

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1223

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Bumping Lake Cabin No.16

other names/site number Nutley Cabin

2. Location

street & number 1920 Bumping Lake Road

☐ not for publication

city or town Naches

☒ vicinity

state WA code WA county Yakima code 077 zip code 98937

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

ally M
Signature of certifying official

11-28-12
Date

Washington State SHPO

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register

 determined eligible for the National Register

 determined not eligible for the National Register

 removed from the National Register

 other (explain:)

Lee Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

1-23-13
Date of Action

Bumping Lake Cabin No.16

Name of Property

Yakima County, WA

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		district
		site
1	1	structure
		object
2	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Recreation and Culture – Outdoor Recreation

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Recreation and Culture – Outdoor Recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: Log Cabin

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE, WOOD: log

walls: WOOD: Log

roof: METAL: Steel

other:

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

The Bumping Lake Summer Home Tract is located along Forest Service Road 1800384 approximately 44 miles northwest of Naches, Washington at the Bumping Lake Reservoir. The Bumping Lake Tract lies on U.S. Forest Service land within the William O. Douglas Wilderness Area. Cabin 16 is located on forested land on the east side of the road and on the west side of the lake. Cabin 16 was built in 1938 and consists of a 2-story 980 (560 square foot main level and 420 square foot upper level) home, a storage building and an outhouse on .39 acres. The cabin is a rectangular log structure with saddle notched corners. (Ferri, Rose, 2009) The inside fireplace is built of native rock. The storage building pre-dates the cabin and was previously used as speeder house on the Northern Pacific railroad. (Nutley, Jack, 1988) The outhouse is new and therefore not a contributing feature. Peek-a-boo views are available from the cabin of the lake and the mountains on the east side of the reservoir.

Cabin 16 has been slightly modified. The original floor plan and roof line remain intact. The cabin is constructed with logs with saddle notch corners which were cut from the east side of Bumping lake (USDA, n.d.). The green metal roof replaced the original shake roof in 1966. The north and south facing doors consist of original wood panel with glass uppers and wood screen doors. The east door is vintage French style with only a single door that opens. The windows are all original wood framed with the exception of two vinyl windows installed on the west face in 1986 which widened one of the windows. The original windows are fixed and casement style with single and multi-pane glass. The cabin still conveys a rustic feel and the vernacular design common to homes built on Forest Service land during the period of historic significance. It has retained historic character and integrity. The associated storage shed has also retained a rustic feel and historic character and is a contributing feature to the property. The associated outhouse is new and does not qualify as historic and therefore is not a contributing feature. (Ferri, Rose, 2009)

The cabin is a 28' by 20' rectangular log structure with saddle notched corners. The upper gables are clad with weathered tongue and groove. The skirting is weathered vertical board. The roofline is a steep pitch side gable sheathed in green metal standing seam which replaced the original shake roof in 1966. The foundation consisted of sill logs sitting in concrete which was repaired with new logs and pier blocks in 1997. There is a rock chimney located on the ridgeline (appears newer) and a metal stove chimney located on the slope of the north face. The inside fireplace was built by Mr. Jiminez, a well-known mason in the local area. Mr. Jiminez also built the fireplace at Whistlin' Jacks Lodge. The primary entrance of the cabin is on the north face accessed by wood steps and a wood walkway that wraps around to a wood east facing 16' by 25' deck with log railing. There is also a wood walkway on the west face. The entry doors on the north and south faces are identical wood panel with 4-pane glass uppers and wood screen doors. The east face door accessed from the east facing deck is a French style with only a single side that opens. It is a multi-pane door with a wood screen door. This door is vintage, but may not be original. The windows appear to be original with the exception of two vinyl windows on the west face. On the north face there is a single nine-pane fixed window. The east face has a single large nine-pane fixed window on the main level and on the upper gable there is a ribbon of seven casement windows (two 3-pane and five single pane) with two 4-pane fixed

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windows above the seven. On the west face the upper gable configuration is the same with the exception of a single window slot in the center of the configuration that has a board over it and a hand-crafted escape ladder attached. The main level window on the west face consists of a large vinyl horizontal slider that opens into a screened cupboard and a smaller vinyl horizontal slider that also opens into a screened cupboard. The larger vinyl window was installed in 1986 at which time the window was enlarged. On the south face there is a single nine-pane fixed window. (Ferri, Rose, 2009)

The storage building is a 14' by 8' front gable roofline with a shed extension. The original shake roof was replaced in 2011 by a green metal roof similar to that on the cabin because of severe fallen tree damage. The walls are clad with the original wood shake. The outhouse is a newer structure built in 2004. It has a shed style roof sheathed in clear corrugated fiberglass and clad with vertical channeled wood panels. Associated landscaped features include wood decking not attached to the structure rather just laid out in front of the cabin on the west face and a rock inlaid pathway to the outhouse and south door. (Ferri, Rose, 2009)

REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED
OFFICIAL USE ONLY

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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.

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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

ENTERTAINMENT/ RECREATION

Period of Significance

1938

Significant Dates

1938

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Nutley, Ben E. (Architect)

Webb, Harold and Leslie (Builder)

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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Statement of Significance (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Bumping Lake Summer Home Tract Cabin No. 16 is historically significant under Criterion A for its direct ties to the summer home recreational cabin program as found throughout the U.S. Forest System. The cabin is also significant under criterion C as a good example of its type and period of construction and demonstrates the do-it-yourself philosophy of many cabin owners. The period of significance begins and ends in 1938, the date the cabin was built.

The Bumping Lake Summer Home Tract is located along Forest Service Road 1800394 approximately 44 miles northwest of Naches, Washington at the Bumping Lake Reservoir. The original lake was known by many names on various historic maps. The Native American name for the lake was "Tanum", which means "home", "fatherland", "close to the heart" or "homeland". The Yakama Indians called it We-nat-put, Wahtum, (interpreted to mean any lake or deep water). Yakama folklore tells of an evil serpent that lived in the lake. The Bumping Lake tract is the only lake side tract in the Naches drainage and consists of 15 privately owned cabins and 22 associated outbuildings. (Ferri, Rose, 2009) The tract was one of the last three tracts surveyed on the Naches District. The lots range in size from 0.28 to 0.62 acres, with an average lot size of 0.45 acres.

The actual lake was expanded with the construction of the Bumping Lake Dam in 1909-1910. The dam was the first dam constructed as part of the Yakima Irrigation Project. The dam was constructed not with direct irrigation waters in mind, but rather it was to replenish water to the Naches River which was taken as a result of the Tieton Project. Officially the Bumping Lake Dam was classified as "Replacement Storage" (Nelson 1965).

Jack Nelson became the caretaker of the Bumping Lake Dam in 1911. His duties included (but not limited to) reading and reporting water levels and weather, maintaining 23 miles of phone lines and to operate the dam gates. This was a year around duty and Jack and his wife Kitty lived very isolated through the winter months. The only mode of transportation during the winter was via skis. The closest neighbors were Tom Fife of Goose Prairie (about 3miles away) and the Andersons (over 20 miles away). The first house provided by the government was a small gabled structure. Inside was a stove, a 50 gallon wooden barrel for hot water supply, three home-made chairs, a homemade couch and a bedsprings with mattress" (Nelson 1965).

In 1915 the Nelsons were given approval from the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) to construct a log lodge. The first attempt did not withstand the winter snow so in 1916 in was re-built with winter snow pack in mind. The structure was 60' x 32 feet with 15' of the structure used for a kitchen. The larger 45' x 32' room with a large fireplace was used as a living room (Nelson 1965).

Spurred by the beauty of the lake, the Nelsons received many visitors and official BOR personnel as well as the everyday traveler and friends. In 1923 a new caretakers house was built close to the lodge. It became clear to the Nelson's that as more people were venturing up to the lake more accommodations were needed. With permission from the BOR they established a resort operated privately as a side business. The large lodge was constructed circa 1930 and shortly thereafter eight rental cabins. They varied in size and materials and it is thought that some were built by Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC). It is known that for a time Nelson was in charge of a group of BOR CCCs in the Bumping lake area. Eventually, such recreational pastimes would be further refined and developed as part of the summer home tract development program.

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The site of the cabin is within the Naches Ranger District. The District was originally part of the "Pacific Forest Reserve" created in 1893, and later the "Mount Rainier Forest Reserve" carved out in 1897. In 1905, forest reserves moved from the General Land Office in the Interior Department to the Department of Agriculture under the direction of Gifford Pinchot, and were renamed "National Forests" two years later. Grazing, mining and homesteading activities continued under the Forest Service's administration. The growing agricultural industry also began driving reclamation efforts and the Bureau of Reclamation, in cooperation with the Forest Service, built dams on the Bumping and Tieton rivers between 1908 and 1922 to help sustain the growing number of farms and orchards in the lower valleys.

A few settlers established themselves in the Yakima Valley by the 1860s and, with the close of the Indian wars by 1880, they began venturing farther west into the Naches, Tieton and Nile valleys to claim land, plant orchards, and graze cattle and sheep in the rich mountain pastures (Gossett 1979, Uebelacker 1980). The Homestead Act of 1862 officially opened the Washington territory to settlement. Tom Fife homesteaded in Goose Prairie and he and other miners staked claims in the upper Bumping (Bumping Mining District) and around Gold Hill (in the Summit Mining District). Although Tom Fife homesteaded Goose Prairie, patented homesteads at this elevation were uncommon.

Early Recreation

In the early years of the Forest Service, outdoor recreation was nearly synonymous with the American pioneering tradition. Individuals and small groups traveled to the woods to fish, hunt, picnic, or simply explore the pristine mountain lakes and streams. These early visitors journeyed by horse, foot, or horse-drawn buggies, often to spend a week or month in tents, shelters, or under the trees. Recreation was frequently a mix of subsistence with pleasure. In fact, according to early Region 6 Recreation planner Fred Cleator, it was not uncommon to see groups of campers with chickens and a cow or two, prepared not only for the challenge of the hunt, but stocked also with jars, sugar, and the necessary fixings for putting up huckleberries, smoking fish, and jerking venison. Most were capable, resourceful types. A minimum of equipment was required, firewood was plentiful, and overall impacts to the land were minor.

By the end of World War I, the number of forest visitors drastically increased. People were relatively prosperous with more leisure time to use. Generous appropriations for road construction and the subsequent building of roads into many formerly inaccessible places made travel faster and easier. Thousands of people began converging on the forests, eager to picnic, camp, fish, swim, or to apply for use of national forest lands for summer homes, filling stations, resorts, and summer camps. This surge in use (285,000 visitors to the Wenatchee National Forest in 1921; 686,170 in 1925; and 758,525 in 1933) however, brought with it a great many problems. Later visitors were much less woods-wise, and not nearly as open to "roughing it" as their predecessors had been. Parts of the Forest, especially the most accessible areas, attracted particularly large numbers of people. Undesirable impacts were inevitable.

The initial response by the Forest Service to recreational use of the national forests was, at best, indifferent. The 1897 Forest Reserve Act had emphasized the timber and water resources. Unmentioned were recreation, scenery, and wilderness, the very qualities that were drawing people in increasing numbers. Any recreational values experienced by visitors were almost incidental to the management of other forest programs. Even the early development of the Forest road and trail system, which provided for public access, was primarily intended to help Forest officials in the proper administration, protection, and improvement of national forest lands. *"We foresters soon learned to*

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locate roads and trails so as to pocket the camping places safely between the road and the water, thus safeguarding it automatically from fire danger" (Cleator 1938). This became a fundamental practice in all our recreation planning, in fact was the main reason for our being interested in recreation. The only Congressional appropriation for recreation during the 1920s was a "Sanitation and Fire Prevention" fund, of which the Northern Pacific Region (Region 6) received \$7,500 annually.

The division of this \$7,500 per year among a thousand or more needy projects scattered here and there among some 25 million acres meant that the Forest Service had to be very canny and use the money to buy a few boards, nails, bridge bolts, a little water pipe and cement. The Ranger and such of his helpers as could be spared cleared the brush, dug the garbage holes, toilet pits, ditches, fire breaks, and built the structures as time allowed (Cleator 1938). Trained foresters assumed responsibility for the design, construction and administration of recreation sites. The task was not an overwhelming one, since the continued shortage of recreation funds kept most development simple. Facilities consisted almost entirely of very plain automobile camps and picnic grounds. There were also privately owned cabins, camps, and summer resorts occupying the national forest lands under special use permit.

By the late 1920s, public pressure was intense enough to initiate formal recreation planning on the Forests. Fred Cleator was appointed the Recreation Examiner for Region 6, and almost immediately began producing Recreation Unit Plans. These plans identified potential forest camps, organization sites, resort and commercial sites, and summer home tracts, and later became the foundation for the recreational developments of the 1930s. The real turning point for recreation programs on the national forests, however, came with the election of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. As an outgrowth of Roosevelt's New Deal, there was a tremendous increase in recreation funding and support, not the least of which were the contributions of the CCC.

Among the earliest developed recreation uses of the Wenatchee National Forest were privately constructed summer homes and hotels/resorts. Facilitated by the Term Occupancy Act of March 4, 1915 – which allowed the Forest Service to grant permits for periods not exceeding 30 years to individuals or associations for the use and occupation of suitable public lands for the construction of summer homes, hotels, and stores – sites were surveyed and lots rented at rates varying between five dollars and twenty-five dollars per year. Hotels and resorts were billed on the basis of rates charged for comparable uses on private land. Around Lake Chelan, the larger, unoccupied bars were divided into smaller lots including Prince Creek, Lucerne, Riddle Point, and Twin Harbor by 1915. At the opposite end of what is now the Forest on the Naches Ranger District, Gold Creek, Edgar Rock, Cedar Springs, Idlewild, River Bend, and Willow Springs were in place by 1920. Throughout the remainder of the Forest, lots continued to be developed over the next three decades, although the bulk of the lots were established by 1936.

Historic Summer Home Development in Pacific Northwest National Forests

Soon after the decision was made to encourage the building of private residences on National Forest lands, the Forest Service developed policies on landscape architecture and architectural design to prevent summer home tracts from marring the scenic beauty of the Forests. In 1917, the Forest Service hired landscape architect Frank Waugh to work on the first comprehensive national study of recreational uses. His work, Landscape Engineering in the National Forest published in 1918 provided specific guidance for field personnel in the planning and design of summer home tracts. Waugh wrote that summer home tracts should be designed to retain a feeling of "wildness" and not look like a standard subdivision, or "checkerboard system." Waugh also spoke to the architectural character of summer homes and that they must fit with the surrounding environment: "...a cheap log

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hut, properly placed and neatly built, may be more in keeping with its forest environment than would a \$50,000 Italian villa".

This document was followed up by the publication of Summer Homes in the National Forests of Oregon and Washington in 1932, by Assistant Inspector Fred W. Cleator.

Cleator writes:

It is mainly required with buildings that they be put up in a workmanlike manner with substantial roofs, floors, doors, windows, brick or masonry chimneys, fly-proof toilets and garbage containers; and that the setback of residence and general ensemble be not out of harmony with neighborhood... This does not mean that buildings must be uniform in character, but it will usually mean that they shall be of a generally accepted rustic style, and attractive in appearance. Glaring colors are not permitted.

In the 1930's, summer home and limited membership club tracts were classified after adequate lands for public forest camps, resort sites, and organization tracts were allocated in the Recreation Unit Plan. Summer home sites were to have a fair share in all large recreation units. The planner was instructed to pick out a few good locations to serve as centers for homesite colonies. "The first comers must have some advantages or they will never come" (Cleator 1932). The colony would grow outward to include less valuable areas after it was started, "simply because people are gregarious and will prefer to be alongside friends or neighbors, rather than to be alone. The lonely nook in the beginning appeals to their sentiments, but when it comes to actual selection, they will almost invariably come to the group...the women and children are the principal users and they should be able to communicate quickly with others" (Cleator 1932).

Knowing this, Forest Service planners would select summer home ground with the group idea. Preferably, the tract would form a community off the main road, where each individual would have a roomy lot subject to considerable privacy if it was desired. Recreation planning was a sufficiently important aspect of development to warrant informing the public. In a 1932 Regional publication entitled "Summer Homes in the National Forests of Oregon and Washington", Assistant Inspector Fred W. Cleator described the process:

In preparing recreation areas or units for the use of the public, the ground is first carefully examined, mapped, and classified, and a detailed plan of usage decided upon. Future needs are planned for, in so far as they can be foreseen, and the land subdivided into parcels for free camp grounds, picnic parks, and playgrounds; resorts, hotels and commercial enterprises which foster recreation usage; organization sites and summer-home sites. The plan seeks to safeguard and protect high recreation and scenic values and sometimes must modify commercial exploitation of other resources. Public camps and picnic parks are generously supplied and selected in naturally safe convenient locations; commercial sites are very conservatively selected to fit actual public need; summer-home sites and clubs are almost always located to afford seclusion – away from dust, noise, and dangerous traffic of highways.

In addition to planning for summer home tracts, Cleator described specific requirements and conditions for building and maintaining a summer home on the National Forest in Washington and Oregon.

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There are 22 national forests within the States of Oregon and Washington. Each of these forests has opportunities for supplying summer-home demand. These forests are located almost entirely in mountainous country, which varies from spectacular, rough, and rugged to friendly, gentle types of land.

The Forest Service does not discriminate among individuals so long as the permittee obeys the laws and regulations of the United States, the State, and county in which the land is located and the rules of any local governing body, which are determined by a majority of the users in any community or recreation unit. Permits will be issued to a family, a club of two or more individuals or families, or to a large organization, such as the Boy Scouts or Young Womens' Christian Association, or even to a city for a community health camp.

Associations of summer-home and recreation users for handling local community business, water developments, fire protection, sanitation, etc., are welcomed by the Forest Service and are mutually beneficial. Buildings must not be placed on ground not under specific permit except by special authority. Construction plans must fully satisfy the Forest Service with regard to fire menace, sanitation, and appearance. It is mainly required with buildings that they be put up in a workmanlike manner with substantial roofs, floors, doors, windows, brick or masonry chimneys, fly-proof toilets and garbage containers; and that the setback of residence and general ensemble be not out of harmony with the neighborhood. Plans and locations of improvements must be approved by the Forest Service before construction begins. This does not mean that buildings must be uniform in character, but it will usually mean that they shall be of a generally accepted rustic style, and attractive in appearance. Glaring colors are not permitted.

In large colonies it may become necessary to install chemical toilets or septic tank disposal, a piped water system, or other improvements to safeguard life and the health of the community. Should there exist, or subsequently be organized in a summer-home colony, a cooperative public service organization composed of a majority of the permittees, holders of individual permits must agree to be subject to all rules and regulations of such association or organization.

If house logs are available and desired for building they may be purchased, and application for cutting should be made to the nearest forest officer. Although the stumpage price of this material is very low, it should be understood that the cost of log construction usually runs considerably higher than frame, except where lumber is inaccessible. Bark left on logs, except cedar, invites insects. Barbed wire should not be used in fence construction. Toilets, chemical or pit, septic tanks and garbage pits must be built at least 100 feet away from a possible source of drinking-water supply and must be securely screened against insects and animals, and placed out of sight wherever possible. In the natural growth of the community, stricter sanitation measures may be necessary for the safety of the public.

The ordinary summer-home lot is surveyed for one residence only. Any attempt at evasion of this principle, such as construction of an extra building for sub rental, may

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result in cancellation of the permit. It will at least mean increasing the fee proportionately. Summer-home permits are not intended for commercial use. Club and organization permits allow of more buildings. In landscaping the lots, it is expected that a natural appearance will be kept. Small trees should not be "limbed up," but only the dead material should be removed.

Groups or clumps of trees and bushes should be encouraged between houses and especially between the house and roads or streams. Occasional vistas or glimpses of the roads or water are desirable and are preferred to a steady open view. The slashing and removal of trees and brush is permitted only after obtaining the consent of a forest officer.

If summer-home lots are adjacent to public-travel routes, appearance of premises will be the subject of close supervision by the Forest Service. This means that signs, fences, gates, clearing, and other individual improvement efforts must be sufficiently conservative to retain the effect of natural roadside beauty, which is one of the principal aims of the Government in treatment of scenic highways. Signs giving lot numbers or names of permittees are always allowable, but conservative standardization may be necessary. Simple rustic signs are suggested. Advertising signs are not permitted on the national forest except by special authority.

A summer-home lot runs from one-fifth to one-half acre, according to roughness of land, timber and brush cover, and other features. It will average from three to five times the size of the ordinary city residence lot, and be all that the ordinary family wishes to care for. It is intended to be so located as to give seclusion and a taste of the wilderness.

Recreation residences, or summer homes, in the National Forests in the Pacific Northwest Region built beginning in 1915 embody the idea outline above in design and materials. Most have a feeling of rusticity and compatibility within the environment in which they were built. The nominated cabin fits these requirements. The vast majorities of summer homes were designed by the owner or permit-holder and are considered "vernacular" in nature.

Summer Home Development on the Naches Ranger District

Early summer home development on the Naches drainage coincides with early private land development. Those with early proven homestead claims now had deeds to the land and were free to pursue non-agricultural forms of development. City dwellers were seeking more permanent recreation sites in the mountains in significant numbers. Passage of the Term Occupancy Act on March 4, 1915 enabled the establishment of summer recreation sites on public land:

Hereafter the Secretary of Agriculture may, upon such terms as he may deem proper, for periods not exceeding 30 years, permit responsible persons or associations to use and occupy suitable spaces or portions of ground in the National Forests for the construction of summer homes, hotels, stores, or other structures needed for recreation or public convenience, not exceeding five acres to any one person or associations (as quoted in Holstine 1994:12.3).

Several months after the Term Occupancy Act passed, members of the Yakima-based Kloshe Tillicum ("Good Friends") Bridge Club visited the John Fontaine ranch in the Gold Creek area to look for potential summer home sites. The group liked the spot, and met with staff from the Forest later in the week to arrange for the establishment of a family summer recreation camp. The camp would be

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named Kloshe Tillicum "Il-la-hie", the latter reportedly an Indian word for "home or ground". Forest Supervisor G.F. Allen made a survey of the selected tract of land at Gold Creek on May 11, 1915. This was the first summer home site established in the Naches drainage by the Forest Service, and one of the earliest set aside on what would become the Wenatchee National Forest (District Files).

By the 1920s, widespread growth of automobile transportation increased the numbers of people drawn to the mountains, and large numbers of summer homes were built. Helping to spur the development was the Civilian Conservation Corps who provided agencies with the manpower to complete a variety of needed public works during the 1930s, building fire lookouts, trails, trail shelters, roads, administrative buildings, campgrounds, a ski area, and picnic shelters throughout the District (District Files, Gossett 1979).

Today there are 558 developed summer home lots found within 32 individual tracts on the Naches Ranger District, one of the most concentrated collections recreation residences in the nation. The tracts are all located in forest settings near rivers, streams and lakes within both the Tieton and Naches river basins. At the time they were developed, these tracts were part of either the Naches or Tieton Ranger Districts (which were combined into one district in 1981).

In general, the survey and development of recreation residence tracts on the Naches District began earlier, with most established between 1915 and 1935, while the majority of tracts in the Tieton District were not developed until 1936 to 1958. Three tracts on the District actually initiated as permitted club sites (Gold Creek, Chelminar Grotto and Bear Cove).

Bumping Lake Summer Homes

The Bumping Lake Summer Home Tract was platted and surveyed in 1935. Available information in District files indicate the first cabins built in the tract were likely cabins #1 and #13 in 1935, (Cabin #17 was built in circa 1930, however it was not part of the original tract). The final cabin was built in 1954 (#12). Six cabins were built in 1953.

Bumping Lake Cabins Estimated Construction Chronology

Lot # Cabin	Construction Date	Record of First Permit Issued	Earliest Known Permit Holder
1*	Circa 1935	1949	L. H. Amende
4	1953	1953	A. J. Peterson
5	To be built	1953	E. J. Pahl
6	1953	1953	John A. Werner
7	1953	1953	Jack Meril Beard
8	1953	1953	Harry C. Davis
9	1953	1953	L. C. Phillips.
10	1946	1946	Herbert P. Watkins
11	1953	1953	Ralph Johnson
12	1954	1953	Charles M. Moore
13	1935	1935	Harriet C. Karr
14	1943	1943	Jane Karr Van Eaton
15	1943	1943	Otto R. Higdon

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16	1938	1937	Van E. Nutley
17**	1959 permit closed	1939	Clara Van Eaton
17***	Circa 1930	1995	Thomas and Susan Cyr

* FS Permit File Records for Early Holders are Incomplete

** Cabin burned 1959 permit was not re-issued

*** Lot re-assigned in different location and re-issued in 1995

The tract and the Bumping Lake reservoir are surrounded on all sides by the William O. Douglas Wilderness Area. Judge William O. Douglas owned a cabin 3 miles away at Goose Prairie and hiked and horse-camped extensively in this drainage. The tract cabins #12 and #17 are located on the west side of the road while the remaining cabins are on the east side of the road closer to the lake. Lots 2 and 3 were never developed. According to District Files (USDA, 2005) the majority of the cabins were built in 1953. Two lots were developed in circa 1935 (lots 1 and 13) and the third in 1938 (cabin 16). The final cabin (#12) was built in 1954.

Developments on the west side of the lake near Cabin No 16 included a marina and boat docks constructed circa 1938 by Chuck Hammond. The first cabin in the Bumping Lake Summer Home Tract (#13) was also built by Hammond for Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Karr in 1935. Records are incomplete, but ownership history of the marina includes Howard Gallant and his wife Betty Jean Ford in 1946. In a personal interview with Ed Foster (2009) he indicated his uncle, Jim Stoddard and partner Mack McDonald owned and operated the marina approximately 1954-56. Many of the local people kept boats moored there including Jack & Kitty Nelson (gate keeper of Bumping Dam). Drawings in 1963 show existing buildings included a residence, tool shed, light plant building, floating sleeping quarters, sheds, floating docks and a tent house with porch. Expansion plans show added boat trailer storage areas, commercial trailer sites and overnight trailer spaces. The name was changed from "Reeds Boat Landing to Bumping Lake Marina" in 1970.

Bumping Lake Cabin #16 consists of a 2-story 980 square foot (560 square foot main level and 420 square foot upper level) home, a storage building and an outhouse on .39 acres. According to District files the first permit was issued in 1937 to Ben & Lorena Nutley of Yakima, Washington. The cabin was constructed the next year.

Ben Nutley, designed and financed the cabin. The construction crew consisted mainly of unskilled labor, family and friends, although hired help was warranted to cut the notches in the logs. Reportedly, Ben also hired Harold Webb and his son, Leslie, to cut the lodge pole pine trees, peel the logs, and hoist them into place. The forest service had given the Nutley's a permit at the cost of \$40 to harvest the timber on the other side of the lake and a flatbed farm truck was borrowed to haul the logs to the site. The do-it-yourself process of building is evidenced by the sometimes rough details of the building. Family members note that "in our lack of wisdom we did not know what size windows were made" resulting in some additional saw cuts around window and door openings. The family turned to Uncle Ben Van Eaton when it came time to build the roof. Van Eaton was a farmer by trade, but had the skills to cut angled rafters. Gravel was hauled from the river and mixed on site, and most of the windows were originally fixed in place. Unwanted heat in the summer was a problem and the Nutley's solution was to remove a section of shiplap in the gable ends and replace it with a screens and canvas. Gradually inside the cabin was improved with cabinetry and indoor plumbing. The stone fireplace was constructed by a Mexican stonemason, a Mr. Jiminez who stayed at the

Bumping Lake Cabin No.16

Name of Property

Yakima County, WA

County and State

cabin for a week with his family while constructing the fireplace and chimney. When the Nutley decided to add a porch on the lakeside, they took out a window and added French doors.

Reportedly the shed was originally a meat house for a contractor in the Ellensburg Canyon. It was then used as a speeder house on the railroad spur that ran in front of Ben home in Yakima (Ben worked for the Northern Pacific Railroad for 50 years.) It was hauled up to Bumping Lake in 1938 to be used as a cook house and storage room while the cabin was being constructed.

Over the years the Nutley family has enjoyed many summers and winters at the cabin. Fishing, hunting and swimming in the lake are favorite pastimes. Today the cabin is owned by Naydene Maykut, Ben Nutley's granddaughter.

The Bumping Lake Summer Home Tract Cabin No. 16 despite its rustic character, embodies the distinctive characteristics of the rustic vernacular architectural style popular for summer homes constructed in Oregon and Washington during the 1920s-1950s. The tract and cabin demonstrate trends in the travel and tourism industries and the growth of outdoor recreation in Washington State.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Ferri, Rose, 2009, Washington State Historic Property Inventory Form for Bumping Lake Cabin #16, Manuscript on File at Naches Ranger Station, Naches, Washington (See Appendix A)

Nutley, Jack, 1988, "The Building of the Cabin" (Cabin 16) Excerpts of Manuscript on File at Naches Ranger Station, Naches, Washington

USDA, n.d., Naches Ranger District. Special Use Recreational Residence Permit Files.

USDA, 2005, Naches Ranger District inspection Compliance File

Yakima County Assessor Office Files (as available on the Internet) 2009,
<http://yakima.wa.us/assessor/assessor.htm>

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☒ Federal agency USDA Naches Ranger Station
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

Bumping Lake Cabin No.16

Name of Property

Yakima County, WA

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less Than One Acre

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 10 628591 5191108
Zone Easting Northing

2
Zone Easting Northing

3
Zone Easting Northing

4
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The nominated property is located in the SW ¼ of Section 22, Township 16N, Range 12E of the Willamette Meridian in Yakima County, Washington, and is legally described as Lot 16 of the Bumping lake Summer Home Tract. It is otherwise identified as Tax Lot 12162211014.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated property encompasses the entire lot that is associated with Cabin No. 16.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mrs. Naydene (Nutley) Maykut

(Edited by DAHP Staff – Nov 2012)

organization Retired Agency Scientist

date April 12, 2012

street & number 6552 Palatine Ave. N.

telephone 206-782-0467

city or town Seattle

state WA zip code 98103

e-mail naydene@maykut.net

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Maps: A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Bumping Lake Cabin No.16

Name of Property

Yakima County, WA

County and State

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

All photos

Name of Property: Cabin No. 16

City or Vicinity: Naches

County: Yakima

State: WA

Photographer: Christopher Van Maykut

Date Photographed: August 13, 2012

Property Owner: (Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Naydene (Nutley) Maykut

street & number 6552 Palatine Ave. N.

telephone 206-782-0467

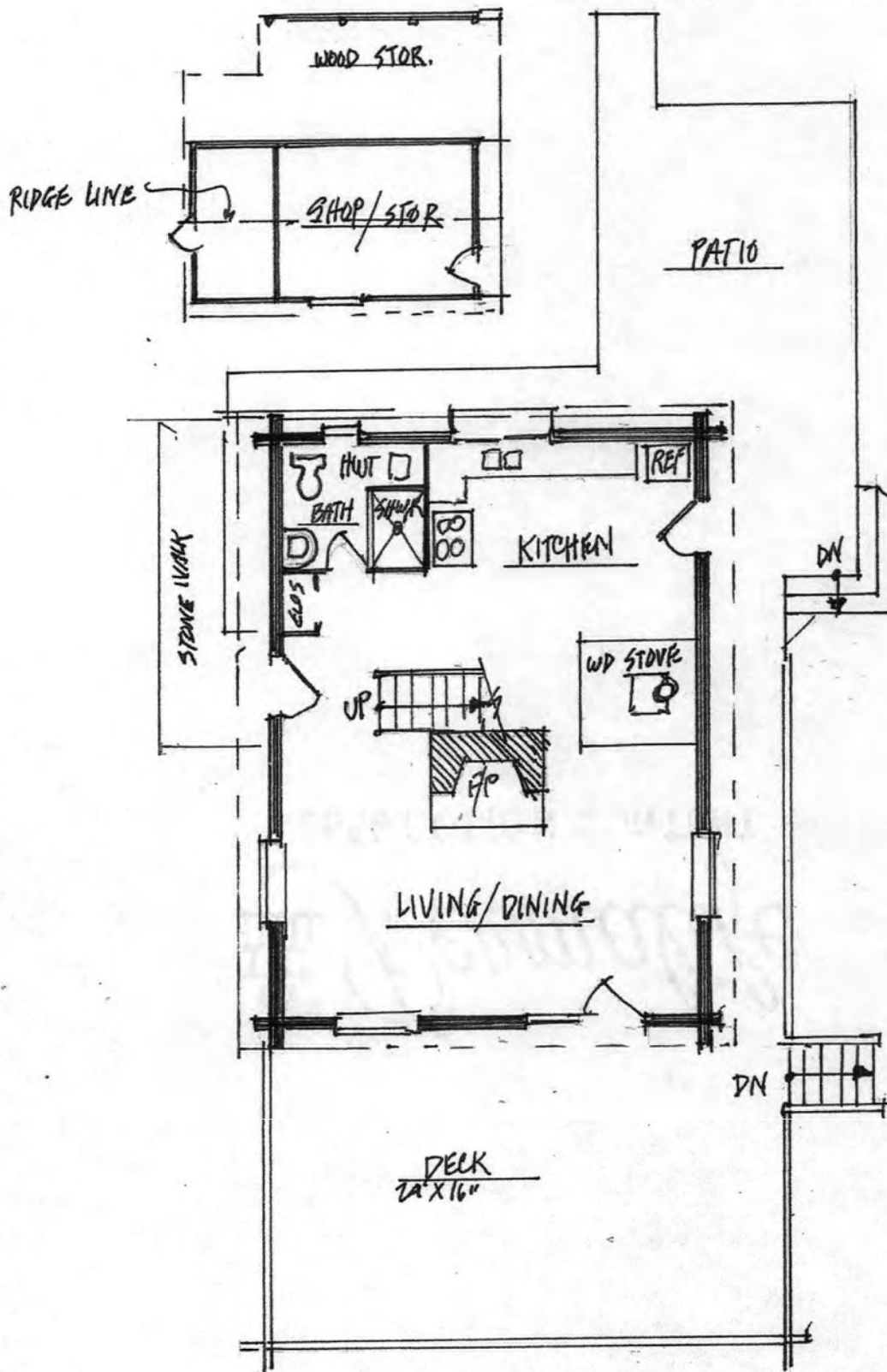
city or town Seattle

state WA

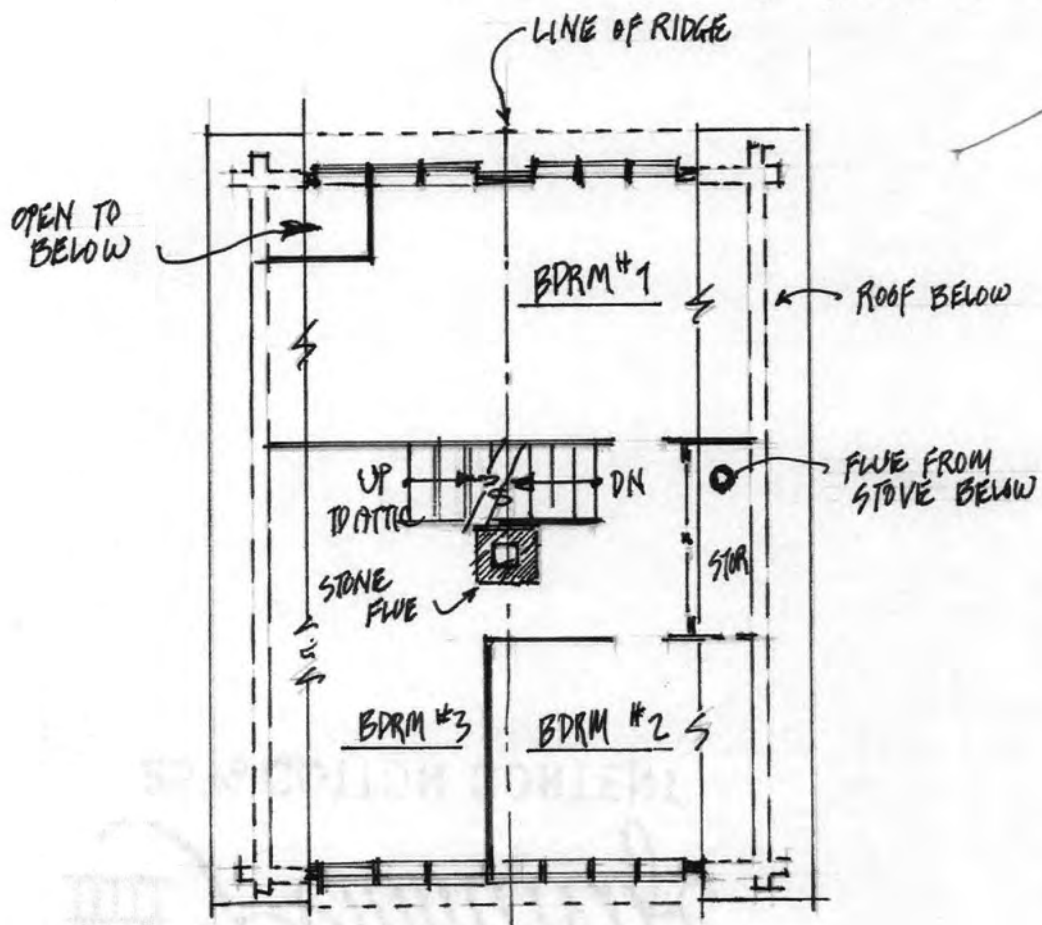
zip code 98103

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



MAIN FLOOR PLAN SCALE $\frac{1}{8}" = 1'-0"$
 AREA = $20' \times 28'-4" = 566 \text{ S.F.}$



UPPER FLOOR PLAN $\frac{1}{8}'' = 1'-0''$
 AREA = 924 S.F.



Ben & Lenora
Nutley, c. 1960



Nutley Cabin, c. 1945

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Bumping Lake Cabin No. 16
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: WASHINGTON, Yakima

DATE RECEIVED: 12/07/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/23/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12001223

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 1.23.13 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the
nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Bumping Lake 16

East face view
14/02/2012

9/13/2012

BUMPING LAKE CABIN NO. 16
1920 BUMPING LAKE RD.
NACHES, WA
YAKIMA CO.

CHRISTOPHER VAN MAYKUT
AUG 13, 2012

EAST FACADE

1 of 13



Bumping Lake Cabin No 16
1920 Bumping Lake Rd.
Naches, WA - YAKIMA Co.

Chalrophen VAN MAYKUT
Aug. 14, 2012

WEST FACADE
2 of 13



16

WELCOME TO CABIN

Bumping Lake Cabin No. 16

1920 Bumping Lake Rd.

Naches, WA

Yakima Co.

Christopher UAF Maykut

AUG 13, 2012

Detail - West Frame

3 of 13



Bumping Lake Cabin No. 16
1920 Bumping Lake Rd.
Naches, WA Yakima Co.

CHRISTOPHER VAN MAYKUT
AUG 13, 2012

SOUTH FACADE
4 OF 13



BUMPING LAKE CADEN No. 16
1920 BUMPING LAKE RD.
NACHEES, WA. PALMIRA CO.

CHRISTOPHER VAN MAYKUT
AUG 13, 2012

NORTH FACADE
5 of 13



Bumping Lake 16
East Side
BUMPING LAKE
CABIN NO. 16
1920 BUMPING LAKE RD
NACHES, WA

• YAKIMA CO.

CHRISTOPHER VAN METER
AUG 14, 2012

DETAIL
EAST FACADE

6 OF 13



Bumpw Lake Cabin No. 16
1920 Bumpw Lake Rd.
Naches, WA Yakima Co.

CHRISTOPHER VAN MAYKUT
Aug 13, 2012

VIEW OF LAKE
7 OF 13



BUMPING LAKE CABIN NO. 16
1920 BUMPING LAKE RD.
NACHES, WA . YAKIMA CO.

• CHRISTOPHER VAN MAYKUT
AUG 13, 2012

SHED

8 OF 13



BUMPING LAKE CABIN No. 16
1920 BUMPING LAKE RD.
NACHES, WA . YAKIMA CO.

CHRISTOPHER VAN MAYKUT
AUG 13, 2012

SE CORNER GIVING RM
9 OF 13



BUMPUK LAKE CASH NO 16
1920 BUMPUK LAKE RD.
NACKE, WA

001 001 10454 summer 2012 YAKIMA CO. MAY 13 2012
0670 069 N N N N NN 2096-0-1000

CHRISTOPHER VAN MYKUT
AUG 13, 2012

FIREPLACE

10 of 13



Bumping Lake Cabin No. 16
1920 Bumping Lake Rd.
Nacities, WA. Yakima Co.

CHRISTOPHER UAJ MAYKUT
AUG 13, 2012

KITCHEN

11 OF 13



BUMPUK LAKE CABIN N-1C
1920 BUMPUK LAKE R.
NARCHES, WA

• YAKIMA Co.

CHRISTOPHER VAN MAYKUT
AUG 13, 2012

2ND Floor

12 of 13



Bumpus Lake Cabin No. 16
1920 Bumpus Lake Rd.
Nahcés, WA - Yakima Co.

CHRISTOPHER VAN MATKUT
AUG 13, 2012

2nd Floor Bedroom

13 of 13



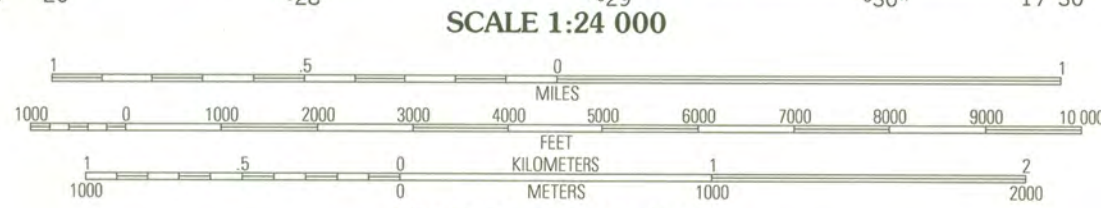
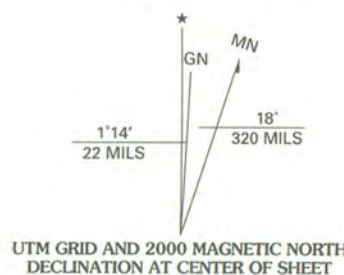
BUMPING LAKE
CASIN NO. 16
ZONE 10
628591 E
5191108 N

Produced by the United States Geological Survey 1988
Revision by USDA Forest Service 2000

Topography compiled 1959. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1997 and other sources. Public Land Survey System and survey control current as of 2000.
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 10 000-foot ticks: Washington coordinate system, south zone (Lambert conformal conic). Blue 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator ticks, zone 10.

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geospatial Survey NADCON software.
Non-National Forest System lands within the National Forest.
Inholdings may exist in other National or State reservations.

This map is not a legal land line or ownership document. Public lands are subject to change and leasing, and may have access restrictions; check with local offices. Obtain permission before entering private lands.
Protracted Blocks (PB) are unsurveyed land of uncertain acreage.



1	2	3	1 Norse Peak
			2 Goose Prairie
			3 Old Scab Mountain
			4 Cougar Lake
			5 Timberwolf Mountain
			6 White Pass
			7 Spiral Butte
			8 Rimrock Lake

HIGHWAYS AND ROADS

Interstate	5	Primary highway	
U. S.	101	Secondary highway	
State	70	Light-duty road	
County	6	Composition: Unspecified	
National Forest, suitable for passenger cars	105	Paved	
National Forest, suitable for high clearance vehicles	106	Gravel	
National Forest Trail	384	Dirt	
		Unimproved; 4 wheel drive	
		Trail	
		Gate; Barrier	

BUMPING LAKE, WA
2000
46121-G3-TF-024
NIMA 1777 IV SE-SERIES V891





STATE OF WASHINGTON
Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
1063 S. Capitol Way, Suite 106 - Olympia, Washington 98501
(Mailing Address) PO Box 48343 - Olympia, Washington 98504-8343
(360) 586-3065 Fax Number (360) 586-3067

Nov 30, 2012

Paul Lusignan
Keeper of the National Register
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" Street NW, 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

RE: **Washington State NR Nomination**

Dear Paul:

Please find enclosed new National Register Nomination forms for the:

- **Bay View Brewery – King County, WA**
- **Maleney-O'Neill – Mason County, WA**
- **Bumping Lake Cabin No.16 – Yakima County, WA**

Should you have any questions regarding these nominations please contact me anytime at (360) 586-3076. I look forward to hearing your final determination on these properties.

Sincerely,

Michael Houser

State Architectural Historian, DAHP
360-586-3076
E-Mail: michael.houser@dahp.wa.gov