



Allyson Brooks Ph.D., Director
State Historic Preservation Officer

February 17, 2026

Anne Matsov
Historical Architect
US National Park Service - Olympic National Park
600 e Park Ave
Port Angeles, WA 98362

In future correspondence please refer to:
Project Tracking Code: 2026-01-00222
Property: Webber Property Consensus Determination of Eligibility
Re: Not Eligible for the National Register

Dear Ms. Matsov:

Thank you for contacting the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) regarding the **Chester R. Weber Cabin at 413 N Shore Rd, Amanda Park within Olympic National Park**. We reviewed the undertaking on behalf of the State Historic Preservation Office under provisions of Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended) and 36 CFR Part 800. Our review is based upon documentation provided in your submittal.

We concur that **Chester R. Weber Cabin** is Not Eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places due to its level of integrity which has been affected by multiple alterations and additions.

As a result of our concurrence, further consultation with DAHP on projects affecting this building is not necessary. However, if new information about the affected resource becomes available, please resume consultation as our assessment may be revised. If any archaeological resources are encountered during construction, please halt work immediately and contact the appropriate Native American Tribes and DAHP for further consultation.

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

Sincerely,

Michael Houser, M.A.
State Architectural Historian
(360) 890-2634
michael.houser@dahp.wa.gov



Consensus Determination of Eligibility

Webber Property

Olympic National Park
Grays Harbor County
Washington

Prepared by
Annie Matsov, Historical Architect
Olympic National Park
600 E Park Avenue
Port Angeles, WA 98362

January 2026

Eligible _____ Not Eligible X

Name of Property

Webber Property

Other Names

Chester R. and Marjorie B. Webber House, Robert Webber Rental, Ray Zinicola House, The Cabin

Location

Map sheet: USGS Lake Quinault West, Washington

Street address: 413 North Shore Road

City or town: Amanda Park, WA 98526

County: Grays Harbor

Land Status: Federal

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Latitude: 47.484526 47° 29' 4" North

Longitude: -123.878562 -123° 52' 43" West

Verbal Boundary Description

NPS OLYM Tract Nos. 44-106 and 44-107 plus vacated former Cedar Street, totaling +/- 1.54 acres

Parcel A¹: 0.68 unimproved acre, Block 7, Lots 15 & 16 (820500701500 Grays Harbor Assessor Number)

Parcel B: 0.17 improved acre & 0.52 unimproved acre, Block 8, Lots 1 & 2 (820500800100 Grays Harbor Assessor Number)

Former Cedar Street: 0.17 unimproved acres between Parcel A & B (vacated by county in 2023)

Boundary Justification

Includes the entirety of the legal boundaries of parcels A & B and vacated Cedar Street, noted above.

Classification

Ownership of property: National Park Service

Category of property: District

Number of Resources within Property:

Eligible	Not Eligible	Type	Name
0	2	Buildings	Webber House, Privy
0	6	Structures	Carport, Driveway, Footpaths, Septic tank, Drainage field, Pumphouse
0	1	Site	Webber Property
0	0	Objects	
0	9	TOTAL	

¹ Secondary National Park Service documents (Appraisal, Appraisal Summary, Environmental Assessment, Maps) have parcel names A & B switched. This document uses the Block, Lot, Parcel Numbers, and Parcel Names given by Grays Harbor County.

Historic Function

DOMESTIC/single dwelling, House

Current Function

DOMESTIC/single dwelling, House

Materials

Foundation: CONCRETE

Walls: WOOD

Roof: METAL

Areas of Significance

N/A

Period of Significance

N/A

Significant Dates

N/A

State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this request for a **consensus determination of eligibility** meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property __X__ does not meet the National Register Criteria.

I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___national ___statewide ___local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___A ___B ___C ___D

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

SULA JACOBS Digitally signed by SULA JACOBS
Date: 2026.01.22 16:28:54 -08'00'

Sula Jacobs, Superintendent

Olympic National Park, National Park Service, Department of the Interior

Summary Description

The Webber Property is a 1.52-acre wooded lot on two parcels at 413 North Shore Road along Lake Quinault in Amanda Park, Washington with a house, carport, privy, driveway, and trails. Access is provided by a short gravel driveway that runs north, upslope, from the road along the southern edge of the property. The house, carport, and privy are clustered around the end of the drive. Unimproved footpaths run north and east across the property into undeveloped forested land.

The house is an irregularly shaped, one-and-one-half story, wood-framed residence with wood shingle siding, a standing seam metal roof, and wood sash windows. The original core of the residence was constructed in 1968 with alterations and additions under construction until its sale to the National Park Service in 2024.

The property also includes a one-and-one-half story carport built in 2016 with wood shingle siding, a standing seam metal front gable roof, poured concrete post-on-pier foundation, dirt floor, and large framed openings on the front and back walls. The privy was constructed inside a hollowed-out stump and includes a one-hole bench for sitting, no floor or catchment system, and a wood-framed shaked gable roof that is partially collapsed.

Narrative Description

Eligible for the National Register

There are no eligible structures, sites, or buildings within the Webber Property.

Ineligible for the National Register

Webber House (FMSS Location 260584)

Constructed 1968, with continual additions and modifications until 2024

Building

Setting

The Webber House is located along North Shore Road, approximately 1/4-mile north of Lake Quinault in the southwest part of the Olympic Peninsula of Washington state. The sloped site is mostly forested and reaches 269 feet above mean sea level. The Quinault area includes lush vegetation of a temperate rain forest dominated by Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*) and western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*) with annual precipitation between 140 and 167 inches. The property is bounded to the north by Olympic National Park land and the Daniel J. Evans designated wilderness. To the east is undeveloped and forested private land; to the south is the North Shore Road; and to the west is a residential development surrounded by forested land.

The property also includes a buried septic tank, located just south of the house, with a drainage field located to the southeast of the septic tank. The property does not have potable water. The water is pumped from McCormick Creek, northeast of the house. A small pumphouse sits off the Webber Property near McCormick Creek, on National Park Service land. It is a single story wood structure with a standing seam metal roof and plywood siding.

Exterior

The house is an irregularly-shaped, one-and-one-half story building with multiple roof lines that reflect the various additions to the original 1968 building. An early cabin (free standing building to the west of the original house) was incorporated as an ell to the original house when a breezeway between the buildings was enclosed and put under a single gable roofline. The primary gable roof line over the original house and its additions has a ridgeline running north-south. The ell has a continual gable roof line that runs to the west over the cabin and enclosed breezeway. The roof is clad in a standing-seam metal with no gutters nor downspouts. A metal stove pipe pierces the roof toward the center of the original structure, along the east primary slope of the roof. The building has a board-formed concrete foundation and wood stud walls. The exterior is clad in plywood with unpainted cedar shingles over an asphalt underlayment.

The front (East) façade of the structure includes the primary entrance to the house off set to the south and approached via a three-sided porch with shingled walls and shed roof. The door is unpainted wood with panels and three lights. Its trim is flat stock painted white. The east façade has two fixed, four-light, square window sashes with wood headers and exterior trim, all painted white. The openings are at the top of the wall, tucked under the roof overhang. In the northeast corner of the building is a 6'-0" x 10'-0" addition that runs one-and-one-half stories high and reads like a corner tower on the house. It is clad in shingles, matching the rest of the house. Its hipped gable roof ties into the primary gable roof below the ridgeline. The windows of the tower include fixed, square sashes with exaggerated wood headers and exterior trim on the north and south walls. On the east wall of the tower are paired four-over-one double hung windows with white flat stock trim and sill. The east wall window opening has a single bug screen attached to the exterior.

The south wall of the original house is shingled from foundation to roof peak with decorative scrolls along the roof overhang. A hatch into the crawlspace at the foundation is off-set from center of the wall and accessed through a two-paneled door painted mustard yellow. On the ground floor, the building has a centered set of three four-over-one double hung windows, painted white, with white flat stock trim and sill. On either side of the central window opening are four-light, fixed, wood window sashes painted white with flat stock trim and sill. A six-over-one double hung window sits centered in the gable end. It has white exterior trim and a single bug screen attached to the exterior. The building's electricity powerline drop and utility box are attached to the south wall, east of center.

The south wall of the ell is set back 4'-0" and is also covered in unpainted shingles from foundation to roofline. A portion of the upper wall under the roofline remains unfinished with exposed plywood and underlayment. To the east, is a window opening with two large four-light fixed sashes with wood exterior trim. The sashes and trim are painted white. To the west, the original cabin has an upper floor punchout that is supported by five floor joists, exposed on the exterior, with scrolled decorative ends painted white. In the punchout is a window opening with an eight-over-one fixed sash flanked by narrower four-over-one fixed sashes, all painted white with white exterior trim. Below the punchout is a white, paneled door that sits at grade with a window opening to its west. The window opening has three nine-light fixed sashes with flat stock wood trim and sill painted white. The exterior siding installation is

not complete under the punchout with plywood and underlayment exposed around the window opening.

The west wall is the gable end of the ell. The wall is clad in cedar shingles from foundation up to the roofline dripline. Above the drip line is unclad with exposed plywood. The roof overhang is supported by a decorative scroll bracket on the south slope. The wall has one window into the upper floor, offset to the south. It's a nine-light, fixed sash painted white with flat stock wood trim and sill.

The north wall of the original house is clad in unpainted cedar shingles from foundation to roof ridge. The gable roof end is supported by decorative scroll brackets on either slope. The wall has a window opening on the ground floor with three four-light fixed sashes with flat stock exterior trim and sill painted white. In the gable end, a six-over-one double hung window matches the south wall gable end window. It has white exterior trim and a single bug screen attached to the exterior.

The north wall of the ell is set back 4'-0" which allows for a wood stoop at the building's rear entrance. The stoop is covered by the roof overhang and the door is white with panels, matching the punchout on the south wall. The north wall is clad in unpainted cedar shingles. To the west of the door is a large window opening with an eight-over-one fixed sash flanked by narrower four-over-one fixed sashes, matching the window configuration on the south wall. The low roofline is cut back at this window to allow for an unimpeded view of the woods to the north. Two additional window openings sit to the west. They are both nine-over-one double hung sashes painted white with white flat stock trim and sills. The cedar siding installation is incomplete with exposed underlayment and plywood at the top of the wall over the window openings.

Interior

On the interior of the house, the structure is unfinished with sections of exposed stud walls, plywood flooring, and limited door or window trim. From the primary (east) entrance, the space opens into a kitchen area with no appliances but space for a dining room table in the corner tower. Unfinished interior stairs in the center of the open room lead to a sleeping loft with plywood floors, paneled walls, and exposed roof rafters painted green. A small restroom sits in the southwest corner and includes a toilet, wall-mounted sink, and hook-ups for a shower that was never installed. It has a plywood floor and unfinished stud walls.

Another set of interior stairs lead to the ell addition through an original exterior wall. The wall is clad in asphalt underlayment with original exterior windows extant. One original exterior window opening is boarded in plywood. Another includes a small two-light casement window that opens into the ell on hinges. It's painted white with flat stock trim and sill that match the exterior windows on the rest of the house. The ell is divided into two rooms with an interior wall. All the walls are unfinished on the interior of the ell with stud walls, headers, and an extant portion of the original house's roofline exposed. The floors are uncovered plywood. The ceiling is also unfinished with roof joists, the roof ridge, and plywood sheathing exposed.

Webber Carport

Constructed 2016

Structure

Setting

The Webber Carport sits across the gravel driveway to the southeast of the house.

Exterior

The structure is one-and-one-half story with a 24'-0" square plan. It is constructed of wood posts on concrete piers, three bays wide, with openings at the center bay along the east and west walls to allow vehicle entry. The walls are clad in wood shingles. The gable roof is covered in standing seam metal roofing.

Interior

The building has a dirt floor. Interior stairs lead to a 24'-0" x 13'-0" loft. Each gable end has a one-over-one double hung window with unpainted trim, sill, and apron. The walls and ceiling are unfinished with exposed stud walls and rafters.

Webber Privy

Construction date unknown

Building

Setting

The one-seat privy on the property sits northeast of the house along a footpath at the end of the driveway. Its setting is wooded and remote, allowing privacy to the user.

Exterior

The privy is constructed within a 7'-2" diameter hollowed stump of a culturally modified western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*). The exterior of the stump is notched, most likely from axes and springboards of the sawyers. The remains of a collapsed gable roof with wood shingles are extant above and next to the tree stump. Lichen and moss grow on the stump and roof remains.

Interior

A section of the stump is cut away on the south allowing foot access to the inside. On the interior, a horizontal board spans the hollowed width of the stump. It has a single oval hole cut through it. Vertical boards are nailed as a backrest to the far interior wall. There is no extant catchment system. There are remnants of a finished floor.

Gravel Driveway

Ca. 1968

Structure

A gravel driveway leads north, into parcel B from North Shore Road, up slope toward the house. It is approximately 8'-0" wide and includes a leveled parking area near the house that measures 10'-0" x 15'-0". The driveway terminates along the east side of the house and changes into a footpath that leads across the property. The parking area is lined by a stacked stone wall cut into the sloped lot.

Footpaths

Construction date unknown

Structure

From the top of the driveway, a narrow footpath leads east across parcel B and into parcel A, terminating off the Webber Property at the pumphouse. The unmaintained trail is lined by understory ferns and other vegetation with mixed spruce and hemlocks dominating the overstory.

Significance Evaluation

Criterion A

The Webber Property is not associated with a broad pattern of American history and is ineligible under Criterion A. Its date of construction is after the Homestead era settlement of Lake Quinault but before the recreational boom in the early-1990s.

Criterion B

The site is not known to be associated with the lives of significant persons and is ineligible under Criterion B. The Webber Family, like many who constructed second homes on Lake Quinault, held a primary home elsewhere; their time in Quinault was sporadic and seasonal. Although Chester R. Webber had an interesting early life, nothing was discovered in the family history to rise the Quinault property to the level of significance under Criterion B.

Criterion C

The Webber Property, which was continually modified and expanded but never completed on the inside, does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possesses high artistic values. The Webber Property, under continual modification and addition with its never-completed interior, does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possesses high artistic values. The two eras of construction older than 50-years, the 1968 construction of the original house and the 1974 original construction of the free-standing cabin to its rear, have been overpowered by later additions, modifications, and incomplete construction. It does not represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. It is ineligible under Criterion C.

Criterion D

The site is unlikely to yield further information important in understanding local, regional, or national history, and is ineligible under Criterion D.

Associated Historic Context

The Webber Property was constructed by private citizens, not the National Park Service or concessioners. Therefore, it was not evaluated according to the 2015 *National Park Service Mission 66 Era Resources Multiple Property Documentation* nor the 2024 *Program Comment on Stewardship and Management of National Park Service Mission 66-Era Facilities* from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

The 1968 original construction date for the Webber Property is outside the park's context dates for exploration (1700s-1890s), settlement (1880s-1930s), industry (1880s-1938), entertainment/recreation (1890s-1940s), commerce (1920s-1940s), government/politics (1887-1940s), and architecture (1920s-1940s). Therefore, it was not evaluated according to the 2005 *Historic Resources of Olympic National Park Multiple Property Documentation*.

History & Context

Native American Use of Lake Quinault

Indigenous knowledge and extant archeological evidence point to native use of the Quinault River Valley, including the north shore of Lake Quinault, early in the post-glacial period about 13,000 years ago.

The inhabitants of the Olympic Peninsula lived along the ocean and rivers. From the ocean, Native Americans obtained fish and marine mammals; from the intertidal zone, a variety of shellfish; and from the rivers, abundant salmon. Forests provided a source of meat, berries, and roots along with materials needed to make objects used in daily living. Of particular importance was the western red cedar from which Native Americans acquired wood for carving, building materials for lodges and canoes, and bark for items such as clothing and baskets.

The Quinault Indians used and occupied the region from Kalaloch Creek to Copalis Beach to the headwaters of the Olympic mountains. They maintained villages inland where they lived during the later summer and fall while hunting elk and deer and gathering berries and roots. They were also skillful fishermen who were well known for catching the blueback salmon of Lake Quinault.²

In 1855, the Quinault, Queets, Hoh, and Quileute tribes signed the Treaty of Olympia, ceding land to the United State government, including the north, east, and south shores of Lake Quinault. The Quinault Reservation was established at the mouth of the Quinault River in 1861 and encompassed the southwest end of Lake Quinault.³

For additional information about native use of the land, see 1988 *The Evolution and Diversification of Native Land Use Systems on the Olympic Peninsula* by R. Schalk and the 1997 *Olympic National Park Ethnographic Overview and Assessment* by Jacilee Wray.

European Settlement

The Donation Land Claim Act of 1850 encouraged westward expansion into the Oregon Territory (including what is now the State of Washington), spurred development, and displaced Native Americans all while granting free land (up to 320 acres for single men, 640 acres for those married) to white male settlers over age 18 willing to live on and cultivate the land for four year.⁴ A massive influx of settlers into the Pacific Northwest, often via the Oregon Trail, aligned with President James K. Polk's vision for Manifest Destiny, or the nation's divined expansion across the continent. Early settlers to the Olympic Peninsula claimed land around the east and north coasts, focusing on maritime economies and timber harvests.⁵

² *Environmental Assessment: Quinault North Shore Road Repair*. (Port Angeles, WA: National Park Service, Olympic National Park, 1994), p. 23.

³ Wray, Jacilee. *Olympic National Park Ethnographic Overview and Assessment*. (National Park Service, Olympic National Park, 1997), pgs. 76-92.

⁴ Kidd, Anne E.. *Smith Farm: Written Historical and Descriptive Data*. HABS No. WA-249. (Coupeville, WA: Historic American Buildings Survey, 2008), p. 1.

⁵ Wray, Jacilee, et al.. *Kestner Homestead. National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. (Seattle, WA: National Park Service, Columbia Cascades Support Office, 2007), Section 8, p. 6.

As settlement of the Olympic Peninsula continued, those looking to farm pushed inland, favoring sites along lakes and river drainages. President Abraham Lincoln signed the Homestead Act in 1862, again opening up federal land to free settlement, including land around Lake Quinault. The earliest known settlers arrived in the Quinault River Valley in 1888 and claimed homesteads northeast of the lake; but by the end of 1890, nineteen others had settled around the lake, including Antone and Josepha Kestner, whose homestead sits 4 miles east of the Webber Property along what is now North Shore Road.

The area was considered remote and isolated with settlers left to contend with lush rain forest vegetation and rugged mountainous terrain. Early mobility was limited to footpaths and waterways; the movement of goods and supplies was scarce. Pursuing subsistence farming on the fertile soils of the Quinault River Valley, and obligated to clear, slash, cultivate, and fence the land to meet the Homestead Act requirements, made progress strenuous and slow.⁶

Recreational Development of Lake Quinault

The Quinault Township Company, led by land speculator, Dr. Owen G. Chase from Hoquiam, WA (40 miles south), bought land along the east side of Lake Quinault and divided it into small parcel for sale. Soon a post office, store, freight service, and hotel were established on the lake. A trail was cut between the lake's south shore and Humptulips, a townsite 18 miles south, to connect the Homesteaders with an existing primitive road further south to Hoquiam. By 1914, the trail and primitive road were improved into a puncheon road with wood planks laid across the road grade.⁷

A decade later, Amanda Park, on the south shore of Lake Quinault, five miles from the Webber Property, was established as a tourist camp with scenic views and recreational opportunities. Also that year, the first road along the north shore of Lake Quinault, named the North Shore Road, was completed, providing road access to homesteads, like the Kestners', for the first time. When the Olympic Loop Highway (Highway 101) reached Amanda Park in 1931, additional residential development and economic growth came to Lake Quinault. However, private growth outside Amanda Park to the south and the Quinault Township Company to the east was slow and limited.

Olympic Forest Reserve, US Forest Service, & Olympic National Park

In 1897, President Grover Cleveland created the Olympic Forest Reserve by proclamation, a +2-million acre designation that placed two-thirds of the Olympic Peninsula under government control. The original boundary did not include Lake Quinault but instead wrapped around the river drainage to the north, east, and west.⁸ The designation was controversial in Washington D.C. and Washington state and led to decades of lobbying from interest groups and presidential proclamations that changed the boundary, either expanding or contracting the Forest Reserve acreage. By 1902, the boundary was expanded to include the Quinault River Valley and the east, north, and west shores Lake Quinault,

⁶ Wray, Kestner Homestead National Register Nomination, Section 8, p. 6-9.

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ United States Geological Survey, *Map: Part of the Olympic Forest Reserve, Washington*, (Twenty-first Annual Report, Part V, PL.LI, 1899).

abutting the boundary of the Quinault Indian Reservation that included the south side of the lake.⁹ The United States Forest Service was established and assumed management of the Olympic Forest Reserve in 1905. Mount Olympus National Monument was created under the Antiquities Act in 1909 by President Theodore Roosevelt and included 610,560 acres of the Forest Reserve. The National Monument designation was intended to conserve the land to a higher degree than the Forest Reserve, which allowed for timber harvest and grazing permits. With both the Forest Reserve and the National Monument managed by the US Forest Service, boundaries and management levels were blurred which further escalated the dispute between conservationists and developers.¹⁰

Under US Forest Service jurisdiction, timber harvest contracts in the Quinault abounded. With timber roads, recreational development expanded along the east shore of Lake Quinault and further up the Quinault River Valley. The Lake Quinault Lodge construction was completed in 1926; the Enchanted Valley Chalet, 13-miles up the east fork of the Quinault River, was completed in 1931. And still, with almost every presidential administration, the boundary of federal land on the Olympic Peninsula changed, with one administration seeking to add more land into protected status and the next looking to expand timber yields.¹¹

Leading up to the establishment of Olympic National Park, Congressman Martin F. Smith, who represented the district south of Lake Quinault, lobbied for Lake Quinault and its “heavy stand of fir and hemlock” to be excluded from the National Park unit boundary and kept in the hands of the US Forest Service.¹² After much negotiation, the act establishing Olympic National Park (H.R. 10024) (and subsequently abolishing the Mount Olympus National Monument) was approved on June 29 of 1938; it did not include land around Lake Quinault but it did include authorization for the president to add land to the park, up to a total of 898,220 acres.¹³

In 1940, President Roosevelt made the first addition to the park, including the north and east forks of the Quinault River and the north shore of Lake Quinault. At the time, the north shore included 6,000 acres of private land.¹⁴ Local landowners objected to their inclusion into the park but debates within the Department of the Interior and National Park Service in the 1950s-1970s repeatedly ended with recommendations to leave the boundary unchanged.¹⁵

For further information about in-holdings along the North Shore Road, see “Inholders” in *Olympic National Park: An Administrative History*.

⁹ United States Geological Survey, *Map: Olympic Forest Reserve, Washington*, 1902.

¹⁰ NPS, *Olympic National Park: An Administrative History*, (Seattle, WA: NPS, Pacific Northwest Region, Cultural Resources Division, 1992), pp. 20-23.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p.56.

¹² *Ibid.*, p. 74.

¹³ Seventy-fifth United State Congress, *An Act to Establish Olympic National Park*, (Washington, D.C.: HR 10024, Chapter 812) June 29, 1938.

¹⁴ NPS, *Olympic National Park: An Administrative History*, p. 207.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 207-219.

The Webber Family's Second Home at 413 North Shore Road

Chester R. Webber and Marjorie P. Boe were married in King County, Washington on September 17, 1943 and had two sons, Robert C. and Raymond P. Webber. They were settled in Maywood Park, Oregon in 1953 where Marjorie kept house and Chester worked as a mortgage loan officer. In 1965, they purchased 1.37 acres at 413 North Shore Road that was divided into two Grays Harbor County parcels: Parcel A, to the east and Parcel B to the west.¹⁶ A public right-of-way, called Cedar Street, was platted between the parcels, but never constructed. No documentation can be found of their purchase, so the seller is unknown. However, aerial photographs indicate that few other residential lots along North Shore Road were developed at the time.

Much of what is known about the development of the Webber Property on Lake Quinault is found in Grays Harbor county assessment records or extant evidence on the structure. Parcel A remains an unimproved wooded lot.¹⁷ All improvements to the land were on Parcel B.

In 1968, the first house on the property, which the Webbers called "their cabin," was constructed on Parcel B.¹⁸ In 1971, the Grays Harbor County assessment of Parcel B noted a one-and-one-half story dwelling with a concrete foundation; shingles on the exterior walls; a gable roof with aluminum siding; a porch; a franklin stove heating device; and plumbing for a toilet, tub, lavatory, sink, and water heater.¹⁹ In August 1974, Chester Webber received a county building permit (74-611) for the construction of a "storage building" on the property.²⁰ In July of 1976, the county assessors called the building a "16x16 cabin with a 10x16 basement" constructed behind (west) of the house.²¹

No date is given for the 6x14 addition added to the rear (west) of the house, but by 1976 the county assessor noted that the addition was 85% complete. By August of 1980, the county assessed the new cabin to be 100% complete and noted that a 6x10 one-story addition had been added on the northeast corner of the original house.²² In 1993, the county noted that the front door of the Webber House had been enclosed by a porch on three sides.²³

The continual investment, which lead to changes, additions, and building growth, that the Webbers put into their property matched the investment in the neighborhood. Aerial photographs from 1981-94 show a rapid growth of small, residential development in the area of the Webber Property, with an increase to the east, further along the North Shore Road, by the early 1990s.

¹⁶ Parcel A is Sunnyview Plat, Block 7, Lots 15 & 16 (820500701500 Grays Harbor Assessor Number); Parcel B is Sunnyview Plat, Block 8, Lots 1 & 2 (820500800100 Grays Harbor Assessor Number).

¹⁷ Grays Harbor County, *Sunnyview Block 7, Lots 15 & 16 Assessments*, 1971-2002.

¹⁸ *The Oregonian*, "Chester Webber Obituary," (Portland, OR), February 17, 2005 and *The Oregonian*, "Marjorie Webber Obituary," (Portland, OR), March 31, 2005.

¹⁹ Grays Harbor County, *Sunnyview Block 8, Lots 1 & 2 Assessments*, 1971-1990.

²⁰ Grays Harbor County Building Inspector, *Building Permit Request & Permit 74-611*, August 27, 1974.

²¹ County Assessment, Block 8, 1971-1990.

²² *Ibid.*

²³ Grays Harbor County, *Sunnyview Block 8, Lots 1 & 2 Assessments*, 1990-2002.

Extant records don't capture the construction developments on the Webber Property in the 1990s, but by April 2002, a rear covered porch had been constructed in the northwest corner of the house with a breezeway built between the house and the cabin.²⁴ At some point, construction in-filled the remaining space between the original house and the cabin to its west. Today, an original exterior rear window on the house and the shed roofline of the 6x14 rear addition can be seen on the interior of the in-fill. Left unfinished, the space has exposed stud walls and ceiling rafters, no interior trim, and bare floors. Also unknown is the date when the 6x10 addition at the northeast corner of the house, first noted by the assessors in 1980, was altered from one-story construction with a front gable roof that sat below the primary roofline (as seen in assessor photographs from 2002) to the full-story corner tower that stands today with its own hipped gable roof that ties into the primary roofline just below the roof peak.²⁵

On October 29, 2004, a warranty deed conveyed the property to the eldest Webber son, Robert C. Webber, for \$66,800; the younger son, Raymond P. Webber, signed the deed on behalf of his parents as their Power of Attorney, an indication of their declining health. Complications from Alzheimer's disease took both Chester and Marjorie Webber in 2005. Chester died February 8 and Marjorie on March 24.

Under Robert's ownership the house appears to have been rented, with Ray Zinicola listed in the City Directory for 413 North Shore Road between 2005-2010.²⁶ In 2016, a building permit was issued by Grays Harbor County for the construction of a new carport.²⁷ The structure stands across the gravel driveway from the house, to the east.

On October 24, 2023, Grays Harbor County Commissioners vacated Cedar Street, the platted right-of-way between the Webber's Parcels A and B, and ownership of the land was transferred to Robert Webber, increasing his acreage by approximately .17 acres.²⁸

NPS Purchase

On August 21, 2024, Robert C. Webber of Portland, Oregon sold the property with 1.52 acres and improvements to the United States through the National Park Service for \$405,000.²⁹

²⁴ County Assessment, Block 8, 1990-2002.

²⁵ *Ibid.*

²⁶ Kane Environmental, *Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Report: Webber Property*, Seattle, WA, May 17, 2024, Table 2.

²⁷ Grays Harbor County, *Parcel 820500808100 Appraisal and Assessment*, Montesano, WA: County Assessor, Taxafter website, accessed online November 25, 2025.

²⁸ Board of County Commissioners, *Resolution 2023-103*, Grays Harbor County, WA, October 24, 2023.

²⁹ Truda Stella, *Notification of Closing*, Correspondence from National Park Service Realty Office to Olympic National Park Superintendent. Seattle, WA: National Park Service, Pacific West Land Resources Program Center, September 30, 2024.

Chronology of the Complex

Time

Immemorial	Indigenous knowledge and archeological evidence point to native use of the land early in the post-glacial period. Since that time, Lake Quinault provided a place with a variety of plant and animal resources.
1850	The Donation Land Claim Act signed into law, granted free land in the Oregon Territory to white, male settlers (320 acres if single; 640 if married) willing to live on and cultivate the land for four years.
1855	The Makah, Quileute, Hoh, and Quinault tribes sign a treaty and move on to reservations, opening timber harvest to non-native industry.
1862	Homestead Act signed by Abraham Lincoln signed into law, allowing settlers to claim 270 million acres (10% of the area of the United States). ³⁰
1888	Earliest white settlement of the upper Quinault River Valley at the northeast end of Lake Quinault.
1890	19 Homestead Act claims are made to the north and east of Lake Quinault, with settlers working to clear, slash, cultivate, fence, and build on small acreages.
1899	Olympic Forest Reserve created, encompassing two-thirds of the land on the Olympic Peninsula.
1902	Olympic Forest Reserve expanded to include the Quinault River Valley and the north, east, and west shores of Lake Quinault.
1915	Automobile road completed between Hoquiam, WA to the south shore of Lake Quinault. ³¹
1924	Amanda Park, on the south shore of Lake Quinault, was established as a tourist camp with scenic views and recreational opportunities.
	North Shore Road construction was completed along south edge of the property (dashed line on 1921 topo), connecting remote homesteads along Lake Quinault with surrounding communities.

³⁰ For full retelling of Homestead Act settlement, see the “Statement of Significance” in the 2007 *Kestner Homestead Cultural Landscape Inventory*.

³¹ For full retelling of recreational development around Lake Quinault, see “Background” in the 1992 *Mickelson Ole Cabin National Register Nomination Form*.

1931	Olympic Loop Highway (HWY 101) completed, opening up Amanda Park, on the west shore of Lake Quinault, to recreational development.
1938	Olympic National Park designated but does not include land around Lake Quinault.
1939	Aerial image depicts North Shore Road in current alignment.
1940	First Olympic National Park boundary addition, including the north shore of Lake Quinault.
1965	Chester R. and Marjorie (Boe) Webber acquire property at 413 North Shore Road.
1968	Dwelling first constructed on Webber Property.
1971	Grays Harbor County assessment of Parcel B notes a one-and-one-half story dwelling with a concrete foundation; shingles on the exterior walls; a gable roof with aluminum siding; a porch; a franklin stove heating device; and plumbing for a toilet, tub, lavatory, sink, and water heater.
1974	August, storage building permit application to Grays Harbor County Assessor Parcel 820500800100; permit 74-611 issued for construction of storage building valued at \$300 (this structure is the ell of the house which was originally constructed as a free-standing building).
1976	Grays Harbor County assessment of Parcel B notes a rear addition to the house is 85% complete.
1980	Grays Harbor County assessed the new cabin to be 100% complete. Grays Harbor County assessment of Parcel B notes main house expanded to include a 6'-0" x 10'-0" addition in the northeast corner.
1981-94	Light development appeared to be present to the west, east, and south of the Webber Property, with an increase to the east by 1994.
1993	Grays Harbor County noted that the front door of the Webber House had been enclosed by a porch on three sides.
2002	By 2002, Grays Harbor County assessment of Parcel B notes that the main house and guest cabin are connected by 16'-0" breezeway at north corners.
2004	October 29, Property sold to the Webber's eldest son, Robert C. Webber, for \$66,800.

2005	February 8, Chester R. Webber died of complications related to Alzheimer's Disease. March 24, Marjorie B. Webber died of complications related to Alzheimer's Disease.
2005-10	Ray Zinicola listed as occupant of 413 North Shore Road in City Directory.
2016	Permit 2016-25 issued on June 15 for construction of new carport (extant).
2023	Grays Harbor County vacated Cedar Street between Blocks 7 & 8 in Resolution 2023-103, increasing the Webber Property by +/- .17 acres.
2024	August 21, property purchased by the National Park Service for \$405,000.

Integrity

The Webber Property includes the house, carport, privy, pumphouse, driveway, and trails which retain four of the seven aspects of integrity (location, materials, workmanship, and association).

The Webber Property buildings and structures have remained in their original locations. They were constructed prior to a period of intense growth along the North shore of Lake Quinault. The property continues to be surrounded by residential developments, the lake, and federal land of Olympic National Park. It retains integrity of **location**.

The general form, massing, scale, and design of the Webber House has been in a constant state of change with additions starting as early as 1971 and left unfinished until the date of purchase of the property by the National Park Service in 2024. At the time of the NPS purchase, the additions and changes to the original 1968 house overpowered the scale of the original structure. The free-standing 1974 cabin was incorporated into the main house through a series of breezeways and enclosures. The site does not retain integrity of **design**.

The Webber House was constructed in 1968 as a small, wood structure. Material choices have not changed during the continual state of construction and additions to the house. The site retains integrity of **material**.

The Webber Property retains integrity of **workmanship** in its simple, vernacular, cottage-feel construction and unique family-led development and change over time.

The property sits along the North Shore Road in an area of private residential development that grew significantly between 1981 and 1994. The current density of the area, with forested lots cleared for construction and large lots subdivided to allow for further density, along with the continual changes and growth of the house itself have caused the Webber Property to lose integrity of **feeling** and **setting**. It is no longer a small vernacular structure in the woods in a rural and remote area of the Olympic Peninsula.

The Webber Property retains integrity of **association** as a single-family home.

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2025

Grays Harbor County. *Parcel 820500808100 Appraisal and Assessment*. Montesano, WA: County Assessor. Taxifier website accessed online November 25.

Additional Documentation

Maps

1. United States Geological Survey, *Map: Part of the Olympic Forest Reserve, Washington*, Twenty-first Annual Report, Part V, PL.LI, 1899.
2. United States Geological Survey, *Map: Olympic Forest Reserve, Washington*, 1902.
3. US Geological Survey. TP Quinault Lake, Washington. 15-Minute Series, 1921.
4. US Geological Survey. TP Quinault Lake, Washington. 15-Minute Series, 1955; N Kloochman Rock, Washington. 15-Minute Series, 1956.
5. US Geological Survey. TP Quinault Lake West, Washington. 7.5-Minute Series, 1990.
6. US Geological Survey. TP Lake Quinault West, Washington. 7.5-Minute Series, 2020.

Figures

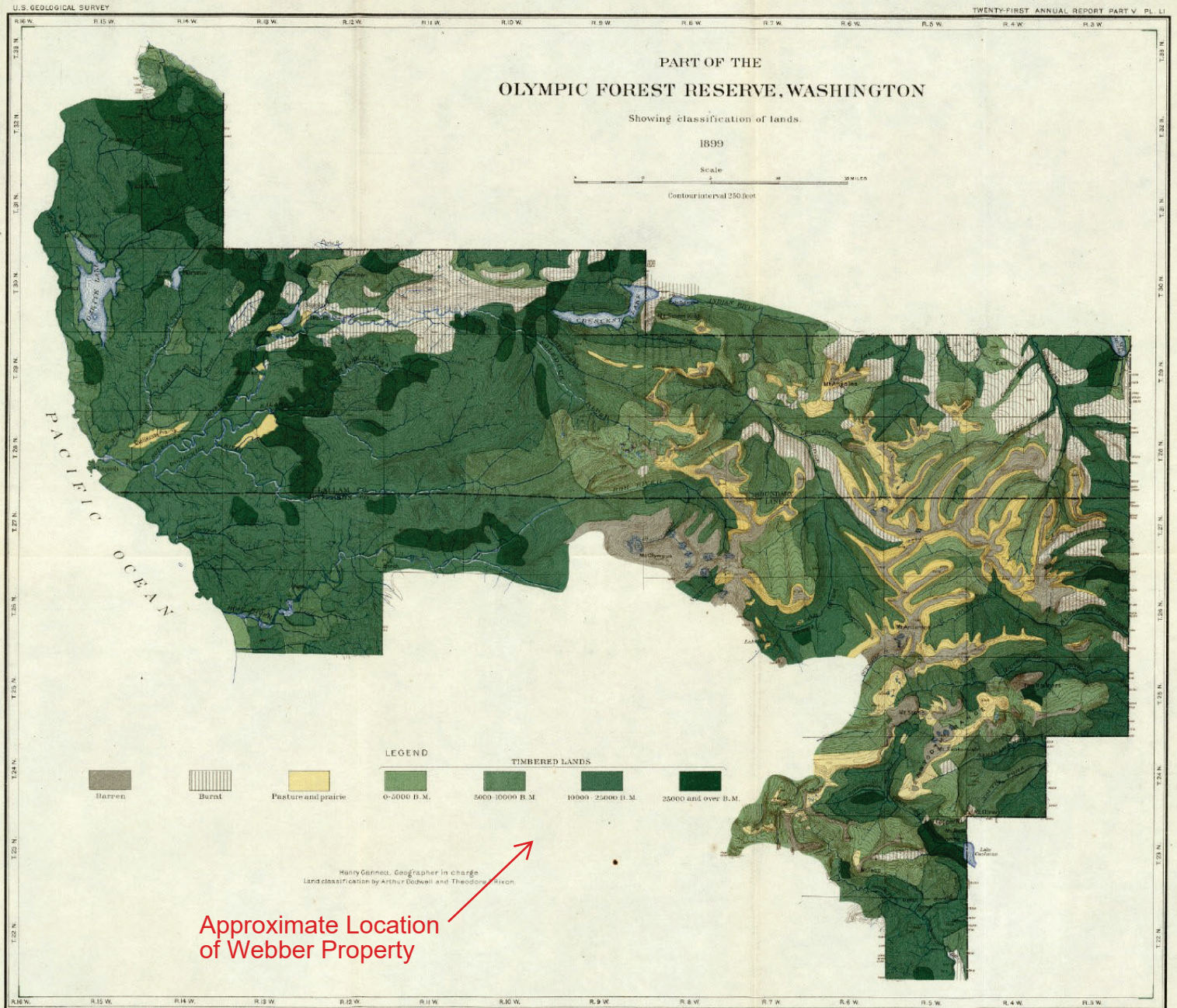
1. 1971-90, Grays Harbor County Property Assessments for Parcel A: Sunnyview Block 8, Lots 1 & 2 (820500800100).
2. 1990-2002, Grays Harbor County Property Assessments for Parcel A: Sunnyview Block 8, Lots 1 & 2 (820500800100).
3. 1971-2002, Grays Harbor County Property Assessments for Parcel B: Sunnyview Block 7, Lots 15 & 16 (820500701500).
4. 1974 Grays Harbor County Building Permit Application and Permit 74-611 for construction of 16 x 16 storage building on the property.

Photographs

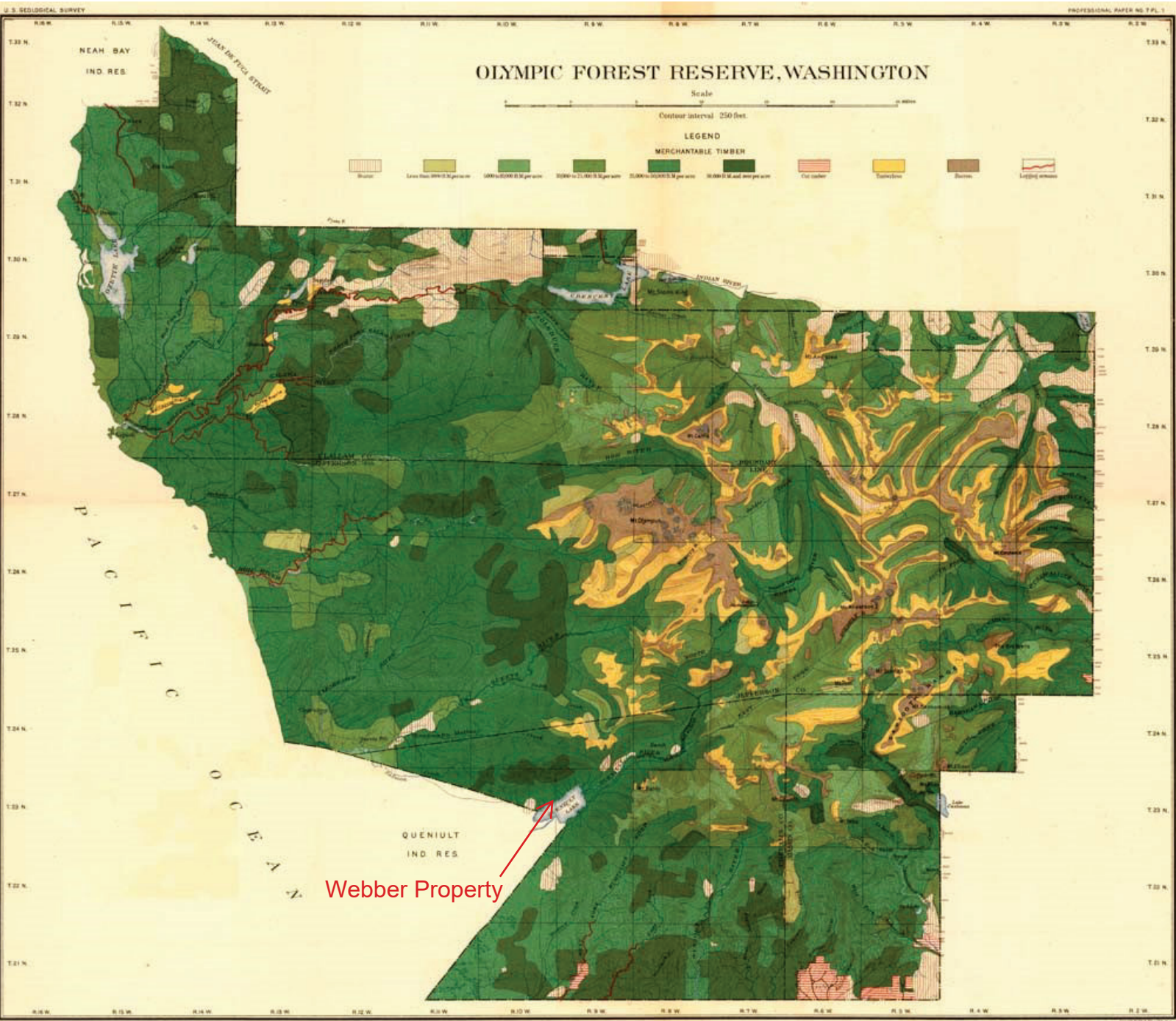
1. Earliest known photograph of Webber House showing enclosed entry porch and one-story addition in northeast corner, looking northwest (Grays Harbor County Assessor, 1990-2002).
2. Earliest known photograph of detached Webber Cabin prior to breezeway and infill that connected the building to the original Webber House (Grays Harbor County, 1990-2002).
3. 413 North Shore Road, showing the gravel access road to the Webber Property Parcel B (Kane Environmental, 2024).
4. Enclosed front entry porch, looking northwest, showing the tower addition as it stands today (Deer Park Appraisal, 2024).
5. South wall of Webber House, looking north from single car parking space off gravel driveway (Kane Environmental, 2024).
6. South and west walls of ell showing roof connection to primary gable of main house and unfinished exterior siding (Kane Environmental, 2024).
7. North wall of ell, looking east toward rear entry and covered stoop (Deer Park Appraisal, 2024).
8. North and east walls of Webber house, showing corner tower addition, unfinished exterior siding, and enclosed front entry porch, looking southwest (NPS/Matsov, 2025).
9. Interior of Webber House, looking to southeast corner and front entry (Deer Park Appraisal, 2024).

10. Interior of tower addition in northeast corner of original house, looking east (Deer Park Appraisal, 2024).
11. Interior of loft, showing connection of ell roof to primary gable at photo right, looking south (Deer Park Appraisal, 2024).
12. Interior of bathroom, looking south (Deer Park Appraisal, 2024).
13. Interior of ell, showing original west exterior windows and roofline of the house, north exterior door, and unfinished wall and ceiling configuration (NPS/Matsov, 2025).
14. Interior of ell, looking west (Deer Park Appraisal, 2024).
15. East exterior wall of 2016 carport, looking west toward drive (Deer Park Appraisal, 2024).
16. Interior of carport loft, looking west (NPS/Matsov, 2025).
17. Footpath between house and privy on Parcel B, looking southwest toward house (Kane Environmental, 2024).
18. Collapsed gable roof of stump privy, northeast of house, looking east (NPS/Matsov, 2025).
19. Cut entry into privy, showing seat and collapsed gable roof (NPS/Matsov, 2025).
20. Footpath to Pumphouse to northeast of Parcel A on National Park Service land (Deer Park Appraisal, 2024).
21. Webber Property unimproved Parcel A wooded lot, looking north from North Shore Road (Kane Environmental, 2024).

Map 1: United States Geological Survey. Map: Part of the Olympic Forest Reserve, Washington.
Twenty-first Annual Report, Part V, PL.LI, 1899.



Map 2: United States Geological Survey. Map: Olympic Forest Reserve, Washington, 1902.





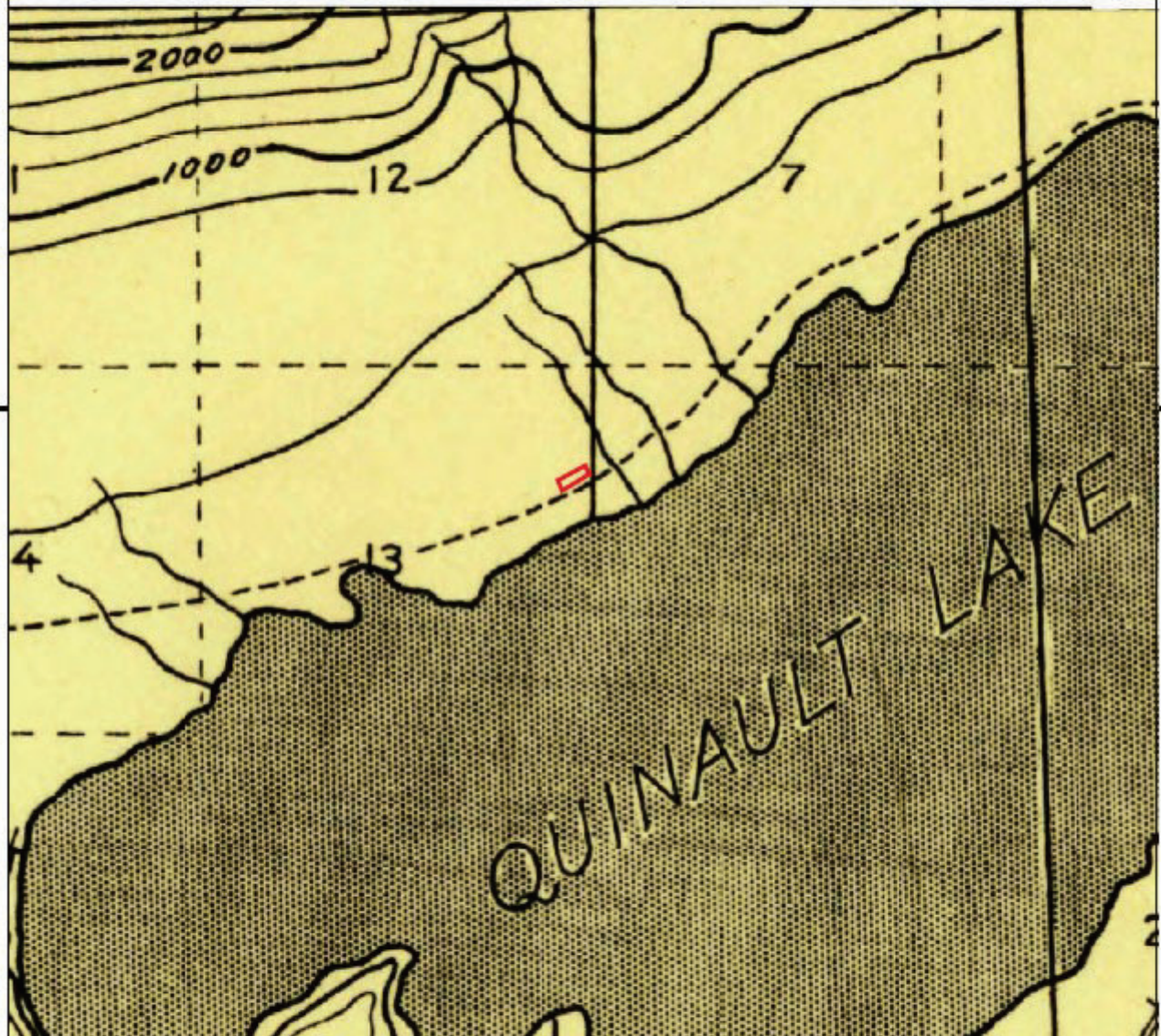
Historical Topo Map

1921

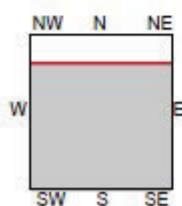
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Map 3: US Geological Survey. TP Quinault Lake, Washington. 15-Minute Series, 1921.

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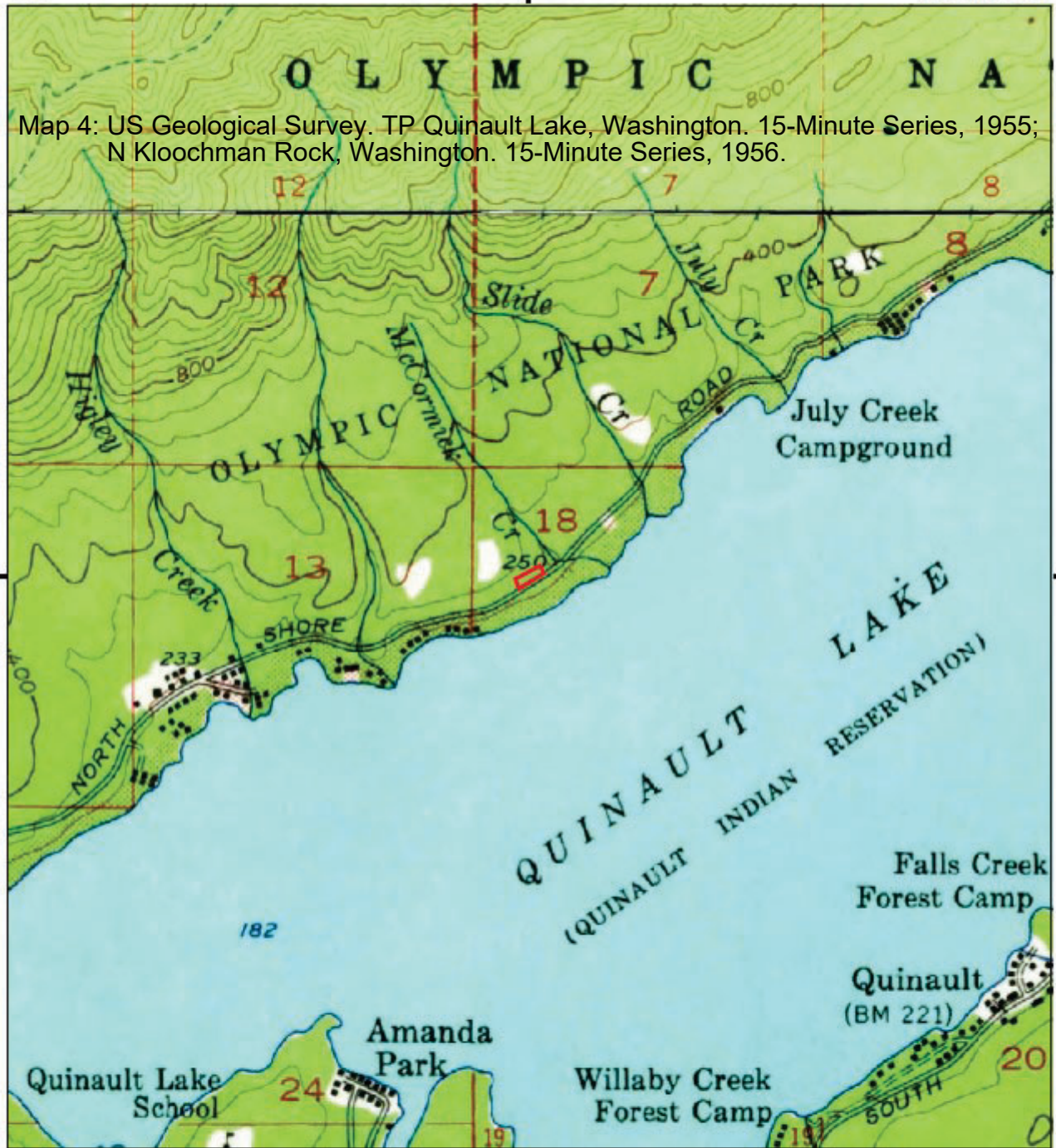


TP, Quinault Lake, 1921, 15-minute

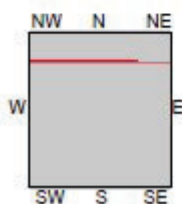
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ADDRESS: 413 N SHORE RD
AMANDA PARK, WA 98526
CLIENT: Kane Environmental Inc.



Map 4: US Geological Survey. TP Quinault Lake, Washington. 15-Minute Series, 1955; N Klookman Rock, Washington. 15-Minute Series, 1956.



This report includes information from the following map sheet(s).



TP, Quinault Lake, 1955, 15-minute
N, Klookman Rock, 1956, 15-minute

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ADDRESS: 413 N SHORE RD
AMANDA PARK, WA 98526
CLIENT: Kane Environmental Inc.





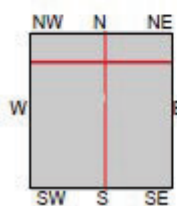
Historical Topo Map

1990

Map 5: US Geological Survey, TP Quinault Lake West, Washington. 7.5-Minute Series, 1990.



This report includes information from the following map sheet(s).



TP, Lake Quinault West, 1990, 7.5-minute
NE, Finley Creek, 1990, 7.5-minute
SE, Lake Quinault East, 1990, 7.5-minute
NW, Matheny Ridge, 1990, 7.5-minute

SITE NAME: Webber Property
ADDRESS: 413 N SHORE RD
AMANDA PARK, WA 98526
CLIENT: Kane Environmental Inc.





Historical Topo Map

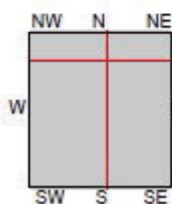
2020

Map 6: US Geological Survey. TP Lake Quinault West, Washington 7.5-Minute Series, 2020.



This report includes information from the following map sheet(s).

0 Miles 0.25 0.5 1 1.5



TP, Lake Quinault West, 2020, 7.5-minute
NE, Finley Creek, 2020, 7.5-minute
SE, Lake Quinault East, 2020, 7.5-minute
NW, Matheny Ridge, 2020, 7.5-minute

SITE NAME: Webber Property
ADDRESS: 413 N SHORE RD
AMANDA PARK, WA 98526
CLIENT: Kane Environmental Inc.



Figure 1: 1971-90, Grays Harbor County Property Assessments for Parcel A: Sunnyview Block 8, Lots 1 & 2 (820500800100).

TAX CODE 11	8205008001000	FIRE PATROL ACRES
PARCELED DESCRIPTION		LEGAL DESCRIPTION
Lot 1 & 2 B1K8		Sunnyview Lots 1 & 2 Block 8
ASSESSMENT YEAR	APPRaiser	APPRaisal DATE
74	82	7/76
77	GK+JS	8-80
81	G.K. & G.L.	9/89
1986	GL & RA	
90		
MARKET VALUE		
PARCEL	FRONT	DEPTH
Lot 2	100	150
" 1	100	150
MARKET VALUE		
UNIMP. ACRES	IMPRVMTS.	ACRES
800	1490	2390
1600	2985	4585
5250	9725	14975
8000	24880	32880
9000	27870	36870
9000	28375	37375
REMARKS		
OWNER OF RECORD		
Chester S. Weber		
DATE	VOL	PAGE
6-27-69	D	2131
INST.	PRICE	
WD	1600	
SPECIAL FEATURES		
ZONING		
TOPOG.		
UTILITIES		
ACCESS		
EASEMENTS		
SANITATION		
MISC.		

Figure 1, page 2

[illegible]

Figure 2: 1990-2002, Grays Harbor County Property Assessments for Parcel A: Sunnyview Block 8, Lots 1 & 2 (820500800100).

[illegible]

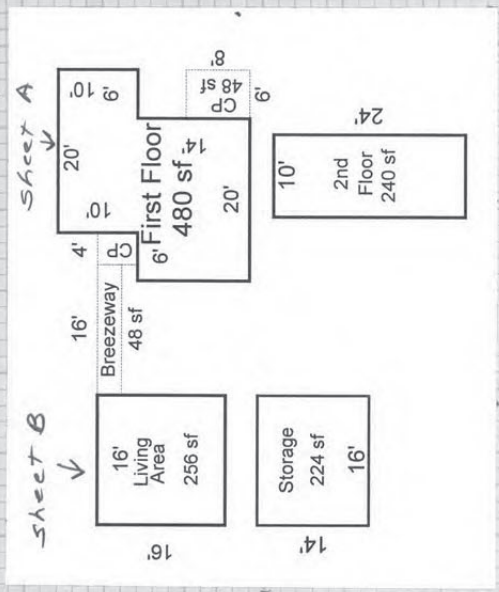
Figure 2, page 2

ADDRESS: 413 No. Shore Rd.

YEAR BUILT: YEAR REMODELED: NO. OF STORIES: NO. OF BATHROOMS: NO. OF BEDROOMS:

USE: RES 1	MOB 2	CAB 3	COM 4	IND 5	QUALITY: LOW 1	FAR 2	AVE 3	GOOD 4	VGOOD 5	EXCEL 6	PERCENT COMPLETE:				
SQ. FT. RES. 720	ROOFING: COMP 1				BLT-UP 2	METAL 3	WOOD 4	TILE 5	STYLE: 1-STORY 1		1 1/2 STORY 2	MULT 3			
SQ. FT. ATTIC:	COST: LOW 1				MEDIUM 2	HIGH 3	HEATING: FORCED/AIR 1		HEAT/PUMP 2	EL/RAD 3	BIB 4	EL/WALL 5			
FOUNDATION:	POST & BLOCK 1		C/C BLOCK 2		FIREPLACE 3		SINGLE 4		ENCLOSURE 5	EXTRA PLUMBING: BATH 1			1/2 BATH 2	3/4 BATH 3	FULL BATH 4
PORCHES: SQ. FT. 108	OPEN C/C 1		OPEN C/C 2		ENCLOSURE 3		ENCLOSURE 4		BASEMENT SQ. FT. FINISHED SQ. FT. ATT 1					DET 2	BLT-IN 3
SQ. FT. 20	OPEN C/C 1		OPEN C/C 2		ENCLOSURE 3		ENCLOSURE 4		GARAGE SQ. FT. GARAGE 2 SQ. FT. ATT 1					DET 2	BLT-IN 3
CARPORT SQ. FT. 48	FAIR 1		AVE 2		GOOD 3		CONCRETE SQ. FT. BRICK 1		CONC. BLOCK 2	STONE 3	ASPHALT SQ. FT.				
PATIO COVER SQ. FT. 48	FAIR 1		AVE 2		GOOD 3		CONCRETE SQ. FT. BRICK 1		CONC. BLOCK 2	STONE 3	ASPHALT SQ. FT.				
BREEZEWAY	FLYWOOD 1		STUCCO 2		SIDING 3		SHINGLES 4		CONC. BLOCK 5				STONE 6	CONC. 7	

NOTES: 11/93 Re-estimated 2195 - Rental Update - 4/02 - RV NOT re-estimated for upstairs & adjusted - did back porch & breezeway - worked detached guest bldg with storage @ 5100 gtr. costs - 5100



drawing by DM



Figure 3: 1971-2002, Grays Harbor County Property Assessments for Parcel B: Sunnyview Block 7, Lots 15 & 16 (820500701500).

TAX CODE		8205007015000										FIRE PATROL ACRES											
18																							
PARCELED DESCRIPTION												LEGAL DESCRIPTION											
Lots 15 & 16 B1K7												Sunnyview Lots 15 & 16 Block 7											
ASSESSMENT YEAR	APPRaiser	APPRaisal DATE	IMP. ACRES	UNIMP. ACRES	TIMBER ACRES	TOTAL ACRES	IMPROVED LAND A.V.	UNIMP. LAND A.V.	TIMBER LAND A.V.	TOTAL LAND A.V.	IMPRVMTS. A.V.	TOTAL A.V.											
71										800		800											
74										1600		1600											
77										3500		3500											
81	OK+JS									6000		6000											
1986	G.K. & G.B.									8000		8000											
90	GL+RA	9/89								8000		8000											
1992	G.B. & G.K.	11/92								12000		12000											
1998	A.B. & P.	2/98								12000		12000											
2002	OK & P.	4/02								12000		12000											
MARKET VALUE												REMARKS											
PARCEL	FRONT	DEPTH	SQ. FT.	IMPRVMTS.	ACRES	TYPE	UNIT	VALUE	A.V.														
	100	150					1750	8000	12000	2/98 RA. 5.14 (Ave)													
	100	150					1750	8000															
OWNER OF RECORD												SPECIAL FEATURES											
DATE	VOL	PAGE	INST.	PRICE	Chester R. Weber							ZONING											
6-26-74	136	236	WD									TOPOG.											
												UTILITIES											
												ACCESS											
												EASEMENTS											
												SANITATION											
												MISC.											

Figure 3, page 2

[illegible]

Figure 4: 1974 Grays Harbor County Building Permit Application and Permit 74-611 for construction of 16 x 16 storage building on the property.

820 502800100

GRAY HARBOR COUNTY BUILDING INSPIR P. O. Box 229, Montesano, Washington 98563 — 509-3412 BUILDING PERMIT APPLICATION																														
IMPORTANT - Complete ALL items. Mark boxes where applicable.																														
I. LOCATION OF BUILDING	Number and street <u>Lake Quenauet</u>	Subdivision <u>Seaview Plat</u>	Lot <u>12</u>	Block <u>8</u>																										
	Census tract																													
	E W side of _____; _____ feet E W from intersection of _____ Sect. _____ Twp. _____ Range _____																													
II. TYPE AND COST OF BUILDING - All applicants complete Parts A - D																														
A. TYPE OF IMPROVEMENT 1 ☒ New building 2 ☐ Addition (If residential, enter number of new housing units added, if any, in Part D, 13) 3 ☐ Alteration (See 2 above) 4 ☐ Repair, replacement 5 ☐ Wrecking (If multifamily residential, enter number of units in building in Part D, 13) 6 ☐ Moving (relocation) 7 ☐ Foundation only		D. PROPOSED USE - For "Wrecking" most recent use <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Residential</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Nonresidential</th> </tr> <tr> <td>12 ☐ One family</td> <td>18 ☐ Amusement, recreational</td> </tr> <tr> <td>13 ☐ Two or more family - Enter number of units -----></td> <td>19 ☐ Church, other religious</td> </tr> <tr> <td>14 ☐ Transient hotel, motel, or dormitory - Enter number of units -----></td> <td>20 ☐ Industrial</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15 ☐ Garage</td> <td>21 ☐ Parking garage</td> </tr> <tr> <td>16 ☐ Carport</td> <td>22 ☐ Service station, repair garage</td> </tr> <tr> <td>17 ☐ Other - Specify _____</td> <td>23 ☐ Hospital, institutional</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>24 ☐ Office, bank, professional</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>25 ☐ Public utility</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>26 ☐ School, library, other educational</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>27 ☐ Stores, mercantile</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>28 ☐ Tanks, towers</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>29 ☐ Other - Specify _____</td> </tr> </table>			Residential	Nonresidential	12 ☐ One family	18 ☐ Amusement, recreational	13 ☐ Two or more family - Enter number of units ----->	19 ☐ Church, other religious	14 ☐ Transient hotel, motel, or dormitory - Enter number of units ----->	20 ☐ Industrial	15 ☐ Garage	21 ☐ Parking garage	16 ☐ Carport	22 ☐ Service station, repair garage	17 ☐ Other - Specify _____	23 ☐ Hospital, institutional		24 ☐ Office, bank, professional		25 ☐ Public utility		26 ☐ School, library, other educational		27 ☐ Stores, mercantile		28 ☐ Tanks, towers		29 ☐ Other - Specify _____
Residential	Nonresidential																													
12 ☐ One family	18 ☐ Amusement, recreational																													
13 ☐ Two or more family - Enter number of units ----->	19 ☐ Church, other religious																													
14 ☐ Transient hotel, motel, or dormitory - Enter number of units ----->	20 ☐ Industrial																													
15 ☐ Garage	21 ☐ Parking garage																													
16 ☐ Carport	22 ☐ Service station, repair garage																													
17 ☐ Other - Specify _____	23 ☐ Hospital, institutional																													
	24 ☐ Office, bank, professional																													
	25 ☐ Public utility																													
	26 ☐ School, library, other educational																													
	27 ☐ Stores, mercantile																													
	28 ☐ Tanks, towers																													
	29 ☐ Other - Specify _____																													
B. OWNERSHIP 8 ☒ Private (individual, corporation, nonprofit institution, etc.) 9 ☐ Public (Federal, State, or local government)		C. COST 10. Cost of improvement \$ <u>300</u> <i>To be installed but not included in the above cost</i> a. Electrical b. Plumbing c. Heating, air conditioning d. Other (elevator, etc.) 11. TOTAL COST OF IMPROVEMENT \$ <u>300</u>																												
Nonresidential - Describe in detail proposed use of buildings, e.g., food processing plant, machine shop, laundry building at hospital, elementary school, secondary school, college, parochial school, parking garage for department store, rental office building, office building at industrial plant. If use of existing building is being changed, enter proposed use. 																														
III. SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF BUILDING - For new buildings and additions, complete Parts E.- L.; for wrecking, complete only Part J, for all others skip to IV.																														
E. PRINCIPAL TYPE OF FRAME 30 ☐ Masonry (wall bearing) 31 ☐ Wood frame 32 ☐ Structural steel 33 ☐ Reinforced concrete 34 ☐ Other - Specify _____		G. TYPE OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL 40 ☐ Public or private company 41 ☐ Individual (septic tank, etc.) H. TYPE OF WATER SUPPLY 42 ☐ Public or private company 43 ☐ Individual (well, cistern)		J. DIMENSIONS 48. Number of stories 49. Total square feet of floor area, all floors, based on exterior dimensions <u>16 x 16</u> 50. Total land area, sq. ft.																										
F. PRINCIPAL TYPE OF HEATING FUEL 35 ☐ Gas 36 ☐ Oil 37 ☐ Electricity 38 ☐ Coal 39 ☐ Other - Specify _____		I. TYPE OF MECHANICAL Will there be central air conditioning? 44 ☐ Yes 45 ☐ No Will there be an elevator? 46 ☐ Yes 47 ☐ No		K. NUMBER OF OFF-STREET PARKING SPACES 51. Enclosed 52. Outdoors L. RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS ONLY 53. Number of bedrooms 54. Number of bathrooms { Full Partial																										
IV. IDENTIFICATION - To be completed by all applicants																														
Name		Mailing address - Number, street, city, and State		ZIP code																										
1. Owner	<u>CR Tetter</u>	<u>9944 N.E. Shaver St.</u>		<u>97220</u>																										
2. Contractor	<u>same</u>	<u>Portland, Oregon</u>																												
3. Architect																														
The owner of this building and the undersigned agree to conform to all applicable laws of GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY .																														
Signature of applicant		Address		Application date																										
				<u>8-27-74</u>																										
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE - FOR OFFICE USE																														
Approved by	Permit fee	Date permit issued	Permit number	Receipt No.																										
<u>Chet Anderson</u>	\$ <u>5.00</u>	<u>8-27-74</u>	<u>74-611</u>	<u>4245</u>																										

Figure 4, page 2

NAME: Webber, C. R. Permit No. 74-611
Address: 9944 N.E. Shaver St. Issued: 8-27-74
Portland Oregon Expires: 8-27-75
Job Site: Lake Quinault Sunnyview Plat Fee: 5.00
10t 1,2 blk 8
Description: storage Valuation: \$ 300.00
Contractor: same

Photographs



Photograph 1: Earliest known photograph of Webber House showing enclosed entry porch and one-story addition in northeast corner, looking northwest (Grays Harbor County Assessor, 1990-2002).



Photograph 2: Earliest known photograph of detached Webber Cabin prior to breezeway and infill that connected the building to the original Webber House (Grays Harbor County, 1990-2002).



Photograph 3: 413 North Shore Road, showing the gravel access road to the Webber Property Parcel B (Kane Environmental, 2024).



Photograph 4: Enclosed front entry porch, looking northwest, showing the tower addition as it stands today (Deer Park Appraisal, 2024).



Figure 5: South wall of Webber House, looking north from single car parking space off gravel driveway (Kane Environmental, 2024).



Photograph 6: South and west walls of ell showing roof connection to primary gable of main house and unfinished exterior siding (Kane Environmental, 2024).



Photograph 7: North wall of ell, looking east toward rear entry and covered stoop (Deer Park Appraisal, 2024).



Photograph 8: North and east walls of Webber house, showing corner tower addition, unfinished exterior siding, and enclosed front entry porch, looking southwest (NPS/Matsov, 2025).



Photograph 9: Interior of Webber House, looking to southeast corner and front entry (Deer Park Appraisal, 2024).



Photograph 10: Interior of tower addition in northeast corner of original house, looking east (Deer Park Appraisal, 2024).



Photograph 11: Interior of loft, showing connection of ell roof to primary gable at photo right, looking south (Deer Park Appraisal, 2024).



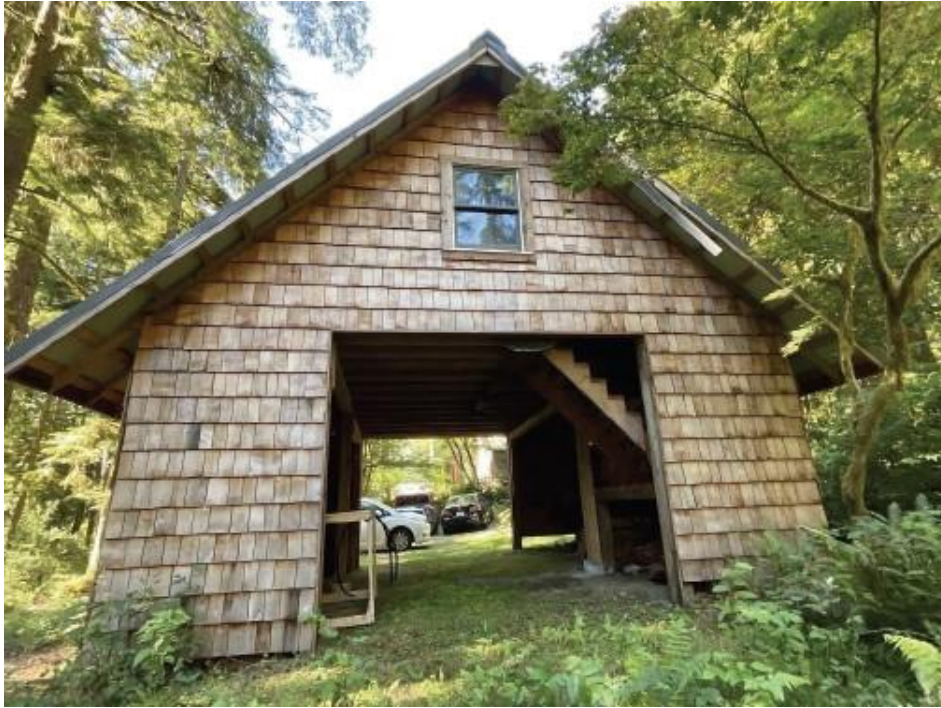
Photograph 12: Interior of bathroom, looking south (Deer Park Appraisal, 2024).



Photograph 13: Interior of ell, showing original west exterior windows and roofline of the house, north exterior door, and unfinished wall and ceiling configuration (NPS/Matsov, 2025).



Photograph 14: Interior of ell, looking west (Deer Park Appraisal, 2024).



Photograph 15: East exterior wall of 2016 carport, looking west toward drive (Deer Park Appraisal, 2024).



Photograph 16: Interior of carport loft, looking west (NPS/Matsov, 2025).



Photograph 17: Footpath between house and privy on Parcel B, looking southwest toward house (Kane Environmental, 2024).



Photograph 18: Collapsed gable roof of stump privy, northeast of house, looking east (NPS/Matsov, 2025).



Photograph 19: Cut entry into privy, showing seat and collapsed gable roof (NPS/Matsov, 2025).



Photograph 20: Footpath to Pumphouse to northeast of Parcel A on National Park Service land (Deer Park Appraisal, 2024).



Photograph 21: Webber Property unimproved Parcel A wooded lot, looking north from North Shore Road (Kane Environmental, 2024).