 1930; however its usefulness was in question until it was finally removed. No vestiges of this feature remain. There has not been a significant change in the conditions that brought about its removal (primarily cold evening temperatures and the impact upon the native vegetation in the area), and while it may have served as a gathering space and area for informative talks in the past, there are several other facilities within the Park that now serve that function.

Signage on the roadways and around the buildings has been changed over time to reflect changes in the layout, circulation and land use. These signs have typically been designed to maintain the Rustic character – often being made of wood or colored in a natural tone. Because the signs evolved over time, they can be inconsistent, confusing or misleading, even to experienced visitors.

A few small scale features remain in areas where the Standard Cabins were removed that hint at the historic conditions. Items such as electrical boxes, light poles and flat pads seem to float in the forest in certain areas, becoming clues for those interested in the history of the Lodge (*Photograph A/19*).



Photograph A/19. A utility pole with a light remaining in the area where the Standard Cabins were removed between the Lodge and the Sunrise Motel unit.

CHAPTER 5

TREATMENT AND DESIGN RECOMMENDATIONS

Chapter 5
Treatment and Design Recommendations

Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to put forth a treatment plan for the historic cultural landscape of Bryce Canyon National Park that will preserve historic character by mitigating and preventing undesirable change and decay as well as addressing specific management issues with sensitivity to the historic context. The inclusion of management issues is critical for the success of this process, for historic preservation does not occur in a vacuum; continued visitor needs within the Park, as well as financial, maintenance and environmental concerns must be considered in addition to the significance and integrity of the landscape and its characteristics. Bryce Canyon National Park, like many other national parks, was not sited per-chance in a wilderness area; it was created as a showcase for that wilderness. The dynamic character of natural systems must be recognized right alongside the evolving needs of tourism and the changing theories of Park administration.

This final chapter of the Cultural Landscape Report will begin with a summary of the management objectives identified by Park personnel during the CLR process along with other existing planning and policy information that could influence the treatment approaches. The Treatment Philosophy section will present a primary treatment for the whole landscape and discuss more specific treatment recommendations in specific management areas. Next the section will discuss Overall Treatment Guidelines designed to assist in maintaining and improving integrity throughout the two Study Areas. Because many of the identified Management Objectives and concerns are shared between the Bryce Canyon Lodge Study Area and the Old NPS Housing Study Area, Overall Treatment Guidelines will be shared between the two Study Areas and respective Districts unless otherwise noted. Finally, Specific Treatment Recommendations will be presented in order to address particular issues found within each of the Study Areas.

Management Issues

The last General Management Plan (GMP) for Bryce Canyon National Park was completed in 1987. The document identifies a number of issues within the Study Areas, however in the ensuing twenty years, most if not all of the courses of action selected to address these issues have been seen to their conclusion. This includes the removal of the Standard Cabins from the area around the Bryce Canyon Lodge and construction of new dormitories for concessionaire employees in the Old NPS Historic Housing District as well as the rehabilitation of buildings in both Historic Districts to improve their functioning as visitor and employee lodging. Although the need for a new GMP for the Park has already been identified by the NPS, the results of this report reinforce the need for a new planning document.

The 1987 GMP did identify the need for additional housing for both Park and Concessionaire employees within and outside of the Park. Although the new dormitory structures were added to the Old NPS Housing Study Area, current Park personnel have indicated that they do not completely satisfy this housing need. A continued need for housing for seasonal and permanent employees is a significant issue for Park management.

In on site discussions with the Park staff (June 2008), a number of Management Objectives specific to the Study Areas were identified. A number of these objectives are shared between the Bryce Canyon Lodge Study Area and the Old NPS Housing Study Area.

- A number of social trails have emerged in the Bryce Canyon Lodge Study Area, particularly trails that travel between the visitor lodging areas and the Rim Trail and the parking areas. Eliminating unnecessary trails by encouraging visitors to use established trails and restoring vegetation on the unwanted trails is a goal of Park management. The ultimate circulation pattern and trail recovery should also serve to help prevent new social trails from forming.

- Both the Bryce Canyon Lodge Study Area and the Old NPS Housing Study Area have been treated as fire suppression areas historically. Although fuels management for structure protection was not identified by Park personnel as a significant concern within the Bryce Canyon Lodge Study Area, it was recommended that fire would help the overall health of the forest here, particularly by reducing the size and density of the understory species such as manzanita. The forested knolls within the Old NPS Housing Study Area were reported to present a more significant fire threat to historic structures, due to a combination of topography and fuels present. Also of concern are hazard trees whose condition potentially threatens visitor safety and structural elements. [1]

- Bryce Canyon is a Designated Night Sky Park, and maintenance and even improvement of the dark night sky condition is a critical element of any future development. Balancing the need for reduced light escape and glare with visitor safety needs is an important consideration to any existing or new development within the Park.

- Cyclic maintenance is necessary on the historic structures, particularly the Standard and Deluxe Cabins and the Residential Cabins. This includes exterior wall repair, painting and roof repair and resealing.

- The sewer line from the Bryce Canyon Lodge to the Sewer Lagoon is scheduled to be upgraded in 2008.

1 Meeting with Bryce Canyon National Park Management Team (on site), June 2008.

Treatment Philosophy

Treatment of cultural resources is guided by the standards contained within *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* (1996) and Director's Order-28 *Cultural Resource Management Guideline* (1997). These documents outline four treatment alternatives for cultural landscapes:

- *Preservation* maintains the existing integrity and character of a landscape by preventing or reducing the impact of the passage of time. It includes maintenance, stabilization and protection, and precludes major additions, alterations or demolition.

- *Rehabilitation* maintains the existing integrity and character of a historic landscape, but allows limited additions or alterations to accommodate a compatible contemporary use. In rehabilitation efforts, it is critical to preserve contributing features and historic integrity.

- *Restoration* reestablishes the form, features, and character of a cultural landscape as it existed at a specified period in history. In some cases, restoration can involve the reconstruction of missing historic features or removal of features built after the historic period. Restoration is only recommended when necessary to the public understanding of the cultural associations of a landscape.

- *Reconstruction* results in a newly created landscape identical in form, features, and details to a non-surviving cultural landscape or portion thereof as it appeared at a specific time period. Reconstruction of a whole absent landscape is only recommended when other treatment options fail to fulfill specific management objectives and will be undertaken only upon specific written approval of the director after policy review in the Washington NPS office.

Recommended Treatment Approach

The process for creating recommendations for treatment of a cultural landscape begins with selecting one or more of these four alternatives as the primary treatment approach for the landscape as a whole. This overarching treatment philosophy provides a framework within which recommendations for the treatment of individual features are made. These individual treatments may differ from the primary treatment, but they must remain consistent with and supportive of the overall treatment approach for the District.

Preservation is the overarching treatment for both the Bryce Canyon Lodge Study Area and the Old NPS Housing Study Area, with selected rehabilitation and restoration used when specifically needed within particular management areas:

- *Preservation*: the application of measures necessary to sustain the existing integrity of an historic property. Efforts focus upon ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features to protect and stabilize the property. Extensive replacement and new construction are generally not a part of preservation treatments. Upgrading of mechanical, electrical, plumbing and other code-required systems is appropriate with this treatment. Preservation is generally considered appropriate treatment when the property has distinctive materials, form and features that are essentially intact and when continuing use does not require extensive alterations to the existing historic structures or landscape features.

  The extent of intact elements and land uses make the Study Areas for the Bryce Canyon CLR good candidates for preservation treatment. Maintenance and repair of landscape features has been the management approach within the Park for the last decade– although the limited definition of the Historic District boundaries studied here constrains and limits potential preservation efforts. The recommended treatment would focus on retaining all remaining historic, character defining elements within the Districts, though minor modifications to these elements to ensure continued use are possible, as long as the changes do not compromise integrity.

  - Historic use patterns of the property will be maintained when possible and, when necessary, new uses will be selected that maximize the opportunity to retain materials, features and spatial relationships.
  - The character of the property will be preserved as much as possible, and intact or repairable materials or patterns will be retained rather than replaced.
  - The existing condition of historic features will be evaluated to determine the appropriate level of intervention. Where deterioration requires repair or limited replacement of a distinctive feature, the new material will match the old in composition, design, scale, compatible material selection, color and texture.
  - Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate and conserve existing historic materials and features will be properly documented for future research and analysis.

- *Rehabilitation:* the process of making a property compatible for another use through repair, alterations and additions while preserving features and characteristics that convey its historical values. Limited repair and replacement of existing features is appropriate when necessary for new or continued use.

  Because the needs of visitors and staff within all national parks is constantly evolving and because continued use of historic landscape features is one way to ensure their ultimate preservation, rehabilitation is an appropriate treatment for some elements and sections within the Study Areas. Especially important are changes made to the landscape that enable continued improvement to human accessibility and ensure the ongoing ecological health and sustainability.

  - Historic use patterns of the property will be maintained when possible and when necessary; new uses will be selected that maximize the opportunity to retain materials, features and spatial relationships.
  - The character of the property will be preserved as much as possible, and intact or repairable materials or patterns will be retained rather than replaced.
  - New additions and alterations will not destroy historic materials, features or spatial relationships that characterize the property. New development will be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with historic scale and proportion, materials, features, and site planning
  - New additions or alterations will be undertaken in such a manner that, if these additions were to be removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired. Administrative planning, design and construction of new work will be properly documented for future research and analysis.

General Recommendations

Vegetation Monitoring within Developed Area

A lack of detailed vegetation information from the periods of significance within the Study Areas hampered this investigation and limited the ability to make specific detailed recommendations. Larger scale studies (often referred to in landscape ecology as the "landscape scale"), such as those done in recent years in the Park as a whole, fail to appropriately document the specific changes happening within the segmented and highly impacted Developed Area, including the Study Areas. Studies conducted at a smaller scale (often referred to by planners and landscape architects as the "site scale") are able to capture the sorts of detailed changes that occur in such areas. Landscape ecologists refer to the "grain" of a study, which determines its ability to address fine or large scale patterns within the landscape. A small scale or fine grain, scheduled monitoring of the vegetation within the entire Developed Area of the Park should be performed by individuals with an expertise in forestry health and management. A regularly scheduled study, over the course of several years, will offer critical information that will assist in determining the actual effects of fire suppression, visitor traffic, and invasive species with respect to forest and meadow ecological health within the two Study Areas and their respective Historic Districts and other areas of development and intensive use. Such studies help to guide future planning and design efforts and offer important information related to Park natural interpretation.

Revision of the National Historic Register District Boundaries

The National Historic Register Nomination forms for both the Bryce Canyon Lodge Historic District and the Old NPS Housing Historic District were drawn up to include the historic structures in the district and exclude non-contributing, more contemporary development. However, the proximity of these boundaries to the buildings and the exclusion of the natural context that surrounds them present a problem for historic preservation in the future. Although the buildings have inherent value as examples of the Simplified Rustic and Rustic architectural styles and methods of construction, they also represent a larger pattern of community design that was an important part of National Park development during the period of significance. Therefore, it becomes important to preserve not only the buildings, but their context within the natural setting, including the topography, vegetation and natural systems. These natural features must be viewed as contributing to the period of significance because these natural features create the rustic setting for the buildings.

More recent development, not within the periods of significance, such as the Sunrise Motel and the Concessionaire Dormitories intruded upon the natural areas surrounding the historic buildings and impacted viewsheds and natural character. Although the appropriate studies were completed to assess the impact of these developments upon the Historic Districts, the tight boundaries drawn by the National Historic Register Nominations did not adequately protect the

Districts from such negative impacts. Additionally, as the NHRP nominations focused solely on historic structures, the importance of the vegetation, landforms and natural systems surrounding the structures was not addressed, nor was the importance of the relationship between the context and the buildings. These relationships were compromised with newer development, and as a result the overall District lost integrity. Expanded boundaries will further protect the integrity of the Historic Districts by giving the natural features status as character defining elements that need to be protected and requiring future development in the expanded District to consider more carefully the broader natural context of the entire Study Area. Thus protected, the architecture and the natural systems will work together to more completely and accurately demonstrate the rustic landscape as a whole.

Revision of the Bryce Canyon Lodge Historic District boundaries is proposed for the following expansion (*Figure 5-1*): to include the meadow in front of the Lodge and the tree lined edge along the Rim Trail to the south and southeast, the forests around the District to the Lodge Loop Road to the north and the Lodge Access Road to the west. This includes the knoll where the Standard Cabins were once located – although the structures are gone, the natural feature of the knoll and the forest still contribute to the overall character of the District as a forest village (the Lodge was sited at the base of the knoll rather than the top, for example, and the forest was retained even though development later occurred on the hill). The meadow in front of the lodge gives the lodge itself a sense of place by providing a natural setting with scenic value, albeit not the powerful vista of the rim itself. The forest surrounding the meadow is vital to defining the meadow as well as for shielding the Lodge from the rim and below (which was an important and deliberate consideration at the time of design, as discussed in Chapter 4). The forested edge should include sufficient depth of the tree canopy to protect the viewshed, but should not include the Rim Trail. The recommended vegetation study should assist in determining the precise location of the edge of the meadow and the forest boundary.

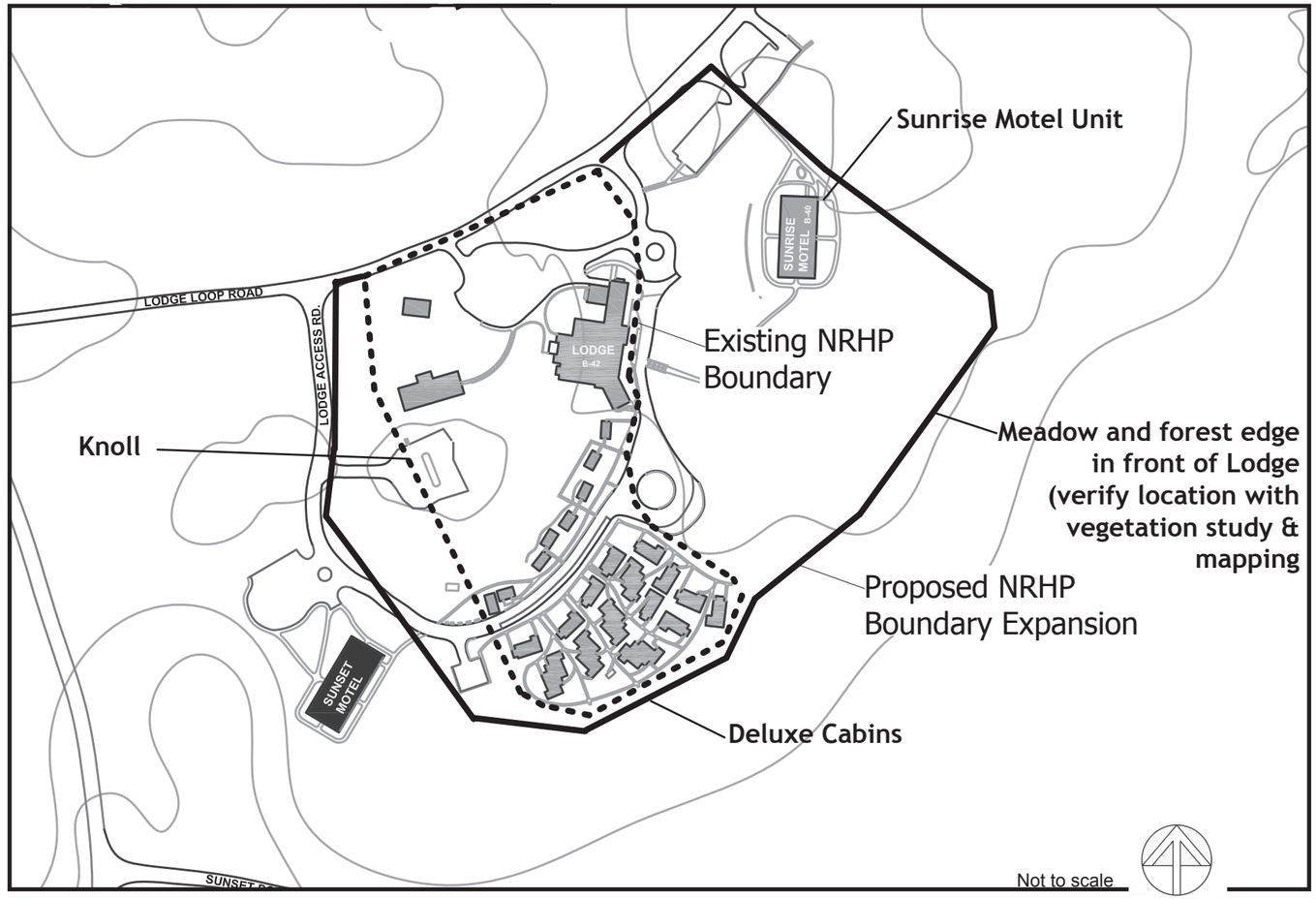


Figure 5-1.
Proposed Revisions to NRHP Boundaries - Bryce Canyon Lodge Historic District

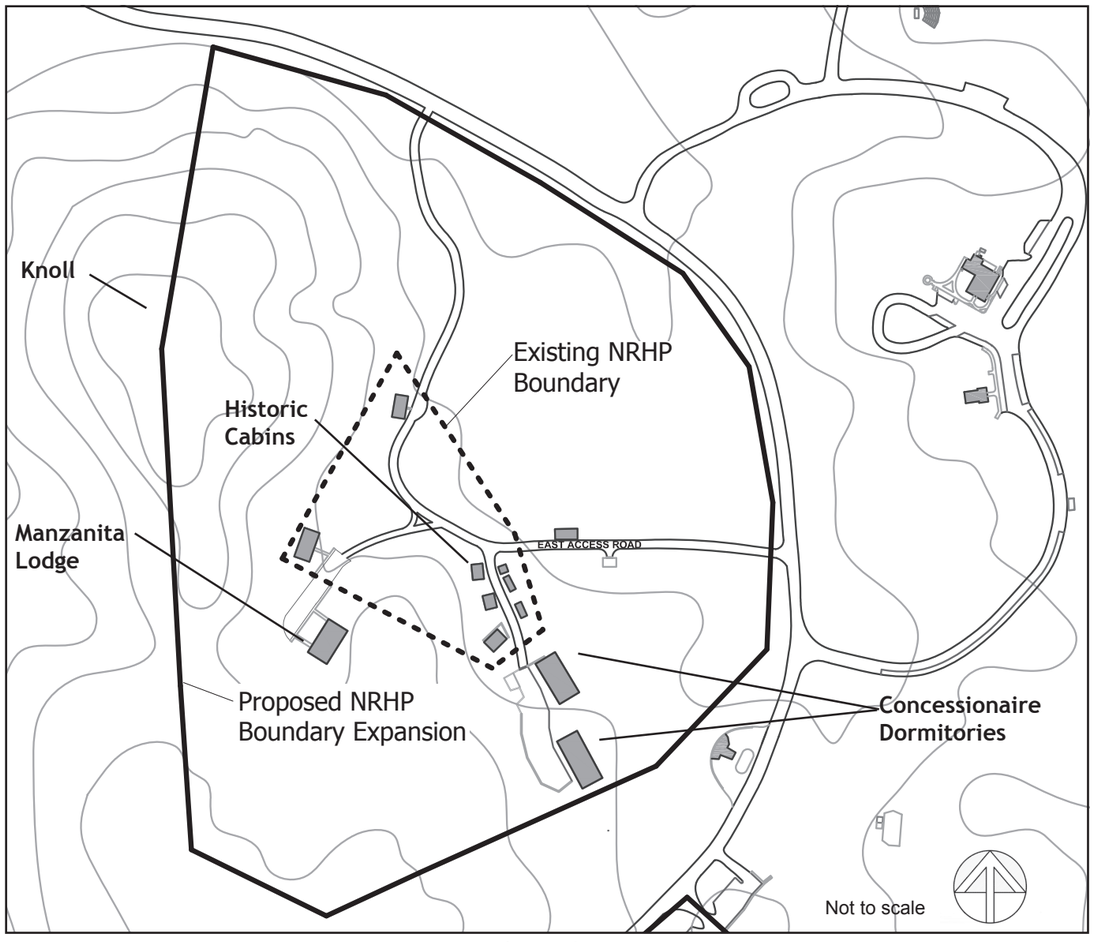


Figure 5-2.
Proposed Revisions to NRHP Boundaries - Old NPS Housing Historic District

The revision of the Old NPS Housing District boundaries is proposed for the following (*Figure 5-2*): to include the knoll to the west, which creates a sense of place for the whole District, to include the meadow to the east and the tree lined edge that surrounds the meadow, which helps to isolate the residential uses from the visitors (as recommended for the Lodge district, the recommended vegetation study should assist in determining the precise location of the edge of the meadow and the forest boundary). This helps to shield visitor views of administrative features in keeping with the notion of segregating uses - a goal of Park designers from the period of significance. Also included in the NRHP boundary expansion proposal is the area currently occupied by the two modern Concessionaire Dormitories (Ponderosa and Whispering Pines). These structures are not contributing to the historic character of the landscape. As was discussed in the previous chapter, their materials, scale and siting upon the land are incongruous with the Rustic and Simplified Rustic style of the historic landscape. Their construction was not consistent with the careful site planning doctrines of landscape architecture that characterize the period of significance. However it is the land upon which these dormitory buildings sit that has value as a potentially contributing feature within the period of significance – regardless of the presence of the non-contributing structures.

Overall Treatment Guidelines

These guidelines are intended to establish a consistent overall approach to site preservation and development for the Study Areas to be applied to all current and future planning and design efforts, including construction projects. These overarching guidelines should complement the Specific Treatment Recommendations made later in this chapter. They have been organized into categories similar to those of the inventory and analysis chapters, with recommendations for Land Use, Natural Systems, Small Scale Feature and Buildings and Structures.

General

- All work should be done in compliance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes,(*1996) including new construction, building updates, structural cyclic maintenance and environment management.

- Always treat the landscape as a whole and not only a sum of its individual parts. Protection efforts need to constantly examine the site at a landscape scale as well as addressing each separate site scale zone or feature within the landscape. The relationship of structures to their contextual natural features is a particular concern.

- Whenever alteration or addition is completed within these Study Areas, careful documentation should accompany the effort, so that it is always possible to determine what the historic condition was and what work is not contemporary.

Land Use

- Maintain historic land uses wherever possible, including visitor lodging, scenic recreation, administrative support and residential land uses. Avoid expanding land use to include uses not already supported within the Study Areas.

- Protect existing open spaces and natural systems, including forests and meadows, particularly those areas that provide buffers or shield conflicting functions from one another and maintain scenic quality including specific vistas for visitors' appreciation, experience, and interpretation.

Circulation

- Avoid further alterations of the roadway patterns in historic areas, particularly narrow travel lanes.

- Whenever possible, use permeable or natural surfaces for paving in pedestrian areas. Stabilized soil treatments can be accessible and is in keeping with Rustic style park development. This material offers a more natural appearance and alternative to concrete or asphalt; thus its use would reinforce the rustic character of the historic landscape. Where natural materials are deemed inappropriate, concrete is the preferred pedestrian paving material with asphalt typically limited to vehicular areas.

Natural Systems

- Overall management of the vegetation within the two Study Areas and the developed area as a whole should focus upon the ecological health of the forest and meadows and prevention of undesired fires, rather than upon restoration of the forest to a particular time period or historic character. Expert advice should be secured before action is taken to ensure that the most up-to-date theories on landscape ecology and forest management are followed.

- Areas which have experienced substantial degradation of vegetation and unwanted erosion due to human traffic should receive an appropriate revegetation treatment based upon the results of the vegetation study recommended above.

- Efforts should be continued to prevent further degradation of natural areas, including prevention of new or undesired pedestrian social trails, control of non-native or potentially invasive plant and animal species, and maintenance of appropriate native vegetation cover where erosion is apparent and a potential hazard.

- Revegetation efforts should exclusively use plants that are native to the immediate area and exclude ornamental, near-native, and non-native species. While it is possible that during the period of significance ornamental, near-native, and non-native plants might have been used for selective purposes, contemporary theories in landscape ecology support the use of native plant materials for ecological health. Additionally, maintenance of revegetated areas should be performed to ensure that the area maintains a similar density and composition to surrounding areas deemed as healthy by an ecological expert. Revegetation should be implemented as quickly after disturbance as possible to prevent exotic and non-native species from establishing a foothold on the site.

- Encourage the growth of native forest species in the areas between and around structures to enhance the feeling of a village nestled in an established forest. Any new construction should seek to disturb as small a footprint as possible, and reestablishment of the native forest around construction sites should include plants of a variety of sizes and ages, with a density that matches the healthy, undisturbed area.

- Fire management (fuels reduction) through selective thinning of trees and undergrowth is an acceptable practice throughout the historic areas. However, the overall pattern of tree massing, open wooded areas and meadows should not be altered. A detailed pattern of vegetation mass and void should be established by the previously recommended vegetation study.

- Any new project or construction should attempt to disturb, as little as possible, the existing topography. When necessary, retaining walls should be limited in height and length and faced with native stone in keeping with the construction materials and techniques indicative of Rustic style park architecture. Slopes related to new development should be a consistent grade with the existing topography so that they blend with the existing landforms and are not in contrast with them; regraded slopes should be revegetated according to the guidelines mentioned previously, and should be monitored for erosion.

- When new buildings or features are necessary, use existing topography and vegetation as screening, and consider additional vegetation screening to protect historic viewsheds or shielding. This revegetation should follow the guidelines given as a result of the vegetation study recommended above.

Buildings and Structures

- Avoid removal of any contributing structure.

- New construction and features should be limited to those necessary for visitor access, interpretation, and management. Every effort should be made to ensure that these facilities are non-intrusive to the historic landscape context (both in terms of built elements and natural systems). All new construction should follow current theories and practices of landscape/ecological sustainability and reduce their impact upon the landscape of the Park as a whole.

- All new construction or uses should be evaluated by a landscape architect or architect (as appropriate) with a specialty in cultural and historical landscapes, or other appropriate cultural resource and preservation professionals. All new construction should consider the site on a landscape scale and should respond to these considerations appropriately.

- Avoid any changes that create a false sense of history or a mimicking of the Rustic architectural style that might be confused with actual historic structures. The Rustic style can be interpreted in its scale and, to some degree, form and materials but if representative historical features are used as inspiration for new construction it should be clear that they are contemporary additions; consider interpretive materials that explain them as new, address their use, form, and context. Seek expert architectural and landscape architectural consultation for new structures.

- Limit the use of chemical or physical treatments which may cause damage to cultural or natural resources.

- Thoroughly document any features, built or natural, that are removed from or added to the landscape. Maintain this documentation to be accessible to future projects, studies or inquiries.

- Routine maintenance should be performed in such a way that materials are replaced or recovered with a compatible, comparable material. Repairs to surfaces such as concrete or wood should be treated to match the existing material as closely as possible.

- New sidewalks or ground surfaces should match the color and scale of existing features, unless contrast with historic components is deemed necessary or desirable for safety or accessibility. Color treatments may be necessary to insure that new materials blend with the existing.

- In all cases of new construction it is advisable to examine design in a case by case basis using appropriate judgment that ultimately maintains or surpasses the existing level of historical integrity. Future planning efforts should rely on the expertise of historic designers to evaluate all the design considerations and guide design processes with success.

Small Scale Features

- Minimize the introduction of new site furnishings and other small scale features to only what is needed to meet the needs of visitors and staff.

- Evaluate existing small scale features as a whole for consistency and compatibility with the historic character. For example, select trash cans and cigarette disposal canisters which use materials and design motifs that are compatible with the character of the buildings and maintain that design language of features throughout the use area (*Photographs R/1 and R/2*).

- Any new small scale features added, such as directional signage, site furnishings, screening fences or utility features, should be carefully chosen so that they do not distract or detract from the historic features or landscape. This includes their overall design and material selection, as well as their siting or choice of placement. New small scale additions to the Study Areas should have consistency and be compatible within the existing Rustic style. In some cases, examples of historic details such as the wood directional signs may be reproduced for new projects; in other cases new materials can be introduced but these must be understated and not in visual competition with historic elements. Should new materials be added to the expanded Historic Districts, care should be taken to create a uniform design approach. The introduction of new materials must be done in conjunction with design consultation and an overarching concern for the notion set forth during the period of significance, that the built environment blend with the natural systems. Unity of design and overall consistency is paramount.

- The status of Bryce Canyon as a Designated Night Sky Park attaches a number of separate concerns for lighting and light fixtures throughout the Park. Many of the goals of Dark Sky management and historic design are similar, particularly regarding the use of small scale light fixtures—in manufactured lighting. The overall goal is to secure and maintain low light levels and preserve existing instances of darkness. The principles of Dark Sky management should be respected in new construction throughout the Study Areas; new fixtures should be selected that are in keeping with the character of the historic context and also meet stringent Dark Sky recommendations (such as full cut-off fixtures and pedestrian level lighting). Lighting fixtures not developed within the period of significance as well as historically contributing fixtures which contribute to light pollution should be removed, including non-cutoff fixtures such as globe lights. (See the NPS Management Policies 2006 The Guide to Managing the National Park System section 4.10 *Lightscape Management* for further guidance on lighting design).

Because lighting and safety is a concern in these areas, the Park should seek design expertise for replacement of these fixtures with luminaries that provide a minimal impact to the night sky while offering an acceptable measure of visitor security. Exploration of fixture style and standard height is warranted and must not distract from the Lodge and its historical context. Consistency among the fixtures is critical within both study areas (*Photographs R/3 and R/4)*.





Photographs R/1 and R/2. Two trash receptacles at use within the park. The plastic one on the left does not convey the sense of Rustic style or careful design desired within the Study Areas. The one on the right mimics some of the materials and design characteristics that would have been followed during the period of significance.





Photographs R/3 adn R/4. Light fixtures should be consistent throughout the park, including the Study Areas. These photos illustrate that though some similarities exist between fixutres, that there is also a great deal of inconsistency throughout the developed area. Photo R/3 is found near the Lodge and R/4 is near the Sunset Motel unit. Fixtures should be carefully chosen to fit in with the Rustic style character and to convey a unified design aesthetic.

Specific Treatment Recommendations

The Old NPS Housing Study Area

Screening the Seasonal Cabins in the Old NPS Housing District (*Figure 5-3*)

Long term planning efforts should consider the eventual removal of the Concessionaire Dormitories Whispering Pines and Ponderosa adjacent to the historic housing. The scale and style of these structures prevent them from ever properly integrating with the surrounding Historic Districts. In the event of their deliberate removal or unplanned demise, the site upon which the structures lay should be returned to as natural a condition as possible based upon the topography and vegetation of the surrounding areas. In such a case, housing options could include new structures located outside of the historic areas or new structures built in the same vicinity designed to exist in harmony with the small scale, historic, Rustic Style of the Study Area. Guidance on new construction can be found in the General Recommendations section of this Chapter.

Immediate short-term recommendations, however, call for the establishment of a stronger visual and spatial barrier between the historic cabins and the larger "out-of-scale" dormitory structures.

- Reduce the size of the northern parking area adjacent to the dormitory buildings. The reshaped parking surface should create a narrower entry into the area with a narrow travel lane leading beyond the corner of the Ponderosa unit. Parking could begin approximately 60' to the south with a single row of spaces adjacent to the building. This would remove between twelve and fifteen spaces from the lot.

- Speed control devices such as speed humps should be installed in the new, narrower parking lot entry. These devises should not be installed in the road approaching or adjacent to the historic cabins.

- That portion of the parking area being removed should be revegetated as recommended in the General Recommendations discussed previously. Seeding should be augmented with the installation of established trees of various ages and sizes in order to speed up the transformation of the area into a natural visual screen.

- The propane tank in the northwest corner of the existing lot should be relocated and screened from view. In its current condition, it is unscreened and highly visible from both the historic and modern living quarters. Screening fences used in other historic areas in the Park could serve as a model for this area. These screening fences should allow access to the tank as needed but offer visual screening of this utility to facilitate its blending with the natural surroundings.

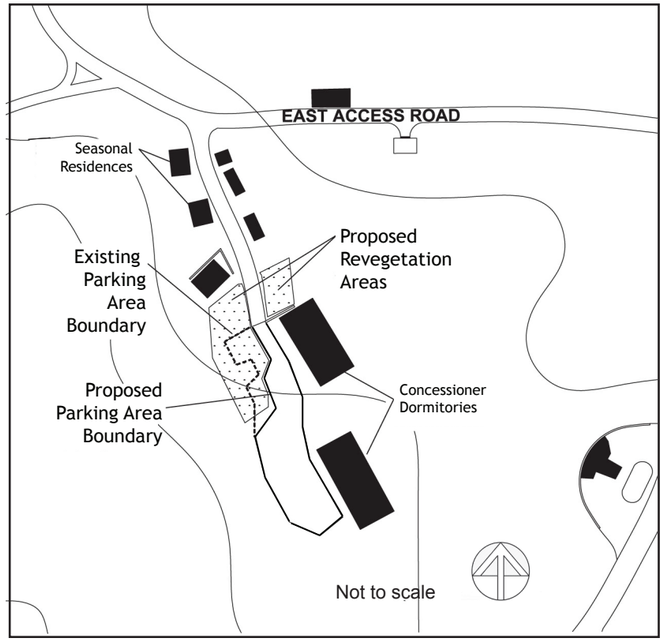


Figure 5-3.
Reducing Parking Area to Screen Seasonal Cabins in Old NPS Housing Study Area

The Site of the Historic Ranger Cabin (Figure 5-4)

A new residence could be constructed on the site of the former Rangers Cabin (HS01). This use is compatible with the historic condition in the Study Area and could help address the housing shortage that is frequently mentioned in management documents.

- An architect specializing in historic structures should be hired to design the structure to be compatible with the Simplified Rustic style of the Study Area. If adequate documentation and architectural drawings of the historic structure exists, reconstruction of the historic cabin could be warranted as determined by Park administration. In this case, the interior features of the cabin could accommodate current housing needs and even reflect a more contemporary design approach while the exterior would follow prescribed NPS guidelines so as to recreate the historic log cabin. If adequate documentation does not exist to reconstruct the cabin, a new design should be created which will strive to combine contemporary interpretation with the flavor and feeling of the Rustic style architecture of the existing historical structures. Consideration for small scale massing, simple utilitarian lines, and attention to proportions and materials that use the historic architecture as inspiration will serve as a critical guide for this endeavor.

- New construction must not interfere with the existing historic structures' ability to convey a feeling of integration with nature and Simplified Rustic ambiance. The design of this new building should strive add to this overall feeling.

- The footprint of any new structure would have some latitude to extend beyond the dimensions of the original layout provided the scale of the building is appropriate. While the new building need not match the original historic structure layout, care should be taken to minimize the new building's impact upon the land. Design considerations include the footprint of the building itself and the area affected by construction, storage or parking. As land might be disturbed in the construction process, revegetation is warranted as described previously.

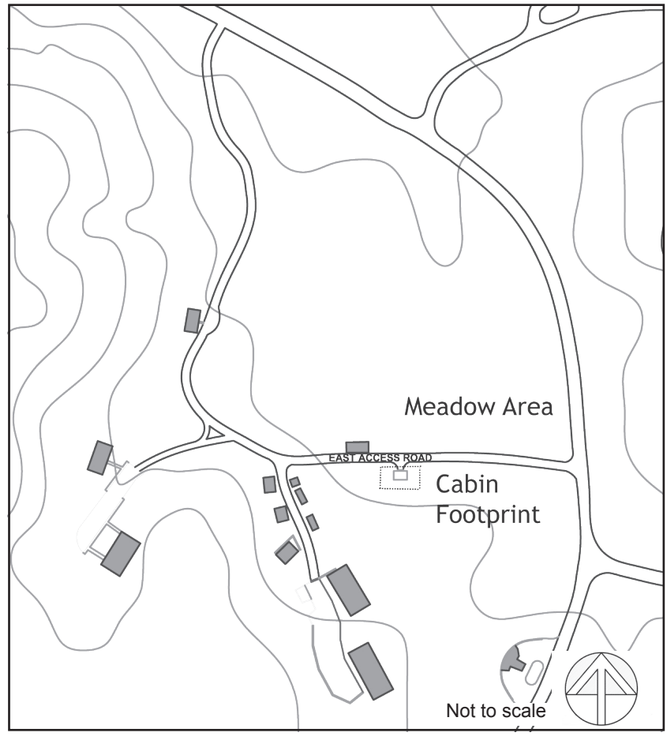


Figure 5-4.
Site of Historic Ranger Cabin

The Bryce Canyon Lodge Study Area

There are a number of recommended treatments which are focused around the main Lodge building of the Bryce Canyon Lodge. The building's significance as the historic heart of not only the Study Area but the Park as a whole overshadows the significance of the architectural style of the structure itself. Treatments in the past, however, were more focused upon preservation of architectural elements, rather than upon the user experience of the Lodge as a whole. After creating a number of closely related recommendations for the areas immediately impacting the Lodge experience, it became clear that what was truly needed was a **Master Plan** for the area which addressed vehicular and pedestrian circulation, architecture, viewsheds and small scale issues. This Master Plan should be the result of a team effort between Park administration and a landscape architect specializing in cultural and historic landscapes, that examines the following recommendations holistically, identifying how they are interrelated and how phasing might be planned to ensure that a rewarding experience is had by visitors throughout the lifetime of the plan.

The recommendations here that would be a part of this master planning effort would include changes to the arrival sequence to the Lodge, the realignment of the Lodge Access Road to the north of the Lodge building, the treatment of the Lodge's façade and the removal of the Administration parking area on the knoll behind the Lodge. Other recommendations found here may also be deemed to be a necessary part of the master planning process – however, it is these first four which intricately weave together to begin to reform the visitor experience to match more closely that which would have occurred during the period of significance. Within each recommendation, the involvement of an experienced landscape architect is called for – however, the master planning process should not be overlooked, as it will ensure that the changes are congruent and work together to achieve the desired goal.

Bryce Canyon Lodge Arrival Sequence (Figure 5-5)

The re-routing of the Rim Road in 1958 and the closure of the Lodge Access Road in front of the main Lodge building in the 1990s significantly changed the sequence with which visitors first experienced the historic building. Restoring this sequence to a more historic pattern will help to bring more visitors through the front of the Lodge and thus provide a more historically accurate experience, emphasizing the Lodge "front" played to the relationship of the rim as a node of intense visitor activity.

- Alter signage on the Rim Road north of the Lodge to encourage Lodge visitors to approach the building from the north rather than the south. This more closely matches the alignment of the Rim Road during the period of significance.

- Consider increasing the size of the existing "registration" parking area at the north end of the Lodge Access Road. This parking area should visually and spatially draw visitors in and encourage them to park at the short term parking area and to enter the front of the Lodge for registration, information or even dining experiences. To minimize visual and ecological impact, the parking area redesign should be completed by a landscape architect with cultural and historic expertise. The parking area should be modified for ease in vehicular and pedestrian circulation and efficiency in automobile to pavement ratio. Other considerations include porous parking surface materials, screening, directional signage, and strategic placement of vegetation for shade or directing views.

- Eliminate the western entry/exit from the Lodge's rear parking area. This will force traffic to approach the building from a more historically accurate angle. This sequence will bring Park visitors to the short-term registration parking area first, further encouraging them to use this parking lot (rather than the rear lot). Closing the existing driveway that connects the rear Lodge parking to the Lodge Loop Road would also provide an opportunity to restore vegetation along the roadway and further screen the undesirable view of the back of the Lodge from the Lodge Loop Road. Signage on the entrance to the Lodge and short-term parking as well as the long-term rear parking areas should also be installed to encourage proper circulation and parking patterns.

- Create a new shuttle bus stop near the southern corner of the front of the lodge to replace the existing stop near the Registration Parking area (*Photograph R/5*). Moving this shuttle stop and returning bus traffic to the front of the lodge will bring more visitors past the front façade of the Lodge (even if they do not exit the shuttle) and will also more closely match the historic pattern of bus travel within the Park. Visitors waiting for the shuttle in this area will also help to bring activity to the front of the Lodge, bringing the main building more to the center of activity within the Study Area. The road in front of the Lodge would be open to shuttle traffic and Park service vehicles only. Techniques such as signage and radio-controlled gates could be used to allow shuttle access and prevent visitor vehicles from entering the area. A Shuttle Stop with signage and perhaps even seating should be created, providing interpretive opportunities. This stop would be similar in concept – though not necessarily in design – to stops found at Sunrise Point and the Visitor Center. Additional historic interest could be introduced by using a historic bus to creating a "moving museum" with interpretive materials about the significance of buses in the history of visitation at Bryce Canyon and other Utah National Parks.

- Wayfinding to the Bryce Canyon Lodge itself as well as throughout the Park in general would be improved by reversing the direction of the Sunrise Point Access Road to travel one-way counter-clockwise (rather than clockwise as is currently in place). This direction would further reinforce the historic north-to-south circulation pattern and would prevent back-tracking as visitors travel between the logical destinations along the rim. The reversal would also reduce some traffic on the Lodge Access Road in front of the residential area



Photograph R/5. Proposed location for the new Bryce Canyon Shuttle stop - near the large tree on the left side of the photo. This would give visitors and excellent view of the Lodge as they rode the shuttle and as they waited at the stop.

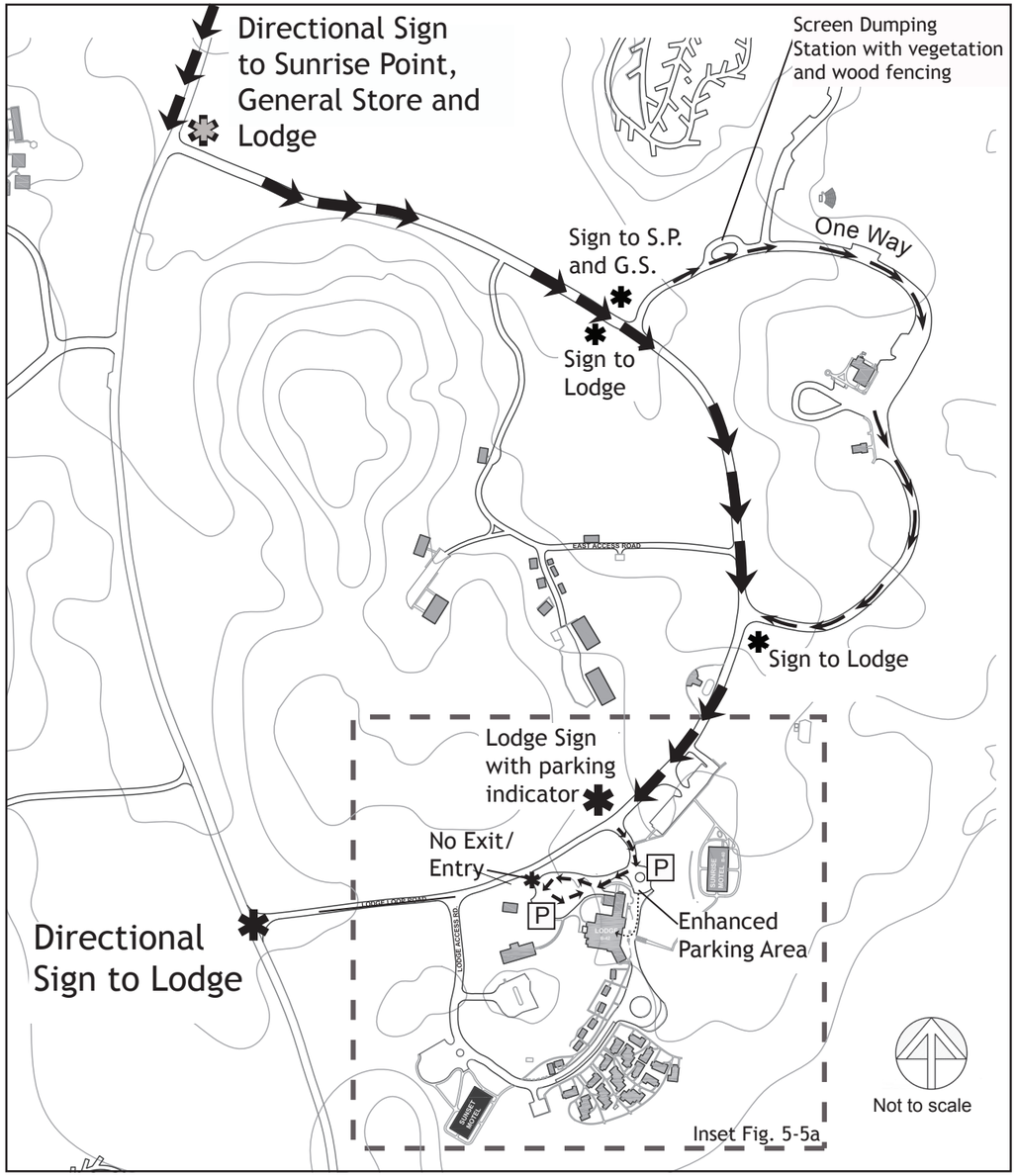


Figure 5-5.
Proposed Circulation Pattern to Bryce Canyon Lodge

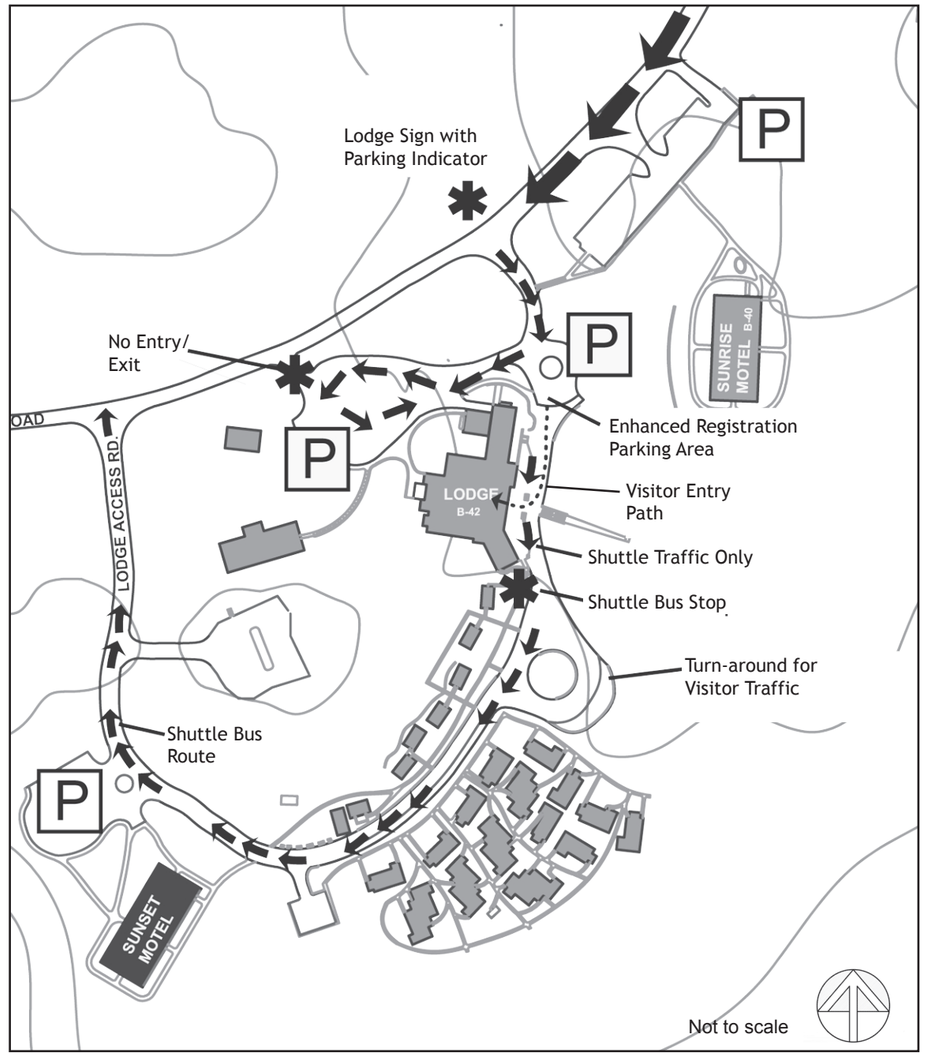


Figure 5-5a. Inset

Realignment of the Lodge Access Road (Figure 5-6)

The current alignment of the Lodge Access Road which connects the Bryce Canyon Lodge and its parking areas to the Lodge Loop Road is not the historic alignment. Although insufficient documentation exists to determine the precise original alignment, it is possible to create a new alignment which brings visitors into a sightline which permits a stronger view of the front of the Bryce Canyon Lodge. This realignment not only restores some of the importance of the front of the Lodge itself, but will also introduce opportunities to redesign the entire area for better visitor experience and historic interpretation.

- The Lodge Access Road realignment should remain within the area to the northeast of the Lodge already impacted by current non-contributing development such as retaining walls, steps, and the Sunrise Motel parking area. A landscape architect specializing in cultural and historic landscapes should be hired to determine this realignment which should take into account road sequencing, horizontal and vertical road alignment, views experienced while driving, and views of the road itself. Other site engineering considerations include balancing cut and fill, and the appropriate treatment of impacted natural areas such as slopes or built area such as parking areas, walls, and pedestrian walks. Paramount in this road design is provision for driving sequence; this sequence should follow landscape architectural doctrines set forth during the period of significance creating harmony and connection between the built and the natural environments. As such, the road might curve to better follow topographic form and views toward the Lodge would be framed with trees. The road itself should feel as if it was carved out of the forest and a post-construction revegetation program should seek to create this feel.

Designers of the realigned Lodge Access Road should consider starting the approach to the Lodge from the north end of the existing Sunrise parking area. This would allow the road to have a gentle sweeping curve as it approaches the north east corner of the Lodge (*Photographs R/6 and R/7*). While this does not provide a 90 degree sightline to the Lodge, views of the Lodge façade would appear from a clear angle – in keeping with Rustic style site planning that often used angled approaches to buildings. The historic architecture of the Lodge and the natural setting of the surrounding forest would become deliberately showcased thus not only aiding in getting visitors to the front of the Lodge but also allowing for greater historic interpretation. This realignment will likely necessitate the redesign of the Sunrise Parking area which could shift to the north of the Motel. Treatments in this design should follow the General Recommendations outlined previously.

- The existing road bed should revert to natural open space and be revegetated as described above. Attempts should be made to install plants of sufficient size to serve as a screen for the north side of the Lodge building.

- The new alignment of the Lodge Access Road should be properly integrated into the pedestrian circulation system and include accessible paths from the Lodge to the Sunrise Motel unit, the Old NPS housing area and the Utah Parks Company Service Station.

- A reconfiguration of the existing Sunrise Motel Unit parking area will most likely be necessary with the changes to the Lodge Access Road realignment. Some expansion of the parking into the forest to the southeast may be acceptable, as this area has been heavily impacted by historic uses and may even have served as lower-density parking in the past. Efforts should be made to reduce new impact, however, and to keep the footprint of the parking area to a minimum.

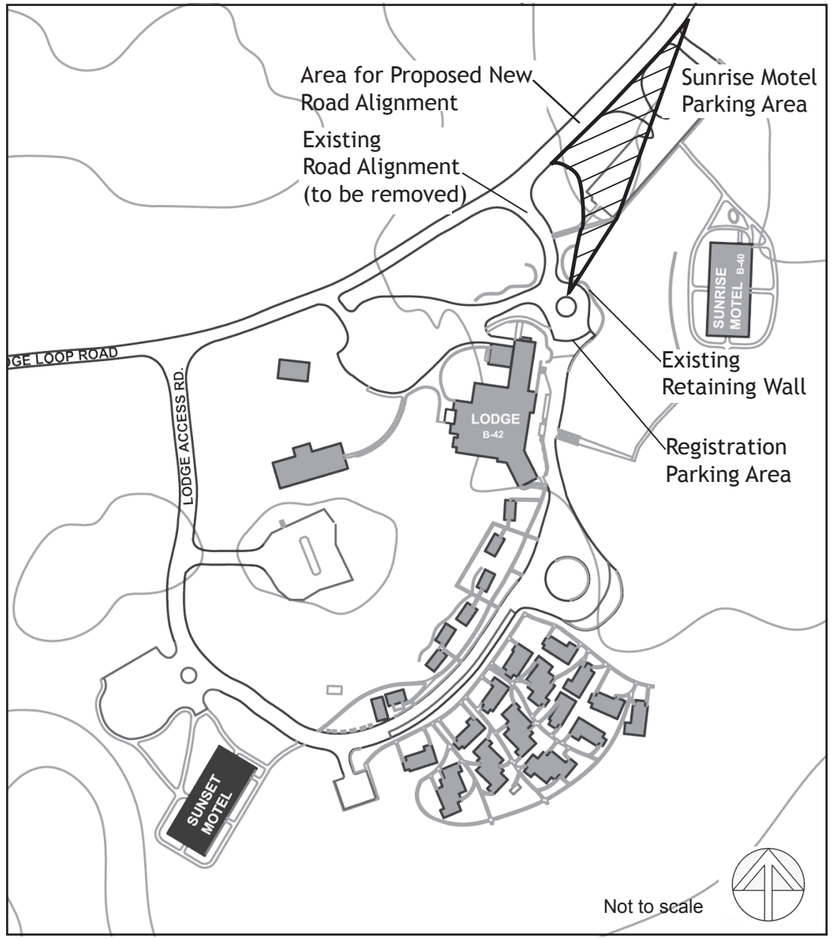


Figure 5-6.
Proposed Realignment of the Lodge Access Road North of the Lodge



Photograph R/6. View of the Lodge from the existing alignment of the Lodge Access Road. The temporary visitor parking begins immediately to the left of this photo.



Photograph R/7. View of the front of the Lodge from the approximate location of the realigned Lodge Access Road. Existing vegetation and retaining walls would be cleared, creating a clear view of the front façade of the structure.

Bryce Canyon Lodge Façade (Flgure 5-7)

The new stairs and patio at the front of the Bryce Canyon Lodge installed in the 1990's is non-contributing and compromises the integrity of the historic Lodge building. The current patio has regular maintenance issues which impact accessibility and force those with physical challenges to use the building's rear entrance (*Photograph R/8*). Removing all of this treatment (patio, planters, lighting fixtures and standards, and steps) and redesigning the entry to the Lodge is recommended. This is a challenging endeavor that necessitates the consultation of a landscape architect with expertise in historic and cultural landscapes. Historic photographs and other documents should provide design guidance (*Photogrpah R/9)*.

- The design should consider including a replacement of the two large Ponderosa Pine trees (*Photograph A/15 in Chapter 4)* removed from the front of the Lodge in the 1990s. Although replanting large trees in their original location is not a practical solution since they are too close to the existing foundation, new trees could be installed at an appropriate distance from the structure to provide a similar visual effect of the Lodge "tucked in the pines"; precaution used in the placement of these trees would mitigate their future ability to compromise the Historic Structure's foundation. Replacement trees should be of the same species as the original (*Pinus ponderosa*) and should be installed at the largest size possible while still ensuring the viability of the individual plants.

- Small scale features should be considered in the patio redesign, particularly site furnishings (such as chairs, benches, tables, trash receptacles and ash containers) (*Photographs R/10 and R/11)* and paving materials and patterns. These elements should convey the same historical flavor as the architectural elements, should be consistent with each other, and should not interfere with accessibility or safety. Additional considerations for small scale features can be found in the General Recommendations section.

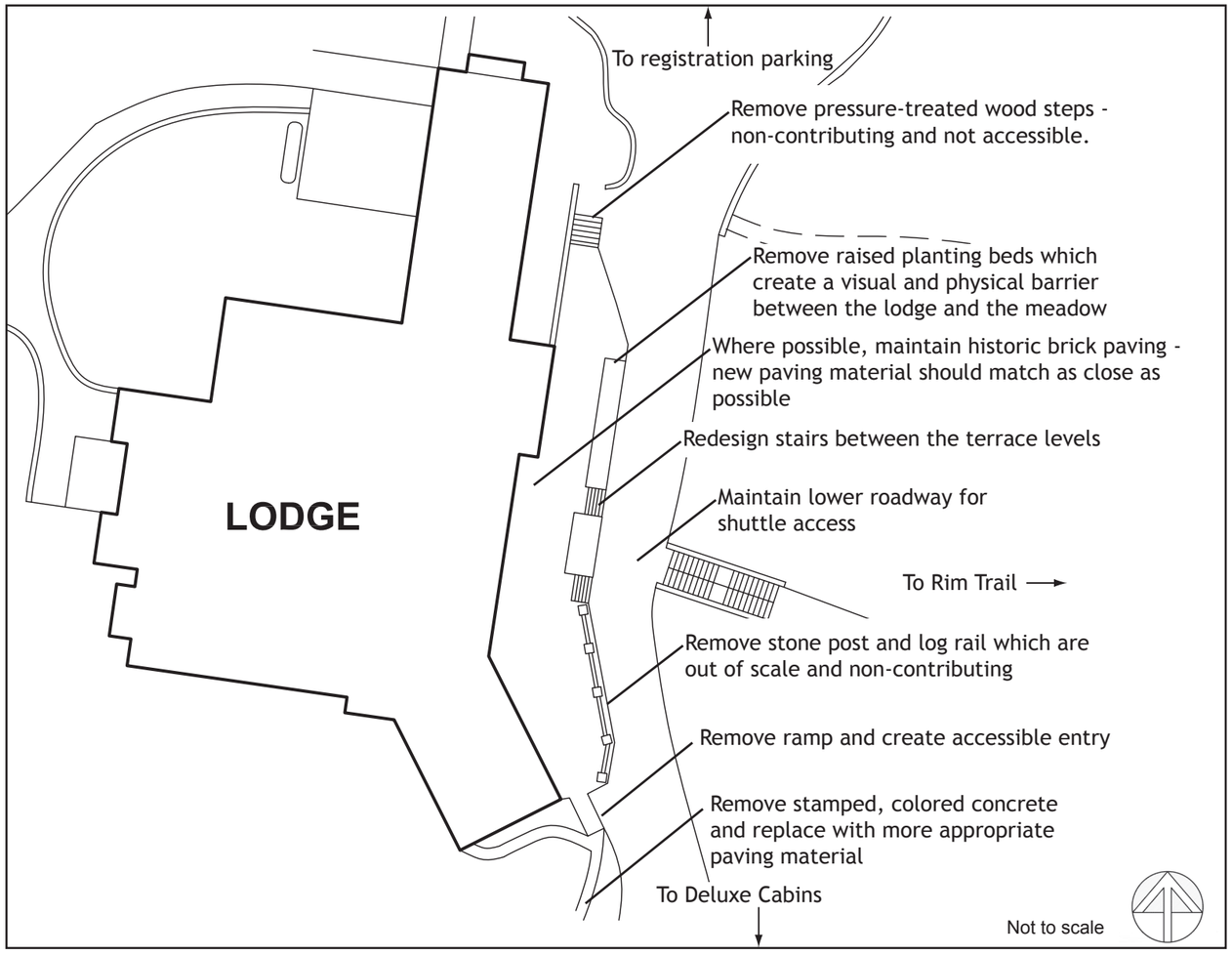


Figure 5-7.
Notes on Redesign of Bryce Canyon Lodge Façade



Photograph R/8. Steps up to Lodge patio area are not consistent either with historic aesthetics and materials or with the treatment installed in the 1980's.



Photograph R/10. Site furniture on the terrace in front of the Lodge which does not meet the materials or aesthetic character of the Rustic style.



Photograph R/9. Photos such as this one, taken of the lodge in the 1930s, should be utilized in the process of redesigning the front entry to the lodge (BCRA Archives: BCRA 3897)



Photograph R/11. Furniture such as these benches on the terrace, made of natural materials with a "hand hewn" look more closely match the Rustic style. All site furniture in this area should be coordinated and should match in terms of style, scale and materials.

Meadow Area and Forest between Bryce Canyon Lodge and Rim

The meadow to the east of the Lodge has always been a visual and spatial focal point of the Lodge. Preservation of this meadow and its forest boundary is important to the integrity of both the Lodge building and the Bryce Canyon Lodge Study Area as a whole.

- Reconstruction of the historic fire ring is not recommended. The issues that prompted its removal during the period of significance are still relevant, particularly the low night-time temperatures and the sensitivity of the meadow ecology. Recreating the amenity to be in compliance with current accessibility requirements would probably necessitate the construction of ramps that would be difficult to blend into the historic context. The footprint of the recreated fire ring and related circulation would more than likely create an even larger impact upon the ecology of the meadow than the historic fire ring. More importantly, reconstruction is not warranted as the fire ring was present for only a short portion of the period of significance, and is not representative of the period as a whole.

- Because the fire ring plays significantly into a number of historic photos of the Lodge, interpretive materials, including signage with historic photographs, along the pedestrian trail on the perimeter of the meadow or near the entrance to the Lodge could provide information about how and when the fire ring was used and where interpretive talks are hosted today.

- The forest between the edge of the meadow and the rim, similar to other areas of the Park, has become significantly thicker in the decades since the period of significance. This transformation of the forest has occurred throughout Park development and was also occurring during the four decades that span the period of significance. Any attempt to return the forest to a past density which may have been present at an arbitrary date during the period of significance will not present accurately the notion of forest evolution and the range of densities that occurred during the period of significance. The forest here should be maintained as described previously in the General Recommendations. Landscape architects, national park designers and administrative staff from the period of significance were concerned, as they are today, with forest ecological health. Though methods of forest health maintenance and related principles of landscape ecology have changed from what they were during the period of significance, it is not historic practices, that should be adhered to it or preserved in this instance; it is the health and thus the character of the forest. The forest was generally thinner, during the period of significance, but views from the Lodge to the rim were not planned or desired. While selective thinning to maintain health is appropriate, no attempt should be made to remove this forest screen or to create “windows” cut out of the forest between the Lodge and the rim.

- The meadow directly in front of the Lodge, however, should be treated differently. Because the meadow itself is character defining (the Lodge was given special prominence by its proximity to the open views of the meadow) and because its continued existence is critical to the integrity of the other elements of the district, it is recommended that it be treated in a manner which returns it to a state similar to what would have existed during the period of significance. There are signs that the meadow has been gradually decreasing in size. Young trees (particularly Ponderosa pines) growing within the “boundary” of the meadow and encroaching groups of trees are signs that the forest is beginning to reclaim the meadow (*Photographs R/12 and R/13*). This natural process should be halted, and in many areas reversed to reclaim the meadow as open space in front of the Lodge. Young trees which have obviously become established within the meadow in the last 40-50 years should be removed in order to re-establish sections of meadow already lost to forest expansion. Mechanical removal should continue to be used to maintain this boundary if forest encroachment continues. This includes removal of many of the ornamental shrubs which have escaped from their original planting areas and established themselves along the pathways in the meadow, such as the Woods rose (*Rosa woodsii*). Any treatment, however, should be performed in keeping with best practices of forest management.



Photograph R/12. A view of the Lodge from the meadow circa 1930. The increase in vegetation from this vantage point compromises the original intent of a feeling of openness in front of the building (BCRA Archives Cope BCRA 3).



Photograph R/13. Young trees encroaching upon the edges of the meadow in front ot the lodge. The shrub in the foreground is a Woods Rose, which has naturalized in the meadow from plantings along the Lodge Access Road.

Administrative Parking Area

The Administrative parking area located to the northwest of the existing historic Standard Cabins is an adaptive re-use of land previously disturbed by the presence and removal of a number of Standard Cabins on the hill to the west of the Lodge (*Photograph R/14)*. This unpaved parking area is sporadically used, and is highly visible to visitors throughout the Bryce Canyon Lodge Study Area. Removal of the parking and the revegetation of the hillside will not return the area to a more historic condition; however it will create a more natural environment and will better reflect landscape architectural design thinking and park service objectives held during the period of significance. Alternatively, the installation of an appropriately scaled, historically sensitive structure or structures upon the site would be consistent with the historic land use and the pattern of the forest village atmosphere. Possibilities for this site include providing needed additional employee lodging space (many of the standard cabins in this area were used as employee lodging), non-intrusive administrative functions related to lodging or additional visitor lodging facilities.



Photograph R/14. The view of the Administrative Parking Area from the Lodge Access road near the Sunset Parking Area. This area should be revegetated or used to site additional employee lodging facilities.

- If removal and revegetation is performed, the process should be completed as recommended in the General Recommendations provided previously. Ground surface seeding should be augmented with the installation of trees of various size and age to better reflect a natural, established condition.

- If small scale structures are erected, an architect specializing in historic structures should be hired to design the cabin-inspired structures and a landscape architect specializing in historic and cultural landscapes should be hired for site planning reflective of Rustic style site planning so that this new design is compatible with the expanded Historic District. Consideration for small scale massing, simple utilitarian lines and attention to proportions and materials that use the historic architecture as a guide is critical.

    - Construction of new small scale structures should seek to balance cut and fill, protect remaining natural features, and minimize the impact of new construction. Design efforts must consider revegetation efforts and mitigation of the disturbance created by the existing parking area as paramount in attaining the forested village atmosphere created by Park designers within the period of significance. Previous recommendations regarding new construction projects that are addressed in other sections of this document should be followed.

    - A landscape architect specializing in historic and cultural landscapes should be consulted to ensure that contributing circulation patterns, natural systems, and viewsheds are not negatively impacted by the new construction. Ideally new construction would eventually be recognized as supporting the period of significance.

Social Trails within the Bryce Canyon Lodge Study Area

As discussed in Chapter 4, it is impossible to determine which social trails date from the period of significance and which are more contemporary. However, it is clear that continued impact from existing trails and new trails is negatively affecting the ecology and the aesthetics of the forest and meadows in the Bryce Canyon Lodge Study Area. Although a certain number of unpaved, less formal trails between critical nodes are appropriate, it is also necessary to control pedestrian circulation in order to prevent continued damage. Duplicitous, unnecessary or confusing trails should be removed. Rather than utilize a single strategy for the reduction of unwanted circulation, a many-pronged approach is recommended, which combines trail design with informative and interpretative materials, revegetation and natural as well as man-made barriers.

- A design language should be developed for trails that are to be maintained, essentially establishing them as "official" rather than social, paths. This language should include elements that reflect the rustic character of the historic area. Suggestions for this language include the use of natural materials in signage, pathway surfacing, and pathway edge treatments. Clear intersections between unpaved and paved pathways should occur and in some cases native stone might be used along the edges of unpaved pathways to define their boundaries and make them clearly official. This edge treatment does not need to be a continuous outline along either side of the path but should be put in segments "here and there" in keeping with a more rustic design philosophy. This edging would provide a tactile and visual directional clue. This treatment would not only make the natural pathway clear it would serve to designate acceptable dimensions in path widths.

- Interpretive signage should be utilized to increase awareness about the impact pedestrian traffic has on natural systems that are "off trail" when of established trails. Not only does it present an opportunity to explain the design clues for established trails recommended above, but it is also a forum to discuss the ecology of the meadows and forests near the rim. Before and after photographs of highly impacted areas, simple trail maps and plant growth rate information can support this effort. This sort of prescriptive information can help to increase ecological sensitivity and help visitors to understand the importance of staying on designated trails.

- Wherever trails are to be eliminated, revegetation should be completed as described in the General Recommendations. These efforts can be augmented with physical barriers to keep visitors and other pedestrian traffic from disturbing the vegetation as it is being re-established. Natural elements such as rocks and tree limbs or trunks used as barriers provide a more natural feeling to barrier design that is in keeping with the Rustic style of the Park and these treatments may satisfy immediate aesthetic goals. However, often these materials are not interpreted by users as intentional circulation limits and they are frequently bypassed. Elsewhere in the Park, small scale man-made barriers (stakes and string) in conjunction with signage have been used explain that revegetation efforts are underway (*Photograph R/15*). This strategy can be taken a step further, with more substantial and obviously manufactured temporary barriers installed for as many seasons as necessary for solid reestablishment of the natural condition (*Photograph R/16*). Materials should be simple and visually unobtrusive in order to prevent them from being interpreted as historic but they should not distract from the historic character of the Study Area as a whole. Barriers should be planned in conjunction with informative signage described above.

Eventually, as unwanted paths become revegetated, the worn treads of the trails will no longer be visible and vegetation will present a natural barrier to travel across the meadows. Once this process is complete and the trails have completely disappeared into natural areas, the temporary barriers can be removed. This will likely be an ongoing process, its ultimate success dependent upon the continued efforts toward the interpretive and educational programs.



Photograph R/15. An example of signage being used to deter pedestrian traffic on a recovering social trail near the Rim Trail.



Photograph R/16. A temporary barrier in use near the lodge in Zion National Park which provides an even more obvious barrier to pedestrians while vegetation is recovering.

Entry to the Dormitory (Figure 5-8)

The Male Dormitory building located to the west of the Lodge is accessed through a pathway with stairs that ascend from the Lodge rear parking area to the side of the dormitory. This asphalt walk and the pathway with stairs to the dormitory are not precisely dated and are not believed to date to the period of significance – though it is possible that some materials or portions of the alignment may be original. It is also possible that changes in vehicular and pedestrian circulation developed after the period of significance resulted in giving the pathway and stairs more prominence than it would have had historically. The path brings building residents and visitors through the side entrance --there is no path, paved or otherwise, to the front of the structure (*Photograph R/16)*. The architectural language of the building front implies that it was intended to be the entrance to the structure (see photograph LD/35 in Chapter 3). Even though documentation is unclear and there is some evidence that the architect was fond of this sort of sweeping walk, the replaced path material (asphalt) and the inappropriate connection to the side of the building leads to the recommendation that it be removed. A new path should be created to lead pedestrian traffic into the front of the dormitory. Access to the side of the dormitory should be maintained, though the path would ideally be a smaller "spur" path off of the main walk. With design of this new circulation system, a connecting path between the dormitory building and the employee recreation hall (Valhalla) should also be considered. Creating physical connection between these buildings will establish a spatial relationship thus reinforcing the interconnected village atmosphere exhibited during the period of significance.

- The alignment of the new paths should be planned and designed through consultation with a landscape architect who specializes in historic and cultural landscapes. The goal includes harmony with historic scale and materials while also respecting the natural topography and vegetation present in this area.

- Areas impacted by the former trail alignment or construction of the new trail should receive a revegetation treatment consistent with the General Recommendations, with the inclusion of the signage and barrier recommendations for social trails above.

- Currently, neither the Male Dormitory nor the Recreation Hall meets universal accessibility standards. The redesign effort should explore options which would improve accessibility within a historically correct design aesthetic.

- The new path system should be accompanied with appropriate signage indicating that this is a residential area, discouraging visitors from approaching the residential buildings.

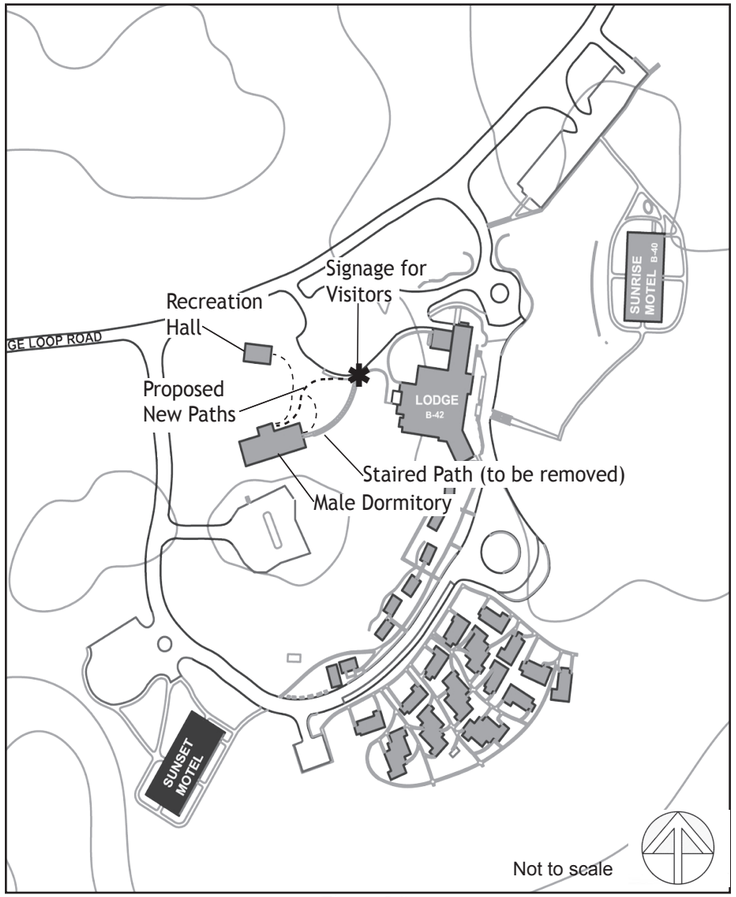


Figure 5-8.
Proposed Realignment of the Path to the Male Dormitory.



Photograph R/16. The current entry bypasses the main building entrance (to the right in the photo) and uses the side entrance as primary building access. The original entrance should be reclaimed through the installation of a new pathway.

Summary and Broad Scale Recommendations

The treatments recommended here address many of the current issues faced by Bryce Canyon National Park, and attempt to provide guidance on how to approach future planning efforts. While a degree of flexibility has been deliberately built in to the recommendations, the authors acknowledge that future conditions and situations may arise which may not be readily solved using the techniques prescribed in this document. In such cases, it is always best to consult with a landscape architect with an expertise in historical and cultural landscape treatments. The intent here is to preserve as much as possible the Rustic Style site planning, architectural and landscape architectural elements that make the Bryce Canyon Lodge Study Area and the Old NPS Housing Study Area unique and historically significant assets to the National Park System.

Many of the findings from the Chapter 4 Analysis demonstrated that past preservation approaches were focused on architectural preservation with little attention to the landscape. Simply maintaining structures and their exterior features did not adequately preserve the character of a historic Districts or represent well the periods of significance. Landscape features should be viewed as equal in importance to the built features, because it is the union and harmony of the built and the natural features that make the Bryce Canyon Lodge and Old NPS Housing Districts significant. Comprehensive planning approaches are critical to the success of preservation of existing features and future development. Toward this goal, broad contextual landscape scale examination should be considered as well as the health of the natural environment. Even site planning and small scale projects at the Park should be conducted within a larger context of master planning that examines broad scale human and environmental systems. Not only will this help to preserve historic built features (both buildings and site elements) that remain at the Park but will continue to integrate the natural amenities which the Park was established in honor of.

Although many of the recommendations in this chapter are given for those historic districts within the Park that are recognized on the National Register of Historic Places, it is the opinion of the authors that treating these areas in isolation from the rest of the Developed Area is not as effective as it would be in treating the Park as a whole. While visitor amenity areas such as the Rim Trail and its vistas, the Visitor Center, the Bryce Canyon Inn, and the camp and picnic grounds may not qualify as National Register districts, as a whole they still represent many of the aspects of park planning and design discussed in Chapter 4 and continue to work together to convey a rustic, nature-focused experience. This holistic approach should be considered whenever treatments are undertaken in the Developed Area, and the Overall Treatment Guidelines given here would provide strong guidance for maintaining the unique character of Bryce Canyon National Park. Particularly, those recommendations aimed at establishing a consistent and rustic design language in the Study Areas should be expanded to apply to all visitor areas to enforce a visual and physical unity for the Park.

Finally, the authors would like to recognize that, although the establishment of a period of significance is an important tool for landscape and architectural preservation, the years that precede and follow these dates have all contributed to what Bryce Canyon National Park is today. The millennia of geological development that created the unique natural features of the Park, the native peoples who first witnessed the plateau's wonders, the area's first settlers and pioneers of early tourism should not be forgotten or under-valued simply because their presence pre-dates extant architecture or built elements. Likewise, the continued efforts of Park management to maintain and improve the quality of visitor experience have made it possible for millions of people to encounter the awe and beauty of Bryce Canyon. We hope our efforts here support theirs, and that the ultimate result of this study is an even deeper understanding of how significant the Park is within the history of National Parks in the United States, and how this history can continue to be represented, even as we meet the future.

APPENDIX A

OLD NPS HOUSING STUDY AREA INVENTORY

NATURAL SYSTEMS AND FEATURES

CLR #	LANDSCAPE FEATURE	CONDITION	STATUS	NOTES
	Sagebrush Meadow	Good	Contributing	Separates residential area from visitor area
	Knoll - Northwest	Good	Contributing	Helps create intimate space
	Knoll - Southeast	Good	Contributing	Helps create intimate space

CIRCULATION

CLR #	LANDSCAPE FEATURE	CONDITION	STATUS	NOTES
C-1	Lodge Loop Road	Fair	Non-Contributing	Portions of road follow historic alignment of the Rim Road
C-2	North Access Road - north of B-2	Good	Non-Contributing	
C-2	North Access Road - south of B-2	Good	Contributing	
C-3	East Access Road	Good	Contributing	Originally part of road to maintenance area to the west
C-4	Historic trace road	Poor	Contributing	Originally continuation of East Access Road to maintenance area to the west
C-5	Horse Trail	Fair	Compatible	
C-6	Trail from Concessionaire Dorms to Lodge Loop Road	Fair	Compatible	
C-7	Road to Concessionaire Dorms	Fair	Contributing	Contributing to edge of Concessionaire Dormitory Parking area
C-8	Road to Manzanita Lodge	Fair	Contributing	
C-9	Trail From Manzanita Lodge to Concessionaire Dorms	Fair	Non-Contributing	
	Parking area for Concessionaire Dorms	Good	Non-Contributing	Out of scale for District
	Parking area for Manzanita Lodge	Good	Non-Contributing	Out of scale for District
	Trail to General Store Sub Area	Fair	Compatible	No documentation exists of dates for this trail, though it could have been present in period of significance.

VEGETATION

CLR #	LANDSCAPE FEATURE	CONDITION	STATUS	NOTES
	Forested slopes of the knolls	Fair	Contributing	Density on slopes creates a fire danger
	Sagebrush Meadows	Fair	Contributing	
	Revegetated areas around Concessionaire Dorms	Fair	Non-Contributing	Non-native species should be removed from this area
	Evidence of recent burn near Garage	Good	Non-Contributing	
	Ornamental plantings around Service Station	Good	Compatible	

BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

CLR #	LANDSCAPE FEATURE	CONDITION	STATUS	NOTES
B-1	Manzanita Lodge	Good	Non-Contributing	
B-2	Single-Family Residence (HS-2)	Good	Contributing	
B-3	Garage	Good	Non-Contributing	
B-4	Ranger Dormitory (HS-4)	Good	Contributing	
B-5	Seasonal Residence (HS-5)	Good	Contributing	
B-6	Wood Vendor (HS-6)	Fair	Contributing	
B-7	Seasonal Residence (HS-7)	Good	Contributing	
B-8	Seasonal Residence (HS-8)	Good	Contributing	
B-9	Seasonal Residence (HS-9)	Good	Contributing	
B-10	Seasonal Residence (HS-10)	Good	Contributing	
B-11	Concessionaire Dorm (Ponderosa)	Good	Non-contributing	
B-12	Concessionaire Dorm (Whispering Pines)	Good	Non-contributing	
B-13	Service Station	Fair	Compatible	
S-1	Stone Wall	Fair	Contributing	
	Ranger’s Residence (HS-01)		Absent	Burned down in 1989.

VIEWS AND VISTAS

CLR #	LANDSCAPE FEATURE	CONDITION	STATUS	NOTES
	Screening of buildings from view of Lodge Loop Road to west	Good	Contributing	
	View of Concessionaire Dorms from Lodge Loop Road to southwest	Good	Non-contributing	

SMALL SCALE FEATURES

CLR #	LANDSCAPE FEATURE	CONDITION	STATUS	NOTES
SS-1	Wood directional signage	Good	Contributing	
SS-2	Traffic Sign	Good	Non-contributing	
SS-3	Fire Hydrant	Good	Non-contributing	
SS-4	Utility meter/box	Good	Non-contributing	
SS-5	Trash receptacle	Good	Non-contributing	
SS-6	Manhole	Good	Non-contributing	
SS-7	Ring of fire wood	Good	Non-contributing	
SS-8	Picnic table	Fair	Non-contributing	
SS-9	Clothes line	Fair	Non-contributing	
SS-10	Propane tank	Fair	Non-contributing	
SS-11	New stone curb	Good	Non-contributing	
SS-12	Fire Pit (Grill)	Fair	Non-contributing	
SS-13	Metal drain cover	Fair	Non-contributing	
SS-14	Stone steps	Good	Contributing	
SS-15	New Stone wall	Good	Non-contributing	
SS-16	Drain grill	Good	Non-contributing	

SS-17	Concrete curb	Poor	Non-contributing	
SS-18	Concrete steps	Good	Non-contributing	
SS-19	Basketball hoop	Fair	Non-contributing	
SS-20	Old stone curb	Fair	Contributing	

BRYCE CANYON LODGE STUDY AREA

NATURAL SYSTEMS AND FEATURES

CLR #	LANDSCAPE FEATURE	CONDITION	STATUS	NOTES
	Knoll - behind lodge	Good	Contributing	Creates sense of location for Lodge
	Meadow - in front of Lodge	Good	Contributing	Gives Lodge prominence in the landscape and sweeping views

CIRCULATION

CLR #	LANDSCAPE FEATURE	CONDITION	STATUS	NOTES
C-1	Lodge Loop Road	Fair	Contributing	Junction of Lodge Loop Road and Rim Road has been realigned and is non-contributing at this point.
C-5	Horse Trail	Fair	Compatible	
C-10	Lodge Access Road - north and west of Sunset Motel Unit	Good	Non-Contributing	Lodge Access Road ended in a turn-around just west of Deluxe Cabins in period of significance
C-10	Lodge Access Road - east of Sunset Motel Parking Area	Good	Contributing	Historically traffic passed the portion directly in front of the lodge
C-10	Lodge Access Road - north of registration parking area	Good	Non-Contributing	This alignment has been reconfigured since the period of significance
C-11	Driveway to Administrative parking area	Poor	Non-Contributing	
C-12	Sunset Motel parking lot	Good	Non-Contributing	
C-13	Deluxe Cabins west parking lot	Good	Non-Contributing	This is the approximate area of the historic turn-around, which may have also hosted parking
C-14	Deluxe cabins east parking loop	Fair	Non-Contributing	A turn-around with parking was located in the same area, but was configured differently
C-15	Abandoned vehicular road	Poor	Contributing	This fragment represents the original alignment of the Rim Road
C-16	Registration Parking Area	Good	Non-Contributing	
C-17	Trail from Male Dormitory to Lodge rear parking	Good	Non-Contributing	Stepped asphalt trail enters side of the structure
C-18	Trail from Standard Cabins to Administrative parking area	Fair	Undetermined	It is unclear if this trail would have been present before the remainder of the cabins were removed.

C-19	Trail from Male Dormitory to Adminsitrative Parking Area	Fair	Undetermined	It is unclear if this trail would have been present before the remainder of the cabins were removed.
C-20	Rear entrance to Lodge	Good	Non-Contributing	Although this entry has always been present, the current configuration and design is non-contributing
C-21	Asphalt trail in front of Lodge	Fair	Contributing	This is the remnant of the original Lodge Access Road
C-22	Central trail from Lodge to rim	Fair	Contributing	
C-23	Trail from Sunrise Motel to Trail from Lodge to Rim	Fair	Non-Contributing	
C-24	Trail from Sunrise Motel to Lodge	Fair	Non-Contributing	
C-25	Trail from Lodge Access Road to Sunrise parking	Good	Undetermined	
C-26	Trail from Sunrise Motel to parking lot	Fair	Non-Contributing	
C-27	Trail from Sunrise Motel to parking lot	Fair	Non-Contributing	
C-28	Trail from Sunrise parking to horse trail	Fair	Undetermined	
C-29	Trail from Sunrise Motel to horse trail	Fair	Undetermined	
C-30	Trail from Sunrise Motel to horse trail	Fair	Undetermined	
C-31	Trail from Sunrise Motel to horse trail	Fair	Undetermined	
C-32	Trail from Sunrise Motel to horse trail	Fair	Undetermined	
C-33	Trail from Sunrise Motel to horse trail	Fair	Undetermined	
C-34	Trail from horse corral to Sunrise Point Access Road	Fair	Undetermined	
C-35	Trail from Sunset Motel to Sunset Point road	Fair	Undetermined	
C-36	Trail from Sunset Motel & parking to Sunset Point	Fair	Undetermined	
C-37	Trail from Deluxe Cabins to Sunset Point	Fair	Undetermined	
C-38	Trail from Deluxe Cabins to Rim Trail	Fair	Undetermined	
C-39	Trail from Sunset Point road to Rim Road	Fair	Undetermined	
C-40	Trail from Lodge Loop Road to Valhalla	Fair	Undetermined	

C-41	Trail from Sunrise Motel area to rim	Fair	Undetermined	
C-42	Trail from Sunrise Motel area to rim	Fair	Undetermined	
C-43	East entry to Sunrise parking lot	Good	Non-Contributing	
C-44	West Entry to Sunrise parking lot	Good	Non-Contributing	
C-45	Entry to Lodge Rear Parking from Lodge Access Road	Good	Non-Contributing	This alignment has been reconfigured since the period of significance
C-46	Entry to Lodge Rear Parking from Lodge Loop Road	Good	Non-Contributing	This alignment has been reconfigured since the period of significance
C-47	Trail from horse corral to rim trail	Good	Undetermined	
	Paved path from lodge south to path in front of Standard Cabins	Good	Non-Contributing	A path likely existed here historically, but size and materials have changed
	Paths between Standard Cabins in two clusters near Lodge		Absent	Removed with Standard Cabins
	Path to front entry of Male Dormitory		Absent	
	Parking Area for Standard Cabins north and east of Lodge		Absent	Removed with Standard Cabins
	Sidewalks among remaining Standard Cabins and the Linen House and Pump House	Fair	Contributing	

VEGETATION

CLR #	LANDSCAPE FEATURE	CONDITION	STATUS	NOTES
	Ponderosa Pine forest community	Fair	Contributing	Continued fuels management recommended
	Non-native or near-native plantings around structures	Fair	Contributing	Spread of non-natives and near-natives should be controlled to limit the species to their current locations.
	Revegetated areas near Motel Units	Good	Non-Contributing	Non-native species should be removed from this area
	Ornamental plantings in beds on Lodge terrace	Good	Non-Contributing	
	Recovering vegetation in former Standard Cabin locations	Poor	Contributing	
	Large (presumably older) specimen trees near historic Lodge structures	Fair	Compatible	

BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

CLR #	LANDSCAPE FEATURE	CONDITION	STATUS	NOTES	HS#
B-42	Bryce Canyon Lodge	Good	Contributing		HS-100
B-42	Bryce Canyon Lodge Façade	Fair	Non-Contributing	Non-contributing items begin at line of historic brick on highest terrace level	
B-14	Pump House	Good	Contributing		HS-110
B-15	Linen House	Good	Contributing		HS-111
B-16	Standard cabin	Good	Contributing		HS-153
B-17	Standard cabin	Good	Contributing		HS-154
B-18	Standard cabin	Good	Contributing		HS-152
B-19	Standard cabin	Good	Contributing		HS-151
B-20	Standard cabin	Good	Contributing		HS-150
B-21	Standard cabin	Good	Contributing		HS-112
B-22	Deluxe duplex cabin	Good	Contributing		HS-213
B-23	Deluxe duplex cabin	Good	Contributing		HS-211
B-24	Deluxe duplex cabin	Good	Contributing		HS-208
B-25	Deluxe duplex cabin	Good	Contributing		HS-204
B-26	Deluxe duplex cabin	Good	Contributing		HS-200
B-27	Deluxe duplex cabin	Good	Contributing		HS-201
B-28	Deluxe duplex cabin	Good	Contributing		HS-202
B-29	Deluxe duplex cabin	Good	Contributing		HS-203
B-30	Deluxe duplex cabin	Good	Contributing		HS-207
B-31	Deluxe duplex cabin	Good	Contributing		HS-206
B-32	Deluxe quadruplex cabin	Good	Contributing		HS-205
B-33	Deluxe quadruplex cabin	Good	Contributing		HS-209

B-34	Deluxe quadruplex cabin	Good	Contributing		HS-212
B-35	Deluxe quadruplex cabin	Good	Contributing		HS-214
B-36	Deluxe quadruplex cabin	Good	Contributing		HS-210
B-37	Valhalla / Recreation Hall	Fair	Contributing		HS-105
B-38	Men's Dormitory	Good	Contributing		HS-106
B-39	Sunset Motel	Good	Non-Contributing		
B-40	Sunrise Motel	Good	Non-Contributing		
B-41	Horse Corral shed	Fair	Non-Contributing		
S-2	Propane tank	Good	Non-Contributing		
S-3	Utility Shed	Fair	Non-Contributing		
S-4	Horse Corral	Fair	Non-Contributing		
	21 Standard Cabins north and east of Lodge		Absent	Removed in 1980's	
	~50 Standard Cabins west of the Lodge		Absent	Removed in 1980's	

VIEWS AND VISTAS

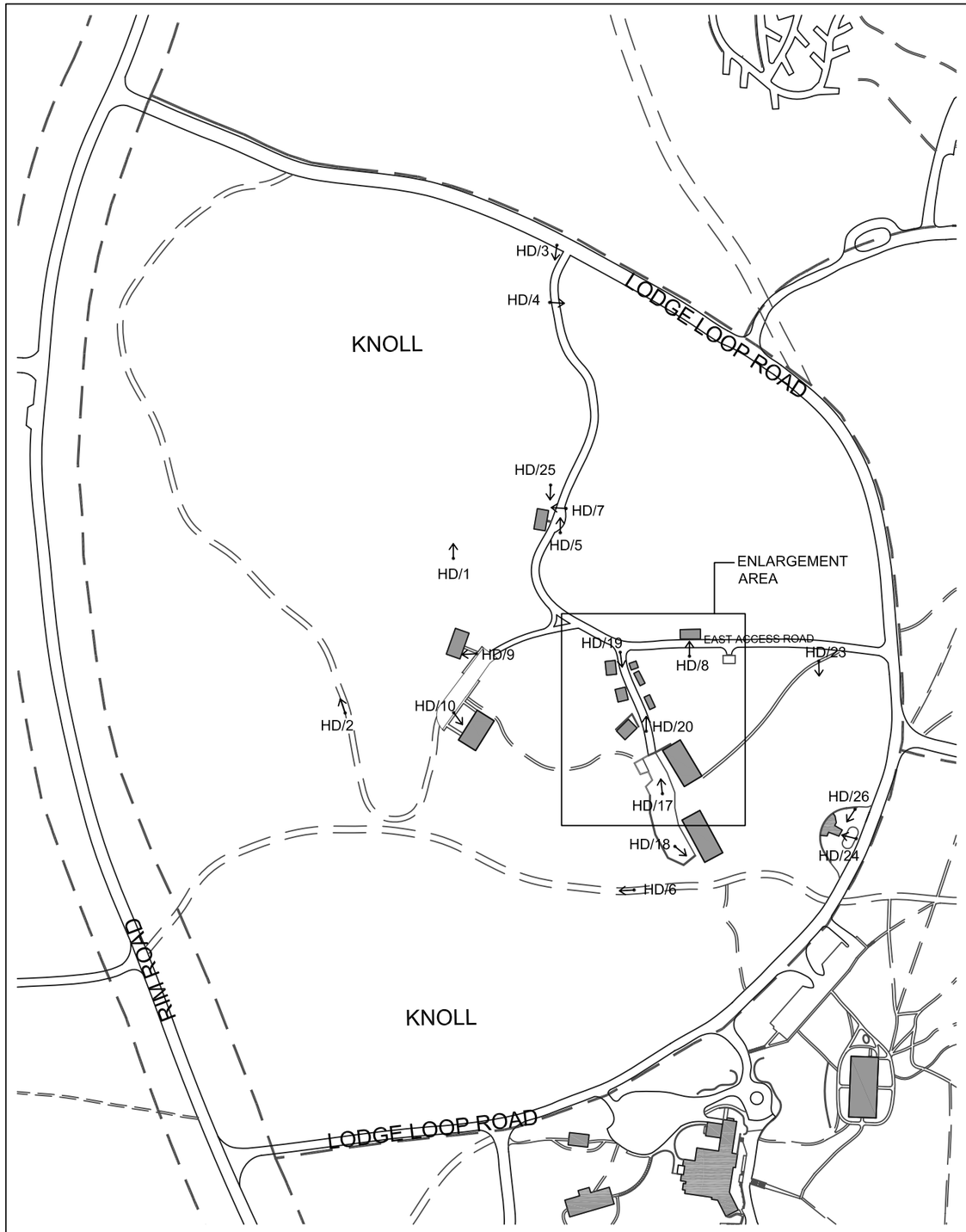
CLR #	LANDSCAPE FEATURE	CONDITION	STATUS	NOTES
	Lack of view of Rim and beyond from Lodge	Good	Contributing	
	Views of Lodge gained by guests arriving via the Lodge Access Road in front of the Lodge		Missing	
	Blocked views to Sunset Viewpoint Parking area from Lodge District	Good	Contributing	
	View across meadow from front of Lodge	Poor	Contributing	This view has been significantly impacted by the increase in density of the forest and the "creep" of the forest cover into the meadow itself.
	View of Standard and Deluxe Cabins from along Lodge Access Road	Good	Contributing	

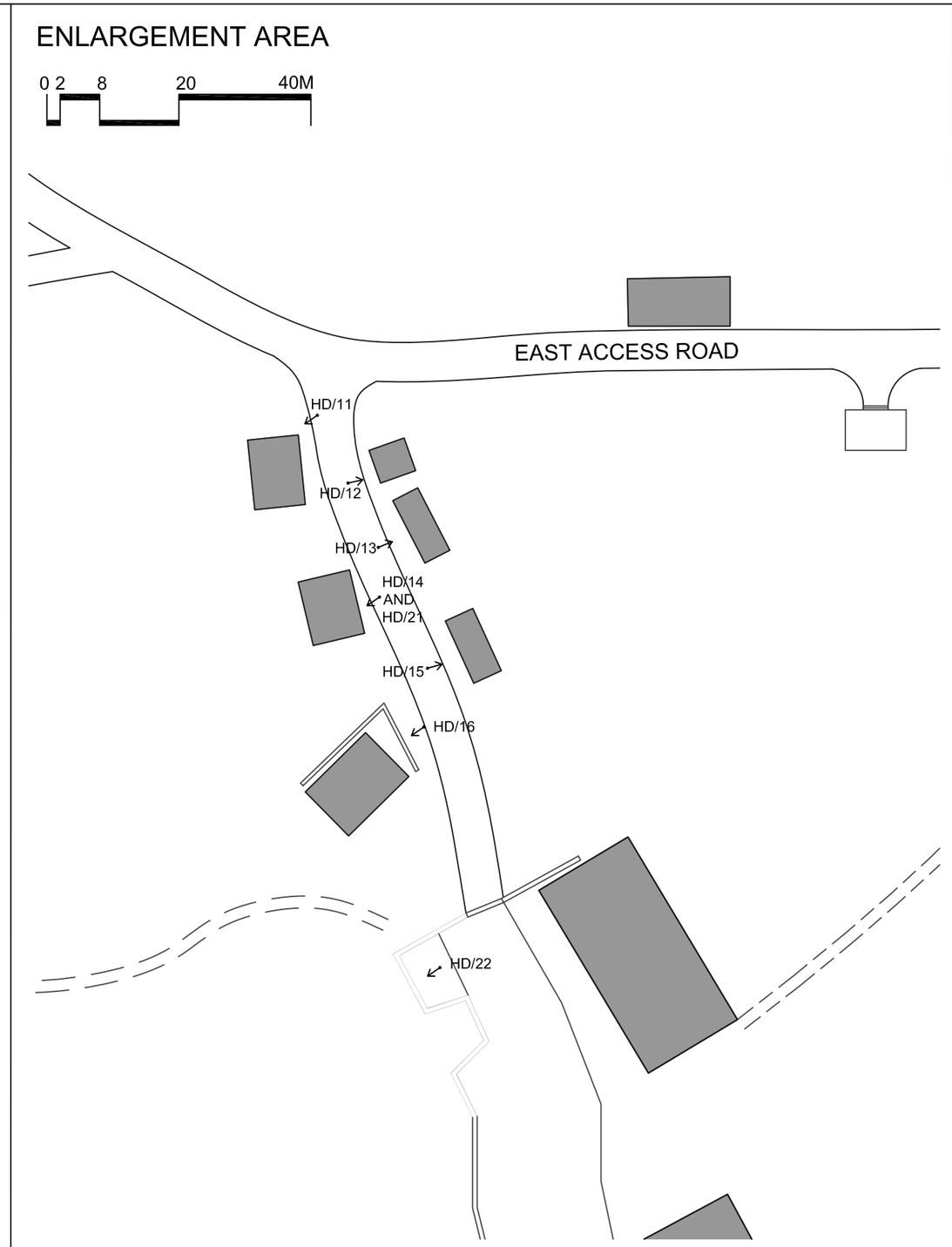
SMALL SCALE FEATURES

CLR #	LANDSCAPE FEATURE	CONDITION	STATUS	NOTES
SS-1	Wood directional signage	Good	Contributing	
SS-2	Traffic Sign	Good	Non-contributing	
SS-3	Fire Hydrant	Fair	Non-contributing	
SS-4	Utility meter/box	Good	Non-contributing	
SS-5	Trash receptacle	Poor	Non-contributing	
SS-6	Manhole	Fair	Non-contributing	
SS-8	Picnic table	Good	Non-contributing	
SS-11	Finished stone curb	Good	Non-contributing	
SS-13	Metal drain cover	Good	Non-contributing	
SS-14	Stone steps	Fair	Non-contributing	
SS-15	Finished Stone wall	Good	Non-contributing	
SS-16	Drain grill	Good	Non-contributing	
SS-17	Concrete curb	Fair	Non-contributing	
SS-18	Concrete steps	Fair	Contributing	
SS-20	Rugged stone curb	Fair	Non-contributing	
SS-21	Interpretation sign	Good	Non-contributing	
SS-22	Lighting	Fair	Non-contributing	
SS-23	Old Utility Valves	Poor	Non-contributing	
S-24	Metal culvert	Fair	Non-contributing	
SS-25	Stone retaining wall	Fair	Contributing	
SS-26	Hand Pump	Poor	Contributing	

SS-27	Rugged stone treads	Fair	Contributing	
SS-28	Universal Access Sign	Good	Non-contributing	
SS-29	Log edging	Fair	Non-contributing	
SS-30	Rock culvert	Good	Non-contributing	
SS-31	Wooden post fence	Fair	Non-contributing	
SS-32	Metal railing	Fair	Non-contributing	
SS-33	Outdoor ashtray	Fair	Non-contributing	
SS-34	Satellite antennae	Fair	Non-contributing	
SS-35	Wood/Metal bench	Good	Non-contributing	
SS-36	Split log bench	Fair	Non-contributing	
SS-37	Bicycle rack	Good	Non-contributing	
SS-38	Flagpole	Good	Undetermined	
SS-39	Planter	Fair	Non-contributing	
SS-40	Metal fence	Fair	Non-contributing	

APPENDIX B





KEY PLAN :

STUDY AREA: OLD NPS HOUSING



0 10 40 100 200M

BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

PREPARED BY

PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM.
THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

DATE

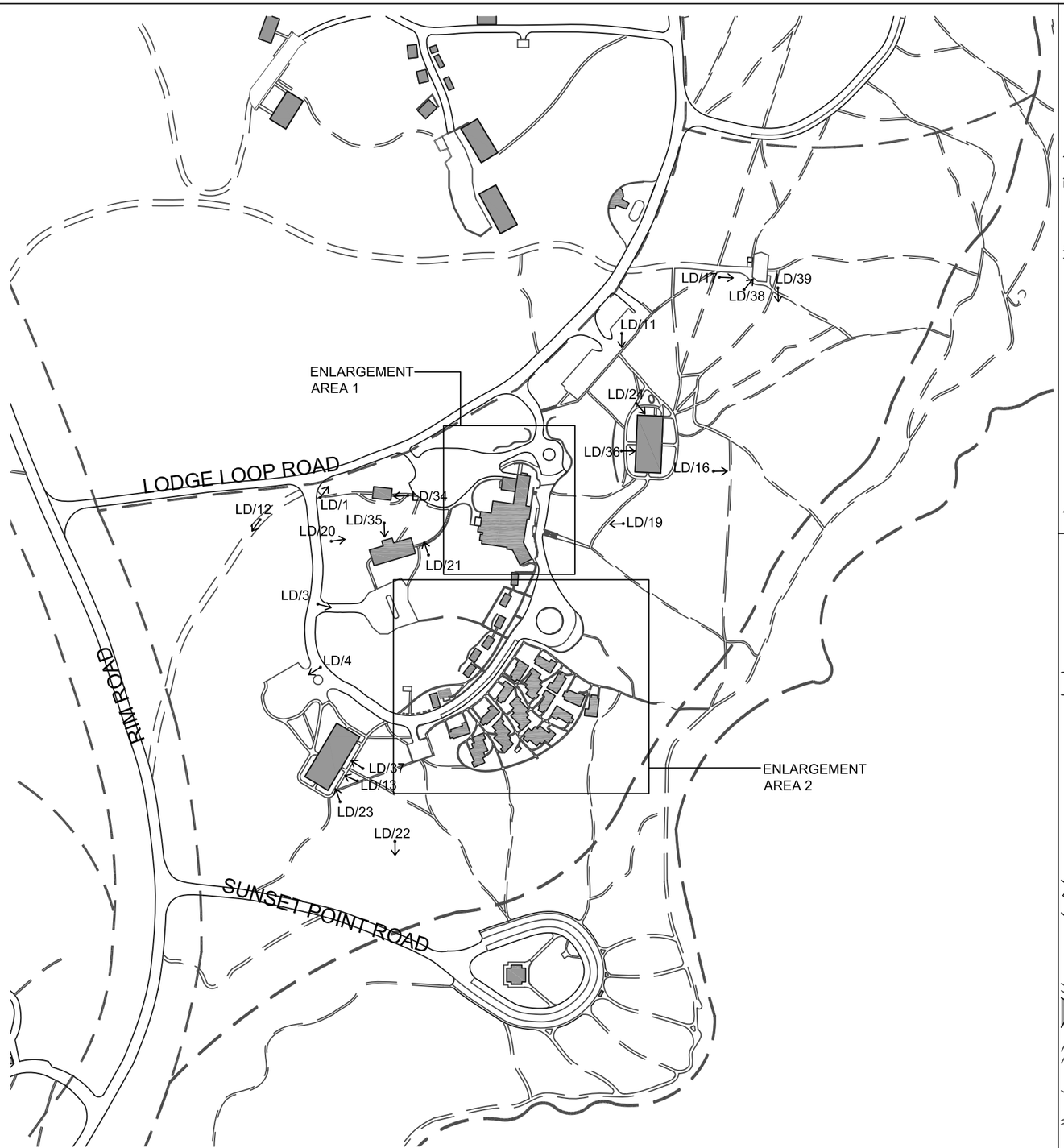
NOVEMBER 2008

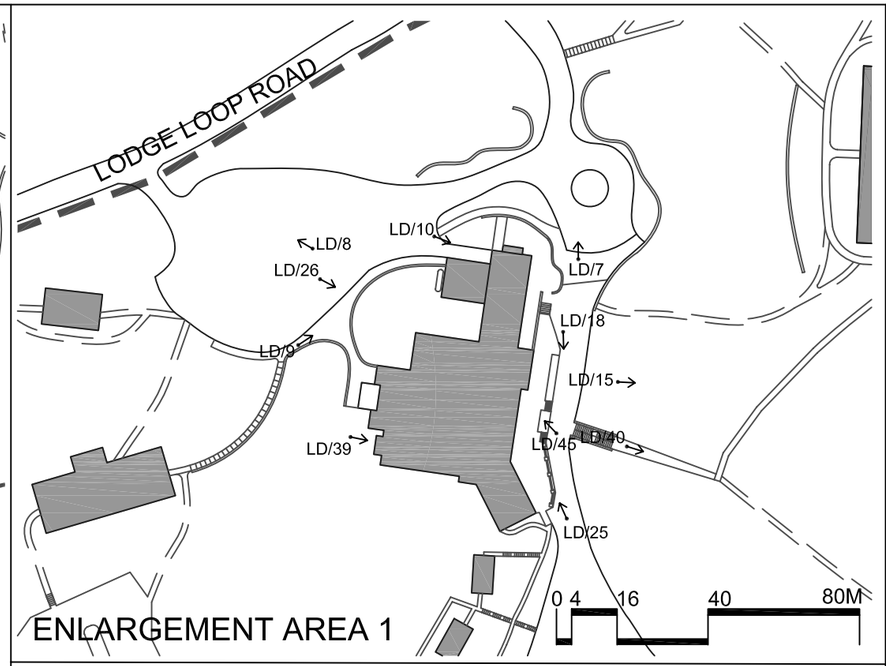
STUDY AREA: OLD NPS HOUSING

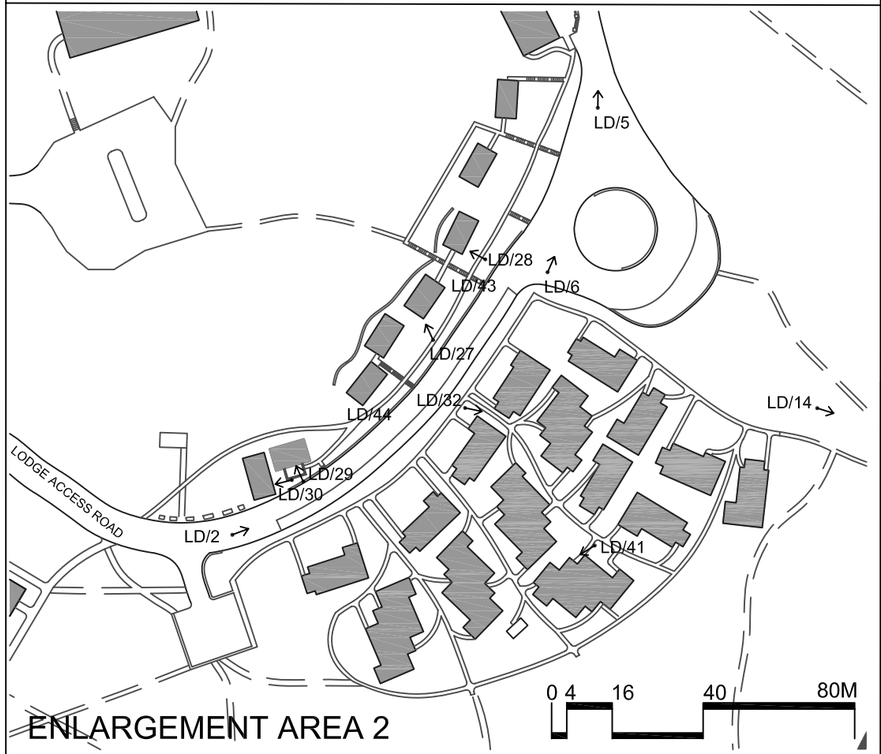
PHOTOGRAPHIC STATION POINTS

SHEET NO.

P1







KEY PLAN :

STUDY AREA: BRYCE CANYON LODGE



0 10 40 100 200M

BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

PREPARED BY

PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

DATE

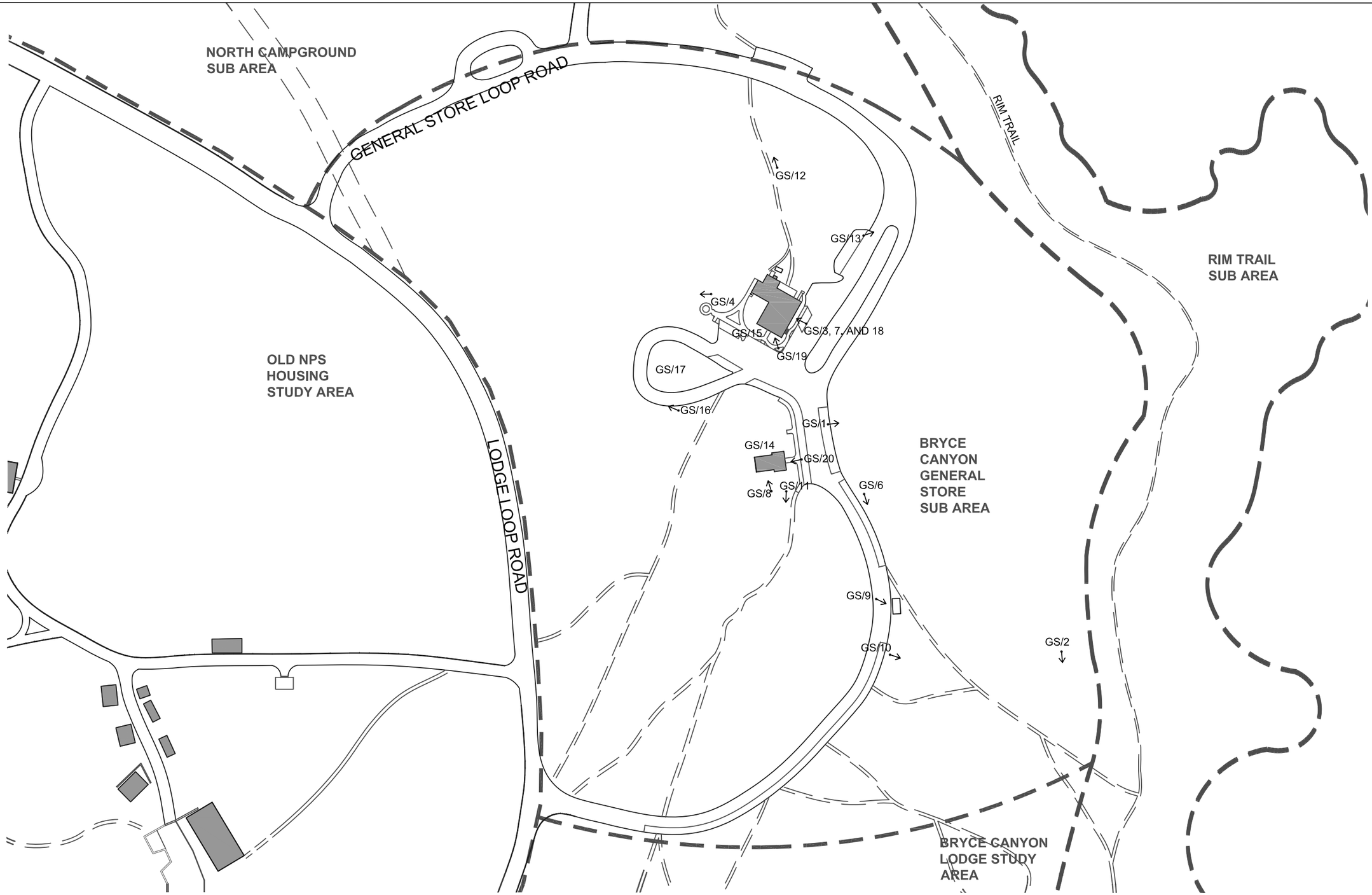
NOVEMBER 2008

STUDY AREA: BRYCE CANYON LODGE

PHOTOGRAPHIC STATION POINTS

SHEET NO.

P2



KEY PLAN :

SUB AREA: GENERAL STORE



0 5 20 50 100M

BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

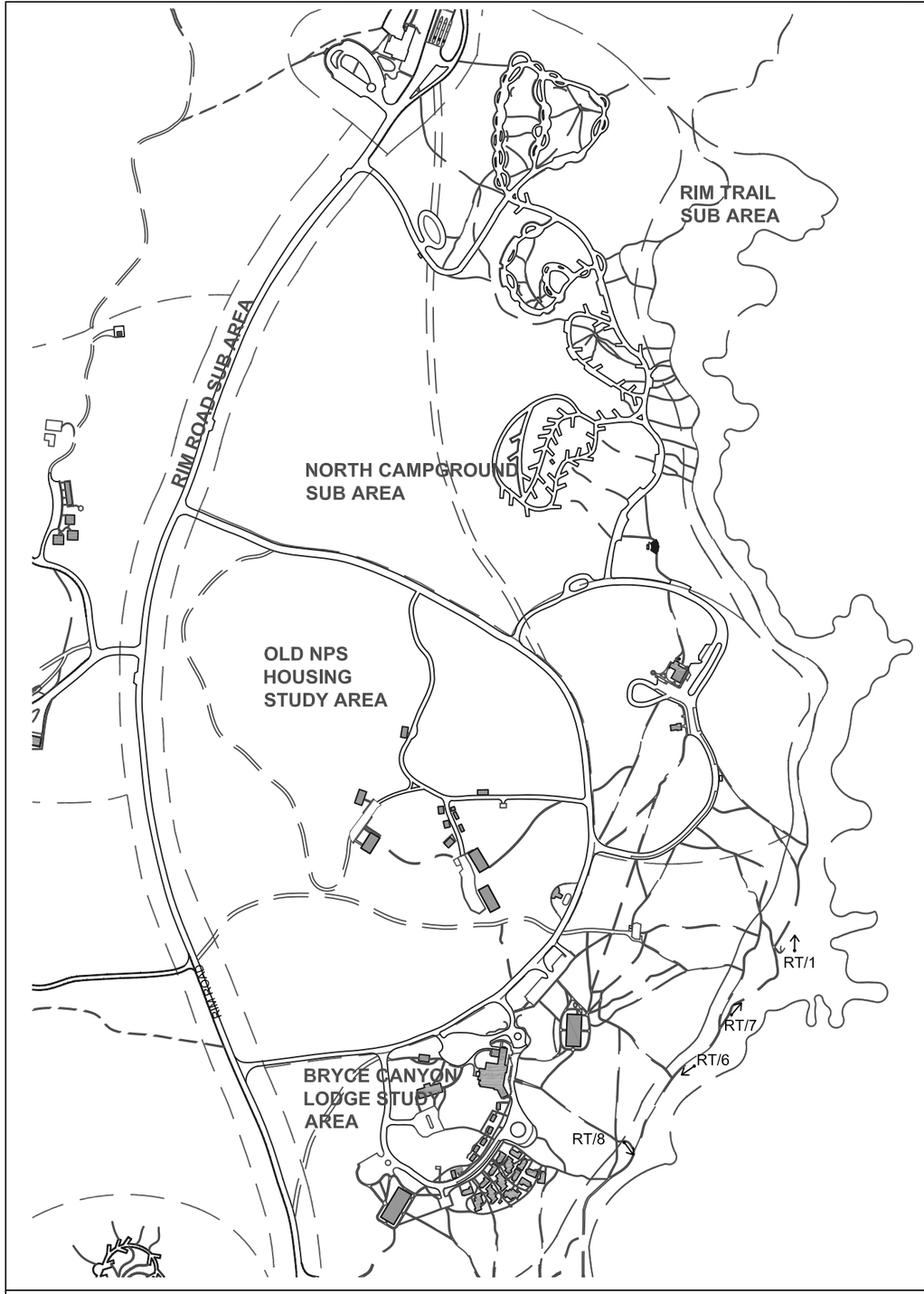
PREPARED BY
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

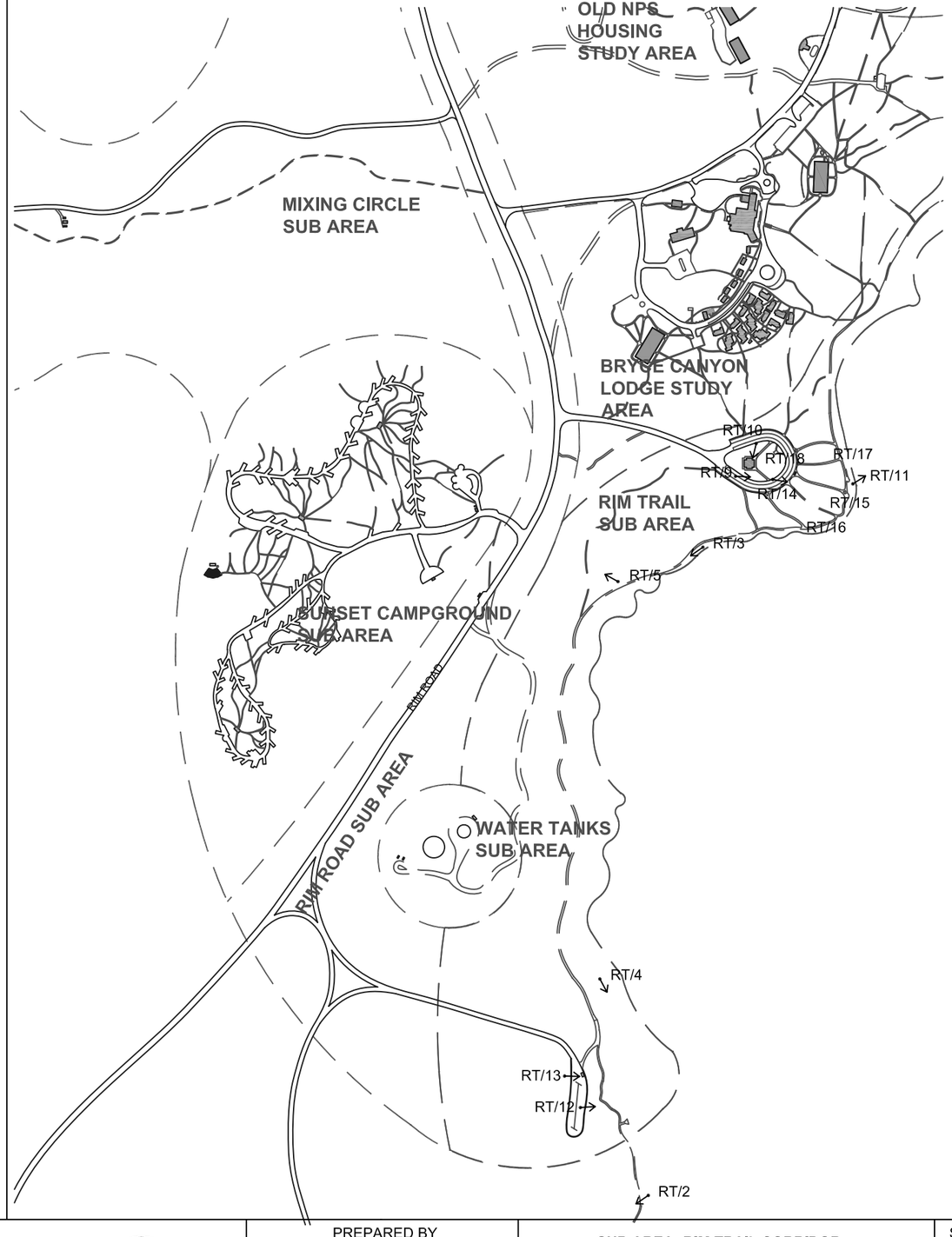
DATE
NOVEMBER 2008

SUB AREA: GENERAL STORE

PHOTOGRAPHIC STATION POINTS

SHEET NO.
P3







BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

0 18 90 200 400M

PREPARED BY
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

DATE
NOVEMBER 2008

SUB AREA: RIM TRAIL CORRIDOR

PHOTOGRAPHIC STATION POINTS

SHEET NO.
P4

VISITOR CENTER SUB AREA

RIM ROAD

RIM ROAD SUB AREA

NC/10

NC/9

NC/15

NC/16

RIM TRAIL SUB AREA

NC/13

NC/17

NC/11

NC/12

NC/5

NC/6

NC/1

NC/2

NC/7

NC/8

NC/14

NC/18

NORTH CAMPGROUND SUB AREA

NC/4

LODGE LOOP ROAD

OLD NPS HOUSING STUDY AREA

SC/15

SC/8

SC/3

SC/5

SC/14

SC/18

SC/7

SC/11

SC/13

SC/9

SC/6

SC/16

SC/12

SC/17

SC/10

SUNSET CAMPGROUND SUB AREA

SC/4

RIM ROAD SUB AREA

RIM ROAD

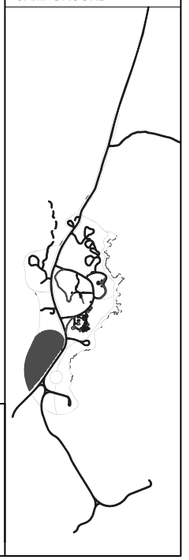
WATER TANKS SUB AREA

KEY PLAN :

SUB AREA: NORTH CAMPGROUND



SUB AREA: SUNSET CAMPGROUND



0 10 40 100 200M

BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

PREPARED BY

PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

DATE

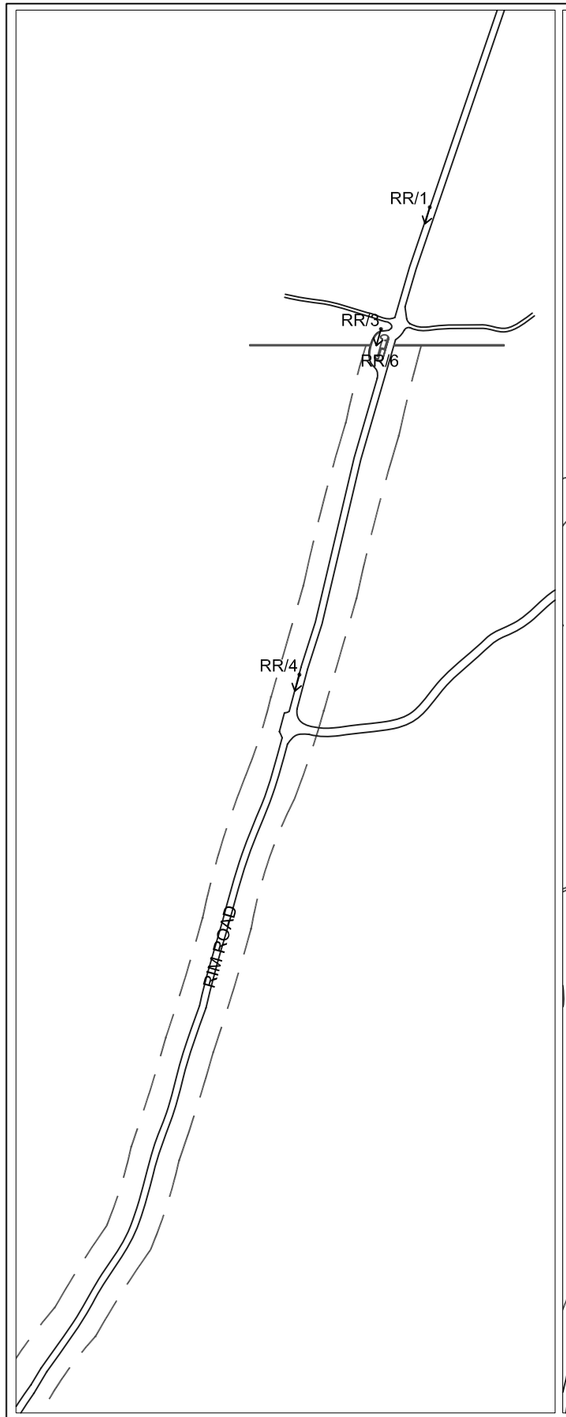
NOVEMBER 2008

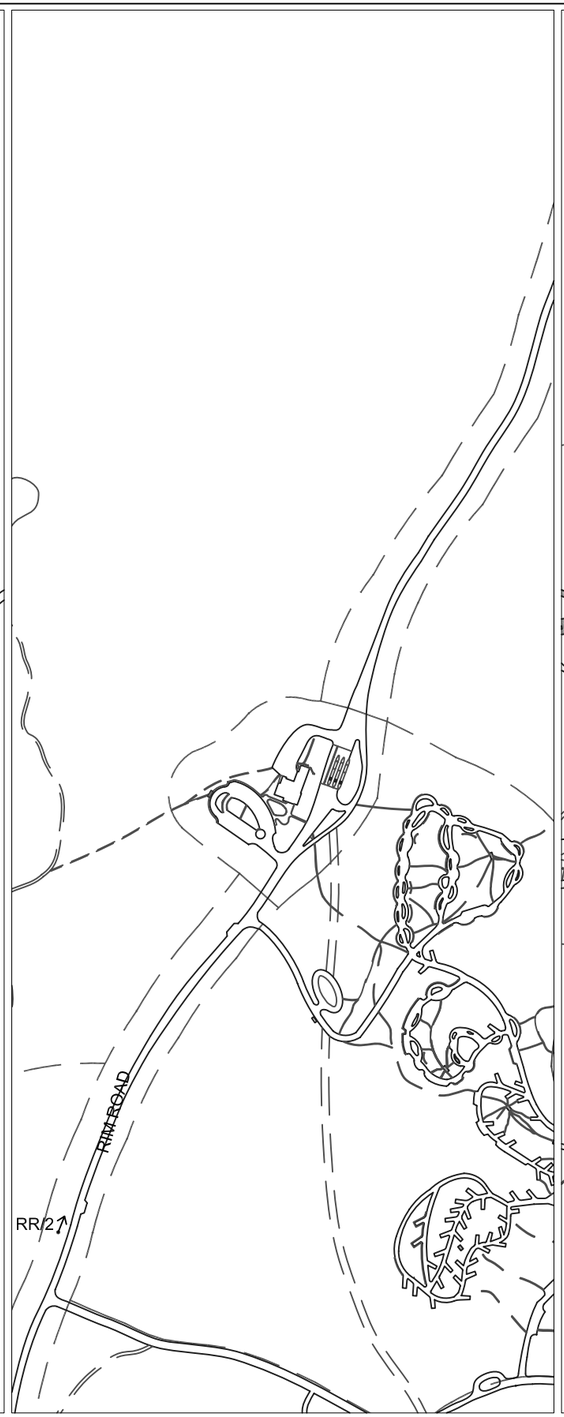
SUB AREAS: NORTH CAMPGROUND AND SUNSET CAMPGROUND

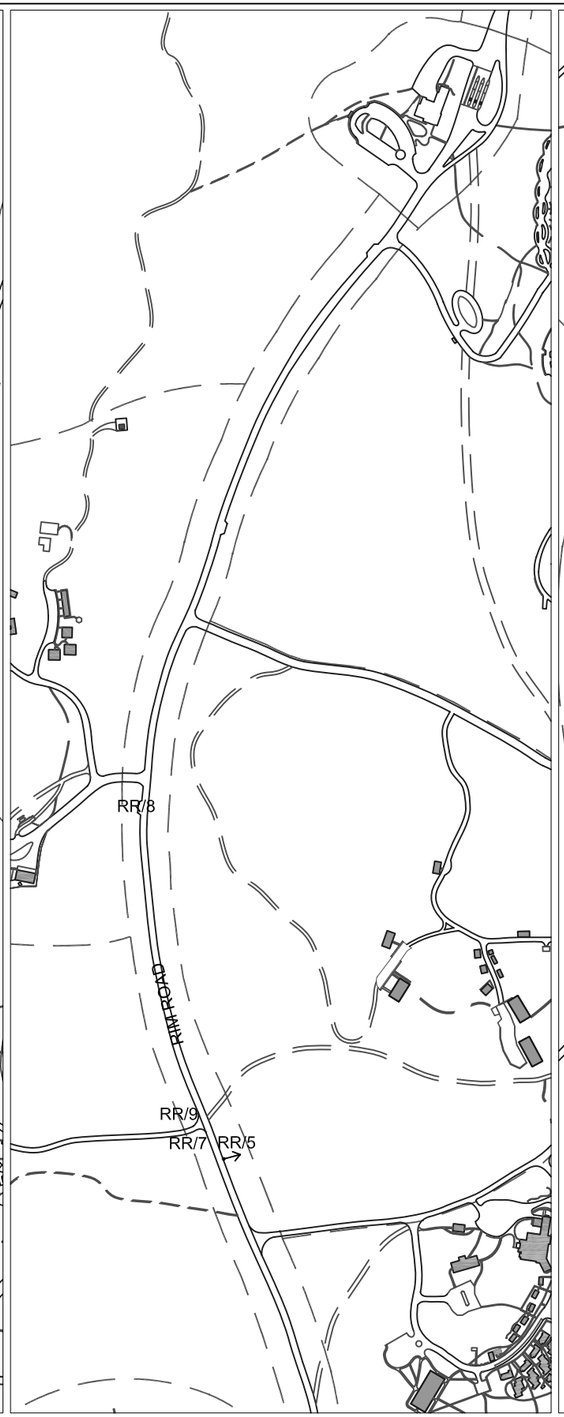
PHOTOGRAPHIC STATION POINTS

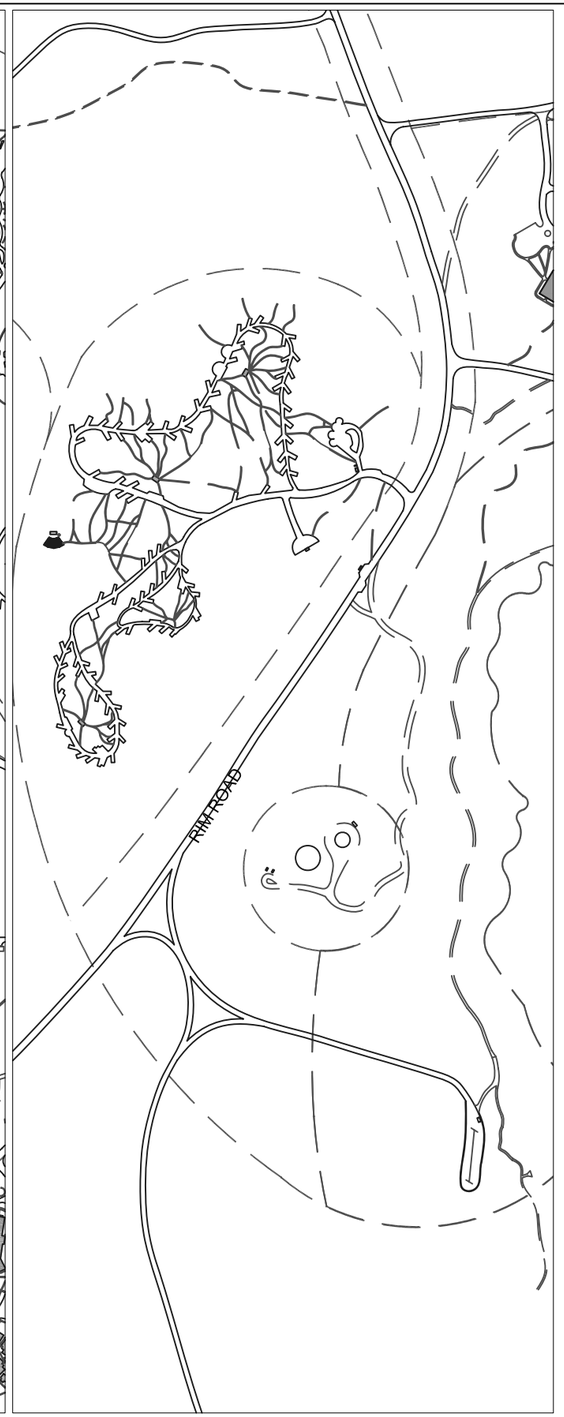
SHEET NO.

P5









KEY PLAN :

SUB AREA: RIM ROAD



0 18 90 200 400M

BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

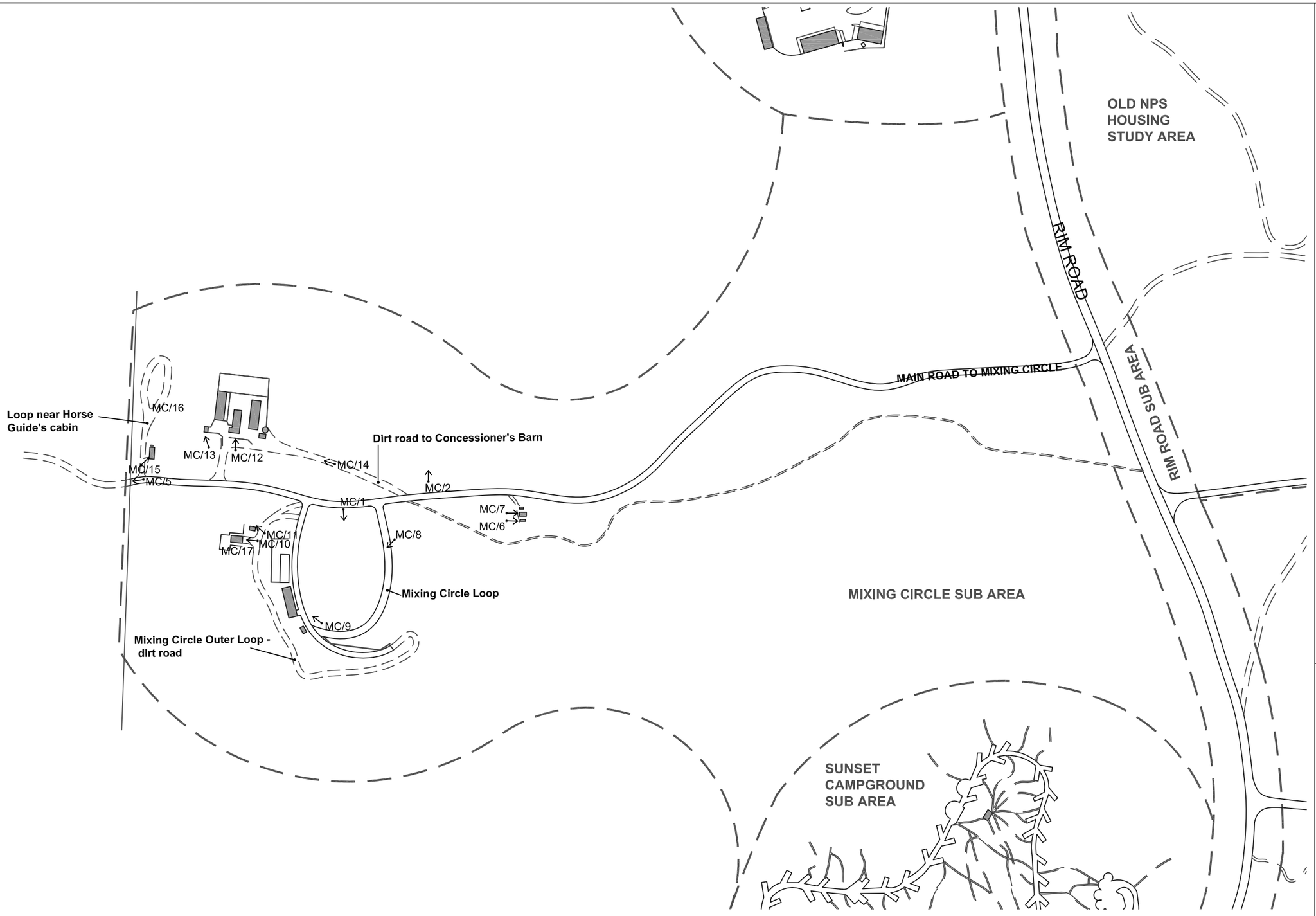
PREPARED BY
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

DATE
NOVEMBER 2008

SUB AREA: RIM ROAD

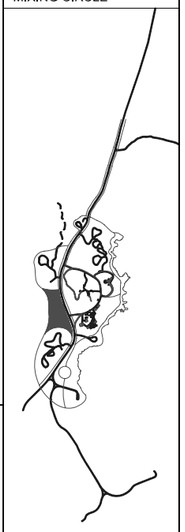
PHOTOGRAPHIC STATION POINTS

SHEET NO.
P6



KEY PLAN :

SUB AREA:
MIXING CIRCLE



0 10 40 100 200M

BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

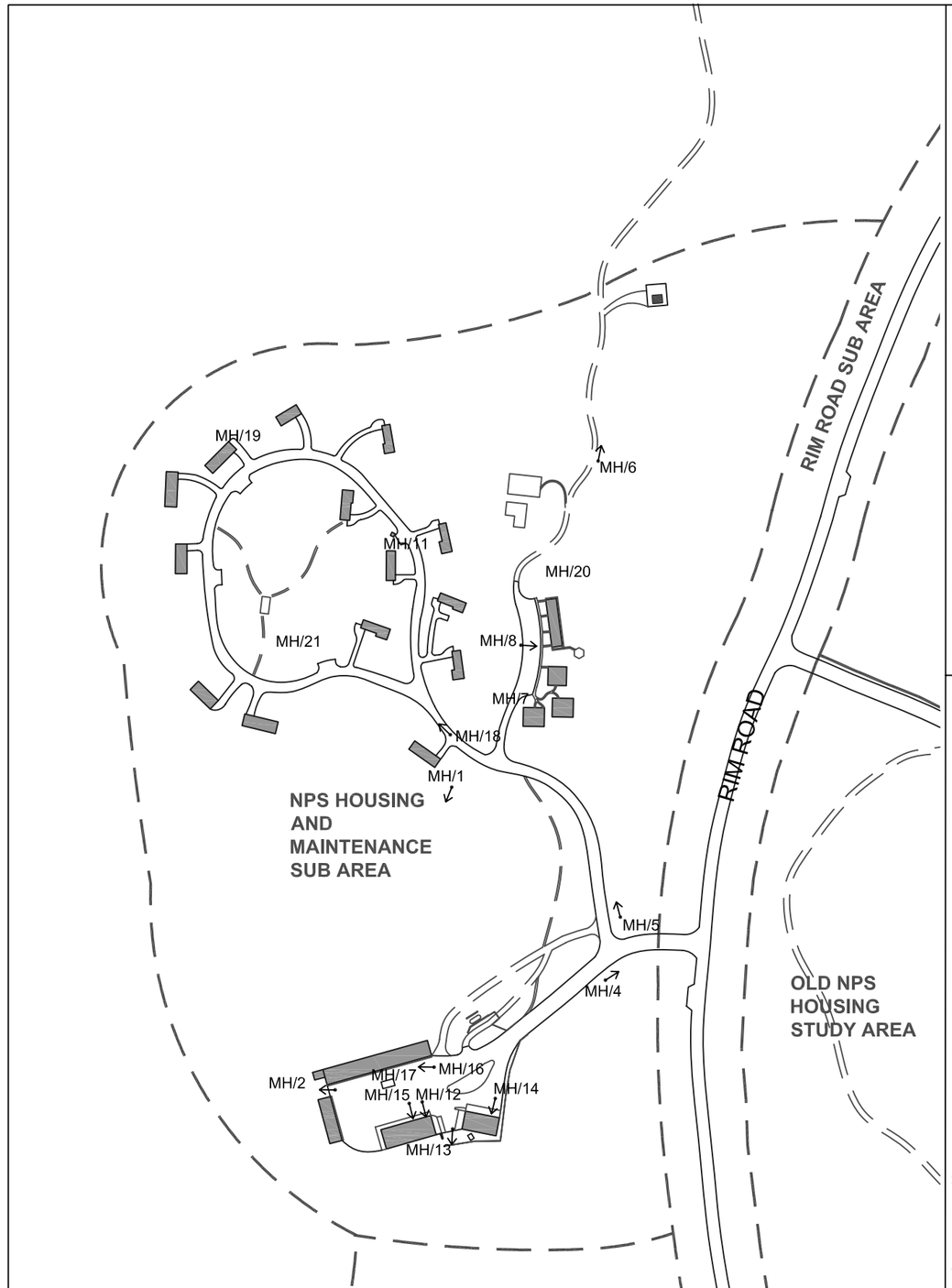
PREPARED BY
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

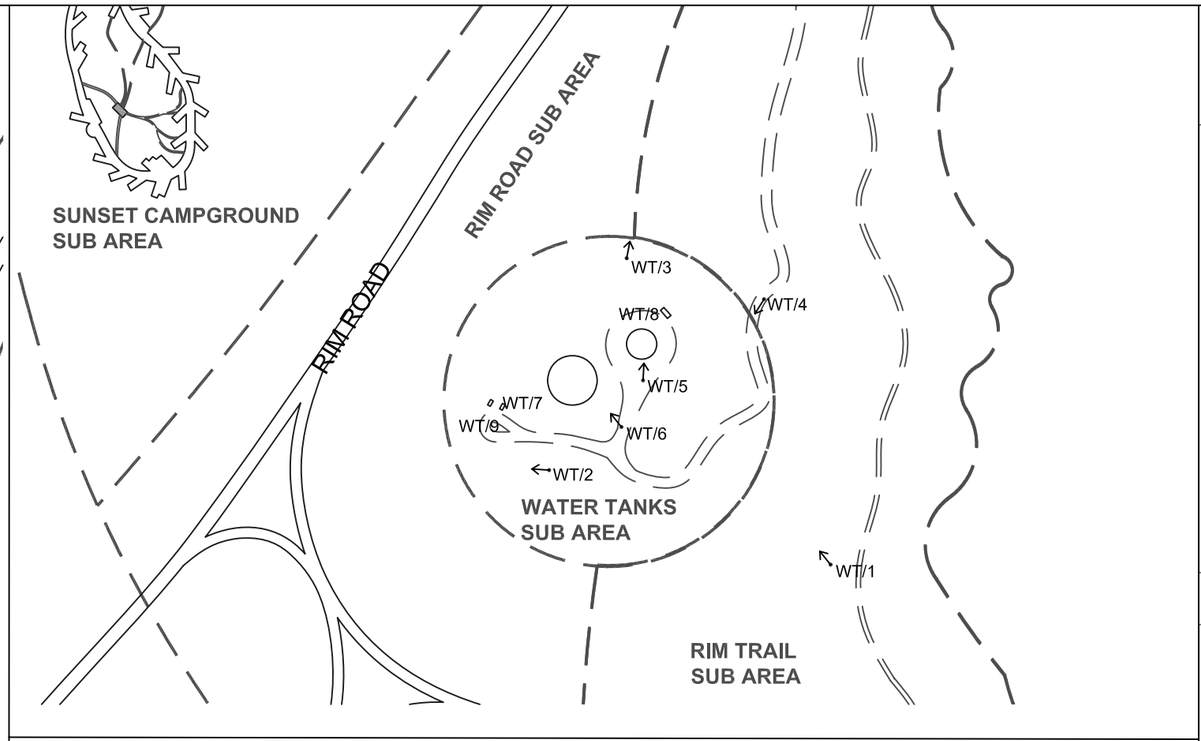
DATE
NOVEMBER 2008

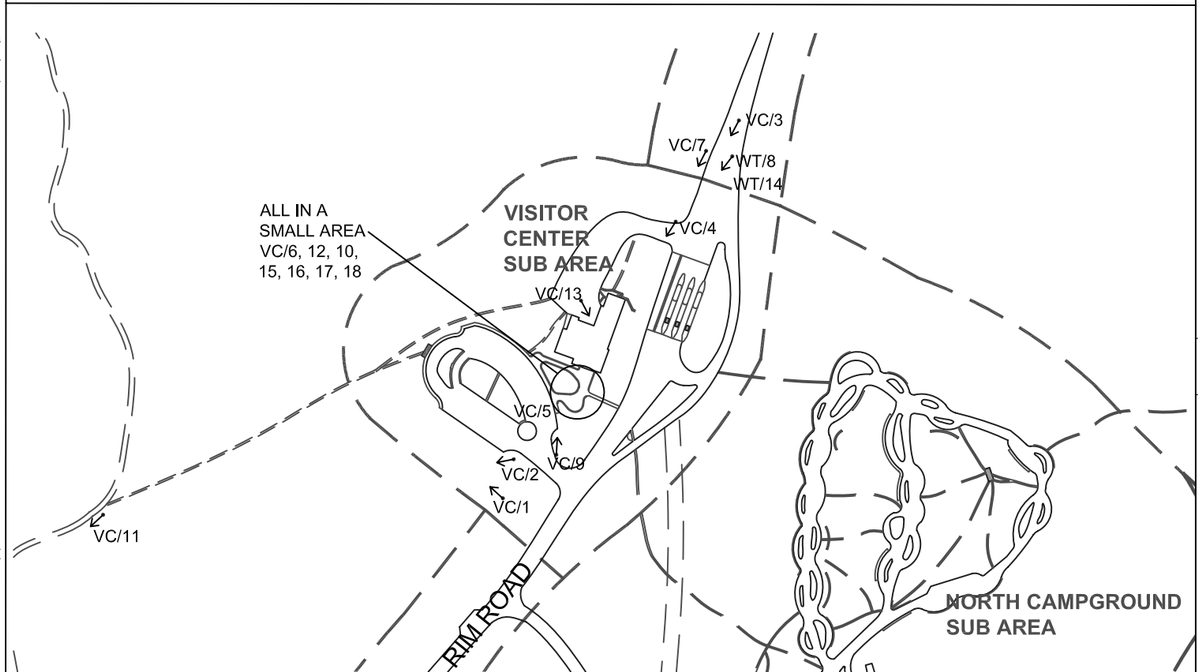
SUB AREA: MIXING CIRCLE

PHOTOGRAPHIC STATION POINTS

SHEET NO.
P8









0 10 40 100 200M

BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

PREPARED BY
PRESERVATION STUDIES PROGRAM
THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

DATE
NOVEMBER 2008

SUB AREAS: NPS HOUSING AND MAINTENANCE, WATER TANKS, VISITOR CENTER

PHOTOGRAPHIC STATION POINTS

SHEET NO.
P7

REFERENCES

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

Benton, Robert F, Superintendent, Bryce Canyon National Park, *Statement for Management*, October 1983, SMF-9. BRCA Archives BRCA-00350 B1 F11

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

Brown , David E.. Interview. UPC Oral History Project 2003, BRCA Archives

Bryce Canyon Lodge Historic District, *Historic Structures Report*, March 1999. 66.

Bryce Canyon National Park*, Annual Narrative Report of Superintendent, Fiscal Year 1996*, p.8. BRCA Archives BRCA-S A2621

Bryce Canyon National Park. *Annual Narrative Report of Superintendent, Fiscal Year 1997*. 10. BRCA Archives BRCA-S A2621.

Bryce Canyon National Park, *Annual Narrative Report of Superintendent, Fiscal Year 1998*, 1999, 16, BRCA Archives BRCA- CF: A2621.

Bryce Canyon National Park, *Annual Performance Report FY 2000*, BRCA Archives CF: A2621.

Bryce Canyon National Park. *Annual Report 1929*, BRCA Records.

Bryce Canyon National Park. *Annual Report 1930,* BRCA Records.

Bryce Canyon National Park. *Annual Report 1931*, BRCA Records.

Bryce Canyon National Park. *Annual Report 1932*, BRCA Records.

Bryce Canyon National Park. *Annual Report 1933,* BRCA Records.

Bryce Canyon National Park. *Annual Report 1934,* BRCA Records.

Bryce Canyon National Park. *Annual Report 1935*, BRCA Records.

Bryce Canyon National Park. *Annual Report 1937*, BRCA Records.

Bryce Canyon National Park*, Comprehensive Interpretive Plan*, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2002, 16.

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

Bryce Canyon National Park*, Executive Summary Annual Report-Calendar Year 1994 and Fiscal Year 1995*, 13. BRCA Archives CF: A2621

Bryce Canyon National Park, *Finding of no significant impact natural resources management plan*, March 1984, 6-7, BRCA Archives BRCA-00350 B6 F8.

Bryce Canyon National Park, *General Management Plan*, August 1987, iii. BRCA Archives BRCA-00350 B1 F4 1987.

Bryce Canyon National Park. *Memorandum*. October 15, 1985. BRCA Archives BRCA 3449 BRCA-00456 B9.

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

Bryce Canyon National Park. Monthly Report, May 1946.

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

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

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

Bryce Canyon National Park Master Plan Development Outline, 1955, BRCA Archives

Maintenance Report June 1959, BRCA Records

Bryce Canyon National Park Monthly Report, August 1960.

Bryce Canyon National Park Monthly Report, October 1960.

Bryce Canyon National Park Monthly Report, dated Nov. 30, 1970.

Bryce Canyon National Park Monthly Report, April 1972.

Bryce Canyon National Park, *Partners in Preservation,* August 25, 1989. BRCA Archives BRCA-00350 B7F5.1.

Bryce Canyon National Park, *Resource Management Plan*, December 1996.

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

Bryce Canyon National Park, *Statement for Management*, September 1989. BRCA Archives BRCA-00350 B1 F11.

Bryce Canyon National Park, *Superintendent's Annual Report*, 1991, BRCA Archives CF: A2621.

Bryce Canyon National Park*, Superintendent's Annual Narrative Report, FY 2001,* BRCA Archives CF A2621

Bryce Canyon National Park, *Trip Report*, June 2, 1983. BRCA Archives BRCA 3452 BRCA 00456 B7.1 F4.

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

Buchanan, Hayle. "The Plant Ecology of Bryce Canyon National Park." PhD diss., University of Utah, 1960.

Buchanan, Hayle. *Wildflowers of Southwestern Utah.* Falcon Press Publishing. 1992.

Caywood, Janene/Historical Research Associates, Inc. Dececmber 31, 1984.

Caywood, Janene and Frank Grant. *Inventory and Evaluation of Historical Buildings and Structures within Bryce Canyon National Park,* (Denver:1993), p.28

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cultural Resources Management Plan Bryce Canyon National Park Utah, 1982. BRCA Archives BRCA 3457 BRCA-00456 B17 F3.

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

Fagergren, Fred J. *Bryce Canyon National Park, Superintendent's Annual Report for 1992*, 9. BRCA Archives BRCA-S CF A2621.

Fagergren, Fred J. *Bryce Canyon National Park, Superintendent's Annual Report 1993*. 9 BRCA Archives CFA2621

Fagergren, Fred J., Superintendent, Bryce Canyon National Park, *Memorandum to Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Region,* 1993, BRCA Archives, BRCA-S- CF: A2621.

Fagergren, Fred, Rick Wallen, Michael Castagnetto, and Wm Jeff Stock, October 1999 – June 2001, Email series between the three. *Fire Ring Rebuild 2001* folder, BRCA Archives.

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

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

Harrison, Laura Soulliere, *Architecture in the Parks: Excerpts from a National Historic Landmark Theme Study*, 1986. Available online at www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/harrison/

Harrison, Laura Soulliere, *Historic Housing in the National Park System*, Denver: National Park Service, 1990, pg. 8. Available online at http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/housing/housing.pdf

Harry, Thomas E., Acting Superintendent, Bryce Canyon National Park, *Memorandum to Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Region, National Park Service*, July 6, 1984. BRCA Archives BRCA 3449 BRCA-00456 B9.

Historic Structure Report, Utah Parks Company Service Station, Bryce Canyon National Park, November 2005.

James R. McDonald Architects, *Historic Structures Report, Bryce Canyon Lodge Historic District, Bryce Canyon National Park*, March 1999, 41. Prepared for Amfac Parks & Resorts, Bryce Canyon National Park and The National Park Service, with Historic Consultants "Historical Research Associates."

Legg, Kristin. Interview by Members of the University of Arizona Preservation Studies Program. Bryce Canyon National Park, Chief, Resource Management, verbal interview, August 2007.

Letter from Superintendent, BRCA to Assoc. Reg. Dir., Planning & Resource Preservation, Rocky Mountain Region, dated May 23, 1978, BRCA Archives

Machlis, Gary E. et al., *Visitor Services Project Bryce Canyon National Park*, University of Idaho Cooperative Park Studies Unit, Feb 1989. BRCA Archives BRCA 00350 B5.2 F3.

Maintenance Report June 1961, BRCA Records

Mayor Gerald Sherratt. Interview. UPC Oral History Project: 2003, BRCA Archives

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

McClelland, Linda Flint. 1998. *Building the National Parks: Historic Landscape Design and Construction.* Maryland; The Johns Hopkins University Press.

McCumiskey *Bryce Canyon National Park*, Draft. : amr: 5/25/84:801-772-3256. BRCA Archives BRCA-00350 B7 F6.

Mintzmyer, L.Lorraine, *Letter to Mr. Robert Fink*, 27 Feb. 1985. BRCA Archives BRCA 5760 BRCA 00456 B7.

National Parks Conservation Association, *State of the Parks Report on Natural Resources in Bryce Canyon National Park,* 2005.

National Park Service. 2008. National Register Information System. http://www.nr.nps.gov.

National Park Service Report on Bryce Canyon National Monument, 1927. BRCA Archives.

National Register of Historic Places. "Nomination Form for Bryce Canyon Lodge and Deluxe Cabins." http://pdfhost.focus.nps.gov/docs/NHLS/Text/87001339.pdf.

Page, Robert R., C. Gilbert and Susan Dolan. 1998. *Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: contents, processes, and techniques.* Washington DC: National Park Service.

Paige, John, Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Park Service, 1933-1942: An Administrative History, 1985: NPS. Available online at http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/ccc/index.htm

Pope, Tom, Administrative Officer, Bryce Canyon National Park, *Memorandum to Chief, Cultural Resources, Associate Regional Director, Planning and Resource Preservation, Rocky Mountain Region, National Park Service,* October 31, 1984, BRCA Archives BRCA 3449 BRCA-00456 B9.

Robert, David W. and Doug W. Wright, *Plant Community Distribution and Dynamics in Bryce Canyon National Park*; Utah State University, Department of Forest Resources and Ecology Center; and Gregory P. Hallsten, Montana Department of State Lands; circa 1992.

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

Strait, Richard, Associate Regional Director, Planning and Resource Preservation, Rocky Mountain Region, National Park Service. A. *Memorandum to Superintendent, Bryce Canyon National Park*, 1985, BRCA Archives, BRCA 5761 BRCA-00456 B7 F27.

Strait Richard A, National Park Service, *Letter to Superintendent, Bryce Canyon National Park*, May 26, 1983. BRCA Archives BRCA5710 BRCA-00456 B7 F15.

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

UMass Magazine Online. "The Landscape Beautiful." 2003. http://umassmag.com/Winter_2003/The_Landscape_Beautiful_413.html.

United States Department of the Interior, *National Historic Landmarks Program*, *Bryce Canyon Lodge and Deluxe Cabins.* http://www.nr.nps.gov/iwisapi/explorer.dll?IWS_SCHEMA=NRIS1&IWS_LOGIN=
1&IWS_REPORT=100000042 4/28/2008.

United States Department of the Interior, *National Historic Landmarks Program*, *Index by State County,* http://www.nr.nps.gov/iwisapi/explorer.dll?IWS_SCHEMA=NRIS1&IWS_LOGIN=1&IWS_REPORT=100000066, 4/28/2008.

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Bryce Canyon National Park. *Road System Evaluation, Environmental Assessment; Bryce Canyon National Park. Draft*, 1989.

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

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service *Cultural Landscapes Inventory, Rim Road, Bryce Canyon National Park*, 1998, 6.

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service *Cultural Landscapes Inventory, Bryce Canyon National Park*, 1998. Inventory conducted September 1998 by J. Caywood, HRA, Inc.

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

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Historic American Engineering Record, *Bryce Canyon National Park Rim Road, State Highway 63 to Rainbow Point, Tropic vicinity, Garfield County, UT,* 1993, HAER Utah 9-TROP.V, 1.

University of Arizona Preservation Studies Program through Colorado Plateau/Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Unit, United States Department of Interior, National Park Service, *Historic Structure Report, Utah Parks Company Service Station, Bryce Canyon National Park*, Tucson, Arizona, 2005.

Warner, Nedra. Interview. UPC Oral History Project: 2004, BRCA Archives

Warren, Brian, *Visitor Circulation Study, Bryce Canyon National Park, summer 1997*. 19-20. A contract funded by Bryce Canyon Natural History Association.

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

Wenker, Chris T. and Cynthia Herhahn, *Bryce Canyon National Park: Management Planning Guide and Monitoring Plan for Archeological Resources*, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Intermountain Support Office, Anthropology Projects, Santa Fe, New Mexico, 2002.

Wenker, Chris T. and Susan Eininger, *Bryce Canyon Archeological Inventory Survey: Interim Report for the 2000 Field Season*, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Intermountain Support Office, Anthropology Program, Santa Fe, New Mexico, 2001

Wheaton, Rodd, Chief, Branch of Historic Preservation, Division of Cultural Resources, Rocky Mountain Region. *Trip Report: Bryce Canyon National Park—Zion National Park.*1985, 2. BRCA Archives, BRCA C58 H3015.

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

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

Williamson ,Doris, Interview. UPC Oral History Project: 2003, BRCA Archives