
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2010



Bryce Canyon Lodge/Deluxe Cabins
Bryce Canyon National Park

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Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

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

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

Scope of the CLI

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

treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

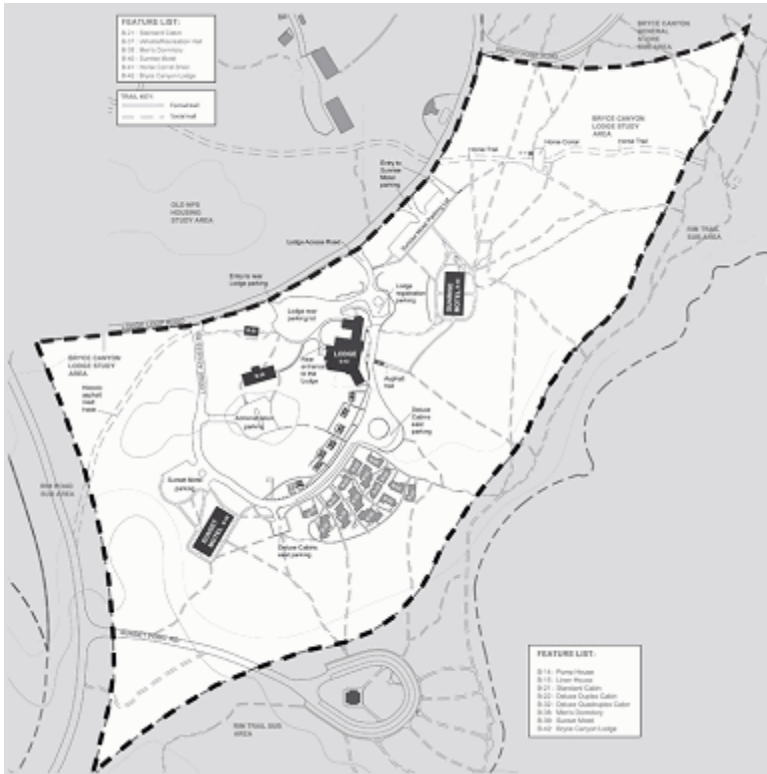
Inventory Unit Description:

The Bryce Canyon Lodge and Deluxe Cabins landscape is located south of the Lodge Loop Road and between the Rim Road and the plateau rim. This 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. The boundary of the history district was expanded in 1997, adding several other buildings to the list. These 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 this CLI 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 landscape addressed in this CLI 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 area encompasses a labyrinth of visitor facilities, parking lots, pedestrian and equestrian trails and is one of the most visited zones within the Park.

Overall, the Bryce Canyon Lodge and Deluxe Cabins landscape is significant because of its role in early planning efforts as an example of the substantial role of landscape architecture in Rustic style and Simplified Rustic style of national park design and planning. 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. The area has also had an important role in visitation and management since the Park was created. Many historic features remain today, instilling a sense of landscape character throughout the area. Although, 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 Bryce Canyon Lodge Historic District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A (for its association with the development of the Bryce Canyon National 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. 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. Since the period of significance, 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 area from the central visitor facility at the Park to a minor element and an experience for only a limited number of visitors. The site retains integrity, and remains to be in fair condition.

Site Plan



Site plan of Bryce Canyon Lodge / Deluxe Cabins component landscape.

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Bryce Canyon Lodge/Deluxe Cabins
Property Level:	Component Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	850501
Parent Landscape:	850500

Park Information

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

CLI Hierarchy Description

Bryce Canyon Lodge/Deluxe Cabins
Bryce Canyon National Park

The Bryce Canyon National Park landscape is divided into several component landscapes. The Bryce Canyon Lodge/Deluxe Cabins is one such landscape.

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

This CLI was created from the Bryce Canyon National Park: Old NPS Housing and Bryce Canyon Lodge Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) completed in 2009 by the University of Arizona, College of Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Planning, School of Landscape Architecture and Preservation Studies Program. Text and graphics were taken directly from the CLR.

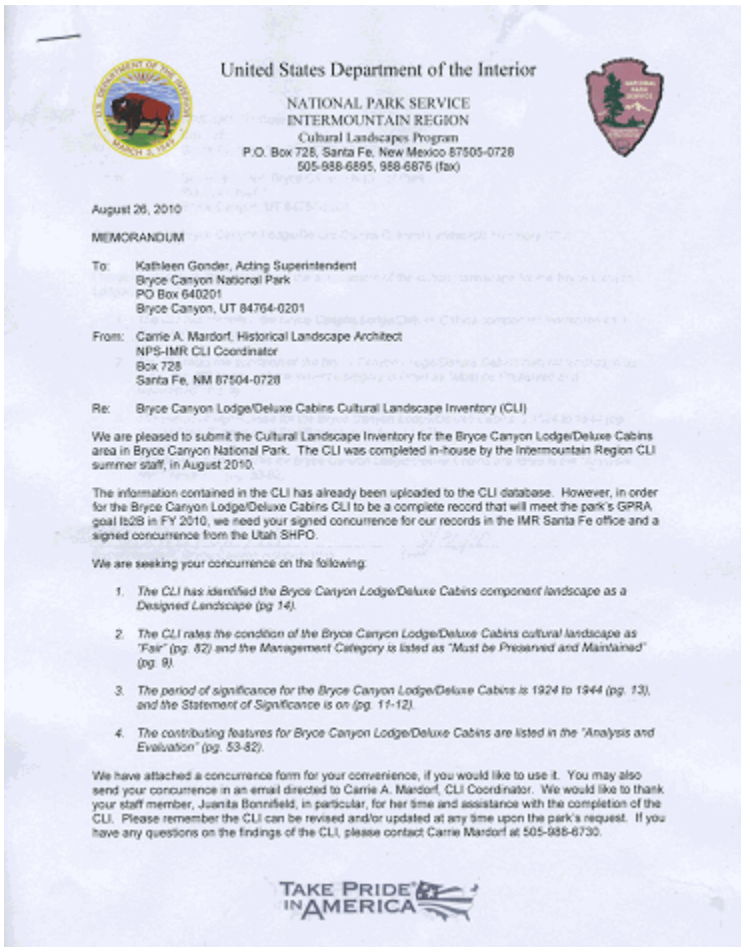
Concurrence Status:

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

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

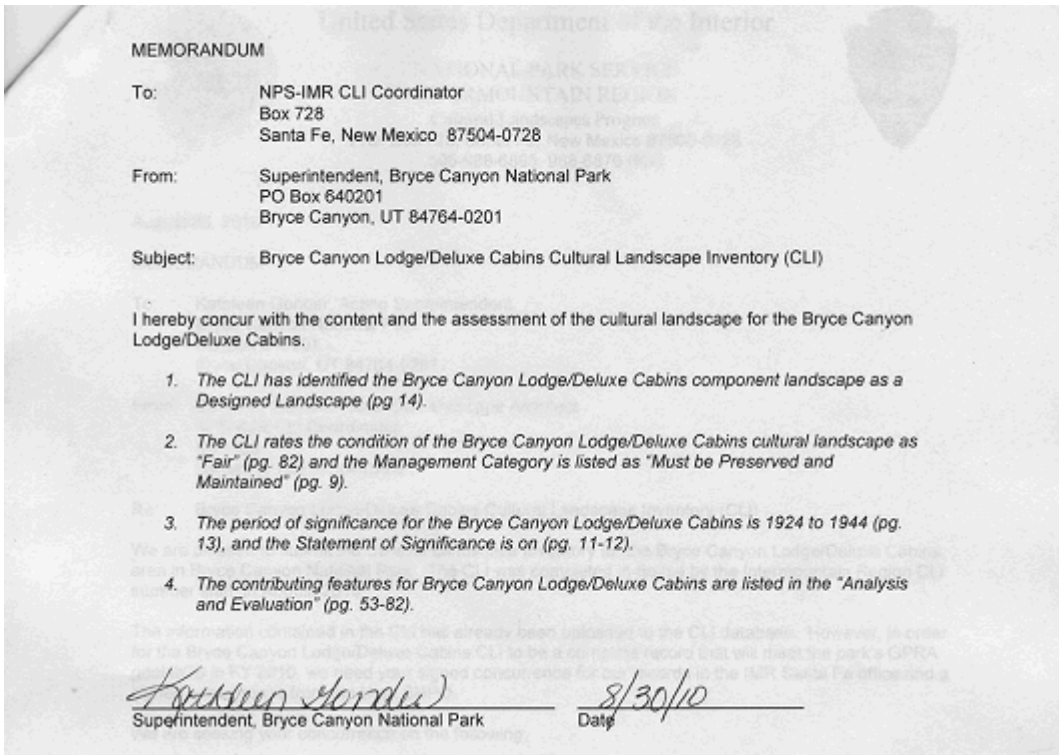
Concurrence Graphic Information:

Bryce Canyon Lodge/Deluxe Cabins
Bryce Canyon National Park



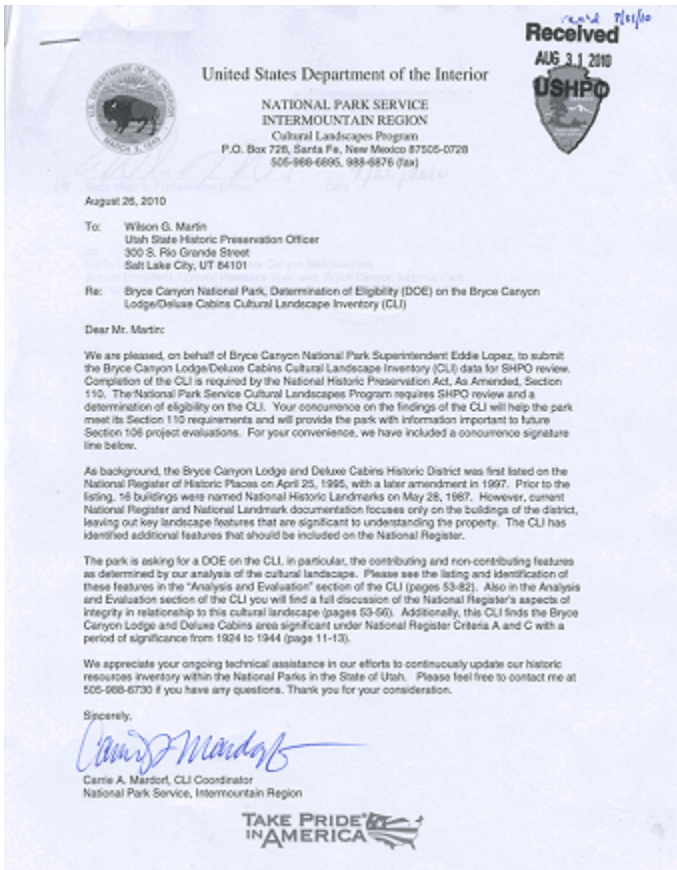
Superintendent concurrence on the CLI, pg 1, 8/30/2010.

Bryce Canyon Lodge/Deluxe Cabins
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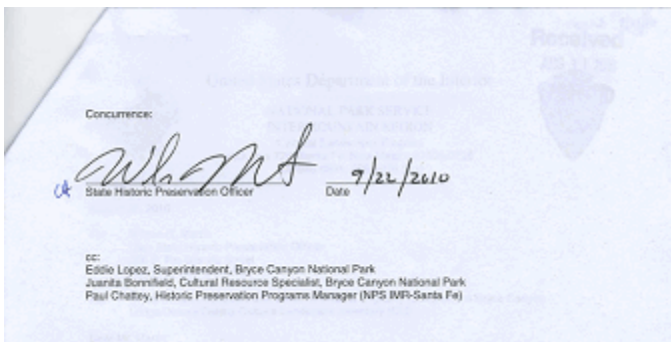


Superintendent concurrence on the CLI, pg 2, 8/30/2010.

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



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

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The boundaries for this Bryce Canyon Lodge and Deluxe Cabins CLI 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 area encompasses a labyrinth of visitor facilities, parking lots, pedestrian and equestrian trails and is one of the most visited zones within the Park.

State and County:

State: UT

County: Kane County

Size (Acres): 137.00

Boundary UTMS:

Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Boundary Source Narrative:	NW corner of boundary at Lodge Loop Rd and Rim Road intersection
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	Other Datum
UTM Zone:	12
UTM Easting:	396,619
UTM Northing:	4,165,083
Boundary Datum Other:	Google Earth, WGS84
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Boundary Source Narrative:	SW corner of boundary
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	Other Datum
UTM Zone:	12
UTM Easting:	396,641
UTM Northing:	4,164,606
Boundary Datum Other:	Google Earth, WGS84
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Boundary Source Narrative:	Point north of Sunset Point Rd
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	Other Datum
UTM Zone:	12
UTM Easting:	396,950
UTM Northing:	4,164,779
Boundary Datum Other:	Google Earth, WGS84

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected
Boundary Source Narrative: Point along Rim Trail
Type of Point: Area
Datum: Other Datum
UTM Zone: 12
UTM Easting: 397,111
UTM Northing: 4,164,978
Boundary Datum Other: Google Earth, WGS84

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected
Boundary Source Narrative: NE corner of boundary
Type of Point: Area
Datum: Other Datum
UTM Zone: 12
UTM Easting: 397,384
UTM Northing: 4,165,418
Boundary Datum Other: Google Earth, WGS84

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected
Boundary Source Narrative: N corner of boundary at Lodge Loop Rd and General Store drive
Type of Point: Area
Datum: Other Datum
UTM Zone: 12
UTM Easting: 397,087
UTM Northing: 4,165,393
Boundary Datum Other: Google Earth, WGS84

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected

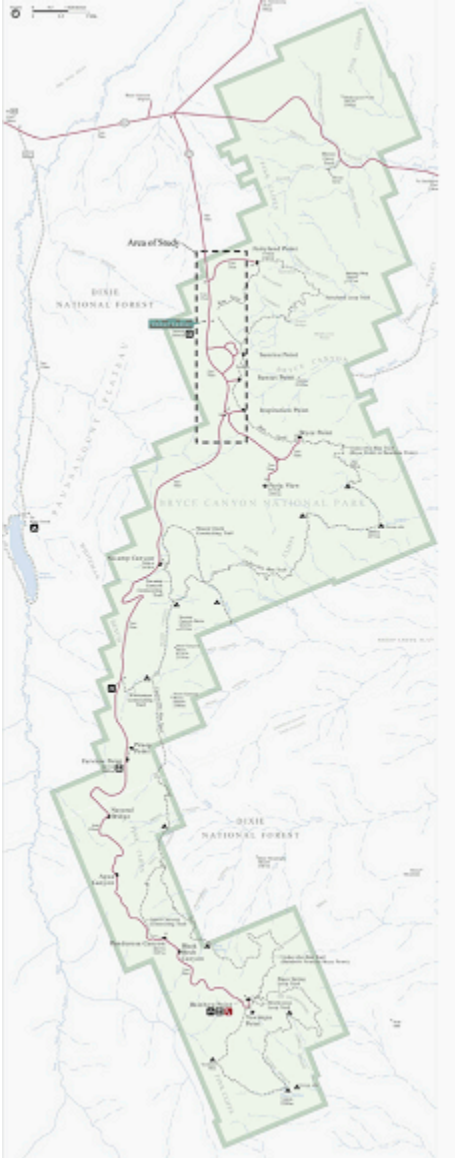
Boundary Source Narrative:	Point along Lodge Loop Rd
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	Other Datum
UTM Zone:	12
UTM Easting:	396,933
UTM Northing:	4,165,175
Boundary Datum Other:	Google Earth WGS84

Location Map:



Location of Bryce Canyon National Park in southern Utah.

Bryce Canyon Lodge/Deluxe Cabins
Bryce Canyon National Park



Location of Bryce Canyon Lodge within Bryce Canyon National Park.

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

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

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

Bryce Canyon is located in the Great Basin biogeographical province (though it is on the border of the Great Basin/Colorado Plateau physiographically), which is in turn a part of the Southwestern biome.¹⁵ The Paunsaugunt Plateau falls within a rain shadow created by adjacent high country, decreasing the amount of precipitation received.¹⁶ Indigenous vegetation is comprised of flora from three different climate zones: Upper Sonoran, Transition, and Canadian. The Upper Sonoran Zone (6,000-7,000 feet) contains several biotic communities, such as Chaparral, Great Basin grassland, and Great Basin desert scrub. These communities are home to low-growing, fire-adapted species, and a regular fire regime is a part of their natural state. Common species in the Upper Sonoran Zone include sagebrush, piñon pine and Utah juniper. At 7,000 to 8,500 feet, the Transition Zone receives more abundant rainfall than lower elevations and is a favorable environment for coniferous trees. Common species include yellow pine and ponderosa pine. The highest zone represented at Bryce is the Canadian Zone, located above 8,500 feet. In this cool, moist forestland white pine, bristlecone pine, blue spruce, and aspen can be found. The extensive tree cover limits the growth and diversity of understory species in this zone.

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

In terms of its geologic formation, the consolidated sedimentary rocks in the Paunsaugunt

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

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

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

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

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

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

Astragalus limnocharis var. *limoncharis* - Navajo Lake milkvetch
Castilleja parvulavar. Revealii - reveal paintbrush
Cryptantha ochrolueca - yellowish cryptantha
Cymopterus minimus - least spring parsley
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

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

The forests and meadows of Bryce Canyon provide the habitat to support diverse animal life, from birds and small mammals to foxes and occasional bobcats, mountain lions, and black

Bryce Canyon Lodge/Deluxe Cabins
Bryce Canyon National Park

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

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

Type of Context: Political

Description:

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

Management Unit: Bryce Canyon NP

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 05/28/1987

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The Bryce Canyon Lodge and Deluxe Cabins were listed as National Historic Landmarks in 1987.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement:

Type of Agreement:

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Explanatory Narrative:

The National Park Service owns all lands associated with the Bryce Canyon Lodge and Deluxe Cabins landscape.

Public Access:

Type of Access: Unrestricted

Explanatory Narrative:

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

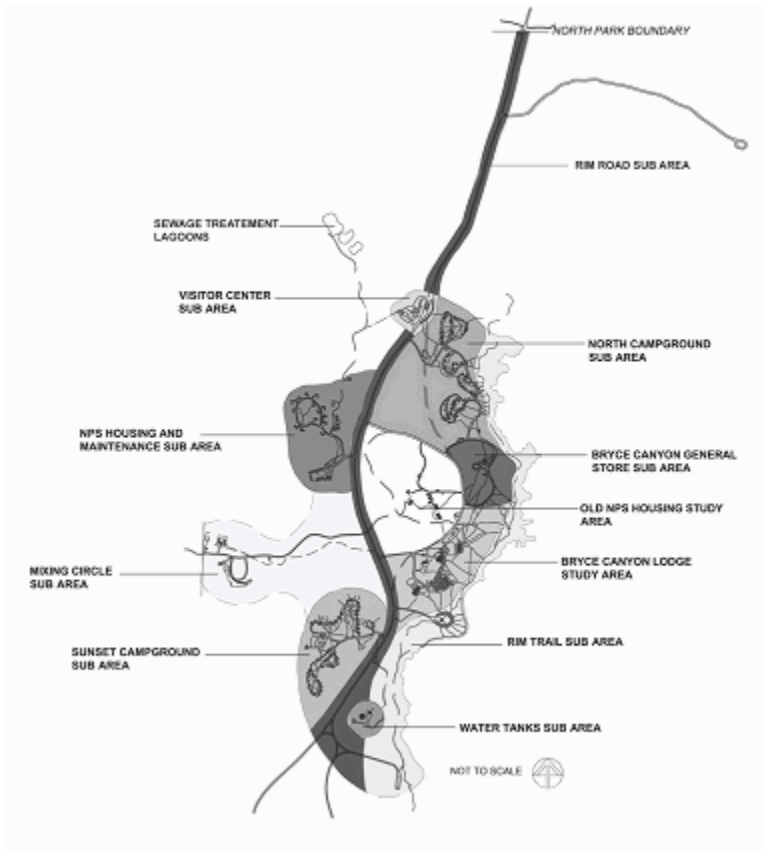
Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? No

Adjacent Lands Description:

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

Bryce Canyon Lodge/Deluxe Cabins
Bryce Canyon National Park



Site plan of adjacent areas within the developed portion of Bryce Canyon National Park.

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

Entered Inadequately Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

On May 28, 1987, 16 buildings of the Bryce Canyon Lodge and Duplex Cabins landscape were designated as a National Historic Landmarks. These included the Bryce Canyon Lodge, ten Deluxe Duplex Cabins and five Deluxe Quadruplex Cabins. On April 25, 1995, a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Nomination was completed for the “Bryce Canyon Lodge Historic District” nominating a total of 26 buildings (including the 16 National Landmarks) to the National Register. 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 NR nominations (from 1994 and 1997) focused on a centralized zone of buildings, scattered along the sides and base of a low timbered knoll.

However, the area of land examined in the NR nominations failed to adequately address a number of important landscape features as well as a few unlisted buildings and structures. The nominations also failed 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.

Existing NRIS Information:

Name in National Register:	Bryce Canyon Lodge and Deluxe Cabins
NRIS Number:	87001339
Primary Certification Date:	05/28/1987
Name in National Register:	Bryce Canyon Historic District (Boundary Increase)
NRIS Number:	95000434
Primary Certification Date:	04/25/1995

National Register Eligibility

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

Significance Criteria:	A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
Significance Criteria:	C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values
Period of Significance:	
Time Period:	AD 1924 - 1944
Historic Context Theme:	Creating Social Institutions and Movements
Subtheme:	Recreation
Facet:	Tourism
Time Period:	AD 1924 - 1944
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Architecture
Facet:	Rustic Architecture
Time Period:	AD 1924 - 1944
Historic Context Theme:	Developing the American Economy
Subtheme:	Service Industry
Facet:	Tourism--Developing the American Economy
Time Period:	AD 1924 - 1944
Historic Context Theme:	Developing the American Economy
Subtheme:	Service Industry
Facet:	Lodging
Time Period:	AD 1924 - 1944
Historic Context Theme:	Transforming the Environment
Subtheme:	Conservation of Natural Resources
Facet:	Origin And Development Of The National Park Service
Time Period:	AD 1924 - 1944
Historic Context Theme:	Transforming the Environment
Subtheme:	Historic Preservation
Facet:	The Federal Government Enters The Movement

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category:	Architecture
Area of Significance Category:	Entertainment - Recreation
Area of Significance Category:	Community Planning and Development
Area of Significance Category:	Landscape Architecture

Statement of Significance:

The Bryce Canyon Lodge Historic District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A (for its association with the development of the Bryce Canyon National 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). 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.

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 Union Pacific Railroad. Railroad companies 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 from the statement of significance found in the NRHP Nomination Form 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

Bryce Canyon Lodge/Deluxe Cabins

Bryce Canyon 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, and 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 an 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-alongs. 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

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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.

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.

National Historic Landmark Information

National Historic Landmark Status: Yes
Date Determined Landmark: 05/28/1987
Landmark Theme: Architecture. The NHL listing Includes 16 buildings - Bryce Canyon I

World Heritage Site Information

World Heritage Site Status: No

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Designed

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function: Lodge (Inn, Cabin)

Primary Current Use: Lodge (Inn, Cabin)

Other Use/Function

Outdoor Recreation-Other

Cabin/Lookout

Dormitory (Bunkhouse)

Concession

Other Type of Use or Function

Both Current And Historic

Both Current And Historic

Both Current And Historic

Both Current And Historic

Current and Historic Names:

Name

Bryce Canyon Lodge

Deluxe Cabins

Bryce Canyon Lodge Historic District

Type of Name

Both Current And Historic

Both Current And Historic

Current

Ethnographic Study Conducted: No Survey Conducted

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
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* - * BC	Established	The limestone cliffs and pinnacles are the most notable feature of the Park. These formations, known as the Wasatch Formation or Pink Cliffs, began as the bottom of a vast inland sea during the Tertiary Period some 60,000,000 years ago (Scrattish). Sediment on the sea floor was slowly cemented into rock, which was then thrust up early in the Pliocene Period, about 13,000,000 years ago, forming several plateaus. Bryce Canyon lies on the eastern edge of the Paunsaugunt Plateau, which location has subjected it to physical and chemical weathering. Erosion, frost action, and root structures are among the forces which have shaped the rock that was cracked by the faulting process (Scrattish). The remarkable coloration of the rock is caused by the exposure of existing minerals to the elements, resulting in shades of yellow, red, white, and lavender.
12000 - 9000 BC	Inhabited	Earliest known Paleo-Indian habitation of the general area.
6500 - 4000 BC	Inhabited	Archaic Period habitation of the general area. Artifacts indicate that a surge in population and in agriculture may have taken place during this time.
4000 - 1500 BC	Inhabited	Storage features in rock shelters indicate another increase in use and population of the general area.
AD 450 - 1150	Inhabited	Fremont, Basket Maker II, and Virgin Anasazi groups inhabit the western Colorado Plateau/eastern Great Basin. They display the use of new technologies such as bow and arrow hunting and pottery making. Basket Maker artifacts have been found in proximity to the Paria River while Virgin Anasazi pottery shards have been found within the Park.
AD 1200	Inhabited	Paiute tribes enter the area. There is evidence of their use of the Park as an area for resource procurement. Navajos from the south venture into the region for goods.
AD 1776	Explored	October 20-21. The Escalante and Dominguez Spanish entrada crosses southwest of the Park near enough to have seen the Pink Cliffs. They spend two nights in the vicinity.
AD 1826	Explored	Jedediah Smith travels through the area on his way to California and notes the Sevier and Virgin Rivers.

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AD 1830	Explored	George Young and William Wolfskill pass northwest of the Park, coming as close as the present site of Panguitch (Wenker).
AD 1844	Explored	Captain John C. Fremont follows the Old Spanish Trail north.
AD 1852	Explored	Mormon scouts doing a reconnaissance of the Great Basin visit the Sevier River near Panguitch, likely sighting the Sunset Cliffs.
AD 1853	Explored	Captain Fremont travels the same route as he did in 1844.
AD 1866	Explored	Captain James Andrus is sent from St. George to pursue “marauding Navajos” and enters the upper Paria Valley under the Pink Cliffs. The party gives first-hand accounts of the area to settlers.
AD 1872	Explored	A survey team headed by Lieutenant George C. Wheeler maps the geologic resources of the Paunsaugunt Plateau. The report includes the first written description of Bryce.
AD 1873	Explored	Members of J.W. Powell’s survey team, Almon H. Thompson and F.S. Dellenbaugh are reported to have explored the southern end of the plateau near Rainbow Point.
AD 1875 - 1877	Explored	Captain Clarence Dutton heads a geologic survey of the Paunsaugunt Plateau. A plate depicting the Pink Cliffs is included in one of Dutton’s two reports.
AD 1876	Explored	November 18. U.S. Deputy Surveyor T.C. Bailey hikes onto Sunset Point and is so struck by the canyon that he describes it as “one of the wonders of the world” (Scrattish).
AD 1874 - 1880	Settled	While remaining sparse, settlement begins to happen in the region around the Park. Several small towns arise along watercourses to the west of Bryce.
	Ranched/Grazed	Livestock grazing and logging activities likely had an impact on the vegetation at Bryce Canyon.

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	Ranched/Grazed	Farming is found to be difficult in the harsh climate of the Paunsaugunt Plateau. Rather than relying solely on crops, settlers turn to grazing livestock.
AD 1874	Farmed/Harvested	December 24. David O. Littlefield and Orley D. Bliss start farms with their families in the Upper Paria Valley, near the river's junction with Henrieville Creek.
AD 1875	Homesteaded	Eight more families move to the area to homestead, and the settlement is named Clifton.
	Settled	Circa 1875. Bryce and family come to Clifton but become "disenchanted with the settlement" and relocate to the Henderson Valley to what is now known as New Clifton (Scrattish).
AD 1877		Clifton is abandoned; many of its inhabitants move and found the town of Cannonville while a few others establish Henrieville and Georgetown.
AD 1878 - 1880	Built	Ebenezer Bryce constructs a primitive logging road that ends at an amphitheater which becomes locally known as "Bryce's Canyon".
AD 1915	Explored	U.S. Forest Service Supervisor J.W. Humphrey is convinced by Forest Service Ranger Elias Smith to visit Bryce Canyon and is amazed with the sight.
AD 1916	Exploited	The Forest Service makes the first attempts to publicize the canyon. Humphrey requests that Regional Forest Service photographer George Goshen come to Bryce. Goshen takes both still pictures and movie footage of the rim area. F.S. grazing crew member Arthur W. Stevens composes two descriptive articles about Bryce that are put out with illustrations in railroad company publications.
	Homesteaded	Reuben (Ruby) and Clara (Minnie) Syrett stake out land for a homestead and water rights about 3.5 miles north of Sunset Point. They begin inviting local friends to see the canyon.
	Built	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 (Scrattish)

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AD 1917	Built	Humphrey gets a further \$350 in federal funds, which allows crews to construct 6,000 feet of trails in the canyon.
AD 1918	Exploited	August 25. Bryce Canyon is publicized by Oliver J. Grimes, photographer of the widely read Salt Lake Tribune. Titled "Utah's New Wonderland." The article furnished complete directions from Panguitch (on US Highway 89) to the rim of the plateau, making it clear that the area was open to automobile traffic.
AD 1919	Inhabited	A group from Salt Lake City comes to visit Bryce. The Syretts provide camp accommodations near Sunset Point, where they remain throughout the summer.
	Conserved	March 13. Utah state government approves a Joint Memorial. The document sent from Utah to the U.S. Congress asks that land surrounding Bryce be set aside as "Temple of the Gods National Monument."
AD 1920	Built	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.
AD 1923	Purchased/Sold	The Syretts sell Tourist's Rest and its water rights to the Union Pacific system.
	Established	The Utah Parks Company (UPC) was formed under UP (Union Pacific) Railroad Company in March, 1923.
	Planned	Architect Gilbert Stanley Underwood was hired by UP to plan Zion Lodge and select site for Bryce Lodge in May 1923.
	Established	Establishment of the Bryce Canyon National Monument, by Executive Order, June 8, 1923. Monument was to be administered by Forest Service (based on the monument's contiguity to Powell National Forest) under Dept of Agriculture.

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	Built	Working in cooperation with the State Highway Commission, Forest Service improved the Panguitch –Tropic access road thru Red canyon, developing a spur which cut south toward the canyon rim. By 1923, a section of the road, beginning at the Northern Park boundary and running to the SE quarter of Section 36 was completed (HAER Report).
	Built	On June 27, 1923, the UP Railroad spur line from Lund, Utah to Cedar City, Utah was completed. The spur was promoted as multifunctional, serving not only tourists but also mining and agricultural interests.
AD 1923 - 1924	Purchased/Sold	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 (Scrattish).
	Purchased/Sold	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.” (Scrattish).
AD 1923 - 1925	Built	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 (Scrattish).
AD 1923 - 1927	Built	Construction of main entrance road (BRCA Rim Road), 2.6 miles south of State Highway 12. Built by United States Forest Service with State Highway Commission. By 1927, the Entrance Road was an 18-foot wide graveled road.
AD 1923 - 1928	Built	Several miles of foot and horse trails were constructed and kept up between what is now Sunrise Point and Bryce Point.
AD 1924	Established	Congress passed a bill for establishment of Utah National Park on June 7, 1924.

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	Developed	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.
AD 1925	Purchased/Sold	UP acquired Henderson Lease (Section 34) for water.
	Built	16 cabins (Standard and Economy) constructed by UPC.
	Built	Linen House built (HS-111) by UPC as one of two linen buildings (other located behind Lodge)
AD 1926 - 1927	Built	In 1926, north and southeast wings were added to the Lodge (HS-100), 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 (Ullman and Small).
AD 1927	Built	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 (Ullman).
	Built	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.
	Built	Pump House/Rock House (HS-110); Girls Dormitory / Recreation Hall (HS-105); Power House; Garage (Auto Repair Shop) built by UPC.
	Established	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 (Ullman).

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	Developed	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 and reliable operation and had been used previously at Yellowstone National Park (HAER Report).
	Developed	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 (NPS Report 1927).
	Developed	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 (NPS Report 1927).
AD 1928	Established	Establishment of Bryce Canyon National Park, by Act of Congress on February 25, 1928. Congress passed a revised bill that practically doubled the size of the Park and changed the name to Bryce Canyon National Park.
AD 1929	Built	10 more Deluxe Cabins were built.
	Built	Installation of two 150,000 gallon water storage tanks and improvements to the springs that were the water supply source for the entire Bryce Canyon complex (Annual Report 1929).
	Built	Boiler House constructed by UPC.
	Maintained	First year that official visitation numbers maintained. Total number was 21,997, of which nearly 78 percent came by automobile and the rest by stages of the UPC.
	Developed	Lectures were given at the Lodge each night and hikes were organized by NPS rangers (Annual Report 1929).

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	Altered	First year that hunting was disallowed in the area.
	Altered	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 (Letter from Cope to Jolley, October 1929).
	Altered	Concern voiced by Maurice Cope over horses being allowed in front of the Lodge. Suggestion to put tying rack on north end of Lodge.
AD 1929 - 1930	Altered	Suggestion by Cope to fence parking lot behind Lodge and add electric lights for safety. The lot was also enlarged and graveled in 1930.
AD 1929	Altered	Suggestion by Cope to utilize space south of Lodge and Deluxe Cabins for providing amusement for children in the form of recreational equipment etc (Letter from Cope to Jolley, October 1929).
AD 1929 - 1930	Maintained	Fire pit in front of lodge to be cleaned. Cope concluded that it would always be too cold for outdoor lectures at Bryce and thus the fire pit was “of little value”. The roadway to the fire pit had “left a very bad scar across the landscape” (Letter from Cope to Jolley, October 1929). Fire Pit successfully closed in 1930. This “did much to protect grass and trees in that section of the Park” (Letter from Cope to Jolley, July 1930).
AD 1930	Destroyed	Fire three-quarters of a mile west of the Lodge, covering approximately 1 acre.
	Built	Benches were installed along the Rim Trail.
	Established	Deer were sighted frequently around the Lodge area (Letter from Cope to Jolley, October 1930).
	Established	Horses were allowed only on the lower road in front of Lodge (only with guide for announcement and advertising purposes) while the upper was reserved for vehicles and pedestrians.

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	Built	Construction of the Mount Carmel Tunnel on the west edge of Zion National Park, dramatically shortening the distance between Zion and Bryce National Parks.
	Established	Visitation rose by 60 percent over last season, but UPC business at hotels and transportation declined.
	Established	The recreation hall at the Lodge was “crowded each night” due to huge interest in interpretation programs (Letter from Cope to Jolley, August 1930).
	Ranched/Grazed	Grazing from stray livestock becomes a problem especially in the area among the cabins around the Lodge where the grass was tender.
	Preserved	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 (Annual Report 1930).
AD 1931	Built	A short bridle path was constructed from the Lodge to Sunset Point to prevent indiscriminate riding between the two points (Annual Report 1931).
	Expanded	The Park boundaries were extended to the south (to Podunk Point, now known as Rainbow Point).
	Established	The Park’s 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.
AD 1931 - 1932	Built	Construction of the Rim 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 (Annual Report 1932).

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AD 1932	Built	Bryce Inn (General Store, HS-118), outside of the CLI boundary, was 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.
	Built	Pending construction of permanent cabins, tents were used for sleeping accommodations in the housekeeping camp around the Bryce Inn (outside of CLI boundary) (Annual Report 1932).
	Built	Road to North Campground and Housekeeping camp from the Rim Road was begun (Annual Report 1931).
	Built	Rim Trail: 3.5 mile stretch existed in two sections—Section A: from headquarters area southerly along rim to Bryce Point and Section B: from headquarters area to Sunrise Point and then northerly along rim to head of Campbell Canyon.
AD 1933	Planned	Initiation of “Master Planning” in National Parks: By March 1933 park planning had been refined into 6-year programs—called “master plans”—for nearly all of the national parks and monuments.
	Moved	Six standard cabins were moved from the Lodge area to the housekeeping camp and remodeled into duplex rooms (Annual Report 1933).
	Established	Loss in visitors by 3.75 percent.
	Established	Despite fewer visitors, UPC catering and accommodations showed an increase since the tour schedule called for 2 night stop at Bryce versus a 1 night stop the previous year (Annual Report 1933).
	Established	Visit by Chief Architect Thomas C. Vint and Assistant Landscape Architect Harry Langley.
	Built	A footpath was built from the Lodge to the Rim (Annual Report 1933).

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AD 1934	Built	Bryce Canyon received its CCC camp—designated NP-3—the spring of 1934 and started a number of improvement project throughout the park.
AD 1934 - 1937	Moved	Relocation of additional 12 Standard cabins (formerly used as employee housing) from the Lodge complex to the housekeeping area.
AD 1934	Altered	The Lodge plan of operation was changed from American to European – this believed to be partially responsible for increase in patronage (Annual Report 1934).
	Altered	Widening of road to the Lodge cabins to serve as a parking area.
AD 1934 - 1937	Removed	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.
AD 1934 - 1941	Established	Notwithstanding the numbing grip of the Great Depression, annual tourist travel to Bryce Canyon rose steadily between 1934 and 1941.
AD 1935	Moved	The CCC relocated a comfort station from the old Forest Service campground to Sunset Point.
	Built	A footpath 4' wide and 753' long was constructed from the residential area to Lodge.
AD 1936	Built	Construction of parking area at Lodge by CCC (Annual Report 1937).
AD 1937	Established	Travel to Park by scheduled bus tours increased by 31 percent over last year (Annual Report 1937).
	Altered	Provision of electricity at the campfire circle enabled display of slides; this also relieved congestion at the recreation hall in the Lodge (Annual Report 1937).
AD 1938	Built	Male Dormitory (HS-106) constructed in 1937 by the Utah Parks Company. It is their final construction project from start to finish. (Scrattish).

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AD 1939	Built	CCC constructed wood directional signage throughout the Park.
	Built	Horse Guide Cabin constructed by UPC in the old concessionaires utility area west of the Bryce Canyon Lodge
	Altered	December 20. Electrical energy was made available for the first time to NPS buildings in the Park.
	Conserved	Control of Black Hill Beetle in Ponderosa Pine and Douglas Fir Beetle in Douglas fir trees was continued.
AD 1940	Built	A bathroom each was added to 20 standard cabins in the spring of 1940.
AD 1942 - 1946	Abandoned	Bryce Lodge was closed during the War between September 1942 and May 1946. During 1943-1944 the cafeteria and cabins around it were opened by the concessionaire.
AD 1945	Planned	Planning of post-war Park improvements initiated by a visit by Chief Landscape Architect, Thomas Vint and Regional Landscape Architect, Cornell.
AD 1946	Damaged	Firecracker caused a small fire near the Lodge.
AD 1949	Moved	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.
	Altered	Extensive repairs were made to the Lodge Loop Road that involved chipping and seal-coating.
AD 1950	Altered	20 Standard cabins and 12 housekeeping cabins were modernized.
AD 1952 - 1956	Established	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 (Brown interview 2003).

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AD 1953	Removed	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.
	Altered	The upright logs at the Lodge entrance porch were replaced.
	Established	L.C. Ball Tours, a private touring company tried to violate the exclusive right of the UPC to operate within the Park.
	Established	UPC reports best financial year at Bryce in history.
AD 1954	Demolished	Sunset Point Shelter demolished. A “landmark of long standing” was removed and replaced by an open guard rail enclosure (BRCA Monthly Report July 1954).
	Altered	Lodge exterior painted bright yellow.
	Altered	Reconstruction and surfacing of the valley parking area near Lodge.
AD 1955	Built	New parking area at Sunset Point was completed.
	Built	New Overlooks were constructed at Inspiration Point and Sunset Point to replace existing ones.
AD 1956	Altered	Parking area at Sunset Point was enlarged to meet the requirements of growing visitation.
	Established	The establishment of Bryce Canyon as an independent administrative unit (separate from Zion) was finalized on July 1, 1956.
	Established	Accommodation for Concessionaire employees at Lodge. Girls were housed in Lodge 2nd Floor and boys in the Male Dorm and married couples in standard cabins around the Lodge (Williamson interview, 2003).
AD 1957	Altered	Widening and realignment of Bryce Canyon Lodge ramp.

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	Planted	Planting of Ponderosa pine and Mountain Mahogany trees and Manzanita shrubs was done in Sunset Point parking lot.
	Built	Construction of lodge by-pass road was completed.
AD 1958 - 1960	Established	The live music programs by Lodge employees were considered one of the best among nearby Parks (Warner interview, 2004). An organist also played at the Lodge dining room (Sherratt interview, 2003).
AD 1959	Altered	Parking area behind Lodge was extended.
AD 1960	Abandoned	The UPC stopped operating the Union Pacific's summer train, the "309" between Lund and Cedar City.
AD 1961	Altered	Rehabilitation of horse trail from day corral to Sunrise Point (Maintenance Report June 1961).
	Altered	Resurfacing of Lodge ramp and exit roads with concrete barriers that replaced log and rock barriers (Maintenance Report June 1961).
AD 1962	Built	Sunset Campground was constructed.
AD 1963	Established	Park naturalists and rangers presented UPC bus drivers and employees with interpretive, audiovisual programs for the first time.
	Altered	Parking area in front of lodge striped for vehicle parking.
AD 1965	Built	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.
	Planned	Master Plan 1965 called for the elimination of overnight accommodations in the Park.

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	Established	Activities at the Recreation Hall / “Valhalla” building include piano, a ping-pong table and various other employee recreation games.
	Established	Only 1.5 percent of total Park visitors entered by UPC buses, amidst mounting pressure to shut down the franchise.
AD 1972	Land Transfer	The UPC donated to the Federal Government, 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” (BRCA Monthly Report April 1972).
	Established	TWA Services, (later TWRS) which was a subsidiary of Tran world Airlines, was selected as Park concessionaire.
AD 1974 - 1989	Removed	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).
AD 1975	Built	One additional viewing area was completed between lower and upper Inspiration Points.
AD 1976	Established	Lance Williams completes the L.C.S. (List of Classified Structures) report to identify potential resources for the National Register.
AD 1977	Altered	Reconstructed the Lodge intersection by removing the rippled surface and flattening out excessive road super, making a safer more uniform approach.
	Memorialized	Barbara Wvette submitted a National Register nomination for The Historic Resources of Bryce Canyon National Park, which included the Historic Lodge District though was not accepted due to a discrepancy over national significance (Wvette 1977).
	Altered	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.
	Altered	All concessions buildings and cabins were painted.

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AD 1978	Built	New stone wall delineators and surfacing were completed at the back of the Lodge building. The narrow ramp ways used to unload bus passengers was converted to a patio. Stairs were replaced with ramps to permit access for the handicapped.
	Altered	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.
	Planned	It was proposed that three 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 (Letter from BRCA Superintendent to Assoc. Reg. Director, May 1978).
	Developed	Sunrise Point Improvement Project completed in October 1978.
AD 1980	Altered	Extensive repairs were made to the Lodge roof to alleviate severe leaking (Letter from Cole to Tente 1994).
AD 1982	Planned	A Cultural Resources Management Plan was completed and signed in August. Recommendations were made for the evaluation of structures for the NRHP, restoration of public spaces at Bryce Canyon Lodge, and plans for the Economy and Standard Cabins in the Lodge District (Cultural Resources Management Plan 1982).
	Altered	At Fairyland Overlook and Bryce Point, new safety railings consisting of battered stone columns with log rails were installed. (CLI Rim Road, 1998).
AD 1983	Altered	The original wood double hung windows were replaced with aluminum clad horizontal sliding and four-over-four and four-over-two single-hung windows on the Deluxe cabins (HS-200-214) (Compliance Report, Deluxe Cabins).

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	Planned	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 (BRCA Memorandum of Agreement 1983).
	Established	The Statement for Management provided an inventory of the Park's condition and an analysis of its deficiencies. Much of the Park road system was found to be deteriorating. Although some improvements had been made since 1980, many of the concession buildings were found to be substandard and deteriorating, as were seasonal personnel housing. NRHP eligible structures were being appropriately managed (Statement for Management, October 1983).
	Moved	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 (Historic Structures Report 1999).
	Altered	Bark was applied to the small log additions that contained hot water heaters at the Deluxe Cabins (HS-200-214). These additions were detracting from "...pleasing texture of the exterior walls..." of the Deluxe Cabins (BRCA Trip Report 1983).
	Built	The restroom at Sunset Point was under reconstruction as of May 1983 (Strait, Letter to Superintendent 1983).
	Established	The Statement for Management reported that the Park included 74 structures that had been determined to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. These structures were being managed under the NHPA, NEPA, Executive Order 11593, and the NPS Historic Preservation Policy (Statement for Management, October 1983).
AD 1984	Built	New Motel Units were designed by D.M.J.M., an A/E firm by the concessionaire (T.W. Services Inc.) (McCumiskey Bryce Canyon National Park Draft).

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	Planned	Natural Resources Management Plan, An environmental assessment of the natural resources of the Park was conducted (BRCA Finding of no significant impact on natural resources management plan, March 1984).
	Removed	Economy Cabins North of the Lodge (HS-114-116, HS-125-146), 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 (Pope, Memorandum to Chief, Cultural Resources, Associate Regional Director, October 1984).
	Built	A post and rail barrier was constructed at the Lodge Employee Dining Room (HS-100) (Executive Summary, Annual Report 1994-1995).
AD 1985	Altered	Completion of Section 106 compliance for proposed rehabilitation of interior and exterior of Recreation Hall (HS-105) and Men's Dorm (HS-106) (Strait, Memorandum to Superintendent 1985).
	Memorialized	NRHP Historic District Nomination for the Bryce Canyon Lodge and Deluxe Cabins submitted (Harrison 1985).
	Removed	Economy Cabin (HS-125) was donated to the State of Utah and relocated to Kodachrome State Park for adaptive use as a Ranger office and visitor contact Station (BRCA Memorandum, October 1985).
	Removed	The General Management Plan provided for removal of the 38 standard cabins south of the Bryce Lodge (BRCA Memorandum, October 1985).
	Built	Sunset Motel and Sunrise Motel, DMJM-designed 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 (Historic Structures Report 1999).

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	Altered	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 (Ullman, Historic Structures Report, April 1985).
AD 1986	Built	A new comfort station was constructed at Sunset Point. It was located on the site of the old comfort station that had been relocated to the Mixing Circle area (CLI Rim Road, 1998).
	Built	Two hundred sixty feet of new-style wood log safety railing with stone piers was installed at Sunset Point (CLI Rim Road, 1998).
	Established	Bryce Canyon Lodge was nominated as a National Historic Landmark (General Management Plan, 1987).
AD 1987	Established	Bryce Canyon Lodge and Deluxe Cabins was accepted as a National Historic Landmark and nominated to the National Register of Historic Places (General Management Plan, 1987).
	Established	The Bryce Canyon National Park Road System was to be determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (Statement for Management, September 1989).
	Altered	An employee dining room was added to the Lodge. By 1988, work also began on restoring the first floor of the Lodge, including remodeling the auditorium and installing new museum exhibits (Partners in Preservation 1989).
	Planned	The General Management Plan / Development Concept Plan was completed. Issues of concern included the planning for lodging for visitors and employees, poor roadway conditions, circulation and congestion issues, and historical preservation (General Management Plan 1987).
AD 1991	Altered	All parking areas were restriped, additional handicap spaces were provided, and 14 miles of shoulder along the main rim road were reworked (Superintendent`s Annual Report 1991).
	Altered	The parking area at the Girls` Dormitory was expanded (Superintendent`s Annual Report 1991).

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	Altered	Completed standard cabin foundation removal and landscaping at the General store. Sixty-four trees were transplanted (Superintendent`s Annual Report 1991).
	Altered	One hundred linear feet of sewer line was replaced at the Lodge (Superintendent`s Annual Report 1991).
	Altered	Sixty windows were repaired or replaced in the Lodge. Large log rails were replaced and the stone columns were painted at the Lodge front (Superintendent`s Annual Report 1991).
	Altered	The roof was replaced at the Men`s Dormitory (Superintendent`s Annual Report 1991).
	Removed	Four abandoned fire hydrants were removed at the Lodge area (Superintendent`s Annual Report 1991).
AD 1992	Removed	Three abandoned fire hydrants were removed at the Lodge area (Superintendent`s Annual Report 1992).
	Altered	The parking area at the Men`s Dormitory (HS-106) was doubled in capacity (Superintendent`s Annual Report 1992).
	Altered	Five hundred feet of concrete walks were poured around the Standard cabin area (Superintendent`s Annual Report 1992).
	Built	A half-mile log barrier was constructed at Sunrise Point (Superintendent`s Annual Report 1992).
	Altered	Two Sunset Point comfort stations and one North Campground comfort station were retrofitted for complete accessibility (Superintendent`s Annual Report 1992).
	Altered	Shingle roofs were replaced on the six standard cabins, the linen storeroom and the old pump house (Superintendent`s Annual Report 1992).
AD 1993	Altered	The road and parking facility around the Deluxe cabins was leveled and overlaid (Superintendent`s Annual Report 1993).

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	Altered	Walkways and steps were replaced around the Standard Cabin Area (Superintendent's Annual Report 1992).
	Established	An inventory and evaluation of the Bryce Canyon Lodge was conducted for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (Caywood and Grant 1993).
AD 1994 - 1998	Built	Large multi-tiered retaining walls were construction along the roadway near Lodge (CLI Rim Road 1998).
AD 1994	Established	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) (Caywood1984).
	Established	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 (Caywood1984).
AD 1996	Built	Sunset Overlook secondary barriers and re-vegetation of impacted areas was completed (Annual Narrative Report of Superintendent 1996).
AD 1997		Five standard cabins were rehabilitated and two offices was completed (Annual Narrative Report of Superintendent 1997).
AD 1998	Altered	AMFAC staff and contractors enlarged the Girls Dormitory (Annual Narrative Report of Superintendent 1998-1999).
	Altered	AMFAC staff and contractors enlarged the Parking lot at the Girls Dormitory (Annual Narrative Report of Superintendent 1998-1999).

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AD 1999	Altered	Enlargement of Inspiration Point and Sunrise Motel parking lots (Annual Narrative Report of Superintendent 1998).
	Planned	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 (McDonald, Historic Structure Report 1999).
AD 2000	Established	NPS preservation staff provided technical assistance to Park concessionaire's personnel involved in historic preservation, dorm remodeling, and utility system rehabilitation (BRCA Annual Performance Report 2000).
AD 2001	Planned	Compliance process initiated for Lodge Campfire Circle project; June 26, 2001 Michael Castagnetto and Fred Fagergren proposed the initiation of the compliance process (Fagergren, Wallen, Castagnetto, Stock Email Series 1999-2001).
	Planned	Condition Assessments, NEPA and NHPA documentation were completed on fifteen historic structures for proposed NPS and concession projects (Superintendent's Annual Narrative Report 2001).
AD 2003 - 2004	Altered	The rock wall behind the Lodge Curios Shop was repaired and heightened (Legg interview 2007).
AD 2006	Altered	The rear Lodge (HS-100) parking lot was re-stripped lot to help with traffic flow (Legg interview 2007).
AD 2009	Damaged	Boiler room and section of roof of Lodge were damaged in a fire. As a result of the fire, a new boiler was installed, 4 1000 gallon propane tanks were added to the existing propane tank enclosure, and the existing propane lines from the tanks to the Lodge were upgraded to 2 inch lines.
AD 2006 - 2009	Established	The University of Arizona, College of Architecture and Landscape Architecture, completed a Cultural Landscape Report for the Bryce Canyon Developed Area, including the Lodge and Deluxe Cabins area.
AD 2009 - 2010	Established	Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) is completed for the Bryce Canyon Lodge / Deluxe Cabins landscape.

Physical History:

Prehistory Period

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

“There is...little to imply that the aboriginal inhabitants of Utah or adjoining states found the Bryce Canyon area an attractive place for large-scale settlement.” (Scrattish 1985).

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

However, there have been several discoveries of artifacts within the Bryce Canyon National Park boundaries, indicating that it was, if only nominally, used by a number of prehistoric groups. The identified sites have been interpreted as temporary camp sites probably used as a base for seasonal hunting and gathering, as the area is not conducive to farming. Several of the sites may contain subsurface artifacts, which hypothesis is further strengthened by findings along the Rim Road in 2000. Thus, more may soon be known about the prehistory of Bryce Canyon.

The discovery of primitive stone weapons indicates that the region was first inhabited by Paleo-Indians around 12,000 to 9,000 B.C., and subsequently during the Archaic Period approximately 6500 to 4000 B.C. (Wenker 2004). During this latter period, an increase in grinding stones would seem to indicate a shift away from hunting toward a more agrarian lifestyle. Wide-spread settlement and population of the area appears to have occurred simultaneously, and indeed the sites within the Park are perhaps most valuable in what they reveal about regional trends (Wenker 2004). The late Archaic Period, from 4000 to 1500 B.C., shows increased occupancy once again, traced by the use of caves and rock shelters which contain storage features (Wenker 2004). After the Archaic period, the complexity of tracing settlement patterns greatly increases due to the fact that different groups had intersecting ranges. Movement between groups further complicates the picture as practices and technology were shared. For example, during the next era, known as the Formative Period, the bow and arrow began to be used as well as pottery and cultivated crops.

The Formative Period saw Fremont groups and contemporaneous Basket Maker II groups, both of whom inhabited the western Colorado Plateau/eastern Great Basin around A.D. 450 (Wenker 2004). Two Fremont groups, the Parowan and the San Rafael, lived near Bryce Canyon, though no Fremont sites have been found to date within the Park itself. The Basket Makers are also thought to have inhabited the region as evidenced by fragmentary artifacts found in proximity to the Paria River to the south of the Park. The Virgin Anasazi existed around the same time as the Fremont; their occupation of the area is believed to have begun around A.D. 700 during the Pueblo I period and to have ended by A.D. 1150 during the Pueblo II period, perhaps due to a severe drought (Wenker 2004). A few sites within the Park have

been found to have pottery shards identified as Virgin Anasazi.

The Numic-speaking Paiutes began to filter into the area after A.D. 1200. The Paunsaugunt Plateau was used by several Paiute bands, including the Kaibab, the Kaiparowits, and the Panguitch (Wenker 2004). Their use of the canyon for procurement activities is evidenced by a relative abundance of ceramics, points, and bark-stripped pines at several sites within the Park. During roughly the same time, it is posited that Navajos from south of the Colorado River made excursions into the area in pursuit of furs and plunder.

Modern Discovery Period: 1776-1874

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

The earliest noteworthy expedition to pass near Bryce Canyon occurred in October of 1776. Franciscan friars Silvestra Vélez de Escalante and Francisco Atanasio Dominguez lead a panish entrada across the Arizona Plateau southwest of the current Park site. Their task was to create connections between missions in New Mexico and California, with the more immediate goal of locating a river crossing (Scrattish 1985). They spent a night on one of the branches of Kanab Creek at the “Santa Gertrudis” camp; the following night was passed in the Kimball Valley near Johnson Creek at the “Santa Barbara” camp (Scrattish 1985). The party may have seen the Pink Cliffs in the distance as they passed.

Several decades later, groups of Anglo-American explorers began crossing the region. A main passage through the area was the Old Spanish Trail, which roughly follows what is now the I-15 corridor. Until 1866, the closest any party is recorded to have come to the amphitheatres is the present site of Panguitch. In 1866, Captain James Andrus was sent from St. George to pursue “marauding Navajos” (Wenker 2004). His party entered the upper Paria Valley under the Pink Cliffs, which they were later able to describe to settlers (Wenker 2004).

Exploration endeavors in southern Utah were bolstered in the 1870s by federal survey programs. In 1872, a survey team headed by Lieutenant George C. Wheeler mapped the geologic resources of the Paunsaugunt Plateau. Team members Edwin Howell and Grove Karl Gilbert set down the first written description of Bryce Canyon during this expedition (Wenker 2004).

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

Simultaneous to these reconnaissance efforts was an increase in exploring for future settlement locations, particularly by the Mormons. The Great Salt Lake area was colonized in the 1840s, and new territory was soon desired. Using information from the travelers and surveyors of the region, the Mormons began sending their own scouts into the area to find promising sites. It is thought that these scouts followed routes similar to the explorers, which would have afforded them views of the western edge of the Pausaugunt Plateau (Wenker 2004). The search resulted in the establishment of several new towns in the Sevier and Virgin River Valleys west of the Park, including Parowan and Cedar City by 1851 and Panguitch in 1864 (Wenker 2004). Settlers in these towns discovered that the short growing season made agriculture difficult, and grazing became the chief economic mode. It is likely that this pursuit had an impact on Bryce Canyon, particularly in terms of vegetation. Logging, though less intensive than grazing, was an additional practice that may have contributed to the alteration of the vegetative composition in and around the Park.

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

Mormon Settlement Period: 1874-1916

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

Settlement moved toward Bryce Canyon along the Paria River. The Kanarra Cattle Company co-operative had cattle grazing along the river by 1873 (Wenker 2004). Clifton, named for the Pink Cliffs, was founded in 1874 at the headwaters of the river. Tropic, Cannonville and Henrieville were also established between 1874 and 1892. Three additional towns were settled in the Paria River amphitheatre at this time, but are no longer present (Wenker 2004). Concurrently, several homesteads were established in tributary canyons east of the escarpment, which were more suitable for farming than earlier settlement sites. Ebenezer Bryce, a Scotsman who moved with his family from St. George to Clifton in 1875, owned one such homestead. Dissatisfied with life in Clifton, Bryce moved upriver to what is now New Clifton in the Henderson Valley.

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

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

Despite the new population in the area, Bryce Canyon remained somewhat obscure well into the 20th century. Mormon settlers were hard-pressed to make ends meet, and were not overly concerned with the aesthetic appeal of the area in which they lived. Bryce himself is famous for having said of the canyon, "It's a hell of a place to lose a cow." Removed from large towns and railway lines, Bryce Canyon was not easily accessible. Wagon roads to the Paunsaugunt rim were in poor repair and impassable for much of the year.

Informal Development Period: 1916-1923

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

Special recognition should be given to J. W. Humphrey, Forest Service Supervisor, who was captivated by the beauty of Bryce Canyon in 1915, and began, with others from the Forest Service, to publicize its grandeur and promote public appreciation and Congressional support for protection of this scenic resource. Descriptive essays were published in *Outdoor Life* and *Redbook* in 1916 and still photographs, movie clips, and illustrations were recorded and brought to the attention of citizens, public officials, and railroad companies (Scrattish 1985). This in turn stimulated tourism and incited people to visit the area in person. Federal monies allowed improvements to road infrastructure, while state interests spearheaded by Senator Smoot helped to preserve the area and eventually lead to a request to the U.S. Congress to set the land aside as a National Monument.

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

The steady business convinced the Syretts to build a permanent lodge on the southeast quarter of Section 36 of Township 36 South, Range 4 West, Salt Lake Base and Meridian, which was

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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.



Ruby Syrett’s Tourist Rest, nd (BRCA Archives, BRCA 3897-00369).

Formal Development Period: 1923-1932

Initial Design and Development

Following World War I, the US Forest Service decided that they had not taken full advantage of the tourist potential embodied in many of its national forests. In order to get a comprehensive view of the opportunities available to them, the Washington Office made the decision in 1918 to send visionary landscape architect, Frank A. Waugh, to evaluate various sites throughout the states (Alexander 2003). As a professor and head of the division of Horticulture at Massachusetts Agricultural College in Amherst, Waugh advocated for the importance of recreation and scenic opportunities as potentially equal to the value of timber production and grazing (UMass Online 2003). He was also a major proponent of planning ahead for the successful future development of park land through creation of a formalized development plan.

In 1922, Waugh visited several sites in Utah including Bryce Canyon. This visit allowed him to provide recommendations to the Forest Service regarding tourist facilities, road network connections, and improvements within the Bryce Canyon tourist site. He recognized that there

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was a need for the addition of lower cost accommodation and campgrounds facilities at the Park (UMass Online 2003). He also advised the Forest Service to grant permission to the Union Pacific Railroad to take over the provision of goods, services and tourist facilities, but that they should remain within Forest Service regulation. Waugh provided a copy of his report to officials at the Union Pacific.

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

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

Concurrent with ardent publicity campaigns was the initiation of concrete administrative steps towards securing the area as a national park. Amid strong support from J.W. Humphrey, Forest Supervisor for Sevier National Forest, Utah Senator Reed Smoot introduced a bill to establish “Utah National Park” in 1919 but it was not successful. Steven Mather was another personality involved in the development of Bryce Canyon. As the first Director of the National Park Service, he was interested in the scenic potential of southwestern Utah, but he was opposed to including Bryce Canyon in the National Park System (Scrattish 1985). By Mather’s recommendation, the Utah State Park Commission was created in 1921 and Bryce Canyon was made the first State Park of Utah. However, the state did nothing to further the development of the Park and as a result; Mather agreed to make Bryce a national monument. On June 8, 1923 the proposed area was designated a National Monument by Congress. Owing to its contiguity to Powell National Forest, Bryce was to be administered by the Forest Service under the Department of Agriculture. (Scrattish 1985) In theory, the new monument’s supervision would be an extension of the Forest Service supervision in operation for Powell National Forest.

Union Pacific Railroad Company Involvement

Within this time frame, the Union Pacific (UP) Railroad Company began to exhibit great interest in the development of Bryce Canyon. UP had considerable financial resources to call upon and the company administration realized the future potential of southern Utah as a tourist destination. Their major competitor was the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad (D.and R.G.), who had an existing track to Marysvale, Utah and could potentially develop it all the way

to Cedar City. However, financial constraints apparently discouraged the D and R.G. Railroad from establishing a Bryce Canyon connection leaving Union Pacific to capitalize on this opportunity. Consequently, on June 27, 1923, the UP Railroad spur-line from Lund to Cedar City was completed. The spur was promoted as multifunctional, serving not only tourists but also mining and agricultural interests. Another significant challenge facing the Union Pacific in developing Bryce Canyon according to their plans was the fact that the State of Utah owned the prime location for tourist facilities, and that Ruby Syrett had already built a lodge and cabins there. After considerable negotiations, some of which were not cordial, the state agreed to sell a portion of the land to the UP and to negotiate a lease for the remainder of the proposed site with the railroad. UP, was also able to negotiate an amicable settlement with Syrett to purchase his improvements (Scrattish 1985). Under pressure from Stephen Mather, NPS Director, the UP organized a subsidiary, the Utah Parks company (UPC) to operate the transportation, lodges and concessions at the southern Utah Parks. Articles of Incorporation for the UPC were drafted on March 26, 1923.

Forest Service Contributions

Forest Service officials were not pleased with the creation of the UPC. Frank Waugh, consulting landscape architect for the Forest Service, reportedly complained that the UPC was in “practical control of the administration of the whole monument” since they owned land in the most popular tourist area along the rim, and feared that the Forest Service would play only a secondary role. (Scrattish 1985) Despite initial resentment, the Forest Service did play a major role in the early development. The key Forest Service contribution had was road development. As early as 1923 the Forest Service cooperated with the State Highway Commission to make Bryce Canyon more accessible to the public. Funds allotted for the general development of National Forests were used to improve the Panguitch-Tropic road via Red Canyon, and the Bryce Canyon road from what is now Ruby’s Inn to the SE1/4 of Section 36 in the monument. The Service also prepared a plan suggesting where the various facilities should be sited. Waugh, who was instrumental in this planning, identified three classes of tourists and included design elements for each group in his plan. First, the comparatively affluent were brought by the railroad company and sought first-class accommodations. Second, the travelers of moderate means came by railway or private car and preferred more moderate means, such as cabins or tent cities. Third, automobile travelers who carried their own tents and camp equipment sought only clean and safe campgrounds (Scrattish 1985).

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

Within a year of the National Monument status, Congress initiated steps to alter the status of Bryce Canyon from a National Monument to a National Park. The reasons for concern over the status of Bryce were manifold. While local politicians felt the area was worthy of national status, others were concerned that too much significant scenery was left unprotected.

Moreover, Union Pacific's control of the central, most important section of the monument was disturbing to those who feared that the railroad would not always attend to public interest. While Union Pacific balked at the prospect of being required to relinquish their property in the future, they continued to build facilities at the Park.

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, 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. (NR Nomination; Ullman 1985,11) 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 (Birnbaum and Karson 2000, 180-181).

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.” (Tweed, et. al. 1977, 23).

In the fifteen years following the 1918 declaration of policy and preceding, the massive expansion of Park development 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 the aforementioned “Rustic” style. Conceptually, this approach called for the design of structures to be sensitive to their natural surroundings in

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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 (Tweed, et. al. 1977).

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 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. (Harrison 1986) 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 (Harrison 1986). 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 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 (Caywood and Grant 1993, 28). 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. 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. 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. 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. Such an organized development plan, entailing commercial, industrial, and residential zones, had been earlier formulated at Yosemite and served as a precedent for Parks like Bryce that were developed later.

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. 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.

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

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interfering with the aesthetics of the natural landscape (Caywood and Grant 1993, 31). It was solved by altering the surveyed route of the road and moving it some distance west to run “behind” the Lodge (Caywood and Grant 1993, 31). 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 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.

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One of the earliest photographs of the Bryce Canyon Lodge, c1925 (BRCA Archives).

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Cabin parking area to the south of the Lodge, c1926 (BRCA Archives, not catalogued).

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View of standard cabins cluster around Lodge, nd (BRCA Archives, ACC472 BRCA Cabins 001).

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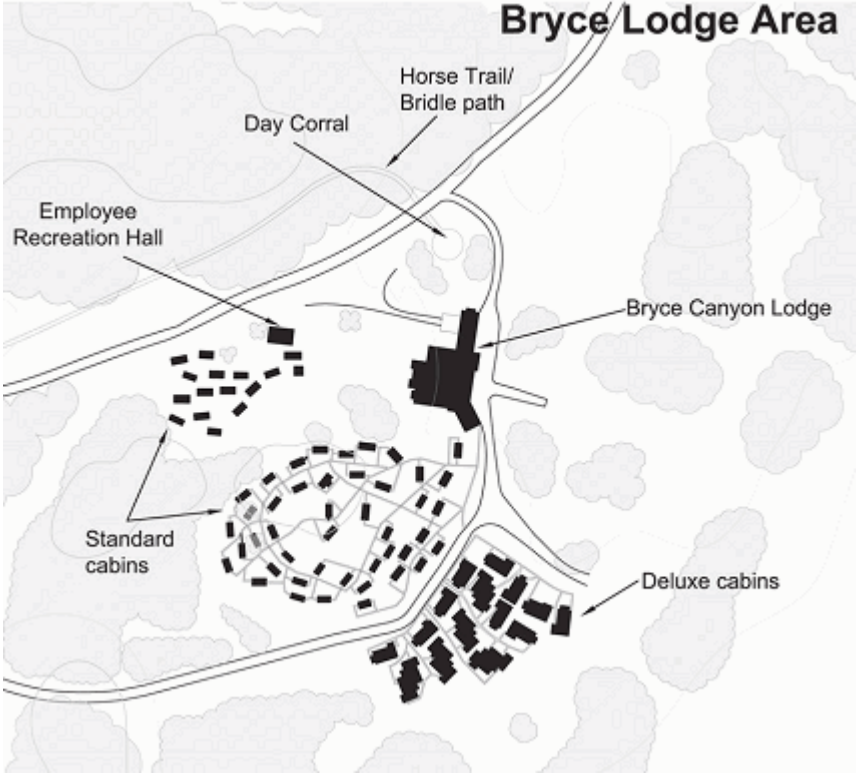


Deluxe Quadruplex Cabin in Lodge Area, 1929 (BRCA Archives 00350 B1.1 F2).



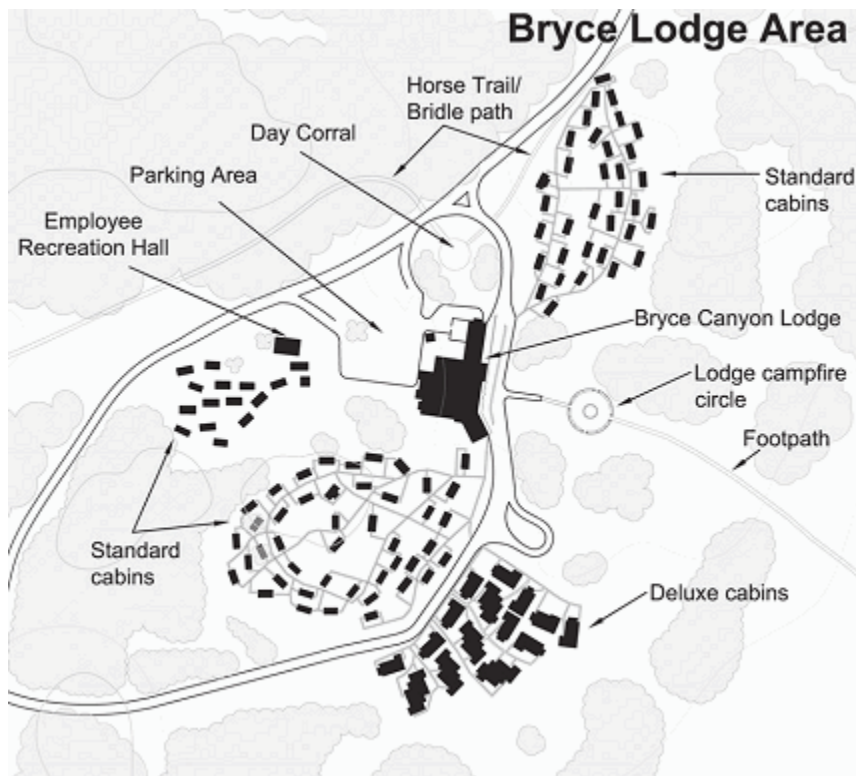
The campfire circle in front of the Lodge (BRCA Archives, ACC 370 Photo 1371).

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Plan of Bryce Canyon Lodge Area, 1929 (2009 CLR).

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Plan of Bryce Canyon Lodge Area, 1932 (2009 CLR)

Great Depression and Post War Development Period: 1933-1955

The flurry of NPS construction activities at Bryce that began in the 1920s had considerably waned by 1933 as the nation reeled under the effects of economic depression. NPS personnel had been reduced and spending for new projects was seriously curtailed (Caywood and Grant 19963, 31). However, in an effort to boost employment in early 1933, President Franklin D. Roosevelt provided the impetus for a massive expansion of Park development, from the construction of roads and administrative facilities to forest preservation, landscape naturalization, roadside cleanup, and campground construction. Beginning in the spring of 1933, New Deal programs made possible the development and improvement of national parks at an unprecedented rate (Paige 1985). The two major programs to affect the development were (1) federal projects funded by emergency appropriations and administered through the Public Works Administration (PWA) and (2) Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) carried out by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). On June 28, 1937, Congress passed new legislation that formally established the Civilian Conservation Corps, thus officially no longer the ECW.

As a result of master planning in the previous decade, the National Park Service was equipped at this time with comprehensive development plans and, in many cases, actual drawings for most parks. By the end of 1932, "master plans" for all national parks and monuments, including Bryce, were complete, with a park development outline, a general plan, and a six-year program.

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Thus, when employment stabilization and relief funds became available in 1933, the Park Service was ready to begin construction. It was possible for the first time to coordinate large-scale and small-scale projects and treat development in a comprehensive way. This included decisions relating to the site selection and the grading and planting of building sites to conceal construction scars and blend the final development harmoniously into the surrounding environment (McClelland 1993).

The first PWA allotments to the NPS were made on July 21, 1933, with Bryce Canyon being awarded four of these, which included: (1) two employee cabins (2) an extension to the Administration building (3) a comfort station; and (4) an equipment shed. Except for the four projects discussed above, Bryce Canyon received no further PWA building funds (Scrattish 1985). Fortunately, another of F. D. Roosevelt's employment agencies- the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) came along to carry on development work at Bryce Canyon. Bryce Canyon received its CCC camp—designated NP-3—in the spring of 1934. The CCC established themselves in a campsite situated approximately three miles south of headquarters area, at the same place where the road contractor Union Construction Company had established camp when building section 1-A of the Rim Road. National park policies, including the preservation of scenic values and natural features, and emphasis on naturalistic “Rustic” design were upheld in CCC work in national parks from the beginning. During 1935 the Park's first entrance station was razed and replaced with one situated near the north entrance road. This entrance station was the first structure begun and completed by Bryce Canyon's CCC camp.

Development of the North Campground in an area just north of the Bryce cafeteria was another notable development by the CCC. In the 1920's the Bryce public campground was simply comprised of an open meadow or cleared area where visitors randomly parked their cars and pitched tents. Constant trampling and automobile traffic was a serious threat to the native ground cover, trees, and shrubs in such a layout. The formal campground built by the CCC in 1933 was deemed a solution to this problem and was based on the design principles of eminent plant pathologist, E. P. Meinecke. The Meinecke Plan was based on the construction of one-way loop roads with tiers and parking spurs, resulting in the clear definition of each campsite, spurred from the Forest Service's A Camp Ground Policy, published in 1932.

This system of loops was extended to other areas and can be witnessed in the development of the “housekeeping camp” around the Bryce cafeteria. The other significant development at this time was in the Old NPS housing area. This development was started with the construction of four staff residences. Although still following the Rustic design ideology characteristic of the formative years of Bryce development, the residential area featured a “Simplified Rustic” design aesthetic as opposed to the “exaggerated” one of the previous decade. This was a result, not only of budgetary constraints, but the general Park attitude towards buildings of a utilitarian nature (and never meant for visitor access), where they did not need to be exceptionally crafted, in fact were supposed to suffice a rather austere and “primitive” lifestyle (Harrison 1990). Thus all the residences constructed at Bryce during this time were rather modest wood frame cabins, incorporating rustic weatherboard siding and stone foundations.

Another important area of Park development that was emphasized in this era was that of roadside beautification and soil conservation. Owing to a distinct technique of road bank blending that was developed by the NPS Landscape Division in 1929, it became possible to blend the disturbed slopes gradually into the surrounding landscape and helped reduce erosion. This technique eliminated the artificial appearance of a straight, regular line and created a wavering, curving line that appeared naturalistic. Shrubs, ground covers, and woodland plants could be planted along these edges in a natural succession, further erasing the line between planted areas and natural areas (McClelland 1993). Based on this and other such techniques, grading of road banks and roadside cleanup was extensively carried out by CCC crews in Bryce Canyon National Park. Much of this work entailed clearing dead and decaying brush and fallen trees along park roads and removing trees and vegetation that made roads unsafe.

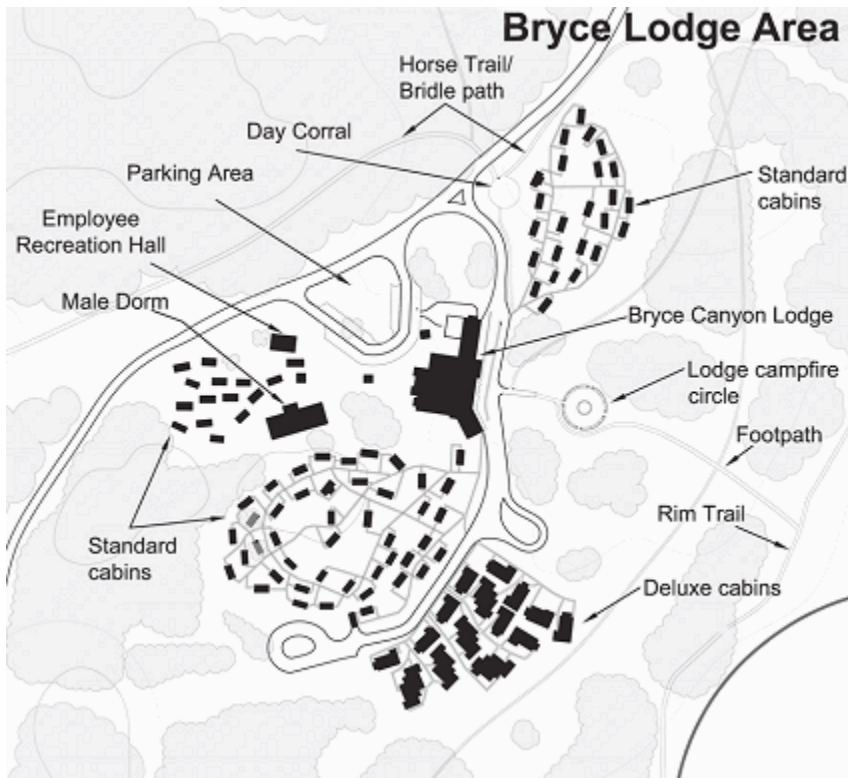
Although roadwork and insect control absorbed most of the CCC's time in Bryce Canyon they also made a few significant contributions to the Park's trail system. Significant among these are a short bridle path between the Lodge and rim and pedestrian trails from the campground and museum building to the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

World events in the early 1940s (World War II) had a dramatic impact on the CCC. The reserve military officers in charge of the CCC camps were gradually withdrawn and placed on active military duty. As the number of youths enlisting in the CCC continued to decline in 1941, the Park Service began to terminate all CCC camps. Consequently, maintenance work in the parks suffered dramatically. The NPS policy on CCC camp buildings was that they were either to be used or torn down. As a result many CCC buildings at Bryce were destroyed by 1945. Given the Park's harsh climate, the lengthy period of inactivity imposed by the war took its toll on the Utah Parks Company's facilities. Because of World War II, visitation to Bryce declined precipitously and UPC closed all of its concessionaire facilities between September 1942 and May 1946. Throughout the war, neither additional construction nor significant improvements of any kind were even contemplated.

In terms of design aesthetic, marked changes had occurred in the attitude of park designers and advocates by the end of the CCC period, and the Craftsman ethic and attention to detail that had guided the design of structures gave way to a functionalism in design that advocated modern materials, streamlined forms, and mechanized technology (McClelland 1993).

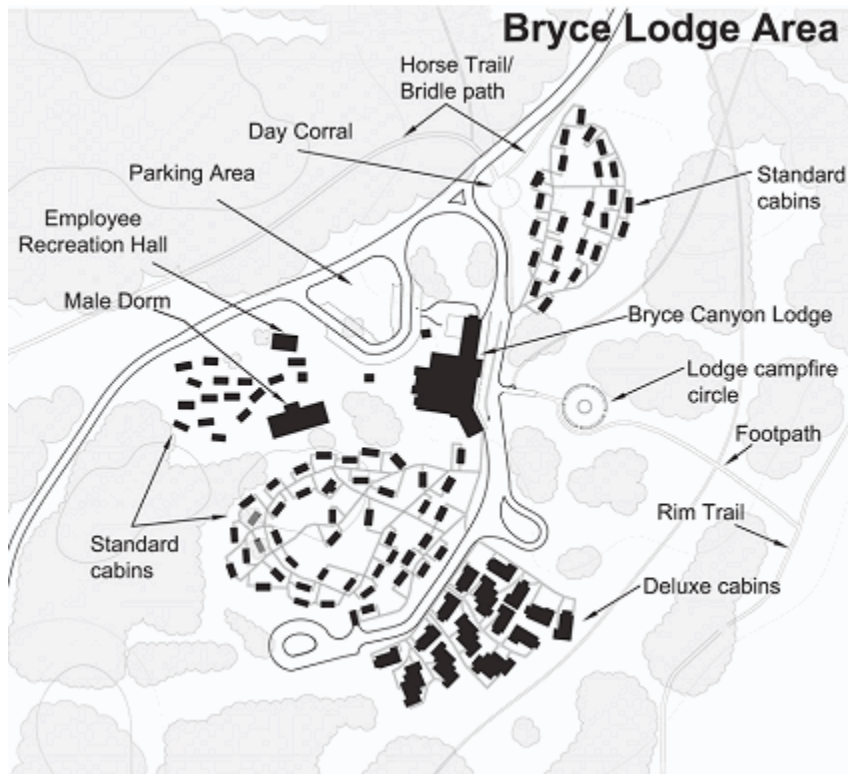
Although World War II resulted in a dramatic decrease from the furious expansion earlier seen at Bryce Canyon, postwar visitation literally overwhelmed facilities considered modern and reasonably capacious in the 1930s. During June 1946 alone 23,870 persons visited Bryce Canyon, however, only 639 (2.7 percent) of these arrived by Utah Parks Company buses (Scrattish 1985), thus indicating the changing transportation trends in Park visitation and thus user facilities. By the late 1950s major problems afflicted the Utah Parks Company's operation including expensive labor and obsolescence of facilities and transportation service. There was increasing pressure on Park administration to restart a comprehensive program of development and this resulted in the MISSION 66 program discussed in the next section.

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Plan of Bryce Canyon Lodge Area, 1938 (2009 CLR).

Bryce Canyon Lodge/Deluxe Cabins
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Plan of Bryce Canyon Lodge Area, 1955 (2009 CLR).

Mission 66 Era: 1956-1979

Post World War II wealth and optimism led to a huge increase in visitation to the national parks. However, the existing Park facilities, usually dating to the CCC-period were “rustic” in appearance, small, “un-modern” and inadequate for visitor satisfaction. By the early 1950s the crisis had grown to overwhelming proportions. To counter the situation, Conrad Wirth, Director of the National Park Service, in 1955 envisioned a plan to improve conditions at the parks by developing modern conveniences and implementing a system-wide method of educating the visiting public. This led to the birth of “Mission 66”-- the largest program for park improvements ever initiated by the National Park Service and one of the most significant federal undertakings of the 20th century. With the goal-oriented ideology of the project in mind and the proposed date of completion set, the committee chose the name “Mission 66” for the program (French, nd).

However, the hiatus in time between 1942 and 1956 had been a long one, with economics drastically changed, and the trends of park visitation too different to recapture the spirit and character of park design of the 1920s and 1930s. While adherence to principles of naturalism such as avoiding straight lines and right angles in all aspects of design continued, the character of park structures, roads, and trails changed without the craftsmanship, primitive tools, training, and carefully worked out specifications that had been so important during the New Deal

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

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

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

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

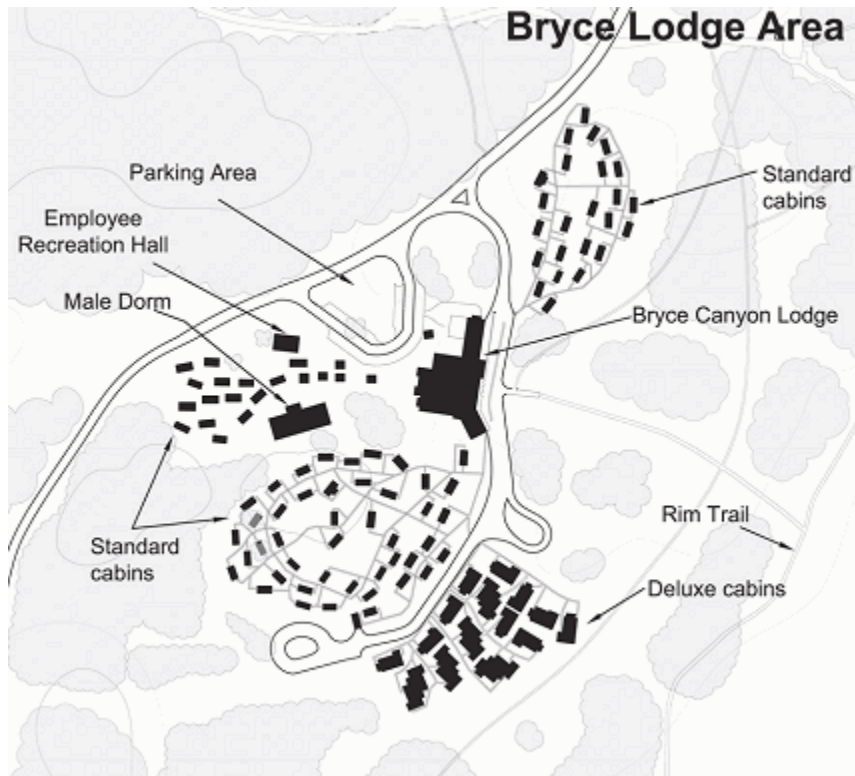
The North Campground received an addition of two new loops north of the existing development, while Sunset campground, to the west of the Rim Road was constructed from scratch. In all, the Mission 66 period remains a very important period in Park history and played an important role in how the Park is experienced today. The Lodge Area remained largely untouched until efforts between 1974 and 1989 to remove almost all standard cabins from near the Lodge and replace them with motel units.

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

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Plan of Bryce Canyon Lodge Area, 1966 (2009 CLR).



Male Dormitory built by UPC, 1976 (BRCA Archives, BRCA 3897 BRCA-0036).

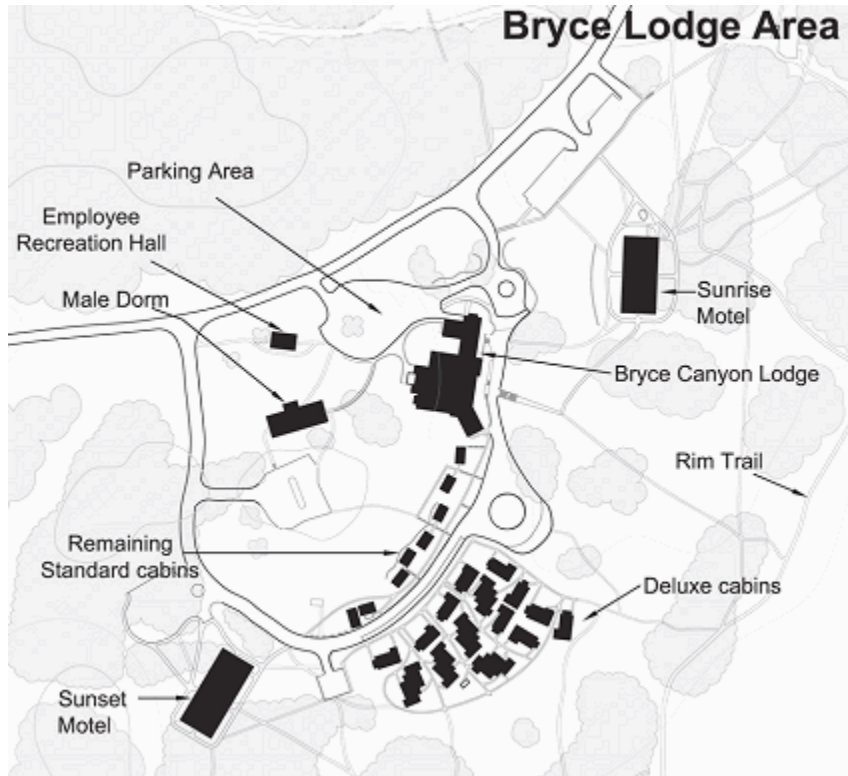
Recent Development Period: 1980-2006

Recent developmental history at Bryce Canyon National Park has been shaped by an increased awareness of the need to reconcile historic preservation of extant cultural resources with demands for new construction. In 1987, the Bryce Canyon Lodge and Deluxe Cabins were listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as “...excellent examples of the type of architecture encouraged by the National Park Service and built by the railroads.” (DOI nd). A boundary increase in 1995 created the Bryce Canyon Historic District (DOI nd). That same year, a total of forty-two buildings and ten trails within the Park were added to the National Register of Historic Places, including the Old National Park Service Housing Historic District “...for its association with the development of National Park Service administrative infrastructures and “simplified” Rustic design” (Resource Management Plan 1996).

Prior to its 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 (NR nomination 2008). A new employee dining room was added to the rear elevation during the winter of 1987 (Partners in Preservation 1989). 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 (Partners in Preservation 1989). Extensive roof repairs, interior restoration and rehabilitation projects were initiated for the Lodge as well as for the

Bryce Canyon Lodge/Deluxe Cabins Bryce Canyon National Park

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 (Development/Study Package Proposal 1984). 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.



Plan of Bryce Canyon Lodge Area, 2006 (2009 CLR).

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

Building in the Bryce Canyon Lodge 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 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 area from the central visitor facility at the Park to a minor element and an experience for only a limited number of visitors.

The lodge complex is located near the rim of the Paunsaugunt Plateau, between Sunrise and Sunset Points. The buildings remaining in the complex are scattered along the sides and base of a low timbered knoll. Native vegetation consists of moderately dense pine and low-growing shrubs. Formerly, the lodge (HS-100) formed the nucleus of a complex that consisted of more than 60 individual cabins and assorted service buildings, scattered across the knoll. However the majority of the smaller, standard, cabins have been removed. In general, the remaining buildings possess integrity of materials workmanship and design (on exterior surfaces), location, feeling and association. Integrity of historical setting has been compromised to some degree by the elimination of the standard cabins, and the rerouting of the access road to the lodge.

Landscape Integrity Assessment:

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

LOCATION

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

The Bryce Canyon Lodge and Deluxe Cabins area has remained in its original location approximately one eighth of a mile from the plateau rim – the same site chosen by architect Gilbert Stanley Underwood and landscape engineer, Daniel Hull in 1923. Individual features such as the Bryce Canyon Lodge, 6 of the original standard cabins, linen house, pump house, duplex cabins, recreation hall, and male dormitory remain in their original locations. All other buildings and structures have been removed or relocated to different areas.

DESIGN

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

The Bryce Canyon Lodge and Deluxe Cabins area was developed beginning in 1924 with the Bryce Canyon Lodge using local materials and construction techniques by the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The architect was Gilbert Stanley Underwood, who also designed the original Zion and Grand Canyon Lodges. Mature vegetation surrounding the lodge area is consistent with the Rustic style of architecture throughout the site. In general, the clustering of building has remained intact, though several missing standard cabins have compromised the integrity of the standard cabin cluster. The design of the Sunrise and Sunset Motels in 1985 made an attempt at mimicking the rustic architectural theme in a multi-story motel plan. Unfortunately, their typology and scale are sufficiently out of place. Although there are subtle changes in the landscape, the Bryce Canyon Lodge and Deluxe Cabins area retains integrity in design.

SETTING

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

As the site was originally planned, vegetation and topography within the Bryce Canyon Lodge and Deluxe Cabins area assure that the lodge would not be visible from the plateau rim or below. Much of the mature vegetation immediately surrounding the lodge dates to the period of significance. Although

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many standard cabins no longer exist, several small-scale features still exist around the remaining cabins, including a hand pump and stone steps, which date to the period of significance. Those small-scale features that were introduced to the site more recently have been designed to complement the historic landscape. Circulation features, such as the visitor parking areas and Rim Road, have been removed, realigned, narrowed, and/or widened. Although some circulation patterns have been compromised, many of the contributing features within topography, vegetation, and small-scale features from the period of significance survive in their original locations. The historic integrity of setting is retained.

MATERIALS

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

Overall, historic and natural materials at the Bryce Canyon Lodge and Deluxe Cabins area remain. Natural features present during the period of significance, such as topography, soils, and vegetation communities persist today with few alterations. Some small-scale changes in topography and vegetation have occurred as the result of building and utility construction projects; however, broader patterns remain. Building materials throughout the site, in the form of stone, wood, and metals also remain from the period of significance and therefore retain historic integrity.

WORKMANSHIP

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

Expressions of workmanship at the Bryce Canyon Lodge and Deluxe Cabins area are mainly expressed in the design and construction of the Bryce Canyon Lodge and 6 remaining standard cabins, designed by architect Gilbert Stanley Underwood. The carefully crafted Rustic style buildings were constructed to harmonize with the surrounding landscape. Although the Bryce Canyon Lodge has undergone additions and renovations, each of these buildings represents quality workmanship.

FEELING

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

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At the Bryce Canyon Lodge and Deluxe Cabins area, the feeling of the area has been only partially altered due to the realignment, narrowing and widening of roads and parking lots within the landscape, the re-routing of traffic from the Lodge Access Road, and the removal of two trees from the Bryce Canyon Lodge entrance. Because the alterations of roads and parking lots are subtle alterations in the landscape, the Bryce Canyon Lodge and Deluxe Cabins area, as a whole, retains integrity of feeling. The most dramatic change to the area since the period of significance has been the removal of the majority of the standard cabins that once occupied the knoll to the southwest of the lodge building. The physical and visual connection of these facilities likely would have created a sense of a village within the scenic forest that was a strong component of national park design during the period of significance. Despite the absence of the standard cabin cluster, the buildings associated with the period of significance have undergone little alteration and contribute to the historic integrity of feeling within the site.

ASSOCIATION

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

Integrity of association is apparent throughout the Bryce Canyon Lodge and Deluxe Cabins area in the extant rustic buildings and layout of the site, which are associated with early park planning dating to the period of significance. Historically, the lodge was the focal point of human activities throughout the park, though this association has been diminished with the construction of additional visitor facilities and amenities throughout the park. Despite the alteration in use, the lodge remains to be considered as the last remaining lodge project among Gilbert Stanley Underwood's work through the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The site retains integrity of association.

OVERVIEW OF LANDSCAPE INTEGRITY

Based on the analysis and evaluation of the Bryce Canyon Lodge and Deluxe Cabins component landscape, the historic landscape retains integrity from the period of significance – 1924-1944. In particular, this period especially embodies the integrity aspects of location, design, setting, materials and workmanship. In assessing the landscape character of the Bryce Canyon Lodge and Deluxe Cabins, the period from 1924 to 1944 has had particular influence over the larger landscape. In addition, when weighing the assessment of those areas of the landscape associated with visitor lodging facilities, the Bryce Canyon Lodge and Deluxe Cabins retains its integrity.

Landscape Characteristic:

Archeological Sites

Not used.

Buildings and Structures

The buildings and structures within the landscape of the Bryce Canyon Lodge 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 area also includes utilitarian structures, such as Pump House, Linen House, and the Horse Day Corral located toward the northern edge.

Bryce Canyon Lodge (HS-100)

The Bryce Canyon Lodge (HS-100) forms the nucleus of this area. 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 Service 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 hiproofed 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.

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 1970s 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 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. 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. 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 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.

Standard Cabin Cluster, Linen House and Pump House (HS-110-112 and HS 150-154)

Lying directly to the south of the Lodge is an area with six Standard Cabins (HS-112 and 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. The six cabins are all one-story, rectangular, studs-out buildings constructed on a stone foundation. 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

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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 (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 (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. 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 (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.

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. 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.

Deluxe Cabin Cluster (HS-200-214)

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. 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 (HS-200 to HS-204, HS-206 to HS-208 and HS-211) each contain two independent guestrooms. 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 (HS-205, HS-209, HS-210, HS-12, HS-14) are irregularly shaped log sided structures built on random laid stone foundations. 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.

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.

The Recreation Hall and Male Dormitory (HS 105, 106)

The Recreation Hall (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. 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 (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. 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 dormitories 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. 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

The Sunrise Motel and Sunset Motel are both motel units that were constructed in 1985 as a replacement for the standard cabins that were removed from the Bryce Canyon Lodge 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

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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. 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 compatible elements.

The Horse Day Corral and 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. The cement slab continues out past the structure and porch, creating a small patio which is terminated by a hitching post.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

Bryce Canyon Lodge (HS-100)
Pump House Good (HS-110)
Linen House Good (HS-111)
Standard cabin (HS-153)
Standard cabin (HS-154)
Standard cabin (HS-152)
Standard cabin (HS-151)
Standard cabin (HS-150)
Standard cabin (HS-112)
Deluxe duplex cabin (HS-213)
Deluxe duplex cabin (HS-211)
Deluxe duplex cabin (HS-208)
Deluxe duplex cabin (HS-204)
Deluxe duplex cabin (HS-200)
Deluxe duplex cabin (HS-201)
Deluxe duplex cabin (HS-202)
Deluxe duplex cabin (HS-203)
Deluxe duplex cabin (HS-207)
Deluxe duplex cabin (HS-206)

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Deluxe quadruplex cabin (HS-205)
Deluxe quadruplex cabin (HS-209)
Deluxe quadruplex cabin (HS-212)
Deluxe quadruplex cabin (HS-214)
Deluxe quadruplex cabin (HS-210)
Valhalla / Recreation Hall (HS-105)
Men's Dormitory Good (HS-106)

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

Bryce Canyon Lodge Façade (Non-contributing items begin at line of historic brick on highest terrace level)
Sunset Motel
Sunrise Motel
Horse Corral shed
Propane tank
Utility Shed
Horse Corral

MISSING FEATURES:

Standard Cabins north and east of Lodge (Removed in 1980s)
About 50 Standard Cabins west of the Lodge (Removed in 1980s)

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

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Front of the Lodge with flagpole, steps, and surrounding planting areas (2009 CLR).



View of Men's Dormitory/Knotty Pine Lodge (2009 CLR).

Circulation

Circulation 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 branching off from the Rim Road, forms the northwestern edge of this area, and serves as with the dividing line between the Lodge area and the Old NPS Housing 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 area. The Lodge Access Road 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. 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.

Branching off to the east of the Lodge Access Road is the driveway to the Administrative parking area. This restricted parking lot is 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.

Further to the south along the Lodge Access Road, is a spur to the Sunset Motel parking lot. 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 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 with a wooded, circular island at its center. 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. There is a similar parking cul-de-sac on the north side of the Lodge that also accommodates some short-term parking. 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. It can also be

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accessed from the Lodge Access Road by an entry road. This rear parking lot caters to the majority of the private vehicular traffic visiting Bryce Canyon Lodge. 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. This point also serves as the primary access for service vehicles that pull up at the northern rear edge of the main lodge building. This undoubtedly leads to a conflict between service and visitor access to the Bryce Canyon Lodge.

The Sunrise Motel's parking lot is accessed directly via the Lodge Loop Road through two entries. Traces of an abandoned vehicular road can be found in the western part of the area reflecting the historic alignment of the Rim Road. Presently this corridor remains poorly revegetated.

Pedestrian circulation consists of a number of paved and unpaved pedestrian trails connecting building groups and emanating from the buildings to the rim. For example, paths connect the Sunset Motel to the Sunset Point, and similarly paths connect the Deluxe Cabins to the Sunset Point and Rim Trail respectively.

Another important pedestrian trail 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. 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, connecting the Motel to the parking lot and the Horse Trail.

The Horse Trail cuts across the northern part of the area, continuing from the Loop Road to the Horse Day Corral and all the way to the rim. The trail is clearly defined all along its route, by a "secondary barrier" - a wooden post fence built on either side of its width.

Changes to the Lodge building itself and to the Lodge Access Road have altered the overall vehicular and pedestrian circulation pattern, with a particular effect on the visitor's arrival sequence. 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.

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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.

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 area), the size and visual accessibility of the rear parking area and confusing signage. 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 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 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, 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 area.

The removal of the Standard Cabins has also had an effect upon the pedestrian circulation throughout the Bryce Canyon Lodge 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. 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

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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 and Deluxe Cabins landscape.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

Lodge Loop Road (Junction of Lodge Loop Road and Rim Road has been realigned and is non-contributing at this point.)

Lodge Access Road - east of Sunset Motel Parking Area (Historically traffic passed the portion directly in front of the lodge)

Abandoned vehicular road (This fragment represents the original alignment of the Rim Road)

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

Lodge Access Road - north and west of Sunset Motel Unit (Lodge Access Road ended in a turnaround just west of Deluxe Cabins in period of significance)

Lodge Access Road - north of registration parking area (This alignment has been reconfigured since the period of significance)

Driveway to Administrative parking area

Sunset Motel parking lot

Deluxe Cabins west parking lot (This is the approximate area of the historic turn-around, which may have also hosted parking)

Deluxe cabins east parking loop (A turn-around with parking was located in the same area, but was configured differently)

Registration Parking Area

Trail from Male Dormitory to Lodge rear parking

Asphalt trail in front of Lodge (This is the remnant of the original Lodge Access Road)

Central trail from Lodge to rim

Sidewalks among remaining Standard Cabins and the Linen House and Pump House

NON-CONTRIBUTING / COMPATIBLE FEATURES:

Horse Trail

Rear entrance to Lodge (Although this entry has always been present, the current configuration and design is non-contributing)

Trail from Sunrise Motel to Trail from Lodge to Rim

Trail from Sunrise Motel to Lodge Fair

Trail from Sunrise Motel to parking lot

Trail from Sunrise Motel to parking lot

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East entry to Sunrise parking lot
West Entry to Sunrise parking lot
Entry to Lodge Rear Parking from Lodge Access Road (This alignment has been reconfigured since the period of significance)
Entry to Lodge Rear Parking from Lodge Loop Road (Alignment has been reconfigured since the period of significance)
Paved path from lodge south to path in front of Standard Cabins (A path likely existed here historically, but size and materials have changed)

UNDETERMINED FEATURES:

Trail from Standard Cabins to Administrative parking area (It is unclear if this trail would have been present before the remainder of the cabins were removed.)
Trail from Male Dormitory to Administrative Parking Area (It is unclear if this trail would have been present before the remainder of the cabins were removed.)
Trail from Lodge Access Road to Sunrise parking
Trail from Sunrise parking to horse trail
Trail from Sunrise Motel to horse trail (5)
Trail from horse corral to Sunrise Point Access Road
Trail from Sunset Motel to Sunset Point road
Trail from Sunset Motel and parking to Sunset Point
Trail from Deluxe Cabins to Sunset Point
Trail from Deluxe Cabins to Rim Trail
Trail from Sunset Point road to Rim Road
Trail from Lodge Loop Road to Valhalla
Trail from Sunrise Motel area to rim
Trail from Sunrise Motel area to rim
Trail from horse corral to rim trail

MISSING FEATURES:

Path to front entry of Male Dormitory
Paths between Standard Cabins in two clusters near Lodge (Removed with Standard Cabins)
Parking Area for Standard Cabins north and east of Lodge (Removed with Standard Cabins)

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

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Intersection of Lodge Loops Road and Lodge Access Road (2009 CLR).



View of Lodge Access Road (2009 CLR).

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Lodge Access Road as it approaches the Registration and rear parking areas (2009 CLR).



View of Sunset Motel parking lot (2009 CLR).



Parking lot at rear of Lodge building (2009 CLR).



Abandoned vehicular road (2009 CLR).



Trails from Sunset Motel to Sunset Point (2009 CLR).



Horse trail leading to the corral (2009 CLR).



Trails from Sunrise Motel to Horse Trail (2009 CLR).

Cluster Arrangement

Not used.

Constructed Water Features

Not used.

Cultural Traditions

Not used.

Land Use

The Bryce Canyon Lodge landscape 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.

Overall, land use within the Bryce Canyon Lodge and Deluxe Cabins 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.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

Short-term residential accommodation
Recreational use
Interpretive use
Administrative use

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES: NA

Natural Systems and Features

Historically, lack of built structures or agricultural plots meant that landscape form did not respond to human use patterns. Today, natural systems and features in the Bryce Canyon Lodge landscape are consistent with those typical of the surrounding areas. Bordered by the canyon rim to the east, this landscape represents a transitional zone (ecotone) between the breaks plant communities from the edge of the rim and the Ponderosa forest 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 nearby areas, 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.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

Transitional ecotone
Knoll - behind lodge
Subtle ridge at plateau rim
Meadow - in front of Lodge
Ponderosa Forest

Limited quantities of Douglas fir, limber pine and Rocky Mountain juniper
Fire management ecosystem

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

Non-native vegetation species

Small Scale Features

The Bryce Canyon Lodge landscape 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, 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.

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.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

Wood directional signage
Concrete steps
Stone retaining wall
Hand Pump
Rugged stone treads

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

Traffic Sign
Fire Hydrant
Utility meter/box
Trash receptacle
Manhole
Picnic table
Finished stone curb
Metal drain cover
Stone steps
Finished Stone wall
Drain grill
Concrete curb
Rugged stone curb
Interpretation sign
Lighting
Old Utility Valves
Metal culvert
Universal Access Sign
Log edging
Rock culvert
Wooden post fence
Metal railing
Outdoor ashtray
Satellite antennae
Wood/Metal bench
Split log bench
Bicycle rack
Planter

Metal fence

UNDETERMINED FEATURES:

Flagpole

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 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 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.

The most dramatic change to the Lodge and Deluxe Cabins 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

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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.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

Social paths leading to Bryce Canyon Lodge
Clustering of cabin groupings
Clustering of the Sunrise and Sunset Motel Units

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

Spatial relationship between the Sunrise and Sunset Motel units and the Lodge

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



View of Deluxe Cabin grouping (2009 CLR).



Former location of a cluster of Standard Cabin units now reverted to open space between the Lodge and the Sunrise Motel (2009 CLR).

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.

The most prominent topography feature of the Bryce Canyon Lodge landscape 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. 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.

Minor changes have been made to the topography in the 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. 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. The removal of the Standard Cabins from the knolls above the Lodge, however, has changed the way that visitors experience the topography throughout the 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. 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.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

Plateau
Low-timbered knoll

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

Disturbances in topography from human use after 1944

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

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Slope between the rear of the Lodge and the dormitory buildings near the Administrative parking area (2009 CLR).



View from central trail looking toward Lodge showing surrounding topography. The clearing in the foreground was the site of a former corral and parking area (2009 CLR).

Vegetation

Although the natural vegetation of the Bryce Canyon Lodge landscape is typical of the Ponderosa Pine Forest, 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 understory in the whole 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. In areas where the understory has maintained a foothold, the typical Ponderosa forest species are found, including greenleaf manzanita, mountain snowberry, Oregon grape and the native *Elymus* species bunch grasses.

The natural forest around the Lodge contains a number of mature trees, however a large percentage of the trees are younger, with a thick carpet of grass 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. Overall vegetation density is less than adjacent areas, however, likely due in part to the number of built features which - by default - reduce the number of trees. A number of limber pines (*Pinus flexilis*) are present between the Lodge and the Sunrise Motel building, probably indicating a slightly different soil composition in this area.

In addition to the forest surrounding the Lodge, there are also 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 (*Juniperus communis*) and shrubby cinquefoil (*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. 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. 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. 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. 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 than 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.

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.

The motel units Sunrise and Sunset share some similar construction features to the newer Concessionaire Dormitories in the Old NPS Housing 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.

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. 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.

Due to fire suppression and supplemental plantings, the vegetation throughout the Bryce Canyon Lodge and Deluxe Cabins landscape 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 and Deluxe Cabins landscape as well.

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 area, with sprouts, seedlings and young specimens appearing in the near vicinity. 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.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

Ponderosa Pine forest community
Non-native or near-native plantings around structures
Recovering vegetation in former Standard Cabin locations

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

Revegetated areas near Motel Units
Ornamental plantings in beds on Lodge terrace

NON-CONTRIBUTING / COMPATIBLE FEATURES:

Large (presumably older) specimen trees near historic Lodge structures

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Front of Lodge with drives and vegetation. (2009 CLR).



Plantings in front of Sunset Motel (2009 CLR).

Views and 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 landscape. Visitors must travel up to the Rim Trail to take advantage of the classic Bryce vistas. 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 character 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 topography. The majority of the adjacent Old NPS Housing 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

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quiet, even when the Park is experiencing peak season.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

View across meadow from front of Lodge (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.)

Views from Lodge

Blocked views to Sunset Viewpoint Parking area from Lodge District

View of Standard and Deluxe Cabins from along Lodge Access Road

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES: NA

MISSING FEATURES:

Views of Lodge gained by guests arriving via the Lodge Access Road in front of the Lodge

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



View to canyon rim with trail from Deluxe Cabin cluster and surrounding vegetation (2009 CLR).

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 07/01/2007

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

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

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 08/26/2010

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The landscape remains in fair condition.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Visitation

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: A number of social trails have emerged in the Bryce Canyon Lodge area, particularly between the lodging areas and the Rim Trail and parking areas. These trails degrade the character of the landscape.

Type of Impact: Fire

External or Internal: Internal

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

Type of Impact: Other

Other Impact: Night Sky

External or Internal: Internal

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

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Preservation

Approved Treatment Document: Cultural Landscape Report

Document Date: 01/01/2009

Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative:

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

Approved Treatment Completed: No

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Date: 01/01/2009

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Supplemental Information

Title: Additional Information

Description: For additional details and images regarding the Bryce Canyon Lodge area, refer to the Bryce Canyon National Park: Old NPS Housing and Bryce Canyon Lodge Cultural Landscape Report, completed in 2009.