

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received NOV 18 1984
date entered NOV 28 1984

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Honeyman, Jessie M., Memorial State Park Historic District

and/or common Same

2. Location

street & number U. S. Highway 101 N/A not for publication

city, town Florence X vicinity of Fourth Congressional District

state Oregon code 41 county Lane code 039

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>N/A</u> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<u>N/A</u> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Oregon State Parks and Recreation Division

street & number 525 Trade Street SE

city, town Salem N/A vicinity of state Oregon 97310

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Oregon State Parks and Recreation Division

street & number 525 Trade Street SE

city, town Salem state Oregon 97310

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Statewide Inventory of Historic Properties has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date August 1, 1974 federal state county local

depository for survey records State Historic Preservation Office, 525 Trade St. SE

city, town Salem state Oregon 97310

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date N/A

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Jessie M. Honeyman Memorial State Park contains 522 forested acres near the Oregon Coast on both sides of U. S. Highway 101 approximately 2½ miles south of Florence and the Siuslaw Inlet in Lane County. It was planned and built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) between 1936 and 1941 for recreational uses: picnicking, camping, swimming, and hiking. The structures were designed in cooperation with the National Park Service in their "rustic" style, noted for its use of local materials and harmony with its setting. These were labor intensive structures built principally of hand hewn stone, round wood timbers and hand forged iron trim.

The park is located in Sections 10, 11, 14 and 15 of Township 19 South, Range 12 West, Willamette Meridian between two fresh water lakes, Cleawox Lake to the west of the highway, and Woahink Lake to the east. The area proposed for nomination encompasses 27.9 acres and all extant historic development within the park. As Honeyman Park is divided by U. S. Highway 101, so is the area proposed for nomination. The western part includes the pivotal bathhouse building, three kitchen shelters, a pumphouse, and six parking lots with stone curbing, walls and stairs. The eastern part includes the caretaker's house and garage and the retaining walls and curbing along Canary Road.

Although the buildings are the most visible improvements by the CCC, they constitute only 16 percent of the cost of the project. Aside from the construction of a caretaker's house in 1936, most of the early work was devoted to building the temporary CCC camp itself, clearing obstructions from the lakes, surveying, constructing roads, trails, parking lots, stone walls, retaining walls, curbing, water lines, drains, fire breaks, and moving and planting 40,496 native trees and shrubs. Many of these landscaping projects have proven to be more durable than the buildings. Today, a few improvements have been lost either to rot or obsolescence: a small transformer house to the north of the bathhouse, a redwood water tank which proved inadequate for the increased demand as the park was developed, a boathouse on Woahink Lake, various floats, the entry gates and signs, a hexagonal kitchen shelter, stone latrines, and all of the wooden picnic tables and benches. Others have been rebuilt, utilizing the original stone work, including the remaining kitchen shelters and the bathhouse. Although there are a few intrusions in the nominated area, development has adhered to the master plan, and the park retains much of the rusticity and charm which the CCC originally intended.

The plans were officially done by the National Park Service cooperating with the Oregon State Highway Commission, but many of the principal designers can be identified individually by their names on the drawings, or by their initials, as was the custom in the NPS. In general, designs were often collaborations, drawn along National Park Service guidelines, and often derived from previous NPS buildings.

BATHHOUSE (CONCESSION BUILDING) - Primary contributing feature

The largest and most important building at Honeyman State Park is the 1938 bathhouse, designed by J. Elwood Isted at a cost to the CCC of \$18,355. It is located at the south tip of a peninsula in the west end of Cleawox Lake. The single story bathhouse is T-shaped, the 88'8" x 23' section running roughly east to west, with the base of the T a 32'2" wide section projecting 21 feet to the north, toward a parking lot. A 10' x 32'2" wide open porch extends directly opposite to the south toward a narrow man-made beach and a diving float.

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In its original use as a bathhouse, the plan was rigidly symmetrical, the east side being for men, and the west for women. The northern projection contained toilets and recessed entries for each sex, divided by a utility room. The dressing rooms in each wing were divided by the concession space, where storage baskets were rented for a minimal fee. Each dressing room had seven stalls along the north wall, five stalls and two toilet stalls along the south wall, and two shower rooms in the outer-most ends. The only difference between the two halves of the building was that the women had an additional seven stalls in the middle of the dressing room (all of the stalls being slightly smaller) whereas the men had a bench. The layout provided an orderly progression for swimmers from the north parking lot, through separate entries, past the central concession area, to pick up a basket, into the dressing rooms to change, back to the concession area to store their baskets of clothes, and out to the beach.

The walls were built of hand hewn random ashlar approximately 18 inches thick. Board and batten gables on the north, west and east ends were apparently left unfinished to weather naturally. To the south, a long shed roof beneath a small gable sheltered the porch, which was supported by six 12 inch peeled log columns. The 26 inch shakes were laid double, 10 inches to weather for a rough texture. Ten inch rafters, purlins, plates and various details were made of peeled logs, notched as necessary. Most of the windows were nearly square, containing four squarish panes, with two 4 x 2 light horizontal windows in each rest room to the north. The windows were set high in the walls, with sills approximately 5'6" above the floor.

The interior finish was predominantly the inside of the stone wall. Tongue and groove V-joint cedar was laid in a herringbone pattern with battens on the upper walls and ceilings. The showers were plastered. Interior rafters were exposed. The floor was a cement slab. Doors were often cross-braced, but the doors leading to the beach were French doors.

BATHHOUSE RESTORATION AND REMODELLING

By 1980, the building had deteriorated badly. Its use as a bathhouse had ceased and the showers were inoperative. Its value to the park was mainly as a large restroom. The roof structure had rotted to the point of being unsafe. During the winter of 1980-81, Oregon State Parks undertook a \$118,000 restoration and remodelling of the bathhouse to rebuild the roof and adapt the building for use as a concession and dining area. Half of this was paid by HCERS after the bathhouse was declared by the Keeper of the National Register as eligible on September 11, 1980. The roof, gables and windows were removed down to the stonework and rebuilt in kind. The windows of the north T facade were changed slightly from two 4 x 2 lights in each opening to three 2 x 2 lights with mullions. Peeled log rafters were used over the dining area (previously the concession area and women's dressing room), butt trusses with log ends were used over dropped ceilings in the kitchen and storage area (men's dressing room) and restroom and entry area to the north. The building was reroofed conventionally with cedar shingles, the gables stained yellow and the rafters painted brown. Inside finishes were similar to the original. White enamel paint was sandblasted from

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the stone walls. Cross braced doors were hung, and V-joint cedar in the original pattern was used on the walls. Skylights were inserted in the dining room. The women's entry was built out as a flush wall, and the men's entry was made flush in order to accommodate the new rest rooms, which were turned perpendicular in plan to the original rest rooms. Removed stones were salvaged for later use. Further plans include the removal of the chain link fence and small storage building which rests on the beach.

BATHHOUSE LANDSCAPING

The exterior design was that of O. L. D., as the plans identified him. It too adhered to strict symmetry, and retained a strong axis from the parking lot to the beach. On this axis, he placed a fountain to the north of the bathhouse, one fountain (originally two) to the south, a stairway from the porch to the symmetrical flagstone terrace and stone wall, another stairway from the terrace to the beach, which currently covers the bottom few treads, and a diving float. Plantings, as in the rest of the park, were of native species: rhododendrons, wax myrtle, blue huckleberry, salal, Port Orford Cedar, and hemlock.

Existing plants were disturbed as little as possible.

The round drinking fountain to the north of the bathhouse was designed by J. D. Smillie in 1939 as part of the development of the area north of the bathhouse as a baseball field. It is located at the apex of two paths which run alongside the parking areas. The fountain is currently functional and exists basically as designed, 3'3" high, and 3 feet in diameter with a 16 inch perimeter ledge and steps to either side, all made of rough hewn ashlar. The bowl of the fountain is hewn from a single stone. It is surrounded by a semi-circular flagstone terrace which divides the parking lot.

The oval drinking fountain in the terrace to the south of the bathhouse was designed by O. L. D. in 1938, after the bathhouse was substantially complete. It was built 2'10" high, 8" shorter than planned, and exists intact with both fountains functional. The bowl is 1'10" x 3', again hewn from one stone. Construction is similar to the other fountain. A T-shaped bituminous path, now concrete, separated the terrace from the bathhouse porch and split the flagstone terrace from the fountain to the stairs. The resulting corners were coved to frame the fountain, or perhaps to accommodate the two fountains originally designed. These corners were filled out with flagstone during the bathhouse remodeling.

HISTORIC KITCHEN SHELTERS - Primary Contributing features

The hexagonal kitchen shelter located approximately 200 feet northwest of the bathhouse was adapted by Glen O. Stevenson, landscape architect at Silver Falls State Park, from a plan by J. Elwood Isted for a kitchen shelter at Silver Falls some three years earlier. Isted's stove details were in turn based on designs done for Washington State Parks in 1935. This shelter is apparently the most intact of any at Honeyman, with at least the peeled log rafters, plates, and columns of the original design. The shelter is hexagonal in plan approximately 22 feet across. The three

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open sides alternate with three kitchen counters with sinks which are replacements. Three stoves radiate toward the openings from a central ashlar chimney, approximately 2'6" on a side. The wood has been at least partially replaced in kind and has been painted light brown. The roof is currently brown composition shingle on plywood sheathing. The bottom 40 inches of the columns have apparently been cut off and replaced by 18 x 18 inch concrete piers. The stoves appear to be as Isted designed them, but their use as wood stoves was abandoned in favor of coin-operated electric hotplates. The tops were filled with concrete and the stove trim was sealed shut and painted silver. The extent of deterioration is evident in the damper cover plates in the chimney. Although made of thick iron, two of them are completely gone and the one facing east has rusted away to fragments. A similar hexagonal shelter was built further to the northwest, but was torn down.

A rectangular kitchen shelter is located approximately 330 feet E of NE from the bathhouse. It is approximately 24 x 14 feet, with the long axis running roughly northeast to southwest. It has a stone wall and pillar on the northwest facade and a flagstone floor. The straight gabled shake roof is supported by 4 x 6 rafters resting on 10 x 10 plates and columns. It is similar to one located in the West Woahink area which was designed in 1937 by J. Elwood Isted with stove details similar to those in the hexagonal shelter. The Woahink shelter is outside the nominated area and has been remodelled in the same manner as this shelter. The original design included a fireplace to the east, two stoves at right angles on the inside, and large wall projecting from the single chimney. The ridge of the original shake roof ran along the long axis, but stopped at the chimney, so the fireplace was in the open. From the chimney, another gable extended northwesterly over the opening between the stone pier and wall. The log rafters have been replaced by dimensioned timbers of roughly equivalent size. The stoves and fireplace were removed and replaced by a table and sink. Several stone garbage pads, approximately 4'8" in diameter, were installed by the CCC, originally for underground cans, and may be found around this kitchen shelter.

NEW KITCHEN SHELTER (1977) - Compatible feature

A new kitchen shelter was built in 1977 in the open area north of the bathhouse. It is hexagonal, approximately 32 feet across, open on the south side only. It is wired for electricity, but is not plumbed. The framing and railings in the other five sides are made of dimensioned lumber. The roof is supported by columns at the corners and the center. It is clearly not a CCC project, but blends well with existing structures. Similarly, the current picnic tables around this structure and others are not original, but retain some of the rustic feeling of the CCC tables in their general design and use of heavy lumber on their concrete bases.

PARKING LOT DETAILS - Primary contributing features

Several stone details may be found in various parking lots in the Cleawox area. Hundreds of feet of stone curbing line these areas. It was apparently installed to a greater depth than designed, as the park staff has related stories of how difficult it has been to try to remove damaged pieces. As one approaches many of the parking lots, the narrow corridor of the road created by trees and plantings opens gracefully

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in a sweeping curve. Most of the parking is by the bathhouse. One lot is directly to the north on both sides of the loop road, and two more are to the northwest and northeast, just off the loop road. The Girl Scout parking area, where campers catch the boat to the Girl Scout Camp on the next peninsula of Cleawox Lake, is to the north of the bathhouse on a separate loop road. A stairway leads to the boat landing at this parking lot. A viewpoint at the east end of Cleawox, just north of the fork in the road, is lined by a stone wall and path between the cars and the lake. A stone stairway leads to a path to the boat ramp. One more parking lot, to the south of Cleawox Lake, east of the sand dunes, is also lined with stone curbing.

PUMPHOUSE - Primary contributing feature

Also to the south of Cleawox Lake, south and east of the south fork road, is the abandoned pump house about 100 feet up an old trail through the woods. It was designed in 1937 by J. Elwood Isted and F. E. I. to serve the bathhouse which was to be built the following year. The 10 x 12 foot building has 18 inch thick walls of random ashlar with recessed joints. The log rafters have been replaced by 4 x 4's which support a gabled composition shingle roof which is covered with moss. Small windows in the east and west ends barely illuminate the existing machinery inside.

STONE ENTRY POSTS - Primary contributing features

The original entry to the Cleawox area had rustic log constructions which were probably replaced early in the park's history by these 5'4" high stone pilings on 4 x 3 foot bases. Similar pilings announce the entry to the West Woahink Lake area.

CANARY ROAD IMPROVEMENTS - Primary contributing features

Lane County has a 60 foot easement through Jessie M. Honeyman Park for a road from Highway 101 east to the small town of Canary. The CCC graded and landscaped this road as part of their park project. The most notable features of the road are the low rubble walls which retain the rolling hills. There are also parking lots with stone curbing across from the West Woahink entry and at the east end of the westernmost bridge where there is a boat landing. This landing is coincidentally the site of Robinson's landing, apparently named after the husband of Rena Robinson, who sold her land around Woahink Lake to the State in 1938 as the first parcel of land acquired for Honeyman Park. The landing was used for loading supplies for the building of the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1913-16. The site is listed in the State of Oregon Inventory of Historic Sites and Buildings.

CARETAKER'S HOUSE (ADMINISTRATION BUILDING) - Primary contributing feature

One of the first buildings erected at Honeyman Park, the Caretaker's house was designed by Jack Paterson in 1936 and built the same year. The main section is gabled, approximately 43 x 18 feet, with a hip roofed ell extending to the rear approximately 14 x 23 feet. It is a wood frame building with a thick stone veneer of rough faced hand hewn ashlar, similar to the bathhouse with the exception that all sides are hewn at right angles. Two chimneys serve the house, one on the interior

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wall of the living room, for the fireplace and the kitchen stove, and one at the east end of the ell, for the two bedrooms. The kitchen casement windows have 2 x 3 lights horizontally, and the living room casement windows have 3 x 3 lights. The board and batten gables are currently painted green. The dropped 7 foot ceiling throughout the house hides the original scissors truss ceiling and herringbone cedar in the living room. The log mantle on the living room fireplace was removed as a safety precaution when the wood stove was installed. The kitchen and laundry room have been combined into one space. The caretaker's house contains the best examples of remaining iron hardware by the CCC blacksmith at Honeyman. The front door has large strap hinges, and other doors have smaller strap hinges. An incompatible bedroom with a flat shed roof, aluminum windows and vertical V-joint siding was added to the house over an existing patio in the northeast corner in 1962. A small and rather low board and batten gable supported by 4 x 4's has been added over the entry. New shakes were recently applied by Park staff. Landscaping and paths exist much as designed. The building is no longer occupied as a residence, but now houses the parks administration office.

CARETAKER'S GARAGE - Primary contributing feature

The garage was designed by J. Elwood Isted and built in 1937 to replace a temporary garage. It was finished in materials similar to the caretaker's house to the west. The building is 31'6" x 22'0" with a 4 foot stairway and 18 inch wide stone wall on the east end. It houses two car bays, one with apparently original doors. At the east end is a wood storage room over a cellar. A recent addition has extended the east gable to cover the stairway. It currently has composition shingles.

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PRIMARY CONTRIBUTING FEATURES

The buildings at Honeyman State Park have been in constant use, with the exception of the pumphouse, and are in excellent condition overall. Considering that maintenance has not really been geared toward strict preservation, any changes have been made with a reasonable sympathy for the original CCC work. The main physical threat to the improvements seems to be the moist weather at the coast, which readily rusts iron and rots wood. Only the stonework has remained intact. A long term threat may come from the slowly encroaching sand dunes to the west, although there have been efforts to stabilize them.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) recreation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1936-1941 **Builder/Architect** National Park Service

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Jessie M. Honeyman Memorial State Park, of which a 27.9 acre district is nominated under the National Register criteria "a" and "c," was developed between 1936 and 1941 by the Civilian Conservation Corps. The project was part of an ambitious program to improve recreational facilities throughout the country and to alleviate the serious unemployment prevalent during the Great Depression. As a project of the National Park Service, co-operating with the State Parks Division of the Oregon State Highway Commission, the buildings reflect the "rustic" style advocated by the National Park Service to maintain harmony with forested sites. This style utilized local materials and is deliberately labor intensive, resulting in a high quality of craftsmanship which has rarely been attained on a comparable scale since the Depression. The Honeyman State Park improvements, along with those at Silver Falls State Park, which were earlier listed in the National Register of Historic Places, are the most extensive and best preserved ensembles of CCC architecture in Oregon State Parks. Although the buildings are not yet fifty years old, they meet the National Register criteria for exceptional significance by representing the best design, most comprehensive planning, and highest degree of integrity of CCC/State Park projects. The bathhouse was declared eligible on this basis by the Keeper of the National Register on September 11, 1980.

In the early part of the century, the increased use of automobiles led to a campaign for better roads. With new areas open to recreation, demand increased for new facilities. The Oregon Coast, where development had previously been limited to a series of small lumber ports accessible chiefly by water, was particularly attractive. To help meet the demand for recreational facilities, the Oregon State Parks Commission bought three large tracts of land for a total of \$20,056 between 1930 and 1936 to form a new state park approximately 2½ miles south of Florence, Oregon in Lane County. In all, 522 acres of densely forested land on both sides of U. S. Highway 101 lay between two fresh water lakes, Woahink Lake to the east, and Cleawox Lake to the west. Sand dunes covered the two miles of public land between Cleawox Lake and the Pacific Ocean. After five years of construction by the CCC, this park was dedicated on July 12, 1941 in honor of Jessie Millar Honeyman (1852-1948), a leader in the state's roadside beautification and scenic conservation movement. Mrs. Honeyman, who attended the ceremonies at the age of 89, was at the time actively engaged as president of the Oregon Roadside Council.

The Civilian Conservation Corps was one of several programs instituted by the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration during the Great Depression to organize large scale construction projects, and to provide a wage to the vast numbers of unemployed. From 1933 to 1942, the CCC employed young men, both skilled and unskilled, to meet the demand for recreational facilities in Oregon State Parks by constructing roads, parking areas, stone curbing, trails, footbridges, water systems, service buildings, camp areas and other structures of various kinds. During this period, at least 17 temporary camps were established to develop and improve State Parks.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 27.9

Quadrangle name Siltcoos Lake, Oreg.

Quadrangle scale 1:62500

UTM References

A	<u>1</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u> <u>7</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>8</u> <u>6</u> <u>4</u> <u>8</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<u>1</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>8</u> <u>6</u> <u>4</u> <u>8</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<u>1</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>8</u> <u>6</u> <u>4</u> <u>3</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

D	<u>1</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u> <u>7</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>8</u> <u>6</u> <u>4</u> <u>3</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

E	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

F	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

G	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

H	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	<u>N/A</u>	code	county	<u>N/A</u>	code
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state	<u>N/A</u>	code	county	<u>N/A</u>	code
-------	------------	------	--------	------------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Allen T. Denison, Temporary Assistant

organization State Historic Preservation Office date February 29, 1984

street & number 2030 SW Vista Avenue telephone (503) 227-4449

city or town Portland state Oregon 97201

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer date September 28, 1984

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date 11/28/84

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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Each camp was organized with 200 enrollees, a supervisor, eight foremen, an Army captain assisted by enlisted personnel, a doctor, an educational director and helper, a landscape architect, an engineer and 15 local men skilled in forestry and other trades. These 15 skilled men acted as leaders among the enrollees on the particular job to which they were assigned. . . The CCC program was under technical supervision of the National Park Service in cooperation with the local park administrative agencies. The National Park Service furnished plans, layout, etc. for all projects and the local agency furnished the materials, sites, etc.¹

The CCC experience was apparently rewarding for most of the enrollees. Many men who had traveled hundreds or thousands of miles when they were assigned to a CCC camp remained in the area to stay after the camp closed. Recently, a National Association of CCC Alumni has been formed. CCC Alumni have sent letters to both Silver Falls and Honeyman State Parks, usually expressing pride in their work and gratitude for the experience.

The camp for the Honeyman State Park project was located on a burned area at the south end of Woahink Lake, near the outlet to Siltcoos Lake. The plans indicate many buildings including the headquarters, schoolhouse, theater, woodshed, messhall, kitchen, latrines, bunkhouses, infirmary, shop, tool room, garages, blacksmith shop, warehouse, sawmill, gashouse, washracks, grease pits, and painthouse, none of which exist today as the camp was intended to be temporary. Although construction of the park was the camp's main purpose, utilizing an average of 155 of the 200 enrollees, the men also did work in smaller parks along the coast, and engaged in emergency relief of isolated and famine threatened families. The total cost of the Honeyman project, from the time the camp opened in November, 1935, until it closed in June, 1941 was \$254,990.90, of which \$248,389.36 (97.4%) was borne by the CCC and \$6601.54 (2.6%) was charged to the Oregon State Parks Commission. Of this, the largest expense was unskilled CCC labor at \$165,792.00 (65%) for 82,896 man days at \$2.00 each. The \$2.00 was broken down into \$1.00 for the man's daily wage, \$0.55 for rations, and \$0.45 for Army overhead and clothing. Although the buildings are the focal point of their work, they constitute only a small part of the project (\$40,982.87, or 16%), most of the work going toward parking lot and road building, stone walls, guard rails, landscaping, camping facilities, trails, utilities and fire hazard reduction. The general style of these CCC buildings has been well characterized in the nomination form pertaining to the buildings at Silver Falls State Park.

The style of recreational buildings propounded by the National Park Service in the era of the Great Depression was based on the Arts and Crafts ideal. Hand craftsmanship was emphasized because it was integral to the Arts and Crafts esthetic and because it gave employment to thousands of skilled workers. In building design, the rustic ideal, achieved through the use of natural-finished native materials, also was emphasized, sometimes for the sake of picturesque rusticity, but chiefly to promote harmony between buildings and their environment. The rustic ideal reached highest expression shortly before the turn of the century in the great camps, or

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retreats of wealthy Easterners in the Adirondack Mountains. By the 1930s, the National Park style had emerged as a blend of the English Arts and Crafts style and what has come to be known as the Adirondack Rustic style. The many projects designed by the National Park Service and carried out under auspices of the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Works Progress Administration in local, state and federal parks during the Depression can be satisfactorily evaluated in the context of a national emergency. After the work relief programs of the Depression era ended, such a standard of workmanship would never again be achieved on such a broad scale.²

Although it was the desire of the National Park Service that their buildings should have the "feeling of having been executed by pioneer craftsmen with limited hand tools,"³ they were, of course, the work of skilled designers, most likely employees of the NPS office. The work at Honeyman can be attributed principally to two designers, J. Elwood Isted, who also designed the Silver Falls State Park structures, and the semi-anonymous O. L. D., who strictly followed the office practice of identifying himself only by his initials. The drawings indicated that Isted designed the bathhouse, caretaker's garage, kitchen shelters and stoves, and a caretaker's cottage which, regrettably, was not executed in favor of the existing building designed by Jack Paterson. O. L. D. did the master plan and almost all of the landscaping work, including grading, planting, sewer lines, as well as details such as the oval fountain by the bathhouse and various signs and log parking barriers and stonework. He was most likely the landscape architect in residence at the CCC camp. He also participated in the design of other Oregon Coast State Parks, among them Ecola, Short Sands, Tideways, Devil's Elbow, Cape Lookout, and Emigrant Springs. There seems to have been extensive collaboration in the design process, and various details come from other National Park Service designs. For instance, the stoves were similar to those at Silver Falls State Park, and are indicated as having been taken from designs for Washington State Parks. It should be noted that the original drawings for the Honeyman buildings and landscaping are currently stored in the office of the State Parks and Recreation Division, Salem, Oregon.

Since its opening, the park has consistently been one of the most popular in Oregon. In 1958, Life magazine judged it one of the 50 best camping spots in the United States. The features of the park have been maintained and repaired in a manner which has been as sympathetic to the original style as possible. Expansion and development for camping and day use has been in general conformance with the original plan. In 1976, Oregon State Parks solicited public input to develop a master plan, announcing their intent to upgrade the bathhouse, which had become obsolete and deteriorated. Interested citizens, including CCC alumni, agreed that the buildings deserve special protection. Restoration and remodeling of the bathhouse was completed in 1981 with funding aid from HCERS. The master plan was published in January, 1981, and states as a top priority, "The rustic beauty and vintage character of the stone and log structures built during the 1930s at this park should be retained."⁴ A few of the minor original buildings have been lost, but the landscaping, major structures and representative minor structures have been maintained and are in excellent condition.

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These buildings and improvements represent an historic and significant episode in American life. They reflect a distinctive style, harmony with the landscape, and quality of materials and craftsmanship.

- 1 Chester A. Armstrong, History of the Oregon State Parks 1917-1963
(Salem: Oregon State Highways Department, 1965), 24.
- 2 Elisabeth Potter and Ed Schoaps, National Register of Historic Places
Inventory-Nomination Form, Silver Falls State Park Concession Building
Area, February 10, 1983, Item 7, page 1.
- 3 National Park Service, Park and Recreation Structures, part II, U. S.
Department of the Interior, 1938, "apologia."
- 4 Oregon State Parks and Recreation Division, Master Plan: Jessie M. Honeyman
Memorial State Park, Salem: Department of Transportation, 1981, 11.

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Salem, Oregon State Highway Department, 1965.

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Langille, W. A., The Jessie M. Honeyman Memorial State Park, 8-page typescript
revised by L. C. Merriam, November, 1951. Available at Oregon State Parks
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vicinity, Marion County, Oregon, February 10, 1983.

Potter, Elisabeth, Determination of Eligibility Form for Honeyman Bathhouse, 1980.
State Historic Preservation Office, Salem, Oregon.

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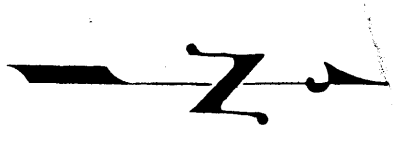
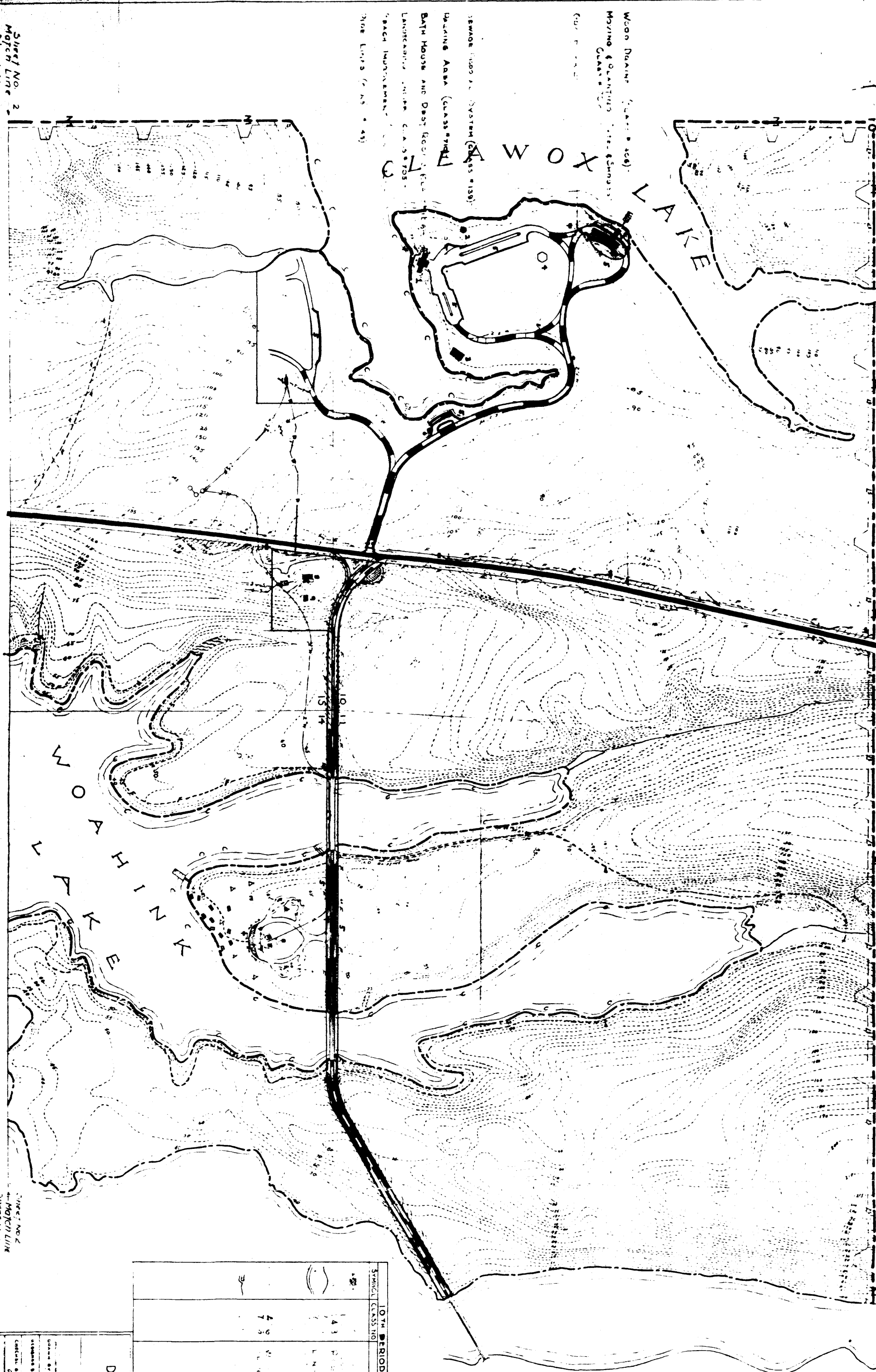
The nominated area of 27.9 acres consists of two distinct areas within Jessie M. Honeyman State Park in Lane County, Oregon, which are separated by U. S. Highway 101. The area east of the Highway, encompassing approximately 7.1 acres, includes the following extant historic features: approximately 2400 feet of intermittent ashlar curbing and retaining wall along Canary Road and the caretaker's residence, grounds and garage. The boundary of the east area is more particularly describes as follows:

Beginning at the point of intersection of the easternmost edge of right-of-way of U. S. Highway 101 and the northermost edge of right-of-way of Canary Road, thence easterly along the north right-of-way line of said Canary Road approximately 3400 feet to the shoreline of Woahink Lake to include all extant, intermittent segments of ashlar curbing and retaining walls, thence southerly 60 feet to the southerly limit of Canary Road right-of-way, thence west along the south right-of-way line of said Canary Road approximately 3100 feet, thence due south approximately 250 feet to include the caretaker's ensemble, thence due west approximately 270 feet to the easterly edge of U. S. 101 right-of-way, thence north along the east edge of Highway 101 right-of-way to the point of beginning, containing in all 7.1 acres, more or less.

The boundary of the west area includes approximately 20.8 acres and features: bathhouse, kitchen shelters, fountains, pump house, stairways and parking area curbing. The west area is more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the point of intersection of the westernmost edge of right-of-way of U. S. Highway 101 and the southernmost edge of Cleawox Lake Road to include the south Park entrance signpost, thence westerly along the southerly edge of Cleawox Lake Road to the Y intersection, thence southerly along the southerly edge of the south fork of Cleawox Lake Road approximately 500 feet, thence due south 250 feet to include the pump house, thence due west 600 feet to the east edge of Lilly Lake to include the historic south parking lot, thence northerly along teh shoreline of Cleawox Lake to encompass all historic features on the bathhouse peninsula, said line extending northerly to include the Girl Scout Camp parking lot, thence easterly from the shoreline approximately 110 feet to the northern edge of the north fork of Cleawox Lake Road, thence easterly along the northern edge of the north fork of Cleawox Lake Road to the Y intersection, thence easterly along the north edge of Cleawox Lake Road to the westernmost edge of right-of-way of U. S. Highway 101 to include the north Park entrance signpost, thence south approximately 20 feet to the point of beginning, containing in all 20.8 acres, more or less.

T19 S. R.12 W. W.M



HONAHYMAN, TASSIE M.
 MAMONIEZ STATE PARK
 HISTORIC DISTRICT
 LITTLE COUNTRY FOOT TRAILS
 ONE COR

- 1 bathhouse
- 2 hexagonal kitchen shelter
- 3 rectangular kitchen chiller
- 4 new kitchen shelter
- 5 parking lots
- 6 stairs
- 7 pump house
- 8 caretaker's house
- 9 caretaker's garage

LACANN

WOOD DRAIN (CLASS 100)
 MOVING & QUANTITIES (CLASS 100)
 CRACK (CLASS 100)
 CURB (CLASS 100)
 SEWER (CLASS 100)
 DRAINAGE AREA (CLASS 100)
 BATH HOUSE AND DRESS ROOM (CLASS 100)
 LANDSCAPE (CLASS 100)
 BACK IMPROVEMENT
 ONE LINE (CLASS 100)

Sheet No. 2
 Match Line
 Sheet No. 1

Sheet No. 2
 Match Line
 Sheet No. 1

SYMBOL	CLASS NO.	10TH PERIOD FORM 7 CLASSIFICATIONS	UNIT	QUANTITY
(Symbol)	43	JOHN D. AIRS	CASH	2950
(Symbol)	79	JOHN D. AIRS	54 YD	800
(Symbol)			5000	9

UNITED STATES
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 COOPERATING WITH
 STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION

PERIOD JOB PLAN
 TENTH PERIOD
 SP-10

DATE: 1934
 DRAWN BY: [Name]
 CHECKED BY: [Name]