

**Camp Heyburn (10BW207)
Description and Evaluation**

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Submitted to

Heyburn State Park
1291 Chatcolet Road
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
LIST OF FIGURES	ii
INTRODUCTION	1
PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS	3
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	4
CAMP HEYBURN HISTORY	5
CAMP HEYBURN, 10BW207	7
History	7
Site Description	9
Presumed CCC camp-related features	9
Presumed campground/picnic-related features	11
Post-CCC feature	16
Identifying Feature Function (or Not)	18
Site Integrity	21
National Register Evaluation	23
REFERENCES CITED	24
APPENDIX: SITE FORM	



LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
1. Portion of area topographic map showing survey area (same as boundary of 10BW207), plus locations of adjacent previously-recorded sites.	2
2. Overview of survey area showing thinned overstory and dense ground cover.	4
3. Site map for 10BW207, showing relative positions of 27 recorded features.	8
4. Feature 1 concrete footings thought to be machine mounts, facing south-southeast.	9
5. Feature 6 concrete foundation, facing south.	10
6. Small concrete alcove at Feature 6, facing north-northeast.	11
7. Concrete latrine base at Feature 10, with trowel for scale, facing west.	12
8. Standing latrine at Plummer Point, showing CCC design and materials.	13
9. Moss-covered camp stove at Feature 22, facing approximately northeast.	14
10. Feature 12 camp stove, with metal grill still intact, facing northeast.	14
11. View of larger camp stove at Plummer Point.	15
12. Feature 15 concrete foundation for building of unknown function, facing north-northeast.	16
13. Feature 26 depression near northeast end of site, facing east.	17
14. Feature 27 masonry block of unknown function, facing approximately northwest.	17
15. View of Camp Heyburn during occupation (from <i>Pictorial Review Civilian Conservation Corps Fort George Wright District Company 1995, Camp Heyburn, Chatcolet, Idaho</i>).	19
16. Another view of Camp Heyburn with unidentified buildings in background (from <i>Pictorial Review</i>).	19
17. Historic photograph of Camp Heyburn, showing log-lined paths and (presumably) barracks (from <i>Pictorial Review</i>).	20



LIST OF FIGURES, continued

Figure	Page
18. Typical U.S. Forest Service CCC camp layout (from Otis et al.1986:10).	20
19. Sketch map of archaeological remains at Sanchez CCC Camp in southeast Arizona (from Seymour 1994:Figure 2).	22
20. Artist sketch of CCC Camp Luzerne in Michigan, showing automobile maintenance buildings outside camp circle (from Lacy 1976:34).	23



INTRODUCTION

Heyburn State Park is planning to build a small camping area near its headquarters for the use of its summer volunteers. Consisting of three spots suitable for recreational vehicles, the area will include parking pads; electrical, water, and sewer hookups; picnic tables; and fire rings. The existing two-track road will be redesigned to pass by each camp site and provide easy access from the Chatcolet Road. The specifics of camp design have yet to be determined, but all improvements will lie within a 7.6-acre area as identified in Figure 1. Construction is scheduled to begin mid-March 2005.

The future campground is today more or less a maintenance yard for the park. Some materials are stored for future use, while antiquated or broken park picnic and campground equipment is dumped there. The materials lie in and adjacent to a small number of ruins dating to the 1930s when the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) occupied Camp Heyburn. The camp, once covering part of the current project area as well as the present park headquarters, was the main residential and administrative headquarters for the CCC men who built many of the park improvements which still remain at Heyburn State Park.

Under consultation with the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), the park contracted with Renewable Technologies, Inc. (RTI) to determine the nature of historic and archaeological sites and features within the proposed impact area. Such a determination was to be based on field inventory and limited historical research, and resulted in a National Register of Historic Places evaluation of observed cultural resources. Additionally, the work was to provide, if possible, identification of the functions of the most prominent of the CCC foundations, so that accurate on-site interpretation might be possible.

Mitzi Rossillon, historic archaeologist with RTI, visited the project area on November 9 and 10, 2004. At that time, she finished the field inventory task and researched the files regarding Camp Heyburn housed at Heyburn State Park headquarters. The inventory resulted in identification of 27 historic features, all but one thought to be associated with the CCC.

This report presents the results of the field investigations and historic research. It includes a review of previously-recorded sites in the project vicinity, a presentation of methods employed to accomplish the work, a summary of the history of Camp Heyburn, descriptions of the 27 features observed in the field at 10BW207, a discussion of the standard arrangement of CCC camps and implications for interpretation of feature function at 10BW207, and a National Register evaluation of the archaeological ruins of Camp Heyburn. A site form for the archaeological component of Camp Heyburn is provided as an appendix.

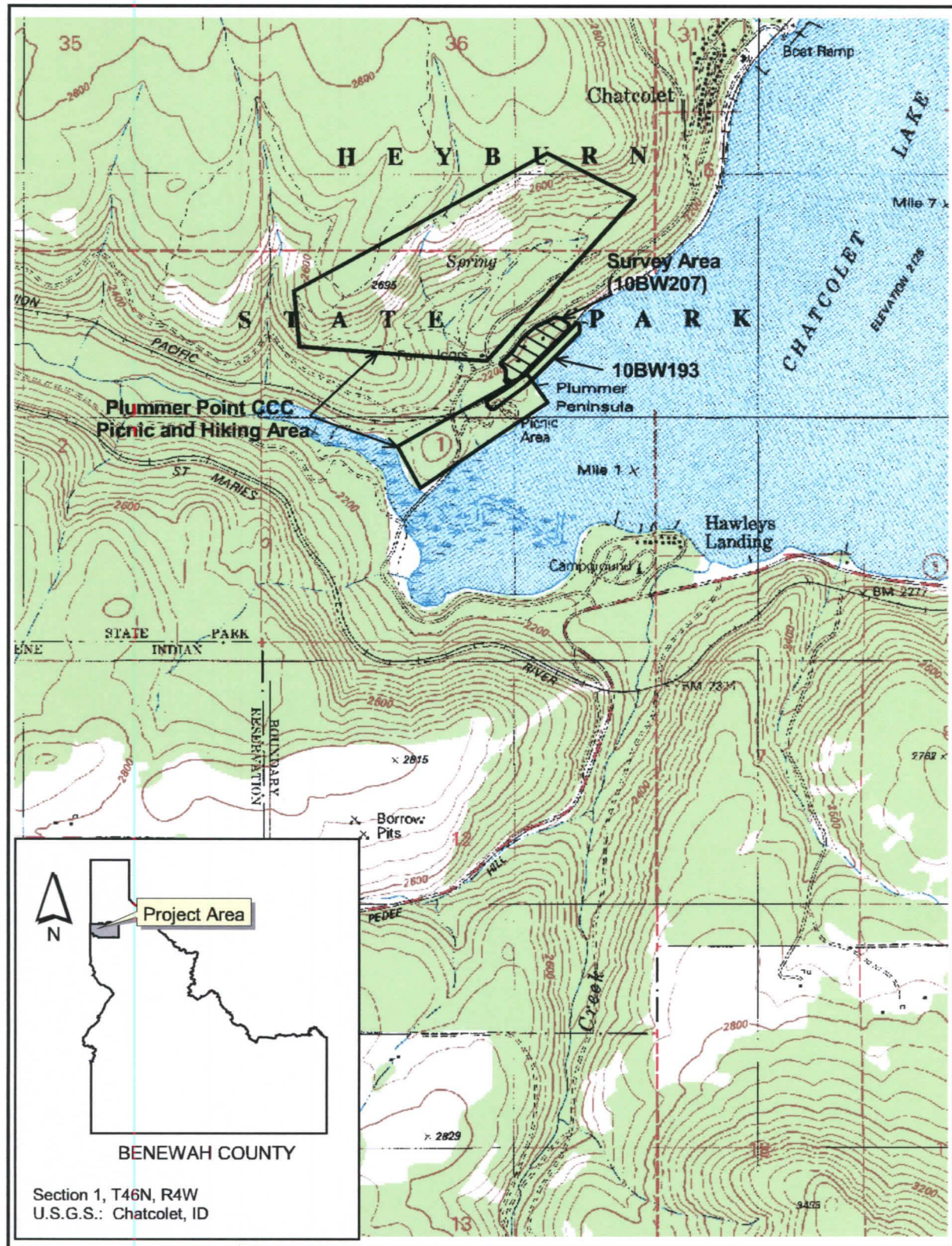


Figure 1. Portion of area topographic map showing survey area (same as boundary of 10BW207), plus locations of adjacent previously-recorded sites.



PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

The project area lays adjacent to a National Register-listed historic property, the Plummer Point CCC Picnic and Hiking Area (Figure 1). Dating from 1936 to 1941, Plummer Point is a significant reflection of the work accomplished by the Civilian Conservation Corps at Heyburn State Park.

As a 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, . . . [McCroskey 1994:Section 8, p. 1]

Contributing elements to the National Register property are two stove shelters, a swimmers’ change house later converted to a picnic shelter, two pairs of outhouses, a wellhouse, the park manager’s residence, and two hiking trails. The rustic design is embodied in the use of logs and stone at each of the features, even including the trails where there are dry-laid rock retaining walls and mortared rock benches.

What does not remain are any architectural elements of Camp Heyburn, the main camp where the CCC crews lived while constructing the Plummer Point and other park improvements. Located along the Chatcolet Road near Plummer Point, it dates to 1934. At that time, the U.S. Army began to erect barracks, the messhall, and administrative and maintenance buildings, using local work forces. All of the camp buildings and structures have been destroyed, although some foundations in the area have been attributed to the camp (see below).

A second cultural property has been identified in the immediate vicinity of the current project area. In 2003, Entrix, Inc. and AAR inventoried 10BW193, a prehistoric campsite at the Plummer Point picnic area at the edge of Lake Chatcolet. It consists of crypto-crystalline silica and quartzite lithic debitage and a small number of formal tools. The tools have been identified as a quartzite knife fragment, a pestle fragment, and a white crypto-crystalline silica biface fragment (Becker and Hartman 2003). In late 2004, an AAR field crew tested the site, finding that the density of prehistoric artifacts decreases rapidly away from the shore of Lake Chatcolet, although items continue almost as far northwest as the old Union Pacific Railroad tracks (personal communication). The results of site testing are not yet available, and the National Register eligibility of 10BW193 is unknown at this time.



RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

As noted above, Mitzi Rossillon of RTI conducted the fieldwork portion of the project on November 9 and 10, 2004. Work began with a systematic survey of the 7.6-acre project parcel using roughly-parallel transects spaced no more than 15 meters apart. During the survey, Rossillon marked feature locations with pinflags, later returning to complete detailed descriptions, take select photographs, and map them. Feature descriptions, including measurements, were appended to the standard "Archaeological Survey of Idaho Site Inventory Form." Black and white film was used to record about one-third of the features, those selected for photography having a form readily visually distinguishable from the surrounding terrain and vegetation. RTI accomplished the mapping using a resource-grade GPS unit (Trimble GeoExplorer 3). No artifacts were collected.

Ground visibility at the time of survey was less than 1% due to heavy duff and to a lesser extent grass and brush. While the ponderosa, douglas-fir, and balsam fir(?) overstory had been thinned recently, the understory species are healthy and numerous (Figure 2). The latter plants include grasses, oregon grape, alder, a fern, thistle, and a large amount of brush of unknown type. Even though ground visibility was poor, RTI was able to recognize historic features by their boxy appearance under the heavy growth of moss and ferns. The crew rarely observed historic artifacts, although there was no particular expectation of many CCC-era items anyway given the clean condition of camps during occupation.

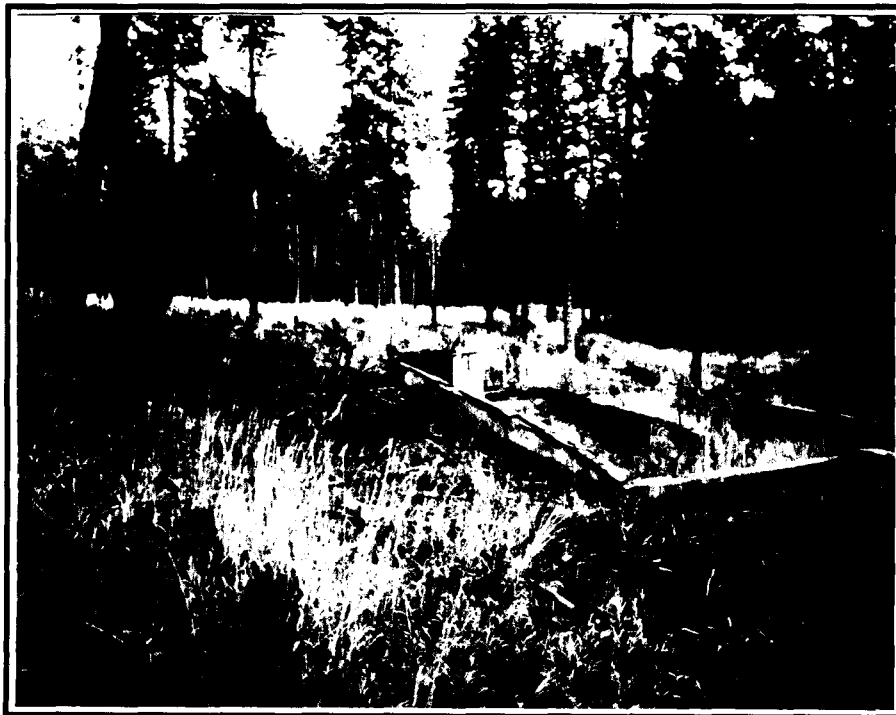


Figure 2. Overview of survey area showing thinned overstory and dense ground cover.

In the office, RTI found that the corrected GPS mapping data did not provide a complete and accurate picture of the site and its features. Presumably because of the tree canopy, feature edges were often grossly misshapen. Using ArcGIS, RTI elected to redraw the map employing a combination of GPS data, field sketch map, feature descriptions, and memory.

To gather historical information about Camp Heyburn, RTI relied heavily on its visit to the Heyburn State Park headquarters. There, Ron Hise, assistant park manager, opened his files on the CCC occupation. Those records included mostly secondary sources regarding the camp, including newspaper articles, memoirs, and other miscellaneous documents. RTI also conducted an internet search for Camp Heyburn materials, and was directed to the Idaho Public Television website. It includes several transcribed copies of "Chat Chatter," a newsletter written and distributed by CCC enrollees while at camp, and an excerpt from the 1938-39 annual of the Fort George Wright District Civilian Conservation Corps (the district of which Camp Heyburn was a part).

Finally, to learn something about the design of CCC camps, RTI consulted four sources. These are *The Soil Soldiers* (Lacy 1976), *The Forest Service and the Civilian Conservation Corps: 1933-42* (Otis et al. 1986), and two historic archaeological field reports about CCC camps in Arizona (Seymour 1994, 1995).



CAMP HEYBURN HISTORY

The National Register nomination form for Plummer Point CCC Picnic and Hiking Area contains a 3½-page history of Camp Heyburn. Rather than rewrite that history, RTI includes an abbreviated version of it here, a version which provides pertinent information about the origins of the camp, its responsibilities, and improvements made at Heyburn State Park.

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; Fanniff, 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 improvement schedule 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. ...

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. ... [McCroskey 1994]

The CCC continued to operate Camp Heyburn until 1942 (McKinley n.d.:18), although many of its large construction projects must have been completed a few years previous.



CAMP HEYBURN, 10BW207

Site 10BW207 is an historic site in Heyburn State Park located about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the historic community of Chatcolet. Bordered by the Chatcolet Road on the northwest and former Union Pacific Railroad line to the southeast, it also is located between the two units of the National Register-listed Plummer Point CCC Picnic and Hiking Area (Figure 1). For the sake of convenience, 10BW207 is generally referred to in this report as the historic archaeological remnant of Camp Heyburn. In fact, however, the 27 archaeological features there seem to represent basically two different functions, with those at the southwest end once being part of the CCC camp and those farther northeast once being part of a CCC-built campground or picnic area, possibly an extension of the Plummer Point facility (Figure 3).

Despite RTI's supposition about the dual roles that 10BW207 played in the history of the park, this conclusion is based on very little tangible data. Most features are very fragmentary, and in many instances their individual functions cannot be recognized. Available historical information is very sketchy, also.

History

Although the history of 10BW207 is somewhat unclear, it is certain that a portion of the site lays within the bounds of the former CCC camp quarters. One large concrete foundation and isolated 1930s-era artifacts testify to this association. Another part of the site seems to have been part of a picnic or campground facility dating to that time. Five latrine and seven camp stove ruins have been identified there, these being of the same type as those built by CCC crews elsewhere in Heyburn Park.

When Camp Heyburn was abandoned in 1942, at least a few of the CCC buildings which stood in the current project area were left in-place. They might have been used by park staff for storage or other purposes because the (former) park headquarters building, also a CCC camp structure, stood just to the northeast (Hise 2004). Sometime after World War II and until about the 1970s, a 4-H group used the area for a summer camp. The specifics of that camp are not recorded in readily available documents. However, it seems possible that the group not only used one of the larger buildings for its main camp building, but also used some of the old CCC latrines and camp stoves.

At some unknown point, all buildings including the latrines were removed. In recent years, the area has been used to store surplus material and dump unwanted items such as outdated and broken equipment. Park personnel have thinned trees there to minimize the risk of wildfire, and some slash was burned on-site. This work and presumably earlier building removal churned the ground in some areas, displacing old foundations and piling newer materials on older features.

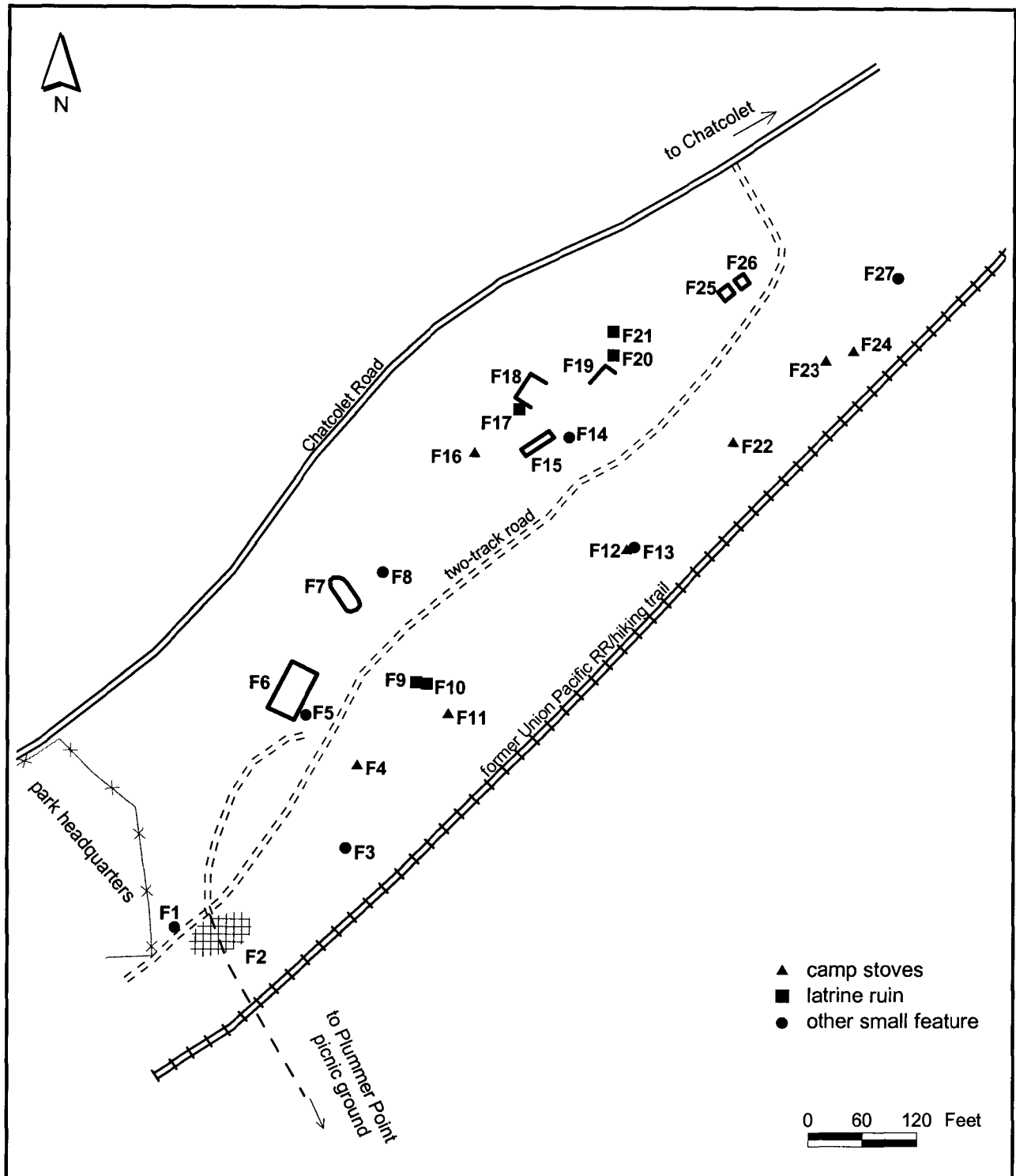


Figure 3. Site map of 10BW207, showing relative positions of 27 recorded features.

Site Description

Site 10BW207 includes three categories of features, two related to the CCC and the third possibly associated with post-World War II state park operations. As noted above, the CCC features either are remains of Camp Heyburn or are camp and/or picnic improvements built by the CCC but used by the public while visiting the park. Identification of which CCC features are which is based primarily on feature form and position.

Presumed CCC camp-related features

Features thought to remain from Camp Heyburn generally are the largest building foundation and other features whose appearance suggests they were part of the camp infrastructure. They are located at the southwest edge of 10BW207, or closest to the area where the camp barracks are said to have been (i.e., the current park headquarters). These include Features 1, 3, and 5-8.

Feature 1 is a pair of concrete footings at the west edge of the survey area (Figure 4). The easternmost footing measures 24 x 48 inches at the top and the west one 22 x 64 inches. The sides of each footing are sloped out 60 degrees (wider) toward the base. The footing thickness is unknown, but is at least 8 inches. The distance between the two footings in-to-in and top-to-top is 44-45 inches. On the east mount, there are two divots, one each at the center along the long side, plus cut off bolt studs (about 5/8 inch) one each in each corner. There are several bolt studs around the perimeter of the west concrete block. The feature's function is not known, but the footings appear to have been machine mounts.



Figure 4. Feature 1 concrete footings thought to be machine mounts, facing south-southeast.

Feature 3 is a dirt mound with sheets of metal poking out from it. It stands up to 5 feet tall on average, and measures about 16 x 22 feet at the base. It is at the edge of a modern materials stockpile, but has been identified as possibly historic because small trees are growing on it.

Feature 5 is a rock and mortar pile measuring about 6 x 12 feet. It is so collapsed that its historic form is unknown, but the fact that there is no dirt mixed with it suggests the pile collapsed in-place. This pile suggests a large fireplace, but quite different from the camp stove ruins noted elsewhere at this site (see below).

Feature 6 is a large concrete building foundation measuring 63 feet 6 inches northeast-southwest x 33 feet 9 inches northwest-southeast (Figure 5). The building is bisected between its long northwest and southeast sides at the northeast end by a concrete wall 35 feet long. The foundation walls are 8 inches thick and stand up to 7 feet 2 inches tall (on the northwest side).

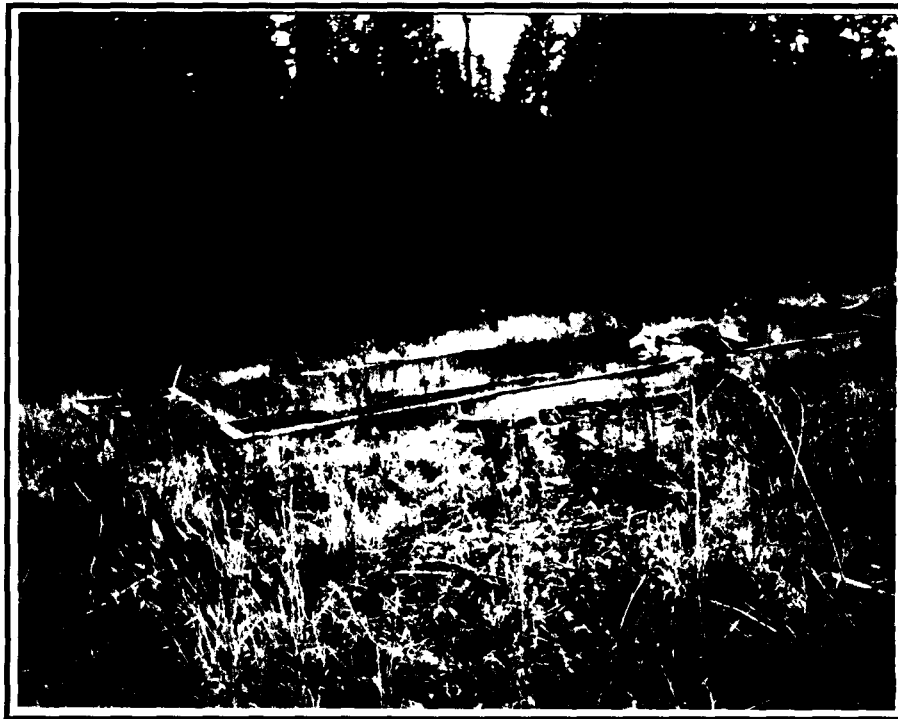


Figure 5. Feature 6 concrete foundation, facing south.

There is a concrete slab floor in the northwest half of the building. In the north corner of the building is a small room set outside the wall line and measuring 3 feet x 4 feet 8 inches (Figure 6). It has a 4-inch thick concrete slab roof through which was put an 8-inch red tile collar. This configuration is suggestive of a stove or vent pipe. There is a tall concrete retaining wall at the south corner of the building, possibly once leading to a garage door type entrance. Today, Feature 6 is filled with broken concrete slabs, water softener tanks, fireplace grills (CCC and modern), barbed wire, a backhoe bucket, and lockers. A building stood at this location at least as late as 1981 when it was pictured on the area topographic map.

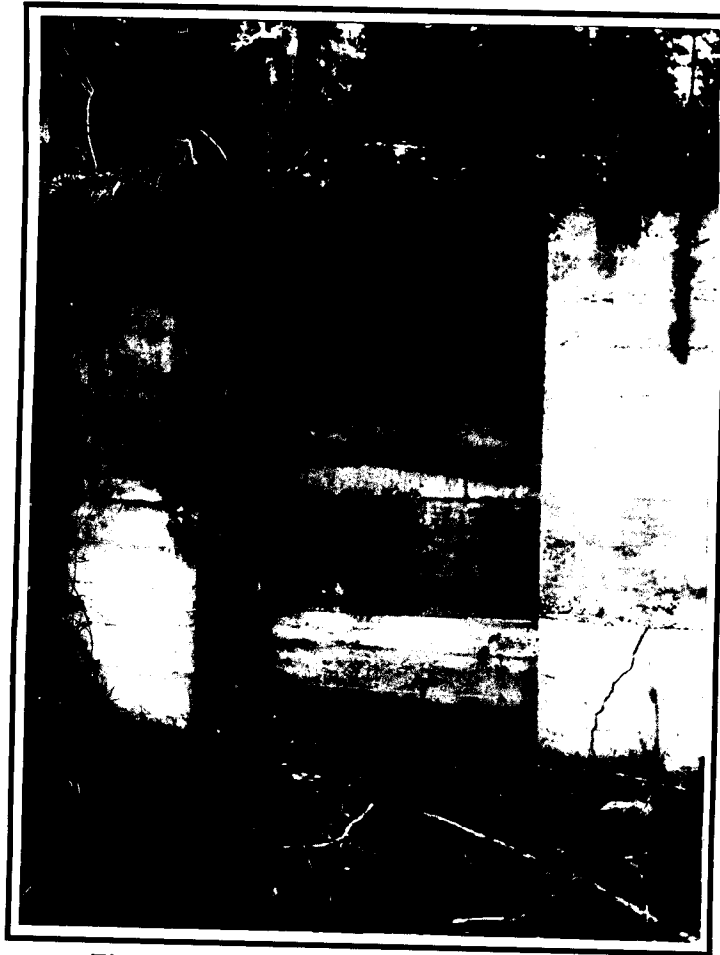


Figure 6. Small concrete alcove at Feature 6, facing north-northeast.

Feature 7 is a deep rectangular cut, which could very well mark the position of an historic building, although there are no remnants of a foundation or plumbing and electrical systems. The cut measures $42\frac{1}{2}$ feet north-south x $18\frac{1}{2}$ feet east-west and is up to 7 feet deep. The only obvious historic artifact apparently in association is a $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pipe laying in the bottom of the feature. Feature 7 is now partially filled with modern trash. A building stood in this vicinity at least as late as 1981 when it was pictured on the area topographic map.

Feature 8 is a standing $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch iron pipe with galvanized elbow and plug at the top. Adjacent is a valve marked by a L-shaped valve shut-off handle. This could have been the main water shutoff for the camp.

Presumed campground/picnic-related features

Most of the features in this campground/picnic category are latrine and camp stove ruins. However, a few others are included in the group because they are located toward the northeast edge of the site where the latrine and stove ruins are concentrated. The majority of these other features seem to have been situated too far from the main CCC camp area to have been part of it.

The five latrine ruins (Features 9, 10, 17, 20, and 21) are recognized by their concrete slabs and/or by the associated supply and drain pipes (Figure 7). There are two complete slabs remaining, each measures $4\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ feet with a short sill lip around the perimeter. The position of the doorway is marked by a wide space where there is no lip. A 4-inch drain pipe is situated in the floor toward the back of the feature and a $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch supply pipe nearby. These served the toilet while a $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch drain pipe along the left wall must have been for a sink. With the exception of a single log at Feature 9, the superstructures and the appliances have all been completely removed.



Figure 7. Concrete latrine base at Feature 10, with trowel for scale, facing west.

When built, these latrines were identical to those built by the CCC which still stand at Plummer Point (Figure 8). Logs set vertically rest on the concrete sill. The front gable buildings have a board door and a four-pane fixed window. At one time, they were all plumbed, connected to central water supply and presumably central sewer systems. At Plummer Point, the two remaining latrines occur as a pair, one each for women and men. This paired arrangement may have been employed at 10BW207. Features 9 and 10 are right next to each other, and Features 20 and 21 are quite close as well.

The seven camp stoves at 10BW207 (Features 4, 11, 12, 16, and 22-24) are distinctive and altogether in fairly good condition. They are stone masonry structures with firebrick lining and metal grills (Figures 9 and 10). The most complete of the stoves is trapezoidal in shape, with the structure exterior width at the rear being 34 inches and 55 inches at the front. The fire boxes are 36 inches deep (exterior measurement). The firebrick appears to be set at the back of the stove only, below the level of the grill, which itself is set 10 inches above the ground. Marked



Figure 8. Standing latrine at Plummer Point, showing CCC design and materials.

fragments at Feature 4 indicate that the brick manufacturer was the Washington Brick and Lime Company of Clayton, Washington. The grill consists of several flat iron bars, 3 inches wide and 7/16 inch thick. The ends of the bars were embedded in the masonry walls of the stove.

The distribution of the camp stoves gives no clue to the historic layout of a picnic area or campground that is presumed to have been in the area. The features occur singly, and in no special spatial relationship to the latrines or other presumed camp features. The number of stove ruins, however, suggests that each served an individual site.

The CCC erected larger stoves for group facilities. Although referred to here as camp stoves, the small structures at 10BW207 are roughly equivalent to the modern campground fire rings rather than the CCC stove currently in use at Plummer Point. At Plummer, the only stove remaining is a relatively large masonry structure with a tall chimney, all set under a log shelter (Figure 11).



Figure 9. Moss-covered camp stove at Feature 22, facing approximately northeast.



Figure 10. Feature 12 camp stove, with metal grill still intact, facing northeast.

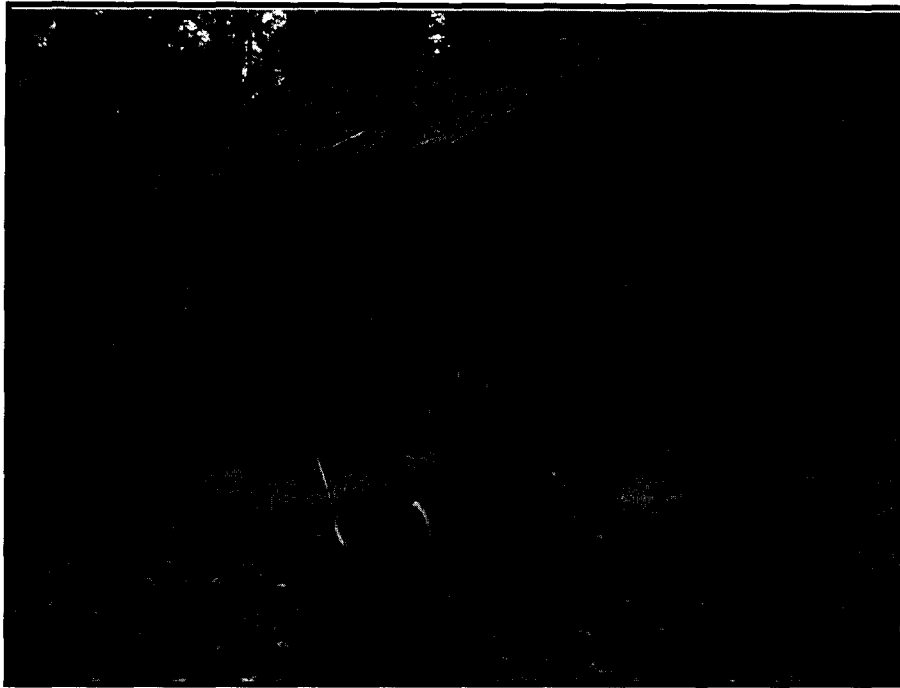


Figure 11. View of larger camp stove at Plummer Point.

The remaining eight features tentatively attributed to a campground/picnic ground in the project area are too fragmentary to be recognized as specific buildings or objects. They include small concrete slabs, one concrete building foundation, a few linear cuts, two depressions, and a masonry block.

Feature 13 is on an obscured concrete slab of unknown function. The slab measures about 70 x 90 inches. The other concrete slab in this area of the site, Feature 14, measures 36 x 43 inches with square edges. Its function is unknown, although it appears to be in its original position.

Feature 15 is a concrete building foundation measuring 37 feet northeast-southwest x 12 feet northwest-southeast (Figure 12). The foundation walls are 4 inches thick and the feature surface is heavily grassed. About 5 feet beyond the southeast wall (toward the east corner) is a 7-foot or larger concrete stoop. Building function is unknown.

Two of the remaining features may be building ruins, but so little remains that this identification can only be considered tentative. Feature 18 is marked by a shallow cut along the northwest and northeast walls. The cut is deepest (3 feet) at the north corner. Building size is not possible to determine because of uneven ground and the absence of walls. Feature 19 is simply a shallow cut along one long (northwest) edge. While the upper corners are rather obvious, there are no rock walls, flat floor, or other attributes indicating that a building stood there. The building length across the back is estimated to have been 26 feet.



Figure 12. Feature 15 concrete foundation for building of unknown function, facing north-northeast.

Features 25 and 26 are two depressions which seem to mark the positions of buildings of some type. Set side-by-side, each measures roughly 10 square feet and the depressions are up to 3½ feet deep (Figure 13). Nothing of the superstructures remains, and there are no stone or concrete foundation associated either. Lacking associated artifacts, the functions of Features 25 and 26 cannot be determined from surface observations. However, a building stood in this part of the site at least as late as 1981 when it was pictured on the area topographic map.

Feature 27 is a rock masonry block (Figure 14). Located at the far east edge of the site, it measures about 2½ x 4 feet and 12 inches thick. It appears to stand in its historic position, but its form gives no clue to its function.

Post-CCC feature

A single feature at 10BW207 is unrelated to the CCC. Feature 2 is a can and bottle dump at the far southeast edge of the site, near the Heyburn Park headquarters compound. It consists of less than 50 artifacts scattered mainly in a 200 square foot area on either side of the trail which leads downhill to Plummer Point. Artifacts date between the late 1940s and about 1960. Although the dump is small, the range of manufacture dates suggests it was used on occasion over several years. Either park personnel or 4-Hers may have dumped the materials there.



Figure 13. Feature 26 depression near northeast end of site, facing east.

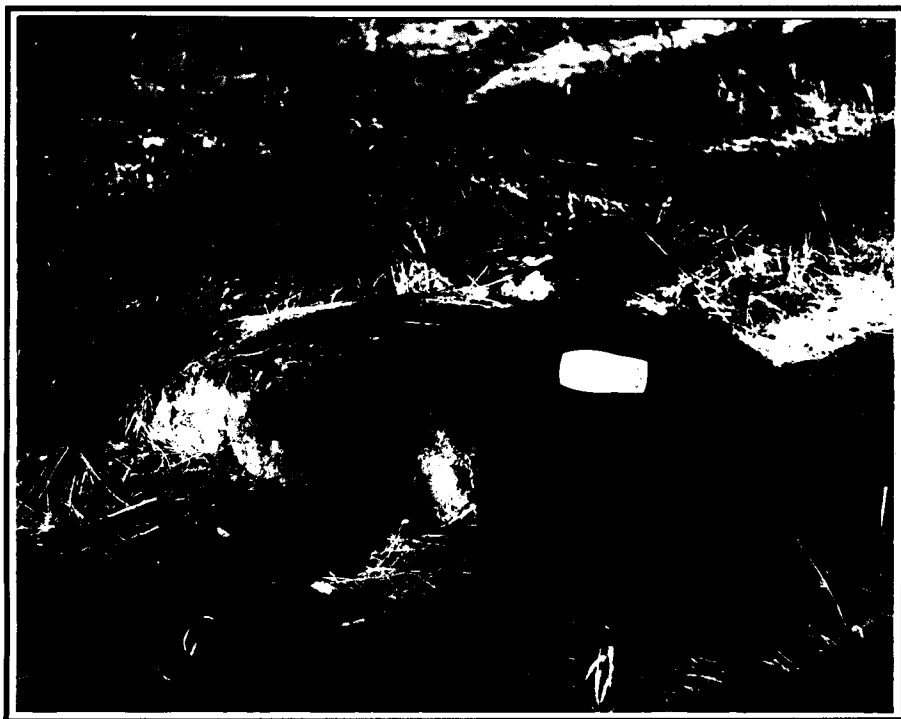


Figure 14. Feature 27 masonry block of unknown function, facing approximately northwest.

The cans are generally either sanitary food cans or beverage cans opened with a church key. The shapes of the bottles at Feature 2 also indicate most contained food products. Bottle manufacturers include Owens-Illinois, Obear-Nestor, Fairmont, Maywood, and Anchor Hocking Glass Companies. The Owens-Illinois mark on beverage bottles provides specific years of manufacture for a handful of the feature's bottles; those years are 1946, 1948 (two), 1949, and 1959. Other observed artifacts include a shaving cream can and a plastic motor oil bottle (both post-date 1960).

Identifying Feature Function (or Not)

The task of identifying feature function at 10BW207 could not be accomplished, in large part because the features are too fragmentary for positive identification. Of the six that RTI suspects were once part of Camp Heyburn, only the Feature 6 large concrete foundation is distinctive enough that one might make an intelligent guess about its function. RTI looked to two different sources of information for clues to Feature 6's function. First, it examined lists of building types known to have been at Camp Heyburn. Second, it consulted standard CCC camp plans, searching for the functions of buildings farthest from the camp core, the presumed relative position of Feature 6.

The most complete list of buildings at Camp Heyburn identifies a "mess hall, school building, recreation hall, office and supply building, four large barracks, buildings containing the toilets, showers, washroom and drying room, forestry quarters, officers' quarters, light plant, repair shop, blacksmith shop, and numerous other buildings housing company property" (McKinley n.d.:7; see Figures 15 and 16). There was also a two-story building that housed the woodshop on the ground floor and the education center above (Ibid.:14). Walkways between the buildings were all gravel and, unlike the rock-lined ones at many other CCC camps, "edged by logs of uniform size" (Ibid.:7; see Figure 17). In addition, the walks in the square facing the barracks were bordered by rustic fencing (CCC 1936).

The only reference to the positions of Camp Heyburn buildings on the landscape or in relation to each other is one that the barracks stood where the current shops stand at the park headquarters (immediately west of the current project area; Anonymous n.d.). This information would place the Feature 6 building roughly 400 feet from the barracks.

Readily available maps and sketches of other CCC camps and typical layouts for CCC camps on Forest Service projects indicate that what most commonly lay at the outside edges of CCC camps were support buildings. Figure 18, identified as a "typical CCC camp layout for 100 men," shows the barracks and officers' quarters in close proximity to each other in one corner of the camp. More or less in a line adjacent to the residential features were the communal service buildings, including the mess hall and kitchen, showers, and infirmary/hospital. The administration building was separated from the other buildings by a short distance, and the garage, shop, and other vehicle and equipment buildings stood behind the line of communal features, actually closer to the administration building than the barracks (Otis et al. 1986:10, Figure 4).

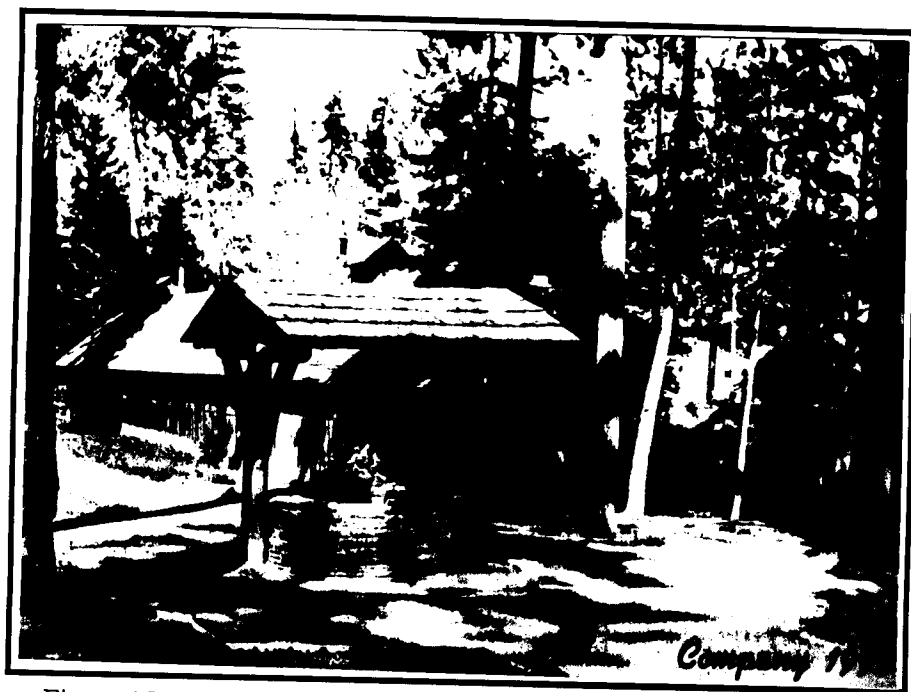


Figure 15. View of Camp Heyburn during occupation (from *Pictorial Review Civilian Conservation Corps Fort George Wright District Company 1995, Camp Heyburn, Chatcolet, Idaho*).

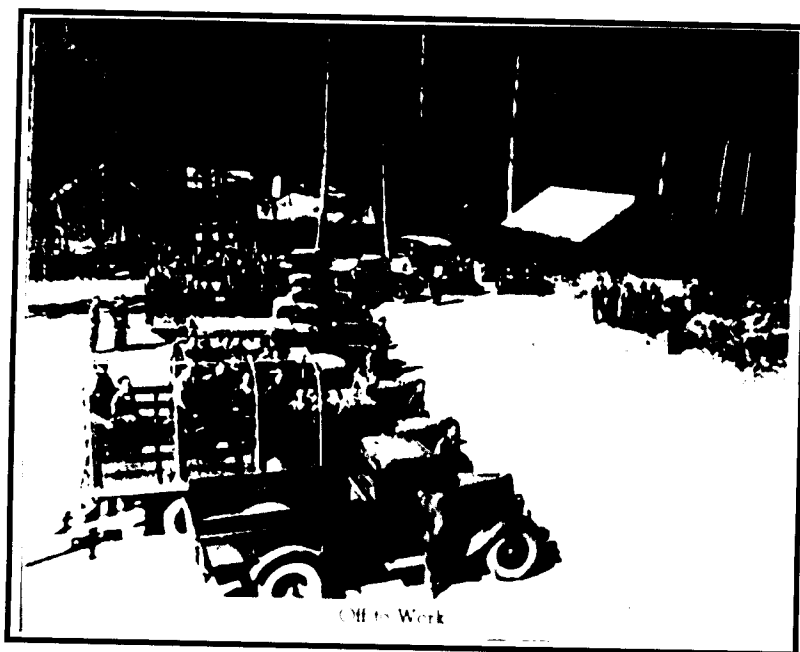


Figure 16. Another view of Camp Heyburn with unidentified buildings in background (from *Pictorial Review*).

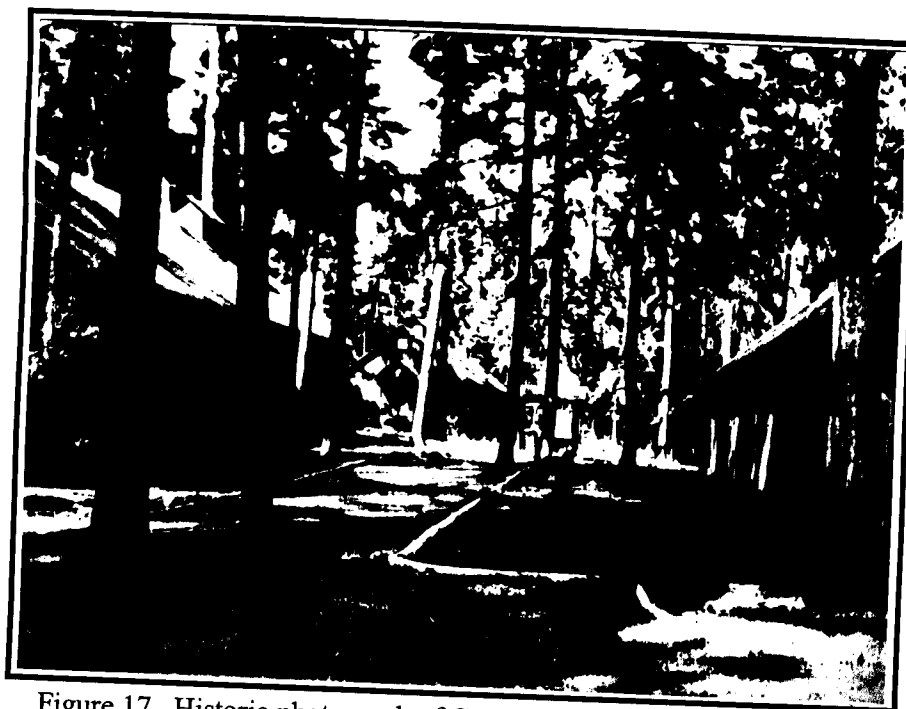


Figure 17. Historic photograph of Camp Heyburn, showing log-lined paths and (presumably) barracks (from *Pictorial Review*).

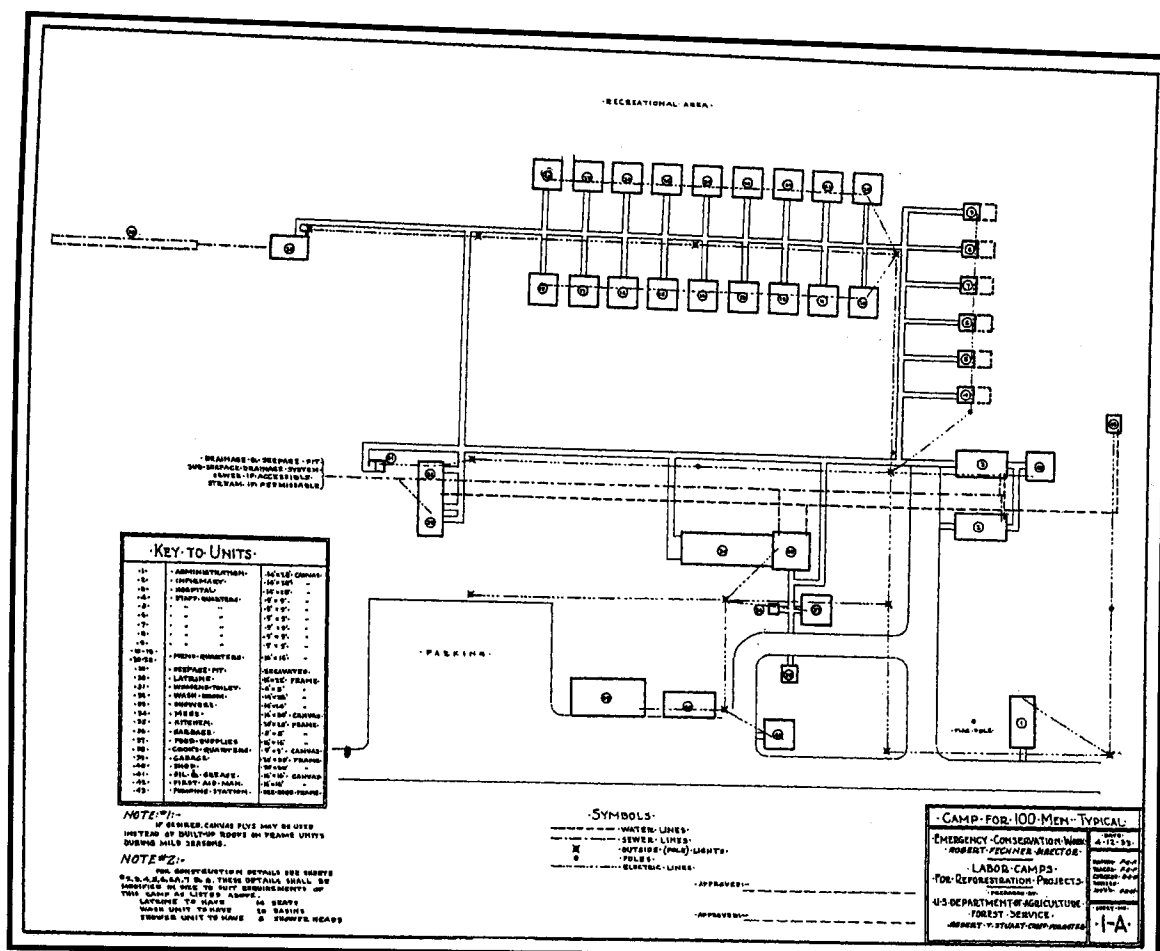


Figure 18. Typical U.S. Forest Service CCC camp layout (from Otis et al. 1986:10).

A sketch map of the Soil Conservation Service's Sanchez Camp in southeast Arizona, prepared through a combination of oral interviews and archaeological feature mapping, pictures a camp which seems to have shared many design features with the typical layout. The garage, auto maintenance/storage building, and the generator shack stood at one end of the camp, and a pavilion, water tower, and possible showers at the other (Figure 19). Near the garage end also stood the auto/blacksmith shop, and the Soil Conservation Service administration building. The barracks, mess hall, other showers, and recreation hall stood at the core of the camp (Seymour 1994:Figure 2). An archaeological feature sketch map of another Soil Conservation Service-sponsored camp in Arizona, the Solomonville Camp, is not as complete as that for Sanchez. It does show, however, the garage and blacksmith shop at one end of the camp. These features are about 300 feet from a part of the camp where rock-lined paths and building borders were common, that area presumed to have been the location of barracks and/or camp administration (Seymour 1995: Figure 15).

A three-quarter view artistic sketch of Camp Luzerne on the Huron National Forest in Michigan indicates that considerable variety in camp design was tolerated, however. It shows the washhouse or showers at one far corner and the mess hall off toward one side as well (Figure 20). Immediately outside the camp fence was an unlabeled group of four buildings with a gas pump. These seem to represent vehicle maintenance structures (Lacy 1976:34).

Collectively, these four CCC camp plans suggest that the functions of buildings standing at the east edge of historic Camp Heyburn (and the west edge of 10BW207) had non-domestic, support functions. Based on its position, form, and size, Feature 6 could very well have been the repair shop and possibly the blacksmith shop listed among the Camp Heyburn facilities (see above). Certainly the apparent inclusion of a garage-door-sized entrance to the lower level of Feature 6 is suggestive of a mechanic's garage/blacksmith shop function. Also, Feature 6's large size (33 feet 9 inches x 63 feet 6 inches) closely resembles that of the wood-frame 22 x 50-foot garage described for "a typical 200-man CCC tent camp" (Otis et al. 1986:72-73). These measurements contrast with those of other communal buildings. For example, the latrine, showers and washroom, and infirmary or hospital were all much narrower buildings (only 14 feet wide), and the typical kitchen with its attached messhall(s) was often much longer (Ibid.:72-79).

RTI made no attempt to identify the functions of presumed building ruins (except latrines) west of the presumed edge of formal Camp Heyburn (namely, Features 15, 18, 19, 25, and 26). Because the general use of that area is virtually unknown, any guesses of specific functions would be almost totally unfounded.

Site Integrity

The historic archaeological component at Camp Heyburn (10BW207) lacks integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and association. While the historic appearance of the property is not perfectly known, knowledge about standard camp design and the distribution of fragmentary remnants of the camp together indicate that the historic design, materials, and workmanship have been seriously compromised. The lack of integrity obviously reflects

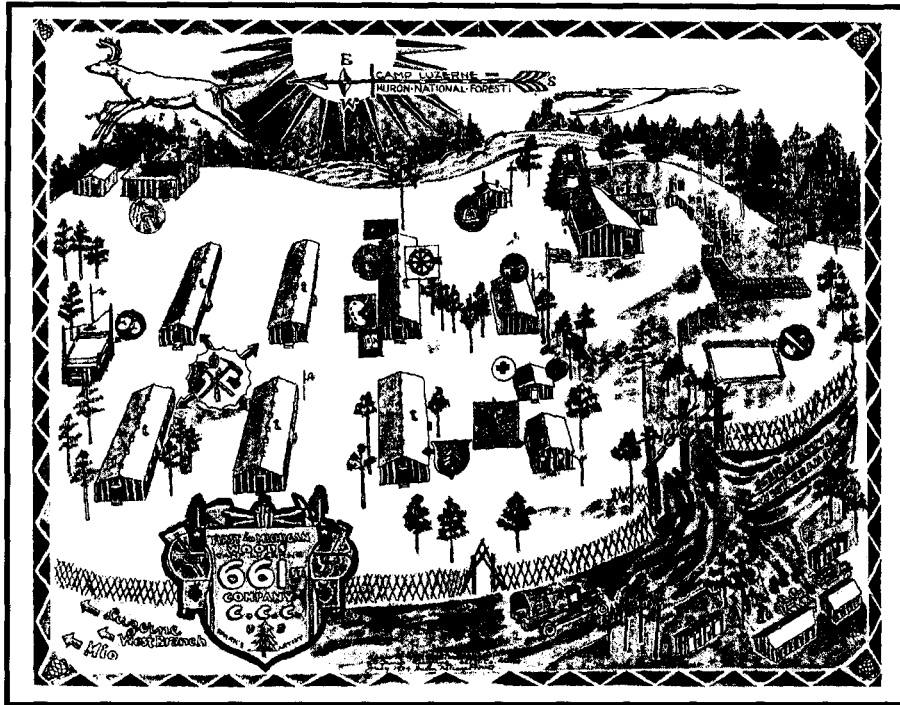


Figure 20. Artist sketch of CCC Camp Luzerne in Michigan, showing automobile maintenance buildings outside camp circle (from Lacy 1976:34).

demolition, storage, and tree thinning activities of the last 30 or more years. There is no sense of continuity across the area, nor a sense that what remains is in any way a true reflection of the camp's historic appearance. A few features are so ephemeral that their identification as historic can only be considered tentative, while other anomalies not recorded as archaeological features might be historic but are too fragmentary to be readily recognized as such.

National Register Evaluation

Site 10BW207 is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks integrity. Although Camp Heyburn was historically significant as the only CCC camp established solely to improve a state park in Idaho, so little of the old camp is left that it cannot reflect that important association. That portion of the camp that was recorded as 10BW207 was just a small part of the larger camp, the other camp areas having been completely obliterated over the years as the park headquarters was occupied and rebuilt. The site is not readily identifiable as a former CCC camp because all buildings have been removed and the ground surface has been altered on numerous occasions. Other CCC camps in Idaho (including Ebenezer Bar on the Salmon-Challis National Forest, for example) lack their historic buildings and structures, but something of the historic arrangement of buildings and walkways is still preserved. Such is not the case at Camp Heyburn where most of the foundations have been obliterated; those that remain represent only a small fraction of the total number of buildings and structures that once stood. Furthermore, there is no indication that an intact subsurface archaeological deposit remains at 10BW207.



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APPENDIX: SITE FORM

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF IDAHO
SITE INVENTORY FORM
Part A - Administrative Data

1. State No. 10BW207
 2. Agency No. _____
 3. Temporary No. _____
 4. Site name(s) Camp Heyburn 5. County Benewah
 6. Class: ☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Traditional Cultural Property ☐ Undetermined
 7. Land owner State of Idaho 8. Federal admin. unit _____
 9. Project Heyburn State Park volunteer campground development 10. Report No. _____
 11. Recorder(s) Mitzi Rossillon
 12. Organization Renewable Technologies, Inc. 13. Date November 9, 2004

14. Attachments and associated records:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Topographic map (required)	<input type="checkbox"/> Stratigraphic profiles
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site map (required)	<input type="checkbox"/> Rock art attachment
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photos with labels/log (required)	<input type="checkbox"/> Historical records
<input type="checkbox"/> Artifact illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/> Assoc. IHSI forms _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Feature drawings	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____

15. Elevation (site datum) 2200 (ft)
 16. Site dimensions: 100 m X 340 m Area 34,000 m²
 17. UTM at site center: Zone 11 517080 m Easting 5245280 m Northing using NAD 1927.
 18. UTM source:
☒ Corrected GPS/rectified survey ☐ Uncorrected GPS ☐ Map template ☒ Other explained under comments

19. Township 48N, Range 4W, Section 1; SE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of NE 1/4, SW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of NE 1/4, and N 1/2 of SW 1/4 of NE 1/4

20. USGS 7.5' map reference Chatcolet (1981)

21. Access From Idaho Highway 5 about 5 miles east of Plummer, turn north onto the Chatcolet Road. Follow this road for 1.3 miles to Heyburn State Park Headquarters. Turn into the headquarters lot, and drive through it to a gate at the east edge of the compound. The site is just beyond the fenceline there.

22. Site description This is the historic archaeological remains of Camp Heyburn, a CCC camp at Heyburn State Park. Located between two units of the National Register-listed Plummer Point CCC Picnic and Hiking Area, the site represents both the CCC camp occupation itself and possibly what was once an extension of the Plummer Point recreational facility. It is bordered by the Chatcolet Road on the northwest and former Union Pacific Railroad line to the southeast, and consists of 27 archaeological features. Those features at the southwest end of the site were once part of the CCC camp and those farther northeast may remain from the possible campground or picnic area. Most features are very fragmentary, and in many instances their individual functions cannot be recognized. On the whole, this component does not add substantially to the body of knowledge about Heyburn State Park's historical development.

23. Site type:

<input type="checkbox"/> Historic building*	<input type="checkbox"/> Rockshelter/cave	<input type="checkbox"/> Mortuary	<input type="checkbox"/> Faunal
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic structure*	<input type="checkbox"/> Stacked/placed rocks	<input type="checkbox"/> Rock art	<input type="checkbox"/> Culturally modified trees
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic object*	<input type="checkbox"/> Quarry/lithic source	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feature(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <u>historic district</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric residential	<input type="checkbox"/> Linear	<input type="checkbox"/> Artifact(s)	

24. Specify themes and time periods:

Themes		Time Periods	
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric Archaeology	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric-general	<input type="checkbox"/> Settlement: 1855-1890
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Mining industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Paleoindian	<input type="checkbox"/> Phase 1 statehood: 1890-1904
<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Native Americans	<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic-general	<input type="checkbox"/> Phase 2 statehood: 1904-1920
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civilian Conservation Corps	<input type="checkbox"/> Politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> Early Archaic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Interwar: 1920-1940
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Public land management	<input type="checkbox"/> Middle Archaic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Premodern: 1940-1958
<input type="checkbox"/> Communication	<input type="checkbox"/> Recreation/tourism	<input type="checkbox"/> Late Archaic	<input type="checkbox"/> Modern: 1958-present
<input type="checkbox"/> Culture and society	<input type="checkbox"/> Settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> Late Prehistoric-general	<input type="checkbox"/> Historic/Modern-general
<input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> Timber industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Protohistoric/Contact	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown
<input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/fur trapping	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Historic Native American	
<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Exploration: 1805-1860	

25. National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) evaluation: *

☐ Individually eligible ☐ Contributing in a district ☒ Not eligible ☐ Insufficient information to evaluate

*Evaluation subject to review by SHPO.

26. NRHP criteria used:

☐ A: Event ☐ B: Person ☐ C: Design and construction ☐ D: Information potential

27. Comments on significance The significance of the CCC at Heyburn State Park has been documented on the Plummer Point CCC Picnic & Hiking Area National Register nomination form.

28. If not eligible, explain why The site lacks archaeological integrity because park headquarters development, building demolition, and subsequent tree cutting and material storage/dumping has removed an estimated 90% of the historic archaeological information about feature arrangement and size. It is impossible to identify the numbers, relative positions, and functions of the buildings that once stood in the camp using archaeological methods.

29. Condition (prehistoric component):

☐ Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor

Condition (historic component):

☐ Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☒ Poor

30. Impact agents:

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural use	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Development project	<input type="checkbox"/> Mining/quarrying	<input type="checkbox"/> Road/highway	<input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism
<input type="checkbox"/> Building alteration	<input type="checkbox"/> Erosion	<input type="checkbox"/> No information	<input type="checkbox"/> Rodent damage	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Deflation	<input type="checkbox"/> Grazing	<input type="checkbox"/> Recreation use	<input type="checkbox"/> Structural decay	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Demolished	<input type="checkbox"/> Looting	<input type="checkbox"/> Research excavation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Timber harvest	

Comments on impact agents _____

31. Surface collection:

☒ None ☐ Previously collected ☐ Grab sample ☐ Designed sample ☐ Complete

32. Sediments:

☐ Absent ☒ 0-20 cm ☐ 21-100 cm ☐ >100 cm ☒ Suspected but not tested

Explain how this was determined _____

33. Excavation status:

☒ Unexcavated ☐ Auger/probe ☐ Test unit ☐ Backhoe, etc.
☐ Surface scrape ☐ Shovel test ☐ Block excavation

Describe collection/testing/excavation _____

34. Excavation volume (indicate liters or cubic meters) _____ **Screen mesh** _____

35. Additional comments Item 18, continued: Due to the tree canopy, the collected GPS data proved to be only marginally accurate. Some feature positions and sizes had to be adjusted in the office to more properly reflect RTI's field observations. The map attached to this form should be considered a sketch map in the true sense of the term.

Part B - Environmental Data

36. Distance to permanent water 50 m (to Lake Chatcolet)

37. Water source:

☒ Spring, seep

☐ River/stream

☒ Lake

☐ Other _____

38. On-site vegetation (estimate percentage of total vegetation for each class and identify species):

Trees: 40 % Species: _____

Shrubs: 20 % Species: _____

Forbs: 60 % Species: _____

Grasses: _____ % Species: _____

Lichens/mosses: 40 % Species: _____

Describe _____

39. Visible surface area:

☐ 0%

☒ 1-25%

☐ 26-50%

☐ 51-75%

☐ 76-100%

40. Landform (Describe, including lithology, form, and soil, using locally or regionally appropriate terms, eg. arroyo, playa, moraine, etc.) The site is on very slightly sloping ground on average about 40 feet above the level of nearby Chatcolet Lake. It is adjacent to Plummer Point (or Peninsula), a low-lying stretch of land at the mouth of Creek. Conifer-covered hills rise rather sharply to the northwest of the site.

Part D - Historic Sites50. Cultural affiliation American51. Oldest date 1934 Recent Date about 196052. How determined historical documents and temporally diagnostic artifacts53. Maximum artifact density less than 1 m²**54. Individual artifacts:**

Count	Category	Description
35	various	refer to Item 55 for list of artifacts observed at the Feature 2 dump

55. Additional description Feature 2 is a late 1940s-1960s dump close to the park headquarters and possibly associated with it. Most artifacts are concentrated in a 200 square foot area just east of a bike trail. Artifacts observed are as follows: a clear, modern, 750 ml liquor bottle with unknown maker's mark (no "Federal Law..." embossing; after 1964); three brown beer bottles, including two made by Owens Illinois Glass Co. (1948) and one by Maywood Glass Co. (ca. 1958-1961); clear glass jar (post-World War II); brown 16 oz. bottle, made by Fairmont Glass Works, Inc. (1945-1960); 4/5 quart brown liquor bottle, marked "Federal Law..." (1933-1964); clear jar, made by Anchor Hocking Glass Corp. (1938 and later); clear Canada Dry 10 oz. bottle, made by Owens Illinois Glass Co. (1959); brown liquor bottle 4/5 quart, marked "Federal Law....," made by Obear-Nester Glass Co. (probably 1949); clear dishwashing liquid (?) bottle; brown beer bottle with Duraglas mark, made by Owens-Illinois Glass Co. (1946); pop bottle made by Owens Illinois Glass Co. (1949); brown bottle base; eight sanitary cans; 3 lb. coffee can; two aluminum beer cans (about 1970s); three beverage cans opened with church key (about 1960); two Havoline oil cans; sanitary can reused to haul tar; tall ribbed juice can; Noxema shaving cream can with zip code; and plastic Penzoi bottle.

56. Features:

Count	Category	Description (refer to Item 57 for detailed descriptions)
2	concrete building foundations	Features 6 and 15
5	latrine bases	Features 9, 10, 17, 20, and 21
7	campground stoves	Features 4, 11, 12, 16, 22, 23, and 24
3	depressions	Features 7, 25, and 26
1	dump	Feature 2 (refer to Item 55 for a list of artifacts)
9	other	Features 1, 3, 5, 8, 13, 14, 18, 19, and 27

57. Additional description Feature 1 is a pair of concrete footings at the west edge of the survey area. The easternmost footing measures 24 x 48 inches at the top and the west one 22 x 64 inches. The sides of each footing are sloped out 60 degrees (wider) toward the base. The footing thickness is unknown, but is at least 8 inches. The distance between the two footings in-to-in and top-to-top is 44-45 inches. On the east mound, there are two divits, one each at the center along the long side, plus cut off bolt studs (about 5/8 inch) one each in each corner. There are several bolt studs around the perimeter of the west concrete block. The feature's function is not known, but the footings appear to have been machine mounts.

Feature 3 is a dirt mound with sheets of metal poking out from it. It stands up to 5 feet tall on average, and measures about 16 x 22 feet at the base. It is at the edge of modern materials stockpile, but has been identified as possibly historic because small trees are growing on it.

Feature 4 is the ruin of a rock masonry structure, probably a camp fireplace. This partial foundation is broken, tipped, and associated with a small, shallow depression. Several pieces of firebrick are associated, with three of the complete ones marked WACO (probably Washington Brick and Lime Company). This is in an area of piled building materials and other trash, so there is a possibility it is not in its historic position. There is a dinner plate rim nearby that is almost certainly CCC-affiliated.

57. Additional description, continued: Feature 5 is a rock and mortar pile measuring about 6 x 12 feet. It is so collapsed that its historic form is unknown, but the fact that there is no dirt mixed with it suggests the pile collapsed in-place. The area below it might be construed as a feature by some, but not by me. This large pile suggests a large fireplace, unlike the camp fireplaces noted elsewhere at this site (Features 4, 11, 12, 16, 22-24).

Feature 6 is a large concrete building foundation measuring 63½ feet northeast-southwest x 33 feet 9 inches northwest-southeast. The building is bisected between its long northwest and southeast sides at the northeast end by a concrete wall 35 feet long. The wall lays 15 feet 10 inches from the southeast wall. The foundation walls are 8 inches thick and stand up to 7 feet 2 inches tall (on the northwest side). There is a concrete slab floor in the northwest half of the building. In the north corner of the building is a small room set outside the wall line and measuring 3 feet x 4 feet 8 inches. It has a 4-inch thick concrete slab roof through which was put a 8-inch red tile collar. This configuration is suggestive of a stove or vent pipe. Also, there is a set of three concrete steps at the southwest wall and two steps along the northwest wall toward the "fireplace" end. Finally, there is a tall concrete retaining wall at the south corner of the building, possibly once leading to a garage door type entrance. Today, Feature 6 is filled with broken concrete slabs, water softener tanks, fireplace grills (CCC and modern), barbed wire, a backhoe bucket, and lockers.

Feature 7 is a deep rectangular cut, which could very well mark the position of an historic building of uncertain function. It is 42½ feet north-south x 18½ feet east-west and the cut is up to 7 feet deep. There is a 1½-inch pipe laying in the bottom. The feature is now filled with modern trash including two steel drums, aluminum beverage cans, white enamel pots, cinder blocks, glazed clay sewer pipe, and a 5-gallon steel bucket.

Feature 8 is a standing 1½-inch iron pipe with galvanized elbow and plug at the top. Adjacent is a valve marked by a L-shaped valve shut-off handle. This could have been the main water shutoff for the camp. About 25 feet to the east-southeast, there is a complete Fitch's bottle, one of the few CCC artifacts observed at the site.

Feature 9 is a CCC-era outhouse foundation. It consists of a partially-buried 6-inch concrete wall. It measures 78 inches long by 55 inches (out-to-out). The doorway faced east. The floor is a concrete slab and the waste hole remains toward the west end of the ruin. There is a rod cast into each of the four corners of the foundation and one rod is still attached to a log which once stood upright in that corner. The log is notched at either end, measuring 68½ inches long between notches (this measurement represents the height of the walls).

Feature 10 is another outhouse ruin, very close to Feature 9. This is the most complete one on-site. The foundation is 54 x 78 inches (out-to-out) with the doorway again facing east. The latter is marked by an "apron" poured in the foundation wall (it is not centered, but set far right). This feature exhibits both the 4-inch drain and 1½-inch drain (for a sink?; the latter in the southwest corner) and ½-inch supply pipe.

Feature 11 is very similar to Feature 4, although slightly more intact. The firebrick lines the firebox and the feature's current form reflects the trapezoidal shape of the box. On the inside, the box measures 16 inches across the back, about 25 inches across the front, and perhaps 24 inches deep. This area is heavily overgrown with brush.

Feature 12 appears to be the most intact of the rock masonry camp fireplaces on this site. It appears to measure on the outside 34 inches across the back, 55 inches across the front, and 36 inches deep. On the inside, the measurements are 22 inches across the back (14 inches across at the firebrick level), 30 inches across the front, and 22 inches deep. The fireplace stands 20 inches tall. The grate, set about 10 inches above the ground, consists of four 7/16-inch bars, each 3 inch wide, laid on top of masonry sides of fireplace. The firebrick is in place below the level of the grate.

Feature 13 is on an obscured concrete slab of unknown function. The concrete is heavily eroded. The slab measures 90 inches east-west by about 70 inches north-south. There is a short section of galvanized pipe and a brown glass jug downhill (to the southeast).

Feature 14 is a small concrete slab measuring 36 x 43 inches with square edges. Its function is unknown, although it appears to be in its original position. There is a cylindrical concrete block with metal bracket next to the slab. Although it appears to be a small footing, it and others like it (behind Feature 15) are not in primary context, and so a specific function cannot be determined.

Feature 15 is a concrete building foundation measuring 37 feet northeast-southwest x 12 feet northwest-southeast. The foundation walls are 4 inches thick and the feature surface is heavily grassed. 58 inches beyond the southeast wall (toward the east corner) is a 7-foot or larger concrete stoop. Building function is unknown.

Feature 16 is a totally collapsed rubblestone camp fireplace. The rock is a gray slate with wide mortar joints. The firebrick remains too.

Feature 17 is another possible CCC-era outhouse. It is jumbled, hence the tentative identification.

Feature 18 is a possible building ruin marked by a shallow cut along the northwest and northeast walls. The cut is deepest (3 feet) at the north corner. Building size is not possible to determine because of lumpy ground and absence of walls. There is one of those concrete cylinders inside the feature (see Feature 14), this one with a square concrete base around it.

Feature 19 is another possible building ruin, this one marked simply by a shallow cut along its northwest edge. The corners seem to be so obvious that we chose to identify this as an historical feature, but there are no rock walls, flat floor, or other attributes indicating that a building stood here. The building length across the back is estimated to have been 26 feet.

57. Additional description, continued: Feature 20 is yet another outhouse foundation; the doorway faces northeast. It looks like all the others and no detailed notes are necessary.

Feature 21 is another outhouse foundation ruin, this one simply marked by a concrete corner; a rod at that corner (where the corner log attached), and a 1½ -inch drain. The rest of the feature is buried.

Feature 22 is another camp fireplace, this one complete except for the missing grill. It is covered with moss and so very photogenic.

The Feature 23 fireplace is missing its upper section and grill. It is heavily moss-covered. Nearby is a set of cushion springs, perhaps from a car.

Feature 24 is more or less identical to Feature 23. We have not been able to find the outhouse ruins which we suspect were once in the vicinity of Features 22-24. Duff cover is particularly thick in this area.

Feature 25 is a shallow depression, about 2 feet deep, and measuring about 8½ x 10 feet. There is a trough cut through the east wall at the feature's northeast corner; this appears to mark the position of a doorway. Although the feature is strongly suggestive of a building ruin, its position so far from other CCC buildings makes any attempt at building function identification questionable.

Feature 26 is another square depression near the far edge of the survey area and about 7 feet north of Feature 25. It is 10½ feet square (out-to-out), and about 3½ feet deep. The walls are fairly steep-sides and on the north and northeast armored with rubblestone. There is no apparent entrance marked on the edges of the depression. There appears to be a shelf halfway down the east, south, and west walls, perhaps marking where the foundation was.

Feature 27 is a rock masonry block of unknown function. It measures about 2½ x 4 feet and 12 inches thick.

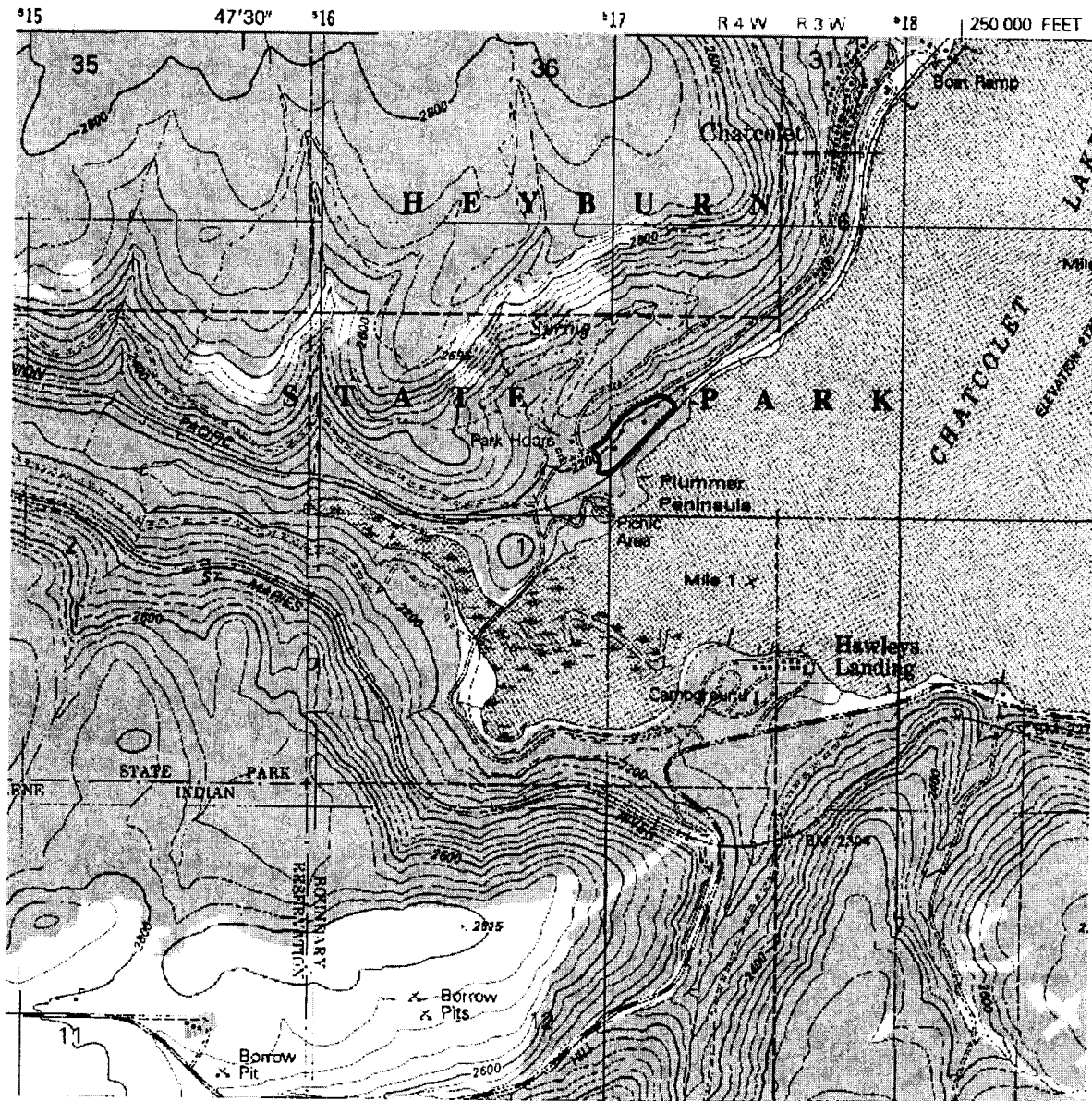
Site history The history of this site is somewhat uncertain. A portion of the property certainly lays within the bounds of former CCC Camp Heyburn, as at least one large concrete foundation and isolated 1930s-era artifacts testify. Another part of the site seems to have been part of a picnic or campground facility dating to that time. Five latrine and seven camp stove ruins have been identified there, these being of the same type as those built by CCC crews elsewhere in Heyburn Park.

When Camp Heyburn was abandoned in 1942, at least a few of the buildings which stood in the current project area were left in-place. They might have been used by park staff for storage or other purposes because the (former) park headquarters building, also a CCC camp structure, stood just to the northeast. Sometime after World War II and until about the 1970s, a 4-H group used the area for a summer camp. The specifics of that camp are not recorded in readily available documents. However, it seems possible that the group not only used one of the larger buildings for its main camp building, but also used some of the old CCC latrines and camp stoves.

At some unknown point, all buildings including the latrines were removed. In recent years, the area has been used to store surplus material and dump unwanted items such as outdated and broken equipment. Park personnel have thinned trees there to minimize the risk of wildfire, and some slash was burned on-site. This work and presumably earlier building removal churned the ground in some areas, displacing old foundations and piling newer materials on older features.

Topographic Map

Site: 10BW207
U.S.G.S.: Chatcolet, ID (1981)
Section 1, T48N, R4W



Site: 10BW207
Camp Heyburn
11/9/04

