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NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10/90)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

RECEIVED 413
OMB No. 1024-0018
DEC 19 1994
INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Plummer Point CCC Picnic & Hiking Area

other names/site number Heyburn State Park

2. Location

street & number Idaho State Highway 5 n/a

city or town Chatcolet ___ vicinity

state Idaho code 009 county Benewah code BW zip code 83851

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official — Date 12Dec94

John R. Hill, State Historic Preservation Officer
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register.
___ See continuation sheet
___ determined eligible for the National Register. ___ See continuation sheet
___ determined not eligible for the National Register.
___ removed from the National Register.
___ other, (explain:) _____

Entered in the National Register

Gary M. Lapsley — 2/1/95

for Signature of Keeper — Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
		contributing	noncontributing
___ private	X building(s)	9	___ buildings
___ public-local	___ district	1	___ sites
X public-State	___ site	___	___ structures
___ public-Federal	___ structure	___	___ objects
	___ object	10	0 Total

Name of related multiple property listing: n/a

No. of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

Cat:	Sub:
LANDSCAPE	State park
RECREATION AND CULTURE	Outdoor Recreation

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

Cat:	Sub:
LANDSCAPE	State park
RECREATION AND CULTURE	Outdoor Recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Other: national park "rustic"

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation CONCRETE
walls STONE
WOOD (Log, Board)
roof WOOD (Shingle, Shake)
other

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

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

X A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

___ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

X C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

___ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

___ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

___ B removed from its original location.

___ C a birthplace or a grave.

___ D a cemetery.

___ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

___ F a commemorative property.

___ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions.)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
ARCHITECTURE	1936-1938	1936
ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION		

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Significant Person

n/a

Architect/Builder

CCC

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

___ previously listed in the National Register

___ previously determined eligible by the National Register

___ designated a National Historic Landmark

___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

X State Historic Preservation Office

___ Other State agency

___ Federal agency

___ Local government

___ University

___ Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property approx. 125

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	/	/ / / / /	/ / / / / / /	3	/	/ / / / /	/ / / / / / /
2	/	/ / / / /	/ / / / / / /	4	/	/ / / / /	/ / / / / / /

X See continuation sheet

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lauren McCroskey, Architectural Historian

organization Idaho State Historical Society date Dec. 13, 1993; Nov. 15, 1994

street & number 210 Main Street telephone (208) 334-3861

city or town Boise state Idaho zip code 83702

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

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

name Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation

street & number Statehouse Mail telephone (208) 327-7444

city or town Boise state Idaho zip code 83720

RECEIVED 413
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INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

This nomination addresses extant properties and trails at Plummer Point, Heyburn State Park that are products of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) occupation of the park between 1934-1938. Included are picnic facilities, restrooms, wellhouse, and hiking trails. The park contains additional historic and cultural properties aside from the CCC improvements, however many of the 1920s-era cabins, clustering in two principal locations along Rocky Point and the Chatcolet townsite, have been inappropriately altered. Integrity issues and the presence of many modern in-fill cabins make district nomination of these areas unlikely. A segment of the Mullan Trail, which passes through this area, documents the first attempt to build an army supply road to link the Missouri River at Fort Benton, Montana with the Columbia River. (The second effort to build the trail occurred at the north end of Lake Coeur d'Alene.) This trail, and others in this region of the state, are unrelated to the CCC era and would fall most appropriately under a contextual treatment of trail building in north Idaho. Other potential cultural resources within and outside of park boundaries include archaeological sites which may have potential to yield information about prehistoric and historic native occupation along the lake. Because the lake-front site has a long documented use as hunting and fishing grounds for the Coeur d'Alene Indians, traditional cultural properties may also exist. To date, no archaeological or cultural inventory has been made in the vicinity of the park.

SETTING

The nominated properties are located within Heyburn State Park in Idaho's panhandle. The park is situated at the south end of Lake Coeur d'Alene where the St. Joe River enters into the lake, its banks creating four shallow bodies of water known as Chatcolet, Hidden, Round and Benewah lakes. A dam constructed on the Spokane River at the north end of Lake Coeur d'Alene in 1903 raised water levels in these small lakes and enhanced waterfowl habitat and recreational potential. The park itself comprises 7,825 acres of forested, lake-front property as well as a portion of Lake Chatcolet itself. Old-growth white pine and ponderosa pine, as well as tamarack, western hemlock, douglas fir, lodgepole pine and western red cedar are found throughout the park; osprey and blue heron are among the diverse waterfowl species represented.

With the arrival of CCC enrollees in 1934 three principal areas received enhancements: Rocky Point, Plummer Point and the townsite of Chatcolet. The actual camp was built at Plummer Point where the present park maintenance facility is located. No vestiges of the actual camp remain -- only the permanent constructions that are the subject of this nomination.

Nominated buildings and structures reflect the "rustic" approach to architectural design promulgated by the National Park Service. Structures incorporate peeled tamarack and douglas fir logs, vertical board siding, cedar shake roofs, and cut stone walls composed of random coursed ashlar set in recessed joints. The local stone, known as "Benewah shale," is a slightly metamorphosed, sedimentary rock occurring in shades of gray, with pronounced horizontal layering. The quarry site is located along Highway 5 near Benewah Lake and has reportedly been used as a source of commercial stone throughout the region.

It is not included in this nomination due to the overgrown nature of the site and its limited, visual association with the CCC properties.

Plummer Point

A slight projection of the shoreline where Plummer Creek enters Lake Chatcolet is the location of day-use facilities, including CCC picnic shelters and toilets, hiking trails and wellhouse. The nominated site consisted of two related clusters separated into discontiguous units by an intervening park service road, and modern maintenance buildings which mark the original site of the CCC camp. The Park Manager's Residence anchors the base of a steep wooded hillside developed by CCC crews into interpretive hiking trails which feature wood plank foot bridges, dry-mortared rock retaining walls, and basalt benches. Fittingly, future park plans call for the conversion of the house into a trailhead interpretive center. Boundaries for this cluster follow the contour lines of the hillside and hilltop. Trail loops meander through second and old growth ponderosa pine, douglas fire, basalt outcroppings and intermittent streams. The day use picnic facilities and wellhouse completely occupy an elevated projection of the shoreline forested mostly with old growth ponderosa pine. Cookstoves and the former bathhouse are situated in picturesque settings with striking views of the lake. The shoreline forms a natural southeasterly boundary; an access road, abandoned Union Pacific Railroad tracks and modern maintenance facility located to the north create a logical northwesterly boundary for this discontiguous cluster.

Cook Stove Shelters:

Two identical cook stoves are located here. Each rectangular structure rests on a concrete pad and measures fourteen feet by eleven feet. Mostly identical to the Rocky Point shelter, these shelters are also supported by log columns and feature log ceiling plates that support a gabled roof of cedar shakes. Individual stone cook stoves rise into chimneys that project through one side of the roof.

Picnic Shelter (Change House):

First constructed as a change house for swimmers, the present building was modified into a picnic shelter at an unknown date. As a change house, the rectangular structure was originally divided into men's and women's chambers, each containing a series of stalls and benches. Perimeter walls consisted of four log columns between which were vertical boards, closely spaced. The structure was not roofed. A stone entry vestibule provided sheltered access to the changing rooms. Both the vestibule and steps leading to the beach are still intact. In the conversion of the structure to a picnic shelter, vertical boards were removed and a gabled roof added. The roof of log purlins, rafters and cedar shakes reflects the design qualities of nearby cook stove shelters.

Individual Toilets (also at the Chatcolet Campground):

Two pairs of single toilets measuring four feet, six inches by six feet, six inches are constructed of vertical half logs, painted brown. Interior walls consist of vertical boards and battens. Six-light hopper windows are located in one wall. Doors are built of vertical boards secured by diagonal battens and feature hand-wrought hinges and latches. The structures are capped with frame gabled roofs and rest on concrete pads. Six identical toilets are also found at the Chatcolet Campground.

Wellhouse:

The wellhouse is not ordinarily visible to park users as it is located in a secluded area near Plummer Creek. The small structure measures thirteen feet by thirteen feet and is capped by a flattened hipped roof of asphalt shingles. Stone occurs halfway up the walls, while remaining walls consist of vertical log columns with vertical board infill. The structure contains a single door flanked by stone columns; a two-light window occurs on the south side. The wellhouse is accompanied by a concrete storage reservoir measuring seventeen feet by seventeen feet.

Park Manager's Residence:

Located behind the park's maintenance headquarters at the original campsite, this house is slightly smaller than the current Assistant Park Manager's residence at Rocky Point but reflects similar massing and use of random coursed, ashlar walls. Measuring forty-six feet by twenty-six feet, the home has an irregular floor plan, a gabled roof at the north end and a slightly elevated, hipped roof to the south. Major exterior walls are masonry bearing, except for the original laundry/fuel room located on the south, and a portion of the rear facade. Both of these wall areas are clad with vertical siding and rest on raised, stone foundations.

In spite of its small size, the house exhibits a profusion of exterior and interior details. The roof extends into a small shed roof, creating a entry. Right of the entry are two eight-light casement windows. These window heads project through the roofline as slight, gabled dormers finished with vertical siding. All windows on this elevation are multiple lights with stone drip sills. The recessed entry has been recently enclosed to create a greenhouse. The addition, which interrupts the rustic character of this facade, is built of fiberglass and contains multiple-light hopper windows as well as a six-over-six sash window to the right.

The north elevation features three grouped casements, the center of which is boarded up with plywood. At the northwest corner of this facade, a small stone buttress denotes the juncture of two interior walls. The detail appears to be purely decorative and not structural. The west elevation also features multiple-light windows consistent with the rest of the house. Two stone chimneys project from the roofline; a

nonfunctioning smaller one at the south end originally served a kitchen stove below; the larger one at the north end denotes the location of the massive interior fireplace.

In spite of the home's modest scale, interiors reflect perhaps a greater expenditure of "rustic" craftsmanship than the larger Assistant Manager's house. The open ceiling over the living room is constructed of large, square hewn beams. These beams are used for scissor trusses and exposed rafters. The dark finish of the beams contrasts sharply with the white plaster walls. Dominating the room is a stone fireplace that extends through the roof. The fireplace consumes most of the west wall and is of a scale appropriate for a much larger space. The central location of the fireplace, with its back exposed on the adjoining bedroom, was no doubt intended as the single heating source for the house.

Aside from the enclosed porch area, other incompatible additions have been made to the south end of the house. A large bedroom added in the 1970s is accessed through a hallway. Set back and finished with wood siding, the additions appear somewhat detached and do not significantly compromise the historic appearance of the house. Future plans for the house entail the removal of all additions and the conversion of the building into a park interpretive center and trail head.

Trails:

Two separate hiking trails originating above Plummer Point at the Park Manager's Residence are attributed to the CCC. The Nature Trail interprets local flora and fauna; the Indian Cliffs Trail rises to the top of the hill and affords spectacular views of the entire park and the St. Joe River valley. The trail's name is associated with Coeur d'Alene oral traditions and is an indication of the prominent basalt cliff along the trail. This trail features wood plank bridges which cross small streams, as well as dry-mortared retaining walls, and lava rock benches which are built into the hillsides.

This nomination recognizes historic sites at Plummer Point, Heyburn State Park that are products of Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) efforts between 1936 and 1938. The period of significance is defined by construction dates for CCC building projects and is extended to 1941, the date the lodge was completed by park crews. The properties comprise a discontiguous district of buildings, trails and campsites that are nominated to the National Register under Criterion A. As the singular example of CCC development of a state park in Idaho, the federal relief project marked the transition of the park from an undeveloped natural area to an accessible recreational facility. Building projects undertaken throughout the park by CCC crews convey the highest architectural values of National Park Service "rustic" design, thereby making the CCC properties eligible for nomination under Criterion C as well.

Historical Development

The mountainous backdrop around Lake Chatcolet that is known today as Heyburn State Park was a traditional hunting and fishing site for the Coeur d'Alene people. The original territory of the Coeur d'Alenes, or *Schee-chu-umsh*, encompassed over 4,000,000 acres in parts of northern Idaho, eastern Washington and western Montana. These holdings were sharply diminished under the Homestead Act of 1906 which opened reservation lands to homesteaders. At the same time, the Coeur d'Alene reservation was being terminated under the General Allotment Act of 1887 which would allow each Coeur d'Alene to claim 160 acres from within the reservation holdings. It was in this context that Idaho Senator Weldon B. Heyburn undertook bold steps to preserve the Chatcolet lands as a national park. Heyburn feared the withdrawal of the site into private hands and was also wary of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe's imminent taking of choice lake-front parcels.

In 1907, Heyburn introduced the first of several bills and amendments to purchase the lands from the Indians and bring the park under the management of the Department of the Interior. Heyburn's legislative efforts foundered due to a perceived lack of fiscal planning for the park's future and due to the growing selectivity regarding national park designation. By 1907, a number of marginal sites throughout the country had come under the Park Service's administration, and legislators and park leaders were intent on reducing this number and elevating selection criteria.

Framed by picturesque mountains and dissected by the world's highest navigable river, the glacial lake valley boasted diverse waterfowl and other wildlife. The Chatcolet site could easily have met the stringent criteria for national park distinction had its natural values been adequately pitched to the U.S. Congress. But in this conservative session Heyburn did not win support for his project, primarily because funds for the purchase of the park, compensation for the Indians, and future maintenance allocations had not been clearly identified. Congress did, however, enact a provision that allowed the state of Idaho to purchase the lands for its own state park, which it did in 1911. This outcome disappointed Heyburn, who had little confidence in the state to administer and protect any scenic area to his high standards. Having feared the desecration of the site by private ownership, the Coeur d'Alenes were, ironically, more comfortable with the state's potential stewardship of the land.

Although the senator failed to win the loftier, national park designation, his efforts made Heyburn Idaho's first state park, and also the first park of its type established in the Pacific Northwest. Surprisingly, the creation of Heyburn State Park did not foster a state parks movement throughout the region, and it was not until 1965 that Idaho formally legislated a state parks department. Monies to purchase Heyburn had been taken from the state's fish and game fund. Additional funding had not been secured by 1912, and in a move to reimburse the fish and game department and buttress maintenance funds, the state agreed to log some of the valuable stands of old-growth white pine, fir and cedar on the park's wooded slopes. Other developments at the site had already taken place.

By the turn of the century, Lake Chatcolet had become a popular destination after steamboat excursions from Coeur d'Alene sent travelers to the southern end of the lake and up the St. Joe River to St. Maries. Modest vacation cabins were constructed within the park at both Rocky Point and the Chatcolet townsite. (An original count of approximately 300 cabins has since been reduced to under 200.) Still, use of the park by the general public remained inhibited by a lack of facilities and services. The arrival of CCC Company 1995 was to correct this deficiency and open the park to a new era of increased visitation and recreational enjoyment.

CCC Era

Idaho vigorously implemented Franklin D. Roosevelt's Civilian Conservation Corps program. The state's vast forest reserves and impassable, undeveloped lands lent themselves well to the CCC's focus on conservation and road building. After enactment of the program in March of 1933, regional foresters began organizing the first CCC assignments which were made a month later in April. One third of Idaho's enrollees were recruited in state, while the remainder originated from east coast and midwestern states. Men with few employment prospects were given a small stipend, room, board, education and specialized training in exchange for their youthful energy and labor. Some of the men honed a trade skill which lasted them their working lives; others went on to serve in World War II, while some pursued college educations and professional careers. All men agreed the experience made them value hard work and discipline, and broadened their acceptance of people having social, economic and cultural backgrounds different from their own. Idaho's participation in the CCC program was distinguished nationally, the state ranking only second to California in the number of camps established between 1933 and 1942. With sixty percent of Idaho's federal lands held by the U.S.D.A. Forest Service, most of the state's more visible CCC activity took place under this federal jurisdiction. Out of the total camps established, the Forest Service numbered 109 camps, while state forests counted 20; private lands 9; Soil Conservation 8; and Grazing Service 16.

The predominance of the Forest Service in the CCC program resulted in a certain uniformity in the types of buildings constructed on its lands. Many CCC-era buildings throughout these forests are frame designs clad with horizontal siding, half logs or shingles. Only a few reflect Heyburn's incorporation of regional building materials such as native rock and peeled structural logs. In spite of its location

adjacent to the former St. Joe National Forest (now part of the Panhandle National Forests), Heyburn's rustic compositions contrast notably with the CCC frame construction found in administrative sites throughout this forest. Standardized plans issued for Region 1 were primarily gabled, frame buildings clad with either horizontal siding or shingles. The Forest's Priest River Experimental Station north of the community of Priest River, for example, is a cohesive architectural group which includes administrative offices, a lodge, kitchen, maintenance buildings, garages and guest cabins -- all frame designs clad with wide shingles.

Region 4 of the Forest Service, which governs roughly the south half of the state, relied upon standardized plans developed under the direction of R.H. Rutledge. Like the northern projects, CCC buildings in the southern forests favored wood frame construction with horizontal siding and shingles for exterior finishing. A few notable exceptions include the Stanley Ranger Station (Custer County) in the southeast region of the state. The 1933 complex includes a ranger station and outbuilding, both constructed of horizontal, saddle-notched logs. Some improvisation did occur in spite of the standardized regime of the region's architectural plan books. A restroom facility in a day camp along the Salmon River, for example, was constructed entirely of native stone and integrated into a rock cliff. Another device employed by the CCC in exterior wall finishing was half-log veneering known as shevlin siding. Examples are found at the Warren Guard Station and the Krassel Ranger Station on the Payette National Forest.

Camp SP-1, Company 1995, at Heyburn State Park, was first organized in Camp Dix, New Jersey in May, 1933 under the command of Captain H.E. Tisdale. Subsequent Idaho assignments were at Kooskia, June 1933; Faniff, October 1933; Collins, May 1934; and finally at Chatcolet (Heyburn) in 1934. Company 1995's longest occupation began on October 8, 1934 at the Chatcolet site shortly after barracks and other living facilities were built.

Heyburn's CCC enrollment, comprised mostly of regional men and a few east coast recruits, was administered by the Ninth Army Corps at Fort George Wright in nearby Spokane, Washington. While the U.S. Army administered the camp, providing initial conditioning, meals and medical treatment for enrollees, a superintendent and eight foremen were to direct all improvements scheduled for the park site, including the construction of buildings, roads, and utility lines. Crews were also engaged for fire fighting in nearby forests when the need arose. Unlike the majority of northern Idaho's CCC recruits who worked on the removal of diseased plants that spread blister rust to valuable white pine forests, the Chatcolet camp focused on the development of the park site, the most visible legacy of which is an important collection of log and stone buildings. Approximately half of the 115 men housed at Heyburn were involved in building projects, while others worked on road construction, water lines, electrical improvements, and other tasks.

The park's superintendent during the peak years of CCC construction was Rex Wendle, an Idaho native with a degree in forestry from the University of Idaho. Wendle's career at Heyburn had been preceded by an appointment as regional purchasing clerk for the National Park Service in Boise. His forestry background became more relevant when the Park Service appointed Wendle the Superintendent of the CCC program at the densely wooded Heyburn State Park. He and his wife Eila arrived at Lake Chatcolet in January of 1936 to oversee the park's most crucial building projects including the Rocky Point Lodge, administrative residences, and picnic facilities.

According to the Wendles, who first lived at Rocky Point in makeshift quarters with no running water or heat, the beaches in this area were cleared of existing docks, boathouses and other structures which detracted from the scenic values of the area. Within the following year, work began on the Rocky Point lodge. Their living quarters as well as other major building projects were completed by the end of the year. A major project involved the laying of a water line that stretched along the lake bottom from the Chatcolet collection site to Plummer Point and on to Rocky Point -- thereby enabling recreational development.

Unlike the forests, Heyburn's architectural character was shaped by the National Park Service (NPS), which exerted much influence in building design and park landscaping. Administered from the San Francisco and Portland regional offices, the NPS role in the development of Heyburn accounts for the use of "rustic" architecture, a formally mandated design philosophy that prescribed an ethical blend of nature and architecture. Throughout the country's national parks, local stone and logs made from native trees were assembled into low profile buildings and structures that dissolved into the landscape, forging an unprecedented partnership between the built environment and nature.

According to guidelines issued by the National Park Service, buildings in natural areas were to be manifestations of the earth. An excerpt from its three-part volume on the design of park and recreational structures states, "*After all, every structural undertaking in a natural park is only a part of a whole. The individual building or facility must bow deferentially before the broad park plan, which is the major objective, never to be lost sight of.*"

The NPS spared no detail in expounding on the merits of log construction. "*Logs should never be selected because they are good poles. There is nothing aesthetically beautiful in a pole. Logs desirable in the park technician's viewpoint are pleasingly knotted. The knots are not completely sawed off. The textural surface of the log after removal of the bark is duly appreciated and preserved....*" The desired use of stone received equal attention. "*Rocks should be placed on their natural beds, the stratification or bedding planes horizontal, never vertical. Variety of size lends interest and results in a pattern far more pleasing than that produced by units of common or nearly common size.*" To summarize, "*Local stone, worked to the regularity in size and surface of cut stone or concrete block, and native logs, fashioned to the rigid counterpart of telephone poles or commercial timber, have sacrificed all the virtue of being native.*"

The CCC constructions at Heyburn reflect the desired native virtues through the use of irregular floor plans and rooflines and exteriors that incorporate random coursed stone and whole logs. Interestingly, by the onset of the CCC period, log construction had been largely dismissed by the Forest Service as impractical due to high costs and difficult assembly. Region 1 (north Idaho) administrators stressed the practicality of frame construction and issued a manual specifying plans, materials and techniques for frame building. Heyburn's lodge, picnic shelters and restrooms defied this trend.

It is not possible to attribute Heyburn's fine log and masonry construction to particular individuals. The specific tasks of tree felling, preparation and fitting, as well as stone extraction, dressing, laying and mortaring were undertaken through divisions of labor. LEMs (Local Experienced Men) with various expertise often instructed CCC enrollees in the arts of stoneworking, carpentry and log building. One enrollee recalled having been assigned to the rock quarry which supplied the Benewah shale used throughout buildings. Another remembered his assignment as stone layer. Likewise, one group of men used cross-cut saws to fell douglas fir and tamarack used for structural logs; a separate team was responsible for cutting log joints and laying up walls. Hand-wrought iron hinges and fixtures found throughout the Heyburn buildings were also fashioned on site in appropriate rustic designs.

Original elevation drawings for Heyburn's CCC buildings have not been located; however, floor plans for the Chatcolet caretaker's residence, and the Plummer Point Cook Stove Shelters and Bathhouse appear in the NPS's 1938 publication, Park and Recreation Structures. No architects are credited with these designs, nor has any information surfaced regarding the architects responsible for any of the Heyburn structures. Given the NPS presence at Heyburn, it is likely that staff architects participated to some degree in the design of park buildings. Landscape architect Erving Trimbel of the California office of the National Park Service spent considerable time at Heyburn, providing direction for building and landscaping efforts. He no doubt played a significant role in the siting of buildings and in the layout of the Chatcolet campground. Another NPS staff member, Mark Astrap, of the Portland regional office, is also known to have supervised much work.

Still, attribution of design for any of the Heyburn buildings can be only speculative. The restrooms at Rocky Point and Chatcolet are almost identical to those found at nearby Riverside State Park in Spokane, and at Lewis and Clark State Park in Washington, suggesting a common design source. The Chatcolet residence bears some affinity to the administrative building at the Fenn Ranger Station on the Clearwater National Forest (Idaho), chiefly through the use of cut stone veneers, gabled, overhanging dormer windows and hipped roofs. The possibility that some qualities found on the Heyburn buildings are derivative of Region 1 architect William Fox's design has not been determined, however, the dates of construction at Heyburn (1936-37) do coincide with the erection of the Fenn Ranger buildings.

Conclusion

The lasting improvement of Heyburn State Park during the CCC occupation is the only instance of CCC involvement in an Idaho state park -- a dubious distinction in view of Heyburn's status as Idaho's only state park at the time. However, the role of the CCC program in transforming the site into a viable natural and recreational preserve is evident even today. Current park administrators are intent on preserving architectural values and strive to emulate the code of the CCC era by blending the human element into
the natural setting, with minimal impact.

Apart from the CCC's impact on Heyburn's development as a recreational site, its architectural works in the park mark an important irony in the greater body of CCC works statewide. While CCC projects on the forests were tempered by an architectural reform of increasingly standardized design, construction at the Heyburn site followed the prevailing mood of the National Park Service, which scorned the academic approach in favor of regional, vernacular designs inspired by native cultures and environments. The resulting site-specific qualities of the park's architecture are an expression of Heyburn's inspiring setting and of the talents of the CCC recruits who passed through.

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Pfeiffer, Clyde, Interview with a former enrollee at Company 1995 (Heyburn), August 1993. (Tape recorded interview deposited with the Idaho State Historical Society oral history collections.) Mr. Pfeiffer spoke of his experiences in the metal working shop.

Throop, Elizabeth Gail, Utterly Visionary and Chimerical: A Federal Response to the Depression: An Examination of Civilian Conservation Corps construction on National Forest System Lands in the Pacific Northwest. 1979.

Wendle, Rex and Eila, Interview with the former Superintendent of Heyburn State Park and his wife, October 1993. The Wendles spoke of their experiences with the CCC enrollees and National Park Service officials during the critical years of CCC construction.

Wozny, Raymond, Interview with a former enrollee at Company 1995 (Heyburn), August 1993. (Tape recorded interview deposited with the Idaho State Historical Society oral history collections.) Mr. Wozny spoke of his experiences working at the Benewah shale quarry, laying building foundations and preparing cedar shakes for building roofs.

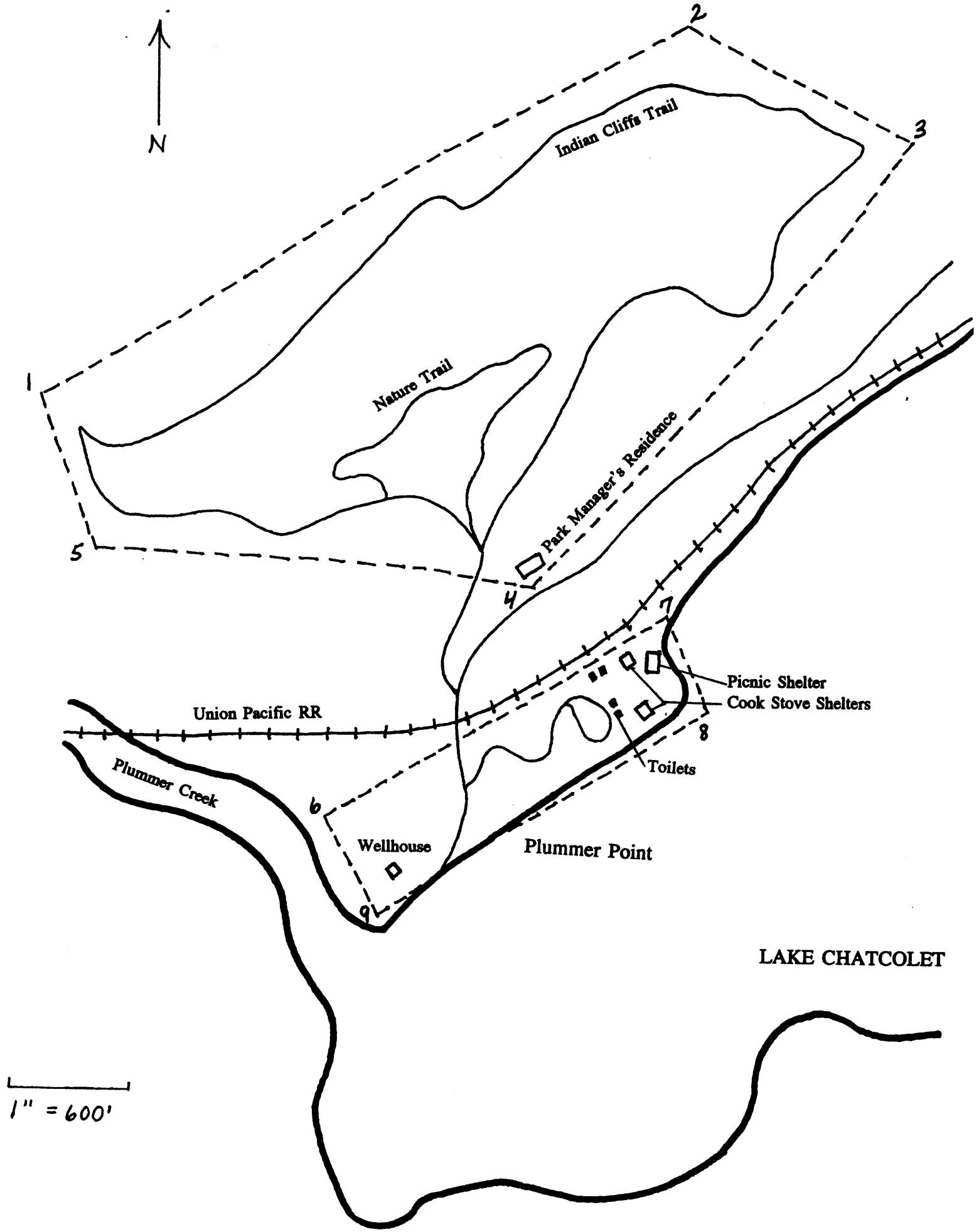
Verbal Boundary: Boundaries for this discontiguous area are established by UTM coordinates identified on the attached U.S.G.S. quadrangle map.

Boundary Justification: This day use area is separated into two discontiguous clusters. Delimiting topography, nonsignificant and intervening Union Pacific Railroad tracks, an access road, and modern maintenance facilities create logical boundaries for these two clusters. The Plummer Point day use area completely occupies an elevated projection of the shore forested mostly with old growth ponderosa pine. The shoreline forms a natural southeasterly boundary. The Park Manager's Residence is located immediately above the access road and just below a sharply rising hill. Boundaries for this cluster fall out along contour lines, encompassing the hillside, and trail loops which accommodate the natural features of the landscape.

UTM References:

Plummer Point

1) 11/516100E/ 5245520N
2) 11/517130E/ 5246080N
3) 11/517490E/ 5245900N
4) 11/516870E/ 5245230N
5) 11/516120E/ 5245290N
6) 11/516520E/ 5244880N
7) 11/517080E/ 5245190N
8) 11/517140E/ 5245060N
9) 11/516610E/ 5244710N


N
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
Indian Cliffs Trail
Nature Trail
Park Manager's Residence
Picnic Shelter
Cook Stove Shelters
Toilets
Union Pacific RR
Plummer Creek
Wellhouse
Plummer Point
LAKE CHATCOLET
1" = 600'

PLUMMER POINT CCC PICNIC & HIKING AREA

BENEWAH CO., IDAHO

LAUREN McCROSKEY

AUG. 1993

ID. STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FROM EAST - PLUMMER PT. COOK STOVE

No. 1

PLUMMER POINT CCC PICNIC & HIKING AREA
BENEWAH CO., IDAHO
LAUREN McCROSKEY
AUG. 1993
ID. STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
FROM EAST - PLUMMER PT. PICNIC
SHELTER
No. 2

PLUMMER POINT CCC PICNIC & HIKING AREA
BENEWAH CO., IDAHO
LAUREY MCCROSKEY
AUG. 1993

ID. STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
FROM WEST - PLUMMER PT. PICNIC
SHELTER

No. 3

MEN

PLUMMER POINT CCC PICNIC AND HIKING AREA

BENEWAH CO., IDAHO

LAUREN MCCROSKEY

AUG. 1993

ID. STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FROM EAST

- PLUMMER PT. TOILET (ALSO AT CHATCOLET CAMPGROUNDS)

No. 4

PLUMMER POINT CCC PICNIC AND HIKING AREA
BENEWAH CO., IDAHO
LAUREN McCROSKEY
AUG. 1993
ID. STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
FROM SE
- PARK MANAGER'S RESIDENCE
PLUMMER PT.
No. 5

PLUMMER POINT CCC PICNIC AND HIKING AREA
BENEWAH CO., IDAHO
LAUREN MCCROSKEY
AUG. 1993
ID. STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
FROM NE - PLUMMER PT. PARK
MANAGER'S RESIDENCE

No. 6

PLUMMER POINT CCC PICNIC AND HIKING AREA
BENEWAH CO., IDAHO
LAUREN MCCROSKEY
AUG. 1993
ID. STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
FROM SW - PLUMMER PT. PARK
MANAGER'S RESIDENCE, LIVING
ROOM
NO. 7