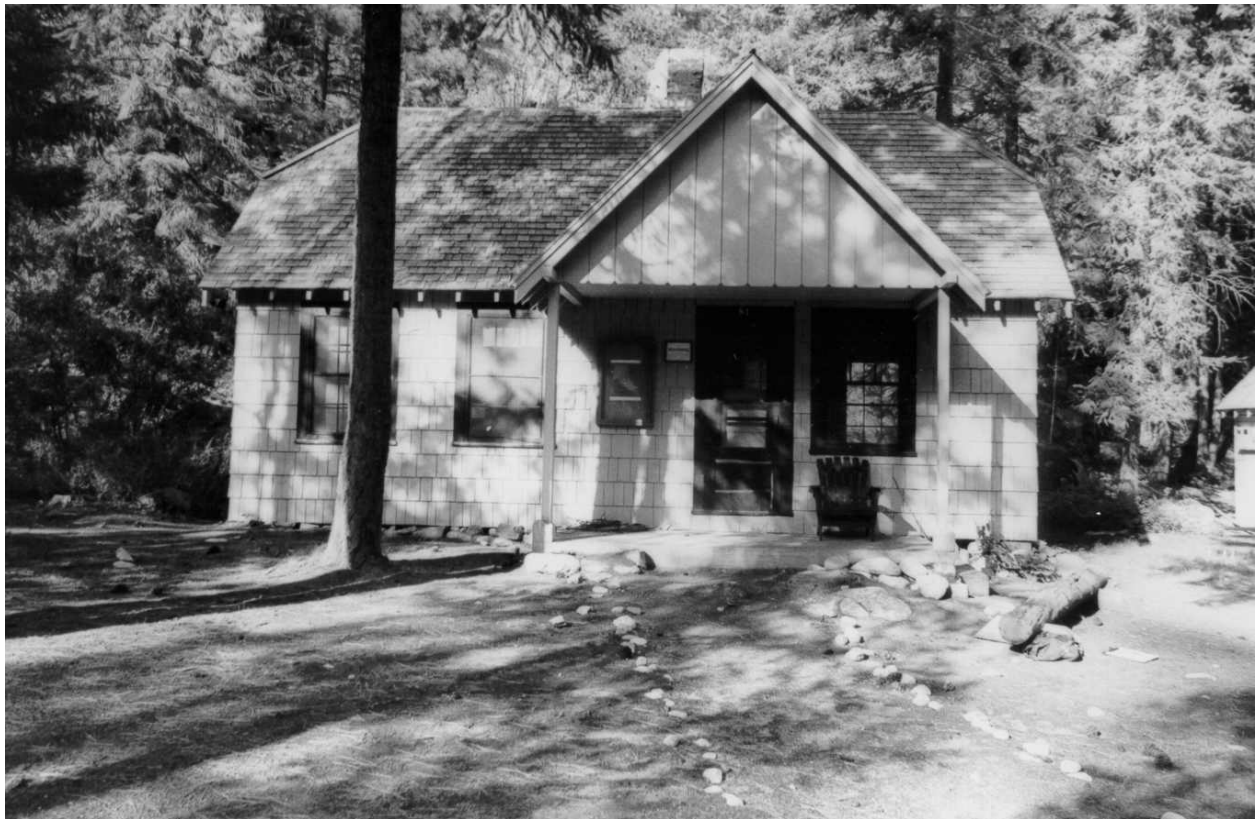

National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2002



High Bridge Ranger Station
North Cascades National Park

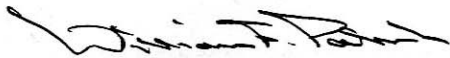
**National Park Service
Cultural Landscape Inventory
2002**

**High Bridge Ranger Station
North Cascades National Park**

North Cascades National Park concurs with the Management Category and Condition Assessment identified by this Level II Cultural Landscape Inventory:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: **A: Must Be Preserved and Maintained**

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: **Fair**



Superintendent, North Cascades National Park

4-1-04

Date

Please return this form to:
Erica Owens
Cultural Resources Division
National Park Service
Pacific West Region - Seattle
909 1st Avenue, Floor 5
Seattle, WA 98104

RECEIVED

JUN 07 2004

HIGH BRIDGE RANGER STATION
NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK

Archaeology and
Historic Preservation

Washington SHPO Eligibility Determination

Section 110 Actions Requested:

- 1) SHPO concurrence with the addition of structures to the List of Classified Structures (LCS). (See chart below)

 I concur, **I do not concur** that the **Setting** as described in the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) contributes to the High Bridge Ranger Station Historic District (See the following landscape characteristics in the Analysis and Evaluation: natural systems and features, circulation, land use, spatial organization, vegetation, and views and vistas).

The following structures, located within the historic designed landscape, are already listed on the National Register as contributing elements of the High Bridge Ranger Station Historic District:

LCS number	Structure Name	Park Structure Number
030137	High Bridge Ranger Station Barn	083
030134	High Bridge Ranger Station Ranger Residence	0081
030135	High Bridge Ranger Station Garage/Shop	0082
030136	High Bridge Ranger Station High Bridge Ranger Station Privy	081A

Based on the information provided in the CLI, the following previously unevaluated structures have been identified as **contributing** to the High Bridge Ranger Station Historic District:

LCS number	Structure Name	Concur	Do Not Concur
(No number)	Driveway	✓	
(No number)	Horse Ramp	✓	
(No number)	Dry-laid Wall	✓	
(No number)	Stone Stairs	✓	
(No number)	Path to Stehekin River	✓	
(No number)	Rock circle flagpole area	✓	
(No number)	Hitching Post	✓	

Based on the information provided in the CLI, the following structures have been identified as **not contributing** to the High Bridge Ranger Station Historic District:

LCS number	Structure Name	Concur	Do Not Concur
N/A	Picnic benches	✓	
N/A	Picnic Table	✓	
N/A	Driveway log bollards	✓	
N/A	Benches	✓	
N/A	Bulletin Board	✓	
N/A	Trash cans	✓	
N/A	Signs	✓	
N/A	Radio antenna base	✓	
N/A	Turnaround	✓	

Reasons/comments why any 'Do Not Concur' blocks were checked:

Gregory Duffek DSHPO
 FOR Washington State Historic Preservation Officer

6/18/04
 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

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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:	North Cascades National Park
Administrative Unit:	North Cascades National Park
Park Organization Code:	9470
Park Alpha Code:	NOCA

Property Level And CLI Number

Property Level:	Landscape
Name:	High Bridge Ranger Station
CLI Identification Number:	400212
Parent Landscape CLI ID Number:	400212

Inventory Summary

Inventory Level:	Level II
-------------------------	----------

Completion Status:

Date Data Collected - Level 0:	7/1/1985
Level 0 Recorder:	Gretchen Luxenberg
Date Level I Data Collected:	4/2/2001
Level I Data Collection	Susan Dolan
<u>Level II</u>	
Date Level II Data Collected:	10/15/2001
Level II Data Collection	Michael Hankinson
Date Level II Entered:	10/15/2001
Level II Data Entry Recorder:	Michael Hankinson
Level II Site Visit:	Yes
Date of Concurrence	4/1/2004

Explanatory Narrative:

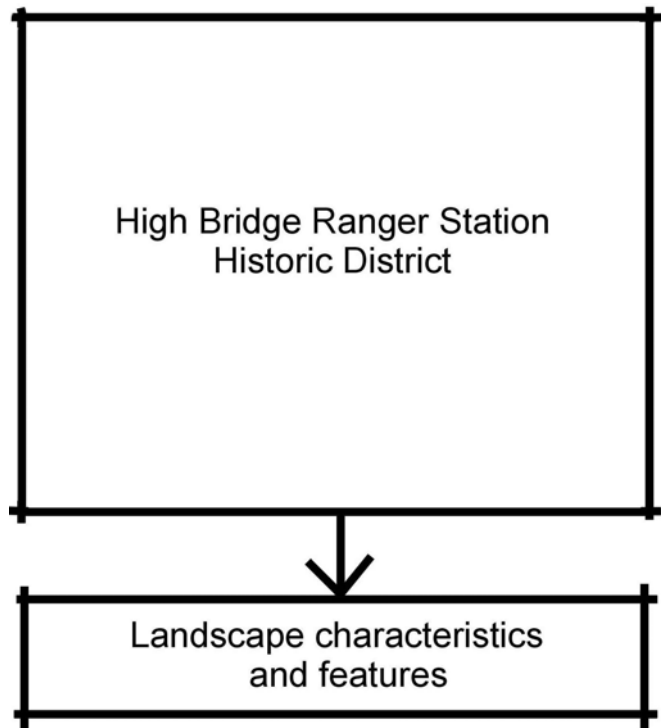
The Level II was completed by M. Hankinson in 2001. The CLI underwent park review at that time. It was formally submitted for park and SHPO concurrence in 2004 without any substantive changes.

Landscape Description

High Bridge Ranger Station Historic District is located in an area of less than 1 acre on a glacial terrace at the confluence of Agnes Creek and the Stehekin River. High Bridge Ranger Station is a backcountry facility within the North Cascades National Park Service Complex that has been operated by the National Park Service since 1968. The ranger station was originally built by the United States Forest Service (USFS), and has existed in this location since 1933-1934. During the 1930s, this station housed rangers who carried out typical USFS backcountry administrative operations. It is one of three, including Purple Point and Bridge Creek Ranger Stations, remaining ranger station in the NPS Complex that is associated with the Chelan National Forest. Currently, the historic district is used as park housing in summer and as a search and rescue cache in winter. When needed, the corral is used for temporarily holding stock. In addition, the historic district serves as a destination point for tourists arriving by shuttle van and bus. High Bridge Ranger Station Historic District retains its integrity of spatial organization; its current layout remains as designed and constructed during the period of significance. High Bridge Ranger Station Historic District is significant for its design as an early USFS administrative facility constructed by the CCC between 1933 and 1934 and for its association with the years of early federal government administration of the public lands of the North Cascades Mountains.

Cultural Landscapes Inventory Hierarchy Description

High Bridge Ranger Station Historic District is one entire cultural landscape containing landscape characteristics and features.

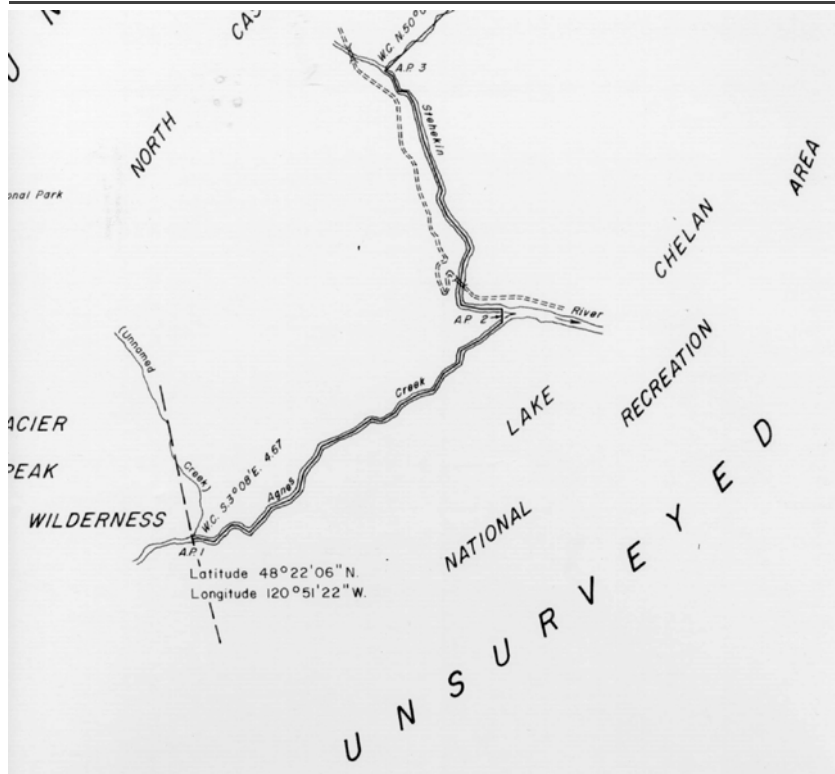


CLI hierarchy description diagram showing High Bridge Ranger Station Historic District as one entire cultural landscape containing landscape characteristics and features.

Location Map



Location map showing North Cascades National Park Service Complex is located within the State of Washington.



1977 boundary survey showing High Bridge Ranger Station's location at Township 33 North, Range 16 East of the Willamette Meridian. High Bridge Ranger Station is located at the confluence of Agnes Creek and the Stehekin River (B.L.M., 1977).

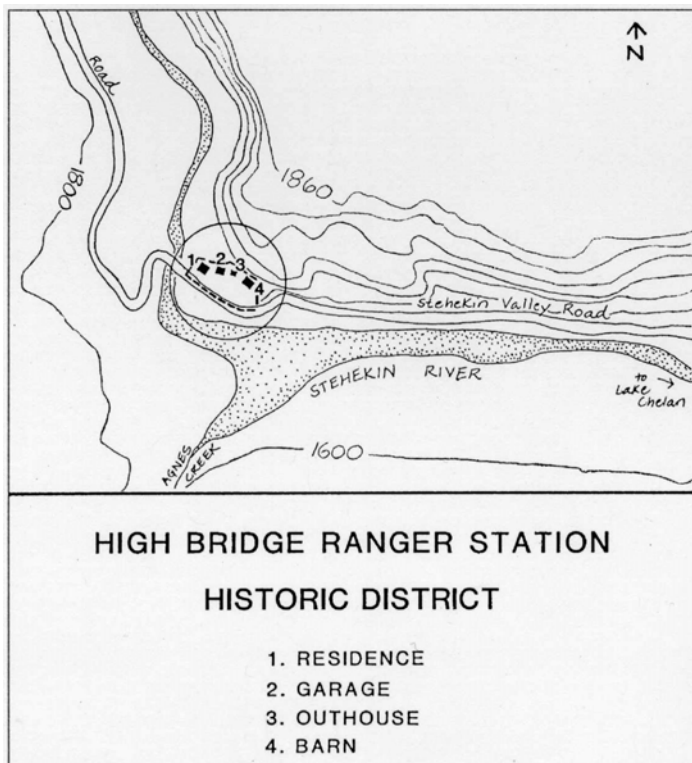


Diagram showing High Bridge Ranger Station Historic District boundary and surrounding environs (NOCA, 1985).

Boundary Description

Beginning at the point where the Stehekin Valley Road meets the corral fence at High Bridge Ranger Station (UTM reference 10/660200/5360590), continue along the east side of the corral circling the barn; thence northwesterly along the forest edge past the outhouse, shop/garage, and residence; circling residence continue in a southwesterly direction to Stehekin Valley Road; thence southerly along the road to point of beginning. The boundary is less than one acre in size.

Regional Context

Political Context

High Bridge Ranger Station Historic District is administered by North Cascades National Park Service Complex and is located within Lake Chelan National Recreation Area administrative unit. North Cascades National Park Service Complex is composed of three administrative units: Lake Chelan National Recreation Area, Ross Lake National Recreation Area, and North Cascades National Park. High Bridge Ranger Station is located on the boundary of Lake Chelan National Recreation Area and North Cascades National Park. High Bridge Ranger Station is also located within Chelan County and Congressional District 4.

Physiographic Context

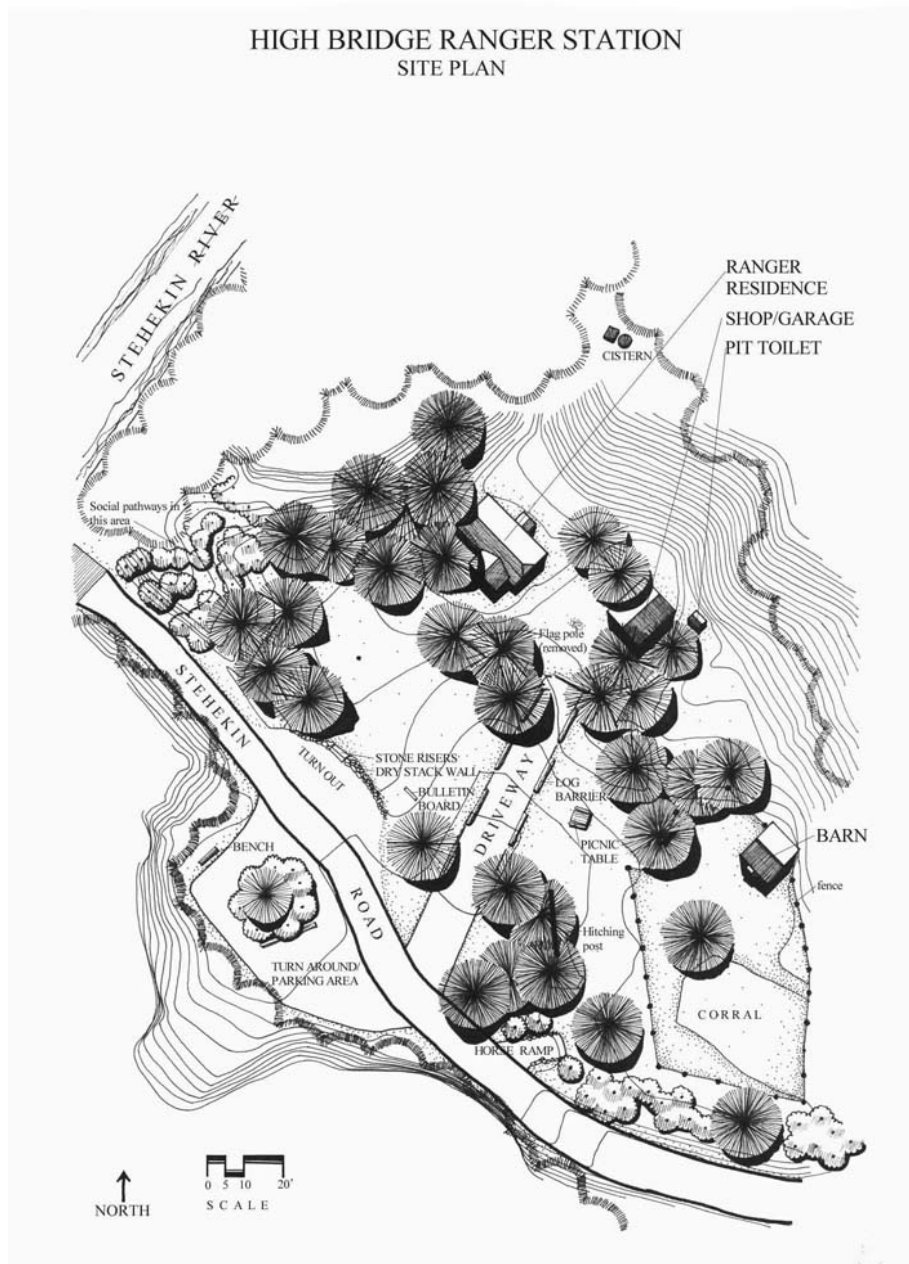
High Bridge Ranger Station is located on a level glacial terrace within the Stehekin Valley at the confluence of Agnes Creek and the Stehekin River. Found at approximately 1500' elevation, the ranger station is southwest of McGregor Mountain's Sandalee Glacier (8122'). The physiographic elevation zone of the ranger station is lowland coniferous forest, dominated by Douglas fir, Western red cedar, Ponderosa pine, and Lodgepole pine.

Cultural Context

High Bridge Ranger Station is located approximately 11 miles northwest of Stehekin Landing along the Stehekin Valley Road. High Bridge Ranger Station is found within the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area, part of the North Cascades National Park Service Complex administrative unit. The historic district currently serves as a point of interest for tourists who arrive by shuttle van and bus and are travelling up the Stehekin Valley. Additionally, the ranger station serves as a drop-off and pick-up point for the shuttle service. One shuttle operates between Stehekin and High Bridge Ranger Station, and another, smaller vehicle, shuttles passengers beyond High Bridge to Cottonwood Camp, the terminus of the road. High Bridge Ranger Station is located approximately 400 yards from a camp site on the North Cascades Park side of the Stehekin River, the High Bridge Campground.

Site Plan

Site Plan showing existing conditions at High Bridge Ranger Station (Map by Michael Hankinson, CCSO, 2002), see appendix for 11"x17" plan.



Chronology

Year	Event	Description
1880 AD	Inhabited	The site that would become High Bridge Ranger Station was occupied by Native Americans for approximately 3,000 years.
1880 - 1890 AD	Settled	Euro-American settlement and mining activity began in the Stehekin valley.
1890 AD	Established	Euro-American settlers established logging and grazing activity in the Stehekin valley.
1891 AD	Built	Pre-existing Native American trails were improved to accommodate mining activity in the North Cascades mountains above the Stehekin valley.
1891 AD	Established	Passage of the Withdrawal or Creative Act allowed for the creation of Forest Reserves.
1892 AD	Established	Chelan County planned to construct Stehekin Valley County Road.
1897 AD	Established	Washington Forest Reserve was established covering 5600 square miles of the North Cascades mountains.
1905 AD	Established	USFS was established and retained jurisdiction and administration of the Washington Forest Reserve (North Cascades Public Lands).
1905 AD	Established	USFS subdivided and established the Washington Forest Reserve.
1908 AD	Established	Washington National Forest was established, replacing the former Washington Forest Reserve. The forest had four districts, including the Chelan National Forest.
1909 AD	Established	Chelan National Forest staff determined a need for a ranger station near Agnes Creek.

1913 AD	Established	Bullion Flats Ranger Station was established in Washington National Forest located just down valley from present-day High Bridge in the vicinity of Coon Lake.
1913 AD	Established	Agnes Creek Ranger Station was created at the confluence of Agnes Creek and Stehekin River.
1918 AD	Established	Chelan National Forest staff determined the Agnes Creek Ranger Station was preferable to Bullion Ranger Station. Bullion station would be closed.
1920 - 1930 AD	Built	Wilsey cabin (now Purple Point RS) and Bridge Creek cabin (now Bridge Creek RS) constructed.
1922 AD	Established	McGregor Flats Ranger Station was established near Rainbow Falls.
1930 - 1940 AD	Built	CCC constructs trail shelters for recreational use at High Bridge and Flick Creek.
1933 - 1934 AD	Built	High Bridge Ranger Station was built by the USFS using CCC labor. The site included a residence, garage/shop, barn, outhouse, and corral, and other landscape features.
1935 - 1941 AD	Built	The CCC built a rock retaining wall, stone stairs, and a rock-edged entry path at High Bridge Ranger Station.
1937 - 1939 AD	Established	CCC established temporary camps in Stehekin.
1968 AD	Established	North Cascades National Park Service Complex was created, along with Lake Chelan NRA and Ross Lake NRA.

Statement Of Significance

High Bridge Ranger Station Historic District is significant for its association with the activities of the early federal government administration of the public lands of the North Cascades mountains (criterion A), and for its distinctive method of construction, associated with the US Forest Service Pacific Northwest architectural style of the period, evident in the remaining landscape characteristics and features (criterion C). For both National Register criteria A and C, the period of significance is 1933 to 1942. This period reflects the years in which the ranger station was laid out by the Civilian Conservation Corps under US Forest Service (USFS) direction, and is the period to which the remaining landscape characteristics and features date.

High Bridge Ranger Station is associated with early federal government administration of the North Cascades. The site served as a backcountry ranger station in the Chelan National Forest from 1933-1968. The USFS became the steward of the Washington Forest Reserve upon its inception as a government agency in 1905. Construction of the Agnes Creek Ranger Station at the High Bridge site began in 1913 and was part of a system of ranger stations located along the Stehekin Valley County Road. Bullion Flats and McGregor Flats comprised the other small guard stations found along the county road, within present day North Cascades National Park Service Complex. Today, High Bridge Ranger Station is the only intact example of a small backcountry guard station in Chelan National Forest remaining in the park complex. The USFS or NPS removed all other stations.

The Stehekin Ranger District of the Chelan National Forest, and the Skagit Ranger District of the Mount Baker National Forest, had very significant roles in shaping the physical landscape of what would eventually become North Cascades National Park Service Complex. Each district regulated land use and development, by managing timber sales, land surveys, fire protection, and the building of administrative and recreational facilities. As High Bridge Ranger Station (formerly-named Agnes Creek Ranger Station) was smaller in size and located in the backcountry, it served as a satellite office for seasonal patrols and monitoring, while the Stehekin Ranger Station (also known as Purple Point Ranger Station), located eleven miles to the south, issued permits for use of the Chelan National Forest by outside parties, such as individuals and companies interested in hydroelectric production, mining, logging, trapping, roadhouse operations, fish planting, and recreation home building within the district. As a ranger station for 55 years before the transfer of administration to the NPS, High Bridge Ranger Station had a role in the shaping of land within the Stehekin Valley. High Bridge Ranger Station is significant on a state level for its association with the early federal government administration of the public lands within the North Cascades Mountains.

High Bridge Ranger Station Historic District is also associated with the distinctive method of construction of the USFS Pacific Northwest architectural style of the period. The USFS Pacific Northwest style was based upon the regional vernacular, the Arts and Crafts Movement and the National Park Service Rustic. This style was perpetuated by USFS Region 6 in the design of administrative facilities between 1891 and 1942. The style was developed to be harmonious with nature, economic in the use of materials, and fitting with the function of a particular building or structure. Typically, buildings and structures were designed predominantly of wood, with a simple frame, a gable shingle roof and shiplap or shingle sheathing. The sheathing was either painted or stained in natural or neutral colors to render it inconspicuous. French gray or silver gray shingle stain was the preferred medium, as the gray colors conferred a weathered appearance, rather like native cedar. As noted by E. Gail Throop in her report "A Character Expression, A Thematic Evaluation of Forest Service Depression-Era Administrative Buildings in the Pacific Northwest", by 1935, the distinctive Pacific Northwest rustic idiom appeared consistently, though its expression varied from highly stylistic to simply utilitarian.

Throop has identified ten stylistic attributes of the USFS Pacific Northwest style, though these attributes alone do not represent the entirety of the style. Typically, at least five of the ten attributes are present in each building or structure: native construction materials, varied exterior treatment with the juxtaposition of two or more textures, gable roofs in simple or complex shapes repeated in dormers or porches, heavy timber posts, multipaned windows, covered entries, dormers, shutters, interior and exterior chimneys, and a tree symbol decoration or motif in cutwork.

All of the remaining buildings within the High Bridge Ranger Station Historic District display attributes of the USFS Pacific Northwest Rustic style. In addition to the architectural style of the historic buildings, the development signature of the USFS is still apparent within the historic district through the surviving patterns or landscape characteristics of spatial organization, circulation, vegetation, natural systems and features, small-scale features, and buildings and structures. These patterns reflect USFS site planning principles for administrative complexes built in the 1930s, as identified by the 1935 USFS document entitled “Lands Handbook: Ranger Station Site Plans”, and the 1938 USFS document “Acceptable Building Plans”. These principles called for ease of vehicular circulation within the site, ready ingress and egress to connecting roads, the arrangement of buildings according to their function, the separation of public, semi-public, and service portions of the site, and the siting of facilities so that complete control, surveillance or supervision by direct observation would ensure efficient operation of the site. High Bridge Ranger Station still reflects these site-planning principles. High Bridge Ranger Station Historic District is significant on a local level for its association with the USFS Pacific Northwest architectural style.

The historic significance of High Bridge Ranger Station in association with criterion A and C is evident in the remaining landscape characteristics and features: spatial organization, circulation, vegetation, natural systems and features, small scale features and buildings and structures. The landscape characteristic "spatial organization" is reflected in the extant layout of the historic district, representing the layout of the High Bridge Ranger Station as designed and constructed during the period of significance utilizing USFS site planning principles of the 1930s. Circulation is represented by the surviving features such as a driveway, horse ramp, steps, and a retaining wall. Vegetation is represented in the overall unchanging types and distribution of vegetation, with a canopy of native conifers throughout the district, native understory plants, and agricultural weeds found within the corral. Natural systems and features are reflected by the district's location at the confluence of Agnes Creek and the Stehekin River and by its placement on a glacial terrace beneath a steep slope. Small-scale features include a radio antenna base and hitching post. Buildings and structures included all the remaining utilitarian and residential buildings that date from the historic period; the 1930s buildings still retain attributes of the USFS Pacific Northwest style of architecture. These landscape characteristics, spatial organization, circulation, vegetation, natural systems and features, small-scale features, and buildings and structures, and their associated features, still convey the physical character of High Bridge Ranger Station, as it was developed by the Civilian Conservation Corps between 1933 and 1942.

Physical History

Pre-1890

For at least 3,000 years, the Chelan Tribe and indigenous peoples pre-dating the Chelan lived on the prominent glacial terrace that is the present location of the High Bridge Ranger Station. Historically, Chelan names distinguished the surrounding landscape: Chelan, meaning “deep water” and Stehekin meaning “the way through the mountains” (Thompson 1970, 31). Euro-American recorded history of the Stehekin Valley commenced in 1814 when Alexander Ross entered the area in search of a way through the Cascades’ steep terrain to the west. Soon after 1882, when Henry Hubbard Pierce arrived as part of an U.S. Army expedition, prospecting activity and settlement began in earnest within the region (NPS, Resource Management Plan 1994).

The first Euro-American settlers arrived in the Stehekin Valley in the 1880s when miners and trappers began to penetrate the region in search of resources (Luxenberg 1986, 173). Soon after, the search for resources lead to the settlement of Stehekin, which was laid out in 1883 and sited in the remote northern tip of Lake Chelan. Despite this development, the remaining territory to the north of Stehekin remained an unsurveyed area.

1890-1932

Mining in the Stehekin Valley resulted in the thorough exploration of the region’s wilderness and was a catalyst for the development of the Stehekin Valley County Road (Thompson 1970, 89). The lower portion of this road was originally a Native American trail which “was converted into a road in the early mining days” (Thompson 1970, 31). By 1891, more Native American trails along the Stehekin River valley from Lake Chelan to the mines were improved, providing access to Donald Ferguson’s Black Warrior and Boston claims located deep in the backcountry (Thompson 1970, 177).

In 1892 an engineered road up the valley was planned to exploit the potential mineral wealth of the Cascades, which held commercial value for the recently incorporated Chelan County. The 1892 report called for 18.7 miles of road, 60 feet wide, to be called the “Stehekin River County Road” (Thompson 1970, 178). The alignment of the Stehekin Valley County Road would eventually play a role in the siting of High Bridge Ranger Station.

During this period, development increased. “Once prospectors found minerals in the Stehekin drainage, it was but a matter of time before steamboats appeared on Lake Chelan” (Thompson 1970, 181). Most miners shipped their equipment and supplies on boats up the Columbia River, then on Lake Chelan, and finally to Stehekin (Thompson 1970, 89). Once in this unexplored territory, miners tended to concentrate on the upper Stehekin, “particularly in the vicinity of Doubtful Lake and Horseshoe Basin, and on the North Fork of Bridge Creek” (Thompson 1970, 109). Miners searched for more than gold in the upper Stehekin: ores also contained silver, lead, and copper. In general, this mining activity was most prolific from the Cascade Pass to the headwaters of Bridge Creek, north of present-day High Bridge (Thompson 1970, 110).

In the early 1890s, the Stehekin area had two other important industries: sheep grazing and logging. Sheep were grazed within the Stehekin Valley up to Bridge Creek and on the surrounding eastern slopes of the Cascades until 1940, when the U.S. Forest Service prohibited the practice due to meadow destruction (Thompson 1970, 208). Logging was not a major economic factor in the North Cascades, but

was lucrative in the lower elevations of the Stehekin area (Thompson 1970, 197). Trees were felled within the Stehekin Valley and floated down the river to Lake Chelan. Logs were assembled at the head of the lake and hauled by steamboats in “rafts” to mills located 55 miles to the south in the town of Chelan. In addition to the mills located in Chelan, a small plant located in Stehekin milled an average of 400,000 board feet per year between 1890 and 1910 (Thompson 1970, 204).

The coincidental development of Stehekin and the National Forests began in 1891. In 1891, the passage of the Withdrawal or Creative Act gave legislative authority for the creation of Forest Reserves. However, it was not until 1897 that the Washington Forest Reserve was designated on land encompassing both sides of the North Cascades Mountains, an area approximately 5600 square miles in size. For the first several years, the General Land Office within the Department of Interior undertook the administration of Forest Reserves.

In 1905, the responsibility for the administration of Forest Reserves was transferred to the US Department of Agriculture’s Bureau of Forestry. Later that same year, the Bureau became the US Forest Service (USFS). Also in 1905, the USFS further subdivided the Forest Reserve into smaller units, designating the Washington National Forest and the Chelan National Forest. The Chelan National Forest would have had jurisdiction over grazing and logging activities through the issuance of permits by the district ranger station. Mining activities on private claims, however, were not regulated by the USFS. The USFS continued to manage the land until the creation of North Cascades National Park Complex in 1968.

In this period, the USFS planned a system of ranger stations in the Stehekin Valley to serve the Chelan National Forest’s administrative needs. Two primary district ranger stations were planned along with a number of smaller, supporting guard stations. The stations were strategically sited along the “Stehekin Valley Road”, an important communication and travel route connecting Stehekin at the northern tip of Lake Chelan with Cottonwood, twenty miles to the northwest. These smaller stations included the following: first Bullion Flats Ranger Station (1913) located in the vicinity of Coon Lake; second, McGregor Flats Ranger Station (1922) located approximately 2 miles north of Lake Chelan near Rainbow Falls; and thirdly, Agnes Creek Ranger Station (1913) located at the confluence of the Stehekin River and Agnes Creek, which was later named High Bridge Ranger Station in 1933-1934 (Kennedy 2000, 3).

The need for and eventual siting of a ranger guard station at the confluence of Agnes Creek and the Stehekin River was originally documented by a July 22, 1909 memo from the Chelan National Forest Supervisor to the USFS District Forester (Region 6). The memo signed by E.O. Blankenship (Ranger) and D.S. Rice (Acting Supervisor) named the site “Agnes River Ranger Station”. A plat map accompanying the memo located the station in an unsurveyed area at T 33 N., R 16 E., and section 2 and 11—a site found within the Chelan National Forest and located along the Stehekin Valley County Road (see figure). The memo briefly characterized, described, and indicated the value of the surrounding landscape and stated why the site was appropriate for a ranger station:

“Character of Land: Approx. 40 acres timbered, 45 acres grass and brush land, no mineral known to exist.”

“Value of tract to the Forest Service: Tract is valuable to the Forest Service for a Ranger Station. Pasture for horses and is the only suitable tract in that vicinity.”

“Amount of Water on Site: Agnes and Stehekin rivers run through tract. Average flow of water not known. Sufficient water on tract” (Chelan National Forest Memo, 1909).

The memo revealed USFS Ranger Station site planning criteria. Because horses were invaluable for rangers to carry out administrative tasks, 45 acres of grass and brush land for forage were exceptional in an otherwise forested and rocky terrain. Moreover, an available water supply was necessary for livestock. By 1913, this ideal site was used as a station. Historic photographs c. 1935 reveal that a barn/shed, pre-dating CCC construction, was located on site. Although no documentation was found confirming the structure's date of construction, the barn/shed would have been used before the period of significance to store camping supplies, fire fighting equipment (buckets, shovels, pick axes) and horse feed.

The second memo reiterated the USFS rationale for Agnes River Ranger Station and added the "Site is used by rangers and guards as a camping place, where they can pasture their horses. This station is important in connection with fire prevention, as a pasture for horses used by guards on patrol" (Chelan National Forest Memo, 1913). This memo revealed the location was useful not only for patrolling in general, but highlighted the need for fire prevention to protect stands of timber. For these reasons, the Agnes River Ranger Station was viewed by the USFS as an ideal site and was soon in operation.

By 1918, Agnes River Ranger Station was considered a more useful site than the Bullion Ranger Station, located less than two miles away from Agnes River Ranger Station. Consequently, the Bullion site was considered for closure. In a memo dated the same year, the Forest Supervisor of Chelan National Forest (Region 6) to the USFS District Forester reaffirmed the need for the Agnes site. The memo explained that Agnes River Ranger station was the "convenient" and "usual camping place" for rangers and guards, and that it had a telephone that had been previously removed from the Bullion station. Moreover, the memo stated "The two stations so close together are clearly not needed and Bullion will not be missed if released" (Chelan National Forest Memo 1918).

1933-1967

In 1933 the Agnes River Ranger Station was upgraded to serve the administrative needs of the USFS. In 1932, the USFS policy was to site stations that provided the management of forest resources with a “minimum of effort and a maximum of efficiency” (USFS Lands Handbook 175). The Agnes River Ranger Station site fulfilled these criteria and was improved and consequently renamed. The station included a Ranger office/residence, a shop/garage, a barn, and a privy. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) between 1933 and 1934 built these structures and constructed other landscape improvements. The CCC was an Emergency Conservation Work organization of the Depression Era, formed to provide employment relief to young, unmarried men. The CCC existed within the War Department and served under the direction of many federal agencies to implement conservation projects on public lands. Within the National Forests, the CCC constructed administrative and recreational facilities according to USFS construction standards.

Located approximately ten miles from present-day Stehekin Landing, this updated backcountry ranger station was used primarily during the summer months when fire and trail crews scoured the high country. The station also served additional functions such as monitoring permitted grazing and logging (Luxenberg 1985, 316).

Rangers were involved in almost every aspect of backcountry management of the Forest Reserve. Their minor duties included the paperwork associated with the special-use permits for trapping, cabins, fences, pastures, residences, resorts, telephone line connections, and power production (Luxenberg 1985, 323), while their primary duties included timber sales, land surveys, fire protection, and trail and telephone line construction and maintenance (Luxenberg 1985, 324). In the 1920s and 1930s recreational use of the National Forests increased dramatically. By the 1930s, the role of the USFS ranger had evolved to serve the recreational needs of the public. The USFS responded by adding new campgrounds and concessionaire-operated lodging facilities. The rate of development increased considerably with the influx of CCC labor. Although a campground was located nearby on the north side of the Stehekin River, there is no documentation found to date indicating High Bridge Ranger Station’s relationship with the campsite.

The High Bridge Ranger Station includes a three-room Ranger’s office and residence in a one-story Bungalow-styled structure with a crawl space and a partial concrete block foundation. The cedar-shingled roof has jerkin heads at the gable ends and the walls are sheathed in painted shingle siding. The front and back porch of the residence has vertical lap siding, scalloped at the free end gables and concrete porch stoops. The residence has multi-pane, double hung sash windows and a brick chimney (NPS, Classified Structure Field Inventory Report 1984).

The garage/shop has a one story, steeply pitched gable roof of corrugated metal. The structure’s hinged double doors and shiplap siding are painted.

The barn has a one-story loft with a steeply pitched gabled roof of corrugated metal. Additionally, the barn features painted drop siding, and a single hinged door with small gable roof (NPS, Classified Structure Field Inventory Report 1984).

The privy is a simple 4x5’ wood frame structure, with a steeply pitched shingle gabled roof and painted shingle siding (Kennedy 2000, 17).

These buildings were constructed in the Rustic style with common architectural details including steeply

pitched cedar shingled gable roofs with overhanging eaves: the use of similar materials, the scale, and overall design of the buildings gave the station a cohesive and classic USFS character (Luxenberg 1985, 316). Though restrained in architectural details and ornament, High Bridge Ranger Station reflected the architectural principles based on a rustic architectural theme. These structures blended in with, and did not intrude upon, their surroundings; building colors were primarily earth tones such as warm browns, tans, or greens to harmoniously blend in with the setting; materials reflected the forested environment and wood was used without exception (Kennedy 2000, 4). “The character of the old growth forest environment in the Pacific Northwest provided inspiration. The region 6 expression conveyed a feeling of enduring substance in sturdy designs with a vocabulary that spoke of big timber, and communicated the wealth of a timber-rich region in an almost lavish use of wood. The overall architecture still suggested the agency’s pragmatic mission in its strictly utilitarian design. The extensive use of wood and wood products was simultaneously economical and associative, and underscored the Forest Service’s stated policy of fostering the use of wood as well as the production of it” (Throop n.d., n.p.).

In 1933, the CCC began construction of the site. Their mission in the National Forest was multifaceted. According to President Roosevelt, the primary function of the CCC when working with the USFS, was as a forestry organization—fighting fires, planting trees, thinning timber stands, stopping soil erosion and floods. However, the field personnel “soon realized that CCC labor might also be directed toward the construction of forest improvements—particularly roads, trails, buildings, and recreation sites” (Tweed 1980, 16).

The CCC’s work at the High Bridge Ranger Station site from 1933-1934 involved more than building construction. They were also responsible for the felling of trees and a number of small-scale features. The horse corral and ramp, located off of Stehekin Road at a 45-degree angle was defined by a dry-stack retaining wall and served as a primary access from the road to the corral. The rock walk steps, located near a turn out from Stehekin road, served as the primary pedestrian entry to the residence. Designated pathways demarcated with stone, lead in a curvilinear fashion from the rock walk steps to the residence’s front entrance. The pipes and cisterns associated with the plumbing system of the ranger residence/office were located on the steep hill found directly behind the residence. A fence demarcating the horse corral was constructed around the barn and the adjacent open field on the barn’s western side (Kennedy 2000, 4).

The USFS Region 6 office, located in Portland, Oregon directed the layout and landscape of High Bridge Ranger Station not with specific site plans, but rather through the communication of design criteria. Backcountry Ranger Station Standards were considered in 1932 in the “Lands Handbook: Ranger Station Site Plans, Region 6:” for ranger station site planning. The document explained that impressions to the public of a ranger station, its utility, and finally its “beauty” were to be integrated into the ranger station’s planning and construction:

1. “First impressions are lasting and as a branch of the public service it is desirable to give a good impression rather than one of disorder and lack of organization”.
2. “The forester is likely to think of ‘landscaping’ as only the beautification of grounds, care of flowers, and unnatural ornamentation. In fact, landscape architecture means ‘the art of improving land for human use and enjoyment in such a manner as to serve the maximum utility combined with the maximum of beauty’.
3. “Utility first beauty second: therefore in the planning of administrative sites we are primarily interested in the utility of the accommodations, and secondarily in the progressive beautification of the grounds”(Lands Handbook 1932, 175).

Although the High Bridge Ranger Station may not have followed a formal master plan for the layout of the buildings, the general layout and aesthetics of the site were conceived by the USFS Region 6 office and included information on critical planning and design issues. Criteria included ideas on distance between buildings, placement of barns, driveways and turnarounds, plantings, water, building materials and a special focus on the USFS Rustic design ethos. (The details of site layout are elaborated on in the “spatial organization” section of this Cultural Landscape Inventory and include other Region 6 USFS documents dated from the period of significance.)

During the period of significance from 1933-1942, USFS ranger stations also generally served as a focal point for recreating forest visitors (Throop n.d., n.p). High Bridge Ranger Station did not accommodate recreating visitors, but rather functioned as an accessible and visible contact in the backcountry. Although a campground was located less than a quarter mile away on the north side of the Stehekin River, there is no documentation to explain the relationship between High Bridge Ranger Station and High Bridge campground.

Paul Richard Tschirley considered the resource potential for recreation in the Stehekin watershed in a Master’s thesis in 1958. The thesis did not represent USFS management or policy. The main focus of the thesis identified potential recreational uses throughout the Chelan National Forest and at High Bridge. High Bridge was noted as a possible place for recreation, but specific recreational opportunities were not identified:

“Locations are available for camps and picnic facilities from the end of private land to High Bridge. A great deal of landscaping would be necessary for much of the area is covered with large stream-washed rocks and boulders. The location of the High Bridge Guard Station has potential for a variety of developments. Alternative uses other than tenting could be adapted to High Bridge”(Tschirley, page 105).

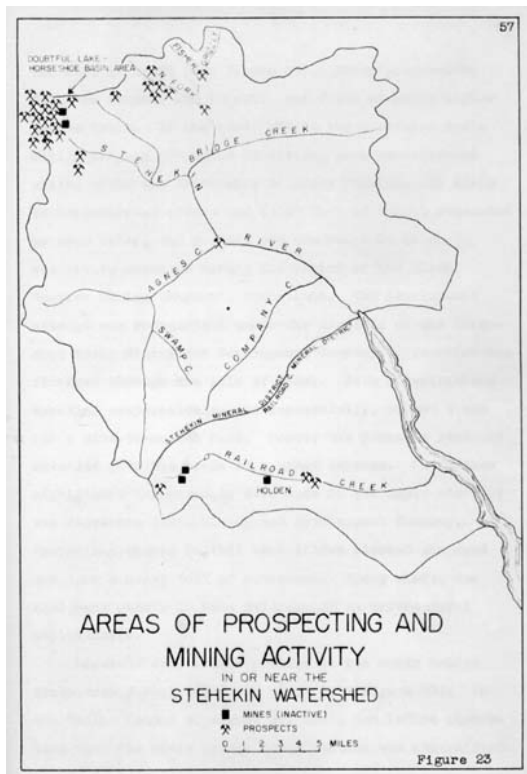
The USFS continued to use this site solely as an administrative facility, however, until High Bridge Ranger Station was incorporated into the North Cascades National Park Service Complex, and the NPS took over management of these lands.



Historic photograph showing The Horseshoe Basin mine, characteristic of mines serviced by High Bridge and Bridge Creek Ranger Stations (Photo by Paul Bergman, 1958).



Historic photograph showing logging activity in the Stehekin Valley. A string of ranger stations, including High Bridge, were needed to facilitate logging activities (Photo by Paul Bergman, 1958).



Historic diagram showing location of mining activity at the confluence of Agnes Creek and the Stehekin River (Tschirley, 1958).



Historic photograph c. 1935 showing High Bridge Ranger Station in the background and Stehekin Road in the foreground. Note the dilapidated barn on the left. This structure is no longer standing (NOCA Collection).



Historic photograph c. 1947 showing how High Bridge Ranger Station was densely vegetated during the historic period (NOCA Collection).

1968-Present

North Cascades National Park Service Complex was established in 1968, and with it parts of Chelan National Forest were incorporated into the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area (Lake Chelan NRA) when the land was transferred to the National Park Service. Chelan National Forest remained to the north and east. High Bridge Ranger Station continued to be used as a ranger station by the NPS from the late 1960s to the present.

During this time period North Cascades National Park Service Complex General Management Plans and other documents considered recreational options for High Bridge Ranger Station. In 1988 (and again in 1995) the NPS proposed the construction of a new, eleven-mile trail from Stehekin Landing to High Bridge, parallel to the road, giving hikers and horseback riders views of the river and lake whenever possible” (Louter 1998, 288).

In a NOCA Resource Management Plan (1989), the High Bridge Ranger Station site was also characterized, pointing out important recreational possibilities, but cautioning with subsequent environmental impacts. On one hand, for recreational purposes, the site was considered a “scenic” point providing an “attractive setting for float trips by rubber raft, canoe or kayak”; on the other hand, the document expressed concern about the negative environmental impacts of recreational use and highlighted the current minimal management of the site with no “special controls on private trips” (Natural and Cultural Resource Management Plan and Environmental Assessment 1998).

During the 1990s to the present time, the site was not only popular with independent visitors, but also was an important component of the Stehekin Valley Road bus tours and NPS shuttle bus service. The bus tours primarily use the High Bridge Ranger Station destination during the summer tourist season as a

turn around and lunch area, before returning to Stehekin Landing. “The shuttle bus is primarily a way for visitors who arrived by boat or by hiking over Cascade Pass to see the Stehekin Valley and reach points of interests, trailheads for backcountry trips, or residential areas. The shuttle service enables the NPS to control access above High Bridge”(Louter 1998, 288).

The site is currently used for several purposes related to visitor and NPS staff needs in addition to bus tourists. High Bridge Ranger Station is sometimes used for park housing in summer, and in winter as a search and rescue cache. When needed, the corral is used for holding stock overnight and for other temporary needs. The garage/shop is used to store firewood and a few miscellaneous maintenance tools. An area between the road and the river is used for vehicle parking.

High Bridge Ranger Station is a popular site and has been altered to accommodate visitor use. The most notable changes included a wide turn around area located on the west side of Stehekin Road, logs lining the historic driveway, picnic tables located near the corral, and benches sited throughout the area. As a result, the High Bridge Ranger Station’s landscape is vulnerable: “It appears that all of the above uses separately and cumulatively, contribute to the deterioration of soils and native vegetation” (Kennedy 2000, 12).



Historic photograph showing stone lined entrywalk in front of the residence (Classified Structure Field Report, 1976).



Photograph c. 1984 showing residence in the background and the weather station on the left. As there were no designated trails aligned to the weather station, vegetation was trampled by foot traffic (NOCA Collection).

Analysis And Evaluation

Summary

The High Bridge Ranger Station Historic District was evaluated as a cultural landscape within the North Cascades National Park Service Complex. As a result of this evaluation, High Bridge Ranger Station is found to retain the following landscape characteristics and features that contribute to the ranger station's significance and integrity: circulation, spatial organization, vegetation, natural systems and features, small-scale features, and buildings and structures. These landscape characteristics and associated features convey the historic character of the ranger station as developed by the US Forest Service (USFS) Region 6 during the period of significance from 1933 to 1942.

Landscape Characteristics And Features

Spatial Organization

The spatial organization of the High Bridge Ranger Station is comparatively unchanged since the period of significance, 1933-1942. The spatial organization of the site was sited as a one-sided street arrangement facing Stehekin Road. This conformed to the principles and patterns as established by the USFS Region 6. These principles called for ease of vehicular circulation within the site; efficient ingress and egress to connecting roads; arrangement of buildings according to their function, designation of public, semi-public, and service portions of the site, and siting of facilities so that complete control and surveillance or supervision by direct operation would ensure efficient operation.

The spatial organization was formed by the arrangement of the road and corresponding linear quality of the flat glacial terrace where High Bridge Ranger Station is sited in concert with the surrounding topography and natural systems and features. High Bridge Ranger Station was bound by the Stehekin River to the Northeast, the Stehekin Valley Road to the west and south, and finally the steep and rocky bank directly behind the structures to the east. During the period of significance, this kind of spatial arrangement was identified in the "Lands Handbook: Ranger Station Site Plans", a 1932 USFS Region 6 document which stated: "There can be variations of or from the quadrangle, such as...even a one side, street arrangement, if conditions demand it, such as in a narrow strip of ground" (USFS Lands Handbook 1932, 182).

The spatial organization of High Bridge Ranger Station retains integrity. The buildings were laid out in a linear arrangement, parallel to Stehekin Road, with their front facades facing the valley road. A flat and open space was located at the rear of the buildings. The residence was sited up-wind of the outhouse and barn; the garage was located beside the residence for convenient access. This linear arrangement remains unchanged. A corral was built around the barn with an irregular polygon shape. The corral space was irregular because the fencing was attached to randomly growing forest trees. Today, the corral space occupies largely the same area and continues to have an irregular shape. The ranger station residence has a small, semi-private space in the rear, with a standpipe and faucet and a fireplace circle. This space is semi-enclosed and serves as a yard area for the residence. The area between the row of buildings and the valley road has always been vegetated. The garage driveway and a path to the residence punctuated this vegetative buffer. High Bridge Ranger Station could be seen from the road, however, as the vegetation was not used to completely buffer the residence, but rather used to harmonize the buildings with their natural surroundings.

Although the character of this area has changed through the loss of groundcover vegetation, the spatial relationship of the district remains unchanged. High Bridge Ranger Station conformed to the USFS site

planning standards of the period of significance and retains these qualities and therefore retains integrity of the landscape characteristic spatial organization.

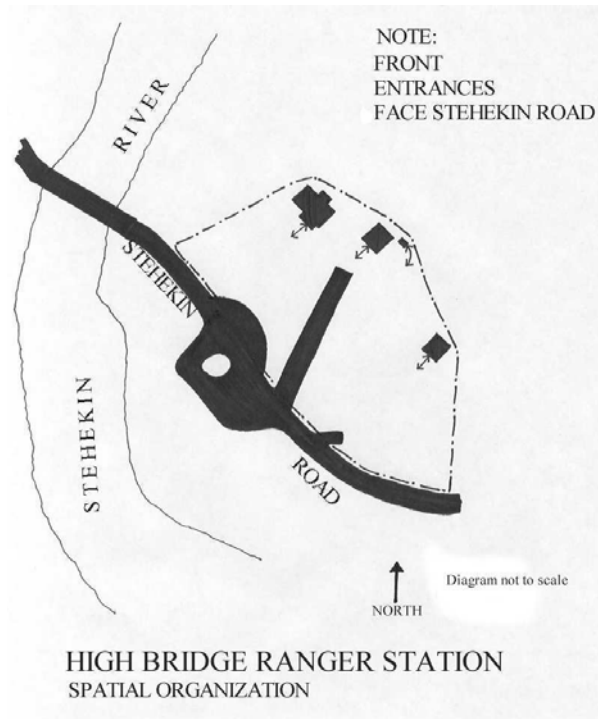


Diagram showing spatial organization of High Bridge Ranger Station. Note that the turn-around located west of Stehekin Road is not historic (CCSO 2002).

Natural Systems And Features

The confluence of Stehekin River and Agnes Creek, and the flat glacial terrace are primary natural systems and features that influenced the siting and spatial layout of the High Bridge Ranger Station during the historic period. Even before the period of significance, in 1909, this site located at the confluence of the Stehekin River and Agnes Creek was noted for its open, flat, brush land in an otherwise rocky, forested, and mountainous terrain and for its proximity and easy access to water (USFS 1913, n.p.).

The glacial terrace provided a level land area that could be built upon, the creek provided fresh drinking water, and the slope behind the ranger station, which is the base of McGregor Mountain (8122'), primarily provided a site to store water, while simultaneously providing a head of pressure for delivery down slope to the residence.

Today, these natural systems and features are still evident, and continue to contribute to the historic character of High Bridge Ranger Station Historic District.



Contemporary photograph showing Stehekin River at High Bridge Ranger Station (CCSO 2001).



Contemporary photograph showing talis slope behind residence at High Bridge Ranger Station (CCSO 2001).

Vegetation

Vegetation is a landscape characteristic of the High Bridge Ranger Station Historic District as the remaining vegetation reflects the character of the historic period. During the period of significance, the USFS Region 6 office indicated that native plants were to be used in an effort to seamlessly blend the buildings and structures of a ranger station into the surrounding natural environment. Non-native plants in small numbers, however, could be added for additional “color” to ranger stations.

A 1932 USFS Region 6 memo entitled “Lands Handbook: Ranger Station Site Plans” described planting criteria:

1. “It is best to keep away from the formal planting types. Native stock should be used whenever possible so as to blend the man-made improvements with the natural countryside. Our forests, alpine glades and meadows offer many types of perennials that can be used in beautifying our station grounds”.
2. “A few varieties of domestic shrubs or plants are occasionally usable, particularly to add color in otherwise drab surroundings; but it is safer to get the native material”.
3. “Plant shrubs and small trees mostly in groups, seldom in rows. In gathering material dig out—don’t pull out native plants” (USFS Lands Handbook 186).

Today, High Bridge Ranger Station’s plantings are consistent with this historic memo. Native plants are primarily found within the historic district with exception of the corral, a result of exotic seeds found in horse feed. The remaining vegetation consists of approximately 30 mature native trees. Photographic evidence reveals that these conifers date to the 1930s. The conifers are primarily Ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), Lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta* var. *latifolia*), and Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*). The flat building site has plant understory communities of Mountain huckleberry (*Vaccinium membranaceum*), Wild lilac (*Ceanothus velutina*), Western spirea (*Spirea douglasii*), Evergreen huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*), Western serviceberry (*Amelanchier alnifolia*), Thimbleberry (*Rubus parviflora*), Oregon boxwood (*Pachistima myrsinites*), Kinnickinick (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*), and Parsley fern (*Cryptogramma acrostichoides*). The northern edge of the terrace bearing the ranger station, down to the Stehekin gorge, retains indigenous plant communities of Sitka alder (*Alnus sitchensis*), Western sword fern (*Polystichum munitum*), Alaska yellow cedar (*Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*), Grand fir (*Abies grandis*), and Pacific yew (*Taxus brevifolia*).

Vegetation conveys the historic character of the High Bridge Ranger Station. While some loss of understory has occurred in the open area between the front of the residence and the turn-out and on the south side of the driveway, a broad spectrum of herbaceous vegetation remains a landscape characteristic that retains the original intentions of USFS Region 6 planning and design of the site.



Contemporary photograph showing Douglas fir canopy near the barn at High Bridge Ranger Station (CCSO 2001).



Contemporary photograph showing Douglas firs found throughout High Bridge Ranger Station (CCSO 2001).



Contemporary photograph showing social pathways through the understory vegetation at High Bridge Ranger Station (CCSO 2001).

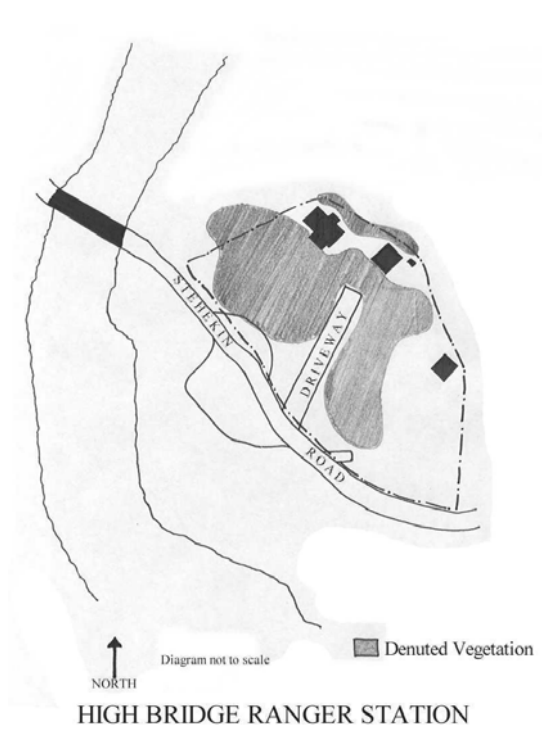


Diagram showing areas of denuded vegetation at High Bridge Ranger Station (CCSO, 2002).

Circulation

Patterns of circulation within the High Bridge Ranger Station Historic District are comparatively unchanged since the 1933-1942 period of significance. The ranger station's circulation system was built by the CCC as part of the overall site development. The layout of the development followed USFS Region 6 Planning Guidelines, and was specifically influenced by USFS ranger station site planning principles, as described in the 1932 USFS "Lands Handbook: Ranger Station Site Plans".

High Bridge Ranger Station was located in the backcountry as a satellite guard station and performed a limited number of administrative functions. As a result, the station was not as highly developed and was not as accommodating of the public as other stations located along major roadways. High Bridge Ranger Station's circulation patterns reflected the overarching USFS development philosophy during the period of significance: utility and efficiency first, beauty second. Therefore, the circulation system was designed to serve the needs of rangers as they carried out the administrative tasks of the USFS. Historic features of the circulation system that remain include a driveway from Stehekin Valley Road to the shop/garage, a horse ramp just off Stehekin Valley Road to the horse corral, a vehicle turn-out contained by a dry-laid retaining wall with stone steps, and a trail to the former water pump leading from the ranger residence to the Stehekin River below.

Approximately ten to twelve feet wide, surfaced with gravel, and edges demarcated with stones, the driveway was possibly surfaced with gravel during the 1930s and approximately ten to twelve feet wide. In addition, the driveway historically intersected Stehekin Road at an angle and was aligned in a curvilinear fashion, terminating at the shop/garage. The horse ramp, located off of Stehekin Road at a 45-degree angle was defined by a dry-stack retaining wall and served as a primary access from Stehekin Road to the horse corral, which allowed for a trailer to be backed directly into the corral. The rock steps, incorporated into a dry-laid retaining wall, which formed the turnout from Stehekin road, served as the primary pedestrian entry to the residence. A designated pathway demarcated with stone, approximately three feet wide and comprised of forest duff and soil, lead in a slight curvilinear fashion from the rock steps to the residence's front entrance. A narrow trail with switchbacks, surfaced with forest duff and demarcated by surrounding understory vegetation, provided access from the residence down a steep cliff to the Stehekin River. Historically, these circulation features conformed to the USFS Region 6 Rustic principles of design as these features utilized local building materials such as rocks and forest duff in an effort to seamlessly integrate these features with the surrounding landscape.

Today, vehicle and pedestrian circulation patterns remain much as they were during the period of significance. The gravel driveway retains its historic width and approximate location as it intersects Stehekin Road at a slight angle and terminates near the shop/garage building. Although no historic photograph documentation exists to prove the horse ramp dates to the period of significance, the horse ramp resembles the historic dry-laid retaining wall for the ranger station and is defined by a two to three feet high dry-laid retaining wall, set off of Stehekin Road at an angle. The pathway leading from the residence down to the water-pump concrete pad on the Stehekin River remains intact and continues to be the primary access to the river from High Bridge Ranger Station. The stone stairs integrated into the dry-laid rock retaining wall that forms the vehicle turnout retains its historic integrity.

Losses to circulation have occurred, however, including a pathway with stone edging leading from the stone stairs to the residence, and the delineation of the driveway. Currently, a contemporary log-edging treatment defines the driveway's original linear alignment, which is incompatible with the historic character of the driveway. The log edging imposes a regular geometry upon the driveway, and the high profile of the logs imposes a regular geometry across the front of the district. Additionally, the driveway does not continue to the shop/garage, but terminates approximately twenty feet short of the structure.

During the period of significance, the driveway may have been defined by gravel, according to the “Lands Handbook” which states, “It is desirable to gravel the driveways and service courts whenever funds may be made available” (USFS Lands Handbook 185). The horse ramp’s dry-stack retaining walls are currently overrun with vegetation, which is compromising the structural integrity of this feature.

In summary, circulation is a landscape characteristic of High Bridge Ranger Station, as the Stehekin Valley Road and the contributing landscape features associated with this roadway continue to evoke the design intentions of the USFS as originally implemented during the period of significance 1933 to 1942.

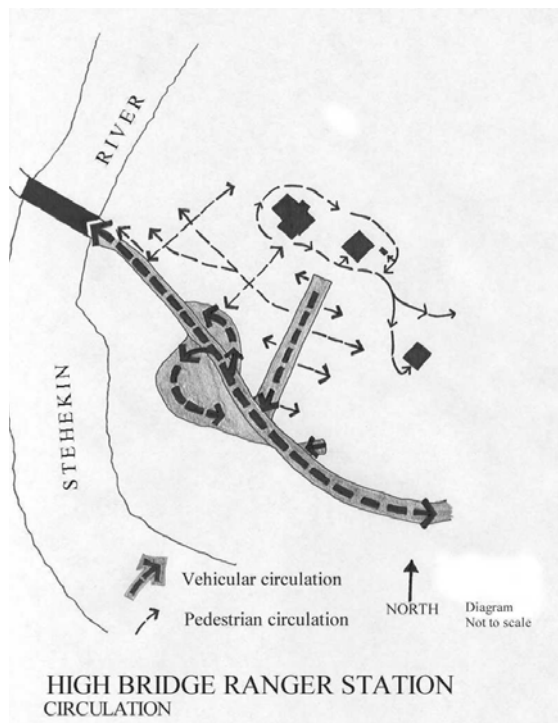


Diagram showing existing vehicular and pedestrian circulation patterns at High Bridge Ranger Station. Note that the vehicular turn around is not part of the historic circulation (CCSO, 2002).



Contemporary photograph showing trail that leads from High Bridge Ranger Station down to the Stehekin River (CCSO, 2001).



Contemporary photograph showing stone steps and dry-stack retaining wall that delineates the vehicle turnout at High Bridge Ranger Station (CCSO, 2001).



Contemporary photograph showing driveway at High Bridge Ranger Station (CCSO, 2001).



Contemporary photograph showing the horse ramp connecting Stehekin Road with the horse corral (CCSO, 2001).

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Driveway	Contributing			
Dry-laid Wall	Contributing			
Horse-ramp	Contributing			
Path to Stehekin River	Contributing			
Stone stairs	Contributing			
Turnaround	Non-Contributing			

Small Scale Features

Small scale features were added historically for utilitarian purposes at High Bridge Ranger Station and contribute to the historic character and integrity of the site. Contributing small scale features within the district include rock steps, which form the turn out from the Stehekin Valley Road; a rock area used as a base for the flagpole which was located in an open area between the residence and the shop/garage; a wood hitching post located near the horse ramp, and a hay trough located along the corral fence on the north side of the barn.

A routed rustic ranger station sign has been lost since the historic period. The sign was sited near the valley road at the front of the ranger station. In addition, a number of contemporary features have been added to the district. These features are incompatible with the historic character, and are listed below as non-contributing to the significance of the district.



Contemporary photograph showing historic radio mast at High Bridge Ranger Station (CCSO, 2001).



Contemporary photograph showing driveway in the foreground and the hitching post in the background (CCSO, 2001).

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Rock Steps	Contributing	Stone Steps & Walls, High Bridge Ranger Station	030186	0081B
Hitching Post	Contributing			
Horse log water trough	Contributing			
Rock circle flagpole area	Contributing			
Benches	Non-Contributing			
Bulletin board	Non-Contributing			
Bus tour sign	Non-Contributing			
Coon Lake interpretive sign	Non-Contributing			
Driveway log bollards	Non-Contributing			
NRA sign	Non-Contributing			
Picnic benches	Non-Contributing			
Picnic Table	Non-Contributing			
Radio antenna base	Non-Contributing			
Trash cans	Non-Contributing			

Buildings And Structures

The buildings and structures within the High Bridge Ranger Station Historic District retain integrity and contribute to the significance of the complex. All four of the original buildings and structures remain and continue to evoke the character of a USFS ranger station. The residence, shop/garage, barn, and privy retain the original architectural character of the USFS Region 6 Pacific Northwest vernacular style. This architectural style was derived from the regional rural vernacular, the Arts and Crafts Movement, and the National Park Service Rustic, and was used by USFS Region 6 between 1891 and 1942. The style was intended to be harmonious with nature, economic, and fitting with the function of a particular building or structure. Native materials were chosen to blend with the local environment. The color selected for the exterior also added to the structure's overall appearance. Common colors varied from dark brown, green, gray, and reddish-brown for siding, to white and cream for trim. "The character of the old growth forest environment in the Pacific Northwest provided inspiration. The Region 6 expression conveyed a feeling of enduring substance in sturdy designs with a vocabulary that spoke of big timber, and communicated the wealth of a timber-rich region in an almost lavish use of wood. The overall architecture still suggested the agency's pragmatic mission in its strictly utilitarian design. The extensive use of wood and wood products was simultaneously economical and associative, and underscored the Forest Service's stated policy of fostering the use of wood as well as the production of it" (Throop n.d., n.p.).

The ranger residence has a rectangular footprint and is 17'x 28'. This wood frame building is set on a concrete block foundation. It has a cedar-shingled jerkin-head gable roof with extended eaves and exposed rafter ends. The exterior shingle siding is painted in a light creamy green. Windows are double hung, six over six, and single glazed. The structure has two concrete slab porches: an oversized pediment entrance portico (gabled porch) on the south and north supported by squared posts with knee braces. A small utility closet has been added beside the rear porch.

The shop/garage measures 16'x 18' and features wood tongue and groove shiplap siding and is set on a rock and post foundation. The gabled roof was originally framed with trusses that consisted of 2'x 6' top chords at 24" on center with 2'x 4' bottom cords at the plate lines. Exterior features include three 4-pane hinged sashes with simple casing and double-loaded hinged garage doors with exterior cross bracing. The original roof was metal and continues to have a corrugated aluminum metal roof with extended eaves and exposed rafter ends.

The barn measures 14'x 16', wood frame construction with shiplap siding, and is set on a rock and post foundation. The structure is two bays wide with a 1.5 story loft. In addition, the barn features a metal-covered gable roof with slightly extended eaves and exposed rafter ends; a narrow vertical wood slat door with cross-bracing and simple casing on the front façade, with a gabled-roof cantilevered porch. The ground floor is used as miscellaneous storage, plus a small horse stall on the lower level. Hay storage is located on the second level.

The USFS and NPS formally used the barn's corral, generally during summer months. USFS rangers needed to corral stock, essential for carrying out the backcountry ranger's administrative tasks during the period of significance. However, current use of the barn and corral is associated with concessionaires who lead equestrian tour groups in the Stehekin area. Historically, the corral was defined by dimension posts and board fence (P. Garfoot, personal communication with J. Kennedy 1997). In the early 1970s, the corral was rebuilt by the NPS with peeled fir or cedar poles. A fence defines the corral, but also stones may have been placed to define the space, suggesting the fence was possibly placed on stones. Finally, the corral has a mixture of native and non-native grasses with several Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) and Ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) found within the corral's boundaries. The trees in the

corral have scars where poles were formally attached.

The privy was a simple 4x5' wood-frame structure, featuring a steep-pitched gabled roof. The structure is sheathed with cedar shingles and has a shingle roof. Currently, the historic structure has been augmented as it now sits over a vault and features a solar powered ventilation shaft and vault tank fan, installed to increase airflow through the structure. The outhouse continues to function as intended.

The hydraulic ram, historically located on a concrete pad on the Stehekin River, and the cistern, historically located on the steep hillside behind the residence are no longer functioning. The remnant cistern system are not considered historic, but are representative of the typical water conveyance system used in back country ranger stations.

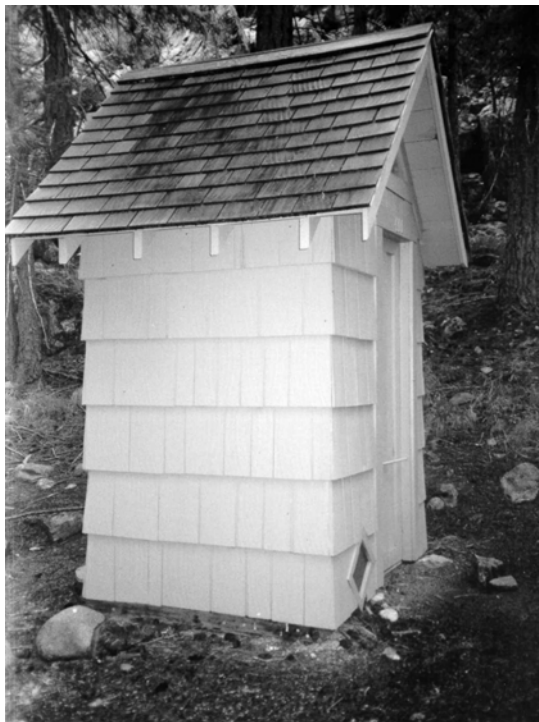
In summary, "buildings and structures" is a landscape characteristic of the High Bridge Ranger Station Historic District, with four structures contributing to the significance of the district.



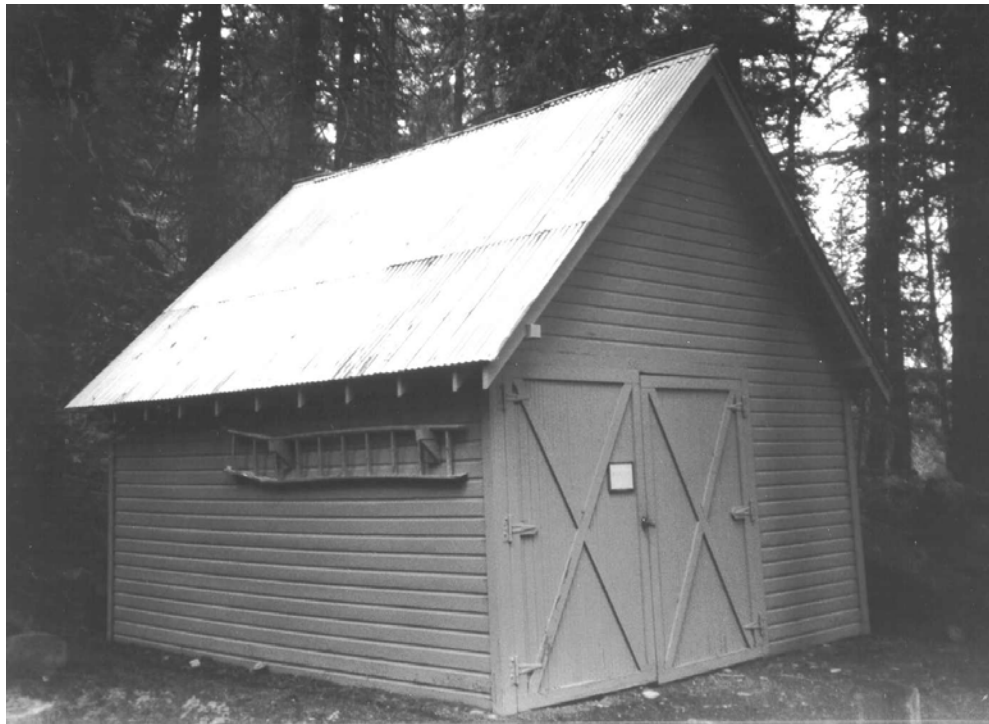
Contemporary photograph of the barn at High Bridge Ranger Station (CCSO, 2001).



Contemporary photograph of the residence at High Bridge Ranger Station (CCSO, 2001).



Contemporary photograph of the privy at High Bridge Ranger Station (CCSO, 2001).



Contemporary photograph of the shop/garage at High Bridge Ranger Station (CCSO, 2001).

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Ranger Station	Contributing	High Bridge Guard Station-Residence	030134	0081
Barn	Contributing	Barn, High Bridge Guard Station	030137	083
Privy	Contributing	Outhouse, High Bridge Guard Station	030136	081A
Shop/Garage	Contributing	Shop / Garage, High Bridge Guard Station	030135	0082
Hydrolic Ram/Water Pump	Non-Contributing			

Management Information

Descriptive And Geographic Information

Historic Name(s): High Bridge Guard Station
Agnes Creek Ranger Station

Current Name(s): High Bridge Ranger Station

Management Unit:

Tract Numbers:

State and County: Chelan County, WA

Size (acres): 1.00

Boundary UTM

Boundary UTM(s):	Source	Type	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Point	NAD 27	10	660200	5360590

GIS File Name:

GIS File Description:

National Register Information

National Register Documentation: Entered -- Inadequately Documented

Explanatory Narrative:

High Bridge Ranger Station was listed on the National Register as High Bridge Ranger Station Historic District, in 2/10/1989, NRIS 88003443. However, the nomination includes only the buildings and structures within the district, and does not adequately document the landscape characteristics and features of the ranger station.

National Register Eligibility: Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination

Explanatory Narrative:

The CLI was submitted to the Washington SHPO for review and consensus determination.

Date of Eligibility Determination: 6/18/2004

National Register Classification: District

Significance Level: Local

Contributing/Individual: Individual

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

Period Of Significance

Time Period: 1933 - 1942 AD

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:	Architecture
Historic Context Facet:	Rustic Architecture

Area Of Significance:

Category:	Landscape Architecture
Priority:	1
Category:	Architecture
Priority:	2
Category:	Politics/Government
Priority:	3

National Historic Landmark Information

**National Historic
Landmark Status:** No

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:	Recreation/Culture
Use/Function:	Outdoor Recreation
Detailed Use/Function:	Campground/Picnic Area
Type Of Use/Function:	Current

Use/Function Category:	Agriculture/Subsistence
Use/Function:	Livestock
Detailed Use/Function:	Livestock
Type Of Use/Function:	Both Current And Historic
Use/Function Category:	Vacant (Not In Use)
Use/Function:	Vacant/Maintained (Mothballed)
Detailed Use/Function:	Vacant/Maintained (Mothballed)
Type Of Use/Function:	Current
Use/Function Category:	Domestic (Residential)
Use/Function:	Single Family Dwelling
Detailed Use/Function:	Single Family House
Type Of Use/Function:	Historic
Use/Function Category:	Government
Use/Function:	Government Office
Detailed Use/Function:	Ranger Station
Type Of Use/Function:	Historic

Ethnographic Information

Ethnographic Survey Conducted: Yes-Restricted Information

Associated Groups

Name of Peoples:	Chelan and Upper Skagit and Yakima
Type of Association:	Both Current And Historic

Significance Description:

The Chelan Tribe is documented in "Ethnography of the North Cascades", 1988 by Allan H. Smith and an Ethnography of the Chelan Tribe by Dan Boxberger.

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? No

Adjacent Lands Description:

This section is meant to describe whether adjacent lands (lands outside the boundaries of the park) contribute to the significance of the inventory unit.

General Management Information

Management Category: Must Be Preserved And Maintained

Management Category Date: 4/1/1987

Explanatory Narrative:

High Bridge Ranger Station was determined to be a contributing Historic District within the North Cascades National Park Service Complex in 1987. The Historic District themes for High Bridge Ranger Station are USFS landscape architecture and USFS architecture. The landscape for High Bridge Ranger Station retains numerous cultural resources which collectively exemplify the Historic District theme. As part of the Historic District, the landscape meets the criteria for this management category.

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: Fair

Assessment Date: 10/15/2001

Date Recorded: 04/09/2002

Park Management Concurrence: Yes **Concurrence Date:** 9/2/2002

Level Of Impact Severity: Moderate

Explanatory Notes: As of 2001, High Bridge Ranger Station is in "Fair" condition.

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 09/30/1998

Date Recorded: 09/30/1998

Park Management Concurrence: Yes **Concurrence Date:** 11/1/1998

Level Of Impact Severity: Moderate

Explanatory Notes: In 1998, High Bridge Ranger Station was assessed as in "Good" condition.

Stabilization Measures:

High Bridge Ranger Station is a high use area with three bus loads with as many as 150 walking around the site at one time. Therefore, the level of impact severity on the site is "moderate" and stabilization of the landscape is necessary. Stabilize High Bridge Ranger Station's grounds including soil and vegetation, primary and secondary walkways, driveway, horse ramp, and vehicle turn around to bring the landscape from "fair" condition to "good" condition. Stabilization efforts can reflect the original design intent of a USFS ranger station--"Plant thick--think quick". Stabilization efforts will be undertaken by NOCA management and the Natural Resources division. Please note that the cost estimates reflect a 30% mark up to take into account Stehekin's remote location and higher cost of doing business.

1. Vegetation stabilization in front of residence and shop/garage.
 - a. Top dress six inches of soil and feather with less soil under drip line of trees.
 - b. Revegetation of appropriate native understory plants as per Natural Resources. Cuttings and seeds must be propagated.
 - c. Water new plantings immediately and weed new plantings.
 - d. Temporary fence around revegetated areas to protect from trampling.
2. Walkways
 - a. Define primary walkway from Stehekin Road to ranger residence. Align a curvilinear pathway delineated with stone and 1/4 inch decomposed rock with binders as per GMP--see sand and gravel plan. Rocks on edges will serve to retain gravel on pathways.
 - b. Define secondary pedestrian walkways intersecting primary walkway to the Stehekin River overlook and other trailheads. Use understory vegetation to define edge of trail rather than stones. Add nurse logs to block social trails.
 - c. Define secondary pedestrian walkways with stones using combination of large and small stones, between the residence, shop/garage, pit toilet, and barn.
3. Driveway
 - a. Remove logs currently delineating driveway. Replace logs with local stones using a combination of large and small stones.
4. Horse Ramp
 - a. Remove vegetation compromising the structural integrity of horse ramp's dry laid rock retaining wall.
 - b. Re-stack dry-laid rock retaining wall.

Impact:

Type of Impact: Visitation

Internal/External: Internal

Description:

High Bridge Ranger Station is a day use destination point for visitors on the concessionaire bus and van shuttle. Park visitors and vehicles have impacted High Bridge Ranger Station's landscape by trampling understory vegetation and by the subsequent creation of social trails.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement: None

Explanatory Narrative:

NPS Legal Interest: Fee Simple

Explanatory Narrative:

Public Access: Unrestricted

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Stabilization

Approved Treatment Document: Other Document

Document Date: June 1, 2004

Explanatory Narrative:
High Bridge Ranger Station Management Plan (draft)

Approved Treatment Completed: No

Approved Treatment Cost

LCS Structure Approved Treatment Cost: \$0

Landscape Approved Treatment Cost: \$0

Cost Date:

Level of Estimate:

Cost Estimator:

Explanatory Description: The LCS approved treatment cost is derived from the Latest Ultimate Treatment Costs for all the buildings and structures within High Bridge Ranger Station. There are no Ultimate Treatment Costs listed for any of the buildings and structures located at High Bridge Ranger Station.

There are no approved treatment costs for the landscape.

Stabilization Costs

LCS Structure Stabilization Cost: \$0

Landscape Stabilization Costs: \$33,127

Cost Date: June 1, 2002

Level Of Estimate: B - Preliminary Plans/HSR-CLR

Cost Estimator: Park

Explanatory Description: There are no Interim Treatment Costs listed in the LCS.

CCSO staff and NOCA staff estimated Landscape Stabilization Costs together at the Seattle office in summer of 2002.

The stabilization costs are based on the work described in the "Stabilization Measures" section. Cost estimates reflect higher costs of doing business in Stehekin @30%)

Vegetation Stabilization

ITEM

Cutting propagation and seeds and planting; watering in new plantings; Labor and materials @ 10.00 sq.ft. \$16,500 (with 30% increase. New total is \$21,450).
Cost broken down by year
Year 1: \$12,000
Year 2: \$7,000
Year 3: \$2,000

ITEM

Monitoring of new plantings and replacement of plants (with 30% increase. Total \$2,000)

ITEM

Top dress with 6" soil using coarse and fine mulch combination; Labor \$1,200 (two people for three days) \$1,200 total; Materials \$1,527 (30 cu.yds. @ \$50.00 per sq.yd for topsoil spread over 1,650 sq.ft.); Total: \$2,727 (with 30% increase. Total: \$3,545).
(use 6" coarse mulch over picnic area and 2-3" of fine mulch in planting areas)

ITEM

Temporary fencing around revegetation area; Four hours labor for one person (@1,000 a week salary)
Stakes and string: \$200 (30% increase. Total \$260.00)
Labor: \$200

Walkways

ITEM

Define primary walkway from ranger residence turn out to residence structure; Labor: One person, one day of labor (@1,000 week salary) \$200 (with 30%. Total \$230). Use decomposed ITEM
Define secondary walkway between buildings with local stones; Labor: Two persons, two days of labor (@\$1,000 week salary) \$800 (plus 30% \$1,040) (Use same material as above: Use decomposed rock at 6"

depth. Equipment costs: barge fee, truck rental, front loader, compactor (\$2,000 with 30% increase, new total: \$2,600).

Align trail from intersection of primary walkway to overlook area; Labor: Two persons, two days of labor (@ \$1,000 week salary) \$800.00 (plus 30% \$1,040); Materials: Pathway will be defined by surrounding understory vegetation rather than local stones; Total \$800 (plus 30%, \$1,040).

Driveway

ITEM

Remove logs currently delineating driveway and delineate driveway with stone; Labor: Two persons, two days labor (@ \$1,000 a week salary) \$800 total; (plus 30% \$1,040); Equipment costs: dump truck, front loader, end loader (with 30% 1,000).

Entrance Retaining Wall

ITEM

Remove vegetation compromising structural integrity of dry stack retaining wall at horse ramp; Labor: One person, four hours labor (@ \$2,000 week salary) \$200 (plus 30%, new total \$260).

ITEM

Re-stack dry-laid retaining wall at turn out to ranger residence; Labor: One skilled person (Mason), two days labor (@ \$2,000 week salary) (plus 30%, new total: \$520).

One person, two days labor (@ \$1,000 week salary) (plus 30%, new total: \$230)

Documentation Assessment and Checklist

Documentation Assessment: Poor

Documentation:

Document: Historic Resource Study

Year Of Document: 1970

Adequate Documentation: No

Explanatory Narrative:

The Historic Resources Study does not describe or analyze landscape features of High Bridge Ranger Station nor assess its historic integrity.

Document: Historic Resource Study

Year Of Document: 1985

Adequate Documentation: No

Explanatory Narrative:

The Historic Resource Study does not describe or analyze landscape features of High Bridge Ranger Station nor assess its historic integrity.

Document: Administrative History

Year Of Document: 1998

Adequate Documentation: No

Explanatory Narrative:

The Administrative History does not describe or analyze the landscape features of High Bridge Ranger Station nor assess its historic integrity.

Appendix

Bibliography

Citations:

Citation Author:	Florence, Hank
Citation Title:	Historic Structures Preservation Guide, North Cascades National Park Service Complex
Year of Publication:	1987
Publisher:	National Park Service
Source Name:	CRBIB
Citation Number:	014599
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	CCSO, NOCA

Citation Author:	Grabert, Garland F. and Donald J. Pint
Citation Title:	1978 An Archaeological Reconnaissance and Cultural Resource Inventory of the North Cascades national Recreation Area
Year of Publication:	1978
Publisher:	Department of Anthropology, Western Washington University
Source Name:	Other
Citation Number:	NA
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	CCSO, NOCA, Western Washington University

Citation Author:	Luxenberg, Gretchen A
Citation Title:	Historic Structures Inventory, North Cascades National Park Service Complex
Year of Publication:	1984
Publisher:	National Park Service
Source Name:	CRBIB
Citation Number:	016365
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	NOCA, CCSO

Citation Author: Luxenberg, Gretchen A.
Citation Title: Historic Resource Study, North Cascades National
Park Service Complex, Washington
Year of Publication: 1986
Publisher: National Park Service
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 013683
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: NOCA, CCSO

Citation Author: Louter, David
Citation Title: Contested Terrain: North Cascades National Park
Service Complex: An Administrative History
Year of Publication: 1998
Publisher: National Park Service
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: NA
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: NOCA, CCSO

Citation Author: Mierendorf, Robert R.
Citation Title: People of the North Cascades
Year of Publication: 1986
Publisher: National Park Service
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 014595
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: NOCA, CCSO

Citation Author: National Park Service
Citation Title: North Cascades National Park Service Complex:
Natural and Cultural Resource Management Plan and
Environmental Assessment
Year of Publication: 1991
Publisher: National Park Service
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: NA
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: NOCA, CCSO

Citation Author: National Park Service
Citation Title: 1990 Interpretive Prospectus: North Cascades National
Park, Ross Lake National Recreational Area, Lake
Chelan national Recreational area, Washington
Year of Publication: 1990
Publisher: National Park Service
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: NA
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: NOCA, CCSO

Citation Author: National Park Service
Citation Title: Resource Management Plan, North Cascades National
Park, Lake Chelan National Recreation Area Ross
Lake National Recreation Area
Year of Publication: 1994
Publisher: National Park Service
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: NA
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: NOCA, CCSO

Citation Author: National Park Service
Citation Title: 1995 General Management Plan: Lake Chelan National Recreation Area, Washington.
Year of Publication: 1995
Publisher: National Park Service
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: NA
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: NOCA, CCSO

Citation Author: National Park Service
Citation Title: Classified Structure Field Inventory Report
Year of Publication: 1976
Publisher: National Park Service
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: NA
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: NOCA, CCSO

Citation Author: Rice, Harvey S.
Citation Title: An Archaeological Survey of the Stehekin Valley Road in the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area and North Cascades National Park
Year of Publication: 1980
Publisher: Washington State University
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: NA
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: CCSO, NOCA, Washington State University

Citation Author: United States Forest Service
Citation Title: Report on Proposed Administrative Site
Year of Publication: 1909
Publisher: United States Forest Service
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: NA
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: NOCA, United States Forest Service (Chelan, Washington)

Citation Author: United States Forest Service
Citation Title: Memo: Chelan National Forest
Year of Publication: 1913
Publisher: United States Forest Service
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: NA
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: CCSO, United States Forest Service (Chelan, Washington)

Citation Author: National Forest Service Region 6
Citation Title: Memo: From the Forest Supervisor, Chelan National Forest to the District Forester Region 6
Year of Publication: 1918
Publisher: United States Forest Service
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: NA
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: CCSO, United States Forest Service (Chelan, Washington)

Citation Author: United States Forest Service
Citation Title: Lands Handbook: Ranger Station Site Plans, Region 6
Year of Publication: 1932
Publisher: United States Department of Agriculture
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: NA
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: CCSO

Citation Author: Thompson, Erwin N
Citation Title: North Cascades National Park, Ross Lake National
Recreation Area & Lake Chelan National Recreation
Area, History Basic Data
Year of Publication: 1970
Publisher: National Park Service
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 004280
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: NOCA, CCSO

Citation Author: Throop, Gail
Citation Title: Recreation Development in the National Forests in
Oregon and Washington 1905-1945
Year of Publication: 1985
Publisher: United States National Forest Service, Region 6
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: NA
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: CCSO, United States National Forest Service, Region
6 (Portland, Oregon)

Citation Author: Throop, Gail
Citation Title: Utterly Visionary and Chimerical: A Federal Response to the Depression: An Examination of Civilian Conservation Corps Construction on National Forest System Lands in the Pacific Northwest
Year of Publication: 1979
Publisher: Portland State University
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: NA
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: Portland State University (Portland, Oregon), CCSO, United States Forest Service Region 6 (Portland Oregon)

Citation Author: Tschirley, Paul Richard
Citation Title: The Resource Potential for Recreation in the Stehekin Watershed
Year of Publication: 1958
Publisher: Oregon State College
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: NA
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: CCSO, Oregon State University

Citation Author: Turner, W.I.
Citation Title: Memorandum to Regional Engineer, USFS, Region 6
Year of Publication: 1935
Publisher: United States Forest Service, Region 6
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: NA
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: CCSO, United States Forest Service Region 6 (Portland, Oregon)

Citation Author:	Tweed, William C.
Citation Title:	Recreation Site Planning and Improvement in National Forests 1891-1942
Year of Publication:	1980
Publisher:	United States Department of Agriculture
Source Name:	Other
Citation Number:	NA
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	CCSO, NOCA

Citation Author:	Kennedy, Dr. Jesse
Citation Title:	High Bridge Ranger Station Historic District Management Plan--Draft
Year of Publication:	2000
Publisher:	National Park Service
Source Name:	Other
Citation Number:	NA
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	NOCA, CCSO

Supplemental Information

Title:	Future Treatment Suggestions
Description:	Treatment Suggestions will consider visitor day use activities and park management needs. Of primary concern is visitor safety and access. The following ideas highlight specific areas of concern and are meant to be incorporated into High Bridge Ranger Station's future management guidelines. The overarching goals of these general recommendations are to preserve water quality, archeological and cultural resources. 1. Concessionaire Use a. Use existing pit toilet for seasonal staff. No lines for the pit toilet are recommended. Updating the toilet would incorporate a septic drain field, resulting in damage to archeological resources. Pump out existing more frequently to reduce odor. b. Ensure horse activities at High Bridge to reduce vegetation damage and soil compaction. Restrict horse activities to corral. 2. Visitor use. a. Comfort station: Possibly site a new composting toilet near bus turn around to better accommodate increased visitation and universal access users. Utilize propane and solar assisted composting toilet to reduce odor and volume of waste. b. Site educational/interpretive wayside locations to reduce vegetation damage and soil compaction, while increasing visitor safety at the overlook areas near the Stehekin River. d. Delineate shuttle service pickup/drop off area. E. Develop visitor impact monitoring program. F. Construct boardwalk and overlook to Stehekin River. Develop site specific interpretive plaque.
Title:	United States Geologic Survey Map, McGregor MTN, Washington
Description:	1987, 7.5-minute series quadrangle
Title:	USFS Landscape Plan: District Ranger's Dwelling: Quilcene Ranger Station, Olympic National Forest
Description:	Plan view map, to scale, of Snider Ranger Station c. 1935
Title:	USFS Landscape Plan: District Ranger's Dwelling: Snider Ranger Station, Olympic National Forest
Description:	Plan view map, to scale, of Snider Ranger Station c. 1935.