WENDEL HOUSE

HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON - HISTORIC PRESERVATION - TERMINAL PROJECT - 2012

Leah Reece-Over


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

PREFACE

This Historic Structures Report was completed in accordance with the University of Oregon, Historic Preservation Masters program and Terminal Project requirements. This report was also written with the intention of assisting Olympic National Park in its stewardship of the presented historic buildings.

An Historic Structures Report is a planning guide. The purpose of an Historic Structure Report is to develop an understanding of the historic context and existing conditions of a building in order to formulate the most appropriate recommendations for the care and conservation of the historic resource.

The subjects of this report are two structures located within Olympic National Park on the north shore of Lake Crescent. The Wendel house and associated boathouse were built in 1936 and are significant examples of recreational development during the Forest Service administration. These two structures are the only remaining examples of recreational architecture from the Forest Service era and Craftsman style owned by Olympic National Park. The Wendel property was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2005.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to anyone in the whole world who gave me a whisper, shove or glance of encouragement during my time in graduate school.

Special thanks to:

Don Peting, for his enthusiastic ability to integrate education into every mile of highway, step of trail, cup of coffee and swing of a hammer.

Shannon Bell, for numerous adventures in historic preservation and her realistic advice pertaining to school and beyond.

Ellen Gage, for her expertise and clarity. My personal and professional direction in life has been enlightened thanks to my time working for her.

My family: immediate, in-laws and friends whose support is humbling and heartening.

Dave and Olivia, I love you a gazillion + 2 x infinity.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

TABLE OF CONTENTS


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

FIGURES


D50 illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

*All photographs were taken by the author unless otherwise noted.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab.

INTRODUCTION

This Historic Structures Report (HSR) documents the Wendel house and its boathouse located within the Olympic National Park (OLYM) on the north shore of Lake Crescent. These two structures have been vacant for nearly a decade. As a result of abandonment, vandalism and theft have occurred. Also, neglect of important maintenance has left the structures and site in need of significant restorative treatment.

The Wendel property and structures were surveyed in 1982 as part of a park wide cultural resource inventory. The survey noted that the most distinctive characteristic of the property was its apparent unaltered condition. Even in it's current condition the building retains the majority of its historic character and architectural elements.

In 2005 the Wendel property was included in the Multiple Property Nomination for Olympic National Park and now both the house and boathouse are listed on the NRHP. Determined significant under criterion A for its association with entertainment and recreation activities of the early Forest Service, and, criterion C as an excellent intact example of the Bungalow/Craftsman style of architecture. Popular during the first few decades of the 20th century the Bungalow/Craftsman style was used extensively in early Forest Service and recreational buildings.

Treatment recommendations are based on a condition assessment conducted during summer and fall of 2010 and winter of 2011. These recommendations comply with the National Park Service guidelines and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Listed on the National Register of Historic Places for "its association with the theme of Entertainment/recreation and tourism at the park, an important part of the park's human history (criterion A). It is also an excellent example of the Bungalow/ Craftsman style of architecture (criterion C)..... It has integrity of location, setting, design, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association."(NRHP, 2005, Section Number 8 and 9, p2.)

The Wendel property is significant for its representation of recreational housing on the Olympic Peninsula during Forest Service administration. Located on the north shore of Lake Crescent, the Wendel property is situated on some of the earliest settled land on the lake. Built in 1936 the two structures are excellent examples of the Bungalow/Craftsman style of architecture that was exceedingly popular in the area and across the nation in the early 1900s. The architectural characteristics and layout are remarkably intact and have for the most part been unaltered in any significant way.

Recreational development around Lake Crescent became popular in the 1890's and had rapidly grown by 1910. Land was being purchased and subdivided into small private lots specifically intended for recreational use. Dozens of resorts and campgrounds also lined the shores of the Lake Crescent. The area provided sanctuary from the rapid industrial development of urban areas. This sapphire lake amidst steep emerald mountains carved by glaciers leaving breathtaking views inspired an overwhelming sense of serenity. It is no wonder large numbers of people flocked to the Olympics. Business opportunities in recreation would be lucrative; abundant possibilities were available for individuals interested in camping, fishing, hunting or hiking were welcomed with a bounty of possibilities.

The Wendel house and boathouse are the only structures remaining from this early recreational period and architectural style that have not been drastically altered or destroyed.

D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

Preferred Structure Name:	The Wendel House The Wendel Boathouse
Structure Number:	1260 - house 1241 - boathouse
Park:	Olympic National Park
Structure County:	Clallam
Region:	Northwest Region
Deed No.	246
Legal Description:	Lot 03-106
National Register of Historic Places:	Listed, 2005


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

Figure 1. State of Washington map. (Map data, 2012, http://maps.google.com, Washington State.)

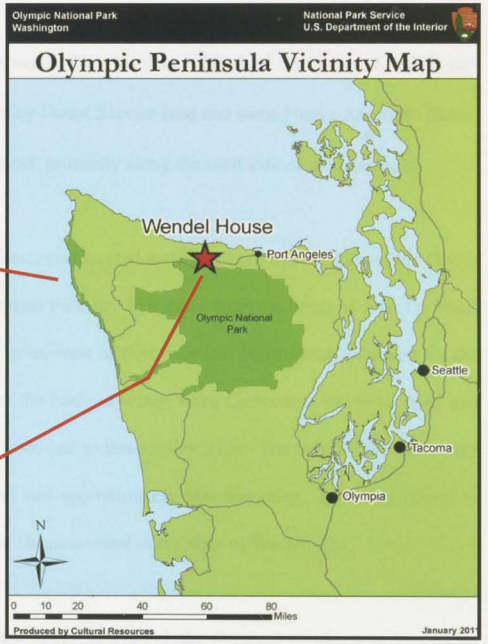
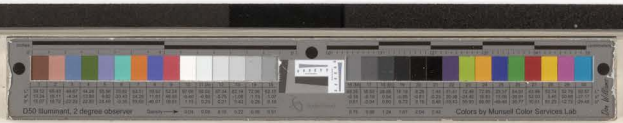


Figure 2. Map of Olympic National Park on the Olympic Peninsula. Red star indicate where Lake Crescent and the project site are located (map courtesy of Olympic National Park, 2011)

Figure 3. Map data, 2012, http://maps.google.com, Lake Crescent, Washington State.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

GEOGRAPHIC SETTING

Washington states Olympic Peninsula is located at the farthest northwest corner of the conterminous United States. The peninsula also receives more rain and snow than any other place in the continental United States. West coast precipitation levels range from 70-100 inches per year. Snow fall in the and high mountains is 250-500 inches per year, lower elevations receive 10-30 inches of snowfall per year which melts fairly quickly. The northeast side of the peninsula is in the protection of the rain shadow, rainfall averages decrease drastically to 25-30 inches per year.[1]

Much of the Olympic Peninsula is a relatively secluded wilderness of rugged mountains still occupied by glaciers and blanketed with dense old-growth forests, deep valleys, rivers, lakes, prairies and abundant wildlife. The boundaries of Olympic National Park encompass nearly one million acres of the peninsula's interior and long sections of its coastline. Much of the National Park is surrounded by Forest Service land and some Native American Reservation land, primarily along the west side of the peninsula.

Lake Crescent is located in the northern most section of the Olympic National Park just five miles from the Strait of Juan De Fuca, and 15 miles west of Port Angeles. Appropriately named for the shape of the body of water, Lake Crescent is ten miles long and ranges from one to three miles wide. The lake is 600 feet above sea level and approximately 600 feet deep. It is determined to have the cleanest water in the state of Washington.

The steep valley in which Lake Crescent resides was formed by a lobe of the Cordilleran ice sheet which covered and surrounded much of the Olympic Mountain range during the last great Ice Age. The perimeter of the lake is surrounded by steep mountains

1. Climate of Washington, Western Regional Climate Center. http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/CLIMATEDATA.html (accessed May 5, 2011)


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

covered with a predominately coniferous forest. Mt. Storm King rises 4,500 feet to the southeast and Pyramid Mountain rises 3,000 feet just opposite the lake from Mt. Storm King.

Long before European discovery of the Olympic Peninsula, Lake Crescent was longer than it is now stretching approximately four miles to the east. The ancient lakes water exited to the east via what is now named Indian Creek. A landslide on the north face of Mt. Storm King fell into the body of water splitting the one lake into two (Lake Crescent & Lake Sutherland). With nowhere for the majority of Lake Crescent's water to exit, it eventually overflowed to the north and out to the strait creating what is now the Lyre River.[2]

The land on the north shore of Lake Crescent was some of the earliest settled land on the lake. It is here on the north shore of the lakes outlet near the Lyre River that the Wendel House resides. Taking advantage of the sunnier side of the lake and dramatic views, the Wendel House exemplifies a specific period of historic cultural development on Lake Crescent.

NATURAL SETTLING

Much of the land around the Lake Crescent outlet is covered with mixed lowland, temperate forests consisting of cedar, alder, fir, and hemlock. Most of the trees, shrubs and ground cover plants are evergreen. The climate is so conducive to rapid vegetative growth that any denuded ground can be totally covered within a year and support lush growth in three to four years. Vegetation grows quickly and in abundance.

Lake Crescent is home to a variety of fish including, rainbow/steelhead trout, Crescenti cutthroat trout, land-locked sockeye

2. Rowland W. Tabor , Geology of Olympic National Park (Seattle, WA: Pacific Northwest National Parks and Forests Association, 1987), 98.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

salmon (kokanee), sculpin, and Beardslee rainbow trout.[3]

Mammals present in the area include the Roosevelt elk, shrew, mole, black bear, raccoon, mink, river otter, spotted skunk, coyote, cougar, bobcat, mountain beaver, chipmunk, mouse, Douglas squirrel, beaver, and black-tailed deer.[4]

The protected outlet is well utilized by waterfowl and fresh water otter. There are numerous species of shorebirds and common forest birds that inhabit the area.

3. General Management Plan Summary Presentation: Olympic National Park (National Park Service, Department of the Interior, 2010), 105.
4. Ibid, 104,105.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

CHAPTER I
Historic Background

THE OLYMPICS BEFORE THE FOREST RESERVE

The prospect of settling in the Pacific Northwest may have been a demanding yet fruitful venture for some, but those who journeyed to the far reaches of the Olympic Peninsula were met by an especially burdensome struggle. The density of massive forests exceeded the efforts possible for settlers to clear enough acreage to establish sustainable agricultural land. By the 1890's, homesteaders who settled on land within the current boundaries of the National Park began to understand there was no significant potential for farm based agriculture.[5] Many homesteads were simply abandoned due to the unforeseen obstacles the extreme natural setting of the Olympics presented.

The Peninsula however had been discovered and, without a doubt, was considered by many to be a bountiful and opportunistic land. While the cost of clearing land was unrealistic for settlers, it was quickly seen as a profitable commodity for the logging industry. Extensive river access offered direct transportation of timber to markets. With the decimation of East coast forests, virgin forests on the West coast offered copious valuable resources to loggers. This in turn would be the beginning of a significant social and economic development on the peninsula that would become a source of contention between conservationists and loggers, a conflict which is still openly exhibited today.

5. Findlay Burns, *The Olympic National Forest: its resources and their management* (Washington, D.C.: US. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Government Printing Office, 1911) 18. http://books.google.com/books/about/The_Olympic_National_Forest.html?id=ViSMqV5N0_kC (accessed January 3, 2012)

THE OLYMPIC FOREST RESERVE

By 1891, irresponsible timber harvesting by private corporations was rapidly depleting significant amounts of forested land. Congress became aware of this deforestation and was obligated to act in favor of protecting this natural resource. While congress debated the possible repeal or modifications to be made involving the Donation Land Claim and Timber-Culture Acts, an amendment was attached to the legislation. Following the approval of the amendment on March 3, 1891, it became known as the Creative Act or the Forest Reserve Act. The amendment read:

> United States Statutes at Large, Volume 26, 1103 Sec.24 That the President of the Unites States may, from time, set apart and reserve, in any State or Territory having public land bearing forests, in any part of the public lands wholly or in part covered with timber or undergrowth, whether of commercial value or not, as public reservations, and the President shall, by public proclamation, declare theestablishment of such reservations and the limits thereof. Approved, March 3, 1891[6]

On June 11, 1896, Congress appropriated $25,000 to support the writing of an investigative report regarding "rational forest policy for the forested lands of the United States."[7] The National Forestry Commission was appointed to conduct necessary research. Among the commission members were Mr. Arnold Hague, U.S. Geological Survey and Mr. Gifford Pinchot, professional forester. Hauge and Pinchot obtained from the General Land Office a list of proposed reserves. However, no land within the sate of Washington was included on this list. Through their research Hauge and Pinchot learned of large areas in Washington State that one group in particular, the Mazamas, a mountaineering club interested in

6. Creative Act of March 3,1891, 51st Cong. 2d sess. Cns.561-563.http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Page:United_States_Statutes_at_Large_Volume-26.djvu/1156 (accessed January 17, 2012)

7. Secretary Smith to Wolcott Gibbs, 15 February 1896. Records of the U.S. Geological Survey, Record Group 57, Hague Papers, File 8 "Forest Reserves, 1890-97," National Archives, Washington, D.C.; *Olympic Administrative History* (Seattle, WA: Cultural Resources Division, Pacific Northwest Region, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, 1992) 20, 21.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

the preservation of the Pacific slope, had already began preparing a detailed statement for the National Forestry Commission.[8]

President Cleveland held a particular interest for the commissions report and strongly encouraged them to complete it in time for him to refer to it in his annual message to Congress. Although the final report was completed May1, 1897, it was presented to President Cleveland on February 1, 1897. The president was urged to sign, thus approving the Commissions recommendations.[9] The description of the proposed Olympic Mountains read:

> This proposed reserve occupies the high and broken Olympic Mountains region in northwester Washington, and contains an estimated area of 2,188,800 acres. This is a region of steep and jagged mountains, their highest peaks clothed with glaciers and with perpetual snow. The forests here, watered by more copious rains than fall on any other part of the United States, are composed of enormous spruces, firs, and cedars, and in productiveness are surpassed in the world only by the redwood forests of the California coast region... This proposed reserve no doubt contains for its area the largest and most valuable body of timber belonging to the nation; and here is the only part of the United States where the forest unmarked by fire or the axe still exists over a great area in its primeval splendor.[10]

On February 22, 1897, Cleveland approved the report establishing thirteen forest reserves, one of which included the Olympic Forest Reserve. The proclamation date of the Interior Department Appropriation Bill was postponed until March 1, 1898 in order to finalize the entry of all lands to be included in the newly established reserves.[11] The Olympic Forest Reserve was officially established on this March 1 date, and included approximately 2.2

8. *Report of the Special Appointed to Obtain Information From Official Sources: Information From Maps and Documents*, 16 May 1896, Records of the Geological Survey, RG 57, Hague Papers, File 8, "Forest Reserves, 1890-97," 6, National Archives, Washington, D.C.; *Olympic Administrative History*, 21.

9. Ibid, 21.

10. Secretary D.R. Francis to President Clevleland. 2 February 1897. Correspondence of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior, Lands and Railrods Division, RG 48, File 1415, 9-10, National Archives, Washington D.C.: *Olympic Administrative History*, 22.

11. Ibid, 22.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

million acres.[12]

The Cleveland proclamation was the beginning of a noticeable federal government presence on the Olympic Peninsula, a presence that was met with an outcry of great furor by local private economic industries, and would become an on going battle among inner federal agencies.

RECREATION IN THE OLYMPICS BEFORE THE NATIONAL FOREST

Figure 4. The Press Expedition before their three-month long journey across the Olympics, 1890. (photo courtesy of Olympic National Park)

Recreational interests were demonstrated early on with explorations into the Olympics even before the interior mountain range had been explored. Famous adventures such as the O'Niel (1885) and Press (1889-90) expeditions provided written accounts of

12. Jervis Russel, ed., *Jimmy come lately history of Clallam County: A symposium* (Port Angeles, WA: Clallam County Historical Society, 1971), 592.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degrees observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

"breathtaking scenery, prolific numbers of deer, elk, and bear, and abundant fish" in their journals.

These accounts of a seemingly endless wild "playground" caught the attention of many fishermen and hunters from all over the country seeking solace from the rapid development of urban centers. The major low land lakes and rivers, such as Lakes Crescent, Southerland, Quinault and Cushman and the Elwha and Quinault rivers were popular places of retreat. Even in the early 1890s a vacationer could find rustic but comfortable accommodations when arriving at the north shore of Lake Crescent.

Along with the emergence of resort lodges and inns embraced between steep forested mountains and deep lake waters, summer cottages were also being built in the 1890's. Wealthy men from near and far began purchasing tracts of land for their personal homes and to subdivide and sell off for profit. Thomas Aldwell, a prominent lumberman and entrepreneur who was extremely influential in the early development of Port Angeles purchased a three-quarter mile tract on the lake's north shore in the mid 1890's. He eventually also bought land on the south side of the lake on Barns Point and built his personal vacation home there.

Figure 5. c.1890, Piedmont: location of Log Cabin Hotel, Crescent Hotel, and ferry launch on the north shore. (photo courtesy Olympic National Park)


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

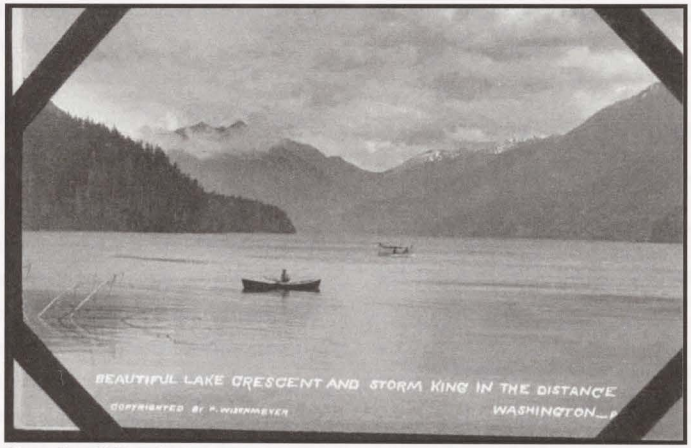


Figure 6. c. 1910. Fishing on Lake Crescent. (photo courtesy of Olympic National Park)

Outdoor recreation and sports magazines from both regional resources and national distributions published accounts of travels to Lake Crescent. In 1902, The Coast magazine published:

> It is a most beautiful and prolific body of water twelve miles long and from one to three miles wide, many hundreds of feet deep in places, and is seven hundred feet above the level of the sea. Here the snow from the surrounding mountains sends its sparkling, pure and undefiled waters in many splashing brooks and rivulets which keep the temperature very cool. High mountains rising from the shores of the lake rear their white sides and hoary crests in great majesty almost completely surrounding the shimmering inland sea of laughing, rippling waters at their feet. The fishing is magnificent, especially fly-fishing . . . the Beardslee trout is the


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

> most beautiful and delightful, the wildest and gamiest in the lake. These fish affort great sport. [13]

Another publication by a Midwesterner's excursion to Lake Crescent reported in the 1903 issue of the Overland Monthly magazine:

> The fisherman is king at lake Crescent... The mere guest who comes to breathe the fresh air, walk among the pines, feast lazily on the kaleidoscopic scenery, or perchance peevishly await the arrival of the meal hour must expect to hear fish-talk at all hours of the day or night, and not feel hurt if he shall take his dinner alone, while the balance of the late-arriving and fish-smelling guests sit down in ravenous exhilaration at 10 o'clock p.m..... [14]

13. The Coast 1902, 23, Anon. 1902. 23; Gail E. H. Evans, "The Gem of the Olympics: Resort Development on Lake Crescent Comes of Age" (paper presented at the Pacific Northwest History Conference at Bellingham, Washington, May 17-19, 1984), 3.

14. Dalton Collection 1903, 325; Evans, "The Gem of the Olympics: Resort Development on Lake Crescent Comes of Age," 3.

NATIONAL FOREST RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

A National Movement

In 1905 Congress transferred the Forest Reserves managed by the Government Land Office (GLO) within the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture under the Transfer Act. This is when the Bureau of Forestry became known as the Forest Service and Forest Reserves were renamed National Forests. Gifford Pinchot became the first Chief of the Department of Agriculture's Forest Service at the time of this transition.

The Forest Service strove to emphasize that the forests were indeed for public use. Pinchot in particular emphatically believed that multiple uses of public lands through responsible conservation and forestry planning would secure "the greatest good of the greatest number for the longest time". "Special uses" were considered any use of National Forest resources other than commercial timber sales, livestock grazing, or occupancy established by


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

the Federal Power Commission or U.S. Homestead Laws. Recreational endeavors in the form of resorts and summer homes were identified as a multiple use. Recreation would become increasingly more popular as roads were improved and access was less of a challenge catering to a broader range of people including both family vacationers and adventurers.

In order to regulate the use of public lands, annual permits were issued by forest rangers between 1905 and 1915. Permits were allocated in the beginning mostly for uses such as grazing domestic livestock and harvesting timber and other forest product. As permits were sold, money was dispersed to schools and roads in the counties where grazing and logging took place. The building of roads and trails within Forest Reserves were also partially funded by the sales of these permits.[15] With land management policies based on the philosophy of multiple resource use, planning efforts were to encompass trail and road construction geared towards protecting timber against destruction by fire and enabling recreational use of land under the domain of the Olympic National Forest.

Chief Forester, Gifford Pinchot authored the first manual focused on regulating how the public could by law utilize the resources found within the Forest Service lands. It was called "The Use of the National Forest Reserve: Regulations and Instructions," more commonly referred to as the 1905 Use Book. Although the book did not specifically regulate the style or types of Forest Service buildings, it did specify what types of private structures would be allowed and considered adequate.[16] Regarding occupancy of recreational use, REGULATION 42 of The Use Book stated, "Hotels, stores, mills, summer residences, and similar establishments will be allowed upon reserve lands wherever the demand is legitimate

15. Willim W. Bergoffen, Agriculture Information Bulletin No. 402: *100 Years of Federal Forestry* (Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Issued December 1976), 25.

16. Kay Atwood et al., *Utility and Service Combined With Beauty: A Contextual and Architectural History of USDA Forest Service Region 6: 1905-1960* (US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region (Oregon and Washington) 2005), 40.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

and consistent with the best interests of the reserve."[17]

Various pieces of literature would follow throughout the years describing appropriate construction methods and architectural styles suitable for summer cottages and landscapes. Fred W. Cleator was Assistant Inspector for Region 6, Forest Service, and an advocate of summer cabin development on the national forests.[18] He wrote many reports including Summer Homes in The National Forests of Oregon and Washington in 1932. The information on building design is consistent with the philosophy that the built environment should respectfully blend in with the natural setting and not attempt to "out-shine" the natural surroundings. He noted " It is mainly required with buildings that they be put up in a workmanlike manner with substantial roofs, floors, doors, windows, brick or masonry chimney..... 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." Elsewhere in the report Cleator stated, "In landscaping the lots, it is expected that a natural appearance will be kept. Occasional vistas or glimpses of roads or water are desirable and are preferred to a steady open view."[19] While the Forest Service did issue guidelines for appropriate designs for vacation homes the guidelines generally followed the same notion of keeping with simplistic detailing, good proportions, and an appearance of naturalness to compliment, not distract from, the forest setting.

Cottages commonly applied the characteristics of the popular Craftsman style architecture of that time. Usually the cottage had one or one-and-a-half stories, front or side facing gable roofs, sometimes with a shed or gable dormer. Cladding would have

17. Gifford Pinchot, *The Use of the National Forest Reserves "The Use Book"* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1905), 50. http://www.foresthistory.org/ASPNET/publications/1905_Use_Book/1905_use_book.pdf (accessed April 17, 2011).

18. Ward Tonsfeldt and Sally Donovan, Historic Property Management Plan, Recreation Residence Tracts, Mount Hood National Forest - DRAFT (U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2010), 16.

19. Fred W. Cleator, *Summer Homes in the National Forests of Oregon and Washington* (United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1932), 4-7.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

been horizontal lap siding, wood shingles or shakes, logs or board-and-batten. Often local stone was used for chimneys, walls, and exterior features such as foundation skirting and porch posts. Many cottages would have a partial or full porch and multi-light windows. Exterior paint colors used were darker natural tones of brown, green and red that blended with the surrounding environment. Designs essentially were to be compatible with the rustic Forest Service and National Park service administrative buildings.[20]

In the 1912 annual Report of the Forester, written by Chief Forester Henry S. Graves, for the first time mentioned recreation in the National Forests:

> With the constructions of new roads and trails the forests are visited more and more for recreation purposes; and in consequence the demand is growing rapidly for sites on which summer camps, cottages, and hotels may be located. In some of the most accessible and desirable localities the land has been divided into suitable lots of from 1 to 5 acres to accommodate as many visitors as possible.[21]

Just one year later, in the 1913 annual Report of the Forester, Graves elaborated in much greater detail that recreation:

> .... is a highly important use for the Forests by the public, and it is recognized and facilitated by adjusting commercial use of the Forest, when necessary. Examples are the exclusion of stock and provisions in timber sales for very light cutting, or not cutting at all close to lakes and elsewhere where it is desirable to preserve the natural beauty of the location unmarred, for the enjoyment of the public.[22]

20. Atwood, et al., *Utility and Service Combined with Beauty: A Contextual and Architectural History of USDA Forest Service Region 6: 1905-1960*, 53.

21. Henry S. Graves, *Report of the Forester* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1912); William C. Tweed, Recreation Site Planning and Improvement in National Forests 1891-1942 (U.S. Department of the Agriculture, Forest Service, 1980) 2.

22. Henry S. Graves, *Report of the Forester* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1913); Tweed, Recreation Site Planning and Improvement in National Forests 1891-1942. 2,3.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

The Forest Service was truly beginning to understand how popular outdoor recreation was becoming at a national level, and that planning appropriately would mean encouraging and regulating the continued increase of use. Although the Forest Service accepted the need to allow recreational structures, the lack of a long-term permits policy restrained more permanent facilities from being constructed. Annual permitting for recreational use was changed with the approval of the Occupancy Act of March 4, 1915, also called the Term Permit Act. This Act allowed the Forest Service "(a) to permit the use and occupancy of suitable areas of land within the national forests.... for the purpose of constructing or maintaining hotels, resorts, and any other structures or facilities necessary or desirable for recreation..... (b) to permit the use and occupancy of suitable areas of land within the national forests, not exceeding five acres and for periods not exceeding thirty years, for the purpose of constructing or maintain summer homes and stores."[23]

The passage of the Term Permit Act dramatically increased the number of summer homes and resorts in the national forests. The fees were low and so were building expenses. Homes were simplistic in design and local materials were often used. Low fees allowed both affluent and middle-class residents the opportunity to apply for a permit and erect a small summer home.[24]

It was becoming rapidly clear to the Forest Service that the recreational use of public lands was increasing and would need to be monitored in some way. It was considered to be the case in some forests that recreation use was so great it should be recognized as "paramount" and planned for accordingly even if it would conflict with the productive use for the supply of economic needs (e.g. logging, grazing or agriculture).[25] In 1917 a comprehensive study

23. *Term Occupancy Act of March 4, 1915*, Ch.144,38 Stat.1086, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 497. http://www.nationalforesthomeowners.org/docs/Tab%2021%20Term%20Permit%20Act%20of%201915.pdf (accessed July 3, 2011)

24. *Atwood, et al., Utility and Service Combined With Beauty, A Contextual and Architectural History of USDA Forest Service Region 6: 1905-1960*, 79.

25. E.A. Sherman, "The Forest Service and the Preservation of Natural Beauty" *Landscape Architecture*, vol. 6 (April 1916): 115-119. http://www.foresthistory.org/ASPNET/policy/Recreation/Preservation1916.aspx (accessed


D50 illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

was done by Frank A. Waugh, professor of Landscape Architecture at Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, for the Forest Service. This project would be the first study focused specically on recreation uses on the national forests. Waugh published the final report Recreation Uses in the National Forests, in 1918. The information provided in the report illustrated just how nationally significant recreational use in national forests was. Some 3 million visitors had retreated to national forests for recreational purposes in one form or another. Recreational needs were facilitated in a variety of ways, Waugh summarized – "publically owned developments consisted almost entirely of automobile camps and picnic grounds, while the private sector provided fraternal camps, sanatoria and commercial summer resorts. In addition there were "several hundred" small colonies of individually owned summer cabins."[26]

July 7, 2011)

26. E. Gail Throop's 1989 Conference Paper and L.C. Meriam, Jr's article in "*Encyclopedia of American Forest and Conservation History*" (1983), Vol. 2:. 571-576. http://www.foresthistory.org/ASPNET/Publications/first_century/sec3.htm (accessed July 1, 2011)

THE EFFECT OF ROAD DEVELOPMENT AROUND LAKE CRESCENT

At the turn of the century interests in outdoor recreation had steadily become more popular. National Forests and National Parks were common attractions for the public in search of connecting with nature. The Forest Service stance on forest planning would be designed to embody healthy forest stewardship and recreational development. The very early years of recreation consisted of mainly hunting, fishing, trapping and camping. These activities were managed with little oversight. With the influx of automobile ownership among a broader economic spectrum, there was a national movement to construct new and better roads. The "Good Roads Movement" is considered to be the greatest influence in the development of Lake Crescent as a "summer resort haven."[27] The construction and maintenance of roads, trails and campgrounds increasingly became a high priority for the Forest Service.

27. Evans, *Gem of the Olympics: Resort Development On Lake Crescent Comes of Age*, 8.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

In 1913 Supervisor of Olympic National Forest, R.L. Fromme, reported that in order to utilize the natural values of the forest to the highest degree, special permits would be issued for recreational endeavors. He explained that as improvements to roads and trails were made, special use permits would continue to grow in number because of the variety of scenic features and activities people would be able to access.[28]

In 1911 a road from the city of Port Angeles to the East Beach shore of Lake Crescent was completed. The drive would take forty-five minutes "over a delightful road up the Elwha river."[29] The Seattle Times published an article that found its way into the Port Angeles Olympic Leader, June 25, 1915. The article praises the "Olympic Wonderland" as: "Wealthy in gorgeous scenery of unlimited variety, and favored with roads that for the greater part are to be classed with boulevards, the newly constructed Olympic Highway which connects Seattle and the northern part of the state of Washington with the wonderfully scenic and rich agricultural country on the Olympic Peninsula, is calling the motorist and nature lover; beckoning the outdoor enthusiast to fields that for natural grandeur are not surpassed anywhere in the Puget Sound Region. ....there is such a wide range of beauty that it is with difficulty that one can find superlatives strong enough to express his admiration of the lavishness of nature." The journalist goes on to explain the highway from Port Angeles as five miles of winding road through the mountainside, passing the beautiful Lake Sutherland, and then descending to the shores of Lake Crescent, "famous for its grandeau [sic] and great fishing."[30]

Yet another publication by the Washington State Bureau of Statistics described many resort destinations of the Olympic Peninsula,

28. R.L. Fromme, "The Olympic National Forest - What It Means," *The Mountaneer* Volume 6 (Seattle: WA, 1913): 14.

29. "The Story of Lake Crescent: An Olympic Mountain Lake Twelve Miles West of Port Angeles," *Olympic Leader*, June 9, 1911. See Appendix D.

30. "Olympic Peninsula A Wonderland Of Scenery," *Port Angeles Olympic Leader*, June 25, 1915.

D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

including Lake Crescent as extravagant travel locations in The Beauties of the state of Washington: a book for tourists (1915).[31]

It wasn't until the late 1910s when county commissioners and the Olympic National Forest set forth beginning efforts in the construction a road along the southern shore of Lake Crescent. The Olympic Tribune published in 1918 an article quoting Fromme stating "This piece of highway, when built, will be a part of the Olympic Highway and would be one of the finest bits of scenic road in the whole of America."[32] By June of 1921, this section of road was predominantly complete, eliminating the dependency of ferry transportation to cross the lake.

Figure 7. Date unknown. Picture taken shortly after the new road was built along the south shore of Lake Crescent. (Olympic National Park)

31. Harry F. Giles, *The Beauties of the State of Washington: a book for tourists* (Olympia, WA: Washington Bureau of Statistics and Immigration, F.M. Lamborn Public Printer, 1915) 38. http://www.archive.org/stream/beautiesofstateo00wash (accessed January 3, 2012).

32. "Hope of Securing Highway Around Lake Crescent" *Port Angeles Olympic Tribune*, November 8, 1918.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

SUMMER HOMES ON LAKE CRESCENT

> *Come over into the Olympics and get their good tidings! Nature's peace will flow into you as sunshine flows into trees, wile cares will drop off like autumn leaves.* [33]

Even a couple decades after settlers staked their claims around Lake Crescent, the transition from homestead to recreational mecca seemed to be a fluid one. In 1907 the Washington's Bureau of Statistics proclaimed that lake Crescent "is famous as a summer resort. There are several hotels and many private cottages"[34]

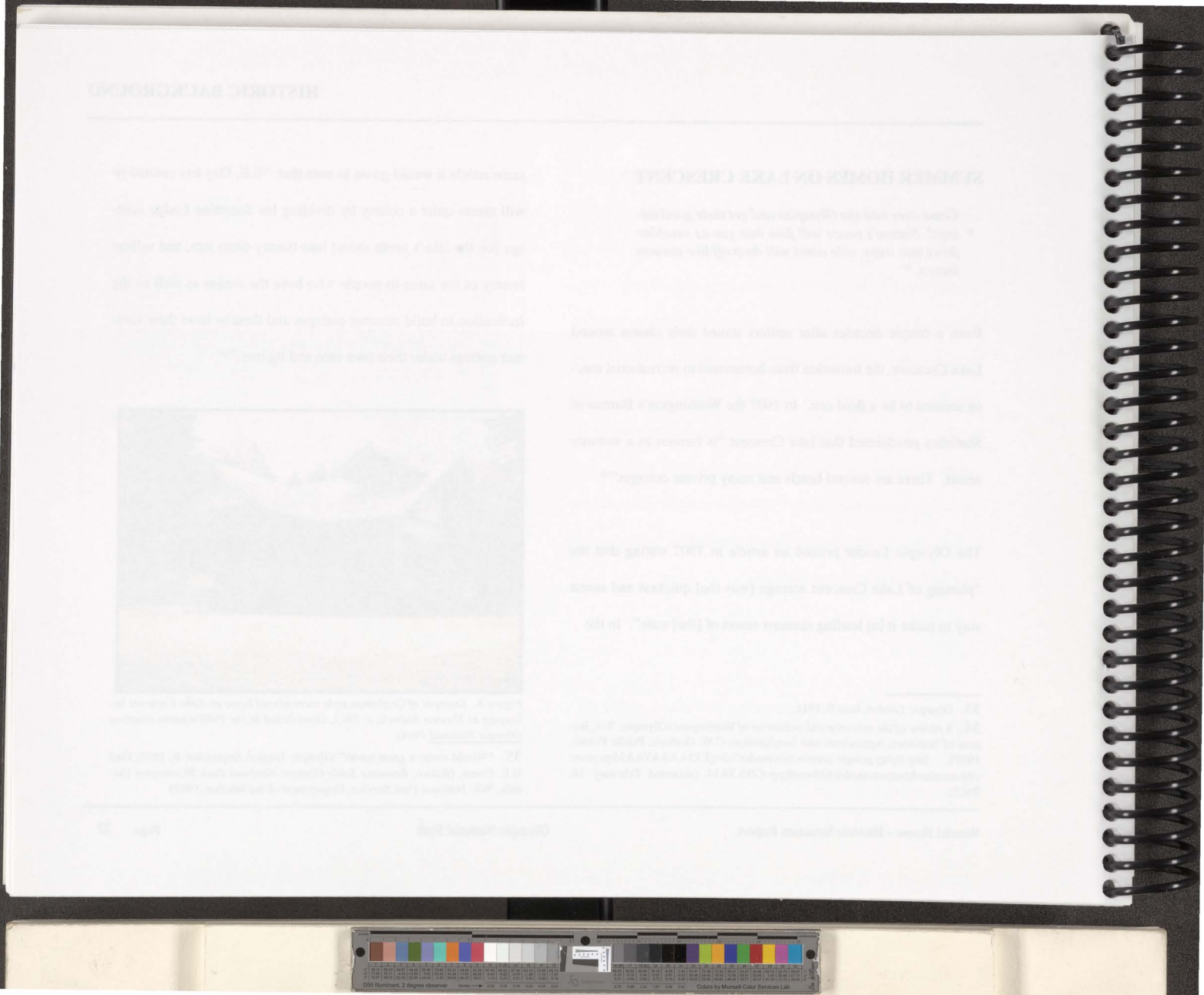
The Olympic Leader printed an article in 1907 stating that the "platting of Lake Crescent acreage [was the] quickest and surest way to make it [a] leading summer resort of [the] state". In the same article it would go on to note that: "E.E. Day has created or will create quite a colony by dividing his Sunshine Lodge acreage [on the lake's north shore] into twenty-three lots, and selling twenty of the same to people who have the means as well as the inclination to build summer cottages and thereby have their summer outings under their own vine and fig tree."[35]

Figure 8. Example of Craftsman style recreational home on Lake Crescent belonging to Thomas Aldwell. c. 1915. Demolished in the 1980's(photo courtesy Olympic National Park)

33. *Olympic Leader*, June 9, 1911.

34. *A review of the resource and industries of Washington* (Olympia: WA, Bureau of Statistics, Agriculture and Immigration, C.W. Gorham, Public Printer, 1907). http://play.google.com/books/reader?id=gElOAAAAYAAJ&printsec=frontcover&output=reader&hl=en&pg=GBS.PA14 (accessed February 18, 2012).

35. "Would make a great resort" *Olympic Leader*, September 6, 1907; Gail H.E. Evans, *Historic Resource Study Olympic National Park Washington* (Seattle, WA: National Park Service, Department of the Interior, 1983).


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

When the Forest Service obtained jurisdiction over the Olympic Forest Reserve in 1905, Lake Crescent and a significant amount of land surrounding it was included. Summer cottages dotted the shores of the lake by the end of the decade.[36] In 1910 and 1911 the Forest Service decided to survey the land around Lake Crescent after confusion regarding legal ownership of the land was expressed.[37] The following year in 1912 the forest service began issuing special use permit applications for lots used specifically for recreational purposes. In 1913, Fromme took care in explaining the premise for special use permits and why there were so many issued to lots primarily around Lake Crescent and Quinault:

> The special use business on any national forest arises from the fact that all lands have for some natural or artificial reason greater value along some one line than any other, and in order to encourage this – the highest use – special permits are issued. On the Olympic there are now nearly 100 such permits in effect, most of which are for lots for summer residence purposes on the shores of Lake Crescent and Queniult [sic].[38]

The Forest Services' continued policy was to favor recreational interests and scenic values on and near Lake Crescent. On August 6, 1921 the Lake Crescent Plan, written by F.W.Cleator was officially approved. The area had been planned in detail specifically for public respite over all other uses, and would continue to be managed in this way for the next decade and a half.[39]

In 1932 the average fee charge for a summer-home permit on Lake Crescent was $15. Permanent residences and larger organizations would pay a larger fee that would allow for exclusive use of the land. While the land itself was not sold to the applicant, it was

36. Albert B. Reagan, Some notes on the Olympic Peninsula, Washington, Transactions of the Kansas Academy of Science, no. 22 (1909); Evans, Historic Resource Study Olympic National Park, 145.

37. Historical data as seen from the pen of Clarence Adams, administrative assistant. (National Forest Service, Olympic National Forest, August 15, 1946); Evans, *Historic Resource Study Olym. Nat. Park WA.*

38. Fromme, *Mountaineer*, 14.

39. F.W. Cleator, "Recreational Facilities of the Olympic National Forest and Forest Service Plan of Development," *Forest Club Quarterly* 10, no.2 (1936-37): 6.

D50 illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

simply leased for a determined amount of time not to exceed 30 years.[40] The occupant was then held responsible for building and maintenance expenses.[41]

Recreational development continued to be encouraged around Lake Crescent by the Forest Service through the 1920s and into the 1930s right up until the transition of the Olympics to the National Park Service. Just two years prior to the establishment of Olympic National Park, Forester W.H. Horning wrote a report concerning the abundance of sectioned off parcels found around the shoreline of Lake Crescent, many of which had homes built on them. In 1936, there were a total of 455 individual parcels of private land and 55 small summer cabins. The encouragement of recreational development in this manner was not copasetic with a national park, but would inevitably be difficult to eliminate.[42]

OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK

The transition of Olympic National Forest land administered by the Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, to the Department of the Interior, National Park Service was a plan that had been in the making since 1906, with the creation of the Park Service. Early explorers and conservationist had recommended that the Olympics should be preserved for the public as a national park as early as the 1890s.[43] This would eventually be accomplished, but not without an uproar of resistance.

By 1935, three legislative bills had been introduced in the US Congress calling for the establishment of a national park on the Olympic Peninsula, all of which had failed. In 1937 President Roosevelt traveled to the Olympic Peninsula to visit the Reserve. The trip made a significant impression on the president who was particularly con-

40. *Occuppancey Permit Act*, 1915.

41. F. W. Cleator, *Summer Homes in the National Forests of Oregon and Washington*. 3, 8.

42. 1936 Proposed Mount Olympus National Park and its effect on national economic interests of the Olympic Peninsula. W. H. Horning. Typescript. Photocopy. Port Angeles, Washington. (NPS OLYM 1936, 178 & 203); Evans, Historic Resource Study Olym Nat. Park WA.

43. Russell, ed., *Jimmy come lately history of Clallam County: A Symposium*, 587.

D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

cerned about the protection of elk, which had been drastically overhunted. The Wallgren bill (HR 10024) was amended, and was finally passed by Congress, then signed into law by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on June 29, 1938.[44]

With regards to recreation in the matter of this transition, both agencies felt they were better suited to control the use of the nation's public lands for recreational purposes. The management philosophies of the two bureaus' conflicted in that the Forest Service believed that forests should be managed responsibly for a variety of different uses such as timber harvests, mining, grazing, and recreation. This is how the land had been managed for forty years on the Olympic Peninsula, and there was a great deal of infrastructure set in place to do so accordingly. The National Park Services' management philosophy was based on the preservation of "unaltered" natural environments, so that generations to come may be able to experience the nation's scenic wonders before they were completely depleted or damaged.

The emphasis for establishing Olympic National Park was to have the land be managed as a wilderness park. The Park Service, however, was also dedicated to accommodating visitor use. The development of recreational facilities such as resorts and cabins was not an interest the Park Service would be permitting as commonly as the Forest Service. Since 1938, the National Park Service has purchased many privately owned summer homes and resorts throughout the park and around Lake Crescent, many of which have been demolished. Many backcountry structures were also demolished in an effort to return the land to its natural state.

44. Gerald W. Williams, "The USDA Forest Service in the Pacific Northwest: Major Political and Social Controversies Between 1891-1945" (Revised version of a paper presented at the annual Pacific Northwest Historians Guild, 1985, Washington D.C., USDA Forest Service, 2000).


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

Olympic National Park Cultural Resource Management

When the Park Service began administrating the designated land on the Olympic Peninsula, cultural resources were not accounted for or regarded as valuable assets to protect. Olympic National Park was not an exception; nationally parks had not included the preservation of historic resources in their management plans. It wasn't until after the enactment of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 that attention was more directly focused on the need to preserve historically significant structures within the parks. Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" was issued on May 13, 1971, making agencies of federal lands accountable for developing inventories of historic structures and properties eligible for potential listing on the National Register.[45] The Park Service developed what is known as the List of Classified Structures (LCS), an administrative inventory tool, which would account for all structures worthy of preservation because of historical, architectural, archeological, or aesthetic values. In 1974 the first historic structures list was completed for Olympic National Park by Regional Office cultural resource specialists. The list consisted of ninety historic structures of potential significance.[46]

The next significant effort to document historic structures in the park came in 1983 with the completion of three documents produced by a team of historians and archeologists – a Summary, Prehistory and Ethnography, the Historic Buildings Inventory, and a Historic Resource Study.[47] A National Register nomination draft was also started at this time, but not completed until 2005. These documents continue to provide information regarding the preservation management of historic resources within the park. More

45. Barry Mackintoch, *The National Historic Preservation Act and the National Park Service: A History* (Washington, D.C.: History Division, NPS, 1986), 38.

46. Gale to Allin. 26 March 1974. Accession 79-83-0005, File H30PNR OLYM, Enclosures, Sand Point Federal Records Center; *Olympic Administrative History*, 144.

47. *Olympic Administrative History*, 145.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

recently, Historic Structures Reports and Historic Landscape Reports have been assembled for specific buildings and landscapes.

Current management policy for addressing historic resources in National Parks is based on the specifications of the National Historic Preservation Act. Resources eligible for listing on the National Register will be done so and, resources identified as significant will be provided with "comprehensive recommendations about specific actions needed to achieve and maintain the desired resource conditions and visitor experience for the park's cultural resources."[48]

Olympic National Park's General Management Plan follows the guidelines set by the NPS Management Policies and specifically states, "The protection of Olympic National Park's cultural resources is essential for understanding the past, present, and future relationship of people with the park environment and the expressions of our cultural heritage. The park will pursue strategies to protect its cultural resources, ... strategies will allow the integrity of the park's cultural resources to be preserved unimpaired. The strategies will ensure that Olympic National Park is recognized and valued as an outstanding example of resource stewardship, conservation education and research, and public use."[49] (See Appendix B)

In 2005 the Multiple Properties nomination for historic structures in Olympic determined there to be only four buildings existing which represented early and continued recreational use in the area that met the criteria for National Register listing. The small list of buildings consists of Botten, Michael's, and Remann Cabins and the Wendel Property.[50]

48. Management Policies, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service (Washington D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2006) 62.

49. General Management Plan Summary Presentation. 28, 87.

50. "National Register of Historic Places, Olympic National Park, WA, Multiple Properties Nomination" (National Park Service, 2005) Historic Context: IV. Entertainment/Recreation.

D50 illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab.

The parks long term plans for Lake Crescent is to eventually purchase all of the land and restore the natural environment. This however does not coincide with historic cultural resource preservation and will be need to be dealt with in time and on case-by-case situations.

SOCIAL HISTORY

Gate's Subdivision

At the very beginning of the 1900's the Olympic Peninsula was slowly becoming more settled and developed. As with many people seeking entrepreneurial success in the area, the purchase of land was a popular prospect for those who could afford it. A man by the name of Chauncey D. Gates began purchasing land on the north shore of Lake Crescent around 1900's just as small communities near by, such as Piedmont and Crescent Beach, were being established. On August 31, 1906, Gate's Subdivision of Lot Section 14 T 30 NR 9W was dedicated. The subdivision consisted of 13 plats, each 100 feet wide and ranging in length from 475 feet to 625 feet. Gate's Subdivision was situated on a very desirable area of the lake. Near Piedmont, with close road and Ferry access, on the north ("sunny") side of the lake and at the outlet of the lake providing protection from strong winds and rough water.

D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

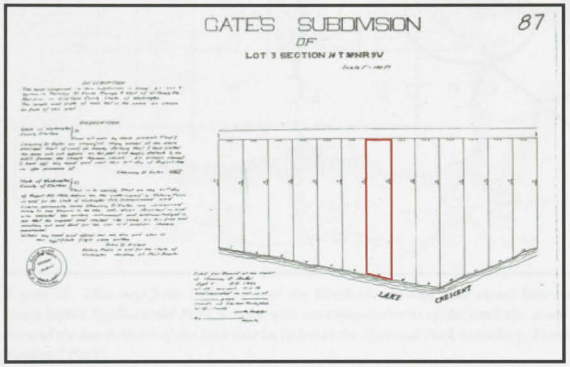


Figure 9. Platted map of Gate's Subdivision, dedicated August 31, 1906. The Wendel Property is Lot 03-106 (Olympic National Park)

History of Purchase
Clallam County Court House, Deeds Records

Clallam County, Washington State
Section 14, Township 30 North, Range 9 West.
Tract - 03-106, Acres: 1.33

GRANTOR	GRANTEE	Date	Volume
Frank R. Foskett	Chauncey D. Gates	1905	Vol. 76 p.164
C.D. Gates	Leon Sutton	Oct. 8, 1906	Vol. 75 p.112
Leon Sutton	Fredrick J. Hyde	Oct. 23, 1916	Vol. 97 p.504
F.J. Hyde	Harrison E. & Ethel L. Turneaure	April 5, 1930	Vol. 120 p.542
H.E. & E.L. Turneaure	John I. Kruch	Jan. 21, 1946	Vol. 177 p.330
J.I. Kruch	James Philipps	June 29, 1949	Vol. 208 p.569
J. Phillips	Lewis F. Spicer	Sept. 19, 1952	Vol.223 p.452
L.F. Spicer	Arthur & Mary Wendel	Sept. 29, 1965	Vol. 283 p.27
Arthur & Mary Wendel	United States Govt.	Nov. 8, 1974	Vol. 430 p.121

Figure 10. Lineage of Lot 03-106 ownership following the designation of the Gate's Subdivision.

The Wendel property, named after the last private owners before the U.S. Government purchased it to absorb into Olympic National Park land, is located on Lot 03-106. The lot was bought and sold six times before the Wendels purchased it in 1965.

The subdivided lot was first purchased in 1906 just a couple months after the subdivision was dedicated. Harrison and Ethel Turneaure were the third owners of the lot. Harrison Turneaure was the manager of Fry Drug Company in Port Angeles. He eventually resigned to open his own business, The Union Drug Company.[51] The Turneaures owned the property for six years with-

51. Russell,ed. *Jimmy Come Lately: History of Clallam County*, 259.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

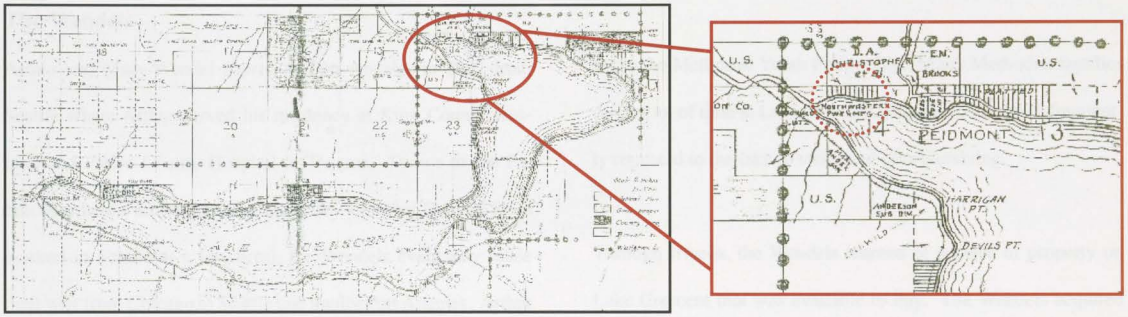


Figure 11. This map from 1936, the year the Wendel house was built shows how extensive the subdividing of land around the lake was. This map was published two years before the National Park Service took over management of the land, the south shore was included in the land transfer in 1938. It wasn't until 1940 that the land around the north shore of the lake was included in the National Park boundary. Dotted circle in detail above identifies the Gate's Subdivision. (Map courtesy of Olympic National Park)

out making any significant improvements to the land. It was not uncommon for early vacationers to leave their land undeveloped, retreating to the out of doors and simply setting up camp. In 1936 the Turneaur's built the modest lakeside cottage. Influenced by the popular Craftsman style architecture, the house was a perfect example of an early recreational cottage. Along with the house being built in 1936, a boathouse was also constructed. With a simple gable roof and board-and-batten siding, the boathouse is minimal in design, meeting its functional needs without intruding significantly on its lake shore surroundings. This respectful and functional design illustrates the way in which structures were built to accommodate their surroundings. As opposed to altering the natural environment to accommodate buildings, a method of which is seen widely around Lake Crescent, leaving the shoreline of developed lots manicured and depleted of natural habitat.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

The Wendels

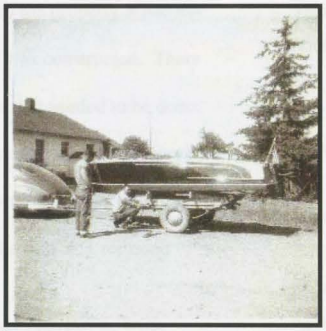
Arthur and Mary Wendel moved to Port Angeles in 1952 from Seattle where Arthur served his residency at King County Hospital and Pierce County Hospital in Tacoma. Drawn to the Pacific Northwest through family ties (Mary's brother Richard Reed worked in Seattle at a law firm), the Wendels eventually made their way from Chicago to Seattle and finally Port Angeles. Arthur began his medical practice and settled into a life on the Olympic Peninsula with Mary and their three children, Reed, Martha and David.

Dr. Wendel was characterized as a soft-spoken and highly intellectually man. He not only served as chief of staff, obstetrics and surgery at Olympic Memorial Hospital, but he also served on the school board of District 21.[52] Both Mary and Arthur were quite active in the United Methodist Church, and Arthur served as advisor to the Methodist Youth Fellowship. Many Methodist families spent a lot of time at Lake Crescent, and the youth group frequently retreated to the lake to swim and go waterskiing.

Through friends, the Wendels learned of a piece of property on Lake Crescent that was available to buy. The Wendels acquired the property with cottage and boathouse from the Spicers in 1965 for $12,000. Along with the property the Wendels also bought from the Spicers a 1950 17' Sportcraft boat (varnished mahogany with a Grey Marine straight six (Phantom 225) with 125 horse power). The boat was built in Port Angeles, and in all of its existence has only ever been driven on the waters of Lake Crescent.

52. Esther Webster "Dr. Wendel shows calm," *Port Angeles Evening News, March 14, 1965*


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab



Figures 12 (top left), 13 (top right) Early photographs of the boat before the Wendels owned it. Figure 14 (bottom): Bill Enos at the wheel of 'Martini Time', Mr. Enos had the boat built for himself in 1950. The boat was later renamed 'Hard Work Too' by the Wendels. This boat is no longer owned by the Wendel family, but it does reside on Lake Crescent near the Wendel property.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

When Arthur and Mary Wendel purchased the property it had essentially been unaltered since the time it was constructed. There was a long list of maintenance and chores that needed to be done. For the first three years the Wendel family spent many hours working on the house and property. Always working before playing.

- The original shingle roof was taken off and replaced with composite shingles.
- A concrete perimeter foundation was poured by hand, and the crawl space enclosed with vertical cedar board sheathing.
- The house was painted inside and out. Laminate flooring was put down over the hard wood, and plywood that originally encased the chimney was removed exposing the brick explaining the abrupt change between the river rock hearth and brick chimney. The chimney was also painted at this time.
- An electric water heater was plumbed to the kitchen and bathroom.
- A retaining wall and concrete slab was poured at the back of the house where an enclosed porch was built.

There was a small nonfunctional toilet at the back of the house that the Spicers had previously installed with septic and drain field. The Wendels plumbed in a shower and sink and updated the toilet. There was a privy located approximately 10 yards to the west of the existing bathroom that had cedar siding to match the house. The privy was removed in the yearly 1970's.

- A water pump was installed under the house and set on a poured concrete slab. Pipes leading from the lake to the house were previously installed.
- The upstairs room was finished with new flooring, plywood walls, and the exterior staircase was built. The upstairs room was primarily used for storage.
- As the seasons change the lakes water level fluctuates, a fifteen-foot extension was added to the dock spanning over the seasonally swampy area so that one could reach the boathouse without mucking through the water.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

The Wendels spent time at the lake, as did many local families during the sixties and seventies, waterskiing, swimming and for family reunions. The property was used almost exclusively for recreation with some extended stays through the summer months.

Figure 15. Cousins visiting, late 1960's early 70's. (photo courtesy of Annette Wendel)

Acquaintances of the Wendel family also spent time on the property, taking in the lake and it's surroundings. Painters, Thomas Wood, base out of Bellingham, John Cole, a well-known Northwest artist, and Bill McWorkman of Bellevue also spent some time on the Wendels property. Inspired by the extraordinary location and surroundings, the artists produced paintings of the scenery, boathouse, and house.

Figure 16. Painting of the Wendel boathouse c.1965, by Bill McWorkman. (photo courtesy Annette Wendel)


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

Figure 17. Painting by John Cole, Wendel House. Date unknown. (photo courtesy of Lisa Harris)

Figure 18. Painting of woman standing on dock in front of the Wendel boathouse with Pyramid Mountain in the background. Date unknown. (This painting was photographed behind glass reflecting objects in the room not part of the paintin.g) (photo courtesy of Lissa Harris)

In 1971 the property and structures were appraised for $33,500. The Park Service approached Arthur and Mary with a proposal to buy the lot from them. This was a common occurrence with private in-holders around Lake Crescent. The Government offered to either buy the land outright for what it was appraised, or, for a lesser amount, the owners would be able to obtain a 25 year lease and continue to use their property until the lease expired. Many land owners felt they had no option, and that if they did not co-operate with the Government, they could loose their land through the power of eminent domain (*Condemnation Act* (25 Stat. 357)).

The Wendels agreed to sell their property and sign the 25 year lease. They sold the lot in 1974 for $27,750 to the United States of America and continued to spend time at the cabin enjoying the lake. A survey of federal owned land from around 1974 indicated that eight of the original 13 lots making up the Gate's Subdivision were now federal land.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

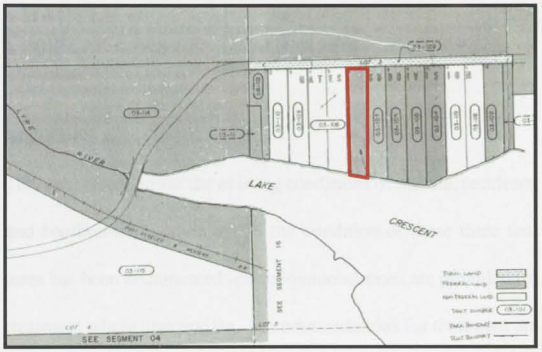


Figure 19. Survey map defining federal land (gray) from private land (white). Gate's Subdivision is seen here with over half of the lots as federally owned land. Lot 03-106 is not labeled but is color-coded gray indicating this map was published between 1971 and 1974.

Mary passed away in 1985 and Arthur in 1992; their children and grandchildren visited the property from time to time, but for the most part had established retreats of their own. No major up-grades or renovations were undertaken and the house continued to remain very much the same as it was over half a century prior to when it was built. In 1999 the Wendel's occupancy lease expired and the land and structures were turned completely over to the Park Service.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

CHAPTER II
Condition Assessment and Recommendations

Introduction

This chapter identifies the existing conditions of the site, residence and boathouse. Evaluations of the condition of these three features has been documented and recommendations are provided for treatment where appropriate. Recommendations for treatment are in accordance with the Secretary of the Department of the Interior guidelines and standards for preservation and restoration. The site and each of the two buildings have been assessed individually through photographic, drawn and written documentation.

Existing Conditions

The property was assessed during several visits over the summer and spring of 2010, additional visits were made specifically to look at the boathouse during the winter of 2011. Observations have been documented using current photographs and measured drawings. No exploratory demolition or physical testing was undertaken in order to obtain information regarding the condition of the buildings. This collection of documented observations and recommendations is intended to convey two primary goals:

- Develop an understanding of the materials used, and the architectural assemblies of the structure.
- Report and document the current condition of these materials and assemblies in order to develop a cohesive restortion and preservation plan.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

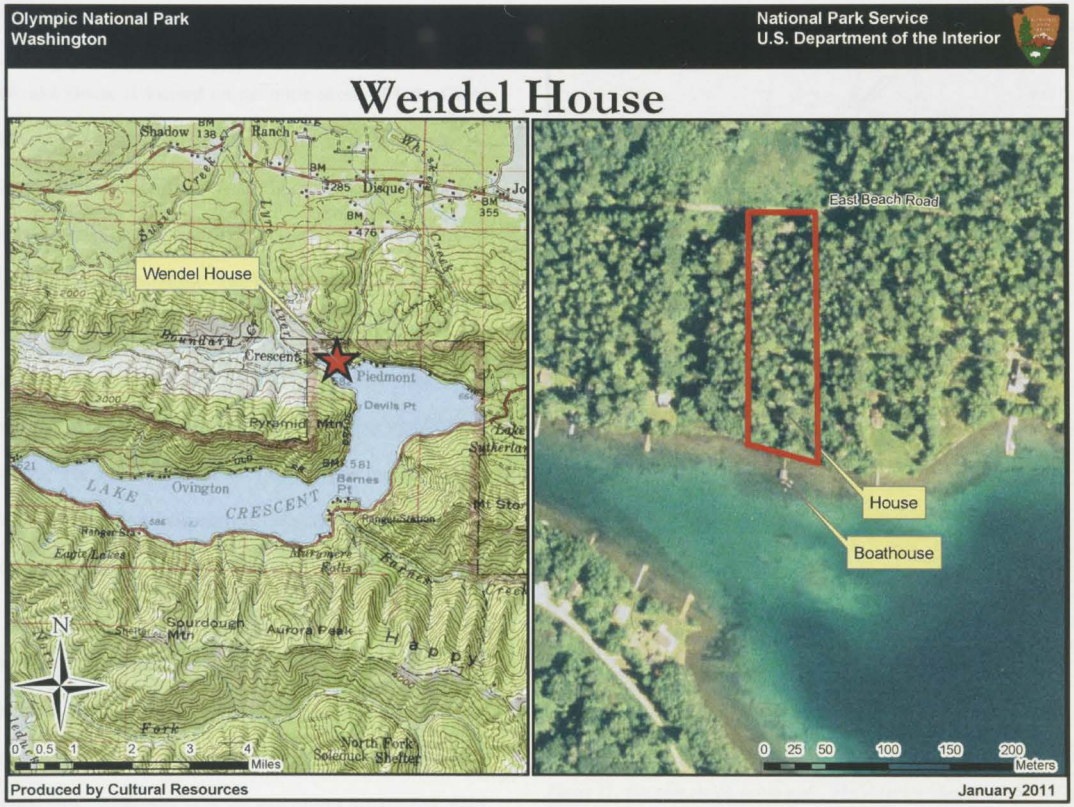


Figure 20. Map courtesy of Kim Kwarsick, Olympic National Park Archeologist, 2011.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

SITE

The Wendel House is located on the north shore of Lake Crescent approximately one half mile from the head of the Lyre River. Nestled in the lakes outlet, the Wendel house looks out over a narrow portion of water and just beyond to the dramatically sloped glacier cut Pyramid Mountain. The lot is a long and narrow 1.33 acres. A dirt road leading from the main paved road travels south through the heavily forested lot. There is a small clearing to accommodate two parked cars, approximately 75 feet up hill from the house. The road continues on past the parking area down hill and tightly makes a hairpin turn, then comes to an end at the backside of the house.

Surrounding the house on three sides is a forest of cedar, fir, alder and hemlock. The corridor of land directly in front of the house down to the water is mostly clear of trees; there is grass growing in this area. It appears as if the grass were maintained more

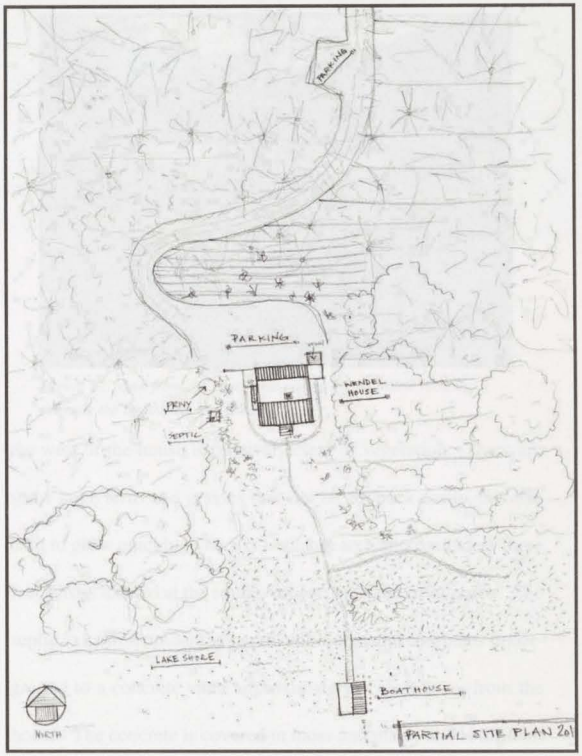


Figure 21. Site plan sketch, not to scale. The old privy which was removed in the 1970's was located approximately ten yards to the west of the house.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

regularly as a lawn closer to, and around the house. Closer to the lake shore grows reedy grasses, bull-rush and peppermint. With the exception of the boathouse and dock, the lake shore remains natural and unaltered. This is a significant characteristic of the property. The majority of developed lots around Lake Crescent have altered the natural lake shore in order to accommodate recreational activities. The Wendel House shore line is very silty with bull rush growing in the shallow water and all around the boathouse as well as a swath of rare water lobelia (a fresh water plant). This is a rare and important natural habitat for species in the lake. Numerous birds and animals visit this location further enhancing the out-of-doors experience.

The house itself is located approximately 75 feet up hill from the lake shore and is built directly into the slope of the hill. The ground level at the backside of the house is two feet below the eave of the roof. An approximate 20 square foot area of ground to the west of the house is relatively clear of vegetation. There are some large ferns and grasses that can be cut back easily, but also tend to grow quickly. There is a sunken area approximately three feet across located at the southwest corner of the front porch. The septic exits from under the porch at this area and continues underground to a concrete vault approximately 15 feet away from the house. The concrete is covered in moss and plants and is difficult to see.

Figure 22. View from the southwest corner of the house looking towards the boathouse and lake.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

Site Recommendations

- There are a few slash piles of brush that have not been addressed and random debris/garbage scattered about. The site should be re-inspected for additional vegetation that needs to be cleared, and the piles should be burned or removed; garbage removed as well.
- The sinkhole at the SE corner of the front porch needs to be inspected and addressed, especially if a septic system will be reinstated.
- Because there is so much vegetation and tall trees around the house, it is important to keep the nearby vegetation cut back in order to increase airflow around the structure. Also, any potentially hazardous trees should be noted and monitored.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

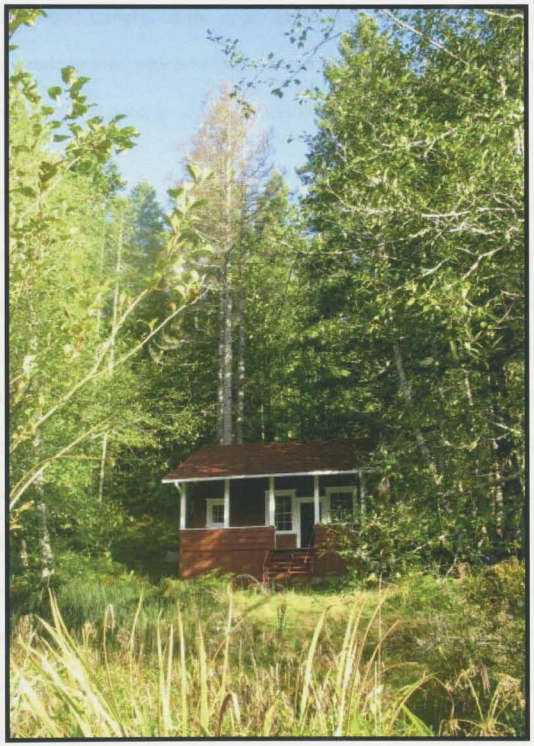


Figure 23. Wendel House, south elevation.

WENDEL HOUSE: Building #1260

Physical Description

The Wendel house and accompanying boathouse were constructed in 1936 during the Forest Service era of the Olympic National Reserve. The Wendel house is a classic example of Craftsman/Bungalow architecture popular in conjecture with early recreational period. The aesthetics and design of this style were thought to be particularly compatible with recreational home building. The large covered front porch provides an extension of living space into the out-of-doors. It also provides remarkable visual access to Lake Crescent and the surrounding landscape. Building materials selected for the envelope of the Craftsman style retained a natural "hand-crafted" appearance.

The residence is rectangular in plan, 1-1/2 stories high and set on a concrete perimeter foundation. It is a wood stud frame wall construction with horizontal clapboard siding on the lower section


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

and wood shingles on the upper gable ends. The gable roof has extended eaves which help shade the house and protect it from weather, and decorative knee braces on the gable ends.

Windows are 6-over-6, double hung sash on the south elevation; multi-paned, casement sash on the west. All the windows have plain surrounds with a decorative trim across the top. The front door opening is situated off-center, and is now missing due to theft. The door was originally a multi-paned door which accessed the front porch. True to the Bungalow style, the porch is the full width of the house taking advantage of the lake views. Decorative boxed columns set onto a wood clapboard half-wall support the roof above the porch. The half-wall wraps around and connects with the body of the house, the stairs from the porch to the yard are situated at the center of the porch. Later additions to the house include an exterior wooden stairway on the west elevation and the addition of the enclosed back porch and bathroom. The addition was thoughtfully designed in regards to the houses Craftsman style and was previously thought to have been an original part of the house before rafter tails were exposed.

Figure 24. View of the Wendel house approaching from the road.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

STRUCTURE

Figure 25. Crack in the center of the retaining wall was caused by a tree that has since been cut down.

Foundation

The current concrete foundation was poured in the late 1960's by the Wendel family. It is in good condition with only a few cracks due to settling. It is a poured-in-place board-formed concrete perimeter wall foundation with a later addition on the back of the house that is concrete slab. A concrete retaining wall supports the back wall of the addition which is built against the ground slope. This retaining wall extends beyond the structure of the house to the west approximately 17'-2" and 4'-0" tall. There is a notable crack extending the height of the wall in the center. The widest space in the crack is approximately one and a half inches wide. This crack was caused by a tree that is no longer standing.

Because the house was designed sensitive to the slope of the landscape, the foundation on the south side of the house under the porch is significantly taller than the back north end. The highest part of the foundation is 3'-8' tall and gradually decreases in height towards the back to grade level. There are two vents with approximately 1'-0" square openings on the west and east foundation elevation. The vents are covered with mesh wire. The crawl space under the house smells of mildew but does not have any sign of poor drainage of water.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

Foundation Recommendations

- The crack in the retaining wall is a concern and will need to be repaired or rebuilt. There is also a crack in the foundation on the east side towards the front of the house that should be monitored. Overall the foundation is in good condition.

Figure 26. Floor structure supports, peeled log posts. Concrete foundation in the background.

First Level Floor Structure

The structural support of the first level within the perimeter of the foundation is made up of primarily pealed round logs supporting floor joist. Most of the vertical post logs rest on flat stones. There is prominent evidence of powder post beetle infestation in the logs, and the majority of the logs that come into contact with the ground are rotting. From under the house it is possible to see that there is no subfloor sheathing. The fir tongue and groove floor is laid directly on the floor joists. Most of the joists are in good condition with the exception of the back two which are very close to the ground and experiencing some rot and decay caused by moisture.

Floor Structure Recommendations

- The joists farthest towards the back of the house should be replaced with in kind material.
- All of the vertical posts should be replaced.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

- The posts should be treated with a park approved preservative and set on top of concrete pads to protect them from contact with the ground.

Wall Construction

The wall structure is a 2x4 stud frame construction (not true dimensions). The studs are 24 inches on center. There is no insulation in the walls of the first level. The exterior walls are clad with horizontal 1"x12" dimensional cut cedar boards up to the eaves. The gable ends are clad with shingles. There are no current recommendations.

Figure 27. Cut rafter tail exposed in back addition.

Roof

The house has a side facing gable roof with a 6:12 pitch. The eave facing gable roof is constructed with standard dimensional 2x4 lumber 24 inches on center. An addition was put on the backside of the house sometime between 1965 and 1970; the additional roof was simply extended off of the original roof eave. The pitch is slightly shallower than the original roof. The eave of the addition's roof is only two feet above the ground on the backside of the house. Damaged ceiling material in the addition exposes the sawn off rafter tails from the original roof explaining this addition. Overall the addition is very compatible with the original style of the house, and in previous assessments had thought to have been part of the original building.

A new roof was recently put on in September of 2010. The composite asphalt shingle installed in the latter half of the 1960's was removed. The roof was covered in a thick blanketing of moss and


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

debris, which was removed and replaced with treated fire retardant cedar shingle (shingles were historically used on this building) roof was installed. New plywood sheathing, roof felt and flashing were also included in the roofing project. With routine maintenance the roof should be good for another 30 years, possibly longer.

Roof Recommendation

- Annually sweep the roof and clean of any debris.
- Keep gutters clear of debris.

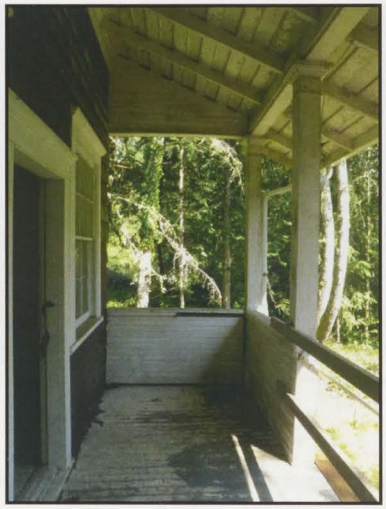


Figure 28. Front porch.

Porch

The porch extends five feet out from the front of the house and spans the width of the house. The gable roof of the house extends beyond the house structure to cover the porch. Skip sheathing and rafters are exposed from underneath the porch roof. A clapboard half wall wraps around the porch and is open in the front center


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

where the stairs lead down into the yard. Box columns with beveled edge detailing support the roof eave. This same beveled edge is found along the board at the top of the porch wall and throughout the window trim on the house. The porch decking is fir and gently slopes down away from the house to mitigate water away from the main structure.

Figure 29. It appears as though the east half wall of the porch was altered at some point. It looks like there was originally no wall in this location and that it was filled in. The wall does not match up with the house flush like the wall at the west end. The configuration of the stairs may have originally been at the side and later changed to the front.

Figure 30. Southeast corner of porch which is experiencing decay and sinking.

Porch Recommendations

- The southeast corner of the porch deck is rotten and has sunk under the corner of the wall and column approximately one inch. Deteriorated decking in this corner should be removed. Upon doing so, the corner post under the deck should be inspected to see how advanced it has decayed; any rotten material should be removed and the post should be repaired before replacing the decking. This would be a good opportunity to further inspect the condition of the upper post at the wall corner.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

EXTERIOR ENVELOPE

Figure 31. East elevation.

Walls

The exterior walls are clad with horizontal 1"x12" dimensional cut cedar boards. There is minimal warping and cracking of only a few boards. A beveled strip of wood located between the foundation and clapboards acts as a water table shedding water away from the building. This piece of wood is decayed, and there is evidence of powder post beetle infestation both here and on some of the horizontal boards. The gable ends are clad with shingles. The exterior of the building has recently been cleaned and freshly painted with a historically accurate Russet color and white trim.

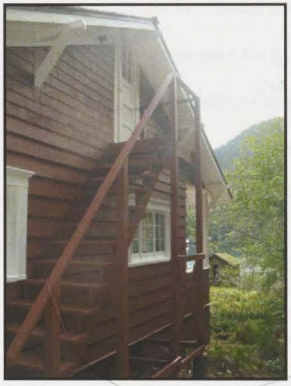


Figure 32. West elevation with fresh paint.

Wall Recommendations

The powder post beetles are a problem and are affecting the structural integrity of the house. The affected cladding should be removed and replaced with in-kind material. The damage from the beetles only further exacerbates moisture infiltration into the building materials.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

- Consult with the parks Integrated Pest Management Specialist to develop and implement treatment plan to address the powder post beetle infestation.

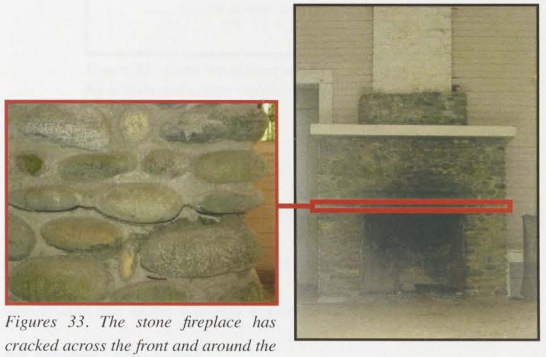
Chimney

The chimney is brick on the exterior of the building. It was recently re-pointed and is in good condition in this area. The base of the chimney and fireplace underneath the house is constructed of rubble stones and mortar. The fireplace in the living room is brick with river rock cladding. The river rock only extends one foot up the chimney from the fireplace mantel. Where the stone ends, one can see the brick extend up to the ceiling. There is a prominent crack three feet up the fireplace on both sides and across the front. This indicates that the chimney has settled and is now leaning towards the back of the house.

Chimney Recommendation

The chimney should be cleaned and capped. It is recommended that the fireplace not be used for its intended functional purposes, but be preserved as a significant characteristic of the houses architectural style and design. An alternate and more efficient heating source should be considered and will be further addressed in the purposed uses section.

- A structural engineer should review the condition of the chimney and it's foundation for stability.



Figures 33. The stone fireplace has cracked across the front and around the sides due to chimney settling over time.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

Figure 34. One of two large south facing windows next to the front door.

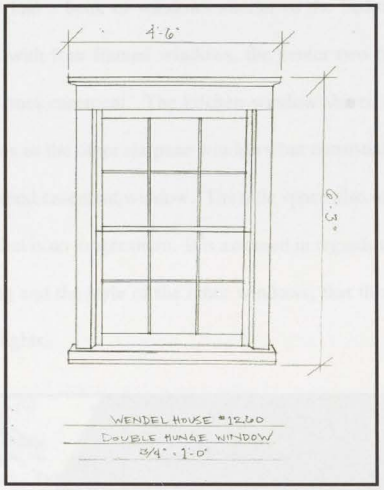


Figure 35. Drawing of front window. See Appendix C for muntin and crown molding trim detail drawings.

Windows

The windows on the front south facing entrance of the house are double hung 6 over 6 with wooden sash and are pre-manufactured. The exterior window casement is a plane surround with a crown molding detail at the head of the window. The window opening is approximately 3'-5"x5'-2". These two windows are relatively large in scale and tightly flank the front door opening. There is also a smaller fixed six light window on at the northwest end of the porch. This window opening is approximately 2'-0" x 2'-11", and shares the same window surround detailing as the others on the exterior of the house.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

Figure 36. Bank of three bedroom windows, west elevation.

The other window type used are two banks of windows on the west elevation for the bedrooms. Each bank has three six light windows. The windows on the outer end are casements and swing inward. The center window is fixed in place.

The south elevation is less fortunate in that all of the windows were stolen from this side sometime after 2003. The living room originally had a bank of windows similar to the bedroom windows but with four framed windows, the center two fixed, and the outer ones casement. The kitchen window shared the same dimensions as the other six pane windows but consisted of just a single framed casement window. The attic space also once had a window that is no longer there. It is assumed in regards to the size of opening and the style of the other windows, that this window had four lights.

Figure 37. East elevation showing missing windows.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

The final window on the east elevation is the kitchen window that now looks into the back addition. The window sash is missing here; the opening measures wide enough to hold two casements. All of the interior and exterior window trim is still in place.

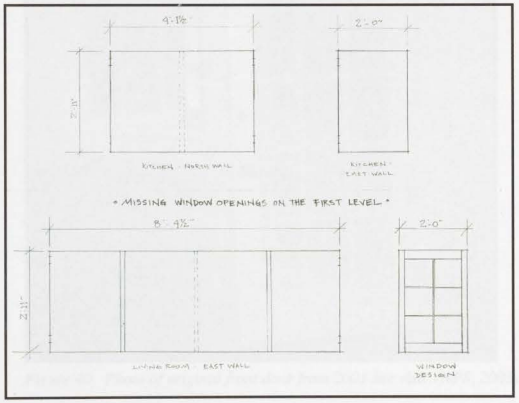


Figure 38. Measurements of empty window openings on the east elevation.

Figure 39. Window hardware is in place where windows are still existing, bedroom window lock.

Window Recommendations

- The existing windows need to be cleaned and the hardware stripped of paint.
- Windows should be weatherized using weather stripping to tighten the seal around the perimeter of each window.
- Simple wood storm windows should be manufactured to fit the window openings.
- The restoration of the missing window sash should be a high priority and should be replaced with either reconstructed windows using the existing sashes for a pattern, or salvaged windows that are historically accurate and match the existing. The open window space is allowing weather and animals to enter directly into the building and is creating moisture issues on the interior of the house.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

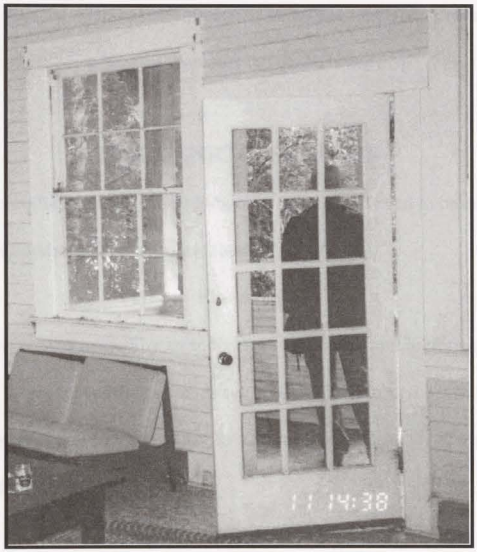


Figure 40. Photo of original front door from 2003 site visit. (NPS, 2003)

Doors

The front door was stolen sometime after 2003. Fortunately, there are two existing photographs showing the original 15 light French style door.

On the back addition of the house there are two doors across from one another on either side of the house. They are the same in style with three panels below and a four-pane window above. The window on the door on the north elevation is frosted because it leads directly into the later added bathroom. The window on the door that leads into the other portion of the addition is clear.

Door Recommendations

- The doors on the back addition are in good condition. With the exception of being cleaned and fitted with proper locks, they are capable of serving their purpose.
- The missing front door should be either reconstructed using the historic photographs for reference, or if possible, a similar door should be salvaged. The 15 light door is a character defining feature of the house. As the main entrance it is integral to the composition of the large flanking windows and the overall embracing welcome. The functionality of the door is


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

also, of course, very important in keeping weather, animals, and other unwanted elements out of the house.

MECHANICAL SYSTEMS

The utilities are not currently hooked up and will need to be entirely updated in order to use them.

Plumbing

Sewage was treated by an individual septic tank and drainfield to the south west of the house. Water was obtained from the lake and pumped by an electric motor to a storage tank in the crawl space under the house.

Heat

The original primary source of heat was provided by the fireplace located in the living room. At a later time electric baseboard heaters were installed throughout every room in the house, with the exception of the back addition. Some, but not all of the baseboards are still in the house.

Electrical

Power and telephone services were connected at the road right-of way. Various sources of power were used in the house. Currently, the main electrical box is located in the enclosed back porch or the back wall of the house. This will need to be relocated to an exterior location.

Mechanical System Recommendations

- Investigate possible water and sewer options consulting with a civil engineer and or a utility specialist.
- Investigate alternatives for heating. One possibility might be a propane fireplace insert that would keep people from trying to use the fireplace while preserving its appearance and function.
- Electric heat sources should also be considered.
- Investigate and upgrade electrical service panel and wiring.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

Figure 41. Wendel House, south elevation, drawn to scale. Drawing by L.Over


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

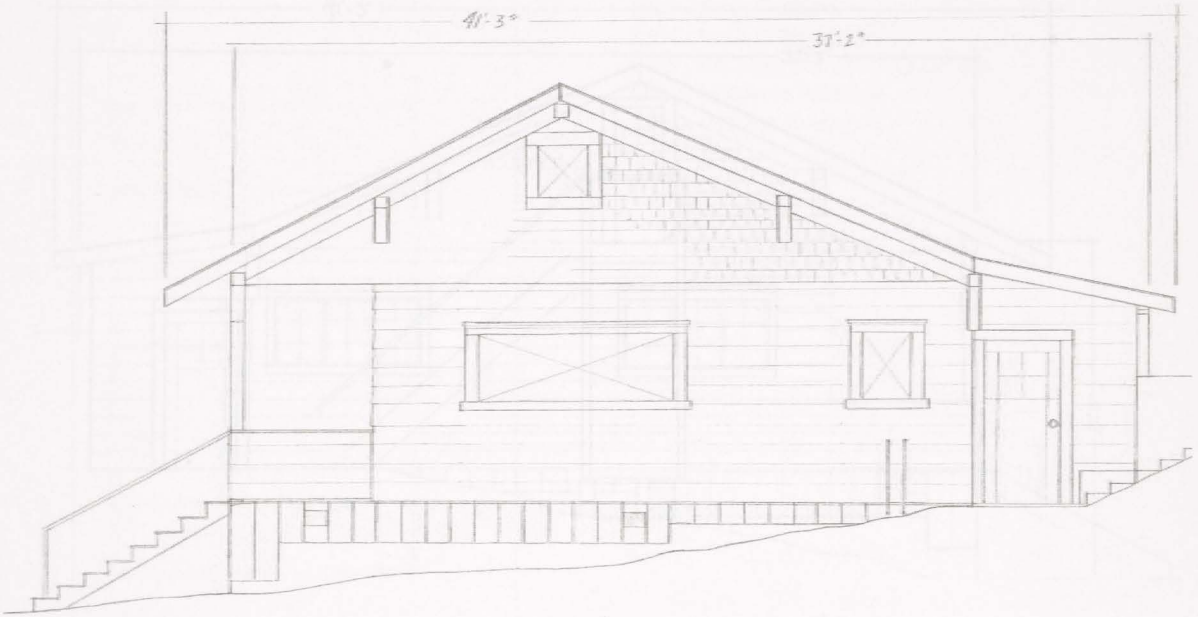


Figure 42. Wendel House, east elevation, drawn to scale. Drawing by L.Over

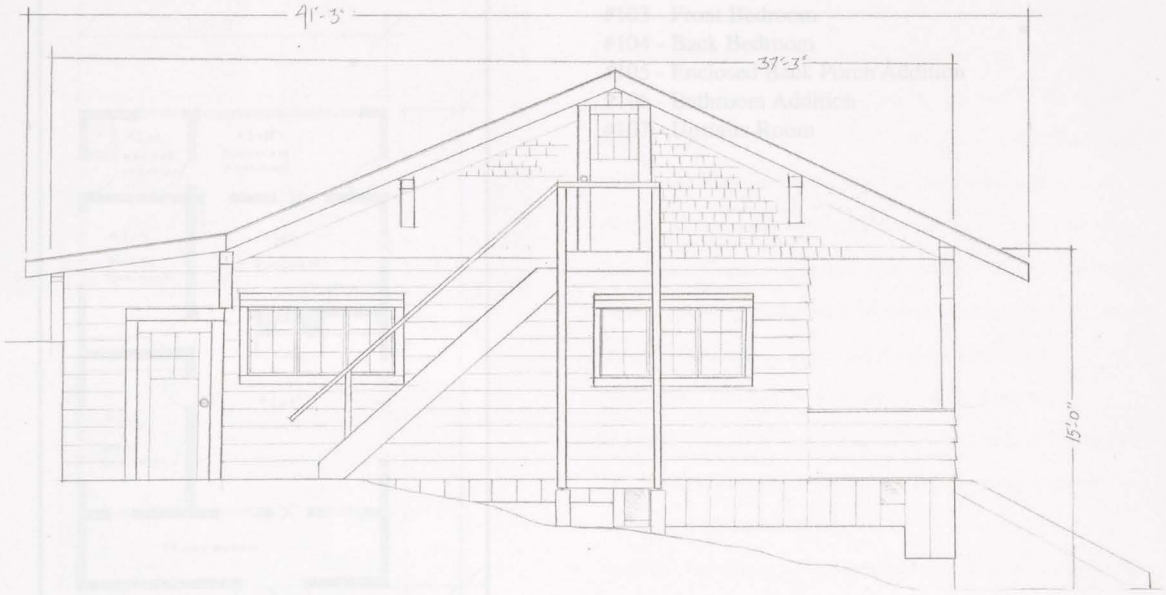


Figure 43. Wendel House, west elevation, drawn to scale. Drawing by L.Over


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

INTERIOR ELEMENTS

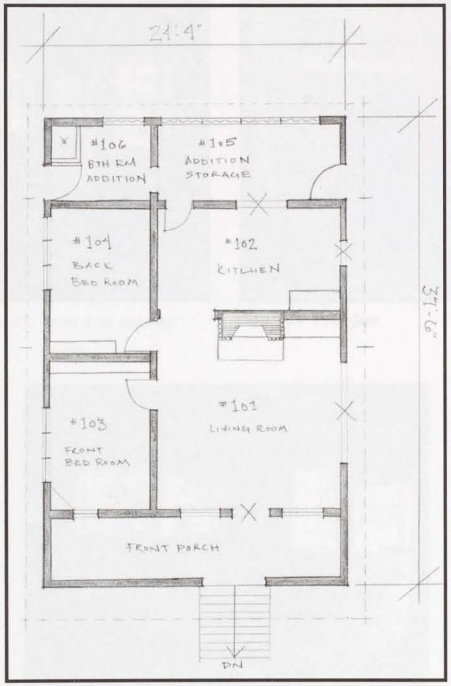


Figure 44. First Level Floor Plan

#101 - Living Room
#102 - Kitchen
#103 - Front Bedroom
#104 - Back Bedroom
#105 - Enclosed Back Porch Addition
#106 - Bathroom Addition
#107 - Upstairs Room


D50 illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

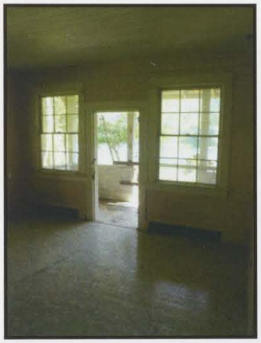


Figure 45. Front door opening.

Figure 46. Fireplace.

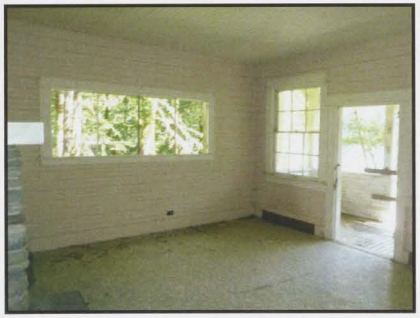


Figure 47. Missing bank of windows in living room.

#101 Living Room: E-W 14'-11"; N-S 15'-6"; ceiling 9'-7

Walls: The living room walls and ceiling are clad with painted horizontal double v channel drop lap wood siding.

Floor: Tongue and groove fir flooring oriented E-W, random lengths under vinyl sheets which is not glued down. The vinyl flooring should be removed and wood floors refinished.

Windows: An empty bank of four windows is on the east wall. The windows have been removed by vandals. On the south wall are two double hung 6 over 6 windows flanking the front door opening. These windows are intact and good condition.

Front door: The front door is missing on the south wall.

Lighting: There is wiring in the ceiling for overhead lighting in the NE and SW corners of the living room. Investigate historic or compatible lighting options.

Heating: The fireplace is a prominent feature in the living room located on the north wall. It extends out into the room nearly two feet and is 5'-4" wide. Fireplace is not currently functional. Electric baseboard heaters were added at a later time. The baseboards no longer exist in the living room.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

#102 Kitchen: E-W14'-11"; N-S 7'-3 ½"; ceiling 9'-7"

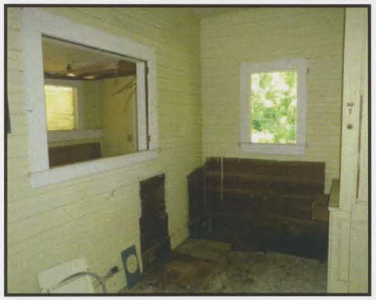


Figure 48. Kitchen with out window or appliances, exposing the natural unpainted wood walls

Figure 49. Kitchen with appliances and windows in place. (NPS, 2003)

Walls: The kitchen walls and ceiling are clad with painted horizontal double v channel drop lap wood siding.

Floor: The floor is covered in the same linoleum as the rest of the house. The linoleum is laid over 5"x5" tiles which are glued down to the fir floor. The floor in the kitchen is rotten and should be replaced in kind or with a compatible material.

Windows: There are two window openings in the kitchen with no windows in them. On the east wall above where the sink would have been located was a single casement window. On the north wall there were two casement windows, which would have originally looked to the outside but now face the back addition.

Doors: The original back door is on the north wall. It now opens into the back addition and is not in good condition. The panels are peeling and delaminating. Evidence of a hinge on the molding of the opening between the kitchen and living room indicates there may have been French doors separating these two spaces.

Lighting: Investigate historic or compatible lighting options.

Heating: An electric baseboard is located on the west wall.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

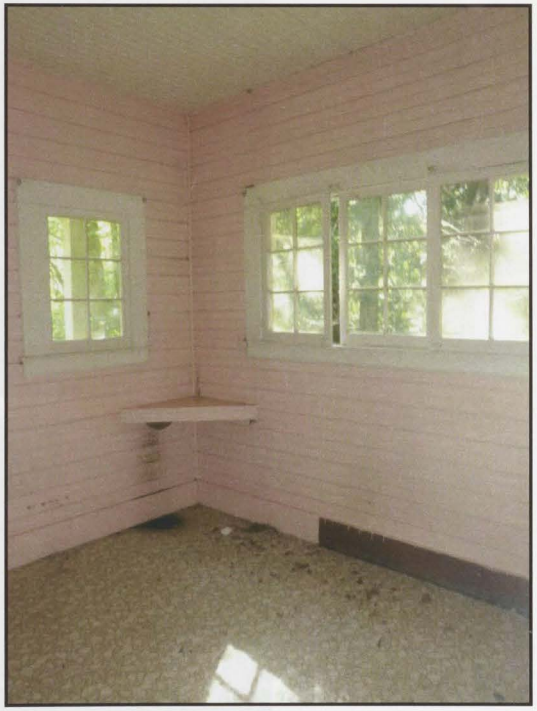


Figure 50. Southwest corner of front bedroom, built in corner shelf.

#103 Front Bedroom: E-W 8'-1"; N-S 12'-0"; ceiling 9'-7"

Walls: The bedroom walls and ceiling are clad with painted horizontal double v channel drop lap wood siding.

Floors: Vinyl covers fir tongue and groove flooring running E-W. Vinyl flooring should be removed and wood floor refinished.

Windows: There is one fixed 6 light window on the south wall, and a bank of three windows on the west wall. The center window is fixed and the outer windows are casements.

Doors: The bedroom door has five panels and is 2' - 6" x 7' - 0".

Lighting: Electrical wiring exists indicating an overhead light fixture. Investigate historic or compatible lighting options.

Heating: Electric baseboard has been removed.

Closet: There is an open closet against the dividing wall between the bedrooms.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

Figure 51. Back bedroom windows.

Figure 52. Open built-in closet.

#104 Back Bedroom: E-W 8'-1"; N-S 12'-0"; ceiling 9'-7"

Walls: The bedroom walls and ceiling are clad with painted horizontal double v-channel drop lap wood siding.

Floors: Vinyl covers fir tongue and groove flooring running E-W. Vinyl flooring should be removed and wood floor refinished.

Windows: There is a bank of three 6 light windows on the west wall. The center window is fixed and the outer windows are casements.

Doors: The bedroom door has five panels and is 2' - 6" x 7' - 0".

Lighting: Electrical wiring exists indicating an overhead light fixture. Investigate historic or compatible lighting options.

Heating: Electric baseboard, not functioning.

Closet: Built-in open closet on shared wall between the two bedrooms.


D50 illuminant, 2 degrees observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

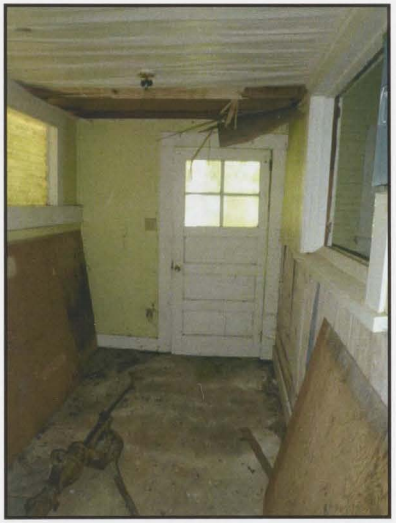


Figure 53. Enclosed back porch addition, east facing door.

#105 Back addition storage room: E-W 14-11"; N-S 6'-2"; ceiling

Walls: Concrete and a thin sheet veneer over wood stud framing

Floors: Concrete slab

Windows: Four corrugated plastic windows on the north wall.

Doors: Three panel door with a four light window, leads to the exterior.

Lighting: There is a single overhead light in the center of the ceiling. This addition was put on in the 1960's. Investigate historic or compatible lighting.

Other: The thin sheet veneer on the ceiling and walls is failing and falling off. This material should be removed and replaced with a thin plywood or similar type of material.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

Figure 54. Bathroom located at the back of the house, part of the later addition of the enclosed back porch.

#106 Back addition bathroom: E-W 8'-1"; N-S 6'-2"; ceiling

Walls: Concrete and thin sheet veneer over wood stud framing

Floors: Concrete slab

Windows: One corrugated plastic window on the north wall.

Doors: Three panel door with a four light window, leads to the exterior.

The bathroom will need to be **fully** rehabilitated. The extent of rehabilitation, however, will depend upon the determined use of the building.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

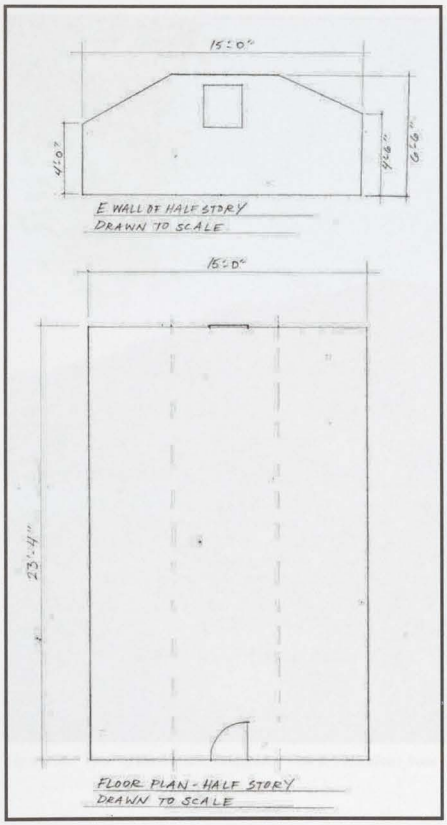


Figure 55. Upper half level floor plan and east elevation wall.

#201 Second Level Floor Plan Room Descriptions:

E-W 23'-4"; N-S 15'-0"; ceiling 6'-6"

Walls: The walls are finished with drywall. The second level is a half story and has angled walls that follow the roof pitch.

Floor: Vinyl

Windows: One window opening on the east wall. Window is missing.

Door: Three panel door with a four light window.

The second level half story attic space was turned into more functional space in the 1960's. The exterior stairs were added during this time also. The room is rectangular in shape, it is approximately 23 feet long spanning the width of the house, and is 15 feet wide. The ceiling is low and the walls follow the angle of the roof making it a fairly confined space.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

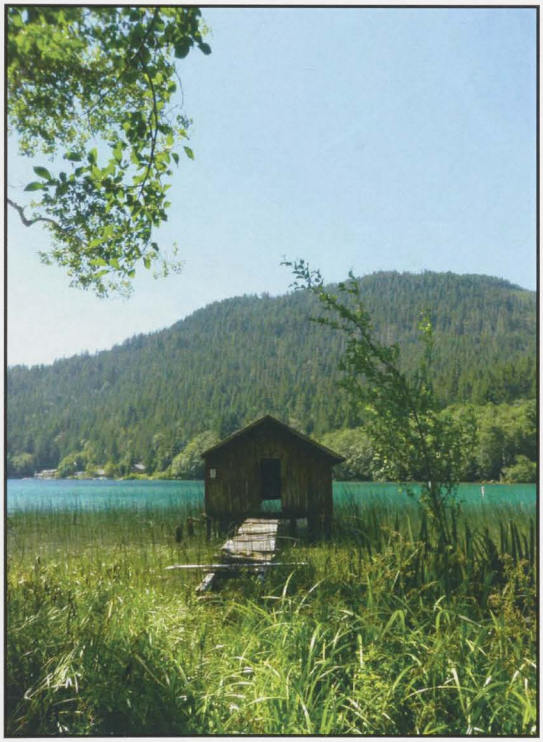


Figure 56. View of the Wendel boathouse (north elevation) from the shore.

BOATHOUSE BUILDING #1261

Overall dimensions: 14'-0"x20'-0"; 280 square feet.

The Wendel boathouse was constructed in 1936, the same year as the residence. It is a stud frame construction with board and batten cedar siding. The structure sits directly on the wood pilings. There is a window opening on the east wall, a narrow door opening on the north wall, and a shallow boat entrance opening on the south elevation. The structure has a north/south gable roof which was originally clad with shingles. In the 1960's the roof was reclad with modern composite asphalt shingles which are still there today, and in need of being replaced. The eaves of the roof extend beyond the north, south and west walls. There is no eave overhang along the east wall. The lack of eave overhang here seems to have been designed in order to prevent it from hitting ones head while walking on the dock along this side of the boathouse. The interior space is entirely open with a two foot wide boardwalk


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

Figure 57. View of boathouse from the water.

along the interior side walls, and north wall. Mechanical systems for storing the boat out of the water are still in place, as is hardware for the vertical sliding door.

While there are a few existing pilings that once supported the dock on the east side of the boathouse which extended beyond the structure into the lake, there is no decking. The dock leading to the boathouse from the shore still has some of the board plank decking, but is in very poor condition and dangerous.

Structurally the boathouse is in fair condition, the dock and pilings, however, are in poor condition. Both the dock and boathouse are important elements to the historic use and significance of the property. The pilings must be replaced in order to save the boathouse. Stabilizing the boathouse and reconstructing the dock would make it so they could once again be functional and support the needs of how the property and buildings will potentially be used and was historically used.

Because the boathouse is located within a sensitive aquatic habitat, restoration plans will need to be designed to accommodate sustainable longevity and minimal disturbance.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Dock and Pilings

What remains of the dock is unusable and dangerous. The entire dock will need to be replaced to enable safe and adequate use, as well as to retain the important historic function it originally provided. The decking boards are 2x6 milled lumber approximately 2 feet wide. A proposal to remove all of the pilings and replace at least some of them with hollow galvanized steel pilings are being put into place. It would be preferable to restore the entire length of the dock including the extension beyond the boathouse into the lake. The lake depth fluctuates seasonally. Restoring the full length of the dock would aid in protecting the shore line from people trying to access the property from the water or vise versa.

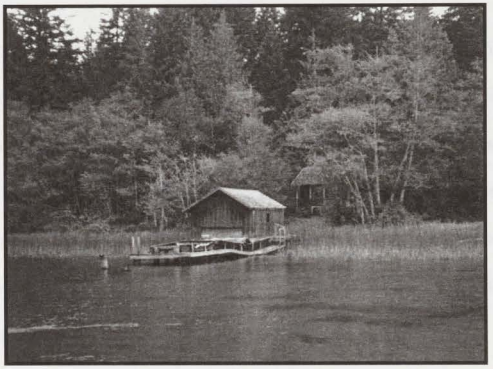


Figure 58. Photo of boathouse and dock 1999 (photo courtesy NPS, 2003).

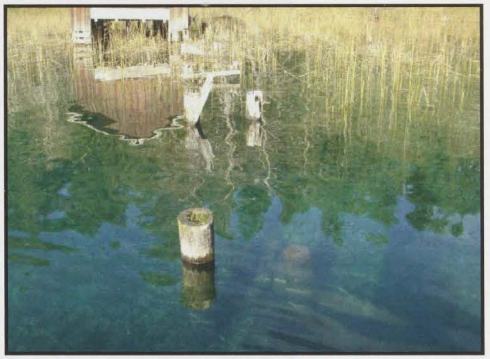


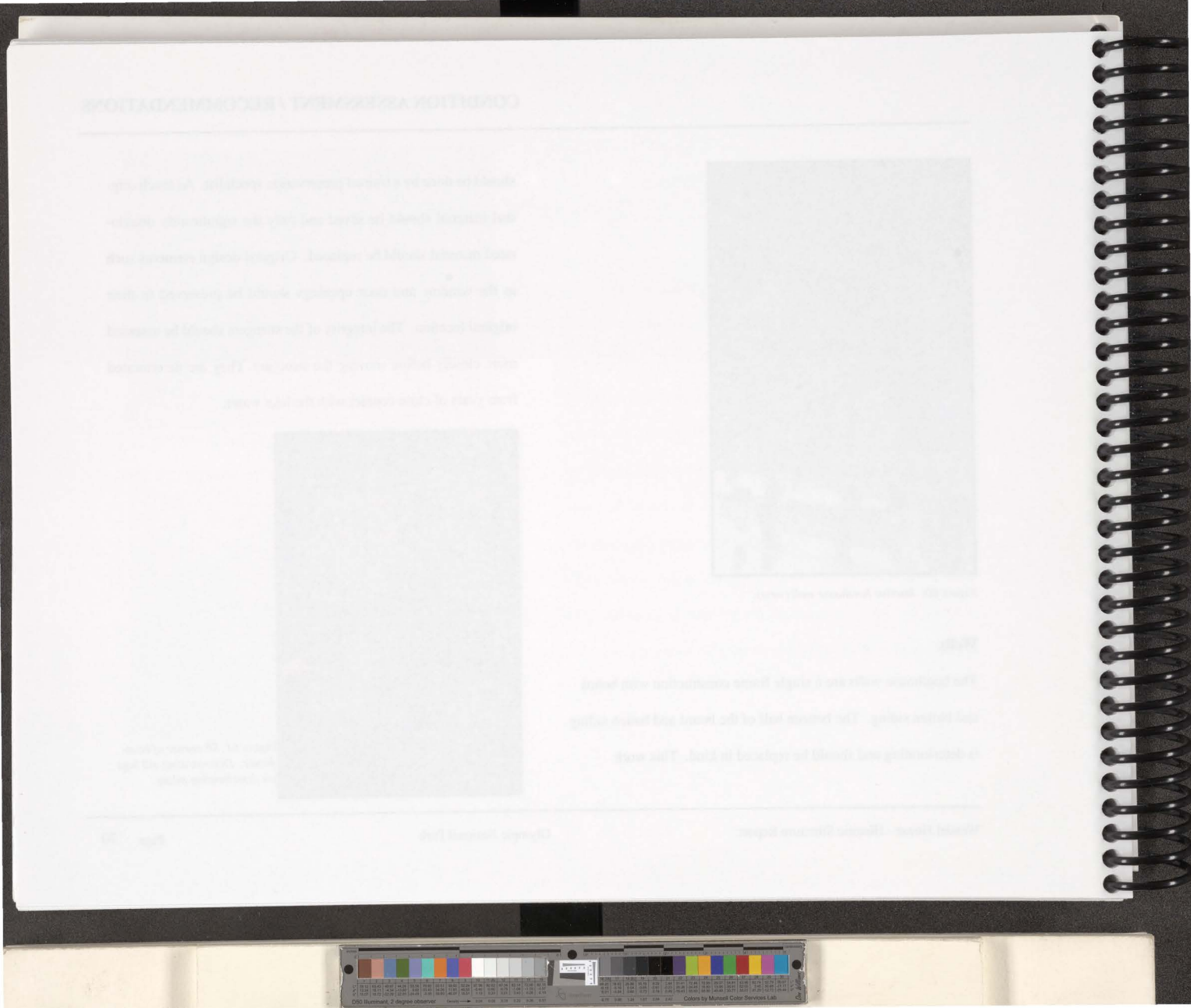
Figure 59. Remaining pilings from old dock, 2011.

Figure 60. Interior boathouse wall (west).

Walls

The boathouse walls are a single frame construction with board and batten siding. The bottom half of the board and batten siding is deteriorating and should be replaced in kind. This work should be done by a trained preservation specialist. As much original material should be saved and only the significantly deteriorated material should be replaced. Original design elements such as the window and door openings should be preserved in their original location. The integrity of the stringers should be assessed more closely before moving the structure. They are deteriorated from years of close contact with the lake water.

Figure 61. SE corner of boathouse. Deteriorating sill logs on deteriorating piling.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

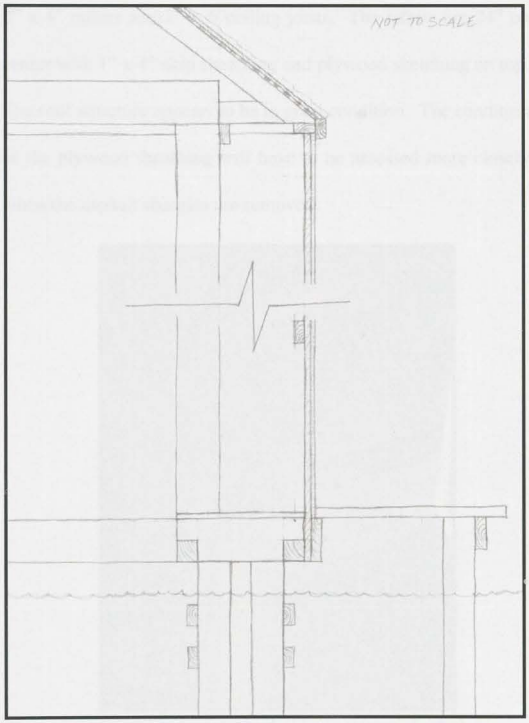


Figure 62. Boathouse construction drawing. Not to scale. Drawn by L. Over

Roof

A gable roof covers the boathouse. The current roof cladding is modern composite asphalt shingles that was installed in the 1960's by the Wendel family. Originally the roof was covered with cedar shingles. The roof cladding has exceeded it's life expectancy and is in need of replacement. The new roof should be finished with cedar shingles to match the roof of the house.

Figure 63. Photograph of the mossy exterior of the boathouse roof.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degrees observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

The roof has a 6:12 pitch and is a stick-frame construction with 2" x 4" rafters and 2" x 6"ceiling joists. The rafters are 24" on center with 1" x 4" skip sheathing and plywood sheathing on top. The roof structure appears to be in good condition. The condition of the plywood sheathing will have to be assessed more closely when the asphalt shingles are removed.

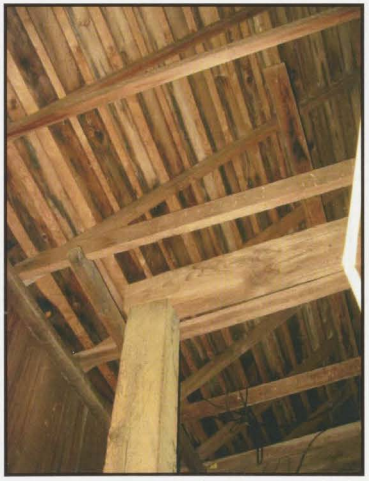


Figure 64. Interior view looking up at exposed rafters, joists, and sheathing.

Mechanical Systems

Hardware and mechanical systems for raising the boat out of the water are still in place. Without closer inspection the true condition of these mechanisms is unknown. There is also evidence of electric exterior lighting that is no longer connected. The Wendel's Sportcraft boat was hanging in the boathouse by the pulley system until the 1980's when it was removed. No boats have been stored using the pulley since then. The current condition of the mechanics of the vertical sliding boat door is also unknown, however the pulley system is still in place. None of the mechanical systems in the boathouse house are run electronically; hand powered only.

Figure 65. Hand crank to lift boat out of water.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

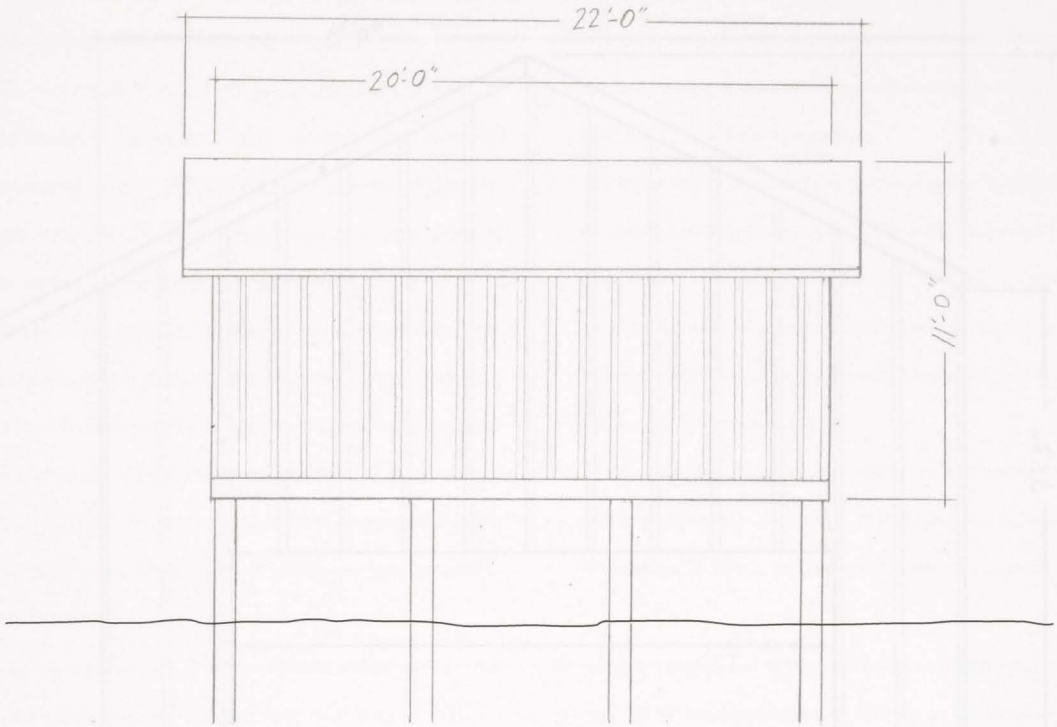


Figure 66. Wendel boathouse, east elevation, 1/4"=1'-0",water level changes. Drawing by L.Over


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

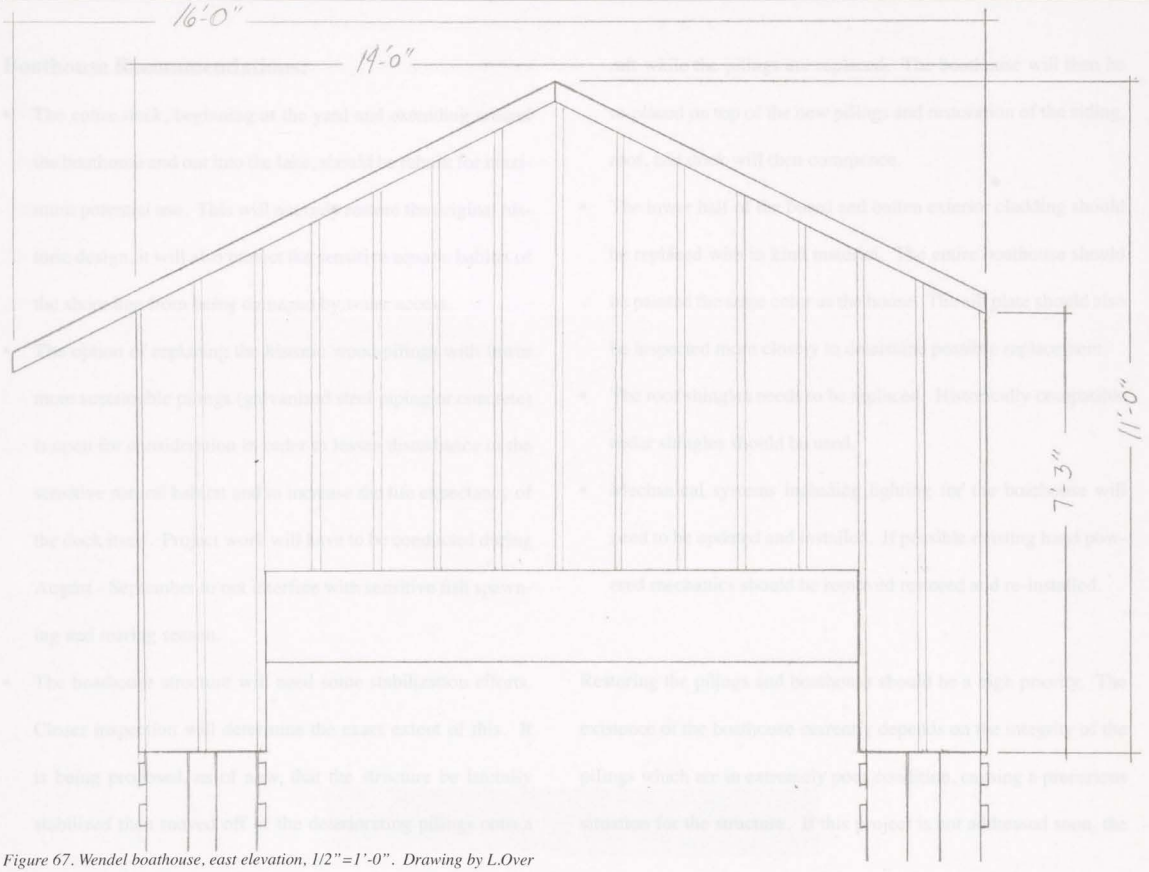


Figure 67. Wendel boathouse, east elevation, 1/2"=1'-0". Drawing by L.Over


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

Boathouse Recommendations:

- The entire dock, beginning at the yard and extending around the boathouse and out into the lake, should be rebuilt for maximum potential use. This will not only restore the original historic design, it will also protect the sensitive aquatic habitat of the shore line from being damaged by water access.
- The option of replacing the historic wood pilings with fewer more sustainable pilings (galvanized steel piping or concrete) is open for consideration in order to lessen disturbance in the sensitive natural habitat and to increase the life expectancy of the dock itself. Project work will have to be conducted during August - September to not interfere with sensitive fish spawning and rearing season.
- The boathouse structure will need some stabilization efforts. Closer inspection will determine the exact extent of this. It is being proposed, as of now, that the structure be laterally stabilized then moved off of the deteriorating pilings onto a raft while the pilings are replaced. The boathouse will then be re-placed on top of the new pilings and restoration of the siding, roof, and dock will then commence.
- The lower half of the board and batten exterior cladding should be replaced with in kind material. The entire boathouse should be painted the same color as the house. The sill plate should also be inspected more closely to determine possible replacement.
- The roof shingles needs to be replaced. Historically compatible cedar shingles should be used.
- Mechanical systems including lighting for the boathouse will need to be updated and installed. If possible existing hand powered mechanics should be removed restored and re-installed.

Restoring the pilings and boathouse should be a high priority. The existence of the boathouse currently depends on the integrity of the pilings which are in extremely poor condition, causing a precarious situation for the structure. If this project is not addressed soon, the


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

boathouse will be compromised by the ultimate failure of the deteriorating pilings. The boathouse is very significant to the Wendel property as stated in the National Register for Historic Places listing for significance under criterion A for its association with the theme of entertainment/recreation and tourism at the park, an important part of the park's social history. Also included under criterion C as an associated recreational structure designed in the Craftsman style. It retains a high degree of integrity in its location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

The following set of four drawings are design options illustrating different piling replacement possibilities. Option 2 is the preferred alternative. Using pilings made of stronger and more sustainable material will offer longevity, enable the full length of the dock to be restored and create less disturbance with fewer pilings going in the ground. The old pilings could be left in place to further minimize any disturbance.

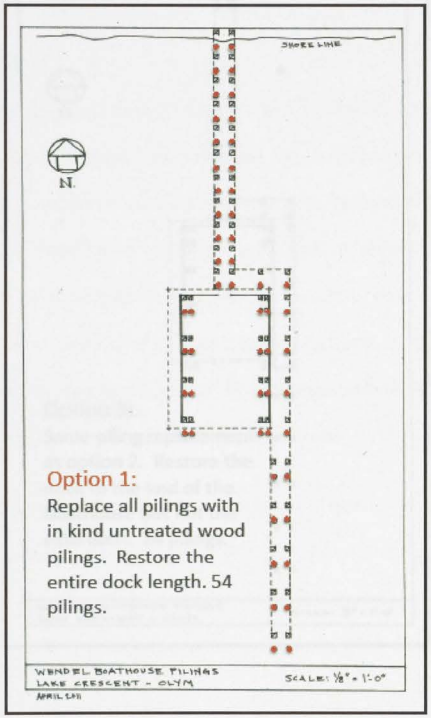


Figure 68.

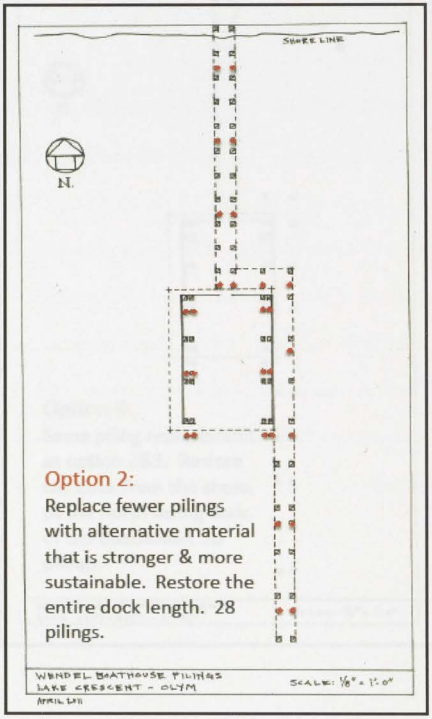


Figure 69.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

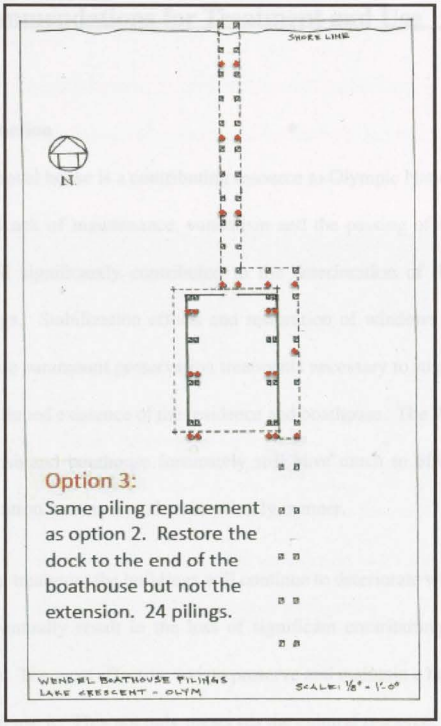


Figure 70.

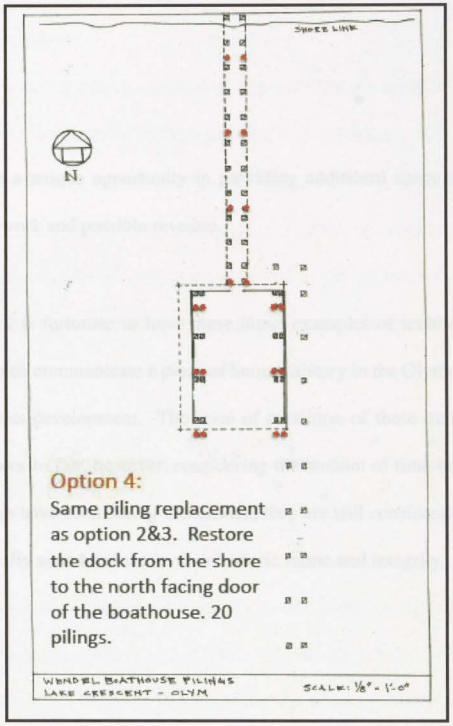


Figure 71.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

CHAPTER III
Recommendations for Treatment and Use

Introduction

The Wendel house is a contributing resource to Olympic National Park. Lack of maintenance, vandalism and the passing of time have all significantly contributed to the deterioration of these buildings. Stabilization efforts and restoration of windows and doors are paramount preservation treatments necessary to support the continued existence of the residence and boathouse. The Wendel house and boathouse fortunately still have much to offer if preservation actions are taken in a timely manner.

Without treatment the buildings will continue to deteriorate which will eventually result in the loss of significant contributing resources. The most effective way to preserve and maintain a building is to use it. This not only preserves the cultural resource, it offers a unique opportunity in providing additional space for project work and possible revenue.

The park is fortunate to have these intact examples of architecture which communicate a piece of human history in the Olympic Peninsulas development. The level of condition of these building is poor to fair, however, considering the amount of time both buildings have been sitting unattended, they are still considerably structurally sound and retain their historic fabric and integrity.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES

No Treatment:

No treatment administered to the structures will result in the eventual loss of significant and rare cultural resources found within the park boundaries. The pilings supporting the boathouse are extremely deteriorated; if not replaced the boathouse will collapse. No treatment is not recommended.

Exterior Preservation Treatment:

Preserving the envelope would still involve structural stabilization and routine maintenance. The interior of the building would not be accessible by the public and the lack of on-site use would inevitably result in varmints, possible vandalizing and a waste of functional space. This treatment is not recommended.

Adaptive Reuse:

Adaptive reuse of this building would require the preservation of the exterior and interior features defining it as a residence. Using the structures on a regular basis even if not as originally intended, would be acceptable so long as the integrity of the layout and fabric is retained. The park historical architect would be required to provide appropriate designs for the alternative use of the building. This treatment is not recommended but could be considered a possibility.

Rehabilitation:

This treatment would rehabilitate the Wendel house and boathouse for residential or vacation use similar to the 1930s but with the modern amenities added in the 1960s. Life saving features would also be installed to code. Rehabilitating the buildings would not require any redesigning of interior spaces and, using them in the


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

manner of which they were intended, would help to preserve the character and tangible qualities of the buildings. Being able to protect these valuable resources by using them is the most straight forward form of preservation. This treatment is recommended.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

Option A:

Vacation Rental

Restoring the Wendel property as a vacation rental is the preferred treatment. This is the most honest choice for preservation and would cause the least amount of impact to the buildings.

A plan based on eco-tourism would combine the stewardship of the historic cultural resources *and* the sensitive ecological setting. This would provide an authentic "rustic" historic vacation home experience and an educational opportunity highlighting the unique natural shoreline habitat and surroundings. Restoration would focus on stabilizing the structures and retaining only what would have historically been found. It would not include insulating the house and could potentially minimize utilities and modern amenities. *Consider a privy and water pump instead of re-habilitating the bathroom; and using selective electric heat sources.

Restoring the dock and boathouse would protect the sensitive shoreline habitat untrammeled while allowing visitors access to the water.

PROS

- Located on year round accessible route
- Waterfront location
- Boathouse and dock
- Authentic preservation of historic buildings and site
- Building is being used and occupied as historically intended
- On-site presence

CONS

- Utility hook-ups
- Maintenance
- Need to rehab full kitchen and bathroom

REQUIREMENTS

- Utility hook up: electric, water, sewer or privy
- Structural Improvements
- Windows/ Door
- Road improvements

* Fire lookout vacation destinations are good examples of how federal lands have merged the preservation of cultural resources through public use and interest.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

Option B:

Residential Use For Term or Permanent ONP Employees

The building was historically intended to be used as a home and can viably be restored as such. The most effective way to preserve a building is to use it as originally intended. In leasing the house to a Term or Permanent employee a contract could be developed in which the residents would be responsible for certain maintenance of the property as well as informing the maintenance division of greater issues concerning the well being of the structure and property. Leasing the property out would in turn create revenue for the park service that could then be used for preservation maintenance. The requirements and suggestions outlined in Chapter III, Preservation Objectives, would have to be followed for this use as with any other proposed use. This however does not minimize the potential for appropriate modern upgrades that may create a safer and more sustainable living environment.

PROS

- Located on year round accessible route
- Waterfront location
- Boathouse and dock
- Preserving historic building and site
- Sustainable and efficient utility rehab
- Building is being used and occupied as historically intended
- Regular on site presence

CONS

- Utility hook-ups
- Maintenance
- Need to rehab full kitchen and bathroom

REQUIREMENTS

- Utilities: electric, telephone, radio, water, sewer, heat
- Structural Improvements
- Windows/ Door
- Insulation
- Rewire and re-plumb
- Road improvements


Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab
D50 Illuminant / 2 degree observer

Option C: Adaptive Reuse

Administrative Use: Example - Spruce RR Trail Ranger Station or Fisheries Office

Rehabilitating the Wendel house property for administrative use could benefit the preservation of the historic property and accommodate additional facility needs. With the development of the Olympic Discovery Trail on the north shore of Lake Crescent, public visitation is projected to increase in this area. Different levels of rehabilitating the house for law enforcement could be discussed depending upon the ultimate extent of use. If used as an office space and not living quarters, the full kitchen would not have to be rehabilitated. The access road and limited parking space prohibits this site from being used a ranger station adequate for visitors.

The adaptive reuse of the Wendel house into office space would have to be accomplished in an historically compatible manner without loosing the defining characteristic of the building. Restoration of the boathouse and dock would offer more direct water access to the north east lake areas.

PROS

- Law enforcement presence near trail and lake
- Near by emergency response
- Located on year round accessible route
- Waterfront location with boathouse and dock
- Preservation of significant historic cultural resource
- Sustainable adaptive re-use
- Partial kitchen
- Year round use / regular presence

CONS

- Utility hook-up and expenses
- Maintenance
- Only used during the day

REQUIREMENTS FOR BOTH USES

- Utilities: electric, telephone, radio, water, sewage, heat
- Structural Improvements
- Windows/ Door
- Insulation
- Security
- Road improvements


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

Option D:

"Discovery Site"/Interpretive Exhibit

Of all the discussed proposed uses a Discovery Site is least suitable for the Wendel property. While it could serve as an interpretive exhibit explaining early recreational development on Lake Crescent and the popular period specific architecture, it would not adequately utilize the potential of the buildings or secure the safety of the historic cultural resource.

Preserving the visual envelope and setting of the property would ultimately result in continued maintenance for structures that are not being used in a more productive manner.

If there were an on site interpreter (possibly a volunteer who could stay in the house during the summer) this may offer a more interactive experience for visitors to enter the house and explore the interior layout. This would also call for more extensive interior restoration.

PROS

- No utilities
- Less maintenance
- No ADA
- Preservation of the buildings and site

CONS

- Investment to secure a building that is not being used
- No regular presence
- Semi secluded
- Easy access for vandals
- Maintenance still required for a building that is not being used
- Loss of usable space

REQUIREMENTS

- Reconstruction or salvage of missing windows and door
- Security
- Preservation and Restoration of the building envelope
- Structural stability should still be addressed for the longevity of the building


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

CHAPTER IV
Preservation Objectives and Preservation Plan

Introduction

The Wendel house offers a unique opportunity for historical interpretation and to serve facility needs for park-related functions and use. While not an elaborate example of Craftsman style architecture, the Wendel house is an excellent example of the Craftsman style the early 20th century residential construction. The house is of quality craftsmanship and demonstrates through simplistic aesthetic detailing and design, the connection this architectural style had with rustic natural settings. It illustrates exactly what the Forest Service expected stylistically of a house of this nature and time period situated in it's particular environment.

This chapter identifies character defining features and guidance on retaining and **PRESERVING** them in compliance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*. Recommendations are also provided to help guide efforts in **STABILIZING** and protecting the site from further deterioration. It also specifies elements that are not of historical or architectural importance that can be changed to accommodate new development in the reuse of the buildings, and that meet the Secretary's Standards.

Elements to Preserve

In order to prolong the useful life of the historic buildings, contemporary materials may be used to reinforce historic structural systems, Modern materials should be identifiable as such, but also maintain physical and visual compatibility with historic material and features. Any use of contemporary materials will need to be clearly documented to provide accurate information in future research and project work.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

BUILDINGS

Addition

The Wendel house and boathouse have not been extensively changed in the last eighty years and retain a high amount of historic integrity and character. In the 1960's an enclosed back porch and bathroom was constructed. The addition was previously thought to have been part of the original construction due to the quality of craftsmanship and design that so well matches the rest of the buildings stylistic elements. The addition indicates cultural developments in residential spaces with the inclusion of a functional indoor bathroom. Exterior materials used match the rest of the house, with the exception of corrugated fiberglass "windows". The interior of the addition was finished with materials common in the 1960's, the restoration of the interior of the addition should be addressed in a manner that retains these materials in order to help define it as a later addition.

Envelope

Twelve rough circular sawn cedar clapboards clad the exterior envelope of the house. The use of this local material is a key element contributing to the natural/ rustic/ hand-built quality presented in the Craftsman style. Overall the condition of the envelope materials is good. Some replacement of deteriorated materials primarily due to insect damage will be required. The knee braces at the peak of the roof should be fixed securely in place. A new coat of paint was applied in 2010 and will help to preserve the exterior materials. Scheduled maintenance of painting and gentle cleaning of the building should be followed.

Roof

The large side gable roof with over hanging eaves was recently re-roofed in 2010 with cedar shingles treated with a fire retardant. The cedar shingles replaced composite asphalt shingles that were


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

not historically appropriate and were at the end of their life's use. The preservation maintenance of the roof is an integral component in the overall preservation of the house. Scheduled maintenance should include sweeping the roof clean of debris.

Windows and Doors

The windows are an intrinsic characteristic of the Wendel house. It is important that the missing historic windows be reconstructed with in kind materials using the same pattern from existing windows. Installing the missing windows will not only restore the historic aesthetic value of the house, but will also enable them to serve their functional purpose of keeping the interior protected from weather. The gently beveled detailing around the window and door frames, as well as on the porch railing and columns is a unifying feature that should also be preserved. The back doors appear to be in good condition, and with the installation of additional security they should be adequate. The missing front door should be considered a high priority for reconstruction of the original design in order to preserve the overall characteristic and stylistic elements of the main entrance.

Porch

The porch is a classic element of the Craftsman/Bungalow style. It is a prominent feature of the house and essential to the overall design of recreational homes of this era. Some structural repair and material replacement will be required, particularly on the southeast corner, where the decking material is rotting and sinking. For the most part the deck is stable and in good condition, it should be preserved, maintained and hopefully enjoyed as is intended.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

INTERIOR SPACES

Depending on the selected use for the building, it will be important to preserve the original residential layout and "feel" by sensitively designing for modern or alternative needs. Protecting the interior against further vandalism before project work begins, boarding up missing window and door openings will help to preserve the existing features. More latitude is allowed with the rehabilitation of interior spaces depending on the determined use of the building. The room upstairs would be best used for storage purposes. Various life safety and energy code requirements must be satisfied. The degree of finish desired will also be determined by the intended use.

Floors, Walls and Trim

Interior finishes including wall and ceiling materials and trim should be preserved. The original finish was a natural wood surface as indicated by where the electric baseboards are now missing revealing the original finish. The walls were painted light pastel colors and are not historically compatible with the period of significance. Restoring the natural finish would entail stripping the paint off the walls. The paint was applied in the 1960's and most likely is lead based. Certain precautions would have to be planned for in order to protect people and the environment from any harmful contamination. An alternative approach to removing the paint would be to have the park Historical Architect select an appropriate color pallet for each for the rooms and repaint the walls. This would also aid in encapsulating lead paint. Certain repairs will be required of these surfaces where some trim is missing and on either side of the chimney where the wall material meets the stone and brick. The wall in the kitchen adjacent to the chimney is gone exposing the backside of the fireplace. The wall should be restored using in kind materials.


Colors by Munsell Color Science Lab
D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer

Built-in Features

There are a few built-in features in the house including closets in each bedroom, a cabinet in the kitchen and the bench next to the fireplace. Saving these features should not inhibit the reuse of the spaces and, in the case of the bedroom closets, will help define them as such even if used for alternate purposes.

BOATHOUSE

The boathouse is a significant historic cultural resource and is the only remaining boathouse on Lake Crescent from the Forest Service era. It exemplifies the popular use of Lake Crescent early on with a subtle yet functional design. The board and batten siding is a defining characteristic of the Arts and Crafts movement. Structurally the boathouse is in fair condition and is considered a high priority for preservation. The sill plates are deteriorating needing to be replaced with in kind dimensional lumber.

Dock and pilings

The dock will need to be restored especially if the boathouse is going to be used. The selected use of the house and boathouse will in turn determine the extent of dock length to be restored. Recommendations are being made to just restore the dock from the shore to the boathouse and the perimeter walk-around the east side. Restoration of these elements should be adequate enough to reinstate the functionality of the boathouse. Not rebuilding the later dock will minimize additional activity in the naturally sensitive area.

IMMEDIATE STABILIZATION

Floor structure

The floor structure is supported by vertical peeled logs, some of which stand on flat stones, while others are in direct contact with the ground. The majority of these logs are compromised by insect damage and rot from contact with the earth. In addition over


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

the years the house has settled causing the structural integrity of the building to be compromised. The building should be inspected by a structural engineer in order to determine the best possible approach to replacing the original logs and stabilizing the building.

Chimney

Over time the chimney has settled towards the back of the house. This is evident in the crack on the front of the fireplace above the metal plate and around the sides. A structural engineer should inspect the integrity of the chimney to determine if any stabilization efforts will be required. While the fireplace and chimney will most likely not be used for fires, they are essential features to preserve in the house.

Boathouse

Stabilization of the boathouse primarily relies upon on the replacement of the pilings as addressed previously.

SITE

Road

The road leading to the Wendel house is an unpaved dirt road. The underdeveloped nature of the road contributes to the feeling of the property being removed from the developed world. The process of leaving the main paved road and turning down the forested dirt road is a defining characteristic of the natural and minimally developed site. Because this is the first experience one receives upon visiting the site, it is considered an important element to preserve. However, if the road is going to be used more regularly, and throughout the year there will need to be some improvements made to make it accessible. During the wet winter months it is very difficult to drive on the steep muddy surface without four-


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

wheel drive. The least invasive development should be considered when designing plans for the road and parking areas. Minimizing any effect on the natural setting is preferred.

Lake Front Shoreline

The shoreline is one of the exceptional features of the Wendel property. It is unique in that is has been left undeveloped with the exception of the boathouse and dock. The shoreline remains in a natural state of silty/sandy ground and water plants. This is a great example of how early land use was gently designed for in a way to preserve the natural state of the lake shore while at the same time accommodating access to the water. When the boathouse and dock are restored, all measures should be taken to cause the least amount of harmful impact to the shoreline.

Front Corridor and Surrounding Yard Area

The space looking out towards the lake between the house and water is open and clear of trees and should be maintained as such; the clear vegetation surrounding the close perimeter of the house. Retaining the historic relationship between the buildings and landscape is important. Keeping vegetation cleared back from the house will also help preserve the structure.

Forested Land

The forest should be maintained in a manner that promotes its health, as well as minimizing hazards to the structures and people caused by overgrowth and severe weather.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

NEW DEVELOPMENT

Mechanical

Returning the Wendel house to a functional state will require necessary alterations and upgrades. Mechanical and electrical systems, plumbing safety improvements will be required to meet current codes. These systems will need to be completely upgraded. The selected use of the facility will also determine the extent of improvements to be made. In any case, year-round weatherization of the building must be addressed .

Roadwork

A civil engineer should be consulted about the best possible design for improving the road on the Wendel property that will also have minimal visual impact.

American Disability Act (ADA)

Depending on the selected use for the Wendel house it is not mandatory for the property and buildings to be ADA accessible. If the use selected is required to meet ADA regulations, specific planning and design will need to be completed by the park architect in order to meet these requirements.

Requirements will include, but are not limited to:
(ADA Standards for Accessible Design)

Any part of a route with a slope greater than 1:20 shall be considered a ramp. The least possible slope shall be used for any ramp. The maximum slope of a ramp in new construction shall be 1:12. The maximum rise for any run shall be 30". Minimum clear width of a ramp should be 36". Landings shall be at least as wide as the ramp leading to it. Landing length shall be a minimum of 60". If ramps change direction at landings, the minimum landing size


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

shall be 60" by 60". If a ramp run has a rise greater than 6" or a horizontal projection greater than 72", then it shall have handrails on both sides. The handrails must extend 12" beyond the top and bottom of the ramp segment. Gripping surfaces shall be mounted between 34" and 38" above ramp surfaces. Outdoor ramps and their approaches shall be designed so that water will not accumulate on walking surfaces.

In order for access to the rest-room to be in compliance with the ADA, the back door will need to be widened to 32" and the threshold adjusted to not exceed ¾".


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

PRESERVATION PLAN

The intention of this plan is to organize preservation project work from the highest level of concern to the lowest level of concern. All areas in need of preservation are equally important, however, there are historic elements at greater risk of being lost if not addressed in a timely manner (e.g. the boathouse).

Different areas of concern may be conducted concurrently if it will be more effective and efficient to do so. It is advised the linoleum in the living room and bedrooms be left in place until after interior restoration work is completed in order to protect the historic wood floor.

- **Boathouse**
- **Windows and Door**
- **Structural Stabilization**
- **Interior Elements**
- **Site**

Preservation Concern: Boathouse	
Pilings / Dock:	Install new, stronger and more sustainable pilings to minimize the amount of pilings needed, lessen disturbance of the aquatic site, and support longevity. Restore dock decking with in kind material, and alternate decking material if necessary to accommodate natural resources.
Stringers:	Replace rotten stringers with in kind material.
Cladding:	Replace only deteriorated board and batten cladding (bottom half) with in kind material. Paint exterior walls to match the house.
Roof:	Replace current composite shingle roof with historically accurate cedar shingles.
Aquatic habitat:	Coordinate with Natural Resource Management division to determine the best approach to protecting the natural habit while conducting preservation project work.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

Preservation Concern: Windows and Doors	
Missing windows:	The windows missing on the east and north elevations need to be restored. Use existing windows in the house as a template for restoring the missing windows. Hardware for the new windows must match the original historic hardware.
Front door:	The missing front door needs to be restored using photographs of the original. Use appropriate hardware.

Preservation Concern: Structural Stabilization	
Floor structure:	The wood post foundation supporting the floor structure is compromised due to insect infestation, moisture and direct contact with the ground. A structural engineer will need to assess the building and provide recommendations for appropriate stabilization efforts.
Chimney:	The chimney has settled and is leaning slightly to the north. This has caused a crack across the front and sides of the fireplace. A structural engineer will need to assess the chimney and provide recommendations for stabilization if necessary.
Porch:	The southeast corner of the porch deck is deteriorating. This corner of the porch needs to be opened up to remove deteriorated material and replace with in kind material.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

Preservation Concern: Interior Elements	
Ceiling and Walls:	The ceiling of the back addition is a hazard and needs to be removed and restored. Following the stabilization of the structure the walls will need to be assessed for cracking, separating and levelness. There is obvious distortion in the walls due to settling of the house. Where the walls meet the chimney is a space of separation and some cracking of the wood lap cladding. This will need to be addressed. Note: originally the chimney was enclosed with plywood.
Trim and built-in features:	Missing trim should be restored using in kind material. Built-in features must be preserved.
Floors:	The kitchen floor is rotten and a hazard. Removing and restoring the deteriorating material is a priority for safety and function.
Rooms:	Preservation of the interior is crucial for understanding spacial use and interpreting the simplicity of the historic layout . The kitchen and back addition are in greatest need of restoration.
Preservation Concern: Site	**The Wendel property has been identified as a significant cultural landscape (See Appendix B). Any project work that will potentially disturb the ground must be done with a park archeologist on site monitoring for historic and prehistoric artifacts.*
Natural Landscape:	Preserve the natural forest and lake shore.
Vegetation:	Keep vegetation cut back away from the house to mitigate moisture and encourage air flow. The open view shed from the house also needs to be preserved as part of the historic landscape.
Road:	Maintain the road through the property, make improvements if and when necessary. Improvements should be sensitive to the underdeveloped nature of the road.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degrees observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

APPENDIX A - Page 1 of 2

These photographs of the Wendel's boat were taken in 2008. The boat was hanging in the boathouse by a one pulley rope, it was taken to Port Townsend, WA Boat Works in 1983 to have the engine rebuilt. The boat was renamed "Hard Work Too" by Reed Wendel, son of Arthur and Mary, in hopes of communicating to his children the only way to get anything in life was by hard work. Annette, Reeds wife sold the boat in 2011 after Reed passed away to Ron Raven with the promise of a boat ride. Ron Raven owns a lot near the Wendel property on the north shore near the Lakes outlet. All photographs and information about the boat provided by Annette Wendel.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

APPENDIX A
Page 2 of 2

Type of boat: Sportcraft, mahogany plank runabout. 17' long. Built in ~~1953-1954~~ 1950 by Harold Marquadt in Port Angeles.

Two bench seats. Engine compartment "decked over" with varnished mahogany and "trap door" to gain access to engine.

Hull was fiberglassed (over the planks) some 20 yrs ago and remains in excellent condition.

Boat has been stored in covered boat house always.

Engine: Gray marine straight six ("Phantom 225") with 125 horsepower. Last year valves, etc. This spring new rings, bearings etc. Engine is 1954-55 model, is the original engine in this boat and has never been run in salt water.

Parts replaced: 1) Gas cap and hose to new gas tank
2) Stern running light (original is available)
3) Driveshaft

This spring, aside from engine rebuild; the hull, inside and out were refinished, with new floor boards also. Completely reupholstered except dashboard.

Has ski tow post (original). Has been used for skiing last summer and a few times this summer.

Presently ~~10-20 hours on~~ 8-15 hours on newly rebuilt engine.

This list of the boat's history of work completed on it was written by Reed Wendel in 1983. (Courtesy of Annette Wendel)


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

APPENDIX B

Olympic National Park General Management Plan Summary Presentation, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 2008. (p 28-31)

PARKWIDE POLICIES FOR CULTURAL RESOURCES

"The cultural resource management policies of the National Park Service are derived from a suite of historic preservation, environmental, and other laws, proclamations, executive orders, and regulation. Taken collectively, the policies provide the National Park Service with the authority and responsibility for the management of cultural resources in every unit of the national park system so that those resources may be preserved unimpaired for future generations. The protection of Olympic National Park's cultural resources is essential for understanding the past, present, and future relationship of people with the park environment and the expressions of our cultural heritage."

HISTORIC STRUCTURES

Desired Conditions Based on Servicewide Mandates and Policies	Source
Historic structures are inventoried and their significance and integrity are evaluated under national register criteria. The qualities that contribute to the listing or eligibility for listing of historic structures on the national register are protected in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*, unless it is determined through a formal process that disturbance or natural deterioration is unavoidable. Laws pertaining to historic preservation remain applicable within wilderness, but must be generally administered to preserve the area's wilderness character.	• National Historic Preservation Act • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act • *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation; the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* • 1995 Programmatic Agreement (National Park Service, the advisory council, National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers) • NPS *Management Policies 2006* • DO-28: *Cultural Resource Management Guideline*

Desired Conditions Specific to Olympic National Park

- The character of historic buildings and structures, including shelters and buildings related to USFS and NPS management of the park, recreation resorts and cabins, and homestead settlements, are managed in accordance with section 5.3.5.4 of NPS *Management Policies 2006*, Historic and Prehistoric Structures. Historic structure inventories and reports are prepared, and existing reports are amended as needed. Actions identified in historic structure reports are implemented and a record of treatment added to the reports.
- Identified and evaluated historic structures are monitored, inspected, and managed to enable the long-term preservation of a resource's historic features, qualities, and materials.

HISTORIC STRUCTURES
continued

Strategies

Park staff may use the following strategies to reach the desired conditions outlined above.

- Employ the comprehensive maintenance, protection, and preservation measures in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. For properties lacking specific plans, preservation actions will be based on the *Secretary's Standards* and NPS policy and guidelines. Treat all historic structures as eligible for listing on the national register, pending formal determination by the National Park Service and state historic preservation officer.
- Consider frontcountry historic buildings not actively being used in the park for adaptive reuse by other public and private entities to assist in preservation of the structures.
- Create design guidelines and/or historic structure/cultural landscape reports for all developed areas in the park to preserve the architectural and landscape-defining features. Include design review oversight to ensure the compatibility of new planning, design, and construction.
- Pursue basic preservation maintenance activities to avoid costly rebuilding or reconstruction of historic structures or cultural landscapes.
- Comply with cultural resource protection and preservation policies and directives, and the wilderness minimum requirement concepts in wilderness areas, for the maintenance of historic structures and cultural landscapes.
- Before modifying any historic structure on the national register, consult with the state historic preservation officer and the advisory council, as appropriate. Before modifying any structures associated with "Mission 66," evaluate the structure for listing on the national register in consultation with the state historic preservation officer.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

Desired Conditions Based on Servicewide Mandates and Policies	Source
Cultural landscape inventories are conducted to identify landscapes potentially eligible for listing in the national register, and to assist in future management decisions for landscapes and associated resources, both cultural and natural. The management of cultural landscapes focuses on preserving the landscape's physical attributes, biotic systems, and use when that use contributes to its historical significance. The preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, or reconstruction of cultural landscapes is undertaken in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*. Laws pertaining to historic preservation remain applicable within wilderness but must be generally administered to preserve the area's wilderness character.	• National Historic Preservation Act • ACHP's implementing regulations regarding the "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* • NPS *Management Policies 2006* • DO-28: *Cultural Resource Management Guideline*

Desired Conditions Specific to Olympic National Park

- The cultural landscapes of the park retain a high degree of integrity. These include cultural landscapes, along with historic roads, trails, and sites that are related to USFS and ongoing NPS management, recreation resorts, and cabins (Rosemary Inn, Lake Crescent Inn, and Wendell cabin), and homestead settlements (Roose, Kestner, and Humes).
- Cultural landscape inventories and reports are prepared, and existing reports are amended as needed.
- Identified and evaluated cultural landscapes are monitored, inspected, and managed to enable the long-term preservation of a resource's historic features, qualities, and materials.
- Actions identified in cultural landscape reports are implemented, and a record of treatment is added to the reports.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES
continued

Strategies

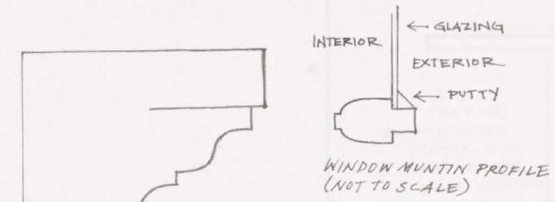
Park staff may use the following strategies to reach the desired conditions outlined above.

- Treat cultural landscapes that are potentially eligible for listing in the national register as eligible until a formal determination is made by the National Park Service and state historic preservation officer.
- Comply with cultural resource protection and preservation policies and directives, and the wilderness minimum requirement concepts in wilderness areas, for the maintenance of cultural landscapes.
- Create design guidelines and/or cultural landscape reports for all developed areas in the park to ensure that the landscape-defining features of these areas are preserved. These guidelines will include provisions for design review oversight to ensure the compatibility of new planning, design, and construction.

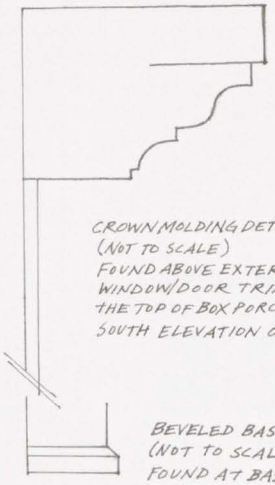

D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

APPENDIX C

Page 1 of 2. Selected field notes.
Window trim and exterior cladding detail drawings - not to scale.



WINDOW MUNTIN PROFILE
(NOT TO SCALE)



CROWN MOLDING DETAIL-ABOVE
(NOT TO SCALE)
FOUND ABOVE EXTERIOR
WINDOW/DOOR TRIM + AT
THE TOP OF BOX PORCH COLUMNS
SOUTH ELEVATION ONLY

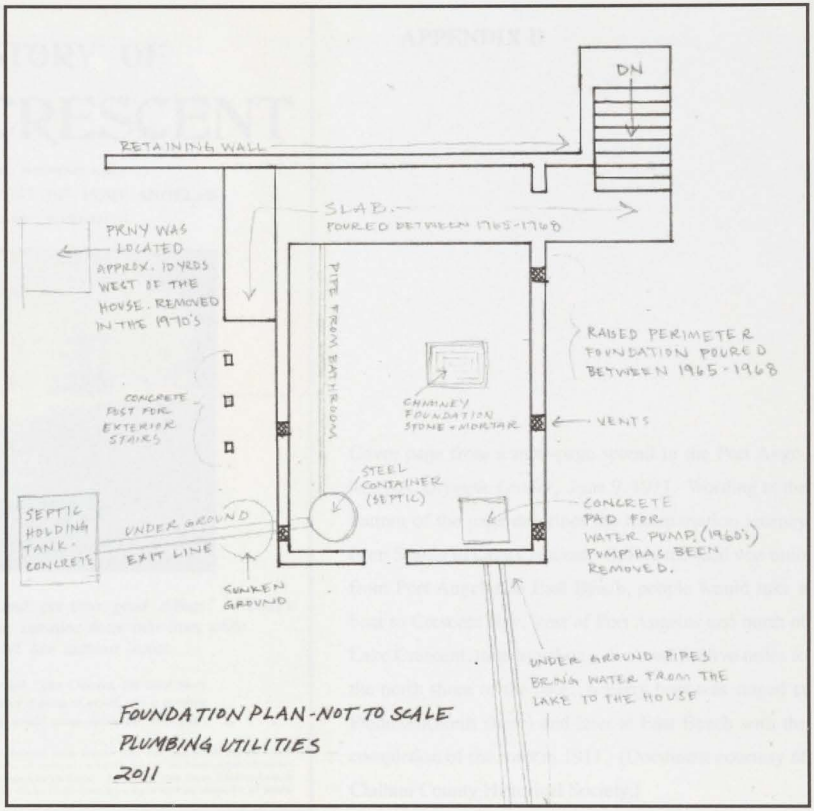
BEVELED BASE TRIM DETAIL - LEFT
(NOT TO SCALE)
FOUND AT BASE OF WINDOW +
BOX PORCH COLUMN TRIM
SOUTH ELEVATION

1½×12" BOARDS
EXTERIOR SIDING PROFILE
9" EXPOSURE

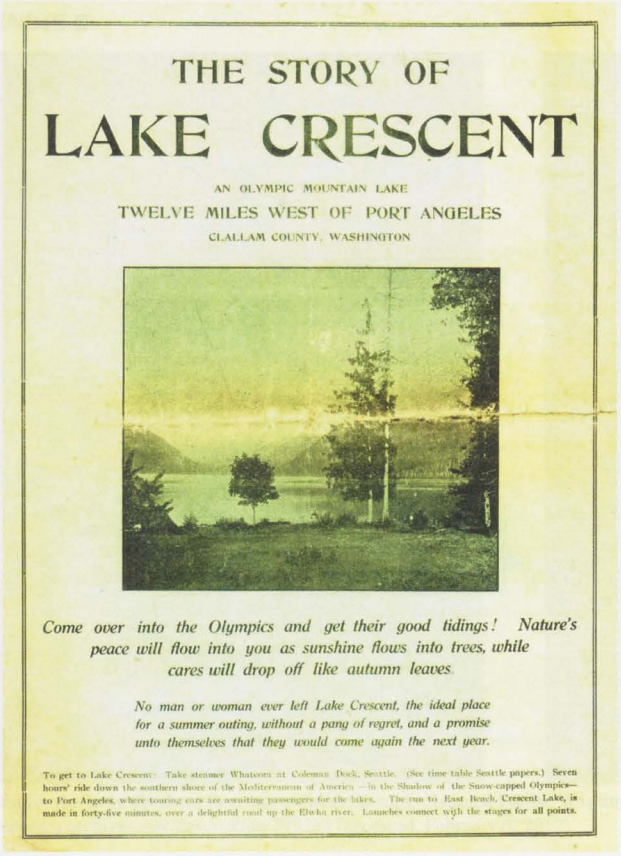

D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

APPENDIX C

Page 2 of 2 field notes.
Concrete foundation plan - not to scale.
Plumbing Utilities identified.




D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab



THE STORY OF

LAKE CRESCENT

AN OLYMPIC MOUNTAIN LAKE

TWELVE MILES WEST OF PORT ANGELES

CLALLAM COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Come over into the Olympics and get their good tidings! Nature's peace will flow into you as sunshine flows into trees, while cares will drop off like autumn leaves.

No man or woman ever left Lake Crescent, the ideal place for a summer outing, without a pang of regret, and a promise unto themselves that they would come again the next year.

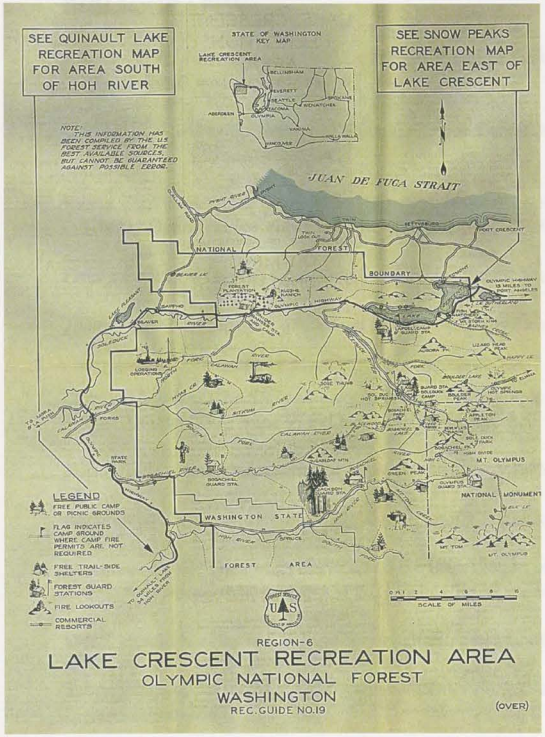
To get to Lake Crescent: Take steamer Whatcom at Coleman Dock, Seattle. (See time table Seattle papers.) Seven hours' ride down the southern shore of the Mediterranean of America—In the Shadow of the Snow-capped Olympics—to Port Angeles, where touring cars are awaiting passengers for the lakes. The run to East Beach, Crescent Lake, is made in forty-five minutes, over a delightful road up the Elwha river. Launches connect with the stages for all points.

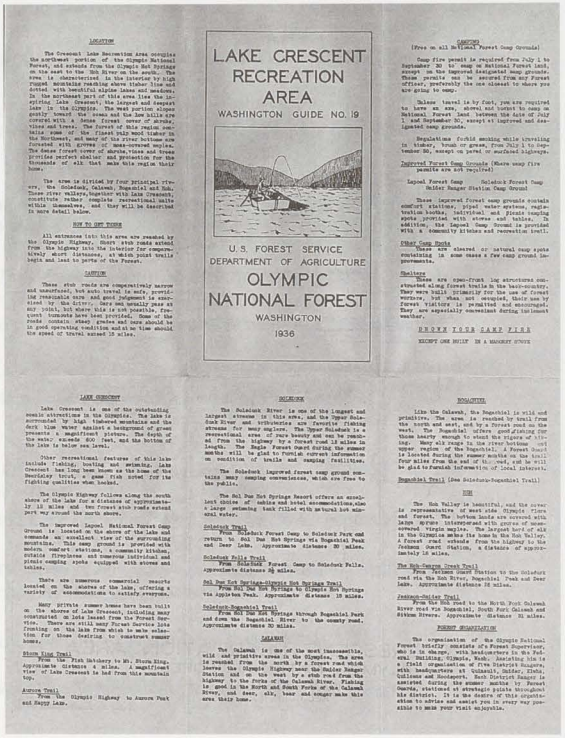
APPENDIX D

Cover page from a muti-page spread in the Port Angeles, WA, *Olympic Leader*, June 9, 1911. Wording at the bottom of the page describes the transportation journey from Seattle to Lake Crescent. Before the road was built from Port Angeles to East Beach, people would take a boat to Crescent Bay, west of Port Angeles and north of Lake Crescent, then travel on a dirt road for five miles to the north shore of the lake. A Ferry boat was staged at Piedmont(north shore) and later at East Beach with the completion of the road in 1911. (Document courtesy of Clallam County Historical Society.)


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

APPENDIX E





LAKE CRESCENT RECREATION AREA

WASHINGTON GUIDE NO. 19

U.S. FOREST SERVICE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OLYMPIC NATIONAL FOREST

WASHINGTON

1936

Brochure for the Lake Crescent Recreation Area, Olympic National Forest, Washington, 1936. http://research.archives.gov/description/299257 (accessed, February 4, 2012)


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cleator , F.W. "Recreational Facilities of the Olympic National Forest and Forest Service Plan of Development," *Forest Club Quarterly* 10, no.2 (1936-37) 5-8.

Climate of Washington, Western Regional Climate Center. http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/CLIMATEDATA.html (accessed May 5, 2011).

Evans, Gail E. H. "The Gem of the Olympics: Resort Development on Lake Crescent Comes of Age." Pacific Northwest History Conference, Bellingham, Washington, May 17-19, 1984.

Fromme , R.L. "The Olympic National Forest - What It Means," *The Mountaneer,* vol. 6 (Seattle: WA, 1913).

Jimmy come lately history of Clallam County: A symposium, edited by Jervis Russel. Port Angeles, WA: Clallam County Historical Society, 1971.

Olympic Leader. "The Story of Lake Crescent: An Olympic Mountain Lake Twelve Miles West of Port Angeles." Port Angeles, WA. June 9, 1911.

Port Angeles Olympic Leader. "Olympic Peninsula A Wonderland Of Scenery." Port Angeles, WA. June 25, 1915.

Port Angeles Olympic Tribune. "Hope of Securing Highway Around Lake Crescent." Port Angeles, WA. November 8, 1918.

Sherman , E.A., "The Forest Service and the Preservation of Natural Beauty" *Landscape Architecture*, vol. 6 (April 1916) http://www.foresthistory.org/ASPNET/policy/Recreation/Preservation1916.aspx (accessed July 7, 2011).

Steen, Harold K. *The U.S. Forest Service: A History*. Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 1991.

Tabor, Rowland W. *Geology of Olympic National Park*. Seattle, WA: Pacific Northwest National Parks and Forests Association, 1987.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

Thallon, Rob. *Graphic Guide to Frame Construction*. Newton, CT: The Tauton Press, 2000.

U.S. Congress. *Creative Act of 1891*. 51st Cong. 2nd sess. Chaps. 561-563 (March 3, 1891) http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Page:United_States_Statutes_at_Large_Volume-26.djvu/1156 (accessed February 17, 2012).

U.S. Congress. *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966*. Public Law 89-665; 80 STAT.915; 16 U.S.C. 470 (October 15, 1966) http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/nhpa1966.htm (accessed August 26, 2011).

U.S. Congress. *Organic Act of 1897*. Ch 2, 30 Stat. 11, as amended; 16 V.S.C.. 473-475, 477-488, 551 (June 4, 1897) http://www.nationalforesthomeowners.org/docs/Tab%2021%201897%20Organic%20Act.pdf (accessed January 27, 2012).

U.S. Congress. *Term Occupancy Act of 1915*. Ch.144,38 Stat.1086, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 497 (March 4, 1915) http://www.nationalforesthomeowners.org/docs/Tab%2021%20Term%20Permit%20Act%20of%201915.pdf (accessed July 3, 2011).

U.S. Congress. *Transfer Act of 1905*. 58th Cong., 3rd sess. Chap. 288, no. 34 (February 1, 1905): H.R. 8460. http://memory.loc.gov/iiamrvl/vl015/v15001.tif (accessed April 25, 2012).

U.S. Department of Agriculture. Agriculture Information Bulletin No. 402: 100 Years of Federal Forestry (December 1976), Willim W. Bergoffen. 1976.

U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Historic Property Management Plan, Recreation Residence Tracts, Mount Hood National Forest" – DRAFT, by Ward Tonsfeldt and Sally Donovan. 2010.

U.S. Department of the Agriculture. Recreation Site Planning and Improvement in National Forests 1891-1942, by William C. Tweed. 1980.

U.S. Department of Agriculture. Summer Homes in the National Forests of Oregon and Washington, by Fred W. Cleator. 1932.

U.S. Department of Agriculture. The Olympic National Forest: its resources and their management, by Findlay Burns. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1911. http://books.google.com/books/about/The_Olympic_National_Forest.html?id=ViSMqV5N0_kC (accessed January 3, 2012).


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

U.S Department of Agriculture. *The Use of the National Forest Reserves* ("The Use Book"), by Gifford Pinchot. Washington, D.C.:1905. http://www.foresthistory.org/ASPNET/publications/1905_Use_Book/1905_use_book.pdf (accessed April 17, 2011).

U.S. Department of Agriculture. Utility and Service Combined With Beauty: A Contextual and Architectural History of USDA Forest Service Region 6: 1905-1960, by Kay Atwood, Sally Donovan, Dennis Gray, and Ward Tonsfeldt. 2005.

U.S. Department of the Interior. General Management Plan Summary Presentation: Olympic National Park. National Park Service, 2010.

U.S. Department of the Interior. Historic Resource Study Olympic National Park Washington, Gail H.E. Evans. Seattle, WA: 1983.

U.S. Department of the Interior. Management Policies 2006. Washington D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2006.

U.S. Department of the Interior. National Register of Historic Places - Olympic National Park, WA: Multiple Properties Nomination. 2005.

U.S. Department of the Interior. "Olympic Administrative History." Seattle, WA: Cultural Resources Division, Pacific Northwest Region, 1992.

U.S. Department of the Interior. The National Historic Preservation Act and the National Park Service: A History Washington, by Barry Mackintoch. Washington D.C.: History Division, 1986.

U.S. Department of the Interior. *The Preservation of Historic Architecture: The U.S. Governments Official Guidelines for Preserving Historic Homes*. Lyons Press, Guilford: 2004.

U.S. Department of the Interior. *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring & Reconstructing*. by Kay D. Weeks and Anne E. Grimmer. Washington D.C.: 1995.

Vaugh, Thomas. *Space, Style, and Structure: Building in Northwest America*. Portland, OR: Oregon Historical Society, 1974.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

Washington Bureau of Statistics and Immigration. *The Beauties of the State of Washington: a book for tourists*, by Harry F. Giles. Olympia, WA:, F.M. Lamborn Public Printer, 1915. http://www.archive.org/stream/beautiesofstateo00wash (accessed January 3, 2012)

Weaver, Martin E. *Conserving Buildings: A Manual of Techniques and Materials*. U.S.A: Preservation Press, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1997.

Webster, Esther "Dr. Wendel shows calm," *Port Angeles Evening News*, March 14, 1965

Wendel, Annette. Interview by author. Port Angeles, WA. February 2012.

Wendel, Lisa and David. Correspondence via, Annette Wendel. Port Angeles, WA. February 2012.

Williams, Gerald W. "The USDA Forest Service in the Pacific Northwest: Major Political and Social Controversies Between 1891-1945." Pacific Northwest Historians Guild, 1985, Washington D.C., USDA Forest Service, 2000.

Young, Robert A. *Historic Preservation Technology*. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 2008.


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

RESOURCES

List of National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Preservation Briefs pertinent to the preservation treatment of the Wendel house and boathouse. Links to full copies of these Preservation Briefs can be found at Technical Preservation Services web site: http://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs.htm

3 Preservation Briefs - Improving Energy Efficiency in Historic Buildings
Jo Ellen and Antonio Aguilar, Washington, D.C. December 2011

9 Preservation Briefs - The Repair of Historic Wooden Windows
John H. Myers, Washington, D.C. 1981

19 Preservation Briefs - Rehabilitating Interiors in Historic Buildings: Identifying and Preserving Character-Defining Elements
H. Ward Jandl, Washington, D.C. October 1988

28 Preservation Briefs - Painting Historic Interiors
Sara B. Chase, Washington, D.C. June, 1992

39 Preservation Brief - Holding the Line: Controlling Unwanted Moisture in Historic Buildings
Sharon C. Park, AIA, Wahsington, D.C. October 1996

41 Preservation Briefs - The Seismic Retrofit of Historic Buildings: Keeping Preservation in the Forefront
David W. Look, AIA, Terry Wong, PE, Sylvia Rose Augustus, Washington D.C. October 1997

45 Preservation Briefs - Preserving Historic Wooden Porches
Aleca Sullivan, John Leeke, Washington, D.C. October 2006


D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab


D50 illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab


D50 illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab