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Bryce Canyon
Sans®
Regular & Bold

BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK is an American national park located in southwestern Utah. The major feature of the park is Bryce Canyon, which despite its name, is not a canyon, but a collection of giant natural amphitheaters along the eastern side of the **Paunsaugunt Plateau**. Bryce is distinctive due to geological structures called hoodoos, formed by frost weathering and stream erosion of the river and lake bed sedimentary rocks. The red, orange, and white colors of the rocks provide spectacular views for park visitors. Bryce Canyon National Park is much smaller, and sits at a much higher elevation than nearby Zion National Park. The rim at Bryce varies from 8,000 to 9,000 feet (2,400 to 2,700 m). **The Bryce Canyon area was settled by Mormon pioneers in the 1850s** and was named after Ebenezer Bryce, who homesteaded in the area in 1874. The area around Bryce Canyon was originally designated as a national monument by President Warren G. Harding in 1923 and was redesignated as a national park by Congress in 1928. The park covers 35,835 acres (55,992 sq mi; 14,502 ha; 145.02 km²) and receives substantially fewer visitors than Zion National Park (nearly 4.3 million in 2016) or **Grand Canyon National Park** (nearly 6 million in 2016), largely due to Bryce's more remote location. In 2016, Bryce Canyon received 2,365,110 recreational visitors, representing an increase of 35% from the prior year.

BRYCE CANYON SANS REGULAR & BOLD, 10 PT

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also helped to spark interest. However, poor access to the remote area and the lack of accommodations kept visitation to a bare minimum. **Ruby Syrett, Harold Bowman and the Perry brothers** later built modest lodging, and set up “touring services” in the area. Syrett later served as the first postmaster of Bryce Canyon. Visitation steadily increased, and by the

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AT FLYSPECK
verbal gym
TS PINK FLAB
ms krypton
S FLY PROMS
ocks barfly
ERB POSTING

BRYCE CANYON LODGE was built between 1924 and 1925 from local materials. These scenic areas were first described for the public in magazine articles published by Union Pacific and Santa Fe railroads in 1916. People like Forest Supervisor **J. W. Humphrey** promoted the scenic wonders of Bryce Canyon's amphitheaters, and by 1918 nationally distributed articles

The Paiute Indians moved into the surrounding valleys and plateaus in the area around the same time that the other cultures left. These Native Americans hunted and gathered for most of their food, but also supplemented their diet with some cultivated products. The Paiute in

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MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS STARTED WORK IN 1924 ON UPGRADING BRYCE CANYON'S PROTECTION STATUS FROM A NATIONAL MONUMENT TO A NATIONAL PARK IN ORDER TO ESTABLISH UTAH NATIONAL PARK. A PROCESS LED BY THE UTAH PARKS COMPANY FOR TRANSFERRING OWNERSHIP OF PRIVATE AND STATE-HELD LAND IN THE MONUMENT TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT STARTED IN 1923. THE LAST OF THE LAND IN THE PROPOSED PARK'S BORDERS WAS SOLD TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FOUR YEARS LATER, AND ON

Little is known about early human habitation in the Bryce Canyon area. Archaeological surveys of Bryce Canyon National Park and the Paunsaugunt Plateau show that people have been in the area for at least 10,000 years. Basketmaker Anasazi artifacts several

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THE NATIONAL PARK LIES WITHIN THE COLORADO PLATEAU geographic province of North America and straddles the southeastern edge of the Paunsaugunt Plateau west of the Paunsaugunt Fault (Paunsaugunt is Paiute for "home of the beaver"). Park visitors arrive from the plateau part of the park and look over the plateau's edge toward a valley containing the fault and the Paria River just beyond it (Paria is Paiute for "muddy or elk water"). The edge of the Kaiparowits Plateau bounds the opposite side of the valley.

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BRYCE CANYON SANS BOLD, 12 PT

BRYCE CANYON SANS REGULAR, 8 PT

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the area developed a mythology surrounding the hoodoos (pinacles) in Bryce Canyon. They believed that hoodoos were the Legend People whom the trickster Coyote turned to stone. At least one older Paiute said his culture called the hoodoos Anka-ku-was-a-wits, which