

DATA SHEET

Form 10-306
(Oct. 1972)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Washington
COUNTY: Klickitat
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE

JUN 10 1975

1. NAME

COMMON:
none

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Whitcomb Cabin

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: Approximately 8 miles south of Glenwood along County Road 163

CITY OR TOWN: Glenwood *vic.* CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 04

STATE: Washington CODE COUNTY: Klickitat CODE

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) National Wildlife Refuge

4. AGENCY

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
~~U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife~~

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable) Region one

CITY OR TOWN: Portland

STREET AND NUMBER: P.O. Box 3737

STATE: Oregon

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Klickitat County Clerk

STREET AND NUMBER: Klickitat County Courthouse

CITY OR TOWN: Goldendale

STATE: Washington

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Conboy Lake National Wildlife Refuge

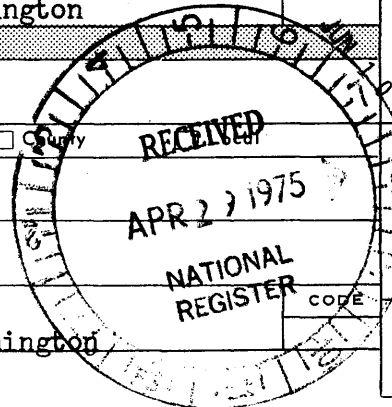
DATE OF SURVEY: 1972 Federal State County

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Conboy Lake National Wildlife Refuge

STREET AND NUMBER: Box 5

CITY OR TOWN: Glenwood

STATE: Washington



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Washington
COUNTY: Klickitat
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

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7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed :
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Whitcomb cabin stands on a hill overlooking Glenwood Valley and majestic Mount Adams. A spring flows near the back door and cattle now graze in the yard. The surroundings have changed little since 1875 except for county road 163 nearby.

The original 18' by 25' cabin was built of square hewn logs, with a shake roof. It had two rooms. A small addition on the east side was built later and is not of log. This should be removed. The doors and window glass are gone now. The inside walls were covered with old newspapers, but these have been taken out by souvenir hunters. The walls in the larger room still have wood paneling on the lower half.

The cabin has been empty for 30 to 35 years and is deteriorating. It should be reroofed and the foundation needs reinforcement. The wood floor has several holes which should be repaired.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1875

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | | <i>no settlement</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The cabin belonged to Stephen S. Whitcomb. The Whitcombs settled in the area in 1875. The Fulda postoffice was first located in this cabin, from 1877 to 1881, and served 8 or 9 families.. Is is one of very few original buildings still standing in the valley. Many o f the others were destroyed by fire. Others are in very poor condition.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Postmarked Washington, Page 13. Paperback available from Klickitat County Historical Society, Goldendale, Washington 98620

HR
 ZM10/629/100
 5088508

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		45° 56' 11"	121° 19' 46"	
NE	° ' "	° ' "				
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **three**

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Paul Benvenuti, Assistant Refuge Manager DATE: 5-10-74

BUSINESS ADDRESS: Conboy Lake National Wildlife Refuge

STREET AND NUMBER: Box 5 PHONE: 509-364-3410

CITY OR TOWN: Glenwood STATE: Washington CODE:

12. CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

State Liaison Officer recommendation:

Yes
 No
 None

Charles H. Algaard
 State Liaison Officer Signature

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Liaison Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The recommended level of significance is National State Local

 Federal Representative Signature Date 4.23.75

 Title

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date 6/10/75

ATTEST:
 Keeper of the National Register

 Date JUN 9 1975

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received 4/17/86
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Whitcomb, Stephen S., Cabin
State Klickitat County, WASHINGTON

Nomination/Type of Review

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
APPROVED

Date/Signature

for Keeper *William B. Beahm*
Attest *5/22/86*

Keeper

Attest

Keeper

Attest

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Attest

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	APR 17 1986
DATE ENTERED	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Stephen S. Whitcomb Cabin

AND/OR COMMON

Whitcomb Cabin

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER North of County Road 91250 (Glenwood-BZ Corners Road)
Conboy Lake NWR

CITY, TOWN Glenwood VICINITY OF Washington #4-Hon. Sid Morrison
STATE Washington CODE 053 COUNTY Klickitat CODE 039

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: *(If applicable)* Conboy Lake National Wildlife Refuge, Box 5
Glenwood, WA 98619
STREET & NUMBER Region 1, US Dept. of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Serv.
Lloyd 500 Building, Suite 1692, 500 NE Multnomah Street
CITY, TOWN Portland STATE OR 97232

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. County Clerk, Klickitat County, Goldendale, WA
STREET & NUMBER County Courthouse
CITY, TOWN Goldendale STATE WA

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Registry of Historic Sites, State of Washington, SHPO, 1977.
National Register of Historic Places, Accepted 10 June 1975.
DATE 1977 and 10 June 1975 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Keeper of the National Register
CITY, TOWN Washington STATE DC

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED	Metal Roofing 1975.	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

- 1. Type of Building:** Gable roofed 1-1/2 story log cabin residence with a 1-story frame construction back addition and porch in southeast corner side.
- 2. Building Placement:** Sited with its long dimension west-east, front facing County road 91250 (Glenwood-BZ Corners Road) on the south, and addition on east end. Isolated location away from other buildings except for two ruins of small log outbuildings and with no other visible evidence of farm activities. Fenced from the road and enclosed within a temporary hog wire fence to bar larger animals, an immediate site measuring 150-foot square with the cabin in the southeast quarter.
- 3. General Characteristics:** Rectangular plan with the main cabin 24-feet long by 16-feet wide, ground floor and finished attic story. The addition is roughly 12-foot square, single story. Floor-ceiling heights are roughly 8-feet high. Two rooms each floor of main cabin with a transverse partition, a single brick flue on frame supports on the east back wall, and a 14-riser Ell plan stairway in the northwest corner. No partitions in back addition.
- 4. Construction:** Heavy timber foundation and sawn joists on hewn log bolt piers, now badly settled into the grade. Log walls are laid with horizontal 8-inch round barked logs, dovetail notched corners, up to the side eave level, approximately 48-inches above the second floor level and 12-feet above grade. The gables are framed with vertical sawn studs with vertical board and batten siding. Stud framing is used for the back addition with horizontal clapboard siding. The ground floor of the main cabin has log pole joists on 24-inch centers. Upper floor has 2x8 sawn joists on 24-inch centers. Roofing was cedar shakes on spaced sheathing on 4-inch pole rafters on 24-inch centers. Eaves are boxed and finished. Shakes have been removed or weathered away. A corrugated sheet steel roof was installed on the main cabin in 1975. There are no utilities.
- 5. Special Features:** The interior was fully finished and ceiled, 4-inch tongue and groove flooring (on subfloor in main floor), vertical 1x4 edge and center bead tongue and groove dado with cap trim, 1x6 edge and center bead tongue and groove ceiling in main ground floor rooms, and longitudinal boarding elsewhere. The exterior is weathered logs and board siding. Log joints were chinked with mortar and stripping. Interior paneling may have been sealed or stained and varnished, but no painted finishes remain. Plank walls and ceilings have remains of lining paper and muslin, and newspaper, with scraps of wallpaper; a printed pattern of white beading in 1-inch squares on gray background, with traces of blue and rose. The stairway has a plain dressed 2x4

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)		
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION				

SPECIFIC DATES c.1875---

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Stephen S. Whitcomb
 (subject to better document.)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

1. The Stephen S. Whitcomb Cabin is the last of the pioneer log cabin homes remaining in the Lake Conboy area and one of the last in Klickitat County. It is exemplary of permanent log cabin construction technology and had interior finishes that are unusual for pioneer cabins. The cabin symbolizes the history of the settlement and agricultural development of Lake Conboy and its communities and the German heritage of the settlers. The cabin is the last building of the community of Fulda, Washington, the name attributed to Mr. Whitcomb and his former home city in Germany. The house served as the Fulda, Washington, Post Office while Whitcomb served as Postmaster; he later served as Postmaster in Glenwood, Washington. If preserved and restored, the Whitcomb Cabin will convey significant information about early living conditions, pioneer technology, and rural housekeeping in the later 19th and early 20th centuries in this area.

2. Steven S. Whitcomb moved to Camas Prairie about 1877 and was one of the earliest settlers in the area. He attempted to found a town around his home, naming it Fulda. He was postmaster of the Fulda Post Office which was in his cabin from 1877 to 1881, later being the Postmaster of Glenwood. As a historic part of the Lake Conboy area, the cabin witnessed the growth of agriculture and dairy farming on the lake bed, the forming of the drainage district and canal building, forestry and logging development, and the eventual establishment of the wildlife refuge. A reported last occupant of the house, Mr. Andrews, is alive in the area, but unavailable for an interview.

3. Whitcomb's cabin is highly representative of early finished log cabins which exemplify careful log building methods common to European builders, a sturdy cabin which was carefully finished for permanent occupancy. The cabin appears to have had a parlor or family living room and what may have been the master bedroom on the ground floor. The kitchen-family room would have been in the addition on the east end. The upstairs had two rooms, a private bedroom at the east end and an open room with the stairway at the west end. Any privy structure and barns have been lost, with just the two small utility log outbuilding ruins remaining. Water presumably came from an outside well or from the spring. Heating was from stoves on first and second floors and from the kitchen stove. There is no evidence of electric utilities.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Kaczka, Theo J., Glen in the Woods, 25th Annual Rpt., Klickitat PUD, 1962.
 Ladiges, Jerry, Glenwood, The Dalles, OR: Jerry Ladiges, 1978.
 Collier, Penny & Bill, Along the Mt. Adams Trail, Vancouver, WA: Collier, 1979.
 _____, Postmarked Washington, Goldendale, WA: Klickitat Co. Hist. Soc., No date, p. 13.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 0.52A

UTM REFERENCES

A	10	6	2,9	5,0	0	5,0	8,8	10,6	0	B							
	ZONE		EASTING				NORTHING				ZONE		EASTING		NORTHING		
C										D							

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at Bench Mark Monument No. 15JNT, 1979; West 270° 25-feet to corner; then North 360/0° 150-feet to second corner; then East 90° 150-feet to third corner; then South 180° 150-feet to fourth corner; then West 270° 125-feet to point of beginning on BM; all on North side of Klickitat County Road 91250 (Glenwood-BX Corners Road), Sect. 8, T5N, R12E, WM, Klickitat Co., WA. Based on information provided by _____, Refuge Manager, Harold E. Cole, Jr., not surveyed or recorded.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	None	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE		CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE Architect Alfred Staehli, AIA

ORGANIZATION	Architect Alfred Staehli, AIA, & Assoc.	DATE	14 October 1985
STREET & NUMBER	317 SE 62nd Avenue	TELEPHONE	(503) 230-0807
CITY OR TOWN	Portland	STATE	OR 97215

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES NO NONE

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is National State Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE *Walter O. Stegley* DATE APR 3 1986

TITLE Service Historic Preservation Officer DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Whitcomb Cabin

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balustrade around the upper floor opening. Other plain 1x4 & 1x6 dressed casing and trim is used throughout.

6. Windows and Doors: Only frames for double hung sash remain, no sash or lites. The remains of one door, second floor, indicate that doors were four cross panel pattern stile and rail type with raised panels, a stock mill made pattern.

7. Other Elements: The one chimney flue, mentioned above, has been removed at the roof and is not a significant design element. The flue is of hard molded salmon colored brick laid in common bond with a firm lime-sand mortar. It is supported on a 2x4 frame platform without a foundation. A stovepipe openings are provided at each floor with one through the walls of the cabin and addition from the back room---a bare metal smoke pipe without fire proofing insulation or shielding. The side porch is a simple shed roof and in extreme dilapidation. There are no decorative elements and no other remaining interior or exterior features or landscaping.

8. Contributing Resources: Two ruins of log construction outbuildings. One northwest of cabin, approximately 10-foot square plan, 3-foot high walls with remains of pole frame gable roof structure. This structure has small openings in the north and south sides suitable for small farm animal use but not people. It has some remains of riven cedar shake lining and mud chinking. The other structure is also approximately 10-foot square, log construction, with remaining walls 5-foot high with an opening in the south wall. Both structures are in an advanced state of rot and ruin and convey little sense of their original purpose. The second structure is over or adjacent to the small stream across the site and suggests possible use as a spring house. There are no other surviving structures of the original farm operations.

9. Condition: The installation of the metal roof has slowed the rate of deterioration for the main cabin, but the overall state is perilous. Springs at the site and general Columbia Gorge weather conditions keep the cabin wet and very subject to wood rot. In addition, porcupines and packrats have severely chewed the cabin's members and made nests in its framing. Foundations, floor framing, and bottom wall logs and framing are severely rotted and settled, producing extreme sagging, out of plumb walls, and buckled floors and wall paneling. Window, door, and roof openings allow free entry of rain and snow moisture. The rear addition has settled away from the main cabin approximately 1-foot and is near collapse. The building's condition is hazardous

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to unwary persons who may enter it. As sited, it is not under the surveillance of anyone and is very subject to vandalism. The two out-buildings might be recorded for information but are not restorable.

10. Site Description: When bought by US Fish & Wildlife Service in 1966 as part of Tract 18j, the property had 800-acres in an irregular plan. It lies on the south side of Lake Conboy, about 6-miles from the town of Glenwood, WA., about 60-feet north of the county road. Chapman Creek and the Camas Prairie drainage ditch lie about 1/2 mile north. Mount Adams dominates the northwest view from the cabin, over the lake bed grasses. The immediate grounds of the cabin are fenced from the road and the cabin is enclosed within a smaller fence to keep medium and larger animals out. The site is grassed and has mixed large and small trees and shrubs. There are no apparent signs of garden development except for the pear tree near the back porch. A small spring rises southeast of the cabin in a dense clump of bushes and trees and has been diverted around the east end, reported to have flowed under the addition floor in the near past, contributing to its rot. Except for the two ruins of outbuildings, there are no remaining signs of farm activities, although the cabin was occupied up into the 1950s.

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Whitcomb Cabin

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PROPOSAL TO MOVE THE WHITCOMB CABIN

This unattended building is at high risk of destruction from vandalism or wildfire. The remote location of the building beside a rural county road makes security extremely difficult within the present refuge budget and staffing. The present location also prevents safe public access since log trucks travel the road at high speeds while curves limit sight distance and make parking on the road shoulders hazardous. The Whitcomb Cabin site does not offer adequate space to develop a parking area without major alterations to the vegetation and setting.

Therefore, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service proposes to dismantle the Whitcomb Cabin, relocate it to a site at refuge headquarters, replace or rehabilitate deteriorated components, and reconstruct it. The architectural integrity of the cabin and the original qualities of workmanship and fabrication methods would be preserved, and the cabin would be rehabilitated to its c.1910 - 1930 condition.

The refuge headquarters site would provide security from vandalism since the refuge manager lives at headquarters. The headquarters is located about one mile east of the Glenwood-Trout Lake county road at the end of the headquarters access road, so any vandalism would be a deliberate premeditated act with a high risk of being caught. In addition, the refuge headquarters site offers better fire protection. It is less likely to be subject to wildfires since it is away from the county road. The refuge has a slip-on pumper unit mounted on a pickup truck for fire suppression, and the domestic water supply is being upgraded to provide better fire protection for the headquarters buildings. The presence of the refuge manager would provide early suppression capability through initial attack and the ability to call for assistance.

The refuge headquarters site also would provide good public access and adequate parking for buses, as well as restrooms and interpretive exhibits.

PROCEDURES TO MOVE THE WHITCOMB CABIN

Dismantling the Whitcomb Cabin, moving it to refuge headquarters, replacing or rehabilitating components, and reconstructing the building would be under the direction of a qualified historical architect or historic building restorer. The Project Director will be responsible for interpreting the "Stephen S. Whitcomb Cabin Preservation and Restoration Outline Specifications." The Project Director will develop a schedule of procedures and methods to be used to carry out the project which will be reviewed and approved by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The Whitcomb Cabin may be totally dismantled, dismantled in sections, kept substantially whole, or any combination that best facilitates the relocation and rehabilitation of the building within the available budget. The work would be carried out following the "Outline Specifications." Complete documentation of the cabin exterior and interior would be done by numbering all pieces and plotting the numbers on detailed elevations and plans or photo drawings.

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Whitcomb Cabin

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The Project Director and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service would select and stake the precise location for the Whitcomb Cabin at refuge headquarters. The Service would prepare the site and construct footings, in accordance with the "Outline Specifications." The cabin would be reassembled on the new foundation, doing all rehabilitation work as rebuilding proceeds. Logs would be replaced or repaired as indicated on the "Whitcomb Cabin Restoration Plan." Replacement logs may be acquired from refuge timber stands, if appropriate and readily accessible trees or snags are identified by the Project Director and the Refuge Manager, donated by or purchased from other landowners.

Original materials would be saved and conserved wherever possible. Replacement materials would match the original as closely as practicable. Original materials fabrication and installation methods would be used throughout the project to maintain the original qualities of workmanship. Modern rough cutting and sizing methods would be acceptable so long as final dressing, fitting and finishing conform to original workmanship and technology.

The Project Director would record and document the project during progress through the use of annotated copies of the working drawings and progress photographs.

EVALUATION OF EFFECT OF MOVE ON INTEGRITY OF WHITCOMB CABIN

Moving the Whitcomb Cabin from its original site to refuge headquarters would have an adverse effect, when evaluated against the criteria of effect contained in 36 CFR 800.3, by altering its surrounding environment, but this effect would be in the public interest by retaining and rehabilitating a National Register building, providing the building with security from fire and vandalism, and making the building accessible for public appreciation, interpretation and education.

The orientation and views from the building would be changed when it is moved from the south side to the west side of the Conboy Lake lakebed. It no longer would sit adjacent to the BZ Corner-Glenwood county road. The pear tree in the yard, the spring next to the kitchen addition, and the remains of the outbuildings would be missing from the cabin's surrounding environment at the new location.

Despite its different orientation and principal views on the west shore of Conboy Lake, the refuge headquarters site contains many features which would make it appropriate as a site for the relocated cabin: a view of Mount Adams to the north; a view across the lakebed to the original cabin site, which could be pointed out to visitors to the relocated cabin; situated at the edge of the forested upland; a nearby spring; the last piece of native lakebed never touched by a plow; grass and shrub groundcover with some young pine trees invading the formerly logged site. The two sites are slightly less than two miles apart across the lakebed and they are in a direct line of sight with one another.

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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Whitcomb Cabin

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

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The relocation site at refuge headquarters is separated from the headquarters buildings so no elements that are out of character with the Whitcomb Cabin would be in its immediate surroundings. The closest developments to the cabin would be a parking area, restroom and interpretive kiosk, which would be several hundred feet away. The restroom would be screened to reduce its obtrusiveness, and the kiosk structure would be designed to be compatible with the surrounding environment, including the Whitcomb Cabin.

Based on review of old photographs of other Glenwood Valley pioneer homes constructed and occupied during the same period as the Whitcomb Cabin and published and unpublished local histories, and on observations of the vegetation surrounding the Whitcomb Cabin today, it is probable that the vegetative setting has changed substantially over the life of the house. When the Whitcomb Cabin was constructed c. 1876, it was surrounded by old-growth fir and pine forest, of which the large grand fir tree in the yard is a remnant. This forest was relatively open, with litter understory beneath the closed canopy. In about 1895, the first sawmill was constructed in the Camas Prairie area. It used only the best logs, usually the butt end, to produce rough cut and, later on, finished lumber. Another mill was built in the valley in the early 1900's; it moved from one homestead to another as the timber was cut, ending up at Laurel in 1915. In 1918, a large mill was established on Outlet Creek at the east end of Conboy Lake. As a result, most of the forest in the Glenwood Valley has been selectively or clear-cut logged at least once since the 1890's and now is in second-growth stands, including the area around the Whitcomb Cabin.

Meanwhile, cattle and sheep grazing also influenced the vegetative setting of the Camas Prairie area. As soon as the first settlers arrived, raising beef both for home consumption and for market became an industry. The first sheep were brought to Camas Prairie in 1880, and the numbers reached a peak of 45,000 animals in 1907. Intensive grazing on open range hindered natural reforestation, converted meadows and grasslands to brushlands, and maintained an unnaturally open setting around the lakebed. Sheep and cattle numbers gradually were reduced following establishment of controlled grazing programs on National Forest lands, state lands and the timber holdings of private logging companies. Elimination of grazing on the refuge in the mid-1970's has allowed shrub and tree seedlings to become established around the Whitcomb Cabin and has created a more enclosed, forested setting than probably was there over most of the life of the house.

Therefore, the presently more open setting of the proposed relocation site at refuge headquarters probably more accurately reflects the vegetative setting of the Whitcomb Cabin during the 1910 - 1930 period.

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CULTURAL RESOURCES RECONNAISSANCE OF NEW WHITCOMB CABIN SITE

Dr. Robert W. Keeler conducted a cultural resources reconnaissance of the headquarters area in 1985. He did not find any aboriginal materials, but he did observe historical materials fragments marking the location of at least three former buildings. These buildings probably were a house, barn, bunkhouse and corral dating from about 1900. Dr. Keeler concluded that these scattered remains of occupation would not constitute a National Register quality cultural resource.

DESCRIPTION OF NEW SETTING

The proposed location of the Whitcomb Cabin at refuge headquarters is on the flat summit of a rocky knoll with outcrops of basalt. The knoll slopes down on the south and east to the lakebed. A spring rises at the base of the knoll in a dense clump of shrubs and the water flows into Cold Springs Ditch and then into Conboy Lake. The site has open vistas to the south and east across the lakebed. The knoll is connected on the west side to the pine and fir forested uplands. A shallow gully separates the knoll on the north side from the bench on which the refuge headquarters buildings are situated. Large pine trees separate the headquarters from the proposed cabin site, and the upper portion of Mount Adams is visible above the forest north of the headquarters buildings. Grasses dominate the proposed cabin site, with some shrubs and young pine trees growing on the slopes of the knoll. Several large stumps attest to former logging.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED BOUNDARY

The proposed boundary of the relocated Whitcomb Cabin is shown as the red line on the accompanying map entitled "Refuge Headquarters Site Plan" and drawn at a scale of 100 feet to the inch.

DESCRIPTION OF NEW ORIENTATION

The proposed compass orientation of the Whitcomb Cabin at refuge headquarters would be turned 180 degrees opposite to its current compass orientation. This change would keep the side of the cabin now facing the lake and the side of the cabin now facing the county road in those same relative positions at the new site. The north elevation of the cabin, which would become the south elevation, would continue to face the lakebed, while the south elevation of the cabin, which would become the north elevation, would face the proposed entrance road and visitor parking area.

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Whitcomb Cabin

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4. Steven S. Whitcomb, the Whitcomb Cabin, and its property are noted in all histories of the Lake Conboy and Camas Prairie area. Available property records for the place are incomplete, but its ownership from 1902 on until bought for the wildlife refuge is connected with the several prominent persons and families in the Glenwood, Lake Conboy, area: Betsy Wyler Leathers, Keith P. and Marrienne Keller, Charles F. G. Pattullo and Frank F. and Susan J. Eastman, and John N. and Nancy Cole, either part owners of the land or occupants of the house after 1902 (from property records). The area has a continuous history of early grain and hay production from the lakebed area, grazing, and dairy farming. Later, lumber production was added to the local economy. The area, along with the Columbia River communities of Bingen and White Salmon, was home to many settlers from Germany. The drier, 1888-ft. elevation, promised relief from some health problems. The site is on the first bench level above the lakebed, in the edge of the forested area, and commands a fine view of Mt. Adams across the expansive lake bed meadow.

5. If not the last log cabin in preservable and restorable condition in Klickitat County, it is the only one in public ownership and may become the last one if others are not saved. It is the last of its kind within the refuge and immediate area associated with the Camas Prairie communities. Its poor condition would make its preservation and restoration a major undertaking, several times more expensive than construction of a new building of similar configuration with new materials. On its original site, it remains subject to vandalism and natural damage. If moved, preserved, restored, and adapted either as an exhibit or other use, it would be a significant object and could still demonstrate its building typology and history, but removed from its original site context. Without a new active use, complete restoration and rehabilitation, and adequate funds for maintenance and operation, it's preservation could be a stewardship burden possibly leading to eventual loss. Whether preserved in place, moved for preservation, or allowed to deteriorate or be razed, the cabin should be recorded while still remaining substantially intact.

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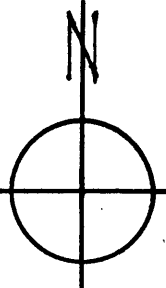
Whitcomb Cabin

CONTINUATION SHEET

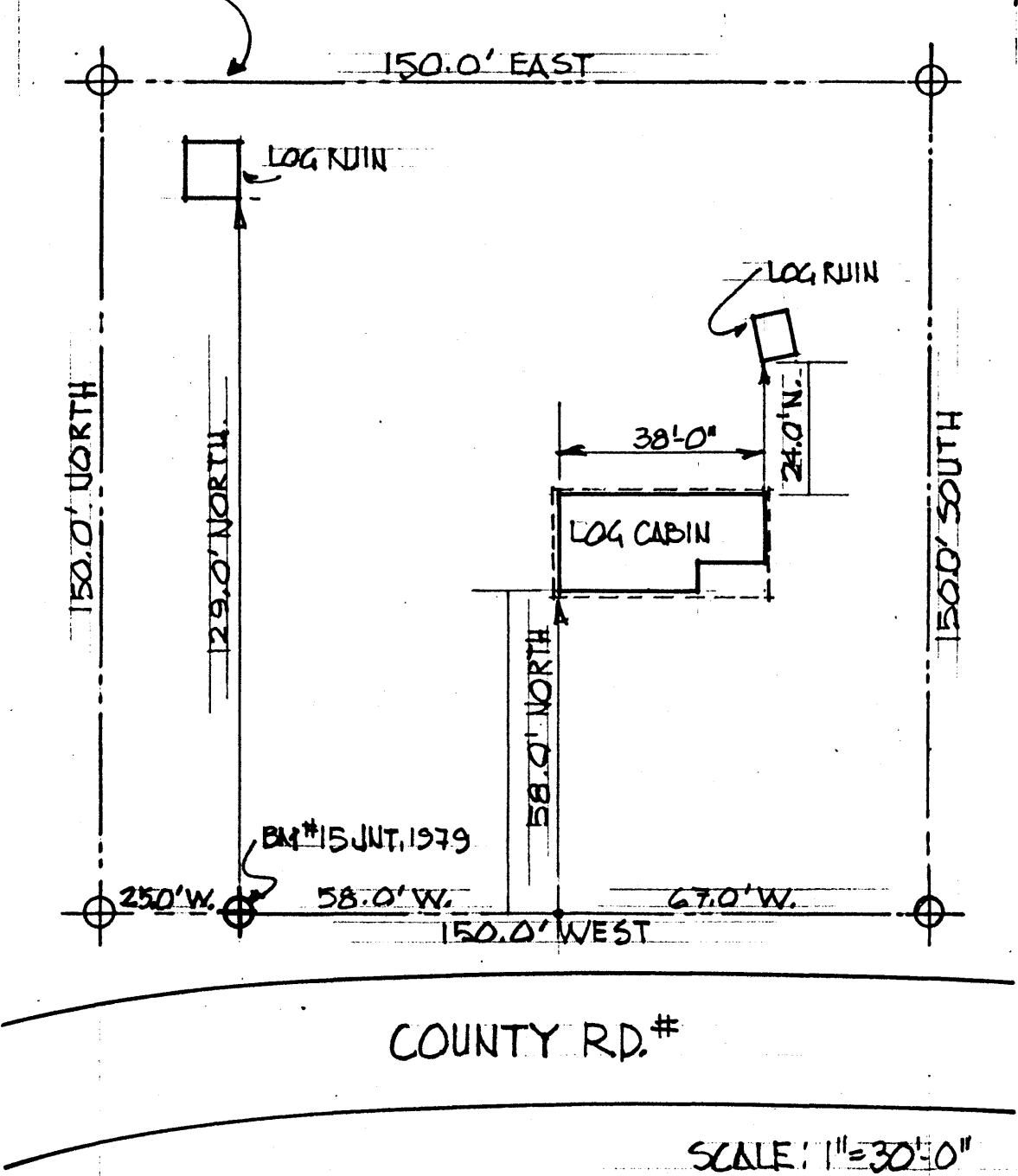
ITEM NUMBER 9

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- Keeler, Robert W., PhD. "Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the Headquarters Site at Conboy Lake National Wildlife Refuge, Klickitat County, Washington," 30 June 1985.
- Olson, Gregg A. "Stephen S. Whitcomb Cabin, Conboy Lake NWR, Condition Survey and Preservation/Restoration Recommendations," 7 November 1986.
- Olson, Gregg and Alfred Staehli, AIA. "Whitcomb Cabin, Conboy Lk. NWR, Restoration Plan," 27 January 1987.
- Staehli, Alfred, AIA. "Evaluation and Management Recommendations for Stephen S. Whitcomb Cabin, Conboy Lake National Wildlife Refuge, Klickitat County, Washington," 14 November 1985.
- Staehli, Alfred, AIA, and Gregg Olson. "Stephen S. Whitcomb Cabin Preservation and Restoration Outline Specifications," 4 March 1987.



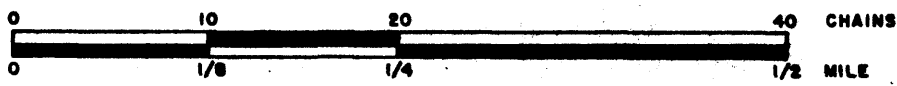
UNSURVEYED BOUNDARY FOR DESCRIPTION ONLY.



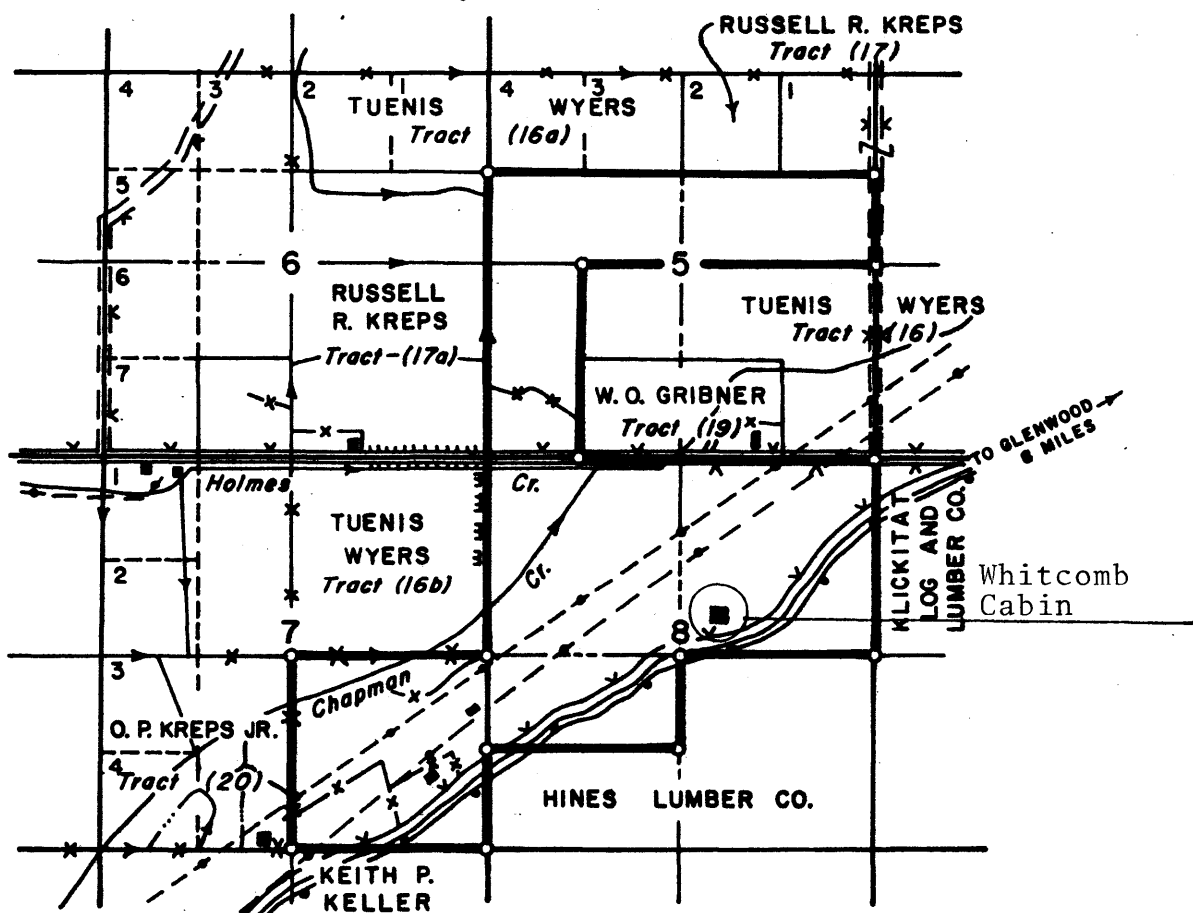
WHITCOMB CABIN, CONROY LK. N.W.R.
WASHINGTON - SKETCH SITE PLAN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 " FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
 BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
 CONBOY LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
 KEITH P. KELLER TRACT
 (18)
 800.00 ACRES
 KLICKITAT COUNTY, WASHINGTON

WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN



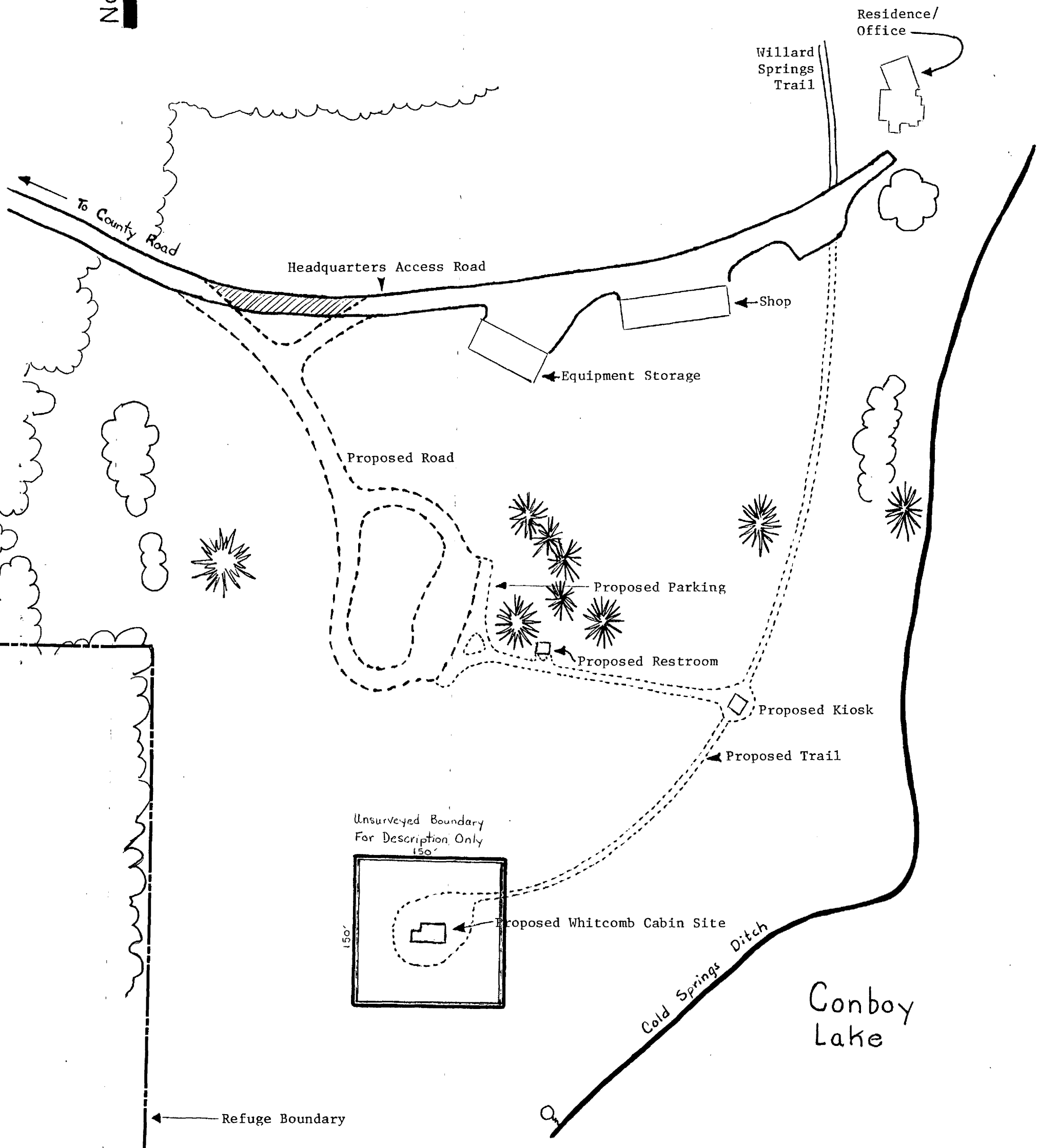
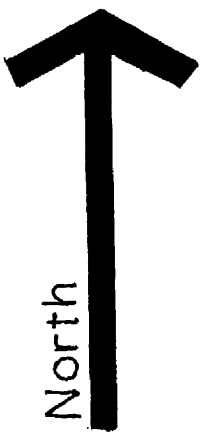
T. 5 N., R. 12 E.



Boundaries hereon delineate subdivision lines according to the original township plat approved February 2, 1874. No cadastral surveys have been made by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife for the purpose of establishing or re establishing the property lines. Physical and cultural features are approximately located with reference to property lines.

Whitcomb Cabin, Conboy Lake NWR
Washington, 17 Sept. 1985
Photo: A. M. Staehli, AIA
Neg: US Fish & Wildlife Serv.
Portland

Property record site map: Cabin is
near center of Sect. 8, north of
county road, marked with circle.
Map No. 1



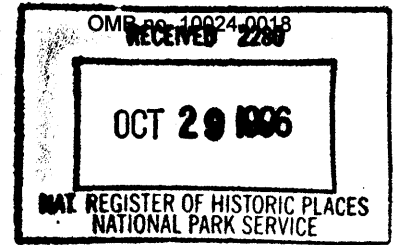
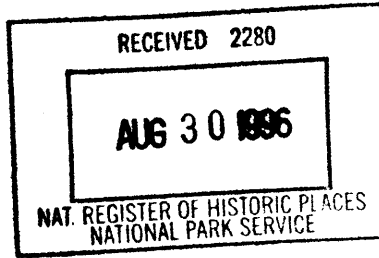
REFUGE HEADQUARTERS SITE PLAN
1" = 100'-0"

CONBOY LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

August 29, 1986

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

36 CFR 800: 60.8 Revising documents after registration...re-listing after property was moved.

1. Name of Property

historic name for re-listing: The Whitcomb, Stephen S., and John N. Cole Hewn Log House.

The name change is suggested for three reasons. First, the Cole family also owned the house and were a pioneer family. Second, the building is more accurately described as a house rather than a cabin. And, third, renaming the building may lessen confusion about the status of the archaeological component (45KL298) at the original location.

other names/site number: The Whitcomb, Stephen S. Cabin. Site number 45KL298.

2. Location

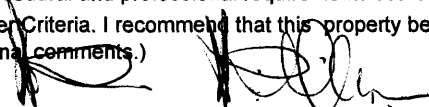
street & number 100 Wildlife Refuge Road (1 mi. south of the Trout Lake-Glenwood Road, at the Conboy Lake NWR headquarters. The house is approximately 6 mi. west of Glenwood). not for publication

city/town Glenwood vicinity

state Washington code WA county Klickitat code 039 zip code 98619

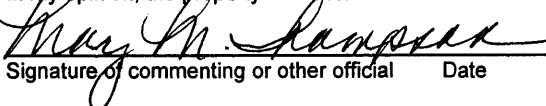
3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

 10/17/96
Signature of certifying official Date

Kevin Kilcullen, FPO, Fish and Wildlife Service
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

 5/15/96
Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

[Signature]

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

- entered in the National Register
- See continuation sheet.

1975, updated 1986

- determined eligible for the National Register
- See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.

other (explain): Additional Documentation Accepted

Edson A. Beall 11-29-90

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing Noncontributing

1

1

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / single dwelling

Work in progress / other
Interpretive museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Vernacular / Hewn Log House

foundation Log bolt / rock capped concrete piers
 walls Hewn logs
 roof Cedar shakes
 other Altered, restored with appropriate building materials used to replace missing or deteriorated elements.

7. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Whitcomb-Cole Hewn Log House is a late-nineteenth century, 1-1/2 story side gable dwelling originally sited on the Glenwood-BZ Corners Road. The house was listed on the National Register in 1975, in 1986 the Nomination form was updated (Saul 1975; Staehli 1986). The log house was deteriorating and efforts to restore the building required relocating it to a secure setting. The house was documented to HABS standards prior to moving it in September 1987. This narrative provides documentation of the move, describes the new setting, and details the restoration work completed.

The following building description is expanded from the original Nomination Form to include details observed during the move and restoration process.

Exterior

Overall dimensions: The Whitcomb-Cole Hewn Log House is a side-gable, 1-1/2 story residence with a 1-story wood frame kitchen and porch addition. It is built on a rectangular plan with the main volume 25 ft long by 17 ft wide. The kitchen addition is 12 ft square and the porch is five ft wide, matching the width of the house. The kitchen and porch add to the rectangular form of the house. The house plan is maintained in its new location.

The original foundation was simply heavy timber sill logs resting on log bolt piers. The new foundation consists of poured concrete footings, hidden with a cap of native stone. Floor joists are 18 in. above grade. An additional 6 x 6 in. beam was placed under the center of the house, oriented east-west, to accommodate increased weight loads, when the house is opened for public use.

The exterior walls are constructed of hewn logs, while the gable ends are clad with board and batten siding. The walls are barked logs, hewn to an average thickness of 5 to 6 in. and secured with a half-dovetail notch. Logs are laid to a height of approximately 48 in. above the second floor level for a complete wall height of 13 ft. The log joints are chinked and mortared. The roof, originally covered with fir or tamarack shakes, was covered with replacement hand split cedar shakes. The exterior has a finished appearance with boxed eaves and gable rake trimmed with 1 x 4 in. boards.

A single brick chimney is documented in a ca. 1910 photograph. The chimney is constructed of hand molded brick laid in common bond with a firm lime-sand mortar. Additionally, the location of two earlier stove pipes were documented during restoration. The first stove pipe was in the northeast corner of the house and the second stove pipe was on the west side of the brick chimney. Evidence of roof fires were observed on charred portions of the roof framing at the previous stove pipe locations.

Exterior doorways of the residence are center in the north and south walls, directly opposite of each other. A window on the east wall was converted into a doorway when the kitchen addition was constructed. There are two exterior exits from the kitchen; one leading to the south-facing porch and the other to the north. All of the exterior doors had been removed prior to 1975.

Windows are located on all walls except the north side of the house. The front elevation is symmetrically balanced with a window placed on either side of the entrance. Windows on the west wall are on both the ground and second floors; but are not aligned, nor are they the same size. Originally the east elevation did not contain any windows. A window was added in the northern portion of the east wall, then after the kitchen was built a window was added to the southern end of the east wall, facing onto the kitchen porch. Two small windows flank the chimney flue in the east wall of the second floor. The kitchen addition has three windows; one on the south wall and two, side by side, on the east wall. Only the frames and sashes for a few of the windows remained in 1987, when the building was recorded to HABS standards. The windows recorded for HABS were single pane sash windows.

The kitchen is a side gable addition, utilizing stud framing on three walls, and is covered with horizontal clapboard siding. The kitchen's west wall is nailed to 2 x 4 in. studs placed flat against the log wall. The 2 x 4s were whittled slightly with an axe at the base to allow the kitchen wall to be plumb against the log wall which was leaning. The kitchen flooring was built as a platform with stud framing toe-nailed along the outside. The porch roof is supported with two boxed columns. The original roofing material was tamarack shakes.

Few decorative exterior features or trim are present, nor are decorative elements depicted in historic photographs of the house. Modest detail trim on the kitchen addition includes 2 in. wide exterior molding.

Interior

The interior is fully finished. Two rooms are located on each floor of the house with 1 x 12 in. plank transverse partition walls dividing them. The ground floor walls are finished with vertical 1 x 4 in. edge and center bead, tongue and groove wainscotting with cap trim. Horizontal planking on the upper wall, above the wainscotting, was covered with muslin, newspaper, and wallpaper. One wallpaper pattern is printed with white beading in 1 in. squares on a gray background with blue and pink flowers. Evidence for two layers of wall paper were observed in several rooms. The ceiling on the ground floor is covered with 1 x 6 in. edge and center bead, tongue and groove boards. The two rooms on the second story are finished differently. The west room has wainscotting with a chair rail (like the first floor), but with 1 x 8 in. shiplap siding above the wainscotting to the ceiling. The ceiling is covered with 1 x 12 in. planks. The log walls in the east room are covered with the 1 x 8 in. shiplap from floor to ceiling, and the ceiling is covered with 1 x 12 in. planks. The kitchen interior is finished with shiplap siding.

The main room on the ground floor had 1 x 4 in. tongue and groove flooring over 1 x 4 in. rough sawn plank flooring. The tongue and groove flooring was a later improvement to the house, creating a slight elevation difference with the west room. Flooring in the main room was restored to the original 1 x 4 in. rough sawn planks. The kitchen addition had 1 x 4 in. tongue and groove over 1 x 10 in. rough sawn plank subflooring.

A brick chimney supported on a wood frame foundation was constructed on the interior of the east wall of the log house. The brick chimney was built for a wood stove, as the house never had a fireplace. A stovepipe extends through the wall to the kitchen addition connecting it with the chimney.

A 14-riser ell-plan stairway is located in the northwest corner of the house. The stairway was constructed after the house was framed, because the joists were cut-out and a header board installed. At the time the stairs were installed, or sometime later, the occupants required more headroom clearance and an additional joist was cut-out. A short header board was then tacked over the new cut. During restoration it was discovered that the risers were not spaced at equal intervals. The stairway balustrade has plain dressed 2 x 4 in. uprights with 1 x 4 in. railing around the upper floor opening. The upstairs balustrade is not carefully constructed. The pieces do not meet at mitered corners, rather, the ends meet at different sides at either end, and the top rail is not flush across the top.

Three interior doorways on the ground floor serve to separate the two rooms, close off the attic stairway, and connect the main cabin to the kitchen addition. On the second floor a doorway in the northern third of the partition wall connects the two rooms. The only door found in the house, was on the second floor, and is a four panel, stile and rail type. Door hardware, including decorative hinges, were discovered.

PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION PLANS

A study of the building's condition was completed in October 1986 by detailed visual examination, drilling with a 3/8 in. bit and sampling sections with an increment borer. Moisture meter readings were made along with the sample probings. "The general condition was surprisingly good, the highly resinous pine logs were sound and resistant to decay" (Olson and Staehli 1986:3). Only three bottom logs on the south wall, two on the west wall, one on the east wall, and the sill log and part of a second log on the north wall had deteriorated beyond repair.

Specifications and guidelines were developed to ensure sensitive treatment of the building during the move and its subsequent restoration. The plan provided a concise methodology for guiding the day-to-day restoration work. The project steps were recorded with black and white photographs, color slides, and video tape.

The over-arching principal directing the restoration work focused on preserving the original materials, fabrication, and installation methods, "...to demonstrate the early building technology. Replacement materials will match the original as closely as practicable. Modern rough cutting and sizing methods are acceptable so long as all final dressing, fitting, and finishing conforms to original workmanship and technology" (Staehli and Olson 1987:2). Historic Preservation Specialist, Gregg Olson, monitored the restoration work and prepared reports in 1987, 1992, and 1994 documenting the progress. Additional consultation with Olson occurred when the need arose.

MOVING THE LOG HOUSE

Consultation with the Washington State Historic Preservation Office and the National Park Service, National Register Program, provided guidance for moving the house. The house was moved in as much of one-piece as structurally possible, including six courses of logs, the second story, and the roof.

Moving the house was a complex process with many steps occurring simultaneously. The following discussion outlines the primary steps, but does not try to relate each task undertaken. Suffice it to say, that once the new site was chosen and permits approved, work progressed rapidly. Prior to moving the window and door frames were marked and then removed. As the windows and doors were removed log cribbing was installed to support the upper portion of the house. All pieces of the building were marked with a color code system that designated the room, elevation, and element (Olson 1987b). A six in. steel plate was slipped through the north side to allow the upper story to be jacked apart, and an I-beam slipped through to support the main volume. Two I-beams placed on top of the cribbing supported the house. With the upper portion stabilized, the lower logs were marked with their chinking material attached, disassembled, and moved to safe storage at the new site (refuge headquarters). It took about a week for this phase of work to be completed.

On 20 September 1987, local resident Herman Kuhnhausen (90 years old) supplied his house moving equipment and a new tractor to relocate the Whitcomb-Cole house. Kuhnhausen had designed and built the apparatus during his career as a house mover. The house was successfully relocated and reset on its cribbing base. Footings were poured and a rock cap placed on top of the concrete. Replacement logs were hewn and faced with a broad axe and by October the logs were notched to replicate the deteriorated lower logs. The logs were installed beginning on 12 October 1987. The cabin was secured with plywood covering the door ways and plastic coating the windows by 3 November 1987. The cabin wintered in this condition. A video tape shows the stages of the work completed in 1987.

The kitchen was moved to the new location the following spring, May 1988. The kitchen flooring and joists were rotted and the building had to be extricated from mud. The porch was deteriorated and unstable, thus it was removed prior to moving the kitchen. The walls and floor joists were stabilized or replaced, at refuge headquarters, then the kitchen was installed in its location next to the cabin. Buried I-beams served as rails for skidding the kitchen into alignment with the house.

RESTORATION PROCESS

All restoration work has been completed by Kent Olson and Harold Cole. Olson is a master carpenter especially proficient with traditional woodworking tools and methods. Cole is the refuge manager and primary collaborator with Olson. Assistance from volunteers, family members, local community groups, and Youth Conservation Corps crews have contributed to the success of this multi-year project.

Timber to replace the three bottom courses (12 logs) and three other logs were found in a stand of pines on refuge property. Most of the logging was accomplished using a horse team. The logs were finished with a broad axe with stroke marks, replicating the original logs appearance.

The house roof was covered with corrugated sheet metal in 1975 as an interim preservation measure. Cedar shakes were hand split by the Youth Conservation Corps and installed with the help of local volunteers during the summer of 1992.

Champion International Corporation, Klickitat Operations, donated two old growth ponderosa pine trees growing on its land, with an estimated stumpage value of \$1,500, for use on the Whitcomb-Cole House. C and H Logging of Glenwood felled the trees and bucked the logs. The Woodruff Mill in Trout Lake, milled the logs yielding 2,000 board feet of clear pine full dimension 1 x 4 in. lumber and other dimensional lumber for use throughout the house.

Previous modifications to the windows caused concern during the restoration process. Efforts to determine the original window configuration included an exhaustive examination of the windows in the Whitcomb-Cole House and examining other houses in the Glenwood Valley. Through careful study, Kent Olson, was able to prove that the house originally held four-over-four sash windows, rather than the single pane sash suggested by more recent alterations. The four-over-four windows had a narrower (1 1/4 in.) sash, while the single pane windows had a thicker (1 3/8 in.) sash. Olson summarized his findings in a letter to Gregg Olson (Olson 1991):

All the original sash was 1 1/4 in. thick with no guide rails between the upper and lower sash. All the windows were changed for the new 1 3/8 in. sash after the trim was painted green. The trim was painted green after the east window was originally set up for 1 1/4 in. thick sash. The inside trim that retains the lower sash is made of the same trim that is used throughout the kitchen. It is painted green and has been moved on top of green paint (Olson 1991).

Therefore, the windows were changed to the single pane sash after the kitchen addition was built and the east window facing on to the kitchen porch was added. The log house had apparently begun to lean by the time this east window was installed. The window socket was cut larger than it needed to be, with the bottom larger than the top.

Once evidence for the four-over-four sash configuration was accepted, finding the most appropriate window sash profile was carefully researched. Window sash profiles were studied in the Glenwood Valley and other cabins in the area that dated to the late-nineteenth century. "The profile of the millwork was chosen to resemble examples identified in the area " (Olson 1992). During restoration a packrat nest was discovered to contain a small piece of molding that closely matches the profile of the molding chosen and fabricated by Gregg Olson. Glass for the windows was salvaged from windows of approximately the same age and cut to fit. Windows were glazed and installed by Kent Olson. The exterior window frames have been left unpainted because evidence for paint is lacking. The appearance of the house now closely resembles the 1910s photograph. Coincidentally, this photograph was found after the window study had been completed, but provided further "proof" of the buildings original window type.

The small windows in the second story east wall and kitchen east wall are sliders that retract into a wall pocket. During restoration it was found that the upper track of the pocket (slider) windows of the east wall, on the second story were made from the double-bead ceiling material.

Doors for the Whitcomb-Cole House were missing, except for one second story, interior door. The north side exterior door was fabricated by Kent Olson. Because the door jamb was only 1 in. wide, he assumed that it was a plank door. The south side exterior doorway had a 1 3/8 in. wide jamb. A four-panel door was found at a salvage dealer that fit the south-side door frame of the house. The interior doors were either four-panel or plank but have been replaced with four-panel milled doors recovered either from houses in the valley dating to the 1890s or from a dealer.

Methods of installing the wainscoting reflect the idiosyncratic nature of the original carpentry work that has been recorded and restored by this project. The north wall logs were whittled to make a flat surface for attaching the wainscoting to be flush with the door molding. The chair rail is mitered to fit the wainscoting. Whereas, on the remaining walls, furring strips were nailed to the logs and the wainscoting was nailed to the strips, overlapping the door trim. The two techniques used to install the interior finishing suggests that they may have started on the north side of the room using very careful techniques, then became less attentive to the finishing details on the remaining walls.

The kitchen addition is nearly free-standing. The floor was built as a platform with stud framing toe-nailed in to it. The kitchen floor and sill had decayed from years in a wet environment. The kitchen flooring and porch was rebuilt using similar materials. Where possible new material was spliced into the original fabric of the wall studs. The roof was covered with hand split tamarack shakes to match the original material.

Summary. The building's condition has been stabilized and improved with the restoration and installation of missing or deteriorated materials. The three bottom wall logs were replaced with hand hewn logs from a nearby stand of pine. The building was set on native stones that cap concrete footings. A hand-split cedar shake roof replicates the original. One missing exterior door (north side) was fabricated based on the physical evidence of a 1 in. jamb. Other doors in the house appeared to be more standard-sized milled panel doors. Similar panel doors were salvaged for replacements. Windows were fabricated based on similar sash profiles observed in the Glenwood Valley. The sash profile chosen closely resembles a piece of molding found in a pack rat nest in the Whitcomb-Cole house attic. Only one 4 ft. section of the original interior wainscoting and wall board was replaced. This section, along the center of the south wall, had been removed by vandals, so new pieces were replicated by Gregg Olson. Clear pine 1 x 4 in. flooring replaces the original material that had deteriorated. The house and kitchen are secure and reflect their original appearance. Thus, the primary goal of relocating the building to a safe location and restoring the house to a functional unit has been successfully accomplished.

EFFECT OF THE MOVE AND NEW SETTING ON THE PROPERTY'S HISTORIC INTEGRITY

Section 800.3 (b) of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties lists five Criteria of Adverse Effect. The criterion, "alteration of the property's surrounding environment" is a concern when moving a National Register listed property. The USFWS consulted with the Washington State Historic Preservation Officer and the National Park Service, National Register Program to develop a plan that would ameliorate the effects of moving the house.

The adverse effect of moving the property is mitigated by the beneficial effects of retaining and rehabilitating a National Register property. The beneficial aspects include security from fire and

vandalism and making the property accessible for public appreciation, interpretation, and education. The new site, at refuge headquarters, is separated from the headquarters buildings and service yard. Approximately 200 ft of open meadow and a shallow swale provides a clear distinction between the parking lot and the new site of the log house.

The two sites are slightly less than two miles apart across the dry lakebed and are within direct line of sight. The orientation of the building to the cardinal directions is the same, e.g. the north elevation continues to face north. The reason for orienting the building to the same cardinal directions is because the logs have weathered differentially depending on the prevailing weather patterns; gray on the north side and brown on the south and west sides of the house (Olson 1987b). The effect of this decision is that while the building will weather in the same pattern, the front of the house now faces the Camas Prairie lakebed and the rear of the house now faces the entrance drive to the refuge.

Original Site Description. The parcel is on the south side of Camas Praire, about 6-miles from the town of Glenwood, Washington. The southern boundary is adjacent to the county road. Holmes and Chapman creeks join the Camas Prairie drainage ditch about ½ mile north of the property. The cabin sat on a gently sloping terrace above the remnant lakebed. Mount Adams dominates the northern horizon. The site is within a clearing, surrounded by large trees, with a small spring on the southeast. Two ruins of outbuildings remain at the original site.

The Whitcomb-Cole house was not part of a cohesive farm unit, the house was oriented toward the road and there were no vegetable or formal gardens near the house. After the requirements of the Homestead Act were fulfilled, the land was primarily used as pasture. The property is not closely linked with an agricultural tradition.

New Site Description. The new setting is on the first terrace above the old lake bed, directly north of the original site. The location is approximately 6 miles from Glenwood, and is about 1 mile from the primary, historic road between Glenwood and Trout Lake. The house is positioned on a level, rocky knoll with outcrops of basalt. The knoll slopes down on the south and east to the lakebed. A spring rises southeast of the house, at the base of the knoll, in a clump of shrubs. The site has open vistas to the south and east across the lakebed. The northern view of Mount Adams is partially blocked by trees, but is still a dominant visual element. Pine trees are present to the east and west.

The lack of outbuildings or farm setting at the new location does not detract from the Whitcomb-Cole house's historic character. The house represents an early construction technique used by pioneers on Camas Prairie, but, not all pioneers were also successful farmers.

Contributing resources. None, the outbuildings at the original site were not moved.

Summary. The new location overlooking the Camas Prairie lakebed with Mount Adams in the background provides a unity of place that is closely tied to its original location. Slight differences in the location exist, yet the setting, feeling, association, design, workmanship, and materials are retained and the overall integrity is excellent. Pioneer settlement occurred on the gentle slopes of the first terrace above the extensive marshy lakebed. Access to the lakebed for grazing cattle, to the timbered slopes for building materials, and to the springs near the lakebed margin for water, were important elements to the pioneers for choosing a homestead location. The new position of the Whitcomb-Cole Hewn Log House reflects these elements. The new location across the valley floor, within view of the original site, also provides a visual link with the property.

PREVIOUS USES OF THE NEW LOCATION

The new site of the Whitcomb-Cole Hewn Log House is on a fairly flat knoll, overlooking the old lakebed. Use of the Camas Prairie area by Native Americans is well documented by tribal officials and cultural resources survey reports. Identifying evidence of Native use was the purpose of several survey projects conducted prior to ground disturbing activities at Conboy Lake refuge headquarters. An archaeological survey of a proposed underground power transmission line stretching between the refuge headquarters and the main Glenwood-Trout Lake Road revealed no cultural materials (Keeler 1983). In 1985, a cultural resources reconnaissance of the headquarters area was conducted (Keeler 1985). Results of the survey also were negative, no aboriginal materials were observed. However, historical materials including fragments of glass, ceramic, and nails were thought to mark the location of former buildings. These buildings, probably a barn and bunkhouse were razed by the Service in the 1970s. The investigations indicated that the "scattered remains of occupation would not constitute a National Register quality cultural resource" (Keeler 1985:2). In 1990 a cultural resources survey of the Conboy Lake NWR, included a brief survey of the new Whitcomb-Cole Hewn Log House site. No cultural resources were found on the knoll (Adams 1992).

The site is located within the 1884 homestead property of David Klosner. In March of 1896 Klosner sold the parcel to land speculators Halsey D. Cole and Charles W. Moore. Two years later, Moore and Cole sold the property to Perry J. Quesinberry. In 1903, N.O. and Helen Creveling purchased the property. Although the Crevelings separated, Helen maintained ownership until about 1929. The refuge headquarters house is commonly referred to as the "Creveling Place". Creveling sold half of her interest in the property to A.E. Harder in 1929. During the Depression the property transferred to the Federal Land bank. In 1938 Orie Conboy had purchased the adjoining property and by 1943 when he sold the parcel to W.T. Ford it included the entire west-half of Section 32. Between 1943 and 1953 the land changed hands almost yearly. Ross L. Phillipi, Jr. purchased the parcel in 1953 and began operation of a successful ranch. All of Section 32 was transferred to the USFWS from Ross L. Phillipi, Jr. and C. Lester Hanson in 1965, as one of the first parcels of the Conboy Lake NWR. The current refuge office is the old Creveling house, which was altered significantly in the late-1950s by the Phillipi family. An aerial photograph taken in 1966, just after the refuge was established, depicts the complex of buildings at the refuge headquarters, a barn was located a short distance north of the new Whitcomb-Cole House site.

Three previous cultural resource surface surveys have found no evidence of prehistoric or historical remains on the small knoll, although a few historical artifacts have been recovered during the excavation of the log house footings. The post footings were excavated about 2 ft deep and filled with concrete. Inspection of the site in 1995 by USFWS Historical Archaeologist, Lou Ann Speulda, revealed a few pieces of glass and ceramic on the surface along the edge of the knoll. Yet, based on previous archaeological investigations, photographic records, and historical documents it appears that the new location of the Whitcomb-Cole House is not the location of any prior building. Residential use of the parcel since 1884, may account for the low-density scatter of historical artifacts.

Name of Property

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Exploration/Settlement

Architecture

Period of Significance

1875-1911

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Significant Dates

A: 1875; 1891

C: ca. 1880s; ca. 1910s

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Stephen S. Whitcomb (unconfirmed)

John N. Cole (unconfirmed)

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Whitcomb-Cole Hewn Log House has been previously evaluated as significant

because of its age, architectural and structural qualities and typology, the importance of Whitcomb as one of the early settlers on Camas Prairie, the role of the cabin as a pioneer post office, its capacity to evoke the theme of early settlement . . . in the area, and its being the last of its type in the area. The cabin's log construction is exemplary of European derived log house building methods (Stahli 1985:2).

The Whitcomb-Cole Hewn Log House conveys a clear association to pioneer settlement patterns, building technology, and early living conditions in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries on Camas Prairie. The house symbolizes the history of initial Euroamerican settlement in the area, when hewn log houses were common. Pioneer settlers initially chose the first terrace above the marshy lakebed for siting their houses. The lakebed's natural grasses were important for grazing cattle, while the timbered slopes offered building materials. Springs at the lakebed margin provided water.

The initial pattern of settlement was tied to the Homestead Act of 1862, providing 160 acres to individuals meeting the residency requirements. Improvements by the property owners was dictated by the law, including clearing fields, constructing a shelter, and maintaining continuous residency for five years. Whitcomb and many of his neighbors successfully completed these homestead requirements. Whitcomb built his house in October 1875. "The house was 16 x 22 ft, a barn was 24 x 60 ft, he also had constructed a wood shed 10 x 20 ft, and fenced the whole tract" (Homestead Record #1319). After about 10 years on the property, he had 12 acres planted to grain and 40 acres in hay. Comparisons between the Whitcomb-Cole house and the property of David Klosner indicate a close affiliation of the house type and location. Klosner's improvements included a house "of hewn logs 16 x 24 ft, shingle roof, plank floor, 5 doors, 5 windows . . . a kitchen made of lumber 14 x 14 feet attached to it" (Homestead Record #1806).

The Whitcomb-Cole Hewn Log House is one of the last pioneer log homes remaining in Glenwood Valley and one of the last in Klickitat County. A review of log buildings remaining in the Glenwood Valley revealed that there are only two examples still standing. One example is a small, one story, V-notch, hewn log building that may have served as the original claim cabin for the Kreps family. The Kreps family continues to operate the property as a farm, and most recently have converted the cabin into a chicken house. The building has a metal roof and is in fairly good condition. The second example is a one story, deep V-notch, round log building. This cabin has its original cedar shake roof set on purlins. However the roof is deteriorating and brush is overgrowing the building. There are no known examples of 1-1/2-story, hewn log houses still standing in the Glenwood Valley.

While the significance of the Whitcomb-Cole Hewn Log House is not so much reliant on the owners, as on the rarity of its type, it is important to understand the relationship between the settlement practices and demographics of the early pioneers. Stephen Whitcomb arrived in Oregon in 1852 and moved to the Tualatin Plains where he established a land claim, married, and began raising a family. A perennial pioneer, Stephen S. Whitcomb was one of the earliest settlers in the Camas Prairie (Conboy Lake) area, settling there in 1874, at the age of 50. Whitcomb served as postmaster, using his house as the post office, for the community of Fulda from 1877 to 1881. The second owner of the house, John Newton Cole, also arrived in Camas Prairie in the 1870s and was a neighbor of Whitcomb's.

The Whitcomb-Cole house has stood up well to time and should be recognized as a rare and noteworthy surviving example of a type of architecture not readily seen since the county's early pioneer period. The striking similarity between the Whitcomb-Cole house and the one described in Klosner's homestead records, indicates continuity of design and materials associated with the pioneer settlement pattern that is embodied by this example of a pioneer log house in Camas Prairie.

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION

The exact age of the building has been the subject of considerable debate. The previous nomination indicated that it was constructed in ca. 1875. Evidence for a building on the property by 1875 is supported by the homestead entry patent filed by Stephen Whitcomb. However, the size of the house he built was 16 x 22 ft, rather than the 17 x 25 ft size (outside measurement) of the current building. Whether or not Whitcomb was exactly accurate when stating the size is impossible to resolve. Architectural evidence for a construction date in the 1880s rather than 1875 is suggested by the use of wire drawn nails for all of the window and door framing. The only machine cut nails were found in the roofing materials. Furring strips on one side of the roof were nailed with machine cut nails, while the other side was roofed with wire nails. The window sashes changed, but the frames were original and were attached with wire drawn nails. Wire nails were available in the 1880s, and were widely used by the 1890s in the West (Buckles et al., 1978).

Evidence of alterations to the house are dateable based on photographs and physical evidence. The first known photograph of the house shows the Cole family, sitting against the northwest corner. Thus, the house had been built by 1896, the baby in the photograph was born in 1895. The Cole's acquired the property from Whitcomb in 1891. The next photograph of the house is from ca. 1899. The child in this photograph is Orië Kreps who was born in 1897 and appears to be about two or three years old in the photograph. The Kreps family tradition indicates that Richard and Gertrude Kreps lived in the house between about 1897 (where Orië was born) until 1900 when they moved out of the area. The ca. 1899 photograph of the south elevation shows the house with four-over-four sash windows, a stove pipe in the center of the roof, and no windows on the east elevation. The house and fields are surrounded by a tall, split rail fence. The kitchen had not been constructed. Newspapers found behind the wainscoting on the interior of the house date to 1898 and 1899. Apparently, the interior was finished between 1898 and 1900.

A ca. 1910 photograph, dated by the age of the young woman in the photograph, suggests further changes to the building. The central brick chimney has been installed. Two small windows have been added on the second story, east-wall, flanking the chimney. And, one window is present on the first story, east wall. The kitchen is not present. The grounds around the house are not shown, but the split rail fence in front of the house is gone.

Construction of the wood frame kitchen was apparently completed in 1917, based on a newspaper article reporting "Colonel Eastman is building a neat addition to his house. He and Mrs. Eastman expect to make this their summer home on the ranch" (*Enterprise* 1917). When the kitchen was added, the east-wall window was converted into a doorway. And, the window was installed on the east-wall, facing on to the porch.

Ownership of the house does not clarify the date of construction. The house may have been built by Whitcomb in the 1880s, perhaps after his marriage in 1888. Or, the Cole family may have built the house after 1891, to accommodate their growing family. An interesting anomaly occurs in the late 1890s. Between about 1897 and 1900, Richard and Gertrude Kreps apparently lived in the Cole's house. It is possible that Cole made arrangements with Kreps to operate a dairy on the parcel. This was the period when the interior was finished and Kreps may have been hired to complete the work. Cole's continued to own the property until 1911. The third owner, Col. Eastman, apparently added the kitchen and porch in 1917. The Eastman family maintained ownership of the property from 1911 to 1951, although they never lived in the house as a primary residence.

ADDITIONAL HISTORIC BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Glenwood Valley is within a mountainous region in northwestern Klickitat County, Washington. The broad valley is on the southern flank of Mount Adams. Camas Prairie is a seasonally flooded basin that attracts marshy vegetation and waterfowl. The shallow lake was channelized in 1910 and is a patchwork of hayfields during the summer and marshy habitat for migratory waterfowl in the fall and spring. The Conboy Lake National Wildlife Refuge layers its mission of providing habitat for waterfowl with local ranchers, some of whom are descendents of pioneer families.

Settlement in the valley by Euroamericans occurred fairly late in the pioneer history of the Northwest. Fur trappers were familiar with Camas Prairie by the early 1800s and by the 1850s several had built cabins for seasonal use. The first permanent white settler was Peter Conboy, Sr. who filed a claim in 1872. The area was surveyed by the Government Land Office in 1873. Settlement increased steadily throughout the 1870s. The 1880 census lists adults from Switzerland, Germany, Ireland, and Prussia, while the children reflect the mobility of these early pioneers with births recorded in New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Illinois, Texas, California, Washington, and Oregon. The community included families headed by Albert Bertschi, Richard Kelly, Henry Ladiges, George Tams, August Berg, James Albright, John Dittman, Noah Chapman, William Cole, John Cole, and Stephen Whitcomb.

Small communities sprang up around the periphery of the lakebed. Whitcomb operated the Fulda post office in his cabin from 1877 to 1881. Fulda had a school, church, and saw mill for a short time. The Fulda post office was discontinued in 1912.

By about 1900 second generation settlers began consolidating holdings and expanding ranching, especially sheep raising. The 1910s to 1920s was a boom period for the Glenwood Valley. The community constructed schools, churches, roads, and began excavation of the Camas Ditch. The Camas Ditch was designed to drain the lake into a straight channel extending for several miles through the center of the valley, and intersecting with smaller creeks.

By the 1930s several years of poor agricultural production led to a general exodus from the small communities of Fulda, Laurel, and Glenwood. A fire in 1933 destroyed much of the town of Glenwood. The Horns Mill in Fulda closed in 1938 and the community became a "ghost town." Today, the area has stabilized and retains its rural character. The pattern of ranching complexes surrounded by extensive grazing and hay fields is well established and continues to dominate the landscape. Conboy Lake National Wildlife Refuge was authorized by Congress in 1964 and currently encompasses 5814 acres.

REGULATORY CONTEXT

The Whitcomb Cabin was listed on the National Register of Historic Places and on the Washington State Register of Historic Places in 1975.

In 1983 an inspection of the cabin by USFWS staff "indicated that the cabin is a worthy candidate for restoration/rehabilitation" (Pinger 1983).

In 1985, the USFWS contracted with Architect Alfred Staehli, and Associates to evaluate the Whitcomb Cabin against the eligibility criteria for the National Register, which have been refined since the building's listing, and to make management recommendations. Staehli concluded that the Whitcomb Cabin meets the eligibility criteria because of its age, architectural and structural qualities and typology, and its capacity

to evoke the theme of early settlement in the area. Staehli revised the National Register Form and this information was sent to the National Register 24 March 1986 (Chamberlain 1986). He also documented the property to HABS standards (HABS-WA-179).

In 1986, the USFWS asked Staehli and Gregg Olson, Historic Building Restoration Contractor, to conduct a detailed physical survey of the Whitcomb Cabin to determine its suitability for rehabilitation in place or relocation to a new site. The general condition of the building's logs were good. If preserved and rehabilitated, 80 to 90 percent of the original logs in the building could be retained.

Relocation of the house was based on several factors: vandalism, the threat of damage or fire, and the location on a remote section of county road, several miles by road from the refuge headquarters or any occupied private residences. Additionally, the location, on a curve did not provide safe public access. A parking area would have required major alterations to the vegetation and setting.

On 17 February 1987, the USFWS held a public meeting in Glenwood, Washington to hear public comments and concerns regarding the Whitcomb Cabin. Participants at the meeting voiced universal support for the preservation of the cabin through rehabilitation. There was agreement that while most people would prefer to keep the building in its original location, they acknowledged it would be prudent to move it to refuge headquarters for improved security and public access.

Based on the professional recommendations of consultants Staehli and Olson, and comments from the public, the USFWS reviewed management alternatives for preserving the Whitcomb Cabin. The decision was made to move it to a new site near refuge headquarters, and restore or rehabilitate deteriorated components. The primary goal was to preserve the architectural integrity of the original qualities of workmanship and materials.

Because the USFWS's decision required moving a National Register Listed property, the project was determined to be an undertaking and the Criteria of Effect and Adverse Effect contained in 36 CFR 800.3 were applied. The proposed project would have an Adverse Effect on the property under Criterion #2, removing the Whitcomb Cabin from its original location and altering its surrounding environment.

Consultation with the Washington State Historic Preservation Office was initiated in February 1986, and it concurred with the finding of Adverse Effect (Mathison 1987). Washington SHPO staff outlined the steps needed to mitigate the adverse effects of moving the cabin. A Memorandum of Agreement was developed between the USFWS and the West Klickitat Gorge Heritage Museum "for the purpose of preserving and restoring the Whitcomb Cabin" (MOA 1987). Many of the steps outlined by the SHPO were included in the MOA.

In June of 1987 the USFWS sent the revised National Register documentation detailing the proposed move and rehabilitation plan of the Whitcomb Cabin to the National Park Service. The memorandum asked for concurrence from the Keeper of the Register regarding the proposed move (Chamberlain 1987). On 23 June 1987, the Washington SHPO sent a letter of concurrence to the Keeper of the Register stating "We have reviewed the addendum to the Whitcomb Cabin National Register nomination and believe that the property will maintain National Register eligibility at the proposed location" (Garfield 1987). The letter went on to describe the new location "about two miles west but within direct line of sight of the original location, closely resembles the original site . . . Finally, the move (and subsequent rehabilitation of the cabin) will insure continued life for a threatened historic resource" (Garfield 1987).

After reviewing the reasons for the move and its effect on the historic integrity of the property, the proposed move was conditionally approved by the Keeper in August of 1987 (Shull 1987). The Keeper cautioned against complete dismantling and reconstruction of the property, as that would be cause for removal of the building from the National Register. The Keeper recommended that once the move is completed, submission of the required documentation under Federal regulations 36 CFR 60.14b(3) should be forwarded to her office in order that a final decision on whether the property will remain on the National Register can be made (Shull 1987).

In October 1995, Lauren McCroskey, National Register Coordinator of the Washington State Historic Preservation Office visited the Whitcomb-Cole Hewn Log House. McCroskey re-visited the original site, reviewed the new site location, and examined the restoration work completed to date.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

Stephen S. Whitcomb (born January 2, 1824, New York; died December 29, 1908, Gilmer, Washington)
Tabitha Whitlow Whitcomb (born February 23, 1838, Russell County, Kentucky; death unknown)
Children Twins Frank and Belle, born in 1862, Washington County, Oregon, death unknown.

Elizabeth Westover Bradshaw Gilmer Whitcomb (born 1825 in Canada; died December 18, 1910)

Stephen S. Whitcomb's parents were born in Germany. He emigrated to Oregon in 1852 at the age of 28, settled a land claim in Washington County, Oregon near Forest Grove and began farming (1860 Census). He married Tabitha Whitlow on November 16, 1854 in a wedding performed by Reverend Elkanah Walker. In 1862 Stephen Whitcomb attended a Union Convention in Washington County, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Union State Convention (*Oregon Statesman* 1862:3). By 1870 Whitcomb's family had grown to include twins Belle and Frank, who were 8-years old, and the family had moved to a farm near Dayton in Yamhill County (1870 Census).

Whitcomb's life changed abruptly in 1874, when at the age of 50, he separated from his wife of twenty years. Tabitha moved to Lafayette, Oregon and by 1880 was listed as a dressmaker (1880 Census). Whitcomb moved to Camas Prairie (Conboy Lake) and homesteaded the tract described in Certificate No. 1319. He filed his proof of patent in 1886 and was approved in 1889. The first year on his homestead (1875) he spent clearing land and building a home. In 1877 he established a Post Office in his cabin, naming it Fulda, after a city in Germany. He served as postmaster from October 1877 to July 1881. A schoolhouse was built in Fulda in 1880, possibly on the Whitcomb homestead. In 1888 at the age of 64, he married the widow, Elizabeth Westover Bradshaw Gilmer. Elizabeth had previously wed Joseph Bradshaw in Michigan, prior to traveling the Oregon Trail in 1852. Her new husband died suddenly at The Dalles, Oregon. She then married William Gilmer and settled in the vicinity of White Salmon (OHS Scrapbook #54 1910:83).

In 1891 Whitcomb traded his Fulda house and property to John N. Cole for Cole's property at The Dalles, Oregon. The Whitcomb's moved to Gilmer in 1894, where he served as postmaster for a year. Whitcomb died on December 29, 1908 and is buried in Gilmer. Stephen and Elizabeth Whitcomb were founding members of the Camas Prairie Pioneer Association.

John Newton Cole (born on May 31, 1853 in Illinois; died in ca. 1930 in Carson, Washington).

Nancy Anderson Hendryx Cole (born unknown, death unknown)

John N. Cole was the first son (third child) of William Kendrick Cole and Sarah (Richards) who came west

in 1875 from Missouri via train to San Francisco, then by ship to Astoria. They arrived in Camas Prairie by 1875, where William established a homestead. Two years later they brought the rest of the Cole family to Camas Prairie (Andrew letter to H. Cole, n.d.).

Between about 1880 and 1890, Cole worked as a Columbia River boat man, and aquired land near The Dalles, Oregon. Cole married the widow, Nancy Hendrix Anderson of Fulda, on March 19, 1890, in The Dalles. Cole apparently wanted to be closer to his family, and hers, so he traded his property with Stephen Whitcomb in 1891. The newly formed Cole family consisted of two children (Billy and Sis) from Nancy's previous marriage. The couple's family grew rapidly with the addition of Harry born December 1890, Roseanna born in October 1892, and Newton Robert born in June 1895. Newton Robert is the baby in the picture of the family posed near the northwest corner of the Whitcomb-Cole house.

John Cole received title to the property in 1891 (Klickitat County Courthouse Deed Records [KCCDR] 1891:(G)497). Cole sold the property to Frank Eastman in 1911 (KCCDR 1911:(29)79).

Frank French Eastman (Born in 1854; Died July 4, 1935 in Portland, Oregon)

Susan Colby Eastman (Born unknown; Died August 2, 1947 in Portland, Oregon)

Colonel Frank F. Eastman was an officer in the United States Army for 42 years. He entered the U.S. military academy in June 1875, and after graduation was assigned to the 14th Infantry. "His military career was as brilliant as it was colorful. He saw service in the Spanish-American war, the Philippine insurrection, the Boxer rebellion, and the world war" (*Oregonian* 1935:12). Eastman achieved the rank of Lt Colonel in October 1909 and Colonel in August 1916. Eastman first came to the Northwest when he was stationed in 1884 at Vancouver barracks with the 14th Infantry. Upon his retirement in 1916, Eastman and his wife Susan purchased a home in southwest Portland (*Polk's Directory* 1916). The Eastman's had five children; three daughters and two sons. Eastman's obituary lists the children as "Mrs. A. M. Lander, Susan Eastman, Mrs. J. B. Fitzgerald, Eugene Eastman, and Colonel Clyde Eastman" (*Oregonian* 1935:12).

The Eastmans purchased the property in 1911, but they probably did not reside there until he had retired from active service in 1916. After Frank's death the property passed to his wife Susan. She transferred the property to her son, Clyde, just a year later (KCCDR 1936:(29)79). Colonel Clyde Eastman was apparently the younger of the two Eastman sons. Both sons chose military careers, Clyde was commanding a signal corps detachment at Columbus, Ohio in 1935 (*Oregonian* 1935:12). Pauline Lander is apparently one of the Eastman's daughters (Mrs. A. M. Lander) who acquired the property, perhaps after the death of Clyde, in 1951 (KCCDR 1951:(109)367). Pauline sold the property almost immediately to William Keller.

William Keller and Keith Keller

The Kellers were local ranchers and used the parcel for grazing. The house was not inhabited since the Keller's period of ownership in the 1950s. Keith is William's son, he acquired the property in 1956 (KCCDR 1956:(122)23). Keith sold the parcel to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in 1966 to become part of the Conboy Lake National Wildlife Refuge (KCCDR 1966:(143)292).

NEW LOCATION: PROPERTY HISTORY

David Klosner also spelled Closner (Born in 1832; Death April 18, 1919 in Clackamas County, Oregon)
Elizabeth (Birth and Death unknown)
Children Edward (1862, Minnesota), Leina (1864, Minnesota), Sophia (1866, Minnesota), Leiza (1868, Minnesota), Albert (1870, California), Olla (1872, California), Emma (1875, California), and Launie (1878, Oregon)

David Klosner was born in Switzerland and became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1862 in Minnesota. He had previously filed a pre-emption claim in 1856 in Dodge County, Minnesota. He sold it and moved west after becoming a U.S. citizen. Klosner had moved to California by 1870. The family remained in California until at least after the birth of Emma in 1875. Their youngest child was born in Oregon in 1878. The Klosner's were living in Josephine County, Oregon prior to moving to Washington (1880 Census). Klosner moved his wife, Elizabeth, and six of his eight children to Glenwood Valley during January 1884. Klosner received the homestead patent in 1889 (Homestead Record #1806). Witnesses for Klosner's homestead claim were his neighbors August Berg and Oliver P. Kreps.

According to Klosner's homestead proof testimony he was 57 years old and a farmer by occupation. The eldest son, Edward also received a homestead patent in the Glenwood Valley, within several miles of his parents. The names of the children are not listed in the homestead records so it is unclear if the older daughter had married by 1884, or if one of the children had died.

Klosner described his property as "low land and has scattering fine growing trees. It is valuable for raising hay and vegetables" (Homestead Record #1806). In fact, he had developed a fairly extensive farm with two acres of garden and 60 acres in timothy and red top by 1889. Klosner's many improvements included:

a house...of hewn logs 16 x 24 ft, shingle roof, plank floor, 5 doors, 5 windows. I have a kitchen made of lumber 14 x 14 feet attached to it. House is worth \$150.00, barn 44 x 130 ft, worth \$150.00. Stock barn 24 x 30 ft worth \$75.00. Spring house 10 x 10 ft worth 15.00. Milk house 12 x 14 ft worth \$15.00. I have enclosed the whole tract by the lake...value of my fencing \$200.00...I have also an orchard and smoke house (Homestead Record #1806).

Klosner's property included "six horses, 72 head of cattle, and three hogs...two wagons, a plow, a mower, a harrow, a hay rake and the small tools usually found on a farm" (Homestead Record #1806). Furnishings for the house included five bedsteads, two tables, nine chairs, a sewing machine, a clock, a heating stove, a cook stove, and a cupboard (Homestead Record #1806).

The Klosner's continued to occupy the property until about 1896, at which time he accepted a \$1000 promissory bond from Halsey Cole and Charles Moore for his property. The Klosner's then moved to Clackamas County, Oregon.

Halsey D. Cole and Charles W. Moore

Charles Moore and Halsey Cole were business partners and purchased the claim from Klosner with a \$1000 promissory note and \$1500 in cash in 1896 (KCCDR 1896:(J)225). The partners apparently purchased the homestead tract for speculation.

Hasley D. Cole was born September 14, 1842, the youngest of twelve children born to Lansing W. and Pedy (Dennison) Cole of New York. Cole served in the Civil War, then returned to New York to continue operating a dairy. He moved to San Francisco in 1875, and then to Klickitat County in 1879. Cole filed on

a homestead claim in the Glenwood Valley. Cole was prominent in the community and acted as road supervisor (May 1982). Cole also conducted the 1900 census for the Camas Prairie precinct.

Charles W. Moore was born to pioneer parents who met while traveling on the Oregon Trail in 1852. They moved to the gold fields in California where Charles was born. In January 1877 Charles married Martha Kauffman, a daughter of another pioneer family. In 1880, Charles moved his family to Klickitat County. The couple raised five children in the Glenwood Valley. Moore died May 30, 1927 in Trout Lake, Washington (May 1982).

Perry J. Quesinberry

No biographical information was found regarding Perry Quesinberry. He purchased the property in 1898 for \$2500, and assumed the bond debt of \$1300 owed to David Klosner by Moore and Cole (KCCDR 1898:(J)488).

N.O. and Helen Creveling

N. O. and Helen Creveling purchased the parcel from Quesinberry in 1903 for \$4000 (KCCDR 1903:(29)476). Then in 1910 Helen received the farm in Glenwood and property in Goldendale from her husband (KCCDR 1910:(29)476). They had apparently separated, and Helen remained on the property in Glenwood.

A. E. Harder

No biographical information was located on A. E. Harder. Helen Creveling sold ½ of her interest in the Glenwood Valley property to Harder in 1929 (KCCDR 1929:(66)627). During the boom period of the 1920s, Harder purchased several nearby tracts. The Depression devastated many lives and apparently caused Harder to lose the property to the land bank in 1937.

Orie L. Conboy (born July 3, 1896 in Camas Prairie, died December 29, 1969 at White Salmon)

“Orie Leslie Conboy was born to Peter and Kathryn Staack Conboy at the family home on the Meyers Place in Glenwood. He was the fourth son of a family of five boys and three girls” (May 1982:168). His grandparents had been the first settlers in the valley. He married Dorothy House in 1919 and moved to Ontario, Oregon. Orie returned to the Glenwood area and married Mabel Wright in 1924. Orie and Mabel remained in the valley and raised four children. Orie and Mabel purchased the property from the land bank in 1938 for \$6000 (KCCDR 1938:(77d)632).

During the 1940s the property changed hands several times and returned to the Federal Land Bank of Spokane just prior to World War II. W.T. Ford, Frank and Eva Troeh, J.A. and Etta Mitchell, and C.C. and Callie Mitchell all tried to secure the property between 1943 and 1945. By 1947 the property had been consolidated into a larger holding that included the entire west-half of Section 32 and was owned by R. G. Percy. The Percy family sold the tract to Ross L. Phillipi, Jr. and Patricia in 1953 (KCCDR 1953:(113d)164).

Ross and Patricia Phillipi worked the ranch successfully from 1953 to 1965. The Phillipi's extensively remodeled the house that is remembered as the “Creveling place” and maintained the large barns on the parcel. The Phillipi's sold the tract to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to become part of the Conboy Lake National Wildlife Refuge in 1965 (KCCDR 1965:(139d)91).

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places, 10 June 1975
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # HABS- WA-179
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- addendum to National Register Form regarding moving, 1987

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
 - Other state agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository:
Conboy Lake and Tualatin River NWR's

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 0.52 ac. 150 ft x 150 ft block surrounding the house, exactly the same parcel size as in the original nomination.

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

10	628420m	5091100m
Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

The NW 1/4 of the NW 1/4, of the SW 1/4 of Section 32, T6N, R12E, Willamette Meridian, Klickitat County, Washington. Based on information provided by Refuge Manager, Harold E. Cole, Jr., the refuge is not surveyed or recorded. House is positioned with long axis nearly due east-west. From the southwest corner of the house to the refuge boundary fenceline is a distance of 157 ft (48 m) at a bearing of 260 degrees.

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary of the nominated area includes the house footprint and contiguous buffer zone of 150 ft on all sides. No associated buildings were moved with the house. Only the house and attached kitchen contribute to this nomination for re-listing.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	<u>Lou Ann Speulda, Historian/Historical Archaeologist, Harold E. Cole, Jr., Refuge Manager</u>	
Organization	<u>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service</u>	date <u>30 April 1996</u>
street & number	<u>Tualatin River NWR, 20555 SW Gerda Lane</u>	telephone <u>(503) 625-4377</u>
city or town	<u>Sherwood</u> state <u>OR</u>	zip code <u>97140</u>

Name of Property

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- 1889 *United States to David Klosner.* Homestead Certificate No. 1806, final signed 21 June 1889. Homestead patent issued 1889. Klickitat County Courthouse Auditor's Office, Goldendale, Washington.
- 1891 *Stephen S. Whitcomb to John N. Cole,* 1 May 1891. Recorded in Volume G:497. Klickitat County Courthouse Auditor's Office, Goldendale, Washington.
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- 1896 *David Klosner to H.D. Cole and C.W. Moore.* Agreement to a \$1000 bond promissory note. Recorded in Agreement Book 1:25. Klickitat County Courthouse Auditor's Office, Goldendale, Washington.
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- 1898 *Charles Moore and wife, and Halsey D. Cole to Perry J. Quesenberry.* Warranty Deed recorded in Book P:488. Klickitat County Courthouse Auditor's Office, Goldendale, Washington.
- 1903 *Perry J. Quesinberry and wife to N.O. Creveling and wife.* Warranty Deed recorded in Book P:589. Klickitat County Courthouse Auditor's Office, Goldendale, Washington.
- 1910 *N.O. Creveling to Helen Creveling.* Warranty Deed recorded in Book 29:476. Klickitat County Courthouse Auditor's Office, Goldendale, Washington.
- 1911 *John N. Cole to Frank F. Eastman.* Deed, 25 May 1911, recorded in Volume 29:79. Klickitat County Courthouse Auditor's Office, Goldendale, Washington.
- 1917 *John N. Cole to Frank F. Eastman.* Mortgage release, 16 June 1917, recorded in Volume 41:370. Klickitat County Courthouse Auditor's Office, Goldendale, Washington.
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Name of Property

County and State

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- 1947 *Susan Eastman to Clyde Eastman.* Deed, 20 February 1947, recorded in Volume 99:121. Klickitat County Courthouse Auditor's Office, Goldendale, Washington.
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1880 Population Census, Josephine County, Oregon State.

1900 Twelfth Census, Population, Camas Prairie Precinct, Klickitat County, Washington State.

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Weekly Oregonian

1854 Marriage announcement, Saturday November 25, 1854, 2:5, Portland, Oregon.

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Maps

USGS Camas Prairie, Washington, 7.5' Quadrangle Map indicating property's previous and new locations.

Sketch map of the new location of the Whitcomb-Cole Hewn Log House, at Conboy Lake NWR headquarters.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

- 1 View of house on trailer donated by Herman Kunhausen, view to east, H. Cole, 20 September 1987.
- 2 View of house in new location, view to east, K. Olson, October 1991.

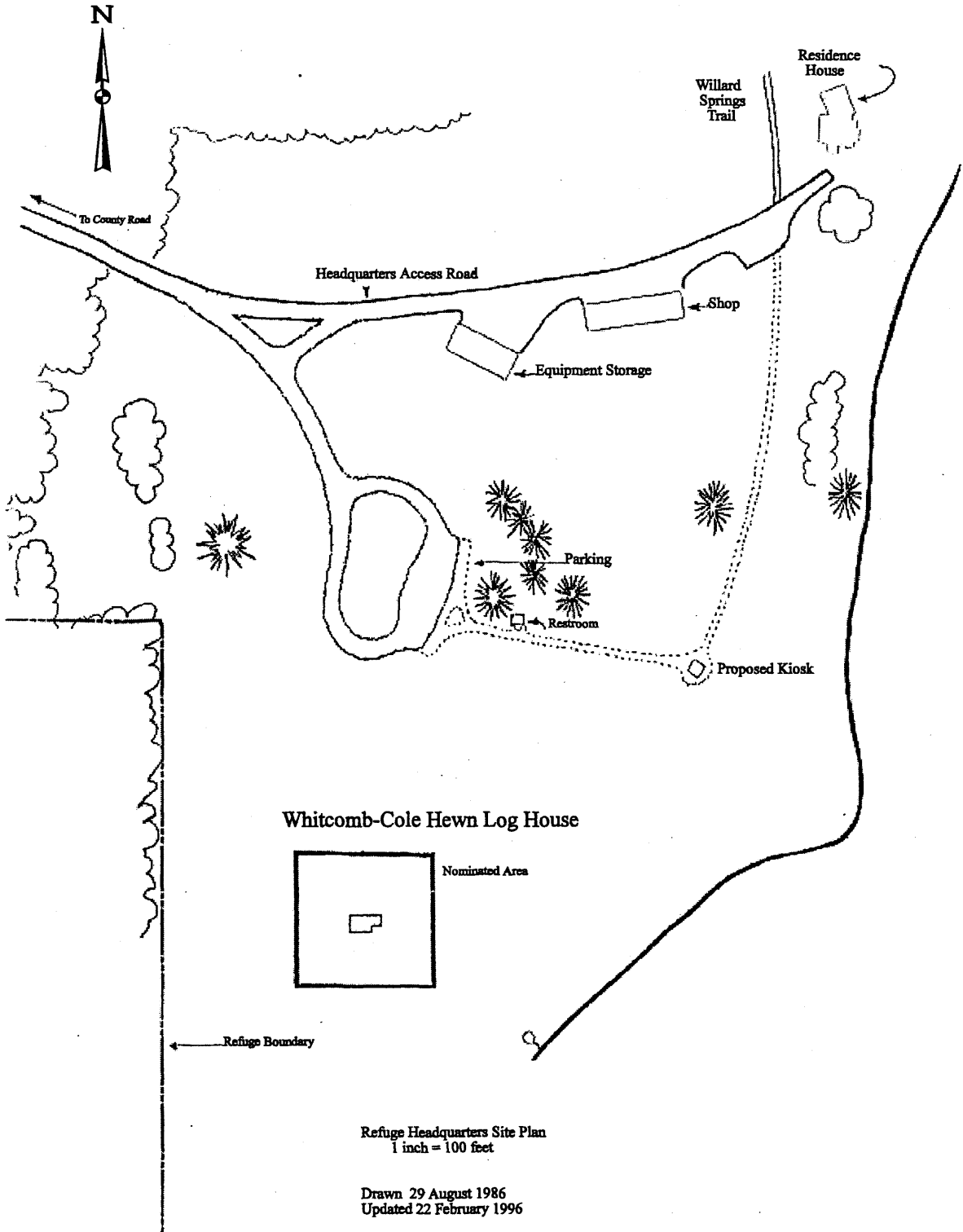
Additional Items

- 3 Historic photograph ca. 1897 of John N. Cole Family near northwest corner of house. (Photographer and date unknown).
- 4 Historic photograph ca. 1899 of Richard Kreps Family in front of house, view to north. (Photographer and date unknown).
- 5 Historic Photograph ca. 1910 of Anna Wellenbrock Avery in front of house, view to north. (Photographer and date unknown) (published by Kaczka 1962).
- 6 Kitchen addition entering Conboy Lake NWR, view to west, K. Olson, May 1988.
- 7 Restoration work in progress, K. Olson installing window, view to north, H. Cole, 12 April 1991.
- 8 Aerial view of Conboy Lake NWR headquarters, view to south, R. Glahn, May 1966.
- 9 Original location of house, view to northwest, L. Speulda, 29 September 1995.
- 10 Whitcomb-Cole Hewn Log House at new site, view to southwest, L. Speulda, 29 September 1995.
- 11 Whitcomb-Cole Hewn Log House at new site, view to northeast, L. Speulda, 29 September 1995.
- 12 Whitcomb-Cole Hewn Log House at new site, view to southwest, L. Speulda, 29 September 1995.
- 13 Whitcomb-Cole Hewn Log House interior, south entrance and wainscotting detail, L. Speulda, 29 September 1995 (color print)
- 14 Whitcomb-Cole Hewn Log House interior, north entrance and wainscotting detail, L. Speulda, 29 September 1995 (color print).

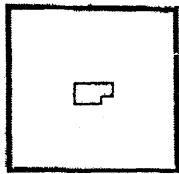
Video tape of the house move and initial restoration work.

Note: All negatives stored at Conboy Lake NWR or Tualatin River NWR.

CONBOY LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE



Whitcomb-Cole Hewn Log House



Nominsted Area

Refuge Boundary

Refuge Headquarters Site Plan
1 inch = 100 feet

Drawn 29 August 1986
Updated 22 February 1996

Whitcomb-Cole Hewn Log House #1
Klickitat, Washington
View of house on trailer donated by Herman Kunhausen, view to east
H. Cole, 20 September 1987
Negatives stored at Conboy Lake NWR or Tualatin River NWR.

Whitcomb-Cole Hewn Log House #2
Klickitat, Washington
View of house in new location, view to east
K. Olson, October 1991
Negatives stored at Conboy Lake NWR or Tualatin River NWR.

Whitcomb-Cole Hewn Log House #3

Klickitat, Washington

Historic photograph ca. 1897 of John N. Cole Family near northwest corner of house.
(Photographer and date unknown).

Negatives stored at Conboy Lake NWR or Tualatin River NWR.

Whitcomb-Cole Hewn Log House #4

Klickitat, Washington

Historic photograph ca. 1899 of Richard Kreps Family in front of house, view to north.
(Photographer and date unknown).

Negatives stored at Conboy Lake NWR or Tualatin River NWR.

Whitcomb-Cole Hewn Log House #6
Kllicitat, Washington
Kitchen addition entering Conboy Lake NWR, view to west
K. Olson, May 1988.
Negatives stored at Conboy Lake NWR or Tualatin River NWR.

Whitcomb-Cole Hewn Log House #7
Klickitat, Washington
Restoration work in progress, K. Olson installing window, view to north
H. Cole, 12 April 1991
Negatives stored at Conboy Lake NWR or Tualatin River NWR.

Whitcomb-Cole Hewn Log House #8
Klickitat, Washington
Aerial view of Conboy Lake NWR headquarters, view to south
R. Glahn, May 1966.
Negatives stored at Conboy Lake NWR or Tualatin River NWR.

Whitcomb-Cole Hewn Log House #9
Klickitat, Washington
Original location of house, view to northwest
L. Speulda, 29 September 1995
Negatives stored at Conboy Lake NWR or Tualatin River NWR.

Whitcomb-Cole Hewn Log House #10
Klickitat, Washington
Whitcomb-Cole Hewn Log House at new site, view to southwest
L. Speulda, 29 September 1995
Negatives stored at Conboy Lake NWR or Tualatin River NWR.

Whitcomb-Cole Hewn Log House #11
Klickitat, Washington
Whitcomb-Cole Hewn Log House at new site, view to northeast
L. Speulda, 29 September 1995
Negatives stored at Conboy Lake NWR or Tualatin River NWR.

Whitcomb-Cole Hewn Log House #12
Klickitat, Washington
Whitcomb-Cole Hewn Log House at new site, view to southwest
L. Speulda, 29 September 1995
Negatives stored at Conboy Lake NWR or Tualatin River NWR.

Whitcomb-Cole Hewn Log House #13
Klickitat, Washington
Whitcomb-Cole Hewn Log House interior, south entrance and wainscotting detail
L. Speulda, 29 September 1995
Negatives stored at Conboy Lake NWR or Tualatin River NWR.

Whitcomb-Cole Hewn Log House #14
Klickitat, Washington
Whitcomb-Cole Hewn Log House interior, north entrance and wainscotting detail
L. Speulda, 29 September 1995
Negatives stored at Conboy Lake NWR or Tualatin River NWR.