National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2012



Humes Ranch
Olympic National Park

Humes Ranch
Olympic National Park

Olympic National Park concurs with the findings of the CLI, including the management category and condition assessment as identified below:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: **B: Should be preserved and maintained**

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: **Fair**

Todd J. Suess 8-1-12

acting Superintendent, Olympic National Park Date

Please return to:

Vida Germano
Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator
National Park Service
Pacific West Regional Office
Cultural Resources
333 Bush Street, Suite 500
San Francisco, CA 94104-2828

STATE OF WASHINGTON

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORIC PRESERVATION

1063 S. Capitol Way, Suite 106 • Olympia, Washington 98501
Mailing address: PO Box 48343 • Olympia, Washington 98504-8343
(360) 586-3065 • Fax Number (360) 586-3067 • Website: www.dahp.wa.gov

Ms. Vida Germano
CLI Coordinator
National Park Service - Pacific West Region
333 Bush Street
Suite 500
San Francisco, CA 94104-2828

August 17, 2012

In future correspondence please refer to:
Log: 081712-02-NPS
Property: Roose Homestead & Humes Ranch CLI - DOE
Re: Determined Eligible

Dear Ms. Germano:

Thank you for contacting our office. I have reviewed the Cultural Landscape Inventory document for Roose Homestead and the Humes Ranch in Olympic National Park. I concur with your professional opinion that the newly documented resources at the Roose Homestead (two resources) are NOT ELIGIBLE to the National Register of Historic Places and concur with the adjusted Period of Significance and slight boundary modification.

I concur with your professional opinion that the newly documented resources at the Humes Ranch (four resources) are ELIGIBLE to the National Register of Historic Places and three resource are NOT ELIGIBLE. I also concur with your evaluation of adjusting the boundaries to include both the upper and lower terraces.

We have noted that the various landscape elements for both sites have not been addressed as contributing elements. Our preference is to include these items as contributing features to the National Register listing so they can be property documented, managed, and recognized as important character defining elements to these important cultural landscapes.

These comments are based on the information available at the time of this review and on behalf of the State Historic Preservation Officer pursuant to Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations 36CFR800.

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment. Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Michael Houser
State Architectural Historian
(360) 586-3076
michael.houser@dahp.wa.gov

OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK
Humes Ranch

Washington SHPO Consensus Determination of Eligibility

Actions Requested:

1) SHPO concurrence that the landscape characteristics as identified in the CLI contribute to the historic character of Humes Ranch (see the following landscape characteristic descriptions in the Analysis and Evaluation section of the CLI: Natural Systems and Features, Spatial Organization, Vegetation, Circulation, Buildings and Structures, and Archeological Sites):

I concur X, I do not concur _____ that the landscape characteristics as described in the CLI contribute to the historic character of Humes Ranch.

2) SHPO concurrence with the list of contributing and non-contributing buildings and structures to Humes Ranch. (See tables below and the associated landscape characteristic descriptions in the Analysis and Evaluation section of the CLI: Buildings and Structures):

Contributing Buildings: The following buildings are already listed on the National Register of Historic Places as contributing features of Humes Ranch:

Contributing Building Name	Date Built
Humes Ranch Cabin (LCS ID #001192)	Circa 1904-05

Contributing Structures: Based on the information provided in the CLI, the following structures have been identified as contributing features of Humes Ranch:

Contributing Structure Name	Date Built	Concur	Do not Concur
Upper Pasture Trail (Humes Ranch Loop)	During period of significance	X	
Spur Trail to Humes Ranch Cabin (Humes Ranch Loop)	During period of significance	X	
Old Wagon Road (Humes Ranch Loop)	During period of significance	X	
Lower Pasture Trail (Humes Ranch Loop)	During period of significance	X	

Non-contributing Structures: Based on the information provided in the CLI, the following structures have been identified as non-contributing features of Humes Ranch:

Non-contributing Structure Name	Date Built or Modified	Concur	Do Not Concur
Humes Ranch Footbridge	2008	X	
Social Trails	1969	X	

OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK
Humes Ranch

Non-contributing Structure Name	Date Built or Modified	Concur	Do Not Concur
1969 Trail	1969	X	

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

8-17-12

FOR Washington State Historic Preservation Officer — Date

Please return form to the attention of:

Vida Germano
Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator
Pacific West Regional Office
333 Bush Street, Suite 500
San Francisco, CA 94104-2828
415-623-2367 (phone)
415-623-2388 (fax)
vida_germano@nps.gov

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Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the national park system, is one of the most ambitious initiatives of the National Park Service (NPS) Park Cultural Landscapes Program. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all landscapes having historical significance that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources through a public planning process and in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into a national database. In addition, for landscapes that are not currently listed on the National Register and/or do not have adequate documentation; concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures, assists the NPS in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2006), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS is required to report information that respond to NPS strategic plan accomplishments, including bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition, and increasing the number of CLI records that have complete, accurate, and reliable information.

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries and archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the site's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit. Unlike cultural landscape reports, the CLI does not provide management recommendations or treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

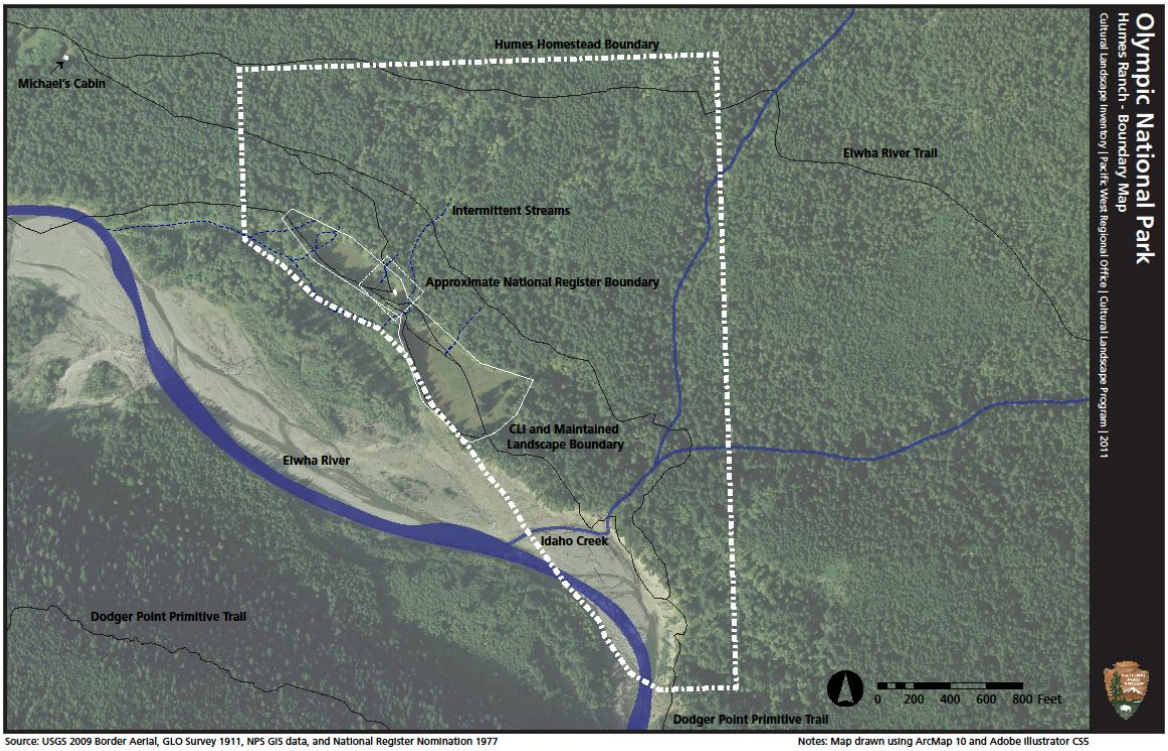
Inventory Unit Description

Humes Ranch is located in the north-central portion of Olympic National Park, approximately 2.5 miles from the trailhead at Whiskey Bend in the Elwha River drainage. The Elwha served as a natural pathway into the Olympic interior for several groups of early explorers in the late nineteenth century, including those associated with the Press expedition. Within this environment**,** Humes Ranch was sited in an isolated location on a gently sloping mountain terrace approximately 100 feet from the Elwha River flood plain. Today, the 9-acre homestead site is situated within an area of Olympic National Park that has been designated as wilderness. The ranch is associated with William and Grant Humes and Herb and Lois Crisler, who occupied and developed the site at two different times between circa 1900 and 1951. Historically, the setting of the homestead included expansive views toward the Elwha River and the terrace below from the Humes Ranch cabin; however, encroaching vegetation has blocked these views, changing the character of the site. Access to Humes Ranch is fairly limited and is provided by following the Humes Ranch Trail from the Whiskey Bend trailhead. Today, the primary features associated with the site include the Humes Ranch cabin that was rehabilitated in 2008 by the National Park Service and the associated clearings in the upper and lower terraces. An intact trail circulation system and historic fruit trees also remain on site.

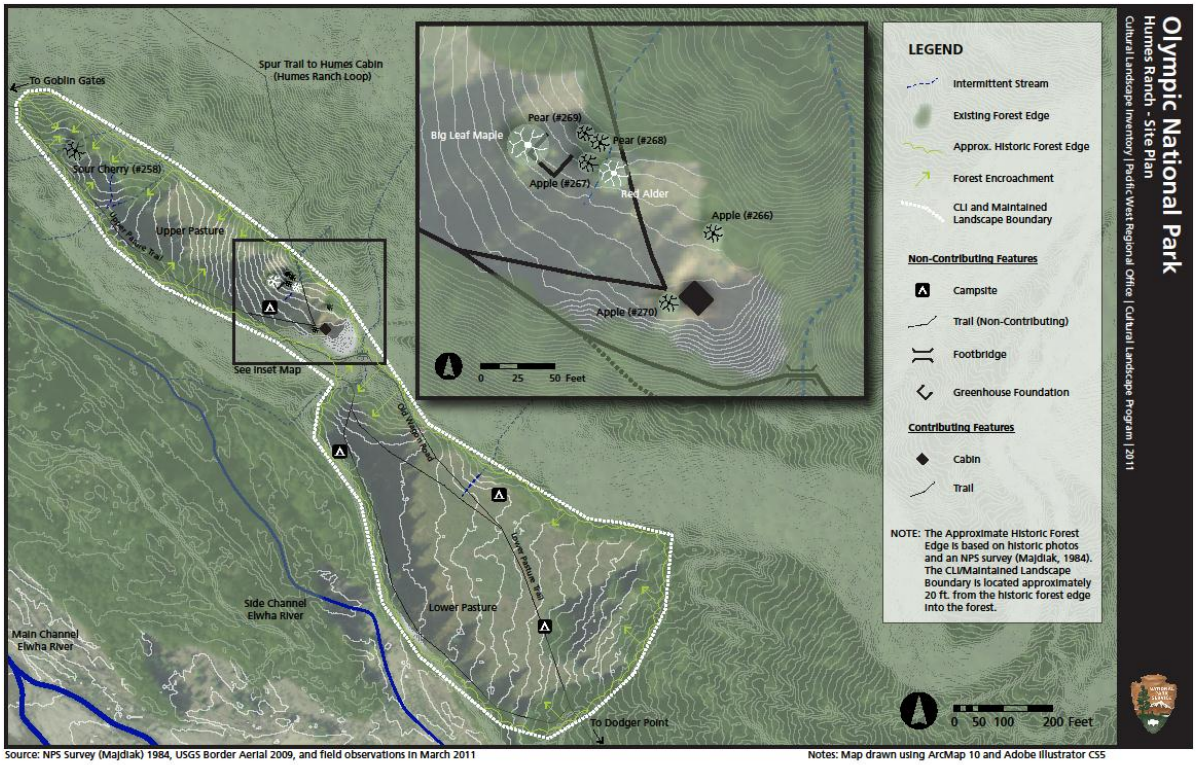
In 1977, the Humes Ranch cabin (#699) was listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The nomination only included the cabin and approximately one-half acre of the upper terrace. In 2007, the National Register nomination for the property was amended to include 1.6 acres of the site as part of the efforts associated with the completion of a Multiple Property Documentation form for historic resources in Olympic National Park. As a result of the amendment, Humes Ranch was found to be locally significant under Criterion A for its association with early settlement on the Olympic Peninsula and remains today as the oldest extant homestead in Olympic National Park. Humes Ranch cabin is locally significant under Criterion B for its association with Grant Humes and Herb and Lois Crisler who played an important role in the Olympic Peninsula's recreation, exploration/settlement, and conservation history. The property is also locally significant under Criterion C embodying the distinctive Log, Pole and Shake architecture of the park. The National Register nomination identified two periods of significance: circa 1900-1934 and 1941-1951 to reflect the Humes and Crisler occupations of the site. Based on new information derived from historical research and field documentation, the CLI proposes evaluating the significance and integrity of the larger Humes Ranch landscape, including the upper and lower terraces, rather than limiting the historic property boundary to the 1.6-acre area described in the 2007 National Register nomination.

Several landscape characteristics help to convey the historic character of the site, including natural systems and features, spatial organization, vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures and archeology. Numerous features associated with the above-mentioned landscape characteristics contribute to the feeling and association of the location. Furthermore, the rich history that has defined and shaped the site is displayed through Humes Ranch cabin. Other landscape features including the intact trail circulation system, existing fruit trees and cleared terraces also remain as character-defining features. The location, design, setting, materials and workmanship of these buildings, structures and associated landscape features convey the character of Humes Ranch as it appeared during the period of significance. Today, Humes Ranch cabin holds the distinction as the oldest extant homestead cabin in Olympic National Park, embodying the characteristics of Log, Pole and Shake construction. The site's contributing features remain in fair condition.

Site Plan



Site Plan #1: Map showing the different boundaries associated with Humes Ranch, including the original homestead, National Register, and Maintained Landscape boundaries. See the supplemental information section for a full 11 x 17-inch version of the plan (Pavlik, PWR 2011).



Site Plan #2: Map showing existing conditions and cultural landscape boundary at Humes Ranch. See the supplemental information section for a full 11 x 17-inch version of the site plan (Pavlik, PWR 2011).

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Humes Ranch
Property Level:	Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	
Parent Cultural Landscape Inventory Name:	Humes Ranch
Parent Cultural Landscape Inventory Number:	400091

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Olympic National Park OLYM
Park Organization Code:	9500

CLI Hierarchy Description

Humes Ranch is a cultural landscape with no component landscapes.

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

Fieldwork for the Humes Ranch Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) was completed by regional office staff, including Susan Dolan, Bradley Pavlik and Cortney Cain Gjesfjeld in March 2011. The CLI was submitted to the park for review in the winter of 2012. The CLI will be complete upon review and concurrence by Olympic National Park and the Washington State Historic Preservation Office.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	8/1/2012
National Register Concurrence:	Eligible – SHPO Consensus Determination
Date of Concurrence Determination:	8/17/2012

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

Boundary Justification
The CLI boundary for Humes Ranch is a 9-acre irregular polygon situated within the original 138.64-acre homestead land patent (serial patent, accession # 572288, March 14, 1917) claimed by William Humes. The CLI boundary follows the edge of the upper and lower terraces and includes the contributing circulation features that connect both pastures as well as all remaining contributing features associated with Humes Ranch and the Crisler occupation (see site plans for additional information).

Verbal Boundary Description
The northeast corner of the homestead property is located at approximately UTM 459034 mE, 5310979mN, zone 10. The boundary extends southeast from this point approximately 700 feet along the eastern edge of the upper pasture. It then turns south-southeast for 130 feet and heads southeast for approximately 800 feet along the eastern edge of the lower pasture. It then turns southwest for approximately 485 feet along the southern edge of the lower pasture, and then extends northwest for approximately 720 feet along the western edge of the lower pasture. The boundary then turns north for approximately 90 feet, and then heads northwest for approximately 550 feet along the western edge of the upper pasture. It then turns north-northwest for approximately 300 feet along the northwestern edge of the upper pasture, and then northeast approximately 75 feet along the northern edge of the upper pasture to the point of origin.

Wilderness
The 9-acre Humes Ranch cultural landscape is located within the wilderness boundary of Olympic National Park. See the Treatment section of the CLI for more information regarding the management of cultural landscapes in wilderness areas.

State and County:

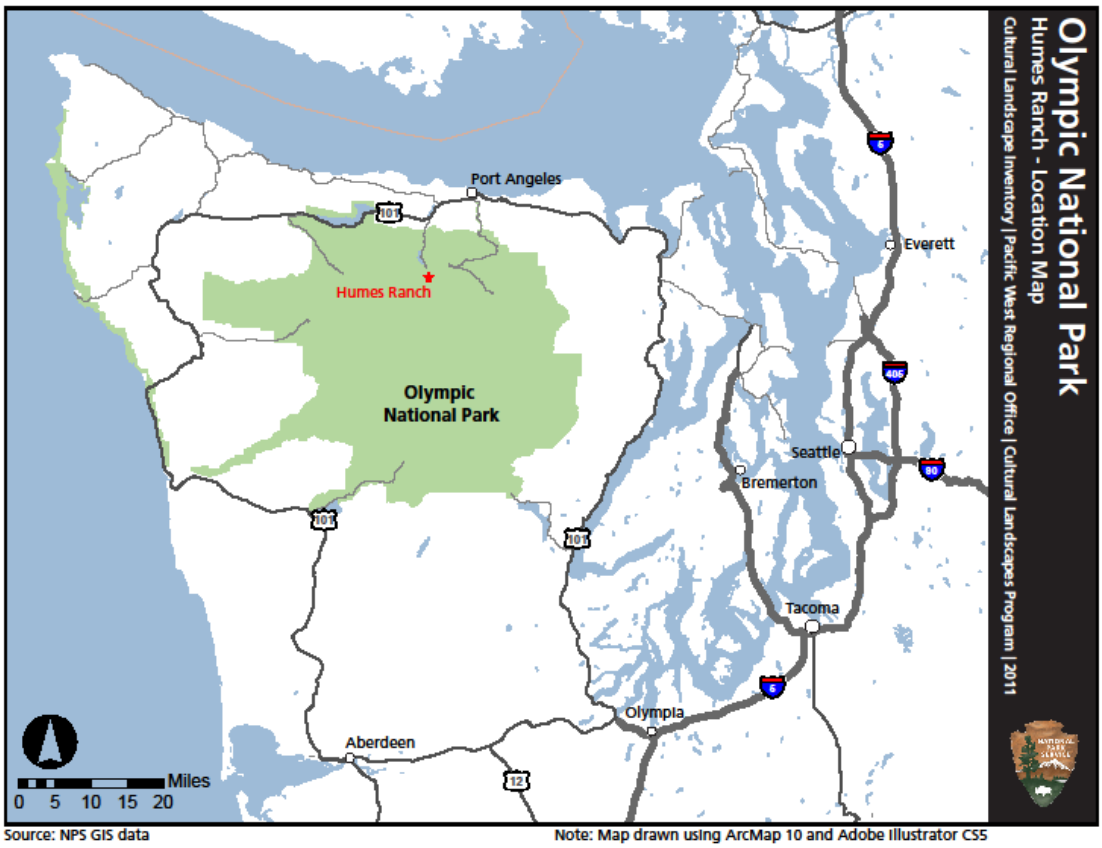
State: Washington
County: Clallam

Size (Acres): 9 acres

Boundary UTMS:

Source	Type	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing
GPS–Differentially Corrected	Area	NAD 83	10	459034	5310979
GPS–Differentially Corrected	Area	NAD 83	10	459193	5310853
GPS–Differentially Corrected	Area	NAD 83	10	459264	5310772
GPS–Differentially Corrected	Area	NAD 83	10	459405	5310695
GPS–Differentially Corrected	Area	NAD 83	10	459281	5310605
GPS–Differentially Corrected	Area	NAD 83	10	459180	5310780
GPS–Differentially Corrected	Area	NAD 83	10	459182	5310812
GPS–Differentially Corrected	Area	NAD 83	10	459051	5310893
GPS–Differentially Corrected	Area	NAD 83	10	458991	5310980

Location Map



Humes Ranch is located in Olympic National Park along the Humes Ranch Trail, approximately 2.5 miles from the trailhead at Whiskey Bend in the Elwha River drainage (Pavlik, PWR 2011).

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: B: Should be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 8/1/2012

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

Humes Ranch, located in Olympic National Park, meets criteria for significance under the National Register of Historic Places for its association with broad patterns in history (Criterion A), for its association with Grant Humes and Herb and Lois Crisler (Criterion B) and for its distinctive Log, Pole and Shake architectural style (Criterion C). The homestead is also compatible with the park's legislated significance, providing recreational and interpretive opportunities to visitors. As a result, Humes Ranch falls under Category B: Should be Preserved and Maintained.

NPS Legal Interest

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access

Unrestricted

Type of Access:

Public access to Humes Ranch is unrestricted. Backcountry camping is available in the lower terrace or pasture at several established camp sites located along the Elwha River; wilderness camping permits are required for overnight stays.

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? No

FMSS Asset

FMSS Asset Location Code 20205 (Humes Ranch Cabin)

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation: Entered – Inadequately Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative: In 1977, the Humes Ranch cabin (#699) was listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The nomination only included the cabin and approximately one-half acre of the upper terrace. In 2007, the National Register nomination was amended to include 1.6 acres of the site as part of efforts associated with the completion of a Multiple Property Documentation form for the historic resources in Olympic National Park. Despite its status on the National Register, the entire landscape, including the lower terrace, has not been sufficiently documented.

National Register Eligibility

Eligible –SHPO Consensus Determination

National Register Concurrence: 8/17/2012

Contributing/Individual: Individual

National Register Classification: District

Significance Level: Local

Significance Criteria: A – Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history

B – Associated with lives of persons significant in our past

C – Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values

Period of Significance: Circa 1900-1934 and 1941-1951

Historic Context Theme: Peopling Places
Subtheme: Other Peopling Places
Facet: Other Peopling Places

Historic Context Theme: Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme: Architecture
Facet: Vernacular Architecture

Historic Context Theme:	Transforming the Environment
Subtheme:	Conservation of Natural Resources
Facet:	Scenic Preservation

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category	Exploration/Settlement Architecture

NRIS Information:

Alpha Code/NRIS Name (Number)	Humes Ranch Cabin (77001332)
Primary Certification Date	09/14/1977

Statement of Significance

Humes Ranch includes two separate occupations with distinct themes that are connected through the continued use of the buildings, structures and associated landscape features at the ranch through time. The first occupation of the site was associated with early settlement by the Humes brothers. William Humes established the homestead circa 1900, and was soon joined by his brother Grant Humes in 1904. Over the course of the next several years, the Humes brothers worked together to improve the homestead by clearing trees and constructing buildings, while expanding their packing and guiding service. In 1915, William left the ranch as a result of the declining health of their father and returned to New York. Following William's departure, Grant continued to develop the homestead until his death in 1934. The second occupation of the Humes Ranch began in 1941 when Herb and Lois Crisler moved to the site and ended in 1951 when they relocated. During their tenancy, they constructed a greenhouse and planted extensive gardens on the upper terrace. In the summer months they engaged in hiking expeditions into the mountains to film wildlife.

In 1977, the Humes Ranch cabin (#699) was listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The nomination only included the cabin and approximately one-half acre of the upper terrace. In 2007, the National Register nomination for Humes Ranch was amended to include 1.6 acres of the site as part of the efforts associated with the completion of a Multiple Property Documentation form for the historic resources in Olympic National Park. As a result of the amendment, Humes Ranch was found to be locally significant under Criterion A for its association with early settlement on the Olympic Peninsula and remains today as the oldest extant homestead in Olympic National Park. Humes Ranch is locally significant under Criterion B for its association with Grant Humes and Herb and Lois Crisler who played an important role in the Olympic Peninsula's recreation, exploration/settlement, and conservation history. The property is also locally significant under Criterion C embodying the distinctive Log, Pole and Shake architectural style. The National Register nomination identified two periods of significance: circa 1900-1934 and 1941-1951 to reflect the Humes and Crisler occupations of the site. Based on new information derived from historical research and field documentation, the CLI proposes evaluating the significance and integrity of the larger Humes Ranch landscape, including the upper and lower terraces, rather than limiting the historic property boundary to the 1.6-acre area described in the 2007 National Register nomination.

Humes Ranch represents themes associated with early homesteading on the Olympic Peninsula by William and Grant Humes as well as themes associated with recreation, exploration/settlement, and conservation history through occupation of the site by Grant Humes and Herb and Lois Crisler. Significantly, Humes Ranch cabin holds the distinction as the oldest extant homestead cabin in Olympic National Park, embodying the characteristics of Log, Pole and Shake construction.

It should be noted that Olympic National Park was designated a World Heritage site in 1981 for its natural and scenic wonders. While Humes Ranch is located within the boundaries of this designation, it does not contribute to the significance of Olympic National Park as a World Heritage site.

Criterion A

Humes Ranch is locally significant under Criterion A as a result of its association with exploration and early settlement in the rain-drenched mountainous interior of the Olympic Peninsula. Within the context of settlement under the Homestead Act of 1862, Humes Ranch represents the efforts and spirit of the Anglo-American pioneer in settling the "last frontier" of the contiguous United States. Ultimately, over half a century of continuous migration and settlement west of the Mississippi River concluded in the isolated, harsh environment now substantially contained in Olympic National Park.

Dense rain forests, rugged mountains and numerous rivers slowed exploration and settlement into what is now Olympic National Park. As a result of these conditions, it wasn't until the last quarter of the nineteenth century that European exploration and settlement occurred in the most accessible interior valleys. Those settlers who attempted to make their home on the Olympic Peninsula endured many great hardships. During this period, the Elwha River valley was still largely untamed wilderness; however, a few settlers had preceded the Humes brothers. Confronted with the task of clearing away massive trees to make way for buildings and agricultural fields, the long months of cloudy skies and relentless rains that frequently caused flooding presented a climate that limited crop selection and shortened the growing season; with markets that were many miles or days from their homesteads, many early settlers left in despair. Those who persisted often relied on seasonal jobs away from their families and farms, which provided cash for food and supplies they were unable to produce. Olympic Peninsula settlers garnered materials as well as food from the land. Dwellings and farm buildings, as well as furniture, farm implements, and fencing, were often fashioned from trees on homesteads, or were bought and transported from small local mills. Occasionally early peninsula settlers built their own saw mills. The first substantially built dwellings were predominantly log, while barns and outbuildings were usually constructed of hand-split cedar timbers and shakes. In every respect, the Olympic Peninsula presented itself as an "unconquered" wilderness frontier. The perseverance, personal skills, knowledge, and lifestyles required of the early pioneers who settled inside the park boundaries were akin to those who pushed back frontiers all over the West. (1)

Between circa 1900 and 1934, the Humes brothers improved the 138.64- acre parcel that William filed a homestead application entry for in June 1911. The parcel was characterized by two heavily forested terraces located adjacent to the Elwha River. Over the course of the next several years, the Humes brothers worked together to improve the homestead by "proving up" the land. Primary activities included clearing trees, removing stumps and constructing buildings and structures. During this time, the brothers also operated their packing and guiding service. On March 14, 1917, William E. Humes received the patent for his property, two years after he had left the ranch to his brother Grant. Grant occupied the ranch and continued packing and guiding operations until his death in 1934.

Today, Humes Ranch cabin is one of the few remaining intact homestead residences on the peninsula and is the oldest extant homestead cabin in Olympic National Park. Furthermore, the property serves as an excellent example of early settlement in the Elwha River valley, exemplifying the perseverance and persistence of William and Grant Humes as they struggled to overcome the challenges of homesteading in such an isolated and unforgiving environment.

Criterion B

Humes Ranch is locally significant under Criterion B for its association with Grant Humes, an individual widely known for his prowess as a hunter and fisherman who was frequently employed as a guide for hiking, fishing, and hunting parties on the Olympic Peninsula. Built circa 1904-1905, the cabin was the home of long-time Elwha River valley resident, Grant Humes. Humes was among the earliest settlers in this section of the valley and, during his lifetime on the Elwha River, he pursued a life typical of many Olympic Peninsula pioneers. Farming and hunting occupied much of his time during his years in the valley. As the recreational potential of the Elwha valley was realized, Humes' primary income came from packing, while supplemental income came from collecting bounty on predators. Humes Glacier on Mount Olympus is named in commemoration of Grant and William Humes who became favored guides for early hikers. Over a period of several years, Grant Humes worked to open and maintain sections of the Elwha River trail, thereby encouraging the use of the trail by hunters, anglers, and hikers. On several occasions, Grant Humes was employed to build retreat cabins for sportsmen who visited the Elwha valley regularly. Although the barn, shed, and smaller Humes-constructed homestead farm structures are no longer extant, the cabin is historically significant because of its association with Grant Humes, a locally important figure in the settlement and recreational development in the Elwha River Valley of the Olympic Peninsula. (2)

The site is also significant under Criterion B for its association with Herb and Lois Crisler who occupied Humes Ranch between 1941 and 1951. A native of Georgia, Herb Crisler first arrived on the Olympic Peninsula in 1919. While living in Port Angeles, he pursued wildlife photography for a short period. After an unsuccessful business venture in Seattle in the late 1920s, Crisler returned to the peninsula in 1930 to make his epic trans-Olympic Mountain hike—without food or weapons to kill game. This widely publicized trek became the first of several Crisler exploits that brought widespread attention to the beauty and recreational potential of the wild Olympic Mountains. Soon after Herb's marriage to Lois Brown in 1941, both Herb and Lois Crisler made extended summer hiking expeditions into the mountain to film the abundant wildlife. In conjunction with these trips, Herb and Lois erected several shelters and caches on high mountain slopes. (None of the Crisler shelters remain standing today.) Walt Disney purchased the Crisler's elk film footage that was shown on Disney's nationally televised True-Life Adventure series in 1952. In addition to this form of visual media that drew attention to Olympic wildlife, Lois Crisler documented her observations of the Olympic Mountains and the Crisler's lifestyle in newspaper and magazine articles and in books. At various times when preservation of the Olympic wilderness appeared threatened, Lois Crisler was an ardent and vocal supporter of the conservation of the wilderness qualities of the Olympics. The cabin served as the seasonal residence of the Crislers for a decade and possesses significance for its association with the lives of these two individuals who through film and writing encouraged both the conservation and the recreational development of Olympic National Park. (3)

Criterion C

The Olympic Peninsula's remoteness and isolation combined with the harsh climate and rugged topography have greatly influenced building features. Nearly without exception the historic buildings of Olympic National Park were constructed of locally obtained native materials, were built by local craftspeople, and are unobtrusive in design, scale, texture, and color. Changes to these buildings over time, when they have occurred, are primarily the result of deterioration and alteration. (4) All of these characteristics are illustrated by the Humes Ranch cabin, which is locally significant under Criterion C as one of the best surviving examples of a Log, Pole and Shake structure built by the early settlers on the Olympic Peninsula. Historically, the Elwha River valley included several homesteads that contained log buildings similar in construction and design to Humes Ranch cabin; however, only a few buildings dating from this era of pioneer settlement have survived to the present. Many suffer from loss of integrity of structure or setting due to deterioration or their surrender to native vegetation.

The Humes Ranch cabin was built as a single dwelling to house members of the Humes family who moved to the Elwha River valley from New York State in 1897. William Humes selected a site along the east bank of the upper Elwha River and began construction of the cabin circa 1904-1905. The one-story building is rectangular in shape and measures 15 feet by 18 feet. The building sits on a stone foundation that was installed as a result of recent NPS rehabilitation efforts. The main section of the cabin was constructed of hewn dovetail-notched logs, while the rear attachment was of pole wall construction and sided with vertical weather boarding. The roofline was comprised of intersecting gable sections, both sheathed in cedar shakes. A shed roof porch supported by three slender logs extended across the main façade and a single window opening was incorporated into the west wall. An off-center door on the main (north) facade served as the primary entrance to the cabin interior. Circa 1905-1911, a structure adjoining the main log cabin on the east was built. From a photograph taken in the 1920s, this barn addition appears as a gable-roofed structure, sided with vertical boards with a door and window opening on the north (main) façade. (5) Circa 1911, a 15-foot by 9-foot kitchen addition was added onto the rear of the cabin.

Log and pole frame structures, often considered the traditional American frontier building type, served as appropriate shelters for the early Anglo-Caucasian inhabitants of the Olympic Peninsula. Constructing buildings on land many miles from mills, and often without the tools or knowledge to design and construct buildings that emulated contemporary architectural styles, the first peninsula settlers, as well as the early USFS rangers, used logs and poles to build their early structures. Conveniently, the Olympic Peninsula, with its forests of abundant and huge coniferous trees, provided a limitless source of this building material. Cedar shakes enjoyed the same popularity as logs since there was an abundant supply of native Western red cedar trees, and the splitting of shakes from whole logs did not require sophisticated technology or tools. For this reason, split cedar shakes were often used in combination with logs or poles as the dominant roofing material or as the sheathing material for pole structures. Well into the twentieth century, after the completion of a major encircling highway and the rapid appearance of vehicular transportation and numerous lumber mills on the Olympic Peninsula, log and pole structures continued as the preferred or only feasible building type in the more remote and inaccessible interior sections of the peninsula. Usually built to last only one lifetime or until there was time and materials to construct something more permanent, most pioneer log and pole frame structures have long since collapsed and decayed. Only a few such structures exist on the peninsula or in the confines of Olympic National Park that represent the early efforts of Olympic Peninsula inhabitants who, out of necessity rather than self-conscious design (as was the case with Rustic style architects), built log structures to provide shelter against the Pacific Northwest's cool damp climate. (6)

Of the extant log cabins in Olympic National Park, Michael's Cabin, Humes Ranch cabin, Botten Cabin, Elk Lick Lodge, and the Storm King Ranger Station embody the distinctive characteristics of the log building type, and in addition, exhibit a high degree of craftsmanship. Both the Botten Cabin and Elk Lick Lodge were designed by and built under the supervision of Grant Humes. Applying log-building skills and knowledge he acquired in his upstate New York boyhood home, Humes perfected the art of building shelters and structures in the Elwha valley. The Botten Cabin and Elk Lick Lodge were commissioned by recreational outdoorsmen and display excellent traditional log-building techniques which are evident in the dovetail corner notches.

For additional contextual information, see the National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Survey Form for the Historic Resources of Olympic National Park (2008) and Fred Walters' Backcountry Historic Structures Report (2008).

National Historic Landmark Information

National Historic Landmark Status: No

World Heritage Site Information

World Heritage Site Status: No

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Historic Vernacular Landscape

Current and Historic Use/Function

Primary Historic Function-Major Category: Domestic (Residential)

Primary Historic Function-Category: Single Family Dwelling

Primary Historic Function: Cabin/Lookout

Primary Current Function-Major Category: Vacant (Not In Use)

Primary Current Function-Category: Vacant/Maintained (Mothballed)

Primary Current Use: Vacant/Maintained (Mothballed)

Other Current and Historic Uses/Functions:

Other Historic Function or Current Use-Major Category: Agriculture/Subsistence

Other Historic Function or Current Use-Category: Agricultural Field

Other Historic Function or Current Use: Agricultural Field

Other Historic Function or Current Use-Type: Historic

Other Historic Function or Current Use-Major Category: Agriculture/Subsistence

Other Historic Function or Current Use-Category: Agricultural Outbuilding

Other Historic Function or Current Use: Barn

Other Historic Function or Current Use-Type: Historic

Other Historic Function or Current Use-Major Category: Agriculture/Subsistence

Other Historic Function or Current Use-Category: Agriculture/Subsistence—Other

Other Historic Function or Current Use: Agriculture/Subsistence—Other

Other Historic Function or Current Use-Type: Historic

Other Historic Function or Current Use-Major Category:	Recreation/Culture
Other Historic Function or Current Use-Category:	Outdoor Recreation
Other Historic Function or Current Use:	Outdoor Recreation—Other
Other Historic Function or Current Use-Type:	Historic

Current and Historic Names

Current and Historic Name	Type of Name
Humes Ranch cabin (#699)	Both Current and Historic
Humes Ranch	Both Current and Historic

Ethnographic Information

Ethnographic Associated Groups:	Klallam
Association Historic, Current or Both:	Both Current and Historic
Ethnographic Study Conducted:	Yes – Unrestricted Information
Ethnographic Explanatory Narrative:	The *Olympic National Park Ethnographic Overview and Assessment* by Jacilee Wray (1997) considers the relationships of eight tribal groups to Olympic National Park and its resources.

Chronology

Year Begin	Year End	Event	Annotation
1860	1869	Settled	In the 1860s, European settlers began to establish homesteads in the lower part of the Elwha River valley.
1862	1862	Established	Abraham Lincoln signed the Homestead Act into law that allowed ordinary citizens and emigrants the opportunity to stake a 160-acre claim in the west. Each homesteader had to live on the land, build a home, make improvements and farm for five years before they were eligible to "prove up" their claim and receive the patent for the land.
1869	1870	Established	The first land patents were granted for homestead claims on the Olympic Peninsula (10 in Jefferson County and 17 in Clallam County).
1885	1885	Explored	Joseph O'Neil led an expedition into the upper reaches of the Elwha valley.
1885	1890	Settled	By the late 1880s, two Norwegian brothers, Henry S. and Jake Hansen, were living in the upper Elwha valley near the confluence of Indian Creek and the Elwha in T30N, R7W, and Section 29 (just north of the park boundary).
1885	1895	Settled	Settlement in the upper reaches of the Elwha River valley began in the late 1880s and early 1890s.
1889	1890	Explored	James Christie led an expedition into the upper reaches of the Elwha valley.
1890	1890	Homesteaded	Isolated settlements and individual homesteads circled the uninhabited inner core of the Olympic Peninsula.
1890	1895	Settled	In the early 1890s, additional homesteaders came and settled in the upper Elwha valley near Indian Creeks and Little River.
1897	1897	Established	On February 22, 1897, the Olympic Forest Reserve was established.
1897	1900	Settled	Circa 1897-1900, Will and Martin Humes, and their cousin, Ward Sanders, settled along the Elwha River.
1898	1898	Altered	By March, Martin and William Humes as well as Ward Sanders had established ranches in the upper Elwha. William and Ward selected adjoining parcels between Idaho Creek and Lillian River and immediately began clearing land in preparation for gardens. Martin's land was located two to three miles upriver.
1899	1899	Settled	In late 1899, Grant Humes came to the Elwha valley and stayed for approximately a year and a half, before returning to New York.
1899	1900	Moved	Martin Humes left the area circa 1899-1900 and died in Idaho in 1905. In the early 1900s, Ward Sanders also left the Elwha.

1901	1901	Farmed/Harvested	William Humes began making preparations to plant crops, which included plowing four to five acres of new ground to sow wheat, oats and alfalfa. He indicated a desire to raise beef cattle.
1902	1902	Built	Circa 1902, William reported to his brother in New York that he had erected a barn of pole construction with boards and shakes split from logs.
1904	1904	Settled	Grant Humes returned to the Elwha valley in December.
1905	1905	Built	On February 17, 1905, Grant and Ward helped Will move into his newly built cabin. The cabin was constructed of hewn logs and was located on the east side of the Elwha, north of the confluence with House Creek.
1905	1905	Built	Circa 1905, Grant built a small check dam and ditch system on the hillside to divert water from an adjacent creek to the cabin.
1905	1905	Land Transfer	Olympic Forest Reserve Administration was transferred by U.S. Congress, along with all national reserves, from the Department of the Interior to the U.S. Forest Service under the Department of Agriculture.
1906	1906	Established	The Forest Homestead Act reopened portions of forest reserves to homesteading.
1907	1907	Established	William and Grant Humes assisted in packing and guiding the Mountaineers from Seattle and the Parker, Browne, and Clare parties to the Elwha Basin and up the slopes of Mount Olympus.
1907	1907	Established	The name of the Olympic Forest Reserve was changed to the Olympic National Forest. All forest reserves, likewise, became known as national forests.
1907	1910	Altered	William Humes noted in letters dated November 10, 1907 and again on December 6, 1910, that he and Grant often engaged in clearing and opening sections of trail along the Elwha River to facilitate the movement of pack horses.
1909	1909	Established	On March 2, 1909, Mount Olympus National Monument was established by President Theodore Roosevelt [Proclamation No. 869, 35 Stat. 2247] embracing 610,560 acres.
1911	1911	Established	On June 15, 1911, portions of Sections 2 and 3 in T28N, R7W were opened to settlement and entry.
1911	1911	Established	William Humes filed a homestead application entry for portions of Homestead Survey Number 53 in Sections 2 and 3 in T28N, R7W in Clallam County, which comprised 138.64 acres, located on the Elwha River.
1911	1911	Expanded	William Humes reported that he and Grant were planning to enlarge their house to provide expanded accommodations for summer and fall packing parties.
1911	1911	Established	Phone service was established at Humes Ranch.
1915	1915	Moved	William Humes returned to New York as a result of his father's declining health. He never returned to live permanently on the Elwha River.

1915	1915	Altered	By this date, William and Grant Humes had cleared many acres of land. The clearing was accomplished by blasting, winching and finally burning the stumps.
1916	1916	Established	By 1916, the homestead consisted of two cleared terraces or pastures that were connected by a wagon road. On the lower terrace there was a large barn, fences, a hay field and gardens, while the upper terrace included a small house and attached barn, root house, fences, and orchard of apple, pear, plum and cherry trees.
1916	1916	Established	On August 25, 1916, the National Park Service was created in the Department of the Interior and given custody of all existing national parks and some national monuments. Mount Olympus National Monument remained under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture.
1917	1917	Established	On March 14, 1917, William Humes received the patent for his property in a letter signed by Woodrow Wilson.
1929	1929	Established	The Cleator Plan identified the Lower Elwha River as "one of fifteen areas in the Olympics to be set aside expressly for recreational use."
1929	1929	Built	Grant Humes built a woodshed measuring 12 x 18 feet approximately 50 feet west of the old shed. At this time he may have also built an addition on the root house.
1929	1929	Built	Grant Humes began construction of the porch located at the rear of the kitchen. Also at this time he planned to rebuild the front porch and perform other repair work on fences and sheds at the ranch.
1932	1932	Built	Grant made improvements to the ranch circulation system in January, which included construction of a new trail that originated near the apple tree and extended westward down the hill to join the wagon road.
1933	1933	Land Transfer	On June 10, 1933, Mount Olympus National Monument was transferred from the U.S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, to the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, by President Franklin D. Roosevelt [Executive Order No. 6166].
1934	1934	Abandoned	After several months of failing health, Grant W. Humes died in Port Angeles on April 20, 1934.
1934	1941	Land Transfer	Circa 1934-1941, the ranch was sold to Art and Rhea Shelleberger, who owned the roadside resort, Waumila Lodge, near the Elwha Ranger Station.
1938	1938	Established	On June 29, 1938, Olympic National Park was established.
1941	1941	Land Transfer	Circa 1941, the Humes property was sold to a timber company, possibly either Fibreboard Products or Peninsula Plywood Corporation.
1941	1951	Established	Herb and Lois Brown Crisler occupied Humes Ranch.

1941	1951	Altered	During the Crisler occupation of the site, they replaced the roof of the cabin and raised the headroom in the interior of the building presumably to accommodate Lois' tall stature. They also rebuilt the front porch, reconfiguring the simple shed roof into a hipped roof. To house their many visitors, the Crislers built an Adirondack-style log shelter known as the "Bothy" located within sight of the garden.
1944	1944	Built	The Crisler's built a greenhouse with a cement foundation northeast of the cabin. Herb also built fences to protect the large garden area in front of the cabin.
1950	1950	Land Transfer	On October 31, Frank P. Donahue and Ethel D. Donahue sold the property associated with Homestead Entry Survey No. 53, comprising tracts "A" and "B" embracing a portion of the Unsurveyed Public Domain (Humes Ranch), Washington to the United States of America.
1958	1958	Removed	The barn in the lower pasture was removed by a Student Conservation Program (SCP) work group. Trash, fallen fences and other waste materials were also cleaned up and/or removed.
1958	1958	Altered	Individuals representing the SCP also made repairs to the cabin, performed trail construction and improvement activities, moved farm equipment into a shed and dug a garbage pit and latrine on site.
1964	1964	Established	The Wilderness Act was passed.
1969	1969	Established	The last title was granted in Washington under the terms of the Homestead Act.
1970	1970	Restored	Humes Ranch cabin was restored to its original exterior appearance by Olympic National Park trail crew staff. The work included replacement in part or total of 38 logs, or approximately 50% of the original building, the building was roofed, windows covered with wire cloth, and the doors locked. Crews also constructed a new floor, kitchen and porch on cabin, while the lean-to shed and small barn associated with the house were removed.
1977	1977	Established	Humes Ranch cabin was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on September 14, 1977.
1981	1981	Established	Olympic National Park was listed as a World Heritage Site.
1988	1988	Established	Congress designated 870,000 acres or approximately 95 percent of Olympic National Park as wilderness. Humes Ranch is located within Designated Wilderness at Olympic National Park.
1994	1994	Rehabilitated	An extensive floor frame was installed that cantilevers out and supports the log walls of the Humes Ranch cabin.
2007	2007	Established	The National Register of Historic Places Nomination for Humes Ranch was amended as a boundary expansion to include 1.6 acres.
2008	2008	Conserved	Conservation measures were undertaken by National Park Service staff to stabilize and preserve Humes Ranch cabin.

Physical History

American Indian Use and Occupation of the Elwha

The following information was adapted from the Draft Cultural Resources of the Elwha River Valley, Elwha River Ecosystem Restoration Project, Historic Context Statement, Olympic National Park by Gretchen Luxenberg and Jacilee Wray, December 2009.

Fifteen thousand years ago the Vashon glacier ended its advance from British Columbia having reached its maximum extent. The last glacial event on the Olympic Peninsula was approximately14,000 years ago, when one lobe of the Cordilleran ice sheet occupied the Strait of Juan de Fuca up to the Olympic foothills, an elevation of 3,500 feet, and then retreated. The earliest archeological evidence along the Elwha dates to approximately 8,000 BP.

The Elwha Klallam relate how they were created on the Elwha River near the site of the lower dam. They also have oral traditions that recount a great flood and other geologic events that happened many generations ago, which place them here since time immemorial. Although the 1889 Press expedition and others were not aware of the use and occupation of the upper reaches of the Elwha River by the Klallam, there is knowledge of the Klallam having traveled extensively up this drainage and across the mountains to visit other villages and to stay for periods of time to hunt and gather plants for food, medicine, and materials. They also had year-round residences upriver, including a village at the confluence of Indian Creek and the Elwha River, and perhaps another occupation site at Boulder Creek. The Indian Creek settlement was still being used when the Elwha Dam was being built in 1910, at least on a seasonal basis. Seasonal use of the sub-alpine meadows above the Elwha was common, and some families stayed in these areas year-round.

The spread of European diseases greatly reduced the population of Native Americans on the Olympic Peninsula, and after the ravages of disease came changes in settlement composition. In 1854-1855 the United States entered into land cession treaties with tribes in Washington Territory in order to extinguish title to their land so it could be freed up for homesteading. The Klallam were a party to the Treaty of Point No Point signed by what are now three Klallam tribes (Port Gamble S'Klallam, Jamestown S'Klallam, and Lower Elwha Klallam), Twana (Skokomish today), and Chemakum (now extinct) on January 22, 1855. The Klallam and Chemakum were directed to leave their homelands to live at the Skokomish Reservation on Hood Canal; however, most of the Klallam remained in their own territory, struggling to maintain their lifeways within their traditional homeland.

The Treaty of Point No Point secured to all of the Klallam their aboriginal fishing rights. After 1855, the Klallam continued to rely on fishing, even as they began other occupations. Before the Elwha dams were constructed, the Elwha River was the major fishing source for the Elwha Klallam, providing a stable food supply for the large Elwha Klallam community residing here. The Elwha Klallam continued to utilize some of the older methods of fishing such as weirs, traps, nets, gaffs, and spears well into the 20th century.

Soon after 1860, small numbers of settlers began homesteading in the lower part of the Elwha Valley. They claimed land on the broad flood plain near the river's mouth. The progression of settlement upriver was steady until 1898. When Elwha Valley pioneer William Humes arrived, there was not one piece of land along the river between his claim and the river mouth left for homesteading. The Klallam were not permitted to homestead under the General Homestead Act of 1862 because a homesteader had to be a citizen of the United States, or declare their intention to become a citizen. They continued to live in their

early villages until these sites and seasonal camps were acquired by settlers who filed appropriate papers, or purchased land by a cash entry. The Elwha Klallam became "squatters" in their traditional territory until the first Indian homestead law was enacted in 1875, allowing Klallam families to acquire legal title to land in the Elwha Valley. (7)

Early Exploration and Settlement in the Elwha River Valley: 1885-1896

Homesteading on the Olympic Peninsula

The following information was adapted from the "Northwest Homesteader," developed by Matthew Sneddon, Olympic Peninsula Community Museum in partnership with the University Libraries, Center for the Study of the Pacific Northwest, and the Department of History at the University of Washington, n.d. Information from other sources is specified in footnotes.

During the territorial era before Washington became a state in 1889, there were many groups of individuals who wrote optimistic descriptions of the territory to encourage emigration. In "A Circular Letter to Emigrants Desirous of Locating in Washington Territory," the territory's first governor Isaac Stevens hailed Washington's vast natural resources, hoping to attract a sufficient number of settlers to put the territory on a path to eventual statehood. With only the intent of future citizenship as a requirement, European immigrants comprised a notable percentage of Olympic Peninsula homesteaders. It is likely that they may have been steered to the Olympic Peninsula by word of mouth or to join family members, while others may have read U.S. Department of Agriculture bulletins that advertised homesteading opportunities in various states.

As homesteaders penetrated the Olympic wilds and began establishing settlements they encountered a rich and diverse environment, which included massive-old growth forests, mountains, rain forests, river valleys, and rocky coastlines. Under these conditions, the life of the Olympic Peninsula settler was tedious and difficult. Those settlers intent on making a life for themselves in the dense forests and underbrush pursued subsistence farming. It is likely existing American Indian trails aided early homesteaders in their selection of home sites. All homesteaders began their "frontier" life by erecting a small cabin or house from trees felled on or near their land. Serious homesteaders then immediately proceeded to clear a plot for a small vegetable garden. Over the years, many settlers cleared and slashed the trees and brush to gain additional acreage. Cultivated fields ranged in size from one acre to thirty acres and were usually planted in grasses, clovers, or timothy. Crop rotation was customary. Peninsula homesteaders acquired a variety of farm animals including chickens, a few milk cows, one or two horses, pigs, and sometimes flocks of sheep or herds of cattle. In the fall and winter months, the homesteaders often hunted and fished to supplement their food supplies. (8) In addition to these hardships, early settlers had to face isolation, rainy and wet growing conditions, poor soils (thin, porous), nonexistent roads and a multitude of other challenges associated with living in this environment. In many cases, converting a claim into a farm was often one of the greatest challenges that faced a homesteader, particularly for those taking forested claims in the Olympic Peninsula; however, this task varied greatly depending on the geography and vegetation characteristic of the locale. As a result of these hardships, many early settlers eventually abandoned their claims.

European settlement and Homesteading in the Upper Elwha River Valley

The following information was adapted from the Humes Ranch cabin (Boundary Increase) National Register of Historic Places Registration form, 2007. Information from other sources will be described in the footnotes.

European settlement in the upper reaches of the Elwha River Valley, as in other interior peninsula valleys on the Olympic Peninsula, did not occur until the late 1880s and early 1890s. In 1879, the Elwha valley was totally void of inhabitants. In 1885, a party led by Joseph O'Neil traveled along the upper brushy slopes east of the Elwha River. While on the expedition, the party found many traces of hunters and a "little old log cabin...under the brow of a protecting hill"; however, no other signs of white occupancy along the Elwha River were mentioned in O'Neil's account of the journey.

By the late 1880s, two Norwegian brothers, Henry S. and Jake Hansen, were living in the upper Elwha valley. Soon after abandoning their original plan to claim land farther up the river, they settled on plots near the confluence of Indian Creek and the Elwha in T30N, R7W and Section 29 (just north of the present park boundary). Henry Hansen selected a small clearing on the south side of Indian Creek that had been taken up by an earlier settler. Slightly to the east of Henry Hansen's home site near the mouth of the Little River, William MacDonald built a cabin (in Section 28) on the east bank of the Elwha River. In the winter of 1889-1890, the Press expedition, led by James Christie, encountered MacDonald's hospitality as the Press party was preparing for its navigation up the Elwha. Members of the Press party described MacDonald's cabin and clearing as the "outpost of civilization". In 1891, William MacDonald became the first postmaster in the upper Elwha. The hollowed-out cedar stump which served as the original "McDonald" post office was a local landmark for many years. Henry Stringham succeeded MacDonald as postmaster in 1898 when he purchased the MacDonald homestead. Soon after, Paul Laufeld and his family of four replaced Stringham at MacDonald's Little River clearing.

In the early 1890s, others came and settled in the upper Elwha valley near Indian Creek and Little River. Claims were made on both sides of the river. By late 1893, General Land Office surveyor Henry Fitch located only three settlers in the township south of the Elwha junction of Little River and Indian Creek, now included in Olympic National Park (T29N, R7W). Around 1889, Warriner Smith built a cabin in the rugged, heavily forested slopes on the east side of the Elwha River near the mouth of Madison Creek. In December 1889, the Press expedition visited Smith's vacant cabin. In early February 1890, Press expedition party members made themselves at home on Smith's Madison Creek claim while they waited for clear weather before continuing their trek. Expedition members described Smith's uninhabited cabin as log "with spaces between the logs from one to three inches with loose sheeting inside of cedar shakes, a breezy and well ventilated cabin for this kind of weather". Proceeding slowly up the Elwha River on a faint old trail, the party encountered one other evidence of white habitation on the river—the clearing and unoccupied cabin of Dr. A.B. Lull about 100 yards from the Elwha River somewhere near the mouth of Griff Creek. In the winter of 1889-1890, Dr. Lull's Griff Creek clearing and cabin was apparently the last outpost on the upper Elwha. This is where the Press party met the Klallam Indians who directed them up an Indian trail. Days later they passed through a broader part of the river valley and hearing strange indiscernible noises concluded that they were hearing geysers and dubbed the place Geyser Valley. (Instead of geysers, the sounds were in fact grouse.) Marking their distinctive three-chop-blazes on some of the trees along their route, they moved on, continuing their search for a route through the mountains to the coast. Immediately after the Press expedition completed their explorations, their blazed route became the foundation of the subsequent Elwha River trail. (9)

Although hunters, trappers, and occasional miners probably wandered through sections of the upper Elwha, now within the present boundaries of Olympic National Park, the next known settlers on the upper Elwha did not arrive until the mid-1890s. It was during this period that the area of the Elwha known as Geyer Valley saw a small surge of homesteading activity. Located in the isolated and rain-drenched mountainous interior of the Olympic Peninsula, settlers such as William Anderson worked hard to overcome the harsh conditions. Anderson was the first individual to establish a homestead in the area, locating it on the west side of the river, which was accessed by small horse bridge over the head of Rica Canyon. He built a cabin and large barn, and cleared the requisite acreage for his stock. During his fifteen-year occupation of the homestead he was able to achieve a subsistence living from hunting and growing food crops on his property. (10) From Tacoma, Washington, Ernst Krause, a German immigrant and painter, and his wife Meta, established a log house, barn, garden, and orchard in a low valley shelf on the east bank of the Elwha River where they kept cows, horses, mules, pigs, and chickens. The Krauses were building a new home and clearing more land in the area when a slash fire they were tending swept out of control and consumed their homestead buildings and animals. Discouraged, they returned to Tacoma, and a small, grassy opening with small hummocks of disturbed ground and scattered fruit trees are all that remain at Krause Bottom today. Also, significantly, a man named William Humes established a homestead in the area circa 1900. A latecomer to the upper Elwha, "Doc" A. Ludden, arrived on the east bank of the river around 1906. After the death of Doc Ludden in 1927, E.O. Michaels occupied the site (see end note for more information). (11)

Federal management of lands on the Olympic Peninsula began in February 1897 when President Grover Cleveland set aside 21 million acres of forest lands just before leaving office. These "midnight reserves" included more than 2 million acres that became the Olympic Forest Reserve, which was formally established on March 1, 1898. After a great deal of opposition, both locally and within Congress, President William McKinley reduced the size of the reserve on two different occasions, until it contained just over 1 million acres by July 1901.

Development of the William E. Humes Homestead: circa 1897-1916

The following information was adapted from the Humes Ranch cabin (Boundary Increase) National Register of Historic Places Registration form, 2007. Information from other sources will be described in the footnotes.

In the fall of 1897, three easterners arrived in Port Angeles, including two brothers, William and Martin Humes, and their cousin, Ward Sanders. Reared on a farm in upstate New York, they came from a family that had farmed, harvested maple sugar, and guided and packed hunting parties in the Adirondack Mountains. Their purpose, however, was not to farm but to mine for gold, either on the peninsula or, possibly, in Alaska. Immediately after temporarily settling in an unoccupied rancher's cabin about thirteen miles south of Port Angeles on the Elwha River, Ward Sanders dug into a ledge outcropping, hoping to find gold. Even while great mineral wealth along the Elwha River seemed doubtful, all three of the party was impressed by the abundance of deer, elk, and fish in and around the Elwha. William wrote to his family that there was abundant good pasture land and that if he found a suitable site, he would settle down in the sheep business. By March 1898, Martin, William, and Ward had established ranches in the upper Elwha. Ward and William selected adjoining parcels between Idaho Creek and Lillian River, while Martin settled a parcel of land that was located two to three miles upriver. Immediately Martin and Ward began clearing land in preparation for gardens.

Ward Sanders described their early settlement activities in letters to his East Coast cousins. He described in great detail the elk, deer, bear, and "cat" hunting expeditions they took on the wooded slopes of the Elwha River. An avid hunter and lover of the outdoors, a third Humes brother was attracted to the Elwha country. In late 1899, Grant Humes visited the Elwha valley and enjoyed the pioneer life for a year and a half before returning to New York. (12) Martin Humes left the area circa 1900 and died in Idaho in 1905.

During the early years, hunting for elk, deer, and cougar served as a major fall sport as well as a subsistence and cash-producing activity. In the spring and summer months, William engaged in farming. In a letter dated February 20, 1901, William Humes described his plans for the summer:

> I am going to be pretty busy this summer farming, as I am getting in readiness to keep beef cattle. Am going to build a barn, and plow up from 4 to 5 acres of new ground. Shall sow wheats and oats. Am also going to seed down a piece of alfalfa….This is not much of corn country. But it is a great grass and clover country. Last year I raised oats, wheat and grass enough to winter our six horses up to about March 1st, but this year I want to raise enough to winter as many as 15 head, though expect to have some cattle then. (13)

In addition to farming and hunting activities, the Humes brothers also went "outside" and made money by logging, clearing land and working odd jobs for other homesteaders. (14)

In 1904, Grant Humes left New York for a second time and returned to the Elwha in December. (15) He joined William and Ward who had been busy over the past several years making improvements to the site. (16) On February 17, 1905, Grant and Ward helped William move into his new cabin. The cabin was constructed of hewn logs and was located on the east side of the Elwha, north of the confluence with House Creek. The cabin sat on the very edge of a bench with the back porch dropping out into a ravine. Shortly after the cabin had been completed, the hillside and lower bench were completely cleared of trees. (17)

After he arrived, one of Grant's first tasks was to divert the creek that flowed near the cabin to provide a water source. On the hillside north of the cabin, he built a small check dam and ditch system that re-channeled the creek toward the cabin where there was an elevated log flume. The flume was situated with its drop point adjacent to the cabin, which allowed for convenient access. When the creek volume dropped, Grant constructed a secondary ditch across the hillside to the west to capture an additional stream.

To support themselves financially, William and Grant engaged in an active packing and guiding business between April and November of each year. In 1907, they assisted in packing and guiding The Mountaineers from Seattle, and the Parker, Browne, and Clare parties to the Elwha Basin and up the slopes of Mount Olympus. (18) In order to prepare for the trip, the Humes brothers were engaged in building a trail to the headwaters of the Elwha and then packing supplies for several months. By 1911, a telephone line to the Humes Ranch cinched their business and confirmed their reputation as a well-known packing and guiding business. (19) As a result of these efforts, the two men catered primarily to outdoor and sports enthusiasts from the Seattle area. At this time, they also contracted to supply rangers and trail crews in the surrounding Olympic National Forest. (20)

In the off season the men continued making improvements to the ranch and associated locale. In a letter from March 24, 1911, William reported that he and Grant planned to enlarge their house to provide

expanded accommodations for summer and fall packing parties. Also, during the long and damp winter months, William and Grant often engaged in clearing and opening sections of trail along the Elwha River to facilitate the movement of their pack horses.

On June 15, 1911 portions of ranch located in Sections 2 and 3 in T28N, R7W were opened to settlement and entry. Shortly after, William filed a homestead application entry for these tracts, which comprised 138.64 acres, located on the Elwha River. (21) After submitting the application for homestead entry, William and Grant continued making improvements to the ranch; however, by this time a significant amount of work had already been completed. By 1915, they had cleared many acres of land by blasting, winching and finally burning the stumps. These efforts resulted in a large, cleared pasture on the lower bench by the river, which included a large barn, fences, a hay field and gardens. (22) (Today, several indentations are visible in the lower pasture, where presumably stumps had been removed.) The barn in the lower pasture was originally constructed as a lean to and later, the main portion of the barn was built. A short wagon road was constructed by the brothers to tie the cabin and associated upper pasture to the barn and lower pasture. During this period, the Humes brothers also built a small barn adjacent to the cabin, which served as tack room and sleeping quarters. The barn measured approximately 28 feet 6 inches by 17 feet 6 inches and was located approximately 16 inches from the cabin. The structure was of pole and girt construction with a split cedar shake roof and siding over an earthen floor. (23) Wall tents on permanent platforms were erected near the cabin to accommodate clients and guests. A root house was constructed near the cabin, tucked into the hillside by the log flume to provide storage for food crops such as potatoes that were grown in the lower pasture. (24) An orchard was also established on the upper cabin bench, which included apple, pear, plum and cherry trees. (25)

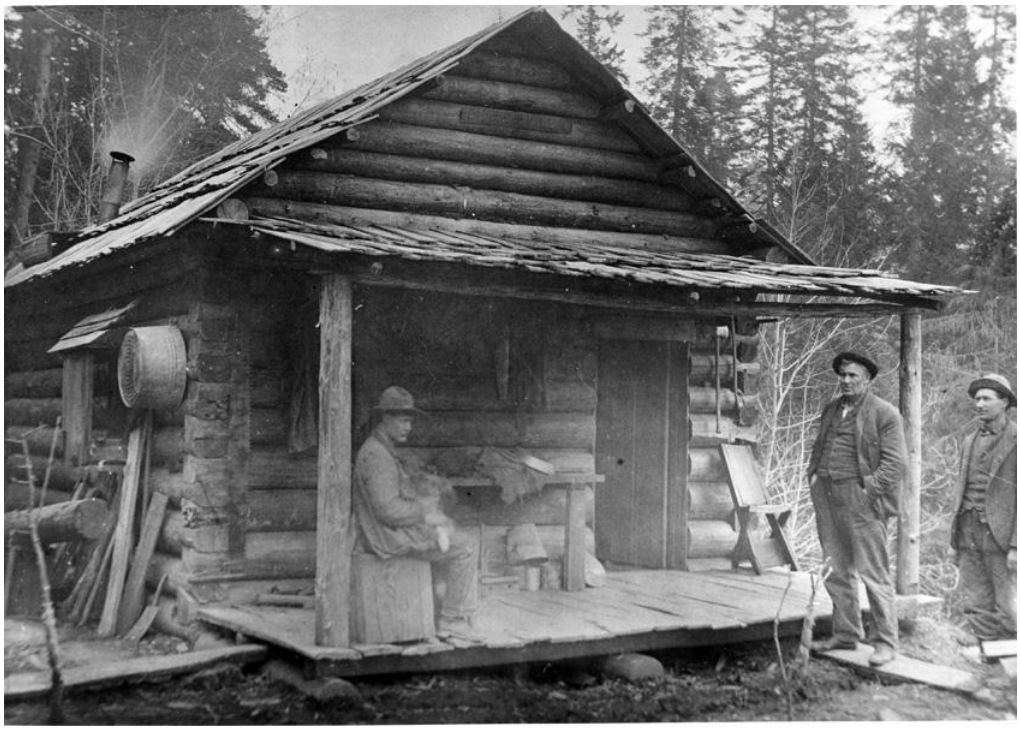
In 1915, William left the Elwha for New York perhaps in response to their father's declining health. Upon the death of their father in 1916, William took over the family farm and never returned to the Olympic Mountains to live. On March 14, 1917, William E. Humes received the patent for his property in a letter signed by Woodrow Wilson, which read:

> "Whereas, a Certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Seattle, Washington, has been deposited in the General Land Office Whereby it appears that, pursuant to the Act of Congress of May 20, 1862, "To Secure Homesteads to Actual Settlers on the Public Domain," and the acts supplemental thereto, the claim of William E. Humes, has been established and duly consummated, in conformity to law, for the H.E. Survey No. 53, comprising Tracts "A" and "B", embracing a portion of the Unsurveyed Public Domain, Washington…"

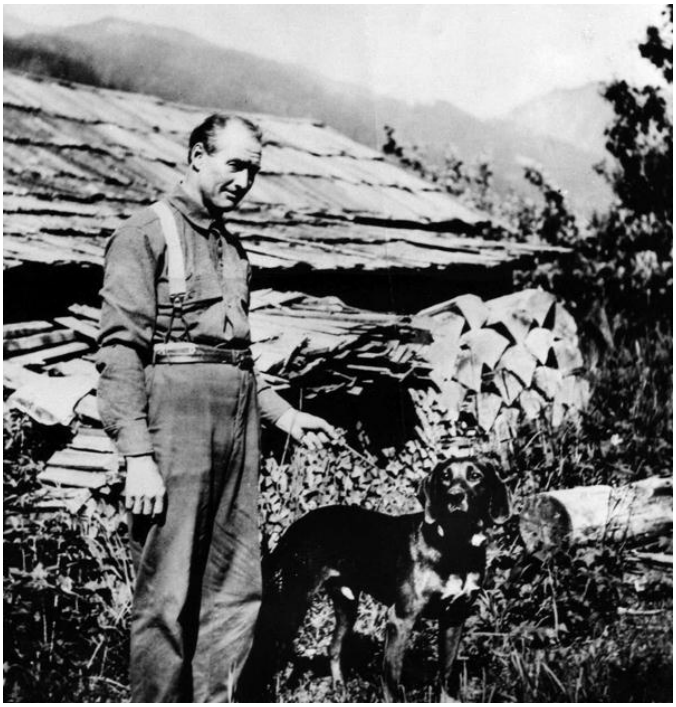
While William no longer lived on the property in 1917, it is unknown whether or not Grant ever officially acquired the land from his brother. Additional research needs to be performed to understand the status of the land between circa 1897 and 1911 when William established a homestead claim for the land. It should be noted that until 1880, homesteaders could not claim unsurveyed land, and often the best lands were taken before the surveyors arrived. Settlers frequently took frontier acreage by "preemption" to acquire good land. That is, they became squatters until they could legally purchase the property from the government. This may have been the case for Humes Ranch; however it was further complicated by the establishment of the Olympic Forest Reserve in 1897, which encompassed over 2 million acres or nearly two-thirds of the Olympic Peninsula. By July 1901, President William McKinley had reduced the size of the reserve on two different occasions, until it contained just over 1 million acres. In 1906, the Forest Homestead Act reopened portions of forest reserves or national forests to homesteading, so it is also possible that William leased this parcel from the Forest Reserve until it was opened for entry in 1911.



History #1: Slash and burn activities on the lower terrace of Humes Ranch, 1908 (Olympic National Park archives, OLYM 1194).



History #2: Early photo of Humes Ranch cabin, looking southeast, n.d. (Clallam County Historical Society, Port Angeles, Washington, CCHS 1987.6.2).



History #3: Grant Humes with Byng the dog at the ranch, 1910 (Olympic National Park archives, HS Elwha Humes History).

Continued Occupation and Improvement of the Ranch by Grant Humes: 1916-1934

After his brothers and cousin left, Grant Humes remained at what today is referred to as Humes Ranch, pursuing a life of farming, hunting, packing, and guiding. The commercial packing and guiding business provided Humes with a cash income for 35 years. It was the last ranch up the Elwha River valley into the mountains and as a result, was an over-night stopping place for practically all parties enroute up the Elwha Trail. (26) After William left, Grant hired assistants to help with packing in the summer and fall. As part of this operation Humes would meet the hunters with his pack string of horses at the highway near the Old Covered Bridge. He usually took the hunters to camps beyond his place on the Elwha and left them and came back later to pack out their gear and venison. Sometimes Humes had as much as half a dozen hunting parties scattered along the upper river at various shelters. (27) Throughout the years Grant also continued to pack for The Seattle Mountaineers hiking club, and his involvement with members of this group led to a long acquaintance with noted Northwest photographer Asahel Curtis whom he first met in 1907.

Also as part of the packing business, Grant leased properties from neighbors and planted hay crops, which was stored to feed the stock during the long winter months. Humes augmented his supply of hay from the field near his cabin with grass sown and harvested on the old Anderson Ranch (subsequently owned by Lloyd Aldwell), located about one and one-half miles from the ranch, and kept horses there. (28)

After William left in 1915, Grant Humes continued to improve the homestead by constructing a number of outbuildings, including a woodshed and a tool shed. Humes also built a fence system in both the upper and lower pastures. Humes also maintained the fruit trees that had been planted in the upper terrace. In a letter from 1929, he wrote to his brother William that, "I put in a couple hours with saw and axes trimming up the apple trees where the old bull broke them down….Some branches were torn out or "withed" to a frazzle 8 feet above the ground." (29)

In addition to the structural additions to the site and ongoing maintenance, Humes maintained a clear, open character of the homestead by cutting large trees within the vicinity. In 1933, a visitor described the cabin area as commanding "a sweeping vista of the pastures beneath, the mountains above, and the Elwha—up and down." (30) The vistas allowed Grant to view the large numbers of deer and elk that grazed in the lower pasture. To bring the animals even closer to the cabin, Grant built a salt-lick by boring a deep hole in a cedar block, which he positioned adjacent to the cabin. Reportedly, each afternoon he filled the lick with table salt. (31) Many early photos also show that Grant installed what appeared to be a "hawks pole" adjacent to the cabin. (One may have also been located adjacent to the barn in the lower pasture.) The pole was sited in locations near Grant's gardens, fruit trees and crops and was designed to function as a perch for predatory birds. Ultimately, the idea was that birds would sit and wait for varmint to appear and then swoop down and catch their prey, offering the crops additional protection.

In the fall of 1929, Grant built a new woodshed that measured 12 feet by 18 feet, which was located about 50 feet west of the old shed on stout posts. (32) In April 1930, Grant wrote that he was in great need of cedar to use to repair several buildings that had begun to deteriorate. In the letter he reported that, "The old shakes on the house, rear sheds and porch all about gone now, and even the barn needs a new one here and there that has become honeycombed by attrition thru 20 years' exposure." He also mentioned that the new addition to the root house functioned well, offering the spuds and apples ample protection from the frost. Also in the spring of 1930, Grant installed the sills on the posts for the porch that he had planned to build at the rear of the kitchen. Other spring projects included the replacement of some fencing around the "upper field" and planting "spuds". (33)

Improvements were made to the ranch circulation system in January 1932 when Grant constructed a new trail, which originated near the apple tree and extended westward down the hill to join the road "where the small foot trail had done service for some time, but was too steep when the ground was slippery." The trail was laid out on a 20 percent grade and had some cuts and fills to make it uniform. The trail from the toilet to the bridge was also too slippery and steep, and as a result, Grant dumped ten wheel barrel loads of gravel in the depression of the trail south of the toilet leading to bridge. (34)

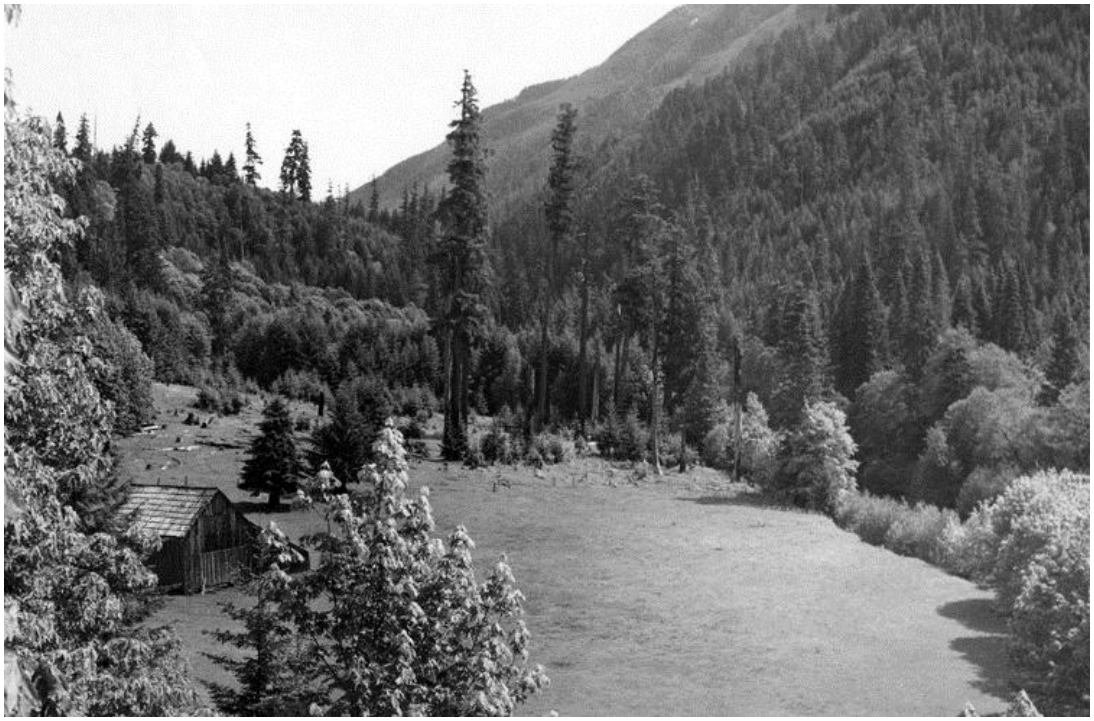
As Grant occupied his once isolated homestead, the community of settlers downstream grew larger and the flow of traffic on the Elwha trail increased. (35) As the Elwha River drainage became more and more a recreation area for outdoors people, Grant was sometimes hired to construct trails and seasonal hunting and fishing cabins. (36) In the late 1920's Grant constructed two recreational cabins for long-time clients: Judge Fred Remann's cabin, "Elk Lick Lodge" near the Lost River, and Henry Botten's cabin near Godkin Creek. (37)

Responding to increased recreational use of the inland portions of the Peninsula, management of the Elwha valley underwent an administrative shift in 1929. In that year, the so-called Cleator Plan "identified the Lower Elwha River as one of fifteen areas in the Olympics to be set aside expressly for recreational use." As a result, the Elwha and Elkhorn ranger stations were constructed between 1930 and 1934 to aid in administering the Elwha valley. In 1933, the National Park Service was given jurisdiction of Mount Olympus National Monument from the United States Forest Service (USFS). In the early 1930's, Grant's health began to fail and for several months he moved back and forth between the ranch and the hospital. On April 20, 1934, Grant Humes died in a Port Angeles hospital at the age of 61 and was buried in Ocean View Cemetery. (38) Four years after Grant's death, Olympic National Park was established.

According to Russell Dalton, a former NPS employee and resident of the Peninsula, Humes Ranch was sold to Art and Rhea Shelleberger, who owned the roadside resort, Waumila Lodge, near the Elwha Ranger Station. They used the ranch as a supplemental summer base for their trail riding and horse packing operations. By 1941, the Humes property had sold to a timber company, either Fibreboard Products or Peninsula Plywood Corporation. (39) Despite its use by the Shellebergers, Humes Cabin had been largely unoccupied until 1941 when Herb and Lois Crisler arrived. (40)



History #4: Photo showing the cleared lower terrace littered with remaining stumps, 1918. Also, note large barn and corrals in middle ground (Olympic National Park archives, OLYM 1121).



History #5: Photo showing the lower terrace after the tree stumps were removed, n.d. (Olympic National Park archives, CRI-349-0045, OLYM-349).



History #6: The upper terrace of Humes Ranch as it appeared in 1920. Note tents on left side of photo that served as temporary quarters to house customers who patronized Grant's packing and guiding service (Olympic National Park archives, OLYM HUMES 0081).



History #7: Humes Ranch cabin and associated structures, n.d. Note extensive wood pile on the right side of the image (Olympic National Park archives, CRI-349-0232).



History #8: Photo from the lower terrace looking toward the Humes Ranch barn, n.d. Note the visible trail bench on slope leading up to the cabin (Olympic National Park, Photo CD: OLYM HUMES 0068).



History #9: Photo of the log flume water system that was established adjacent to the cabin by Grant Humes, n.d. (Clallam County Historical Society, Port Angeles, Washington, CCHS 1988.64.19).



History #10: Aerial photograph of Humes Ranch, 1939. Note cleared patch of land on the left side of photo (Olympic National Park archives).

Herb and Lois Crisler Occupation of Humes Ranch: 1941-1952

The following information was adapted from the Humes Ranch cabin (Boundary Increase) National Register of Historic Places Registration form (2007) and Russell Dalton's, "Historic Structures Report, Humes Ranch cabin, Building #699, Olympic National Park" (2005). Information from other sources is described in the footnotes.

Herb and Lois Crisler occupied Humes Ranch between 1941 and 1951. A native of Georgia, Herb Crisler first arrived on the Olympic Peninsula in 1919 as a recruit with the Spruce Division of the U.S. Army. After he completed his service Herb stayed in Port Angeles, where he became enamored with the Olympic mountain wilds. He operated a commercial photography business, but spent his free time hunting, hiking, and taking photographs in the mountains. After an unsuccessful business venture in Seattle in the late 1920s, Crisler returned to the Olympic Mountains in 1930 to make his epic survival trek across the range—with no food and armed only with a movie camera. (41) This widely publicized stunt became the first of several Crisler exploits that brought widespread attention to the beauty and recreational potential of the wild Olympic Mountains.

On December 7, 1941, Herb married Lois Brown, an English instructor at the University of Washington. After their nuptials, the Crisler's immediately moved to Humes Ranch, which they had presumably leased. After several years of hard work, Herb and Lois carved out a career in wildlife photography. Based out of Humes Ranch, they made extended summer hiking expeditions into the mountains of the newly created Olympic National Park, capturing the scenery and wildlife on movie film. To facilitate the

filming, the Crislers erected six simple shelters and numerous caches out in the heart of the mountains. Editing took place in the fall and in the winter months they traveled across the country showing their films in grange halls, churches, schools and civic centers. As a result of their work, they were able to share the beauties of the Olympic National Park with hundreds of audiences throughout the nation.

The Crisler's returned to Humes Ranch each spring, just in time to plant their extensive garden. In addition to the annual garden work, the Crisler's made several other improvements to the site between 1941 and 1951. They performed repair work on both the exterior and interior of the aging cabin to make it more habitable. On the exterior of the cabin they re-roofed the building and rebuilt the front porch, reconfiguring the simple shed roof into a hipped roof. The ceiling and ceiling joists were also removed, presumably to raise the headroom in the cabin to accommodate Lois' tall stature. To house visitors the Crisler's built a low shed-roof accommodation known as the "Bothy" to serve as guest quarters. The "Bothy" was located within sight of the garden and may have offered opportunities to view the elk herds that frequented the ranch. Later, they built an Adirondack-style log shelter located south of the cabin. Herb also built fences to protect the large garden area in front of the cabin. Crops included raspberries and strawberries as well as an abundance of other fresh vegetables. In 1944, the Crisler's built a greenhouse with a cement foundation northeast of the cabin so that they could have fresh vegetables during the cold months. The greenhouse was of pole and cedar shake construction that included three windows on the front and six on the roof. The greenhouse was equipped with a barrel stove for heating. (42) One of the last projects undertaken at the ranch was the development of a hydro plant so that film editing could be done at the ranch. Herb used a small tractor to haul wire-wrapped wood-staved pipe to the ranch, which was to be used as penstock. Ultimately, the pipe was stock-piled in the barn and the venture never came to fruition. (43)

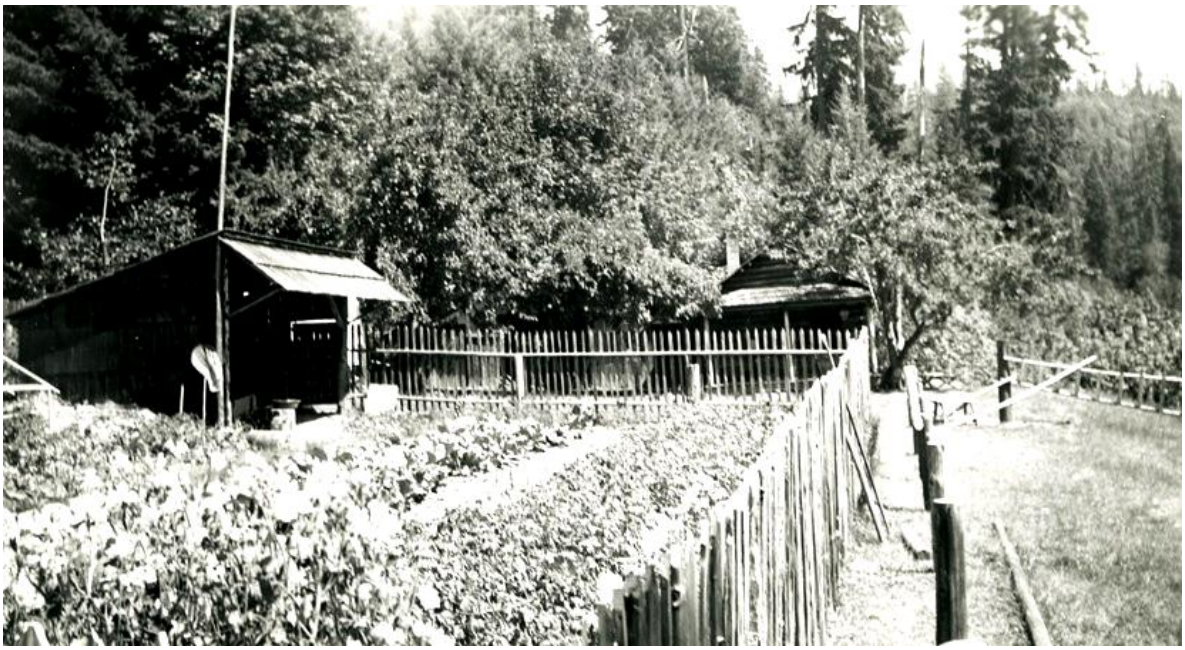
In 1950, a warranty deed was prepared for three parcels of land, one of which was the former Humes property. The parcels were conveyed to the United States of America under the provisions of existing legislation by Frank P. Donahue and Ethel D. Donahue, under a deed dated October 31, 1950. (44) By April 1951, an examination had been made of the title data relating to these parcels in connection with the addition to Olympic National Park in Clallam County, Washington. Title data disclosed that the grantor was permitted to remove timber from the land, valued at $62,550. Furthermore, the certificate, recorded deed, and accompanying data required that the grantor would be able to maintain the occupancy rights of H.B. Crisler and Frank P. Donahue. (45) As a result of these proceedings, a "Timber Type Map" was drawn for Humes Ranch, which identified the following species and sizes on the property: old growth Douglas Fir (18 to 60" dbh); young growth Douglas Fir (12 to 22" dbh). Associated species consisted of: Red Cedar, Hemlock, White Fir, Alder and Maple, while the underbrush was defined as "light". (46) Despite the documentation that was prepared, it is not likely that timber was harvested from the parcel.

During this time, the Crisler's famed adventures were chronicled by Lois in her weekly newspaper column, "Olympic Trail Talks". She also wrote of their colorful life in magazine articles. At various times when the Olympic wilderness appeared threatened, Lois proved to be an ardent and articulate supporter. In 1951, the Crislers finally succeeded in selling some of their film stock to Disney Studios to be used in the True Life Adventure series of short feature films. "The Olympic Elk" was the resulting film. It was subsequently used in visitor programs at Olympic National Park for decades to come. They also secured a filming contract with Disney and after having made Humes Ranch their home for ten years, they moved away in 1951. They filmed the caribou migration in the Arctic and the lives of bighorn sheep in Colorado. Later, Lois wrote of these adventures in her best-selling books, *Arctic Wild* and *Captive Wild*. (47)

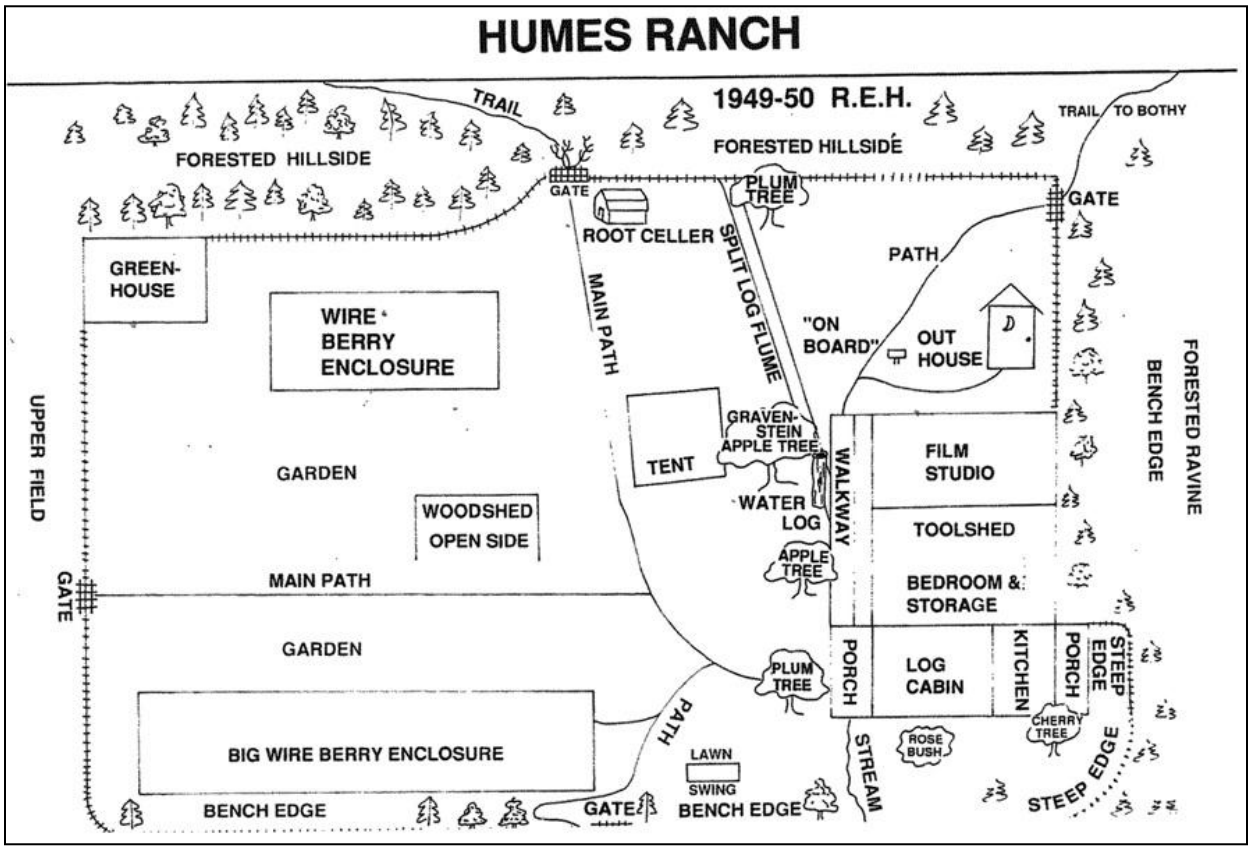
Ultimately, during their tenure at the site, Herb and Lois Crisler worked hard to maintain the buildings and structures, open spaces and fruit trees that their predecessor, Grant Humes, established. In addition to maintaining the ranch, at various times when preservation of the Olympic wilderness appeared threatened, the Crislers were ardent and vocal supporters of the conservation of the wilderness qualities of the Olympics. Today, the Humes Ranch cabin, which served as the seasonal residence of the Crislers for a decade, possesses significance for its association with the lives of these two individuals who through film and writing encouraged both the conservation and the recreational development of Olympic National Park. (48)



History #11: Herb and Lois Crisler in their garden at Humes Ranch, circa 1942 (Olympic National Park archives, CRI-349-0224).



History #12: Looking east from the extensive fenced garden on the upper terrace toward the cabin, n.d. (Olympic National Park archives, CRI-349-0220).



History #13: Illustration of Humes Ranch as it appeared between 1949-1950 after several changes implemented by Herb and Lois Crisler (published in Ruby El Hult's *An Olympic Mountain Enchantment: an Interlude at Humes Ranch with Wildlife Photographer Herb Crisler, 1949-1950*. Port Angeles, WA: CP Publications, 1989). (49)

Ownership of Humes Ranch by the National Park Service: 1950-Present

The following information was adapted from Russell Dalton's, "Historic Structures Report, Humes Ranch cabin, Building #699, Olympic National Park" (2005). Information from other sources will be described in the footnotes.

In the years following the departure of Herb and Lois Crisler, Humes Ranch was maintained by the National Park Service. A December 1953 building inventory for Olympic National Park revealed that Building #699 (Humes Ranch cabin) and Building #700 (Humes wood and tool shed) were still present. (50) In May 1957, park personnel reported that with the exception of the main dwellings at the Humes and Ludden places, the remaining buildings at both sites had deteriorated beyond rehabilitation through weathering and vandalism. Furthermore, the report suggested that some of the buildings and structures were unsafe for park visitors to be near and were not considered part of the Master Plan development for the area. As a result, it was recommended that all areas with buildings should be properly "cleaned up." In a May 24, 1957 memo from the Assistant Superintendent of Olympic National Park, it was confirmed

that fire control aids would raze all of the buildings at both sites, with the exception of the "residence buildings" and the usable material would be salvaged for a visitor shelter at each location. (51)

After the May 1957 memo was released, a plan was developed to clean up Humes Ranch. In the summer of 1958, the newly founded Student Conservation Program (SCP) recruited thirty high school boys to volunteer at Olympic National Park. Broken into two work groups, each group spent almost three weeks based at Humes Ranch. In addition to trail work elsewhere in Geyser Valley, they embarked on a large general cleanup of the ranch that resulted in several changes. (52) They built an 8 by 8 by 14-foot garbage pit several hundred feet southwest of the Humes cabin and planked over its top. The group also converted the Crisler greenhouse into a two-hole latrine, re-established the log flume to the cabin, and cut firewood for camp and visitor use. One group built a new plank sidewalk around the main cabin, and repaired the foundation, floor and porches. They also converted the small barn adjoining the cabin into a twenty-person bunkhouse and repaired the roofs with new and re-used shakes.

In the lower pasture, the large Humes barn and associated fencing were razed by the SCP. The boys also established a makeshift museum where the tools and equipment were labeled and put on display in the renovated wood shed. During the general cleanup, "many papers of possible historical importance were salvaged". Piles of debris—fencing, furnishings, old roofing etc. were piled out front and were later burned. During this time, the boys also razed the nearby Geyser House, formerly owned by Doc Ludden. Some of the poles from the Ludden site were salvaged and used as building materials at Humes Ranch. After the SCP completed work at Humes Ranch, Superintendent Daniel B. Beard reported that:

> "The work at the Hume's Ranch has stimulated a discussion on the preservation of pioneer homesteads in the park to such an extent that we have requested a research program to evaluate these homesteads with the thought in mind that the government should preserve the physical remains as well as the culture of these early pioneers somewhat as has been done at the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. It seems very doubtful if this would have been considered if the Hume's Ranch restoration program had not been accomplished by the group." (53)

Ten years after the Student Conservation Program work was undertaken, the unoccupied cabin showed signs of disrepair. Between 1968 and 1969, a National Park Service resource study proposal, OLY-H-1, recommended the rehabilitation of Humes Ranch cabin. The report proposed that the cabin be used to support an interpretive exhibit on homestead life. Additional recommendations included restoration of the cabin, kitchen and porches. Missing and decayed elements would be replaced and the building would be leveled up. The plan also called for the installation of doors with locks. The window sashes would be installed, but would be covered with meshed hardware cloth, rather than glass. Other proposed rehabilitation efforts included work on the small barn adjoining the cabin. Ultimately, it was the intention that after the project was completed; the public could peer through the windows, but could not enter the cabin.

In order to complete the project, a special crew was hired as part of the trail crew at Olympic National Park in 1970. John W. Scott, an 84 year-old retired carpenter led a crew of several young men in the restoration of Humes Ranch cabin. As a result of their efforts, the crew razed the small barn and the front porch of the cabin. Decayed logs in the cabin were replaced-in-kind from logs that were obtained upslope from the cabin. Likewise, saplings were found nearby to replace the smaller rotted members of the cabin. Ultimately, the work included replacement in part or total of 38 logs, or approximately 50% of

the original building. (54) It should be noted that as part of this project many logs were "spliced," instead of being replaced in total. (55)

Additional work that was completed as part of the 1970 effort included sealing up a doorway that existed in the north wall of the cabin, which had once provided access to the small barn that was situated adjacent to the cabin. Today, a remnant of the doorway shows as a mid-span splice of three logs. Three short logs are original, while all the remaining logs in that wall were replaced. At this time, the cinder block chimney was also removed from the east cabin wall and the resulting cutout space was closed in with splices of new and old logs. The cabin was re-roofed, the front porch rebuilt and the floors were repaired. Doors and locks were installed and mesh hardware cloth was established over the replacement window sash. (56) On September 14, 1977, Humes Cabin was listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The nomination only included the cabin and was less than one-acre in size.

In 1994, an extensive floor frame was installed that cantilevered out to support the log walls of the cabin. Despite installation of this system, the soil build-up on the north side of the cabin deteriorated the sill log, which caused the cabin to settle. (57) As a result of continued deterioration, in 2005, a study was undertaken to assess and evaluate the existing conditions. Completed by Russell Dalton (a North Cascades National Park employee on a detail assignment to Olympic National Park), the comprehensive report provided a detailed evaluation of the condition and historical development of the cabin through time, which supported future rehabilitation efforts. (58)

In 2007, the National Register of Historic Places Nomination form for Humes Ranch cabin was amended to expand the boundaries of the site to include 1.6 acres of land. The nomination, however, failed to include the lower terrace or pasture within its boundaries. Historically, this locale was utilized to support grazing as well as agricultural activities. Furthermore, there was a substantial barn on the lower terrace that likely supported Humes' packing operations by providing storage for hay and other equipment related to the business.

In the fall of 2008, conservation measures were undertaken by NPS staff to stabilize and preserve the Humes Ranch cabin. The focus of the work was to restore the cabin and associated landscape (as much as possible) to circa 1910-1912 when the Humes brothers were making improvements to the site. (59) The work included lifting the structure to level and cutting the cantilevered floor joists that had been installed to support the outer north and south log walls, which left the floor independent of the walls. After this was completed, all sill logs and the second log of the south wall were replaced with new cedar logs. A new river stone foundation supports the sill logs. Also at this time, the roof was removed and a continuous log installed on the east gable to correct the lack of a connection in the wall. Most of the east gable logs and plate logs on the north and south walls were replaced. All the roof purlins were replaced due to decay and were installed utilizing original notches in the west gable. The front porch was reconstructed in the original three-post design with cedar sill, pole joists, and split cedar deck. (60)

Extensive work was also undertaken on the kitchen addition in the fall of 2008. New sills were installed and the wall poles adjacent to the cabin were replaced. The gable wall was retained, but all the plates, rafters, purlins and collar ties were also replaced. All of the framing of the back porch was also replaced. The non-original window on the north was omitted and the window on the south wall was reconstructed to its original size. The back porch was reconstructed to its original width with stairs on the south side. The kitchen floor was restored with 6-inch sleepers on rock piers and covered with 1 ¼-inch random width cedar boards. (61)

As part of this 2008 effort, several improvements were also made to the landscape associated with the site. The grade around the cabin was excavated and sloped away from the building for positive drainage. Vegetation around the cabin was removed to enhance air circulation. A portion of the wagon road to the lower pasture was opened up, though, not to full width. The bridge over the ravine was not reconstructed, rather a 3-foot wide puncheon bridge was provided for pedestrian traffic. (62)

Ultimately, the decades of rehabilitation efforts associated with Humes Ranch reveal changing park policies on how to manage human-influenced environments within wilderness areas. This is reflected through the work that began in the late 1950s when the SCA removed safety hazards (i.e. buildings), while performing minimal stabilization work at the site. By the 1970s many of the remaining buildings and structures at the site were in a state of advanced deterioration, which served as the impetus for listing cabin on the National Register of Historic Places in 1977. Another round of stabilization efforts would follow. In subsequent years, the boundary of the National Register-listed site was expanded to include the upper pasture in an effort to provide greater context. In 2008, park policies regarding the management of the site embraced the significance of the site for its association with local conservation history. As a result, rehabilitation/restoration efforts were undertaken to return several features at the site to the Humes era of development.

Today, more than 95 percent of the park's 922,651 acres is designated wilderness, accessible only by a network of trails. (63) A Wilderness Stewardship Plan is currently underway at Olympic National Park to guide the preservation, maintenance, use, and restoration of wilderness. (64) Humes Ranch is situated along the Elwha River within designated wilderness and remains significant for its association with early settlement in the rugged interior of the Olympic Peninsula as well as for its association with Grant Humes and Herb and Lois Crisler. Furthermore, the Humes Ranch cabin is also significant for its "Log, Shake and Pole" style of architecture, which harmoniously blends with the surrounding environment.



History #14: Photo showing the deteriorated condition of the cabin and associated outbuildings, circa 1969, before an extensive rehabilitation project in 1970 (Olympic National Park, Photo CD: HUMES 1969).

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Summary

Humes Ranch is located approximately 2.5 miles from the trailhead at Whiskey Bend in the Elwha River drainage. Significantly, the Elwha River served as a natural pathway into the Olympic interior for early explorers, including those associated with the Press expedition. Humes Ranch was developed between circa 1900 and 1934 by William and Grant Humes during a period of early homesteading activity in the rain-drenched mountainous interior of the Olympic Peninsula. Today, the 9-acre site serves as one of the few remaining intact homestead residences on the peninsula. Furthermore, the Humes Ranch cabin remains as the oldest extant homestead cabin in Olympic National Park. In addition to its association with the Humes brothers, the site is also significant for its association with Herb and Lois Crisler, who occupied and developed the site between 1941 and 1951. The historic character of Humes Ranch is evident in the following landscape characteristics: natural systems and features, spatial organization, vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures and archeological sites, which are evaluated in detail below.

Natural systems and features that have significantly influenced the development of Humes Ranch include climate, geology, topography, hydrology, and native vegetation. Undoubtedly, the natural systems and features associated with the locale influenced where the Humes brothers chose to settle. Due to the relatively narrow, steeply sloping walls characteristic of the Elwha valley and the presence of a turbulent river running through it, locations that could support the development of a homestead were limited. The Humes chose a location with relatively flat terraces on a south-facing slope of the Elwha valley. Several seasonal creeks were located in the vicinity of the homestead, which were manipulated by Humes to provide a fresh water source for consumption and possibly as a source of water for irrigation during the summer months. Abundant forest, which is still evident, also served as an important resource during the period of significance for construction activities and as fuel for heating; however, encroaching forest vegetation is beginning to change the character of the site by infilling the edges of open areas. Despite some changes associated with native vegetation, today, the climate, geology, topography, and hydrology remain similar to that which existed during the period of significance. Collectively, the characteristics associated with natural systems and features contribute to the historic character of the site, revealing the most important natural features that shaped the homestead.

Between circa 1900 and 1951, William and Grant Humes and Herb and Lois Crisler made several improvements to the site, which included the construction of buildings, structures, trails and fences. Due to change through time, some of these buildings and structures are no longer extant; however, the Humes Ranch cabin remains as an important fixture of the spatial organization of the homestead. In addition, the Humes brothers cleared two large pasture areas and planted fruit trees, while the Crislers planted extensive fruit and vegetable gardens on the upper terrace. Many of the residential improvements were constructed adjacent to the log flume water source in the upper terrace; developments associated with animal husbandry were primarily located on the lower pasture or terrace. These areas were connected by a wagon road and trail system, which facilitated movement of animals and equipment between the upper and lower terrace. Despite changes to the spatial organization since the period of significance with the loss of some buildings and structures, the basic arrangement of the site and many of its associated landscape features remain today.

During occupation of the homestead by William and Grant Humes as well as by Herb and Lois Crisler, several food crops were grown in the locale, including potatoes, raspberries and a bountiful vegetable garden. Today, remaining introduced vegetation includes six fruit trees (sour cherry, pear, and apple),

watercress, and pasture vegetation associated with horse grazing. Despite the loss of these gardens and associated food crops, the remaining fruit trees are evidence of the self-sufficient homestead located within an isolated, wilderness context.

The circulation system associated with Humes Ranch is relatively simple. As a result of its location, approximately 15 miles up the Elwha River valley; the trails associated with Humes Ranch remain as a reflection of the remote nature of the homestead's environment, which did not permit the construction of roads. The 9-acre homestead site includes four contributing trail segments that serve two functions: to provide access to the homestead from outside locations and to provide an internal circulation system within the boundaries of the ranch to facilitate movement between the upper and lower terrace. Today, the circulation features and patterns that remain reflect similar patterns to that which existed during the period of significance.

Construction at Humes Ranch is marked by two separate periods of development that are linked to occupation of the site by William and Grant Humes (circa 1900-1934) and later by Herb and Lois Crisler (1941-1951). William Humes established the homestead on the upper Elwha River circa 1897-1900, and was soon joined by his brother, Grant Humes, in 1904. Over the course of the next several years, the Humes brothers improved the homestead and constructed several buildings and structures on both the upper and lower terraces, including a cabin and two barns. Herb and Lois Crisler also made several improvements to the site between 1941 and 1951, which included modifications to the cabin, as well as the construction of an Adirondack style lean-to and a greenhouse. In 1958 and 1970, work was undertaken at the ranch in an effort to remove hazardous buildings and other remnant materials from the Humes and Crisler occupations. Today, the only building that remains extant is the Humes Ranch cabin, which was constructed in the Log, Shake and Pole style circa 1904-1905. The method of construction represented by this structure reveals important information as to how these early settlers lived and survived in this rugged environment. (65)

Humes Ranch contains several historic archeological sites and features that may be found significant as a result of their association with development of the homestead. Features described in this section include the remnants of the greenhouse foundation as well as other several sites or locations that may contain remnants of previous buildings or structures such as ditches that were constructed by William and Grant Humes and Herb and Lois Crisler.

Integrity

The landscape characteristics, summarized above, convey the historic character of the site from the period of significance, circa 1900-1934 and 1941-1951. The setting continues to be characterized by a predominantly coniferous forest environment with some wetland areas and riparian forest; however, encroaching vegetation has changed the character of the cleared pastures associated with the upper and lower terrace. The natural topography of the site also remains intact, providing the remaining cabin protection from the high waters of the Elwha. Fruit trees on the property are reminders of a subsistence lifestyle associated with early homestead development on the Olympic Peninsula. The rich history that has defined and shaped the site is displayed through the Log, Shake and Pole architecture illustrated in the construction and design of Humes Ranch cabin. Ultimately, these landscape characteristics convey the historic feeling and association of the site. Although the site has lost some introduced vegetation and several buildings and structures due to encroaching vegetation and deterioration, the landscape as a whole conveys the period of significance relating to homesteading and retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, feeling and association

Natural Systems and Features

Natural systems and features are defined as natural aspects that have influenced the development and physical form of the landscape. Natural systems and features that have significantly influenced the development of Hume's Ranch include climate, geology, topography, hydrology, and native vegetation.

Climate

Humes Ranch is situated within a temperate forest climate zone that stretches along the southwestern, western, and northwestern slopes of the Olympic Mountains. In this climate zone, annual precipitation ranges from 70 to 100 inches along the coastal plains to 150 inches or more along the windward slopes of the mountains. The vast majority of this precipitation falls between October and May. Winter season snowfall ranges from 10 to 30 inches in the lower elevations and melts rather quickly, seldom exceeding six to 15 inches. The average maximum temperature in July is 75 degrees in the foothills with minimum temperatures around 50 degrees. In January, the maximum temperatures range from 43 to 48 degrees and minimum temperatures from 32 to 38 degrees Fahrenheit. (66)

Within this temperate forest climate zone, Humes Ranch is located in a microclimate that is slightly different from this larger climate zone, which is in part due to its location up a narrow valley. The microclimate may also be attributed to the protection that Mount Olympus offers the area from the full force of winter storms moving inland from the ocean. Ultimately, this microclimate creates a subtle difference from the larger climate zone in decreased precipitation from being in the rain shadow of Mount Olympus, and an increase in maximum temperatures by being protected from cool ocean winds by the surrounding mountains and its location on a south facing hillside. In most cases, the prevailing winds that influence Humes Ranch either move up river from the northeast or down river from the southwest.

The climatic features that influenced the development of the ranch include heavy precipitation and cloud cover. The cabin is located high above the flood plain, perched on the edge of a slope in order to avoid flooding and increase drainage around the site. Furthermore, the cabin was constructed with the long axis oriented roughly east-west that increased solar exposure. This wet and cloudy climate would also have influenced the crops that the Humes brothers would have been able to grow. It is clear that they were aware of the challenges that the climate presented for growing many vegetable crops that require a long growing season and as a result, they instead focused on growing hay and creating pastures for animals. Also, the packing business necessitated the cultivation of hay crops to support the horses that Humes owned.

Geology, Topography, and Hydrology

Humes Ranch is located along the Elwha River, which is the largest watershed in Olympic National Park. It flows north draining a significant portion of the central interior of the park into the Strait of Juan de Fuca just west of Port Angeles. The Elwha River was historically a major access route into the interior of the park. For the early homesteaders, the lower river valley provided the most fertile soils, gentlest terrain for field grading, and the most open areas for farming. (67)

Humes Ranch is located on two terraces along a roughly south facing slope above the Elwha River. The Elwha valley was scoured by glaciers, which gave it its characteristic U-shape. The glacial activity also

created terraces with sandy glacial till soils left behind by glacial deposits. (68) The west terrace (also referred to as the upper pasture) is approximately 80 feet in elevation above the river; this additional elevation above a narrower river the valley floor would be high enough to ensure additional sun in the winter and to avoid seasonal flooding. The upper terrace was the first to be cleared and developed. It is approximately two acres in size and has a slope of approximately 15 degrees to the southwest. There are three seasonal creeks that seep out of the hillside and run through the terrace. The creek channels were probably manipulated by Humes in order to spread water throughout the pastures during seasonally dry periods. The cabin was constructed at the eastern end of the upper terrace, located at approximately 870 feet in elevation. The southern edge of this terrace quickly transitions into a steep slope that falls away to the floodplain below. There is a small ravine and perennial creek, House Creek (69), and a steep slope separating the two terraces. This was an important hydrological feature in the development of the site and probably dictated the location of the cabin in order to have a close and consistent source of fresh water. A portion of this creek was diverted via a spring-box and flume to provide running water to the cabin area.

The east terrace (also referred to as the lower pasture) sits approximately 75 feet in elevation below the west terrace. This terrace is the larger of the two, measuring around five acres in size. An additional seasonal creek fans out into this terrace and was probably also manipulated to spread water out across the terrace to irrigate pasture grasses during seasonally dry periods. The southern edge of this terrace ends with a steep drop off approximately 20 feet to the rocky floodplain below. This southern edge is slowly being cut into by the Elwha River during high flood events. The soils of these terraces appear to change from seasonally or annually saturated with accumulated organic content in and around the creeks to fairly dry and rocky further from the creeks.

There are five primary wetlands located within the boundaries of the site. These wetland areas are the locations where the soils are saturated with water either annually or seasonally. There are three seasonal creeks in the upper pasture, House Creek in the ravine between the pastures, and an additional seasonal creek in the lower pasture. The wetland plants associated with these areas tend to be grasses, sedges, and rushes. The grasses associated with the seasonal creeks that drain into both the upper and lower terraces were probably important early in the development of the site as a source of forage for the domesticated animals. The water that seeped out of the hillsides and fed these wetlands was probably manipulated to expand the area of the wetland grasses for hay and grazing. The riparian forest is often found at the edge of wetland, in places of disturbance, and at the interface between plant communities.

Native Vegetation

There are three main native plant communities at Humes Ranch: coniferous forest, wetland, and riparian forest. Humes Ranch is surrounded by lowland conifer forests, comprised of Douglas Fir (*Pseudosuga menziesii*), Western Red Cedar (*Thuja plicata*), Grand Fir (*Abies grandis*), and Western Hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*). The majority of the site was probably composed of coniferous forest before the Humes brothers arrived. These trees, as well as the surrounding forest, served as resources for building and fuel for heating. Despite some of the advantages that the trees provided, they also posed a formidable challenge to homesteaders. It would have taken a significant amount of effort to clear the trees and remove the stumps in order to create the two large pastures that now encompass the ranch. Because the site is no longer heavily grazed by domesticated animals (it is currently lightly grazed by Elk (*Cervus Canadensis*), the conifer forest is beginning to encroach into the upper pasture along the southern boundary (a section approximately 290-feet long and 30-feet wide of Grand Fir and Douglas Fir) in the center of the southern edge and another section on the southwestern edge approximately 50-feet long by 30-feet wide.

Riparian forest vegetation such as Red Alder (*Alnus rubra*), Salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*), Big-Leaf Maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), and Nootka Rose (*Rosa nutkana*) are found around most of the wetlands and in some locations at the edge between the pasture and coniferous forest. This plant community is also encroaching into the upper pasture along the wetlands, the western edge, and on the northern edge. Riparian forest vegetation is also encroaching into the lower pasture along the northern edge via fallen trees and throughout the pasture via clumps of Nootka Rose (*Rosa nutkana*), Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*), and Blackcap Raspberry (*Rubus leucodermis*).

Together, the natural systems and features associated with Humes Ranch help to define the character of the site, while also revealing the resources and motivating factors that shaped the homestead. The climate, terraces, topography, and hydrology are much the same today as they were when the Humes brothers and the Crislers lived and worked on the land and contribute to the historic character of the site. Encroaching forest vegetation into the historically open pastures is beginning to significantly change the character of the site.



Natural Systems and Features #1: Photo looking southeast toward the cabin and showing one of the creeks crossing through the pasture. Also note encroaching vegetation in the pasture (Pavlik, PWR 2011).



Natural Systems and Features #2: Photo looking south down the trail from Whiskey Bend towards Humes Ranch. Note drainage issues and erosion associated with a seasonal creek that is damaging the trail and saturating the soil around three of the contributing fruit trees (Gjesfjeld, PWR 2011).

Spatial Organization

Spatial organization is defined as the three-dimensional organization of physical forms and visual associations in the landscape.

Many of the original buildings, structures, fences, clearings, and orchards were developed by Grant and William Humes between circa 1900 and 1934. These existing features were later adapted and changed during the Crisler occupation of the site, 1941-1951. The result of these improvements was a simple organization of the site based on the two relatively flat terraces on a steep south-facing hillside above the floodplain of the Elwha River. Most of the infrastructure was concentrated on the upper terrace near the water source (a constructed flume), which brought fresh water to the site via a nearby creek, located at the southeast end of the upper terrace. The remainder of the upper terrace and the entirety of the lower terrace provided two large clearings for pasturing animals and growing crops. Today, the general organization of the historic homestead is still evident with the original cabin, remaining fruit trees, and the two large pastures.

Core Developed Area

The core developed area consists of a cabin, six fruit trees, and two trails. During the Humes period the core area consisted of a cabin, small attached barn, small orchard, water flume, outhouse, root house, a number of temporary tent structures for guests, and a fence system. After the Crislers left the site in 1951, many of the remaining buildings and structures in the core developed area were removed.

The cabin is oriented on an east-west axis, possibly for the purposes of maximizing solar exposure and views to the south. The main entrance was located on the west facing side and had a shed-roofed front porch. The cabin's location at the high point and eastern extent of the upper clearing would have allowed William and Grant Humes the ability to see guests as they approached the cabin from the northwest end of the upper pasture. The cabin also had a back porch (on the southeast-facing side), which provided commanding views of the Elwha River, Olympic Mountains, and the lower pasture located approximately 200 feet to the southeast of the cabin. A small barn was attached to the north side of the cabin with the long axis oriented north-south.

A small orchard was also located within the developed core area. Fruit trees were planted around the cabin and on the hillside above the cabin and barn (to the north) stretching to the west approximately 100 feet. Historic photos show a few fruit trees near the front corners of the cabin but spaced far enough apart to allow for views down the clearing. Fresh water for domestic purposes and irrigation of the fruit trees was brought to the core area via a series of canals and a log flume from above the site. The water was diverted from nearby House Creek. An outhouse was located to the north of the cabin and barn. The root house was dug into the hillside northwest of the cabin. During the height of the Humes' packing and guiding business they constructed a series of tent structures to house guests. Historic photos show these tents located within the core developed area. Historic photographs also document fences that enclosed this core developed area and may have also kept elk and deer from getting into a garden to the west of the core developed area. The historic circulation in the core developed area has remained intact, with two main trails (the upper pasture trail and the spur trail to Humes Ranch) converging at the front of the cabin. The upper pasture trail may have been the original access trail to the site. Today, the trail from the spur trail to Humes Ranch provides access to the site from the trailhead at Whiskey Bend. These trails are discussed in more detail in the circulation section.

In the 1940s when Herb and Lois Crisler took up occupancy in the vacated cabin they also made changes to the core developed area to suit their needs. Being avid gardeners, the Crislers made improvements to increase the productivity of the landscape, which included the addition of a greenhouse approximately 75 feet west of the cabin. South of the greenhouse they planted an extensive vegetable garden that was protected from elk and deer by wooden picket fencing. Historic photographs also illustrate foundation plantings located along the south side of the cabin; however, they are no longer extant. It is likely that the Crislers also cared for the existing fruit trees and may have planted additional fruit trees.

Pastures and Trails

There are two large pastures located within the boundaries of the historic homestead site: an upper pasture and a lower pasture. The upper pasture was the first area that was cleared by William and Grant Humes. The upper pasture is located directly west of the core developed area and slopes subtly to the west and south. The natural systems and features associated with the upper pasture were particularly advantageous due to its relatively large flat area that was punctuated by two seasonal creeks, which provided fresh water for irrigation to keep the pasture green longer in the summer season. Historically, it was approximately two acres in size and oval-shaped with the long axis (around 600-feet long) running east-west. Today, it has been reduced in size to about one acre due to encroachment by forest vegetation. The upper pasture trail follows the southern boundary of the pasture, and served as one of the primary access trails to the homestead. Approximately 100 feet to the west of the cabin, the old wagon road, flanks off to the south and east downhill and crosses House Creek to arrive at the lower pasture.

The lower pasture is also relatively level, sloping subtly to the west. The lower pasture is significantly larger than the upper pasture. Historically, it was probably about six and one-half acres. It has also been reduced by forest encroachment and is currently approximately five acres in size. This large area provided ample pasture land for the Humes' pack animals and other livestock. The lower pasture only has one seasonal creek that flows into it and is probably dryer with more stable soils, allowing for larger animals such as horses and cows to graze without destroying the soil structure. The natural shape of the lower pasture is like a raindrop with the wide end facing the southeast. During the early 1910s, the Humes brothers constructed a large barn and garden in the north-east quadrant of the pasture. This barn was removed in 1958 and it is difficult to discern the location of this structure and the associated gardens. The old wagon road constructed by Grant connected the two pastures and the large barn. This trail most likely continued up the valley to hunting and climbing destinations, as well as to locations where Herb and Lois Crisler would have filmed and photographed wildlife. The trails connecting these pastures are still intact and continue to be used by hikers and campers. The lower pasture currently has three primitive campsites with fire pits and wires for hanging food. The campsites are located at the far west end, the north side, and the east side of the lower pasture.

The cabin is still in the same location with similar relationship to the upper and lower pastures. The trails remain in the same locations and continue to provide connectivity between pastures and throughout the site. Although the pastures are being encroached upon by riparian and coniferous forest vegetation, the majority of the open space is still intact. Together, these remaining spatial patterns continue to convey the historic organization and layout of the homestead and contribute to the integrity of the landscape.



Spatial Organization #1: Contemporary photograph looking southeast showing the relatively shallow slope of the pasture, the upper pasture trail to the right, and the roof of the cabin in the background (Pavlik, PWR 2011).



Spatial Organization #2: Contemporary photograph looking northwest from the lower pasture toward the cabin (Gjesfjeld, PWR 2011).

Vegetation

The Vegetation section documents human manipulated vegetation: trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers and herbaceous plants used for design and/or ornamental purposes, whether indigenous or introduced in the landscape. Historic vegetation introduced by the Humes and/or Crislers that remain include six fruit trees (sour cherry, pear, and apple), watercress, and pasture vegetation.

Fruit Trees

Six historic fruit trees remain in association with Humes Ranch. Based on historic photographs, some of these trees date to the Humes period (circa 1900-1934), while others were likely planted by the Crislers (1941-1951). The historic fruit trees include a sour cherry tree (*Prunus cerasus*) located at the northwest extent of the upper pasture, two pear trees (*Pyrus communis*) situated northeast of the old greenhouse foundation, one apple (*Malus domestica*) located east of the greenhouse foundation, one apple (*Malus domestica*) situated north of the cabin, and one apple located just southwest of the corner of the cabin.

Sour Cherry Tree
The sour cherry (#258) is a large tree approximately 50 feet tall with a 40-foot wide canopy. It is 28 inches in diameter at breast height (dbh), and has a circumference of 7 feet 4-inches. The tree suffers from sap sucker damage, encroachment by approximately 15 alder trees, and is in need of pruning to remove dead wood.

Pear Trees
Two pear trees are located approximately 10 feet northeast of the greenhouse foundation. The pear to the west (#269) is approximately 20 feet tall with a 6-foot canopy and is 8-inches dbh. It has significant debris accumulated around its base, sap-sucker damage, and 60% live canopy. The pear to the east (#268) is around 30-feet tall with a 10-foot canopy and is 10-inches dbh. While this tree has approximately 80% live canopy, it also suffers from sap sucker damage, saturated soils caused by a seasonal creek channel nearby, and encroachment from a nearby Red Alder.

Apple Trees
The apple tree (#267) located east of the greenhouse foundation suffers from severe damage. While the tree only has 30% living tissue around the trunk, there is considerable new growth evident on the two main branches, which was measured at around two feet. This low-headed apple tree is approximately 15 feet tall with a 12-foot wide canopy and has a 15-inch dbh. The apple tree (#266) located north of the cabin has only a small amount of living canopy. The tree has fallen over and the living portion of it is resting on the ground. Despite its current condition, it appears that the apple tree has a low head and a 16-inch dbh. The third apple tree (#270) is a Yellow Transparent and is located just off the southwest corner of the cabin. It is approximately 25 feet tall with a 12-foot diameter canopy and is 18-inches dbh. This tree has severe damage to the trunk with only 50% of living tissue remaining. The tree supports two live scaffold branches and a top leader, and is in need of support bracing on the north side.

It should be noted that the tree numbers noted in parentheses are part of a fruit and nut tree inventory that is maintained by the OLYM Cultural Resources division in partnership with the OLYM Natural Resources division. In some cases, the tree species have been identified by the Olympic Orchardist Society. Overall, the inventory includes fruit and nut trees at Humes Ranch, Krause, Sweets, Kestner, Haas, and Bunch homesteads in Olympic National Park.

Other Introduced Vegetation

Other introduced vegetation identified at the site includes Watercress (*Nasturitium officinale*), which was introduced by Humes into the wetlands. It was likely planted as a means to access fresh green vegetables to prevent diseases, such as scurvy, caused by lack of fresh foods. Watercress is now found in all the wetlands in the upper pasture, at the base of House Creek, and around the backwaters and side channels of the Elwha River below the homestead.

Numerous other plant species have also been identified at the site, which are likely the result of grazing and associated animal pastures. Some of these plants were probably intentionally introduced, such as Reed Canary Grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*), for its prolific growth in a variety of conditions, and other plant species were probably disseminated to and throughout the site via domesticated animals and hay packed in to the site. Some of these species include: Common Buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*), Bull Thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*), Greater Burdock (*Arctium lappa*), Yellow Dock (*Rumex crispus*), as well as other grass species. (70)

Historic Vegetation
Sour Cherry Tree (#258)
Pear Tree (#269)
Pear Tree (#268)
Apple Tree (#267)
Apple Tree (#266)
Apple Tree (#270)



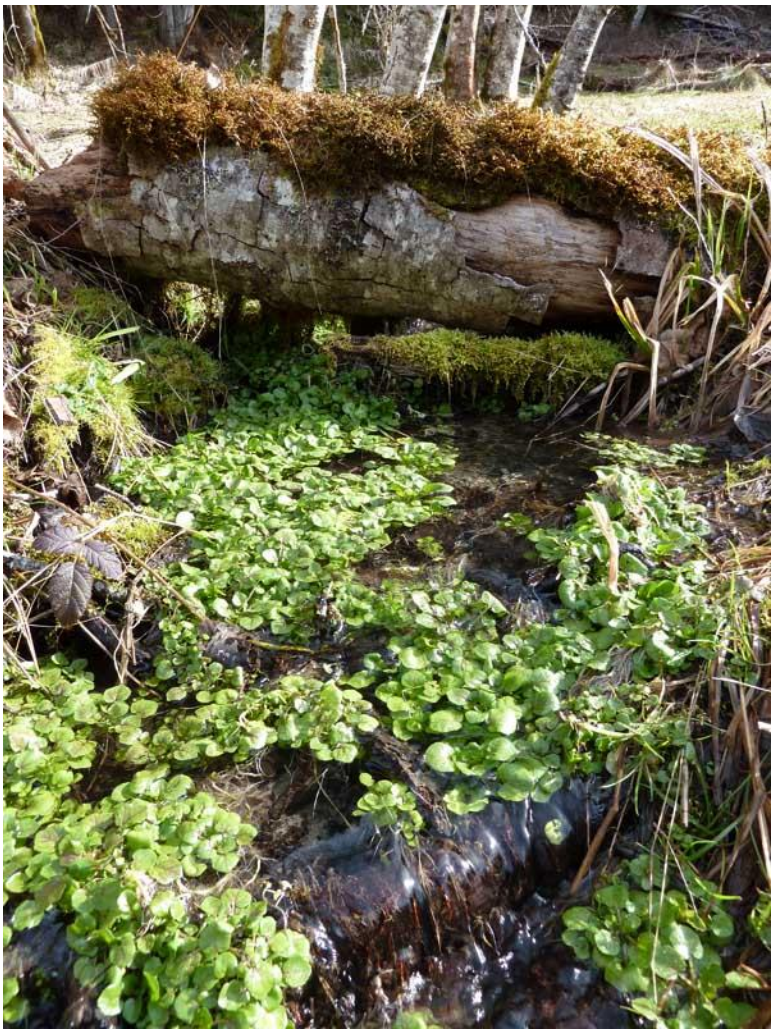
Vegetation #1: Contemporary photograph looking south at the historic sour cherry tree (#258) (Pavlik, PWR 2011).



Vegetation #2: Contemporary photograph looking east showing the historic apple tree (#270) in front of the cabin porch (Gjesfjeld, PWR 2011).



Vegetation #3: Contemporary photograph of Humes Ranch looking northeast showing the two historic pear trees (#269 on the left and #268 on the left) (Pavlik, PWR 2011).



Vegetation #4: Contemporary photograph of Humes Ranch showing the watercress growing in one of the seasonal creeks in the upper pasture (Pavlik, PWR 2011).

Circulation

Circulation is defined as spaces and features which constitute systems of movement within a landscape. Ultimately, the circulation system associated with Humes Ranch is a reflection of the remote nature of the homestead. Located approximately 15 miles up the Elwha River valley, access to the site is provided by a system of small trails. During the early settlement period, the only trail up the Elwha River valley was along the river and through Humes Ranch. In 1925, this trail was rerouted higher on the hillside, along the route known today. (71)

Contributing Trails

The circulation system at Humes Ranch is relatively simple. Today, there are two main routes that provide visitor access to the site. Both trails extend from the Elwha River Trail, which originates at the Whiskey Bend trailhead. These trails include the upper pasture trail and the spur trail to Humes Ranch. At Humes Ranch, two contributing trails serve as part of an internal circulation system that facilitated movement between the upper and lower pastures. While these trails are the focus of the CLI, it is important to note that the circulation system at Humes Ranch not only provided a system of movement within the confines of the ranch, but also served as connectors to a larger trail network that provided access to other homesteads in the area and/or other popular trails in the Elwha and beyond.

Upper Pasture Trail
The route via the Elwha River Trail on the Humes Ranch Loop from Goblin Gates arrives at the homestead on the western extent of the upper pasture and connects with the upper pasture trail, which travels along the southern edge of the upper pasture and terminates in front of the cabin. In the upper pasture the 2-foot wide compacted dirt trail navigates through several wet areas associated with seasonal creeks. In one location, three parallel wood planks have been laid on the surface of the ground to provide passage over this wet area. As evidenced in historic photographs, the upper pasture trail dates to the period of significance and is a contributing resource.

Spur Trail to Humes Ranch Cabin
Along this path via the Elwha River trail, the route extends past Michael's Cabin along the Humes Ranch Loop spur trail to Humes Ranch. As it nears the cultural landscape boundary the trail drops down into the eastern end of the upper pasture where it terminates near the cabin. The trail is approximately 3 feet wide, relatively flat, and composed of compacted earth. The portion of this route that is within the cultural landscape boundary is dated to the period of significance and is a contributing resource.

Old Wagon Road
This trail, referred to as the Old Wagon Road, serves to connect the upper pasture with the lower pasture. It was constructed during the Humes occupation and follows the contours of the slope into the ravine and arrives along the mid-point of the northern edge of the pasture. Historically, this trail, as well as the bridge across House Creek, was wide enough to accommodate a wagon. (72) However, the Old Wagon Road and the bridge are now the width of a small foot trail, approximately three feet wide and is characterized by compacted earth.

Lower Pasture Trail
After crossing the bridge the Old Wagon Road turns into the lower pasture trail, crossing through the lower pasture and then continues up the valley, beyond the Humes Ranch cultural landscape boundary. The trail is approximately 2 feet wide and is composed of compacted earth. Historically this trail may

have been used by the Humes and Crislers to access the Olympic Mountains. Today, the trail crosses the Elwha River approximately one-half mile up the valley toward Dodger Point.

Non-Contributing Trails

Social Trails
There are several additional non-contributing social trails in the lower pasture that service three primitive campsites. The first follows the south and west edges of the pasture and connects to the steep trail constructed in 1969 that links to the upper pasture. A second noncontributing trail crosses the pasture from the northwest corner and connects to the contributing trail through the lower pasture at about the middle of the lower pasture. Constructed after the period of significance, these trails do not contribute to the historical development of the homestead.

1969 Trail
Similar to the Old Wagon Road trail, this trail connects the upper pasture with the lower pasture. In contrast to the Old Wagon Road, this trail takes a steeper slope in a direct route to the western edge of the lower pasture. It was built in 1969 by a group of volunteers and as a result does not contribute to the homestead. (73)

The primary circulation features that remain today largely reflect the patterns that were present during the period of significance. While a few minor trails that may not have existed between circa 1900-1934 and 1941-1951 have been built and the Old Wagon Road is no longer its original width due to erosion of the steep hillside, the spur trail to Humes Ranch Cabin, upper pasture trail, Old Wagon Road, and lower pasture trail still remain as integral components of the circulation system.

Contributing Features
Upper Pasture Trail (Humes Ranch Loop)
Spur Trail to Humes Ranch Cabin (Humes Ranch Loop)
Old Wagon Road (Humes Ranch Loop)
Lower Pasture Trail (Humes Ranch Loop)



Circulation #1: Contemporary photograph looking southeast with the remnant old wagon road to the left and the steeper 1969 trail in the center (Gjesfjeld, PWR 2011).



Circulation #2: Contemporary photograph looking southeast at the trail junction between the upper pasture trail and the remnant old wagon road that leads down to the lower pasture (Gjesfjeld, PWR 2011).



Circulation #3: Contemporary photograph looking northwest showing the lower pasture trail (Pavlik, PWR 2011).

Buildings and Structures

Buildings are defined as those features that are built primarily for sheltering any form of human activity. Structures are defined as features constructed for purposes other than sheltering human activities. The construction on Humes Ranch is marked by two separate periods of development that are linked to occupation of the site by William and Grant Humes (circa 1900-1934) and later by Herb and Lois Crisler (1941-1951).

Historical Development of Humes Ranch

William Humes established the homestead on the upper Elwha River circa 1897-1900 and was soon joined by his brother, Grant Humes, in 1904. Over the course of the next several years, William and Grant and their cousin Ward Sanders worked together to improve the homestead by building the Humes Ranch cabin and attached small barn, root house, several temporary tent structures and a fence system located on the upper terrace. Additional improvements were made in subsequent years.

The second occupation of Humes Ranch was marked by the arrival of Herb and Lois Crisler. The Crislers made several other improvements to the site between 1941 and 1951. On the exterior of the cabin they re-roofed the building and rebuilt the front porch, reconfiguring the simple shed roof into a hipped roof. The ceiling and ceiling joists were also removed, presumably to raise the headroom in the cabin to accommodate Lois' tall stature. To house visitors Herb and Lois built a simple shed lean-to as well as other improvements. Today, the Humes Ranch cabin is the only remaining building at the site. The cabin remains as a contributing feature.

Humes Ranch Cabin (Contributing) (LCS ID #:001192)

Utilizing the local and abundant coniferous trees as building materials, William and Grant Humes built the cabin in the Log, Pole and Shake architectural style circa 1904-1905. Sited on the edge of a bench, the Humes brother cleared vegetation from the slope south of the terrace to provide uninterrupted, sweeping views from the cabin to the lower terrace and river below. Today, the Humes Ranch cabin is extant and is characterized as a one-story rectangular building with a stone foundation. The original portion of the cabin measured 15 feet by 18 feet and was constructed of hewn dovetail-notched logs. Circa 1911, a 15-foot by 9-foot addition was added onto the rear of the cabin, which was of pole wall construction, sided with vertical weather boarding. The roof was comprised of intersecting gable sections, both sheathed in cedar shakes, while a hip roof porch supported by three slender logs extended across the main façade. A single window opening was incorporated into the west wall. An off-center door on the main (north) facade served as the primary entrance to the cabin interior. At an unknown date, a structure was built that adjoins the main log cabin on the east. The adjoining building appears as a gable-roofed structure, sided with vertical boards with a door and window opening on the north (main) façade. (74)

In 2008, restoration work was undertaken to return the cabin and the associated landscape to circa 1910-1912. The work included lifting the structure to level and cutting the cantilevered floor joists that had been installed to support the outer north and south log walls, which left the floor independent of the walls. After this was completed, all sill logs and the second log of the south wall were replaced with new cedar logs. A new river stone foundation supports the sill logs. Also at this time, the roof was removed and a continuous log installed on the east gable to correct the lack of connection in the wall. Most of the east

gable logs and plate logs on the north and south walls were replaced. All the roof purlins were replaced due to decay and were installed utilizing original notches in the west gable. The front porch was reconstructed in the original three post design with cedar sill, pole joists, and split cedar deck. Extensive work was also undertaken on the kitchen addition. New sills were installed and the wall poles adjacent to the cabin were replaced. The gable wall was retained, but all the plates, rafters, purlins and collar ties were replaced. All of the framing of the back porch was also replaced. The non-original window on the north was removed and the window on the south wall was reconstructed to its original size. The back porch was reconstructed to its original width with stairs on the south side. The kitchen floor was restored with 6-inch sleepers on rock piers and covered with 1 ¼-inch random width cedar boards. (75)

Today, the Humes Ranch cabin is significant as one of the best surviving examples of the log structures built by the early settlers on the Olympic Peninsula. Historically, the Elwha River valley included several homesteads that contained log buildings similar in construction and design to Humes Ranch cabin; however, only a few buildings dating from this era of pioneer settlement have survived. Many suffer from loss of integrity of structure due to deterioration or their surrender to native vegetation. The cabin continues to harmoniously blend with the surrounding environment, serving as a reminder of the legacy of Grant Humes and Herb and Lois Crisler.

For more detailed information regarding Humes Ranch cabin see: Russell Dalton's Historic Structures Report for Humes Ranch cabin Building #699, 2005 and Fred Walters' Backcountry Historic Structure Report, Olympic National Park, 2008.

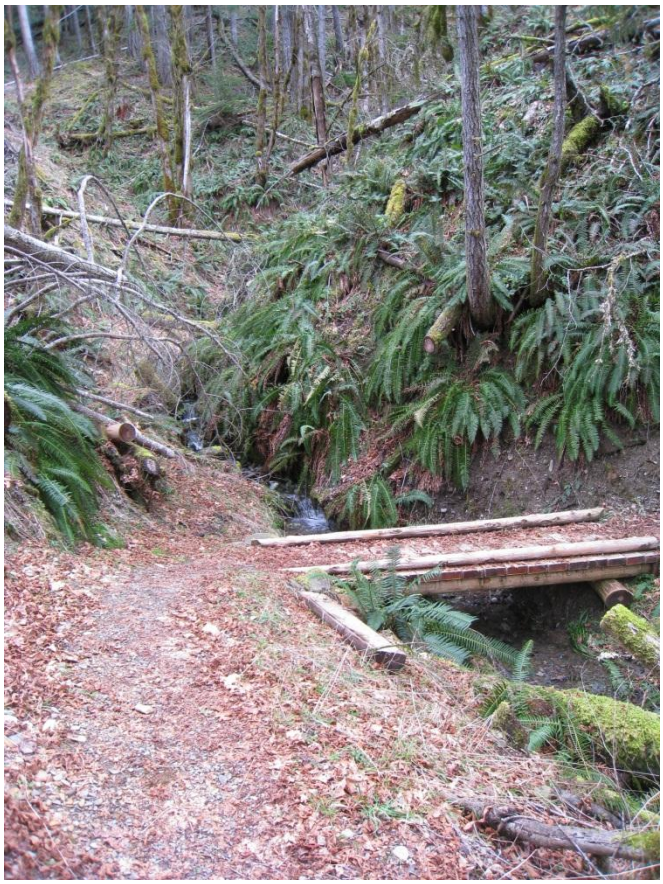
Humes Ranch Footbridge (Non-Contributing)

In 2008, the NPS "cleared out" a portion of the Old Wagon Road to the lower pasture, though, not to its full original width. As part of this effort, a 3-foot wide puncheon footbridge was constructed over House Creek and a small ravine to provide pedestrian access to the lower meadow. (76) The bridge was built using two sleeper logs that is spanned by two log stringers placed approximately 2 feet apart. The tread is made up of milled lumber and is edged by two peeled logs on both sides of the decking, which serves as a safety measure. Built after the period of significance, this feature does not contribute to Humes Ranch.

Contributing Features
Humes Ranch cabin



Buildings and Structures #1: Photo of Humes Ranch cabin, looking southeast (Gjesfjeld, PWR 2011).



Buildings and Structures #2: Photo showing the puncheon footbridge over House Creek (Gjesfjeld, PWR 2011).

Archeological Sites

Archeological sites inventoried in the CLI include the location of ruins, traces, or deposited artifacts in the landscape that are associated with the period of significance and are evidenced by the presence of either surface or subsurface features. The CLI does not disclose the location of sensitive archeological sites in order to preserve these resources.

Humes Ranch contains several historic archeological sites and features that may be found significant as a result of their association with development of the homestead. While evaluation of these sites and features under Criterion D is outside the scope of the CLI, these archeological features are important to understanding the significance and extent of activities within Humes Ranch during the period of significance from circa 1900-1934 and 1941-1951. Other sites and features that predate the Humes era have been identified in the area, including the Krause Orchard Lithic Scatter (ASMIS ID: OLYM00405.000) located approximately ¾ mile northwest of the cabin along the Elwha River. In addition, a culturally modified tree (CMT) (ASMIS ID #: OLYM00532.000) associated with the Press expedition, which was led by James Christie between 1889 and 1890 is found in proximity to Humes Ranch. The tree is described as an old growth Douglas fir with 3 stacked parallel axe marks. Reportedly, as the party navigated up the Elwha they left their distinctive three-chop-blazes on some of the trees along their route. Immediately after the Press expedition completed their explorations, their blazed route became the foundation of the subsequent Elwha River trail. (77)

To date, the site has not been surveyed specifically for archeological sites and features within the period of significance, however, several undocumented features and associated sites described below may have the potential to yield additional information in the future. The features described in this section include the concrete greenhouse foundation that was built by Herb and Lois Crisler circa 1944 as well as other sites or locations that may contain remnants of previous buildings or structures such as ditches that were constructed by William and Grant Humes or Herb and Lois Crisler.

Remnant Concrete Greenhouse Foundation

Circa 1944, Herb and Lois Crisler constructed a greenhouse and planted extensive gardens on the upper terrace. The greenhouse was located approximately 100 feet northeast of the cabin and was of pole and cedar shake construction. The greenhouse was equipped with a barrel stove for heating the structure so that fresh vegetables could be grown during the cold winter months. In 1958, enrollees in the Student Conservation Program converted the Crisler greenhouse to a two-hole latrine. At an unknown date, the latrine was in-filled and the above-ground structure was removed. The remnant foundation measures 16.5 feet long (northwest to southeast) by 6 feet wide and is 1.5 feet tall at its highest. Portions of the foundation have deteriorated and are spalling and cracking. The northeastern foundation wall is missing and a Big Leaf Maple tree has grown adjacent to the northwest wall, threatening to further damage the remnant foundation. Today, the foundation remains as an archeological feature, illustrating changes that were implemented at the site by the Crislers in the mid-1940s.

Other Non-Extant Buildings and Structures

Between circa 1900-1934 and 1941-1951, numerous buildings and structures were constructed at Humes Ranch. These features were largely clustered in the upper terrace near the cabin; however, some development occurred in the lower terrace. Prior to 1915, William and Grant Humes built a small barn

adjacent to the cabin, which served as tack room and sleeping quarters. They also constructed a root house near the cabin, tucked into the hillside by the log flume to provide storage for food crops such as potatoes that were grown in the lower terrace. In the fall of 1929, Grant built a new woodshed that measured 12 feet by 18 feet, which was located about 50 feet west of the old shed on stout posts. In the lower terrace, the Humes brothers built a large barn to support their packing and guiding business. Eventually, as a result of a lack of maintenance and the wet climate, the above-mentioned wood structures began to deteriorate. Due to safety concerns, the barn on the lower terrace was razed by the Student Conservation Program in 1958. In an effort to rehabilitate the cabin, the attached small barn was removed by the National Park Service in 1970. It is unknown when the wood shed, root house and any other remaining outbuildings were removed. Today, all of these sites may have the potential to yield additional information about the extent, location, and use of these areas by the Humes brothers and the Crislers during the period of significance.

Remnant Ditches

After Grant Humes permanently settled on the Elwha in 1904, one of his first tasks was to divert the creek that flowed near the cabin to provide a water source. On the hillside north of the cabin, he built a small check dam and ditch system that re-channeled the creek toward the cabin where Grant had constructed an elevated log flume. The flume was situated with its drop point adjacent to the cabin, which allowed for convenient access. When the creek volume dropped, Grant constructed a secondary ditch across the hillside to the west to capture another stream. Additional documentation of the ditches may provide information regarding the change of hydrology patterns in the area, which are evident in the built environment as a result of modifications to the system to accommodate the shifting creek location.



Archeological Sites #1: Remnant concrete foundation of the Crisler-era greenhouse. Note Big Leaf Maple tree adjacent to north wall (Gjesfjeld, PWR 2011).

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 4/1/2011

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Through the analysis and evaluation of landscape characteristics and features, it has been determined that the Humes Ranch is in "Fair" condition. The landscape shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the landscape characteristics will cause the inventory unit to degrade to poor condition. In particular, the encroachment of forest vegetation into the historic pastures and around fruit trees will necessitate corrective action in the near future.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Erosion

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Minor erosion is negatively affecting the access trail from Whiskey Bend to Humes Ranch as well as the trail that leads down to the lower pasture. Segments of the trail have washed out and if not stabilized could lead to substantial damage.

Type of Impact: Exposure to Elements

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Description: The seasonal heavy precipitation at Humes Ranch creates prolonged wet conditions. These conditions impact the structural integrity of the cabin if its exterior is not water tight and regularly inspected for leaks and water damage.

Type of Impact: Improper Drainage

External or Internal Internal

Impact Description: Heavy winter rains and rapid snow melt can saturate soils for prolonged periods, creating habitat for wood destroying organisms underneath the cabin and within the root zone of the fruit trees.

Type of Impact: Release to Succession

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Description: The absence of grazing by domestic animals in the pastures has allowed for forest vegetation to significantly encroach into both the upper and lower pastures. As shrubs and trees become established, the size of the historic pastures becomes smaller and will be more difficult to recover in the future.

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Description: The historic pastures were created by clearing native forest and seeding with non-native grasses and forbs. As the site transitioned from forest to pasture other non-native species were probably also introduced from hay or animals. Other species such as the Watercress (*Nasturtium officinale)*, were probably intentionally introduced as a food source. If not monitored, it is possible that some of these species could lead to a natural resource issue in the park.

Stabilization Measures:

The following stabilization measures have been identified for Humes Ranch:

Buildings

- Maintain positive drainage around the foundation of the cabin.

- Vegetation in proximity to the cabin foundation should be kept short to allow for sufficient air circulation under the building.

Trails

- Construct drainage structures to intercept drainage along the spur trail to Humes Ranch cabin and the Old Wagon Road to ensure that they are not further damaged by erosion.

Vegetation

- Remove Big Leaf Maple (*Acer macrophyllum*) adjacent to the greenhouse foundation in order to maintain the open character of the upper pasture, inhibit encroachment into the nearby fruit trees, and preserve the greenhouse foundation from further deterioration.

- Selectively remove vegetation from encroaching into and shading the canopy of historic fruit trees (specific trees include the alders encroaching into the canopy of the sour cherry and the Alder between the apple tree and pear trees).

- Remove dead wood and crossing branches from historic fruit trees.

- Brace apple tree #270 on the side closest to the cabin.

- Selectively remove forest vegetation from encroaching into the upper and lower pastures.

- Remove fallen trees from the upper and lower pastures in order to maintain the open character of the site and minimize encroachment of the forest.

- Monitor spread of introduced non-native species such as Watercress (*Nasturtium officinale)*, Reed Canarygrass (*Phalaris arundinacea*), Thistles (*Cirsium sp.*), and other species associated with the pastures.

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Yes

Approved Landscape Treatment Type: Preservation

Approved Treatment Document: General Management Plan

Approved Landscape Treatment Document Date: 2008

Approved Landscape Treatment Explanatory Narrative:

According to the Olympic National Park General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement (2007), Volume 1, page 432:

"Those historic structures and cultural landscapes located in wilderness would be stabilized and preserved according to the pertinent laws and policies governing cultural resources and wilderness, using management methods that are consistent with the preservation of wilderness character and values, consistent with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* (1995)….Resource management policies that consider the natural resource values of cultural landscapes as well as their character-defining patterns and features would continue to be implemented. Cultural landscapes at Rosemary Inn, Lake Crescent Lodge, park headquarters, Humes Ranch cabin, Roose's Homestead, and the Kestner-Higley Homestead would be preserved and maintained. Natural processes would generally be managed to the extent possible to protect eligible cultural landscapes."

According to the Record of Decision (ROD), signed August 8, 2008, pages 13-14:

"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."

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Olympic National Park, Historical files located in box 699, Olympic National Park archives.

Walters, Fred. Backcountry Historic Structure Report, Olympic National Park, 2008.

Endnotes

[1] Gail E.H. Evans, Stephanie Toothman, Gretchen Luxenberg and Jacilee Wray. National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation form: Historic Resources of Olympic National Park. National Park Service, 1986, 1998, 2005.

[2] Gail E.H. Evans, Stephanie Toothman, Gretchen Luxenberg and Jacilee Wray. National Register of Historic Places Nomination form for the Humes Ranch cabin (Boundary Expansion), 2007.

[3] Ibid.

[4] Evans, Toothman, Luxenberg and Wray Multiple Property Survey Form, Historic Resources of Olympic National Park Section E, pages 1-3.

[5] Evans, Toothman, Luxenberg and Wray, National Register of Historic Places Nomination form for Humes Ranch Cabin with Boundary Expansion.

[6] Ibid.

[7] See the "Sampson Ranch" as an example of American Indian occupation along the Elwha River during this period.

[8] Gail E.H. Evans, Historic Resource Study, Olympic National Park, Washington. Seattle, Washington: Cultural Resources Division, Recreation Resources and Professional Services, Pacific Northwest Region, National park Service, Department of the Interior, 1983, 64-65.

[9] Russell Dalton, Historic Structures Report, Humes Ranch Cabin, Building #699, Olympic National Park, 2005, 5.

[10] Dalton, 5.

[11] Evans, 84. According to Russell Dalton's, Historic Structures Report, Humes Ranch Cabin, "A half mile uphill from the Humes Ranch was the Geyser House which was established soon after the Humeses arrived in the valley. It was built by the eccentric beekeeper, Doc Ludden, who served as a trailside innkeeper in this equally eccentric house. He created a self-sufficient life with a garden, orchard, a few chickens and his bees providing all of his needs. He did offer a variety of services to mountain travelers—rooms, haircuts, rootbeer, honey, and stereoscopic photographs. These were advertised in bold face on the cabin wall as well as on handbills tacked to trees along the trail. Although the Humes brothers helped him get established in the early 1900's he and Grant were estranged for many years. Upon Ludden's death in 1927, the Geyser House found a new resident—E.O. Michaels, also known as "Cougar Mike" for his hunting prowess. Michaels also packed and did trail maintenance for the U.S. Forest Service, and helped Grant Humes with ranch projects. Around1930, Michaels and Jay Gormley built a small log cabin just across the meadow from the Geyser House. Cougar Mike and his hounds moved to the cabin and occupied it through the 1930's. Michael's Cabin stands empty today. The Geyser House was razed by the Student Conservation Program under the direction of the National Park Service in 1958."

[12] Grant Humes was born on his parent's farm in Lewis County, New York state on November 10, 1872.

[13] Evans, 82-83. It should be noted that much of the early European history of the upper Elwha valley has emerged through the letters and photographs in the Humes Collection. This collection especially sheds light on the changing character of the landscape at Humes Ranch from a mature stand of old growth forest to a working homestead/ranch. The letters of William and Grant Humes, written over a forty year period show how the concerns and necessities of early homesteaders evolved as people attempted to settle an area considered part of the "last frontier."

[14] Dalton, 6.

[15] Ibid.

[16] Ward Sanders apparently stayed with his cousins until the early 1900s and then also left, occasionally returning to visit.

[17] Dalton, 51.

[18] Evans, 82-83.

[19] Dalton, 6.

[20] Ibid.

[21] The accession number for this serial patent is 572288. On a land patent record, the accession number is a code used to uniquely identify a land patent. An accession number directly relates a document image to the original hardcopy document. Depending on the type of patent, it will assume various formats. For serial patents, it identifies the unique numeric code assigned to each serial patent.

[22] Ruby El. Hult, Herb Crisler: Mountain Man, Builder, Wildlife Photographer his years in the Olympic Mountain Wilds, 1918-195: a Pictorial Record, 1977 23-42. Box 699, OLYM archives.

[23] A. Lewis Koue, Historic Structures Report, Part II: Humes Ranch Buildings #699-A and #699-B, Class CC, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service Division of Historic Architecture, Branch of Restorations, April 1969, 5-7.

[24] Letter from Grant Humes to William Humes, May 12, 1926, made a reference to "planting spuds" in fields. Humes Letters Bound Transcript, 979.794, OLYM Archives.

[25] Letter from Grant Humes to William Humes, August 13, 1922 Humes Letters Bound Transcript, 979.794, OLYM Archives.

[26] Grant Humes "Nature Lover" Obituary. Port Angeles, Washington, April 27, 1934.

[27] Jack Henson, "Olympic Outdoors," *The Seattle Times*, unknown date.

[28] The Country Banker column, unknown newspaper.

[29] Letter from Grant Humes to William Humes, April 30, 1930. Humes Letters Bound Transcript, 979.794, OLYM Archives.

[30] Draft Cultural Landscape Inventory Olympic National Park, Cultural Resources Division, Pacific Northwest Region, Seattle, Washington, n.d.

[31] Welsh Rarebits. Grant Humes' Ranch an Elwha sanctuary where Olympic deer and great numbers nibble pasture grass along with horses in perfect safety. Written by the editor of the Port Angeles Evening News who spent last weekend here GWH) June 13, 1933. Box 699, OLYM archives.

[32] Letter from Grant Humes to William Humes, April 4, 1930. Humes Letters Bound Transcript, 979.794, OLYM Archives.

[33] Ibid.

[34] Letter from Grant Humes to William Humes, January 15, 1932 Humes Letters Bound Transcript, 979.794, OLYM Archives.

[35] Dalton, 6-8.

[36] Evans, 83.

[37] Dalton, 6-8. Both cabins remain extant today.

[38] Ibid. A lover of nature, the obituary for Grant Humes reported that he "…created a game sanctuary on his property and refused to permit anyone to hunt there. Sensing this, deer and elk came down to his pastures in great numbers in late afternoon to feed, and to enjoy a salt lick provided by Mr. Humes within a few feet of his log cabin home on a hill overlooking the pastures."[1]

[39] Russell Dalton and Gail Evans Humes Ranch Oral History, Olympic National Park, August 2, 1982 and History of the Humes Ranch—Anonymous in Humes Letters Transcript, 979.794, OLYM Archives.

[40] Dalton, 8-9.

[41] In 1973, Crisler retraced his 1930 journey across the Olympic wilderness.

[42] El Hult, Herb Crisler: Mountain Man, Builder, Wildlife Photographer.

[43] Years later after both the Crislers and the barn were gone, the pipe stood stacked in the lower pasture. It was burned and now the only remnant of the hydro-power scheme is a wild pile of wire in the northeast corner of the pasture.

[44] Warranty Deed, October 31, 1950, Pacific West Region-Seattle Lands Office.

[45] Correspondence: To: Oscar L. Chapman, Secretary of the Interior, From: Attorney General, Date: April 25, 1951. Pacific West Region-Seattle Lands Office.

[46] "Timber Type Map, Humes Ranch," Reed, May 1950, OLYM archives.

[47] Dalton, 8-9. Herb and Lois divorced in 1968, only three years before Lois Crisler died in 1971.

[48] Evans, Toothman, Luxenberg and Wray, National Register of Historic Places Nomination form for Humes Ranch Cabin with Boundary Expansion.

[49] Russell Dalton and Ruby El Hult agree that the "trail to the Bothy" depicted on the map is not accurate. Historically, the Bothy was located within sight of the garden. Also, a few of the fruit trees may have been misidentified, including the tree adjacent to the porch noted as a plum, which is actually an apple tree.

[50] National Archives and Records Administration-Pacific Alaska Region (Seattle), RG 79, Box 11, Folder D3423.

[51] Park Memo from Assistant Superintendent, Subject: Salvage of buildings, Humes Ranch and Ludden (Geyser) place, May 24, 1957. NARA-Seattle, RG79, Box 11, Folder D3423.

[52] "We built a two-mile trail from Hume's Ranch to Rica Canyon and a trail from Hume's Ranch to Chrisler [sic] shelter overlooking Hume's field. We reworked the trail to Hume's Ranch, and the trail from Hume's Ranch to the Elwha Bridge on the Dodger Point trail." From the Supervisors' Report National Parks Association Olympic National Park, September 1, 1958. NARA-Seattle, RG 79, Box 1, Folder A22, p. 7.

[53] Correspondence, To: Anthony Wayne Smith, Executive Secretary, National Parks Association, From: Elizabeth Cushman and Martha Hayne, Student Conservation Program Representatives, National Parks Association,

November 13, 1958. NARA-Seattle, RG79, Box 1, Folder A22, Appendix C Superintendent's Comments, Olympic National Park.

[54] Fred Walters, Backcountry Historic Structure Report, Olympic National Park, 2008, 65.

[55] Walters, 66.

[56] Dalton, 9-10.

[57] Walters, 66.

[58] Dalton, 51. Dalton also reported that Matt Albright, Olympic National Park greenhouse operator, was going to attempt to clone the historic apple tree to preserve the stock. Also, Dalton reported that cuttings from the apple tree at the southwest corner of the porch were taken in March 2005.

[59] Walters, 71.

[60] Ibid.

[61] Ibid.

[62] Ibid.

[63] Walters, 1.

[64] Final General Management Plan, Environmental Impact Statement, Olympic National Park, Washington. Washington D.C.: National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 2007.

[65] Evans, Toothman, Luxenberg and Wray, National Register of Historic Places Nomination form for Humes Ranch Cabin with Boundary Expansion.

[66] Final General Management Plan, 173.

[67] Draft Cultural Landscape Inventory Olympic National Park, Cultural Resources Division, Pacific Northwest Region, Seattle, Washington, n.d.

[68] Final General Management Plan, 175.

[69] The name of this creek was confirmed via email communication with Russ Dalton on May 24, 2012.

[70] The USDA notes the use of Reed Canarygrass in the Pacific Northwest at the turn of the century, which was often used as a break in crop between recently cleared forest and plowable pasture. For more information see: http://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_phar3.pdf.

[71] The changes of the Elwha River trail were confirmed via email communication with Russ Dalton on May 24, 2012.

[72] Dalton, 53.

[73] Ibid, 52.

[74] Evans, Toothman, Luxenberg and Wray, National Register of Historic Places Nomination form for Humes Ranch Cabin with Boundary Expansion.

[75] Walters, 71. In this report Walters indicated that there is clear documentation on the original design and subsequent changes to the cabin front porch. The original porch was a simple shallow sloped shed roof with log supports. It was altered in the 1940's to a steeper slope hip roof. The hip design is suspected to be more one of trying to achieve a steeper slope to the roof than a stylistic decision. What should be noted is the original roof design gives a different scale and reflects the horizontal lines of the logs. The hip roof provides a mass to the front of the structure. The change to the hip roof significantly alters one's interpretation of the appearance of the original building.

[76] Ibid.

[77] Russell Dalton, Historic Structures Report, Humes Ranch Cabin, Building #699, Olympic National Park, 2005, 5.

Supplemental Information

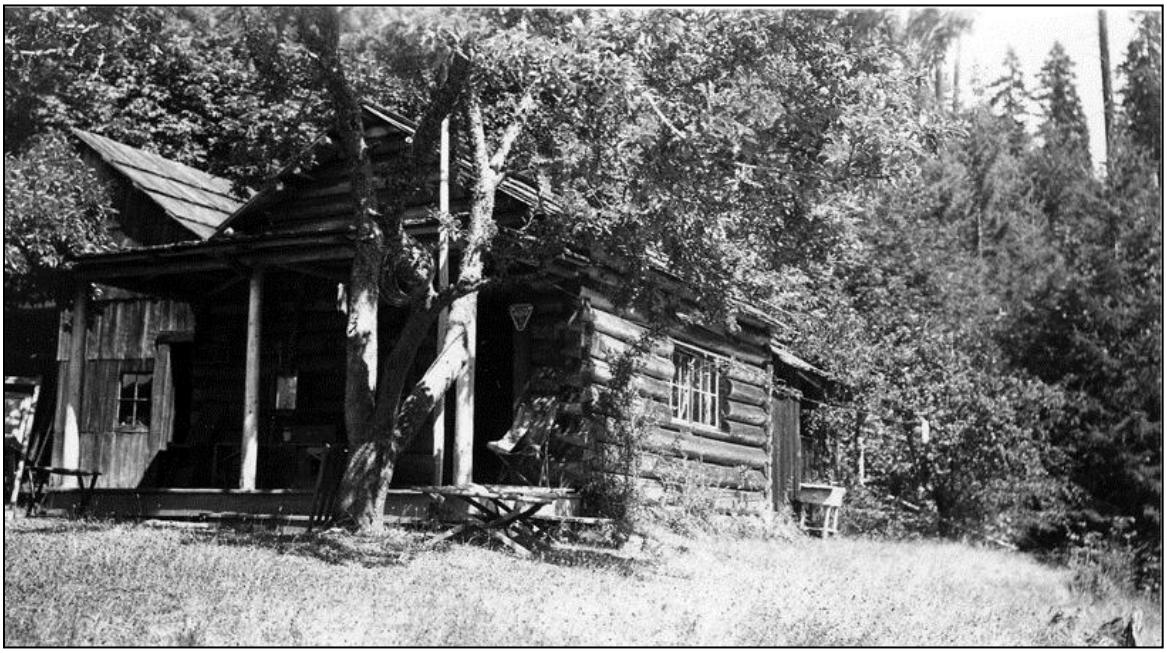
Appendix A: Repeat Photography



Repeat #1a: Early photo of Humes Ranch cabin, looking southeast, n.d. (Olympic National Park, Photo CD: OLYM HUMES 0063).



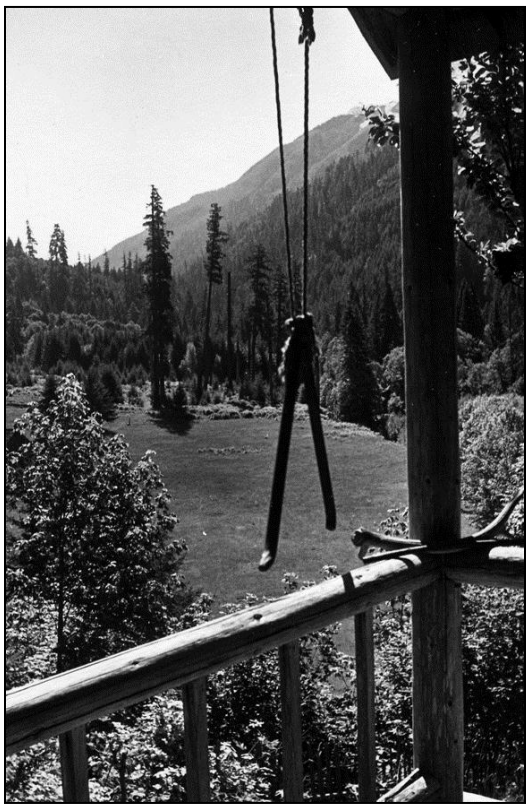
Repeat #1b: Humes Ranch cabin, looking southeast, 2011 (Gjesfjeld, PWR 2011).



Repeat #2a: Photo of Humes Ranch cabin with apple tree in front, 1942 (Olympic National Park Archives, OLYM-349, CRI-349-0218).



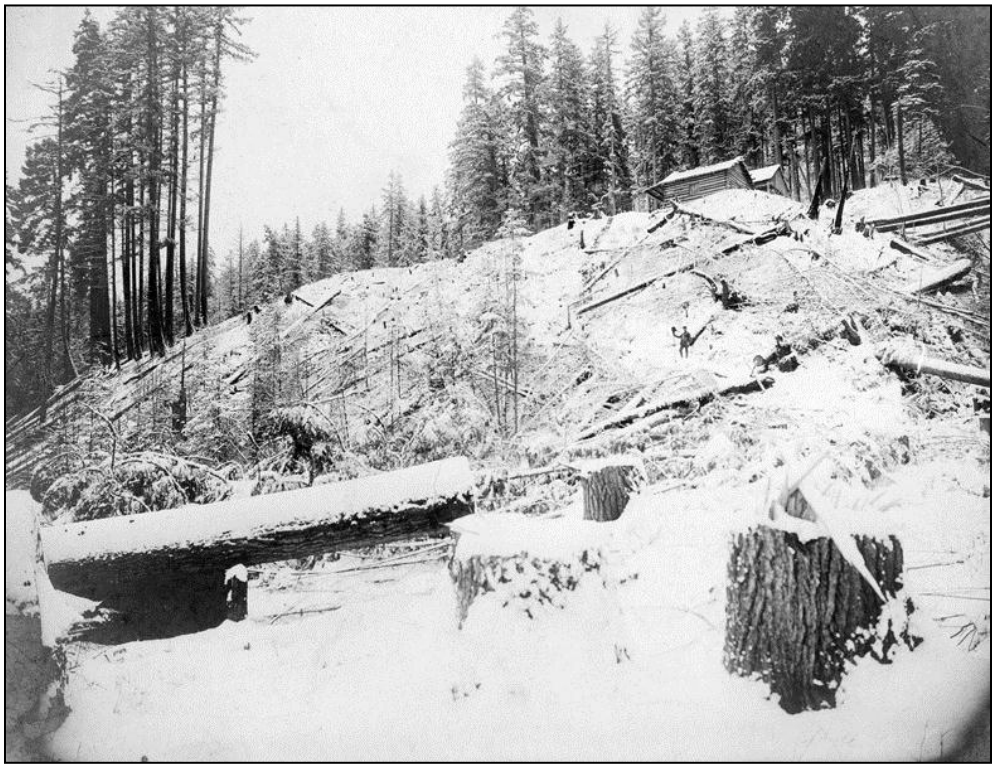
Repeat #2b: Humes Ranch cabin, with apple tree illustrating hollow trunk cavity, 2011 (Gjesfjeld, PWR 2011).



Repeat #3a: Photo from rear porch of Humes Ranch cabin, looking southeast toward the lower terrace, n.d. (Olympic National Park archives, OLYM-349, CRI-349-0030).



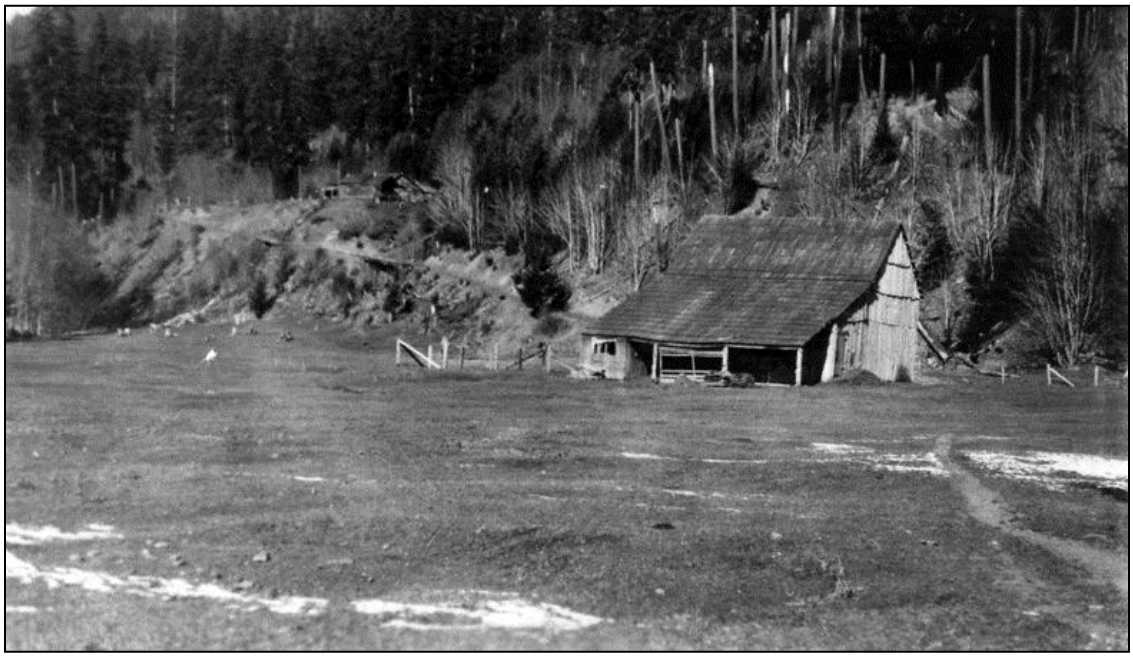
Repeat #3b: View from rear porch of Humes Ranch cabin looking southeast, 2011. Note encroaching vegetation blocking views toward lower terrace (Gjesfjeld, PWR 2011).



Repeat #4a: Photo looking northeast toward the Humes Ranch cabin from the lower terrace, n.d. (Olympic National Park, Photo CD: OLYM HUMES 0023).



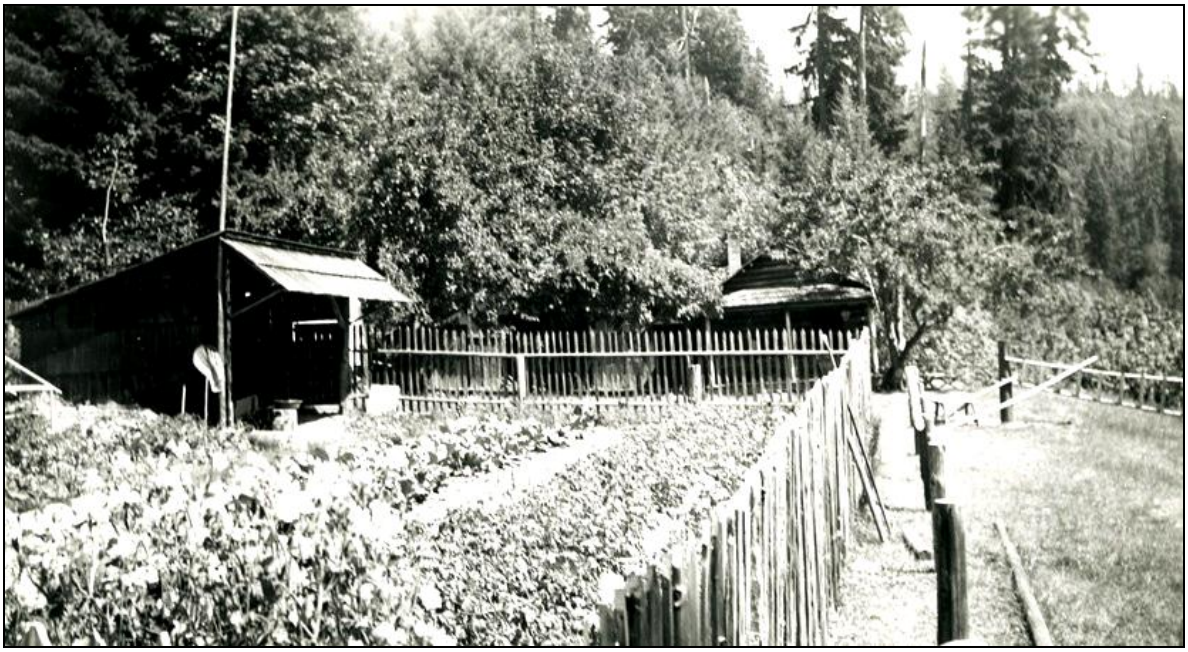
Repeat #4b: Photo looking northeast toward the Humes Ranch cabin from the lower terrace, 2011. Note encroaching vegetation that has reclaimed the slope between the upper and lower terraces (Gjesfjeld, PWR 2011).



Repeat #5a: Photo from the lower terrace looking toward the Humes Ranch barn, n.d. (Olympic National Park, Photo CD: OLYM HUMES 0068).



Repeat #5b: Photo from the lower terrace looking toward the Humes Ranch cabin, 2011. Note visible trail alignment in historic location of wagon road in center background (Gjesfjeld, PWR 2011).



Repeat #6a: Photo from extensive Crisler garden on the upper terrace toward the cabin, circa 1941-1951 (Olympic National Park Archives, CRI-349-0220).



Repeat #6b: The upper terrace of Humes Ranch looking toward the cabin, 2011 (Gjesfjeld, PWR 2011).

Appendix B: FMSS Information

Olympic National Park
Humes Ranch CLI - Recommended Data for FMSS

Hierarchy Level	Location No.	Location Name	Asset Type	Asset Name	Asset No.	CompClass	Contributing Cult./Hist.	CR Database No. (CLI, LCS, ASMIS)	Qty	UM	Deficiencies	DM/ Stabilization and/or Treatment [Preservation or Restoration]	Recommended Compliance Needs	RM/ Preservation Maintenance	Notes
0	Promote to Parent Location	Humes Ranch Homestead Area													
1	Create 3100 Location	Humes Ranch Maintained Landscape	3100	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	400088 (CLI)	9	AC	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
2	N/A	N/A	3100	Upper and Lower Pasture	XXXXXX	TURFCROP	Yes	400088 (CLI)	7	AC	Critical Deficiency. Woody vegetation is encroaching into both the upper and lower pasture clearings. The two drainages on the northwest end of the upper pasture are becoming colonized with Alder, obscuring the historically open character. Goal is to reclaim the upper and lower pastures as cleared areas of low vegetation (less than knee-high). Managing encroaching vegetation will stabilize the open character of the landscape.	In fall, flush-cut trees growing in the upper and lower pastures, using the minimum tool. Cut shrubs to low stubble using a weed hog trimmer blade, brush blade (such as "Beaver Blade") or machete. Pile brush, chip, and distribute into forest buffer zone onto denuded areas of exposed eroding soil to serve as an erosion control mulch.	NEPA - Categorial Exclusion with Stipulations NHPA - Section I06 Streamlined Review	Once a year in fall, flush-cut young forest vegetation from within the upper and lower pastures. Cut the shrubs to very low stubble using a weed hog trimmer blade, brush blade (such as "Beaver Blade"), or machete. Distribute brush in the forest buffer zone.	New asset.
2	N/A	N/A	3100	Fruit Trees	XXXXXX	PLANT	Yes	400088 (CLI)	6	EA	Critical Deficiency. All fruit trees are being shaded by competing vegetation, and have lots of dead wood. The Pear trees (#268 and #269) are being inundated by a drainage from uphill. Apple tree (#270) is unbalanced. Goal is to clear the area under each canopy, clear nearby vegetation that is crowding and shading the fruit trees, and to clean the canopies of deadwood. For the location of all fruit trees see the CLI site plan.	In the fall, 1) clear vegetation, including trees, from within the dripline of the tree using a machete or brush blade (such as "Beaver Blade"), 2) flush cut vegetation, including trees, outside of the dripline that is crowding and shading each canopy, 3) brace apple tree (#270) on the side closest to the cabin with a peeled log T-post, and 4) during dormant season (leaf-off season) clean canopy: prune dead wood and crossing branches, remove moss from remaining branches. Pile brush, chip, and distribute into forest buffer zone or remove from site. Intercept seepage inundating pear trees (#268 and #269) and apple (#267) uphill of spur trail.	NEPA - Categorial Exclusion with Stipulations NHPA - Section I06 Streamlined Review	Every 3 years in the fall, clear vegetation from within the dripline of each fruit tree using a machete or brush blade (such as "Beaver Blade"). During dormant season (leaf-off season) clean canopy: prune dead wood and crossing branches, remove moss from remaining branches. Remove debris from site. Inspect brace for deterioration and replace in-kind as needed.	New asset.
2	N/A	N/A	3100	Forest Buffer	XXXXXX	PLANT	Yes	400088 (CLI)	2	AC	Critical Deficiency. Trees have fallen into the pasture from the forest. Views from the cabin to the lower pasture are blocked by encroaching trees. There is a lack of diversity in tree age classes, and there are exposed and erosed soils. The goal is to maintain the approximate historic forest edge and strengthen the health and diversity of the forest by addressing soil erosion and replanting trees.	In the fall, 1) flush cut, buck, and/or chip encroaching and downed trees that have fallen or grown into the pasture from the historic forest edge, 2) distribute wood chips in the forest buffer zone onto denuded areas of exposed eroding soil to serve as an erosion control mulch, and 3) planting of park propagated trees should be encouraged to promote a diversity of tree age classes.	NEPA - Categorial Exclusion with Stipulations NHPA - Section I06 Streamlined Review	Every 3 years in the fall, 1) flush cut, buck, and chip downed trees that have fallen into the pasture from the forest edge, 2) distribute wood chips in the forest buffer zone in denuded areas of exposed eroding soil to serve as an erosion control mulch, and 3) selectively prune (thin and/or limb up) and/or remove trees to return view from cabin to lower pasture.	New asset.

Olympic National Park
Humes Ranch CLI - Recommended Data for FMSS

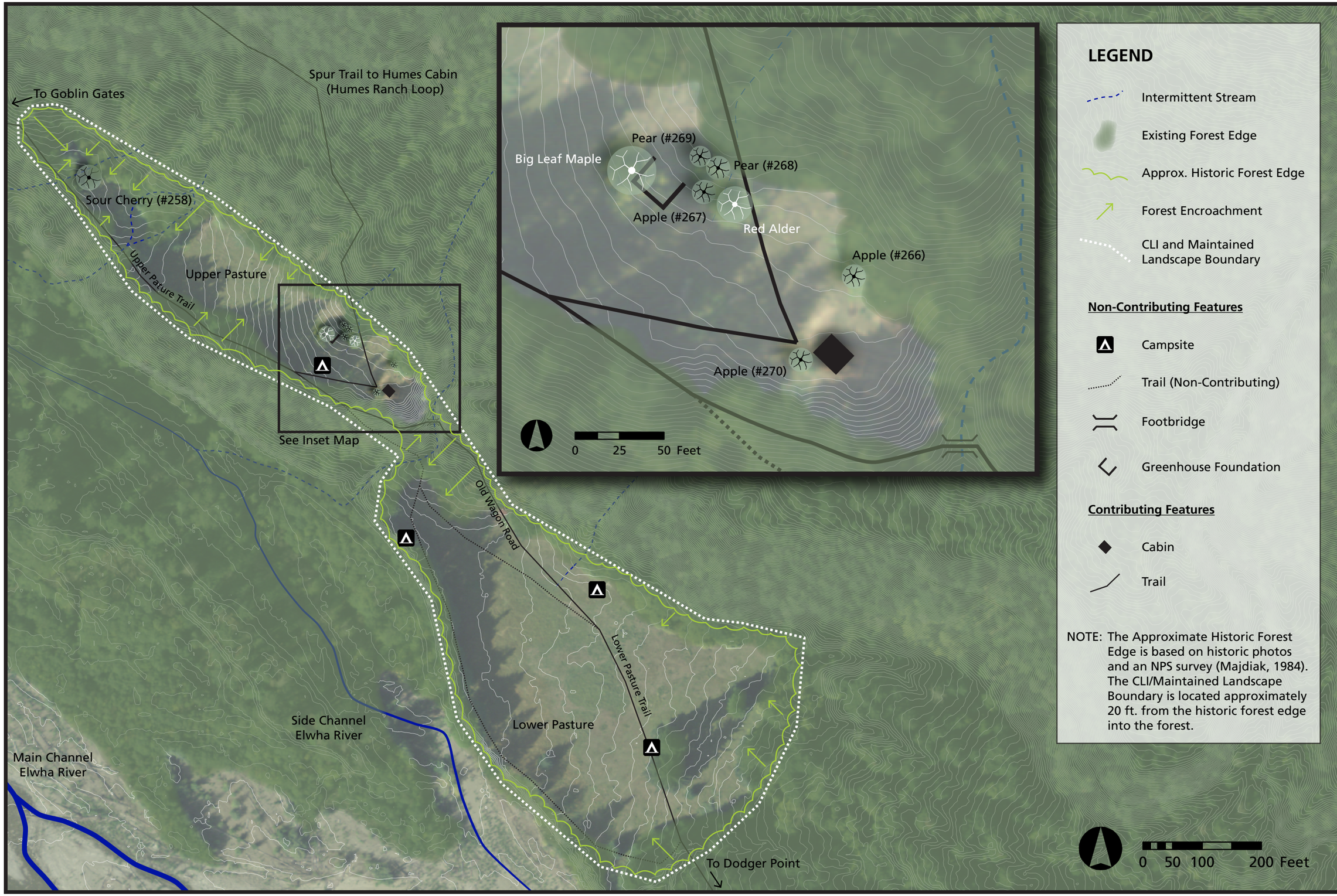
Hierarchy Level	Location No.	Location Name	Asset Type	Asset Name	Asset No.	CompClass	Contributing Cult./Hist.	CR Database No. (CLI, LCS, ASMIS)	Qty	UM	Deficiencies	DM/ Stabilization and/or Treatment [Preservation or Restoration]	Recommended Compliance Needs	RM/ Preservation Maintenance	Notes
1	20205	Humes Ranch Cabin	4100	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	001192 (LCS) 400088 (CLI)	405	SF	No current deficiencies.	No current deferred maintenance.	NEPA - Categorial Exclusion NHPA - Section I06 Streamlined Review	Every 3 years in the fall, 1) ensure positive drainage away from the cabin by clearing accumulated soil and vegetation from around the perimeter, 2) inspect for deterioration of logs and shingles, and 3) replace materials in-kind as needed to promote longevity.	Modified from Hume's Ranch Cabin (20205).
1	XXXXXX	Remnant Concrete Greenhouse Foundation	7200	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	400088 (CLI)	28.5	LF	Minor Deficiency. Portions of the foundation are spalling and cracking. A Big Leaf Maple is growing adjacent to the northwest section of the foundation, threatening to damage the foundation. The foundation is covered in moss and has encroaching herbaceous and woody vegetation. For the location of the foundation see the CLI site plan.	In the fall, remove the Big Leaf Maple by flush cutting with the ground and remove debris from site. Remove moss and lichen from the foundation using a soft wire brush. Clear herbaceous and woody vegetation encroaching upon the foundation with a machete.	NEPA - Categorial Exclusion NHPA - Section I06 Streamlined Review	Every 3 years, 1) clear vegetation from either side of the foundation to expose the concrete structure using a machete, 2) remove moss and lichen as needed using a soft wire brush.	New asset.
1	XXXXXX	Humes Ranch Footbridge	2200	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	400088 (CLI)	1	EA	No current deficiencies.	No current deferred maintenance.	NEPA - Categorial Exclusion NHPA - No Section I06 review needed	Every 3 years, 1) inspect and repair, as needed, 2) replace bridge materials in-kind as needed, and 3) brush trailside vegetation.	New asset.
1	XXXXXX	Spur Trail to Humes Ranch Cabin (Humes Ranch Loop)	2100	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	400088 (CLI)	130	LF	Critical Deficiency. At the location where this trail enters the Maintained Landscape Boundary, approximately 130 feet from the cabin, undirected runoff from a drainage is eroding the trail tread and saturating the soils around the Pear Trees (#268 and #269).	Construct drainage structures to intercept runoff uphill of the trail to prevent trail damage and inundation of pear trees (#268 and #269) and apple (#267). Replace trail tread as needed.	NEPA - Categorial Exclusion NHPA - Section I06 Streamlined Review	Every 3 years, 1) inspect and repair drainage structures as needed, 2) inspect and replace trail tread as needed, and 3) brush trailside vegetation.	New asset.
1	XXXXXX	Upper Pasture Trail (Humes Ranch Loop)	2100	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	400088 (CLI)	750	LF	No current deficiencies.	No current deferred maintenance.	NEPA - Categorial Exclusion NHPA - Section I06 Streamlined Review	Every 3 years, 1) inspect, repair, and/or install new drainage structures as needed, 2) inspect and replace trail tread as needed, and 3) brush trailside vegetation.	New asset.
1	XXXXXX	Old Wagon Road (Humes Ranch Loop)	2100	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	400088 (CLI)	715	LF	Critical Deficiency. At the junction with the upper pasture trail, undirected runoff is eroding the trail bed. No trail tread remains. The trail is incised and has a moderately steep cross-slope downhill. For the location of this trail see the CLI site plan.	Import structural trail tread material to establish trail prism. Install drainage structures.	NEPA - Categorial Exclusion NHPA - Section I06 Streamlined Review	Every 3 years, 1) inspect and repair drainage structures as needed, 2) inspect and replace trail tread as needed, and 3) brush trailside vegetation.	New asset.
1	XXXXXX	Lower Pasture Trail (Humes Ranch Loop)	2100	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	400088 (CLI)	410	LF	No current deficiencies.	No current deferred maintenance.	NEPA - Categorial Exclusion NHPA - Section I06 Streamlined Review	Every 3 years, 1) inspect, repair, and/or install new drainage structures as needed, 2) inspect and replace trail tread as needed, and 3) brush trailside vegetation.	New asset.

Appendix C: 11 x 17-inch Plans and Maps

Olympic National Park

Humes Ranch - Site Plan

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LEGEND

- Intermittent Stream
- Existing Forest Edge
- Approx. Historic Forest Edge
- Forest Encroachment
- CLI and Maintained Landscape Boundary

Non-Contributing Features

- Campsite
- Trail (Non-Contributing)
- Footbridge
- Greenhouse Foundation

Contributing Features

- Cabin
- Trail

NOTE: The Approximate Historic Forest Edge is based on historic photos and an NPS survey (Majdiak, 1984). The CLI/Maintained Landscape Boundary is located approximately 20 ft. from the historic forest edge into the forest.

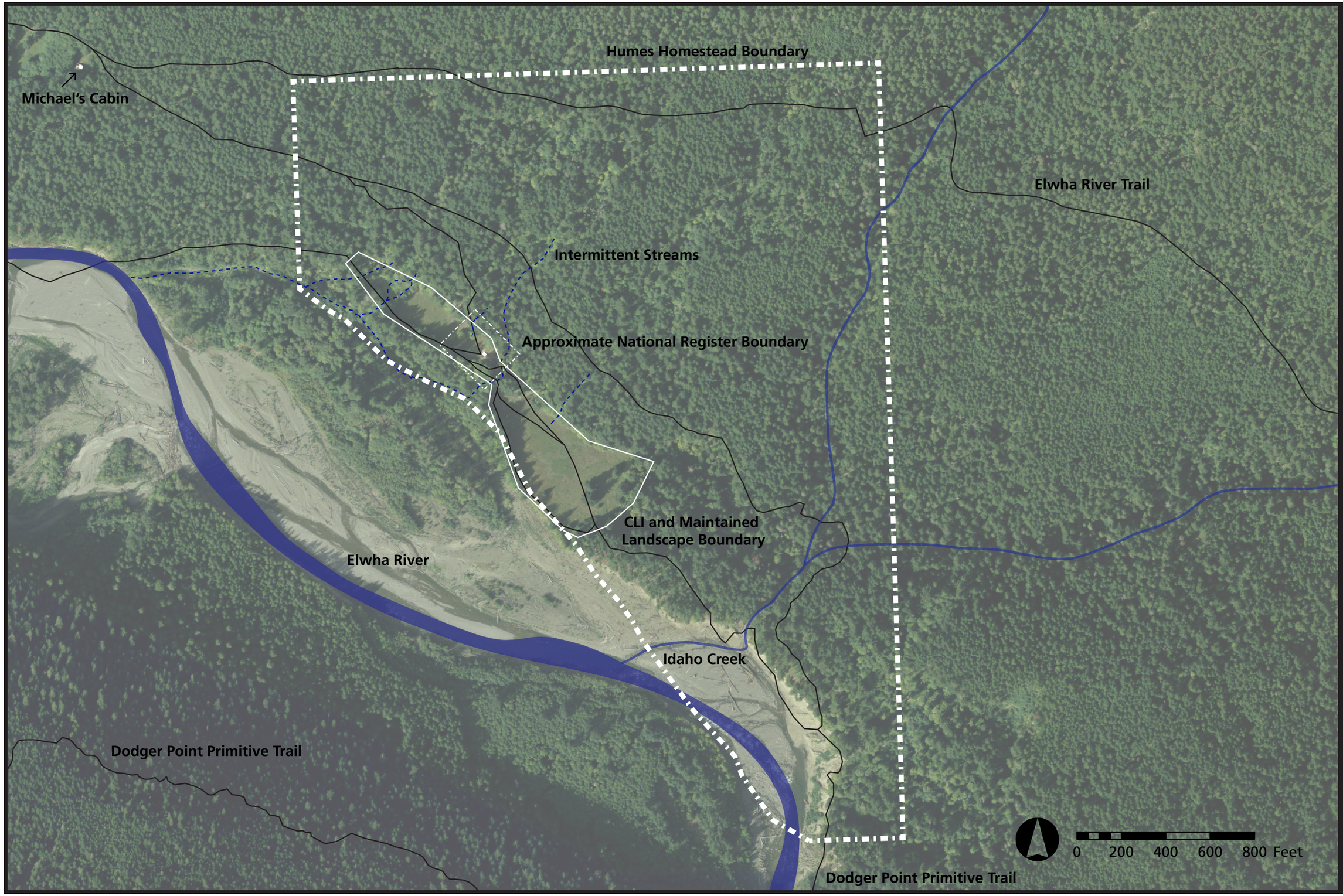
Source: NPS Survey (Majdiak) 1984, USGS Border Aerial 2009, and field observations in March 2011

Notes: Map drawn using ArcMap 10 and Adobe Illustrator CS5

Olympic National Park

Humes Ranch - Boundary Map

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Source: USGS 2009 Border Aerial, GLO Survey 1911, NPS GIS data, and National Register Nomination 1977

Notes: Map drawn using ArcMap 10 and Adobe Illustrator CS5