National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2004

Christine Falls

Mount Rainier National Park

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES INVENTORY (CLI) PROGRAM
2010 Condition Assessment Update for:

Christine Falls
Mount Rainier National Park

Mount Rainier National Park concurs with the condition assessment update for Christine Falls as identified below:

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: **GOOD**

Good: indicates the landscape shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The landscape's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the landscape shows clear evidence of minor disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the landscape characteristics will cause the landscape to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the landscape shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining cultural and natural values.

David V. Hanna 9/21/10
Superintendent, Mount Rainier National Park

Please return to:
Vida Germano
CLI Coordinator
National Park Service
Pacific West Regional Office
1111 Jackson Street, Suite 700
Oakland, CA 94607-4807
(510) 817-1407
(510) 817-1484 (fax)

National Park Service
Cultural Landscape Inventory
1998

Christine Falls
Mount Rainier National Park

Mount Rainier National Park concurs with the management category and condition assessment identified by this CLI Level II report, as given below:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: **Must be preserved and maintained**

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: **Good**

Superintendent, Mount Rainier National Park — Date 3/2/04

Please return to:

Erica Owens
Historical Landscape Architect
National Park Service
Pacific West Regional Office
909 First Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104-1060

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

1063 S. Capitol Way, Suite 106 • Olympia, Washington 98501
(Mailing Address) PO Box 48343 • Olympia, Washington 98504-8343
(360) 586-3065 Fax Number (360) 586-3067

June 18, 2004

Dr. Stephanie Toothman, Chief
National Park Service, Pacific West Region
909 First Avenue, Fifth Floor
Seattle, Washington 98104-1060

In future correspondence please refer to:
Log: 061804-52-NPS
Property: Mt. Rainier, Olympic, and North Cascades National Parks
Re: Formal Concurrence on 12 Cultural Landscape Inventory and List of Classified Structures

Dear Dr. Toothman:

Thank you for contacting the Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP). The above referenced properties have been reviewed on behalf of the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) under provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended) and 36 CFR Part 800.

Based upon your documentation, I understand that the National Park Service (NPS) requests formal concurrence from the SHPO in order to certify that the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) and List of Classified Structures (LCS) is complete. My review is based upon documentation contained in your documentation.

In response, you will find our concurrence on the 12 CLIs and associated LCS located in Mount Rainier, Olympic and North Cascades National Parks. The documentation prepared for this review will be retained in the Washington State Inventory of Cultural Resources for future reference and research.

Again, thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on these reviews as well as for the assistance and work of Erica Owens. Should you have any questions please feel free to contact me at 360-586-3073 or gregg@cted.wa.gov.

Sincerely,

Gregory Griffith
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosures

RECEIVED
JUN 07 2004
Archaeology and
Historic Preservation

CHRISTINE FALLS
MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

Washington SHPO Eligibility Determination

Section 110 Actions Requested:
1) SHPO concurrence with the Setting description.

__✓__ **I concur,** _____ **I do not concur** that the **Setting** as described in the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) contributes to the Christine Falls (The 1997 National Historic Landmark District Nomination describes spatial organization, circulation, topography, and vegetation of Christine Falls. This CLI expands the description of those four landscape characteristics and adds descriptions of natural systems and features, land use, and views and vistas. See the Analysis and Evaluation)

The following structures, located within the historic district, are already listed on the National Register as contributing elements of the Christine Falls Historic Designed Landscape:

LCS number	Structure Name	Park Structure Number
030076	Christine Falls Bridge	9450003P
(No number)	Parking Area and Wall (#1)	
(No number)	Parking Area and Wall (#2)	
(No number)	Trail and overlook	

There or no additional contributing or non-contributing features.

Reasons/comments why 'Do Not Concur' was checked:

Gregory Griffith DSHPO 6/18/04
FOR Washington State Historic Preservation Officer Date

Please return forms to the attention of:
Erica Owens
CLI Co-coordinator
National Park Service
Pacific West Regional Office-Seattle
909 1st Ave, Floor 5
Seattle, WA 98104
(206) 220-4128
erica_owens@nps.gov

Table of Contents

Executive Summary

General Introduction to the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) is a comprehensive inventory of all historically significant landscapes within the National Park System. This evaluated inventory identifies and documents each landscape's location, physical development, significance, National Register of Historic Places eligibility, condition, as well as other valuable information for park management. Inventoried landscapes are listed on, or eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places, or otherwise treated as cultural resources. To automate the inventory, the Cultural Landscapes Automated Inventory Management System (CLAIMS) database was created in 1996. CLAIMS provides an analytical tool for querying information associated with the CLI.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures (LCS), assists the National Park Service (NPS) in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, NPS Management Policies (2001), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management (1998). Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report on an annual performance plan that is tied to 6-year strategic plan. The NPS strategic plan has two goals related to cultural landscapes: condition (1a7) and progress on the CLI (1b2b). Because the CLI is the baseline of cultural landscapes in the National Park System, it serves as the vehicle for tracking these goals.

For these reasons, the Park Cultural Landscapes Program considers the completion of the CLI to be a servicewide priority. The information in the CLI is useful at all levels of the park service. At the national and regional levels it is used to inform planning efforts and budget decisions. At the park level, the CLI assists managers to plan, program, and prioritize funds. It is a record of cultural landscape treatment and management decisions and the physical narrative may be used to enhance interpretation programs.

Implementation of the CLI is coordinated on the Region/Support Office level. Each Region/Support Office creates a priority list for CLI work based on park planning needs, proposed development projects, lack of landscape documentation (which adversely affects the preservation or management of the resource), baseline information needs and Region/Support office priorities. This list is updated annually to respond to changing needs and priorities. Completed CLI records are uploaded at the end of the fiscal year to the National Center for Cultural Resources, Park Cultural Landscapes Program in Washington, DC. Only data officially entered into the National Center's CLI database is considered "certified data" for GPRA reporting.

The CLI is completed in a multi-level process with each level corresponding to a specific degree of effort and detail. From Level 0: Park Reconnaissance Survey through Level II: Landscape Analysis and Evaluation, additional information is collected, prior information is refined, and decisions are made regarding if and how to proceed. The relationship between Level 0, I, and II is direct and the CLI for a landscape or component landscape inventory unit is not considered finished until Level II is complete.

A number of steps are involved in completing a Level II inventory record. The process begins when the CLI team meets with park management and staff to clarify the purpose of the CLI and is followed by historical research, documentation, and fieldwork. Information is derived from two efforts: secondary sources that are usually available in the park's or regions' files, libraries, and archives and on-site landscape investigation(s). This information is entered into CLI database as text or graphics. A park report is generated from the database and becomes the vehicle for consultation with the park and the

SHPO/TPO.

Level III: Feature Inventory and Assessment is a distinct inventory level in the CLI and is optional. This level provides an opportunity to inventory and evaluate important landscape features identified at Level II as contributing to the significance of a landscape or component landscape, not listed on the LCS. This level allows for an individual landscape feature to be assessed and the costs associated with treatment recorded.

The ultimate goal of the Park Cultural Landscapes Program is a complete inventory of landscapes, component landscapes, and where appropriate, associated landscape features in the National Park System. The end result, when combined with the LCS, will be an inventory of all physical aspects of any given property.

Relationship between the CLI and a CLR

While there are some similarities, the CLI Level II is not the same as a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR). Using secondary sources, the CLI Level II provides information to establish historic significance by determining whether there are sufficient extant features to convey the property's historic appearance and function. The CLI includes the preliminary identification and analysis to define contributing features, but does not provide the more definitive detail contained within a CLR, which involves more in-depth research, using primary rather than secondary source material.

The CLR is a treatment document and presents recommendations on how to preserve, restore, or rehabilitate the significant landscape and its contributing features based on historical documentation, analysis of existing conditions, and the Secretary of the Interior's standards and guidelines as they apply to the treatment of historic landscapes. The CLI, on the other hand, records impacts to the landscape and condition (good, fair, poor) in consultation with park management. Stabilization costs associated with mitigating impacts may be recorded in the CLI and therefore the CLI may advise on simple and appropriate stabilization measures associated with these costs if that information is not provided elsewhere.

When the park decides to manage and treat an identified cultural landscape, a CLR may be necessary to work through the treatment options and set priorities. A historical landscape architect can assist the park in deciding the appropriate scope of work and an approach for accomplishing the CLR. When minor actions are necessary, a CLI Level II park report may provide sufficient documentation to support the Section 106 compliance process.

Park Information

Park Name: Mount Rainier National Park
Administrative Unit: Mount Rainier National Park
Park Organization Code: 9450
Park Alpha Code: MORA

Property Level And CLI Number

Property Level: Component Landscape
Name: Christine Falls
CLI Identification Number: 400019
Parent Landscape CLI ID Number: 400002

Inventory Summary

Inventory Level: Level II

Completion Status:

Level 0

Date Data Collected - Level 0: 1/1/1992
Level 0 Recorder: C. Gilbert
Date Level 0 Entered: 1/1/1992
Level 0 Data Entry Recorder: C. Gilbert
Level 0 Site Visit: Yes

Level I

Date Level I Data Collected: 7/26/1994
Level I Data Collection C. Gilbert, Norwood and Thorson-Dodroe
Date Level I Entered: 7/26/1994
Level I Data Entry Recorder: C. Gilbert, Norwood and Thorson-Dodroe
Level I Site Visit: Yes

Level II

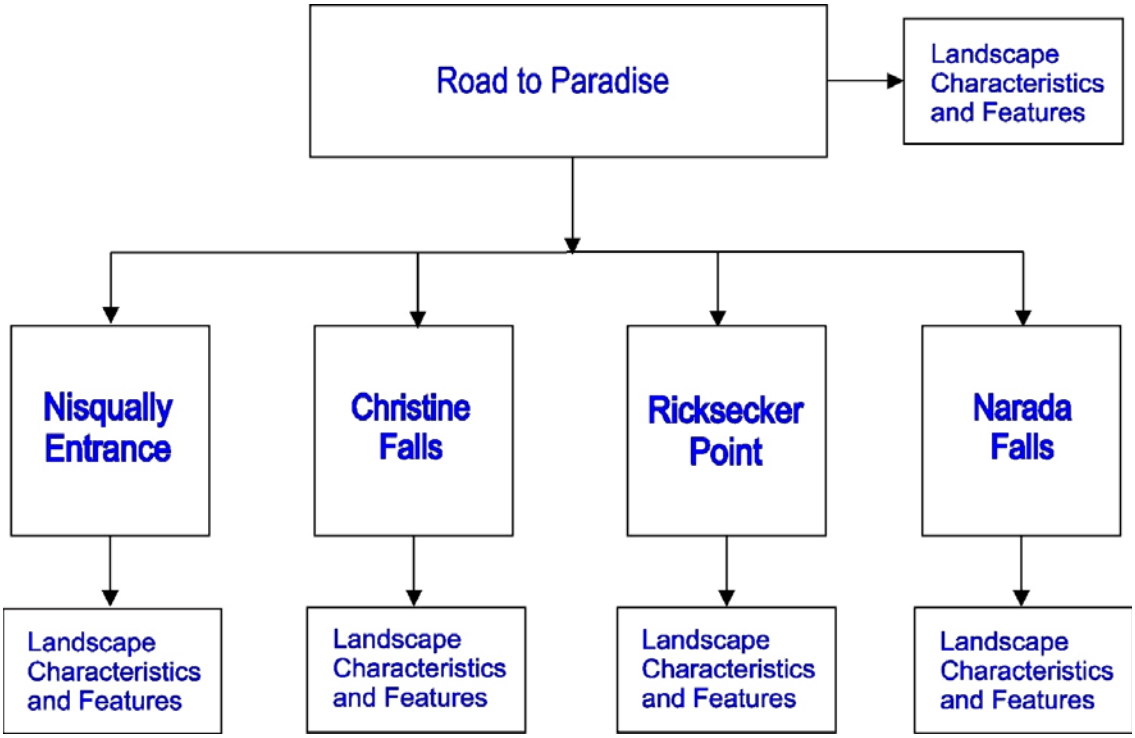
Date Level II Data Collected: 6/1/1998
Level II Data Collection S. Dolan
Date Level II Entered: 6/1/1998
Level II Data Entry Recorder: S. Dolan
Level II Site Visit: Yes
Date of Concurrence 3/2/2004

Component Landscape Description

Christine Falls is one component of the 18.4-mile long Road to Paradise, and is located approximately 3 miles northeast of Longmire, just beyond the halfway point between Nisqually Entrance and Paradise. Christine Falls is a historic designed landscape, designed to bring visitors into close proximity with Christine Falls, where they could experience the beauty of the falls from a unique vantage point. To celebrate and preserve the outstanding scenery of the falls, the design of the site followed naturalistic principles, intended to harmonize constructed works in a natural environment. Since the historic period of development between 1927 and 1941, Christine Falls has been recognized as an outstanding work of naturalistic landscape architecture. The designed site consists of the stone-faced Christine Falls bridge crossing over the falls, two vehicular pullouts, a pedestrian trail to a scenic overlook, and the rocky canyon of Van Trump Creek.

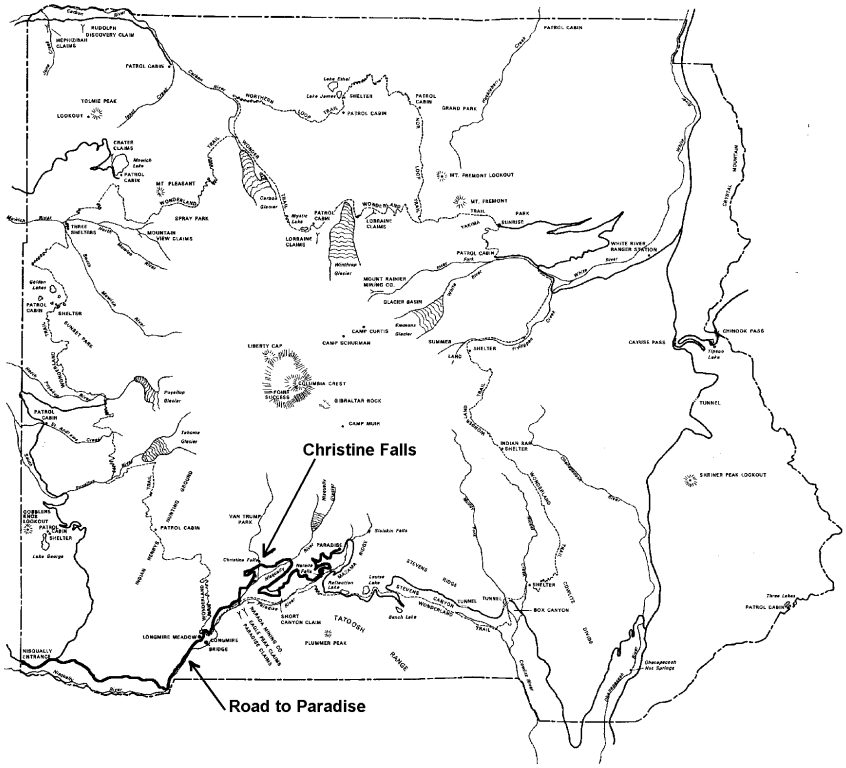
Cultural Landscapes Inventory Hierarchy Description

Christine Falls is one of four, component landscapes of the Road to Paradise.



CLI hierarchy diagram showing the historic designed landscape Christine Falls as one component of the Road to Paradise.

Location Map



Map indicating the location of Christine Falls within Mount Rainier National Park. Historic Resource Study Map, 1981.

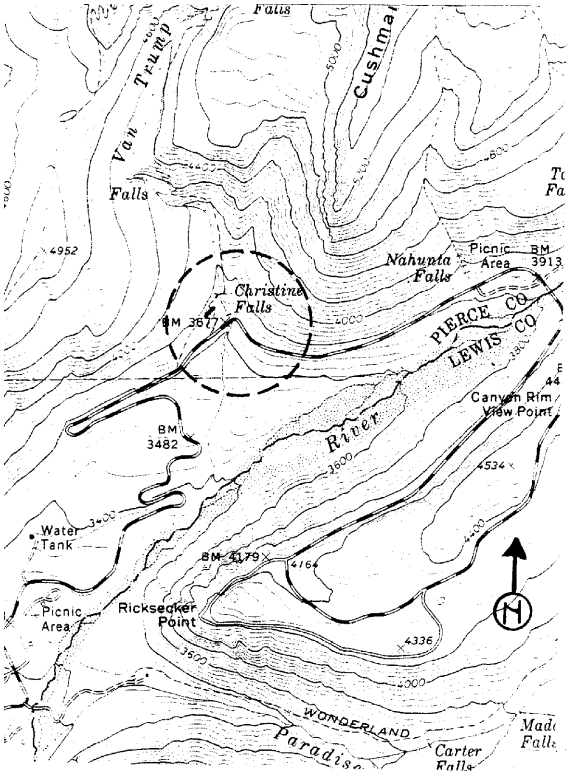
Boundary Description

The landscape begins at the western end of the downhill guardwall (approximately road station 562+70) and continues to the far end of the pullout on the opposite side of the creek (approximately road station 567+60). It extends to the top of the rock faces and slide area above the road, and includes the banks below the bridge, and a portion of Van Trump Creek which is encircled by the road.

Regional Context

Physiographic Context

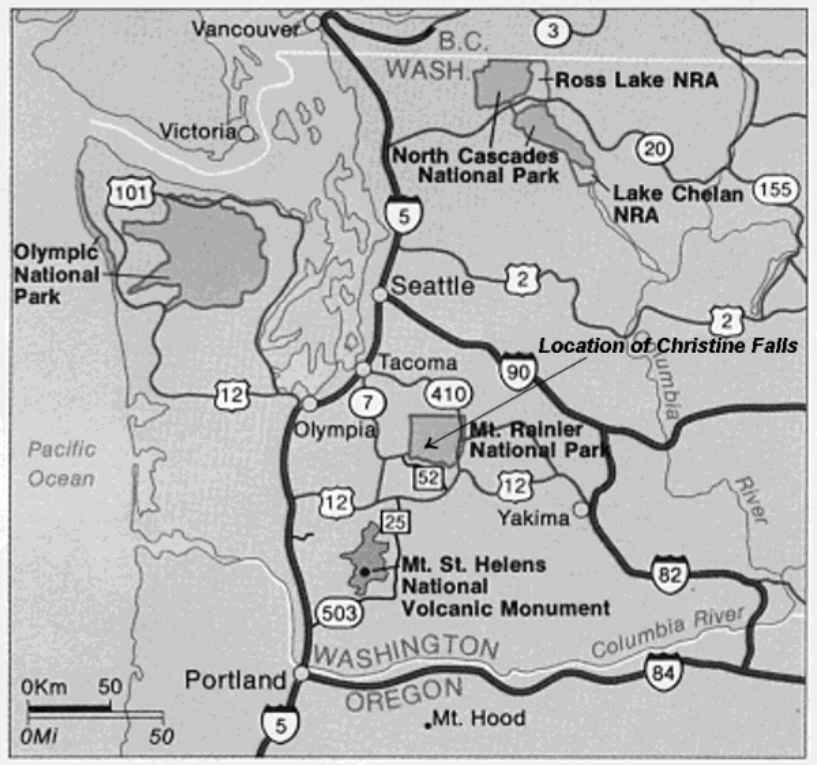
The Christine Falls bridge spans the narrow Van Trump Creek canyon between Rampart Ridge on the west, and Cushman Crest to the east. The falls are formed by Van Trump Creek, which passes north to south through the site, eventually flowing into the Nisqually River. The falls are located at an elevation of 3680 feet.



Map showing the local physiographic context of Christine Falls.

Political Context

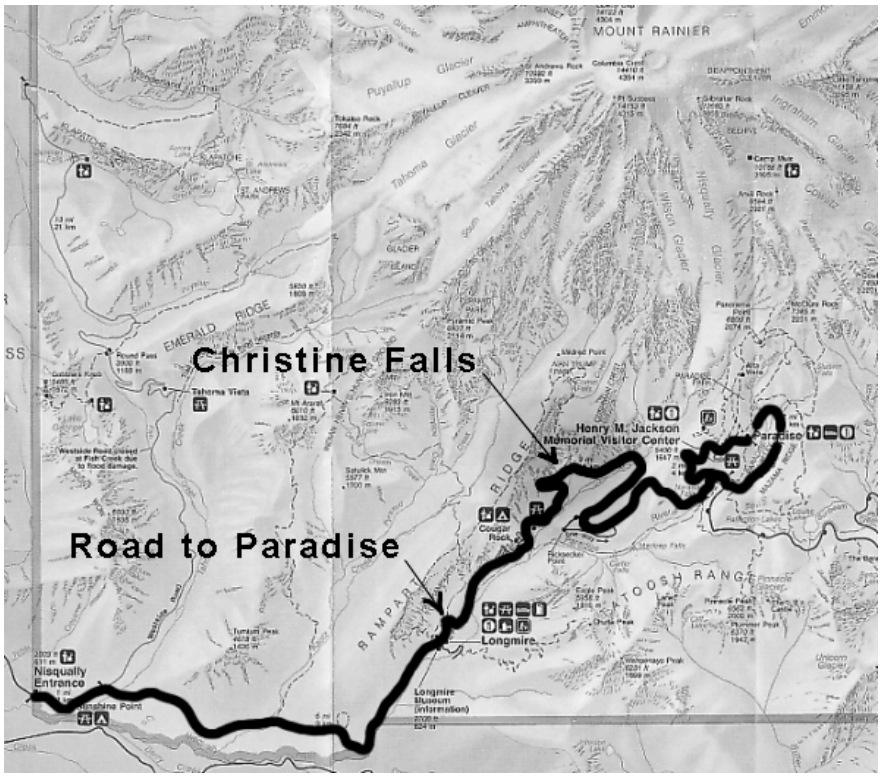
Christine Falls is located within the boundaries of Mount Rainier National Park.



Regional map showing the political context of Christine Falls within Mount Rainier National Park.

Cultural Context

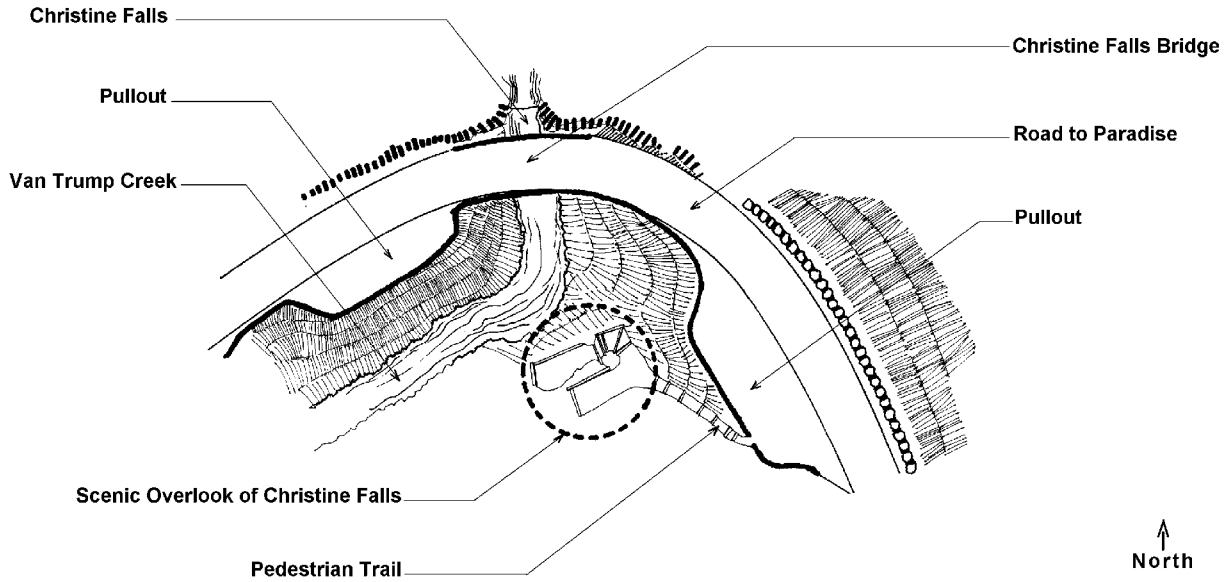
Christine Falls is located approximately half-way between the Nisqually Entrance and Paradise, along the Road to Paradise. It is located within a few miles of Cougar Rock Campground (below), and the H.M. Jackson Visitor Center (above). The Road to Paradise bisects Christine Falls.



Map illustrating the cultural context of Christine Falls within Mount Rainier National Park.

Site Plan

Site plan of Christine Falls, showing the Road to Paradise with curving bridge over the falls; two pullout parking areas at the side of the road, and a pedestrian trail to the falls scenic overlook.



Chronology

Year	Event	Description
1903 AD	Designed	The Road to Paradise was designed by Army Corps of Engineers' Eugene Ricksecker. Engineer: Eugene V. Ricksecker
1903 AD	Established	Christine Falls was identified as a scenic destination for park visitors.
1907 AD	Built	Construction of the Road to Paradise was completed as far as Christine Falls, with a wooden bridge crossing Van Trump Creek below the falls.
1915 AD	Abandoned	Van Trump Creek bridge was condemned, due to severe decay.
1915 AD	Built	A new bridge was built across Van Trump Creek. This time, the bridge was built closer to Christine Falls.
1916 AD	Established	The National Park Service was established through the Organic Act.
1918 AD	Established	Stephen Mather and Horace Albright requested that park roads and bridges be designed to harmonize with their natural surroundings.
1920 AD	Demolished	The first Van Trump Creek bridge was dismantled and burned.
1924 AD	Established	A three-year development plan for park roads was instituted, as part of the first master planning of the development of the park.
1925 AD	Reconstructed	Work was begun to widen and re-surface the Road to Paradise, in order to accommodate an increasing number of visitors.

1926 AD	Established	A partnership between the Bureau of Public Roads (BPR) and the National Park Service (NPS) was established. This partnership led to cooperation between BPR road engineers and NPS landscape architects.
1927 AD	Designed	A new concrete arch, stone-clad bridge was designed for Christine Falls by the NPS Western Office Landscape Division, in conjunction with BPR (Public Roads Administration). The new design reflected the rustic style of architecture.
1927 - 1928 AD	Built	Construction of the new Christine Falls bridge and developed area was completed. The landscape design included 2 pullouts, sidewalks, and a scenic overlook of the falls.
1928 AD	Excavated	The Van Trump Creek bed was cleared of debris and lowered to create a longer, more picturesque drop for the falls.
1931 AD	Established	Christine Falls was recognized as a triumph of park landscape architecture.
1934 AD	Naturalized	The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) distributed topsoil and planted slopes around the falls with native plants, to naturalize the developed area and control erosion.
1941 AD	Reconstructed	The pullout on the east side of Christine Falls bridge was reconstructed by the CCC. It had been destroyed by flooding in 1940. The new pullout was larger than the first, with a longer guardwall and a sidewalk leading towards the scenic overlook.
1962 - 1965 AD	Stabilized	12 acres of slopes around Christine Falls were stabilized, by reseeding with native plants.
1968 AD	Built	The scenic overlook of the falls was formalized with a graded, level area, and handrails.
1968 AD	Paved	The trail to the improved scenic overlook was paved.

1980 AD	Reconstructed	The wooden handrails around the scenic overlook were replaced with new wooden handrails.
1980 AD	Stabilized	Work was done to stabilize the condition of the Christine Falls bridge.
1994 AD	Stabilized	Work was done to stabilize the soil on the east slope beside the falls. Wire mesh was added to reinforce the slope.

Statement Of Significance

Christine Falls is nationally significant for its design and construction (criterion C), embodying the complimentary styles of rustic architecture and naturalistic landscape architecture. Christine Falls is also nationally significant for its association with the events of the American Park Movement and early National Park Service (NPS) master planning (criterion A). Christine Falls is an outstanding example of national park landscape architecture in the period of master planning in Mount Rainier National Park. A product of a unique period of collaboration between National Park Service landscape architects and Bureau of Public Roads engineers, the design and development of Christine Falls reflects the principles of architecture and landscape architecture adopted by the NPS during the inter-war period. By the early 1930s, Christine Falls was considered to be a triumph of park landscape architecture, and since, it has become an archetypal example of rustic design. The principles of the rustic style still underlie the character of the Christine Falls site today. In its association with the events of the American Park Movement and the early master planning of Mount Rainier National Park, Christine Falls is significant as an integral part of the master plan developed for the park in the late 1920s. The initiation of the NPS master planning process at Mount Rainier in the late 1920s was a major step in the design and management of scenic reservations in the 20th-century.

Physical History

1903-1920

The tumbling water of Van Trump Creek through Christine Falls was first identified as a scenic destination for park visitors in 1903. Consequently, the alignment of the first park road, the Road to Paradise, was located where it would pass near the falls. The alignment of this early road actually crossed over Van Trump Creek some distance below the falls. Motorists crossed the creek on a rough-hewn timber truss bridge with a span of 75 feet, that was built in 1907. By 1914, Superintendent Ethan Allen reported that Van Trump Creek bridge was in poor condition, and the next year, severe decay of the truss timbers led to the condemnation of the bridge. That same year, in 1915, a replacement bridge was built and the condemned bridge was left standing. The new bridge was located further up the creek canyon and closer to Christine Falls, where considerable excavation of the canyon slopes was required for its construction. Although the material for the new bridge was also wood, the character of the second bridge was somewhat different to the first. The new bridge was built of peeled cedar logs, rather than rough-hewn timbers, with six stringers supported by a middle bent. The deck and railings for the new bridge were actually salvaged from the first bridge.

In 1918, National Park Service Director, Stephen Mather, and his assistant Horace Albright, issued a statement calling for scenic preservation in the development of the National Parks. In reference to park roads, Mather and Albright requested that all improvements be designed to fit with their surroundings and be harmonized with the natural landscape. This statement began to charter a course for appropriate development in the National Parks, which would become a design philosophy for the next twenty years. At Christine Falls, the old Van Trump Creek bridge was determined to be an eyesore, and in 1920, it was dismantled and burned.

1924-1941

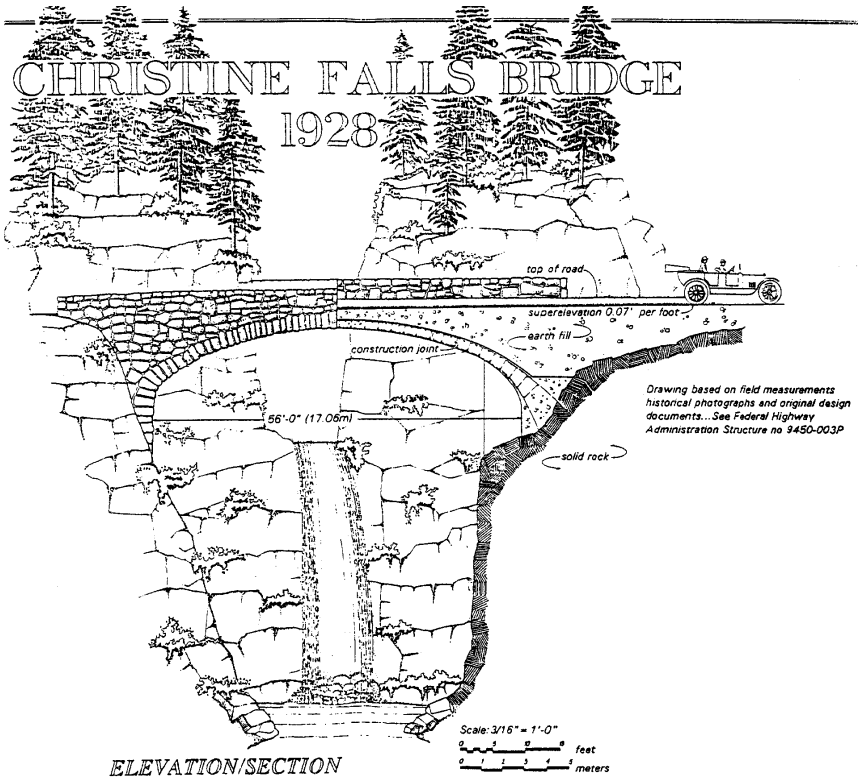
In 1924, a three-year development plan for the roads in Mount Rainier was instituted, as part of a park-wide master planning effort. In 1925, work got underway to widen and resurface the earlier Road to Paradise, and in 1926, the Bureau of Public Roads took charge of the project. This change in jurisdiction was the result of an interagency agreement for road development in the National Parks between the Bureau of Public Roads and the National Park Service. In essence, the agreement resulted in the partnership of BPR engineers with NPS landscape architects in the design and construction of park roads. NPS landscape architects were given primary control over the aesthetics of road and road feature design, and also over measures to protect park scenery during road construction. During this period of interagency partnership, the Landscape Division of the NPS Western Field Office in San Francisco refined its approach to park road design, and developed road design standards that had a widespread design influence in the western parks and throughout the national park system.

As work to widen and resurface the Road to Paradise proceeded, designs were created to replace the wooden bridge over Van Trump Creek with a more permanent bridge at Christine Falls. A 1925-design proposal for a concrete barrel arch bridge, and a 1926-design for a steel and concrete girder bridge were passed over for a later, 1927-design by the NPS Landscape Division, which featured a more highly articulated expression of naturalistic landscape design and rustic style of architecture. The design approved by Chief Landscape Architect Thomas Vint featured a concrete arch bridge clad with weathered stonemasonry, in which the guardrails, buttresses, spandrels and arch were combined in one continous and slender, curvilinear form. The design was also unique for its time in that the alignment of

the bridge actually curved to continue, and not interrupt, the radial curve of the road bed, leading to and from the bridge. The stone-faced bridge not only blended physically and visually with the naturally rocky site more harmoniously than the former design proposals, but the arch also framed the nearby falls in a picturesque vista, to be experienced on foot, via a scenic downhill approach to a spectacular overlook site.

Construction of the approximately 1-acre site began the same year, with NPS landscape architect Ernest Davidson overseeing construction work contracted by the Bureau of Public Roads. Initially a temporary log bridge was built as a working scaffold for the construction of the stone and concrete bridge. Care was taken to minimize disturbance around the rocky slopes of the creek canyon, and to protect the natural material and character of the site. It was intended that the bridge should appear to have emerged from the natural bedrock of the canyon slopes. Stonemasons crafted the bridge's stone veneer from elevation drawings and written specifications, using locally quarried stone carefully placed according to size, color and shape. Selection and placement of the stones was considered a particularly important part of the construction process, to achieve the most harmonious appearance of the design with the natural context. Davidson's reports indicate that at least one time during construction, he ordered the contractor's work to be dismantled and reconstructed, citing improper rock sizes and an uneven wall line as the basis for his decision. The design for the developed area included a vehicular pullout on either side of the bridge, that enabled visitors to leave their cars and experience the view of the falls from the bridge and scenic overlook. In 1928, the bridge construction was completed, following extensive clean-up work to remove construction debris and the temporary bridge span. Finishing work also included planting to obscure former road scars, and the removal of rock and timber from the creek. This caused the lowering of the creek bed and therefore a longer, more dramatic drop for the falls.

By 1931, the implementation of the Christine Falls landscape design was recognized as a triumph of park landscape architecture, where engineering and design aesthetics had coincided with superb results. Mount Rainier National Park Superintendent Owen Tomlinson called the bridge "very attractive, and appropriate for the surroundings." He also reported that the park had received many favorable comments from park visitors. Thomas Vint described the Christine Falls bridge as one of the best bridge designs created by his office. During the Depression, the work force of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) contributed some finishing touches to the Christine Falls developed area. In 1934, CCC crews placed soil behind the east retaining wall of the road, and planted the slopes surrounding the scenic overlook in order to control erosion. Six years later, the bridge was damaged by flooding, and an allottment of emergency funds allowed for repairs to be immediately performed. One of the vehicular pullouts was reconstructed by the CCC at a larger width of 30 feet, and a new masonry parapet wall, retaining wall, and sidewalk along the parapet wall, were added.



1994 Historic American Engineering Record elevation drawing of Christine Falls bridge, based on field measurements, historical photographs and the original design documents. HAER WA-35, 1994.

1962-94

Between 1962 and 1965, 12 acres of slopes around Christine Falls were stabilized by reseeding, and in 1968 the scenic overlook beneath the bridge was formalized with a wooden guardrail and a paved trail. These changes were necessary in order to accommodate an increasing number of visitors. Likewise, the road over the Christine Falls bridge was also widened during the 1960s, to increase the capacity for traffic flow. The widening of the road resulted in the loss of a sidewalk on the north side of the bridge. During the 1980s, the wooden handrails at the scenic overlook were replaced. Monies were also spent during the 1980s on the Christine Falls bridge. The work stabilized the condition of the bridge, and in 1992, it was found to be in good condition. In 1994, it was noted that the slope on the east side of the falls had continued erosion problems, due to the steepness of the slope and wear from visitation, particularly in pedestrian use of unplanned social trails. Wire mesh was added to stabilize the soil on the east slope.

Christine Falls framed by the bridge, viewed from the scenic overlook. CCSO, 1994.

Analysis And Evaluation

Summary

Christine Falls is found to retain integrity of the following landscape characteristics: natural systems and features, spatial organization, land use, topography, vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures, views and vistas, and small scale features. These landscape characteristics and their associated features still convey the physical character of the site as designed and constructed between 1927 and 1941.

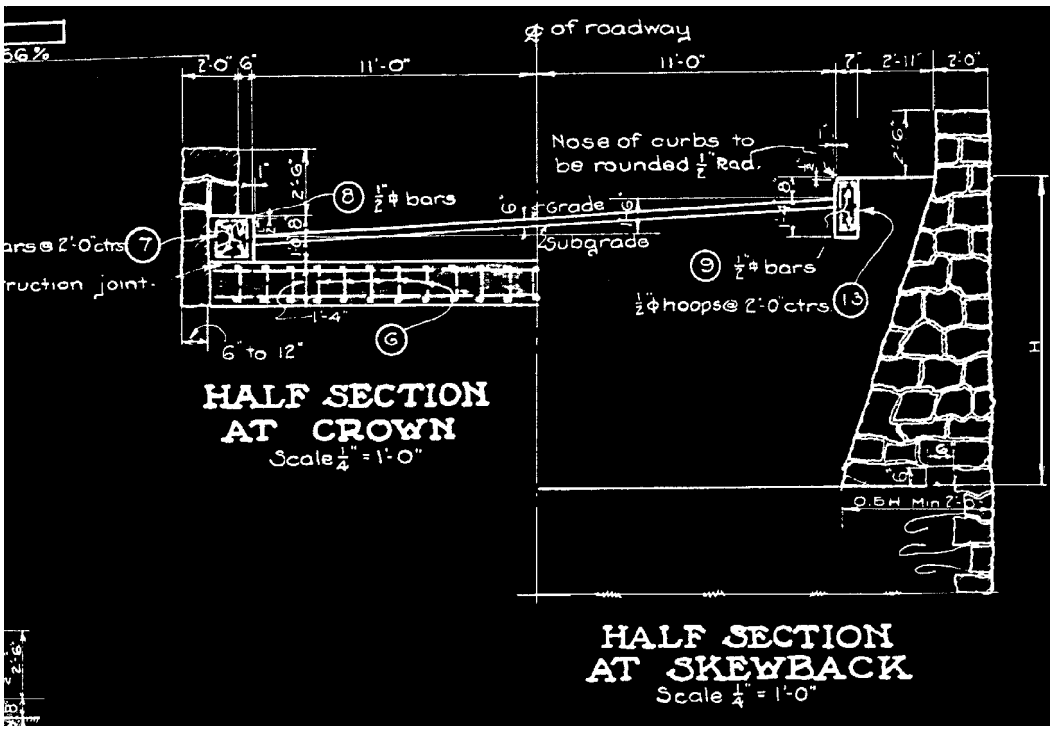
Landscape Characteristics And Features

Buildings And Structures

The primary structure of the designed landscape is Christine Falls bridge, completed in 1928. The bridge is constructed of cast concrete, with a stone face and stone walls on either side. The bridge was designed to have the appearance of a seamless integration of the bridge arch, guardrails, buttresses and spandrels into one continuous form. The relatively unornamented design of the bridge was intended to frame the falls without detracting from their picturesque quality. The south-facing wall of the bridge was battered to compliment the slope of the site, and all other structural elements of the bridge appear to merge into one continuous line. The voussoirs and keystones of the arch were carefully selected and fitted into place, with the width of each stone equaling one-half of the height. Stones above the voussoirs were placed with their largest dimension running horizontally, and with the largest stones of the successive courses placed at the bottom. Small stones were avoided, as were sharp contrasts in the sizes of adjacent stones. These design and construction principles were also applied to the rock walls constructed at the site. Cap stones were placed along the entire width of the wall and guardrails, and all stones were placed with the weathered face exposed. Mortar joints were raked to a depth of one-half inch. When the wall along the second pullout was extended in 1941, the new wall was integrated in both form and material with the one built in the 1920s. Hence, the new wall continued the curve set in motion by the bridge and older guardwall. Today the bridge and related structures retain integrity and are in very good condition. The bridge remains an outstanding example of architectural design in the rustic style.

Masonry wall on the north side of the bridge. CCSO, 1994.

1928 photograph showing a detail of the stonemasonry on the east side of the Christine Falls bridge. MORA photo file, neg. 1308.



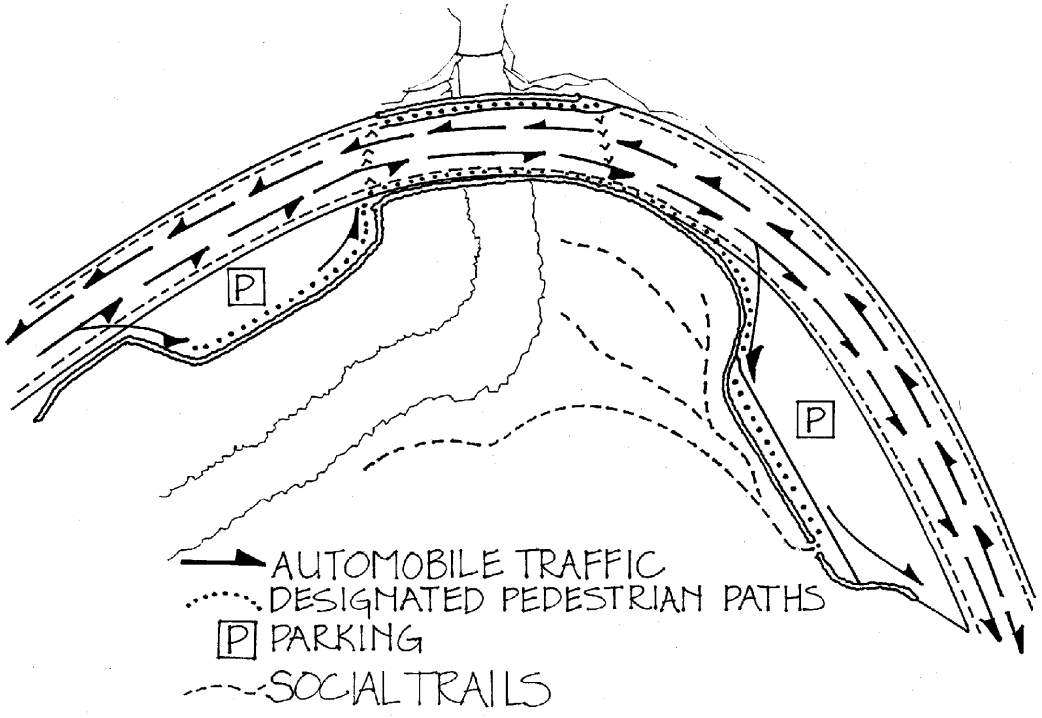
1927 construction drawing showing a guardwall and retaining wall, designed to fit two different conditions along the Road to Paradise at Christine Falls. MORA archives.

Masonry walls at the pullout on the east side of Christine Falls bridge. This wall was built as an extension to the original guardwall in 1941. CCSO, 1994.

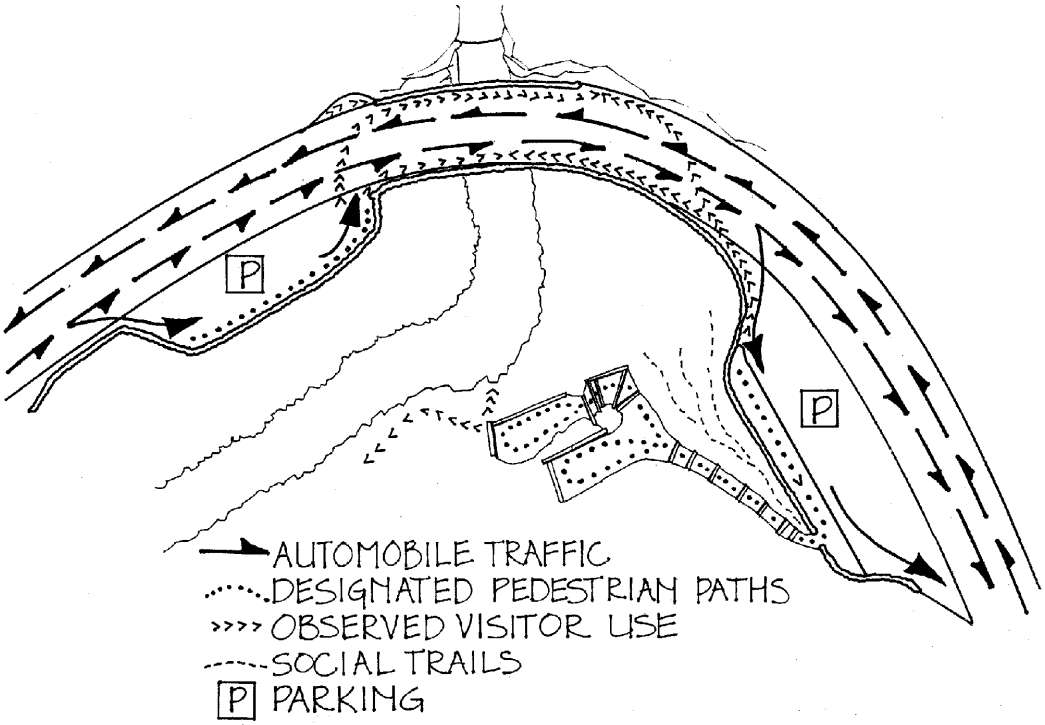
Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Christine Falls bridge	Contributing	Christine Falls Bridge	30076	9450003P
Masonry guardwalls along the Road to Paradise and vehicular pullout areas at Christine Falls bridge	Contributing			

Circulation

The road and bridge at Christine Falls were designed to move automobile traffic smoothly through the site, while providing a unique opportunity to view the spectacular scenery. In addition to the horizontal alignment integrating the road and bridge with the landscape, the road bed crossing the bridge was built with superelevations that enhanced the ease of the curve and the flow of traffic. Traffic lanes on the bridge were originally 11 feet wide, leaving room for a narrow sidewalk on the north side of the bridge. Parking areas were located on the inside curve of the road. A second sidewalk was built along the entire length of the second pullout, when it was reconstructed in 1941. While this pullout and sidewalk offered a view of the falls, visitors climbed over the guardwall and down a social trail to a point below the road, from where an unobstructed view of the falls could be obtained. Apparently, this unplanned pattern of visitor circulation still continues, though has lessened since the paving of the trail to the scenic overlook in the 1960s. One other modification to circulation has occurred since 1941: the widening of the road bed across the bridge during the 1960s. The road widening resulted in the loss of a sidewalk on the north side of the bridge, however, the sidewalk on the south side was allowed to remain. Despite the broadening of the road width, the overall scale remains within the pedestrian scale. Overall, the patterns of circulation still appear much as they did after the completion of the developed area in 1941.



Schematic plan illustrating circulation patterns during the historic period, 1927-41. Note that pedestrian access to the scenic overlook area existed during the historic period. CCSO, 1994.



Schematic plan illustrating circulation patterns in 1994. Note that the formalized pedestrian route to the scenic overlook was built in the 1960s. CCSO, 1994.

1928 photograph illustrating the guardwalls, curbs and sidewalk along the north side of the Road to Paradise at Christine Falls bridge. MORA photo file, neg. 1312.

The asphalt trail to the scenic overlook, installed in the 1960s. Note that prior to paving with asphalt, a pedestrian path had existed in this location since 1928. CCSO, 1994.

Christine Falls scenic overlook, redeveloped in the 1960s. CCSO, 1994.

Land Use

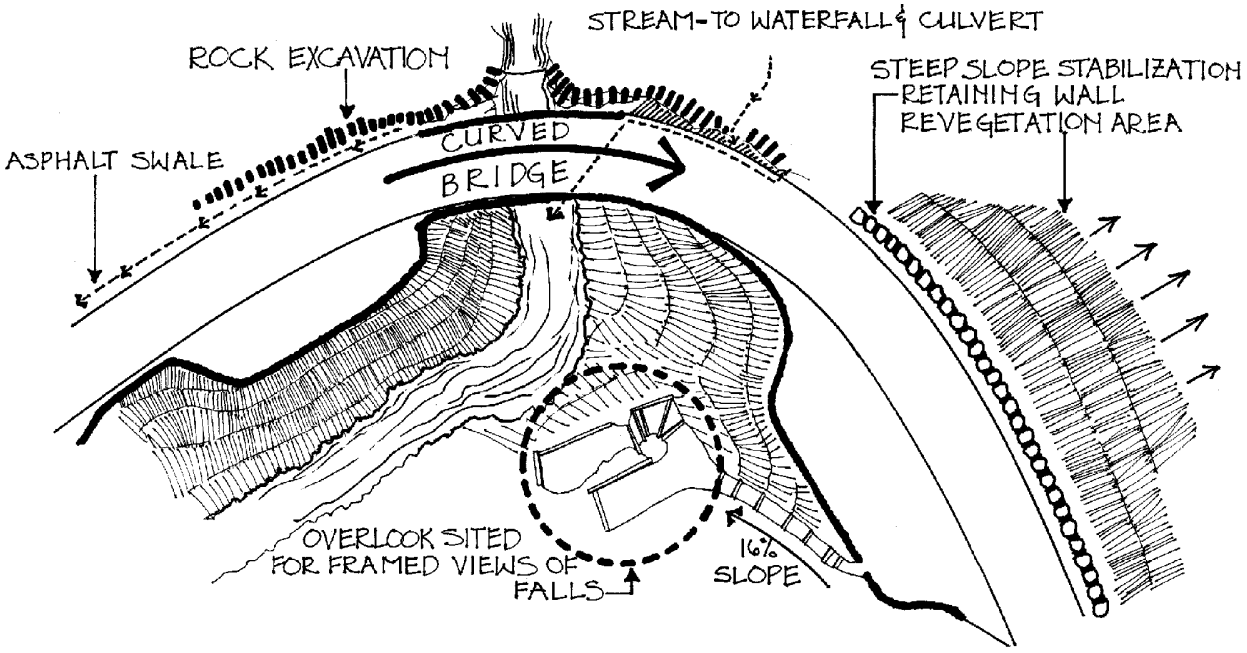
The use of the Christine Falls as a site from which to view a picturesque waterfall is unchanged since its period of development, between 1927 and 1941. The site still retains the same functional areas of vehicular circulation, vehicle parking, pedestrian circulation and scenic overlook, which support the historic use, as they did in 1941.

Natural Systems And Features

The designed landscape at Christine Falls is an outstanding example of naturalistic design principles, stressing the integration of natural and built features. The bridge not only allows views of the falls, but also frames the view from a scenic overlook. The design of the bridge was created to blend with the natural environment and appear as though it naturally emerged from the underlying bedrock. The road and bridge were aligned to follow the slope of the ridgeline, curving and fitting with the natural contours. Rock for all walls and retaining structures was selected to blend in color, scale, and texture with the surrounding rock. The rock was placed sympathetically to the patterns of naturally-occurring rock on the surrounding slopes. A rock basin and curbing for the road were constructed just east of the bridge to capture water and runoff from the hillside. From this point, water was channeled through a culvert to an outlet under the bridge.

During construction, special care was taken to minimize damage to vegetation. Rock excavation was done carefully to avoid excessive scarring and prevent rock-fall into the creek. Despite this precaution, there was still a great need to remove debris from the banks and creek bed after construction. The removal of wood and rock debris resulted in a lowering of the creek bed, and therefore significantly increased the drop of the falls. Slope stabilization, a major concern, required the construction of a rock retaining wall along the east side of the road. In 1934, large amounts of soil were added to the area to reinforce the wall, and the bank behind the wall was planted to mitigate erosion.

Changes over the years have been largely confined to repairing or stabilizing these features. The old scenic overlook beneath the falls was formalized in the 1960s with the construction of the guardrails and paved trail. The overlook continues to provide the most outstanding view of the falls, enframed within the arch of the Christine Falls bridge. The natural features that originally inspired the creation of the Christine Falls site: the rocky canyon, the falls, and the forest vegetation, still remain and characterize the landscape.



Schematic plan illustrating how various built features and constructed elements at Christine Falls were designed in response to the natural features of the site, and to optimize the site's spectacular scenery.

1994 photograph illustrating how the bridge was historically sited to fit against the canyon walls. The design was intended to harmonize with the rocky slopes of the Van Trump Creek canyon walls. CCSO, 1994.

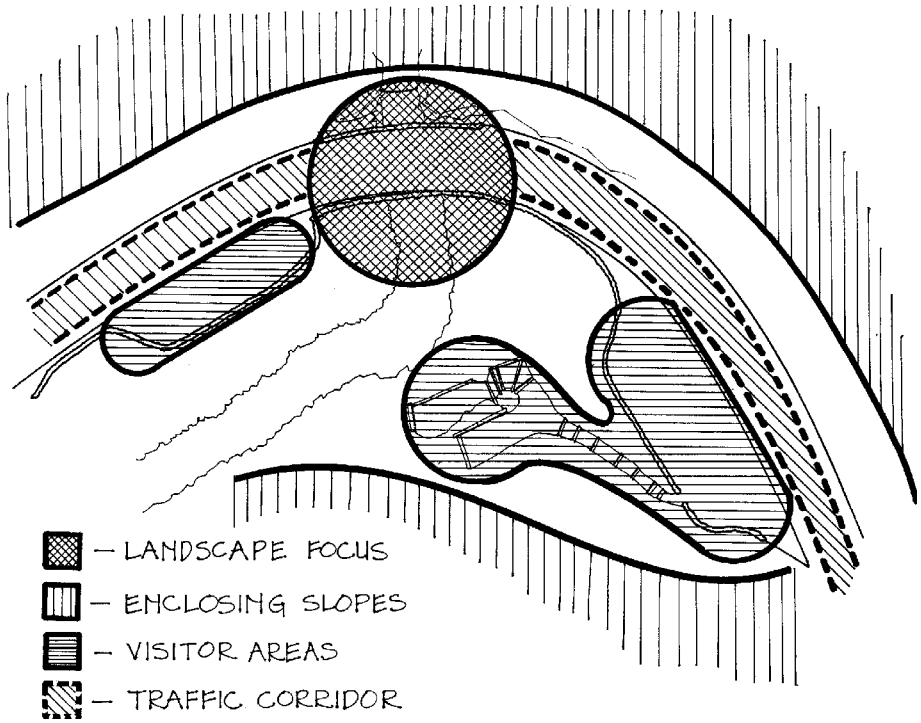
1928 photograph illustrating debris beneath Christine Falls bridge, as a result of construction work. The debris was removed after construction, and the creek bed was lowered, resulting in a more picturesque drop for the falls. MORA photo, neg. 1311.

Small Scale Features

Small scale features remaining since 1941, include the rock basin and road curbing above the bridge, and the culvert carrying runoff from the slope on the north side of the road. The wooden handrail at the scenic overlook was added in the 1960s and replaced in the 1980s, though it is probable that a handrail was also erected there in the 1930s. The handrail does not detract from the naturalistic designed-character of the component landscape and adds to the utility of the scenic overlook.

Spatial Organization

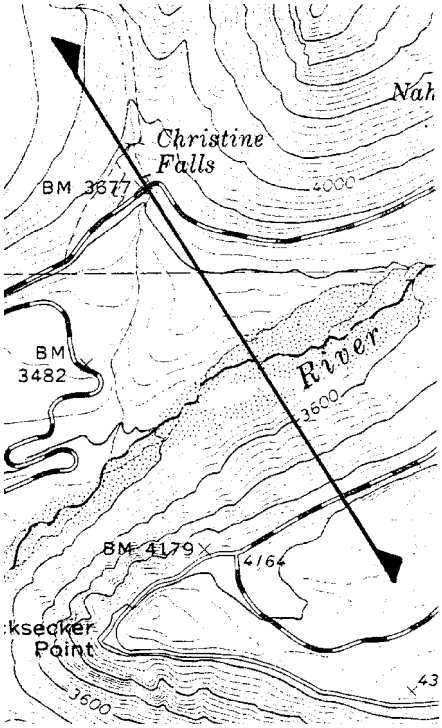
Spatially, the landscape is contained and enclosed by high forested slopes on the west, north, and east. The road curves along these slopes at a fairly constant elevation, crossing Van Trump Creek very near the falls at approximately 3680 feet. The road divides the site into two distinct areas: the constructed area associated with the road and the falls, and the box canyon and creek above the road. Pullouts for vehicles are located on the south side of the road, on the west, and east side of the bridge. The creek passes through the site approximately 60 feet below the bridge. The spatial organization of the designed landscape is largely unchanged since 1941.



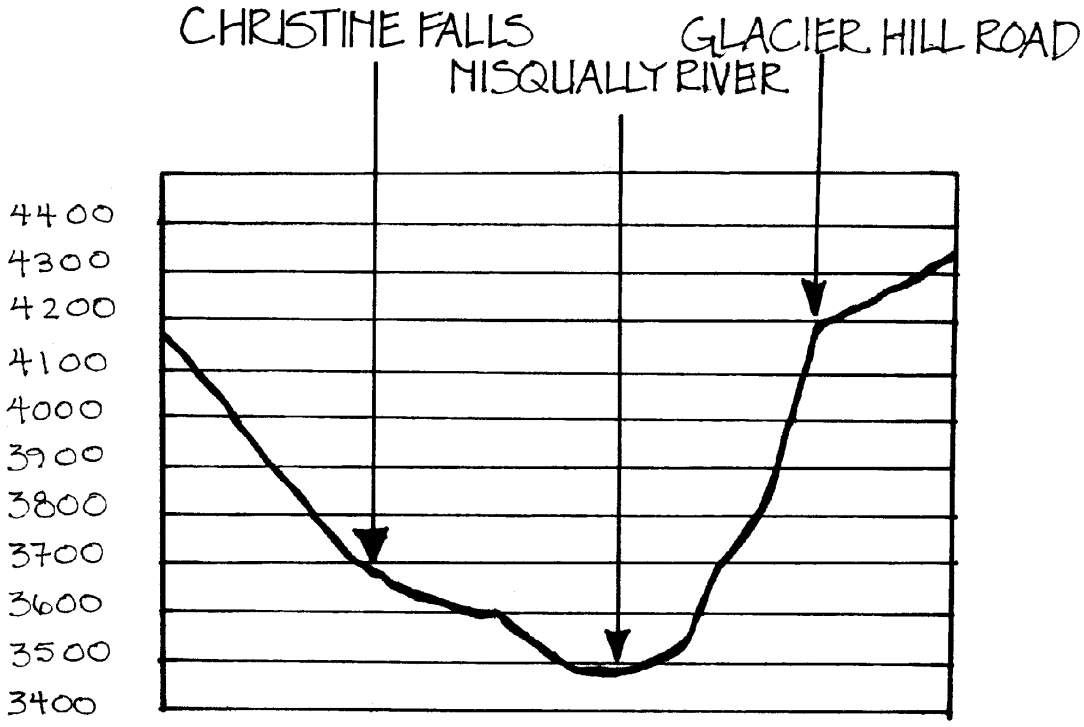
Schematic plan illustrating the spatial organization of Christine Falls in 1994. CCSO, 1994.

Topography

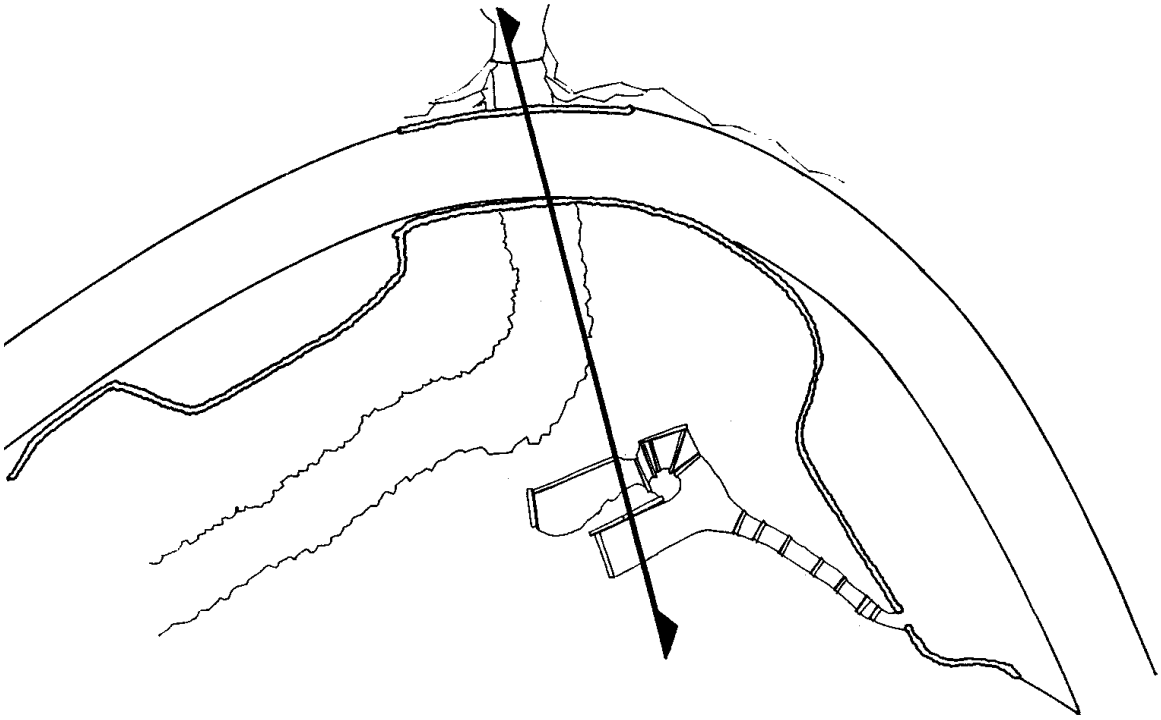
The bridge at Christine Falls spans the narrow box canyon of Van Trump Creek about 60 feet above the surface of the creek. The topography is very steep and rocky throughout the gorge. Vertical rock faces flank the falls and forested slopes rise beyond them. Access to the scenic overlook is down a steep trail (approximately 16% grade). From the trail and overlook the bank slopes away sharply to the creek bed below. These patterns of topography have not changed since the construction of the component landscape.



Key to section 1, which follows this image.



Section 1, indicating the topographic position of Christine Falls relative to the Nisqually River and Glacier Hill Road, on the opposite side of the river. CCSO, 1994.



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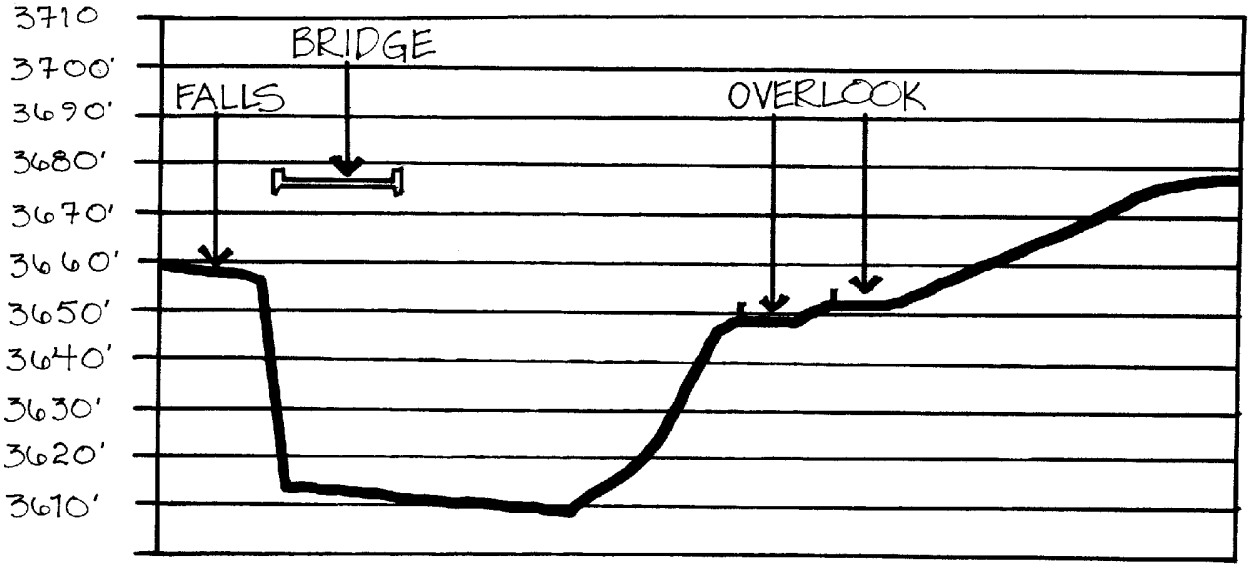
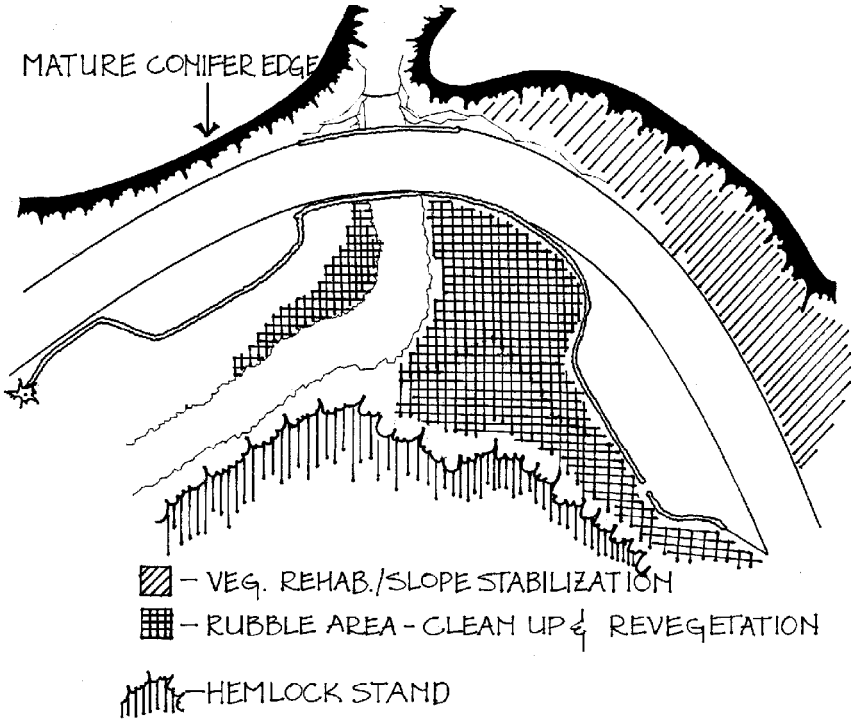


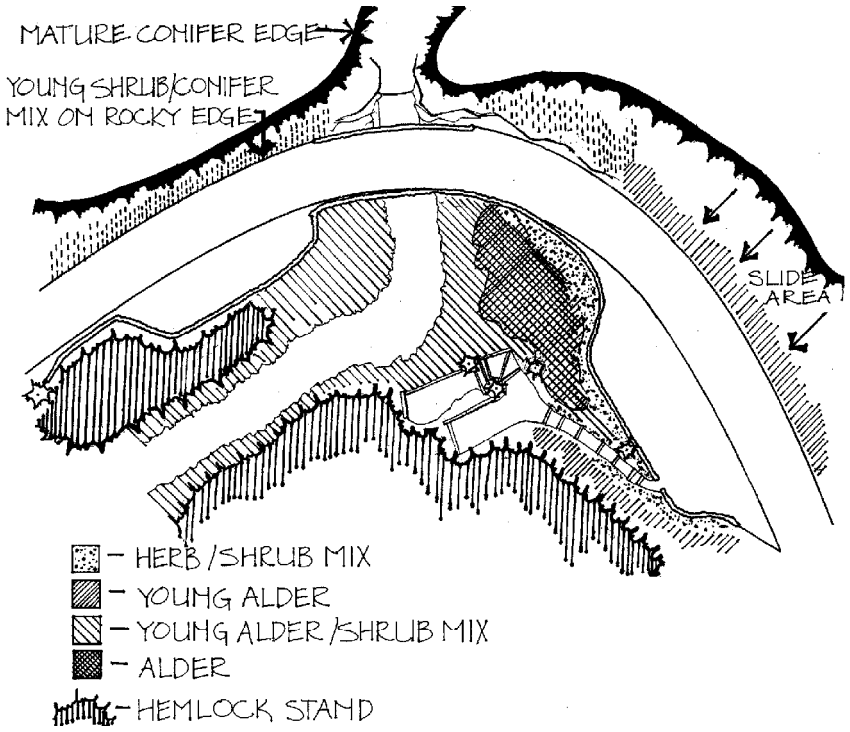
Section 2, indicating the topographic position of Christine Falls in relation to the bridge and scenic overlook. CCSO, 1994.

Vegetation

Van Trump Creek forms the north/south divide between two intermediate elevation forest habitats that encompass the site. East of the creek is the Silver fir/Alaska huckleberry association, the most common forest association in Mount Rainier National Park. This mature forest includes Western hemlock, Douglas fir, Silver fir, and a well-developed shrub layer containing several species of huckleberry. On the western slope, a forest occupying warmer, moist slopes dominates, and is characterized by an association of Silver fir and Western coolwort. A low-growing herbaceous layer, and the presence of Noble fir in addition to Silver fir and Western hemlock, characterize this habitat. The intermediate forests are between 700 and 1000 years old, while those of the high northern slopes are between 500 and 600 years old. During the construction of the Christine Falls bridge, vegetation on the east slope of the site was removed. Since 1934, numerous efforts to revegetate the slope and stabilize the soil have been undertaken, including planting along the top of the east retaining wall. More recent work, between 1962 and 1965, included slope reseeding and stabilization of 12 acres surrounding the site. Today, Red alder is found through much of the component landscape. Young trees grow in a grassy swale at the foot of the retaining wall, while the slide area above has a sparse mix of Red alder and young Silver fir. On the bank between the road and the creek, patches of mixed shrubs and grass are found with alder of various ages. Several large conifers are found at key locations: a large Western Red cedar marks the west end of the parapet wall and three Western hemlock trees integrate into the railing of the overlook. Young Red cedar trees are scattered on the rock ledges along the north side of the road, and below the pullout on the west side of the bridge.



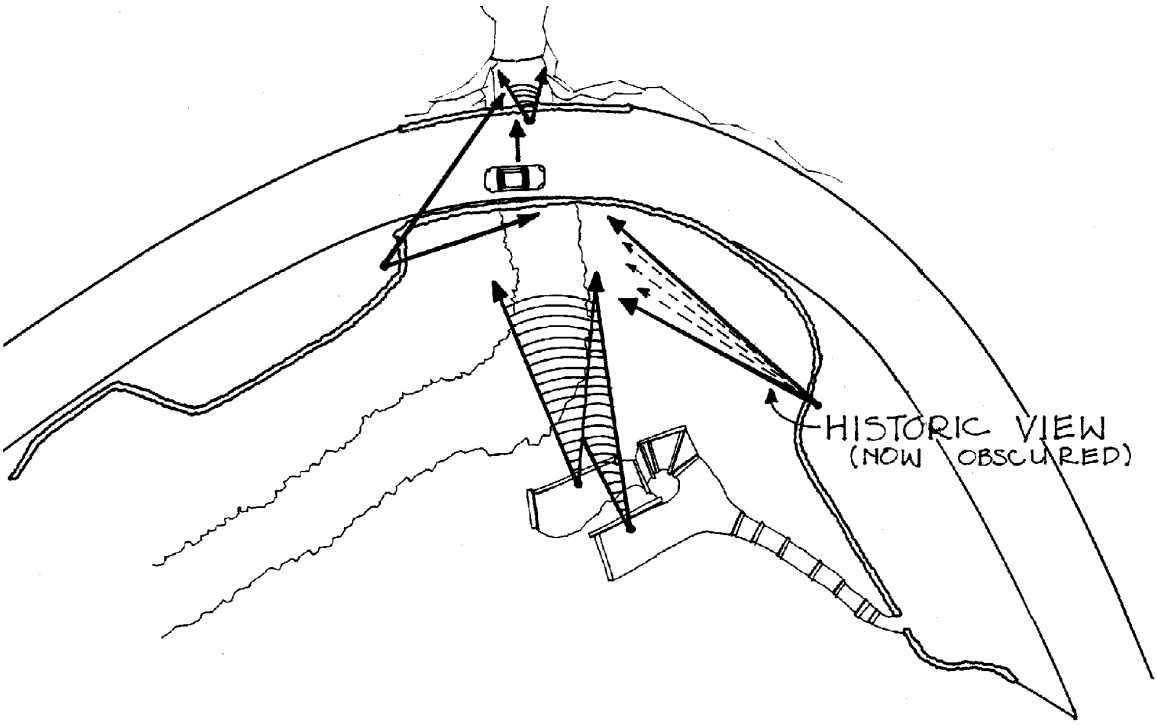
Schematic plan illustrating the distribution of vegetation around Christine Falls during the historic period, 1927-41. CCSO, 1994.



Schematic plan illustrating the distribution of vegetation at Christine Falls in 1994. Note the proliferation of young alder at the site. CCSO, 1994.

Views And Vistas

Due to the enclosed nature of the site, all views are internal, and focus on features within the immediate landscape. The first view approaching the site is from the vehicular pullout on the west side of the bridge, where there is a clear view to the creek below. A passing glimpse of the falls to the north is possible in slowly crossing the bridge by car. This is also a historic view. Views of the bridge and falls were once possible from the second pullout before vegetation obscured them. The most spectacular view still remains from the scenic overlook, located below the falls and south of the bridge. From this point the falls are near eye level, framed by the bridge above, and canyon walls on either side. It is also from this vantage point that the integration of the site's structural elements is most evident, as the guardrails, buttresses, and bridge elements form a continuous, almost level line, which blends into the surrounding rock.



Schematic plan illustrating historic and contemporary (1994) views within the Christine Falls component landscape. Note the loss of the historic view of the falls from the west pullout, due to the growth of vegetation. CCSO, 1994.

Management Information

Management Unit: NA

Tract Numbers: NA

State and County: Pierce County, WA

Size (acres): 1.00

Boundary UTM

Boundary UTM(s):	Source	Type	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	593250	5181330

GIS File Name:

GIS File Description:

National Register Information

National Register Documentation: Entered -- Inadequately Documented

Explanatory Narrative:
Formerly, Christine Falls bridge, the dominant structure of the Christine Falls site, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1991. In 1997, Christine Falls was included in the National Historic Landmark nomination of 1997. The bridge and surrounding landscape were described in the National Historic Landmark District nomination. Landscape characteristics that are described include Spatial Organization, Circulation, Topography, Vegetation, and Structures. This CLI provides additional analysis and more detail of these landscape characteristics.

NRIS Information:

NRIS Number:	97000344
Primary Certification:	Listed In The National Register
Primary Certification Date:	2/18/1997
Other Certifications:	Designated National Landmark
Other Certification Date:	2/19/1997
Name In National Register:	Mount Rainier National Park

NRIS Number:	91000196
Primary Certification:	Listed In The National Register
Primary Certification Date:	3/13/1991
Other Certifications:	Date Received/Pending Nomination
Other Certification Date:	1/29/1991
Name In National Register:	Christine Falls Bridge

National Register Eligibility:

Explanatory Narrative:

Date of Eligibility Determination:

National Register Classification: District

Significance Level: National

Contributing/Individual: Contributing

Significance Criteria: A -- Inventory Unit is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history

C -- Inventory Unit embodies distinctive characteristics of type/period/method of construction; or represents work of master; or possesses high artistic values; or represents significant/distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction

Period Of Significance

Time Period: 1927 - 1941 AD

Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Historic Context Subtheme:	Architecture
Historic Context Facet:	Rustic Architecture
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Historic Context Subtheme:	Landscape Architecture
Historic Context Facet:	The 1930's: Era Of Public Works
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Historic Context Subtheme:	Landscape Architecture
Historic Context Facet:	The Automobile Age And Suburban Development

Area Of Significance:

Category:	Landscape Architecture
Priority:	1
Category:	Architecture
Priority:	2
Category:	Engineering
Priority:	3

National Historic Landmark Information

National Historic Landmark Status: Yes

Date Determined Landmark: 2/18/1997

Landmark Theme: National Park Service landscape architecture, and National Park Service master planning.

World Heritage Site Information

World Heritage Site Status: No

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Historic Designed Landscape

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Use/Function Category:	Landscape
Use/Function:	Leisure-Passive (Park)
Detailed Use/Function:	Leisure-Passive (Park)
Type Of Use/Function:	Both Current And Historic

Use/Function Category:	Recreation/Culture
Use/Function:	Outdoor Recreation
Detailed Use/Function:	Outdoor Recreation-Other
Type Of Use/Function:	Both Current And Historic

Use/Function Category:	Landscape
Use/Function:	Functional Landscape
Detailed Use/Function:	Vehicular Circulation
Type Of Use/Function:	Both Current And Historic

Ethnographic Information

Ethnographic Survey Conducted: Yes-Restricted Information

Associated Groups

Name of Peoples:	American Indian, Klickitat and Nisqually
Type of Association:	Historic

Significance Description:

Existing documentation suggests that the southwest portion of Mount Rainier, where Christine

Falls is located, was used by American Indian groups for seasonal hunting and gathering. In 1857, a Native American (Klickitat and Nisqually) named Indian Henry, guided James Longmire and his party to the mountain and mineral springs which would become Longmire Springs. Local history suggests that Indian Henry befriended, guided, and traded with a number of white settlers including Longmire, Kautz, and Van Trump. Documentation also suggests that the "first road to Tacoma" followed an old hunting trail that led west from the Cowlitz River, along the base of the mountain, to Elbe. It is also possible that one of the early hunting trails used by these groups was used by James Longmrie for the road he built in 1861. This road ran between Yelm Prairie and the mineral springs now known as Longmire. This wagon road was the predecessor to the Road to Paradise.

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? No

Adjacent Lands Description:

General Management Information

Management Category: Must Be Preserved And Maintained

Management Category Date: 2/18/1997

Explanatory Narrative:
Christine Falls is a historic designed landscape that contributes to the significance of a National Historic Landmark District. It therefore meets the criteria for this management category.

Maintenance Location Code: R909

Condition Assessment And Impacts

The criteria for determining the condition of landscapes is consistent with the Resource Management Plan Guideline definitions (1994) and is decided with the concurrence of park management. Cultural landscape conditions are defined as follows:

Good: indicates the landscape shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The landscape's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the landscape shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character-defining elements will cause the landscape to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the landscape shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

Undetermined: Not enough information available to make an evaluation.

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 09/30/1998

Date Recorded: 09/30/1998

Park Management Concurrence: Yes **Concurrence Date:** 3/2/2004

Level Of Impact Severity: Low

Stabilization Measures:

Impact:

Type of Impact: Exposure To Elements

Internal/External: Internal

Description:

Snow loading and risk of inundation by flood waters are among the various impacts of exposure to the mountain's climate upon Christine Falls.

Type of Impact: Other -- Geologic Hazard

Internal/External: Internal

Description:

Inundating mudflows caused by geologic activity within Mount Rainier are among the potential destructive impacts on Christine Falls.

Type of Impact: Other -- Snow Plowing

Internal/External: Internal

Description:

Seasonal damage of masonry guardwalls by snow plows is a potential type of negative impact on Christine Falls.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement: None

Explanatory Narrative:

NPS Legal Interest: Fee Simple

Explanatory Narrative:

Public Access: Unrestricted

Treatment

Approved Treatment:	Undetermined
Approved Treatment Document:	
Document Date:	
Explanatory Narrative:	
Approved Treatment Completed:	

Approved Treatment Cost

LCS Structure Approved Treatment Cost:	$0
Landscape Approved Treatment Cost:	$0
Cost Date:	October 1, 1992
Level of Estimate:	
Cost Estimator:	Support Office
Explanatory Description:	No figure is given in the 1992 LCS inventory for treatment work on Christine Falls bridge, as $5,000 had already been spent on work on the bridge since 1980, and the structure was considered to be in good condition.

Stabilization Costs

LCS Structure Stabilization Cost:	$0
Landscape Stabilization Costs:	$7,000
Cost Date:	September 1, 1998
Level Of Estimate:	C - Similar Facilities
Cost Estimator:	Support Office
Explanatory Description:	The following is a breakdown of the Other Stabilization Cost for stabilizing Christine Falls. These costs include very minor stabilization work on the stone guard wall above Christine Falls bridge, and revegetation of social trails between the road and the scenic overlook. Christine Falls, minor repointing and replace missing

capstone = 3,000
Christine Falls, 50 sq. yd. social trail reveg (@ 80/sq yd) = 4,000
Total = 7,000

Documentation Assessment and Checklist

Documentation Assessment: Good

Documentation:

Document: Other
Year Of Document: 1927
Amplifying Details: Superintendent's Monthly Report: August 4, 1927, September 5, 1927, October 5, 1927, and December 5, 1927. Archives, Superintendent's Annual Report 1926-1932 file, Mount Rainier National Park.
Adequate Documentation: No
Explanatory Narrative:
Narrative report makes reference to the construction of Christine Falls bridge.

Document: Other
Year Of Document: 1976
Amplifying Details: List of Classified Structures Inventory. Denver: NPS, 1976. Robert, L. Carper.
Adequate Documentation: No
Explanatory Narrative:
Architectural inventory of the Christine Falls bridge.

Document: Other
Year Of Document: 1979
Amplifying Details: Bridge Safety Inspection Report Christine Falls Bridge. Prepared by U.S. Department of Transportation, FHWA, Denver, CO. Maintenance Division, MORA.
Adequate Documentation: No
Explanatory Narrative:
Narrative report focused on the safety status of Christine Falls bridge. The bridge was generally found to be a safe structure.

Document: Other
Year Of Document: 1994
Amplifying Details: Mount Rainier National Park Roads and Bridges. Washington, DC: Historic American Engineering Record. HAER WA-35
Adequate Documentation: Yes
Explanatory Narrative:
Christine Falls bridge is documented by narrative and drawings in this HAER study of roads and bridges of the park. This report also takes into account other aspects of the developed area.

Appendix

Bibliography

Citations:

Citation Author:	Comp, T. Allan
Citation Title:	Historic Building Inventory, Mount Rainer National Park
Year of Publication:	1983
Source Name:	CRBIB
Citation Number:	004284
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	WASO, MORA, CCSO

Citation Author:	Unrau, Harlan D
Citation Title:	Historical Overview and Preliminary Assessment of Rock Work, Bridges, and Roadway-Related Appurtenances Along State Highways 410 and 123 in Mount Rainier National Park
Year of Publication:	1988
Source Name:	CRBIB
Citation Number:	014609
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	WASO, MORA, CCSO

Citation Author:	Thompson, Erwin N
Citation Title:	Mount Rainier National Park, Washington, Historic Resource Study
Year of Publication:	1981
Source Name:	CRBIB
Citation Number:	011441
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	WASO, MORA, CCSO

Citation Author:	Staff
Citation Title:	Resource Management Plan, Mount Rainier National Park
Year of Publication:	1990
Source Name:	CRBIB
Citation Number:	015743
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	CCSO, MORA

Citation Author:	Catton, Theodore
Citation Title:	Wonderland, An Administrative History of Mount Rainier National Park
Year of Publication:	1996
Source Name:	CRBIB
Citation Number:	017248
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	WASO, CCSO, MORA

Citation Author:	National Park Service
Citation Title:	Mount Rainier National Park Roads and Bridges. Washington, DC: Historic American Engineering Record
Year of Publication:	1994
Source Name:	HAER
Citation Number:	HAER WA-35
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	WASO, CCSO, MORA, LOC

Citation Author:	McClelland, Linda Flint
Citation Title:	Building the National Parks: Historic Landscape Design and Construction. Baltimore and London: The John Hopkins University Press
Year of Publication:	1998
Source Name:	Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Number:	SB482.A4M3 1998
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	LOC, WASO, CCSO

Citation Author:	Carr, Ethan
Citation Title:	Wilderness By Design: Landscape Architecture and the National Park Service. Lincoln and London: University of Nebraska Press
Year of Publication:	1998
Source Name:	Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Number:	SB482.A4C37 1998
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	LOC, WASO, CCSO

Citation Author:	Moir, William H
Citation Title:	Forests of Mount Rainier National Park: A Natural History. Seattle, Washington: Pacific Northwest Parks and Forests Association
Year of Publication:	1989
Source Name:	CCSO
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	CCSO, MORA

Citation Author:	Tweed, William, Laura E. Souliere, and Henry G. Law
Citation Title:	National Park Rustic Architecture: 1916-1942. San Francisco: National Park Service, Western Region Office.
Year of Publication:	1977
Source Name:	CCSO
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	WASO, CCSO

Citation Author:	U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Public Roads.
Citation Title:	Christine Falls Arch over Van Trump Creek, Nisqually Road, Longmire Section, Mt. Rainier National Park, Pierce County, Washington. Construction Drawing P-3-16. Portland, OR: Bureau of Public Roads, District No.1, June 16, 1927.
Year of Publication:	1927
Source Name:	MORA
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	MORA, Engineering Division Files

Citation Author:	National Park Service, Branch of Plans and Design.
Citation Title:	Christine Falls Development. Undated construction drawing.
Source Name:	MORA
Citation Type:	Graphic
Citation Location:	MORA, Engineering Division Files.

Citation Author:	Owen A. Tomlinson, Superintendent
Citation Title:	Superintendent's Annual Report, 1927. Mount Rainier National Park
Year of Publication:	1927
Source Name:	MORA
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	MORA Archives, Box H2621

Citation Author:	Various
Citation Title:	Map and Drawing Files
Source Name:	Mount Rainier National Park Archives and Collections
Citation Location:	Park Landscape Architect's Office, Longmire, and Tahoma Woods Administration Building.

Citation Author:	Various
Citation Title:	Photographic Collections, 1920s-1930s
Source Name:	Mount Rainier National Park Archives and Collections
Citation Type:	Graphic
Citation Location:	National Park Service Audio-Visual Library, Longmire

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Citation Author:	Federal Works Agency, Public Roads Administration.
Citation Title:	Final Construction Report, Christine Falls Parking Area Repair, Pierce County, Washington. Portland, OR: March 9, 1942.
Year of Publication:	1942
Source Name:	National Archives
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	National Archives.

Citation Author:	National Park Service, Engineering Division.
Citation Title:	Mount Rainier National Park, Christine Falls Bridge, Nisqually Road. Construction Drawing 248. Portland, OR: National Park Service.
Year of Publication:	1925
Source Name:	National Archives
Citation Type:	Graphic
Citation Location:	National Archives, RG 79, Entry 26.

Citation Author:	McClelland, Linda Flint
Citation Title:	Presenting Nature: The Historic Landscape Design of the National Park Service 1916-1942. Washington DC: National Park Service.
Year of Publication:	1993
Source Name:	WASO
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	WASO, CCSO

Supplemental Information