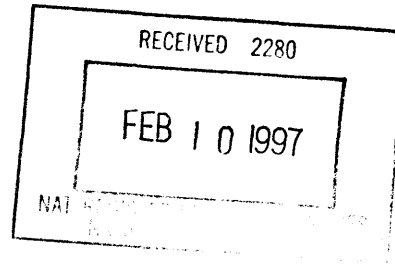


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Lake Pend Oreille Lime and Cement Industry Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number _____ N/A not for publication

city or town Bayview, Lakeview x vicinity

state Idaho code ID county Bonner, Kootenai code 017,055 zip code 83803

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Robert M. Yohe II 1/24/97
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Robert M. Yohe II, Interim State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

X entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

 determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

 determined not eligible for the National Register.

 removed from the National Register.

 other, (explain:)

X Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
Paul R. Sugar 3/27/97

Lake Pend Oreille Lime & Cement Industry Historic Dist.
Name of Property

Bonner County and Kootenai County, Idaho
City, County, and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>14</u>	<u>2</u>	sites
<u>17</u>		structures
		objects
<u>40</u>	<u>3</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION
DOMESTIC
COMMERCE/TRADE
TRANSPORTATION

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT/NOT IN USE
DOMESTIC

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

n/a
Late 19th and Early 20th Century American
Movements: Bungalow/Craftsman (Spear House)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete, stone (limestone)
walls stone, brick, wood, concrete
roof wood (shingle), boards, earth
other stone (granite)

Narrative Description

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

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

8. Statement of Significance

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

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" on all that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Industry
- Commerce
- Exploration/Settlement
- Archaeology-Historic

Period of Significance

- 1884-1890
- 1904-1941
- 1912-1931

Significant Dates

- 1884, 1904, 1912, 1919

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

- N/A

Cultural Affiliation

- Euro-American

Architect/Builder

- unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

- U of I Library, East. WSU Library

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Lake Pend Oreille Lime & Cement Industry Historic Dist.
Name of Property

Bonner County and Kootenai County, Idaho
City, County, and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property approx. 33

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A
Zone Easting Northing

B
Zone Easting Northing

C

D

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Nancy F. Renk, Contract Historian
organization _____ date 30 June 1994
street & number 8500 Sunnyside Road telephone (208) 263-7697
city or town Sandpoint state ID zip code 83864

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Maps:** A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A Sketch map for historic districts and/or properties having large acreage or numerous resources.
- **Photographs:** Representative black and white photographs of the property.
- **Additional items** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1 Name of Property Lake Pend Oreille Lime & Cement Industry Historic Dist.
County and State Bonner County and Kootenai County, Idaho

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION:

The Lake Pend Oreille Lime and Cement Industry Historic District consists of a series of lime quarries, kilns, and an associated road; the remains of two crushing plants for a cement company, along with associated adits and quarries; a root cellar for a company camp; an associated cabin; and the lime plant supervisor's house. The discontinuous sites are scattered around the shores of the lake, with quarries, a bank of kilns, and the supervisor's home at Bayview; more quarries, kilns, and the cement plants near Lakeview on the eastern shore; and an isolated quarry and kiln farther north near Whiskey Rock. Time and the elements have taken their toll on the earliest kilns and quarries which are now overgrown and partially collapsed. The integrity of the later kilns and cement plants has been compromised by the removal of the equipment, wooden buildings, and superstructures used during their period of significance. Although the discontinuous archaeological remains and sites are spread over a large area, they form a cohesive group that documents and illustrates the lime and cement industry which was important to the Lake Pend Oreille region for nearly six decades. This concentration of quarries, kilns, plants, and associated buildings is unique in Idaho and provides an outstanding example of the utilization of limestone resources over a period of many years.

The historic district centers around the glacially formed Lake Pend Oreille, one of the largest in the Pacific Northwest and one of the deepest in the nation. The lake is surrounded by tree-clad mountains whose rugged terrain has limited roads and associated development. The main population centers, located along the flatter northern shores, include the county seat of Sandpoint (population 6,000), Hope, East Hope, and Clark Fork, while the southern end of the lake is home to the small community of Bayview. Cabins and isolated settlements, including Lakeview, dot the eastern shore and are reached either by boat or by vehicle over a narrow winding dirt road that is closed during the winter.

The lime and cement industries utilized extensive limestone deposits found at the southern end of Lake Pend Oreille and in isolated outcroppings along the eastern side. Although these two industries used the same resource, they used different technologies to make their products. During lime production, operators piled alternating layers of wood and limestone chunks into the kiln from the top. Once the combustion started, they covered the top to keep the calcination slow and even. During this process intense heat altered the limestone chemically from calcium carbonate (CaCO_3) to calcium oxide (CaO) as the carbon dioxide (CO_2) was driven off. Burned lime could be raked out from the bottom of the kiln and more layers added through the top to keep the process going continuously. Cement production, on the other hand, required just initial crushing near the quarry site. The processed rock was then taken to the cement plant near Spokane, Washington, where it was finely ground with clay or shale, mixing them in specific proportions. Intense heat from a kiln then fused the ingredients into a clinker that was cooled and ground to a fine powder.

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The sites within the district represent two periods of development within the lime industry, as well as the separate cement industry. The early lime kilns, built between c. 1884 and 1890, were dug into a hillside, with rock walls laid up in the shape of a truncated cone. These operations were small, as were the associated quarries, and probably needed just a single man or small crew. A Washington company bought up many of the early claims at Lakeview and constructed a large scale lime operation at Bayview in 1904. Open-pit quarries provided raw materials to the bank of four large draw kilns, which were later increased to five. Finally, the cement industry set up a major operation on the lake in 1912, with both open-pit quarries and underground mines to supply two separate crushing plants. Cement operations ceased by 1931, and all lime production stopped ten years later.

Five different activities are represented by the sites in this industrial district: extraction (12 quarries and 5 adits), beneficiation (2 cement crushing plants), refining (5 lime kilns or groups of kilns), transportation (1 road), and associated human support systems (1 cabin, 1 root cellar, and 1 supervisor's house and outbuildings). Debt-ridden owners or creditors removed the original machinery when the plants were shut down, and the wooden superstructures disappeared as well. Transportation systems from the period of significance have proven equally transitory: the wagon road connecting the Gold Creek kilns near Lakeview remains as isolated fragments only; the roads connecting the quarries to the cement processing plants have become blocked with slides or have slumped into the lake; the Spokane International Railroad spur into Bayview was abandoned following the closure of the Washington Brick and Lime Company plant there; and the steamboat docks have disappeared along with the big boats.

The properties within the discontinuous Lake Pend Oreille Lime and Cement Industry Historic District cluster in three areas. One small quarry and lime kiln from the early period of lime production are isolated at Whiskey Rock, about six miles north of Lakeview on the east side of Lake Pend Oreille. Four small quarries, three kilns or groups of kilns, and a connecting road, all part of the early lime industry, are concentrated in the immediate vicinity of Lakeview. The later cement industry, with its quarries, adits, plants remains, and associated camp, are near Lakeview, with one plant just a mile north of the town and another the same distance to the southwest. The town of Lakeview was not included in the survey since its significance derives more from the lead-silver mines than the lime industry. The third cluster of properties is located at Bayview, across the lake from Lakeview. This group of sites is all associated with the Washington Brick and Lime Company and includes five quarries, two exploratory adits, a bank of five kilns, and the manager's summer home. The sites are nominated as a discontinuous historic district instead of a multiple property listing since many of the properties would not be individually eligible for the National Register as required in a multiple property nomination. Despite this, the total of the sites forms a unique and important group that illustrates three phases in the utilization of the Lake Pend Oreille limestone deposits.

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The original appearance of the early lime kilns at Lakeview and Whiskey Rock is difficult to document since no photographs have been found. It is safe to assume, however, that the quarries, when active, would have formed visible scars on the hillsides. Maps of the Lakeview sites, drawn in 1890, show a wagon road connecting the kilns and quarries, along with a log cabin and a lodging house. These early lime quarries and kilns were abandoned around the turn of the century and have not been maintained since that time. The quarries are overgrown and the kilns partially collapsed, thus altering their original appearance. Much of the wagon road connecting the Gold Creek kilns has disappeared or been altered into a new road, and all associated buildings shown on the 1890 map are gone. A small restaurant and bar, public docks, a road, and one new lakefront home are the only modern intrusions in this isolated area. One owner is interested in keeping his kiln from further deterioration, but no restoration work has been done at this time.

A photograph, c. 1920s, of the group of kilns at Bayview indicates that this was a major manufacturing site. Elevated trestles evidently supported tracks to bring raw materials to the kilns and to carry away waste. All five kilns were enclosed in a large wooden structure, with just smokestacks showing through the roof. Large piles of lime waste lined the lake shore, and a dock large enough for two railroad cars extended out to meet the barge. These kilns remain in better repair than the earlier ones, having been abandoned only in 1941. The large wooden enclosure and associated equipment have been removed, but the stone walls remain in fairly good condition, although parts of the upper wall on the tallest stack have collapsed. The area in front of the kilns, now part of a resort and marina, contains a volleyball court, picnic tables, and restrooms. Four of the Bayview quarries are in good condition, while a fifth has been partially filled in and, therefore, is not included in this nomination. The company store, barn, barrel factory, and boarding house are no longer extant, and the former pay office has been moved from its original location and altered into a storage shed. The plant manager's summer house, with its extensive grounds and outbuildings, is in private ownership and remains in excellent condition.

The cement plant north of Lakeview also was a major processing operation, as seen in a photograph from c.1920s. Frame mill buildings moved down the hillside above what appears to be a large open bin at the lake's edge. Chutes extended out from this bin, over the water, to fill the railroad cars on the barges. Since the buildings and machinery have been removed, all that remains of this plant now are the extensive concrete foundations, along with some log supports, possibly used in a wharf. A large adit with timber and log cribbing is located immediately north of the plant foundations, although the entrance is partially blocked with a slide. The large limestone quarry remains as a visible scar about a quarter of a mile north of the plant, but the road connecting the quarry to the mill site has been nearly totally lost due to rock slides and slumping.

Photos of the cement processing plant south of Lakeview show the large concrete bin topped with a frame gabled roof that has since collapsed. The crushing plant itself was a cluster of one and

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two-story frame buildings. A conveyor carried crushed rock from the plant to the top of the bin. Log cribbing along the lakeshore protected the plant from erosion. All that remains of this second plant is the large bin, a one-story concrete building, the large adit, and foundations and slabs from the processing plant. Rock slides have covered much of the road connecting the quarries above with the lakeside plant, and parts of the road have slid into the lake. There are currently no plans to restore either cement plant site.

The district includes the following properties:

1) South Gold Creek lime quarry and kiln.

This small hillside quarry (1 *contributing site*) and associated kiln (1 *contributing structure*) are good examples from the early period of lime manufacture. The quarry, now overgrown with moss and trees, is cut into the hillside above the shore of the lake, while the kiln is built into the earth just below the quarry edge, making transportation of the rock easy. Construction of the site dates between c.1884 and 1890, and a map made in March 1890 noted the original size of the kiln as 25 feet square and 17 feet high. The upper walls have partially collapsed, making it considerably smaller than originally, but the kiln retains its distinctive truncated cone shape. The rock walls were laid up dry, with smaller rocks used as chinks. The interior surfaces are glazed in spots from the heat. The wagon road connecting this kiln with the ones to the north is visible in the vicinity of the kiln, but no trace remains of the log cabin shown on the 1890 map.

2) North Gold Creek lime kilns.

Not much remains of this group of three kilns (3 *contributing archaeological sites*) after a bulldozer ripped through them in recent years during construction of a road. Parts of the dividing walls are visible in the road cut, and the site may someday yield valuable archaeological evidence about kiln construction. The associated hillside quarry also has been cut by the road, altering its original appearance and significance and making it non-contributing. Built between c.1884 and 1890, the kilns were probably the same style as the South Gold Creek one. The 1890 map described the three kilns as each being 20 feet square and 15 feet in height. The quarry produced 1,000 tons of lime rock that year.

3) North Gold Creek kiln.

This single kiln (1 *contributing structure*) remains a good example of the early style of lime kiln, built between c.1884 and 1890. The structure is dug into the base of a hill, its stone walls retaining the truncated cone shape. The rocks are laid up dry, with smaller rocks serving as chinks, and the interior surface is glazed in spots from the heat. Notes on the 1890 map indicate that the kiln was

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originally 20 feet x 25 feet and 10 feet high, but the partial collapse of the walls has reduced its size. Unlike the other early kilns, this one apparently had no associated quarry shown on the 1890 map. Rock may have come from the quarry on the nearby Gas Light claim.

4) Gas Light lime quarry.

This quarry (1 *contributing site*) is located on the north side of North Gold Creek, about one-tenth of a mile from the North Gold Creek kiln and less than two-tenths of a mile from the Red Cloud kiln. Since there does not appear to be a kiln directly associated with this quarry, it may have supplied one of the nearby kilns. The visible quarry area extends c.60 feet along the hillside, with limestone deposits exposed on the hillside face. A large pile of limestone chunks remains in the quarry. The area is now overgrown with moss and vegetation.

5) Red Cloud adit and lime quarry.

In 1890, the Red Cloud Lime Lode included an adit, a quarry, and a lime kiln. Road construction since then has eliminated the kiln and much of the quarry. The mine adit (1 *contributing structure*), shown on the old map as 200 feet long, extends only c.30 feet into the hillside now, with any additional length blocked by collapse. The remaining tunnel is shored up with timbers and boards. In addition, a timbered shelter over the entrance remains, along with track for the ore cars. The structure is now used as a wine cellar for the nearby resort. The adjacent quarry (1 *non-contributing site*) is on a hillside above the original kiln site and the present road. Limestone deposits are exposed in the quarry face.

6) Lime Kiln wagon road.

The original wagon road, constructed sometime between 1884 and 1890, connected the kiln and quarry on the Red Cloud claim, the group of three kilns and quarry on the North Gold Creek claim, and the kiln and quarry on the South Gold Creek claim. A section about 350 feet long (1 *contributing structure*) remains on the North Gold Creek claim, running in front of the remains of the three kilns. Just south of these kilns, the road is obliterated by a berm from recent road construction. The roadbed, about eight feet in width, originally ran inland from the edge of the water, but construction of Albeni Falls dams in the early 1950s raised the lake level so that the road now runs along the shore line. Another section of road c.150 feet long (1 *contributing structure*) is visible as it runs north from the South Gold Creek kiln.

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7) Whiskey Rock lime quarry and kiln.

Although this site is located about six miles north of the cluster of kilns and quarries near Lakeview, it appears to be about the same age since the style and technology are the same. A small quarry (1 *contributing site*) is dug out of a limestone ledge and at least one kiln (1 *contributing structure*) is built into the hillside below. The kiln has a truncated cone form, with rock walls laid up dry. The original size is unknown, and the walls have collapsed considerably over the years. Two other rock-lined pits may be kilns also.

8) Washington Brick and Lime Company kilns, Bayview.

This bank of five large draw kilns (5 *contributing structures*) exemplifies the later developments in lime manufacturing at Lake Pend Oreille. The first four kilns were constructed in 1904, and within a year the company was turning out 75 barrels of lime each day. The fifth kiln was probably added sometime after 1911 when the arrival of the railroad encouraged expansion of the facilities. The large-scale operation included a barrel factory, housing for employees, pay office, barn, and a company store in Bayview, along with a company boat used before 1911 to ship the lime to the railhead at Hope. Five open-pit quarries nearby supplied raw materials for the lime operations. The large superstructure, associated buildings, and all equipment have been removed, leaving only the stone kilns.

9) Washington Brick and Lime Company quarries, Bayview.

Five large open-pit quarries (4 *contributing sites*, 1 *non-contributing site*) supplied limestone for the kilns at Bayview. All remain as large excavations dug into the south-facing hillside, with limestone deposits exposed on the uphill walls. All but one quarry show little alteration over the years, aside from becoming overgrown with vegetation. Newer shallow quarry operations undertaken periodically just south of quarry #4 do not interfere with its integrity. Quarry #3 is used for storage of old building materials and cars and includes two small buildings; all of these could be removed and thus present no permanent alteration to the quarry. Quarry #2, within the town of Bayview, does not retain its original integrity or setting. Parts of the northern edge have had dirt dumped over the edge to fill in sections of the quarry, and other fill is planned for parts of the quarry. Additional piles of dirt fill in parts of the quarry floor and newer homes ring the edge of the depression. Two exploratory adits are associated with quarry #5, one within the quarry area and the other on the bench above.

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10) International Portland Cement Company Plant #1.

International Portland Cement Company established this crushing plant north of Lakeview in 1912, quarrying limestone just north of the plant and shipping the processed stone via barge to the cement plant at Irvin near Spokane, Washington. A large (possibly frame) building, c. three stories in height, housed the crushing mill which apparently moved materials with a gravity process from the upper levels to the lake shore. The plant was abandoned in 1931 and the buildings were removed sometime later, but the extensive concrete foundations and footings for the mill (1 *contributing site*) remain. The adit (1 *contributing structure*), with log and timber cribbing, is located immediately north of the foundations, and the quarry (1 *contributing site*) remains unaltered. The road connecting the quarry and plant exists only in small segments and is not counted as a resource.

11) International Portland Cement Company Plant #2.

By 1919, International's Lakeview operations were successful enough to encourage the company to expand. Crews opened up a new quarry west of town and built a second crushing plant southwest of Lakeview along the shore. This plant, like the other, was abandoned in 1931 and only two structures remain. The first is a one-story poured concrete building (1 *contributing building*) with a concrete shed roof, four windows along the west wall, and a large opening with tracks heading toward the adit. The second is a large concrete holding bin (1 *contributing structure*), set right on the water's edge. Poured concrete walls rise two-thirds of the height, with wood cribbed walls above. The framework for what appears to be three chutes is attached to the north wall above the water. A large adit (1 *contributing structure*) with log and timbered cribbing is dug into the hillside along the southeastern edge of the site, and concrete foundations and slabs from the crushing plant (1 *contributing site*) remain in the southwestern corner.

12) International Portland Cement Company open-pit quarry.

When International expanded its quarrying and crushing operations in 1919, this open-pit quarry (1 *contributing site*) to the west of Lakeview was opened. The quarry operation contains two deep holes separated by a ridge of dark limestone rock. The quarry is dug into a north-facing hillside so that the south end is considerably higher than the north. The original access road enters the quarry area from the north but is now overgrown. The quarry operations were permanently abandoned in 1931 when the company shut down its Lakeview plants. There may be other quarries in the same area, but they have not yet been located.

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13) Root cellar.

Located in the woods between the quarry and the road down to the second crushing plant, this root cellar (1 *contributing structure*) was probably part of a camp that International maintained for its employees. By 1920 International employed 100 men at its Lakeview operations. The walls of this rectangular structure are made with vertical logs, with horizontal pole cribbing forming a secondary exterior wall to hold banked dirt against the walls for insulation. The gable roof is now nearly collapsed. No other buildings remain from this camp.

14) Charlie Graham Cabin.

This small log cabin (1 *contributing building*) sits on a bench above the South Gold Creek kiln, in the vicinity of the large International Portland Cement Company camp. It belonged to Charlie Graham, locator of the large lime claim on which it stands. The building appears to date from the early 1920s, judging from newspapers found in the walls as well as information from a man whose family summered in Lakeview at Graham's cabin in the 1920s. The one-story cabin is built with round logs, some of which are unpeeled. An addition, also built of logs, adjoins the original building on the south side.

15) Joseph Spear House.

Joseph Spear, president of Washington Brick and Lime Company, built this spacious home overlooking Scenic Bay c.1910, and research indicates that he and his family used it as a summer home. The two-story Arts and Crafts bungalow has a T-plan made slightly asymmetrical by a porch that spans only three-quarters of the facade. The lower walls are brick while the upper are shingle. A new addition, clad in brick and shingles to match the rest of the house, was constructed on the west end in 1990. Other significant buildings in the Spear house complex include the garage-caretaker's house and the cook house, both built to match the main house. Although the garage entry has been bricked in to change the function of the original garage to that of a house, it has not significantly altered the style of the building. The cook house originally sat between the house and the garage but was moved to make way for the new addition. An octagonal gazebo sits in a patio area above the lake, while a simpler open gazebo perches at the top of the landscaped gardens near the pond. Other buildings include a chicken house, garage, and sheds, along with a newer double-wide home and car storage building at the west end of the property. All of the grounds were landscaped professionally when the house was built. (The following breakdown identifies specific contributing and non-contributing status for this property):

Joseph Spear House -- *contributing building*
office/cookhouse -- *contributing building*

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garage/caretaker quarters -- *contributing building*

1-car garage -- *contributing building*

outhouse -- *contributing building*

chicken house -- *non-contributing building*

woodshed -- *contributing building*

2-car garage -- *contributing building*

gazebo -- *contributing structure*

small gazebo -- *contributing structure*

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Lake Pend Oreille Lime and Cement Industry Historic District contains a collection of quarries, adits, kilns, processing plants, and associated buildings, all tied to the exploitation of the area's limestone deposits. The district is significant under Criterion A because of its association with the mining industry that helped fuel the economic development of the Lake Pend Oreille region. Although the more spectacular mines in the lake's vicinity revolved around lead-silver strikes, commercial exploitation of limestone started earlier and lasted longer than any other mining operation, and its continued development over nearly six decades had an impact that reached far beyond the shores of the lake. The district is also significant under Criterion D for the archaeological potential of some sites to yield information about the lime and cement industries. The sites in the district relate to four different areas of significance. First, some of the sites may be important as archaeological remains, containing information to shed light on a variety of research questions. Second, the early lime quarries and kilns are important in the area of exploration and settlement because the first limestone claims were made before the Lake Pend Oreille region was developed, and the early manufacture of lime provided the nucleus for communities at Lakeview and at Squaw Bay, later called Bayview. Third, the sites are important for their association with the commerce of the Lake Pend Oreille region. Lime was probably the first industrial product manufactured locally and sold to outside markets, starting c.1884, and its importance to local and regional commerce increased as the industry expanded. Finally, the historic district is important in the area of industry. The sites represent a time span of nearly sixty years in the development of the limestone industry and, as such, reflect early techniques, changes in technology, and response to the demands of distant markets.

Permanent settlement came slowly to the Lake Pend Oreille region. Although the Kalispel Indians had utilized the northern shores of the lake and river valley for centuries, Euro-Americans were interested mostly in traveling through. Railroad construction broke this pattern, however, and the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1882 opened the region to settlement. Prior to this, though, prospectors had staked a series of limestone claims on the east side of Lake Pend Oreille late in the fall of 1881. When the Gray brothers began to manufacture lime at Gold Creek c.1884, their lime kilns formed the nucleus for the only settlement along the rugged eastern shore of the lake. These operations were of such importance that later mines used the Gray brothers' kilns as points of reference. Similarly, across the lake at Squaw Bay (now known as Scenic Bay), lime manufacturing provided the primary reason for early settlement there.

Lead-silver mining was the first industrial enterprise in northern Idaho. Although the Lake Pend Oreille mines could not compare with the rich strikes in the Coeur d'Alene district to the southeast, they formed an important part of the early economy of the region. A rich lead-silver strike at Chloride, in the Lakeview area, sparked a stampede to the remote corner of the lake in

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1888. Several mines there turned into good prospects and produced well into the 1920s. While no other areas boomed the way Chloride and Lakeview did, other lead-silver mines provided a good output and steady employment during the first decades of the 20th century.

While limestone never caused the excitement of a precious metal strike, it was probably the first mineral to be commercially exploited in the Lake Pend Oreille region. A group of prospectors staked a series of limestone claims in the Gold Creek area in the fall of 1881 and across the lake at Squaw Bay about six months later.¹ When the Gray brothers arrived on the eastern shore of Lake Pend Oreille a few years later, they realized the potential of the limestone. A. S. Gray staked a claim near the mouth of North Gold Creek in July 1884, noting his intention to manufacture and burn lime. By the time he located the Blue Side Ledge fifteen months later, he described its location as ". . . 3/4 mile from the Gold Creek Lime Kiln . . .," indicating that processing was already underway. Robert and G. R. Gray each made claims in the same area, and two of the brothers joined in staking the Red Cloud Lode in January 1886. Later mines in the area used the Gray brothers' lime kilns as points of reference.²

The Lake Pend Oreille lime business increased early in 1887 when the Spokane Lime Company set up operations on the north shore of Squaw Bay, across the lake from the Gray brothers. This industry expanded over the next few years to the point where it was run by a resident manager in mid-1890.³ Spokane Brick and Lime Company apparently took over the Squaw Bay operations in 1900, and this company, in turn, was taken over by Washington Brick and Lime Company a few years later.⁴

The arrival of Washington Brick and Lime signaled a change in the lime industry at Lake Pend Oreille. Incorporated in 1889, the Spokane company had brickyards at Freeman and Clayton in eastern Washington and a large lime plant at Springdale where kilns turned out 500 barrels of lime each day in 1892.⁵ Although the company acquired some of the Gray brothers' most

¹ Kootenai County Quartz Claims, Book A, pp. 6-9, 11-16, and 26.

² Kootenai County Quarts Claims, Book A, pp. 151, 181, 248-250, 260-261, 271-272; Book B, pp. 65 and 221.

³ Kootenai Courier, 12 July 1890, p. 3, c. 1.

⁴ Washington Brick and Lime Company Record Book #2, pp. 3, 25, and no page number.

⁵ Spokane Spokesman, "Annual Illustrated Edition", 1 January 1892, p. 52.

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productive claims in 1889, it never developed these and concentrated instead on the lime plant at Squaw Bay.⁶ A bank of four large draw kilns replaced the small conical kilns in 1904, turning out seventy-five barrels of lime each day the following year.⁷ Manager Joseph Spear claimed that the plant was the second largest in the west, and it was definitely the biggest in Idaho.⁸ A barrel factory at Squaw Bay manufactured containers for the lime which was then shipped on the company boat to the railhead at Hope.⁹

Lake transportation was not without its hazards, and Washington Brick and Lime attempted to overcome some of these in 1905 by backing a proposed electric railroad line to Bayview at Squaw Bay. Two different companies planned lines to the lake to take advantage of both the lime business and the tourist trade, but both were beaten by the Spokane International Railroad which built a branch line to Bayview in 1910-1911. The excitement engendered by the proposed rail link caused Washington Brick and Lime to think of expanding into the growing Portland cement market in 1906. This idea never materialized, but the company did add a fifth lime kiln, probably after the railroad reached the plant.¹⁰

The cement potential was seen by other entrepreneurs, however, and by 1908 the newly formed Acme Portland Cement Company of Spokane planned to build a large plant on the lake. Acme's plan did not reach fruition, but it was resurrected by the International Portland Cement Company which established a crushing plant in 1912 at the Blue Slide lime placer north of Lakeview. Within a year the plant was processing several hundred tons of rock each day to ship to

⁶ Kootenai County Quartz Claims, Book B, pp. 610-616.

⁷ F. C. Calkins. A Geological Reconnaissance in Northern Idaho and Northwestern Montana. U.S.G.S. Bulletin 384. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1909, p. 97.

⁸ Spokesman-Review, 29 October 1905, p. 7, c. 4.

⁹ Northern Idaho News, 14 September 1906, p. 7, c. 3; and Robert N. Bell, Seventh Annual Report of the Mining Industry of Idaho for the Year 1905. Boise: 1906, p. 75.

¹⁰ Robert N. Bell. Eighth Annual Report of the Mining Industry of Idaho for the Year 1906. Boise: 1907, p. 91.

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the cement plant near Spokane.¹¹ Success encouraged International to expand its Lakeview operations in 1919. Crews opened a new quarry west of town and constructed a second crushing or reduction plant farther south along the shore.¹² By September 1920, both plants were operating at full capacity, employing 100 men and turning out 500 tons of limestone a day.¹³ The continuing demand for cement nationwide seemed to give stability to International, and the Idaho mine inspector labeled its Lakeview operations as the most important of its kind in the state in 1925. Two years later the company expanded the Lakeview plant to make it the largest mining operation in Bonner County. The facility included the crushing plant, machine shops, and camp buildings, along with steam shovels for the quarries.¹⁴

The ethnic composition of the lime and cement work force is difficult to discern from the available records. A largely Italian crew went out on strike at the International plant north of Lakeview in 1917, but the company refused to meet their demands for higher wages and replaced the strikers with new laborers.¹⁵ The Italian workers may be responsible for the heavy growth of wild oregano that remains around the plant today. A review of the 1920 census records showed only four people employed at the Lakeview plants, probably because the plants were closed during the winter when the count was taken; of the four people, two were from Sweden and the others from the United States. Two of the eight men connected with the lime industry at Bayview were from Sweden, one from Austria, and the others from the United States. The low numbers indicate that this plant was not operating at full capacity either when the census was taken.¹⁶

¹¹ Robert N. Bell. Fifteenth Annual Report of the Mining Industry of Idaho for the Year 1913. Boise: 1914, p. 192; U.S. Forest Service Map of Lake Pend Oreille, Pend Oreille Forest Atlas, October 1912.

¹² Pend d'Oreille Review, 19 September 1919, p. 1, c. 6.

¹³ Pend d'Oreille Review, 24 September 1920, p. 3, c. 2.

¹⁴ Stewart Campbell. Twenty-Seventh Annual Report of the Mining Industry of Idaho for the Year 1925. Boise: 1925, p. 47. Campbell. Twenty-Seventh Annual Report of the Mining Industry of Idaho for the Year 1927. Boise: 1927, pp. 94 and 97.

¹⁵ Pend d'Oreille Review, 11 May 1917, p. 1, c. 4.

¹⁶ 14th Census of Population, 1920. Idaho Volume 5. Blaine Co., Bonner Co., Boundary Co. Bureau of the Census, Micro-film Laboratory. Lakeview Precinct, Sheet 3B. 8, 9, 10 January 1920. Idaho Volume 10. Gem Co., Kootenai Co. Bureau of the Census, Micro-film Laboratory. Bayview Precinct. Sheets 6A and 6B. 16, 17 January 1920.

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While International expanded with the bullish cement market, the Washington Brick and Lime Company maintained a somewhat slower pace across the lake at Bayview. The lime plant generated approximately 15 percent of the company's income in 1912, and officials hoped to increase the profitability of the lime operations by finding new markets.¹⁷ The company continued to face financial restraints, however, and began to sell surplus assets in 1919.¹⁸

The onset of the Great Depression brought construction nationwide to a virtual standstill, and without any market, the limestone industry at Lake Pend Oreille collapsed in short order. Although International had mined record quantities of rock in the late 1920s, employment at the quarry dropped from 48 in 1928 to 23 the next year. Just a lone watchman guarded the plant in 1930, and twelve months later the equipment was gone and the Lakeview operations abandoned.¹⁹

The sudden drop in construction hurt Washington Brick and Lime as well. Despite the optimism expressed by company officials, business conditions remained bad and a trustee took over the company in 1933.²⁰ After gradually reaching firmer financial footing by 1938, the company reorganized and attempted a comeback. An expert hired to evaluate the Bayview operation gave prognosis: the plant was ". . . in extremely bad shape and . . . [could] not be run without a proportionately large expenditure for more equipment."²¹ Although Washington Brick and Lime never reopened its Lake Pend Oreille operations, the company itself regained financial strength and continued in the brick industry into the 1950s.

The lime and cement industries were important to the commerce of the Lake Pend Oreille region and had a strong impact on businesses in Spokane as well. Starting c.1884, the Gray brothers manufactured lime which they shipped out on the Northern Pacific Railroad, and subsequent lime businesses followed the same pattern. The local economy was stimulated by the need for other businesses to serve the lime and cement industries. Steamboats and barges were needed to haul the lime across the lake. Washington Brick and Lime maintained a large warehouse at Hope to store the lime prior to its shipment on the railroad. Loggers supplied fuel for the kilns

¹⁷ Washington Brick and Lime Company Record Book #3, p. 173.

¹⁸ *Ibid*, pp. 233, 236, and 242.

¹⁹ Stewart Campbell. Annual Report of the Mining Industry of Idaho. 30th (1928), pp. 88-90; 31st (1929), pp. 107-110; 32nd (1930), p. 109; and 33rd (1931), p. 99.

²⁰ Washington Brick and Lime Company Record Book #5, p. 171.

²¹ *Ibid*, pp. 83, 87, 109, and insert at p. 150 (report by Neal R. Fosseen).

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and logs for the barrel factory at Bayview. One of the electric railroads hoping to build a line to the kilns estimated in 1906 that it would haul 10,000 cords of wood each year to the Washington Brick and Lime kilns.²² Although the company maintained its own store and employee housing at Bayview until 1919, other area merchants benefitted from the large payrolls of both the lime and cement industries. Spokane gained from these businesses as well. Both Washington Brick and Lime and International Portland Cement had company headquarters in the eastern Washington city, and International's large cement factory was also located near there, refining Lake Pend Oreille limestone into 1,800 barrels of cement per day.²³

While developing the historic contexts for the Lake Pend Oreille Lime and Cement Industry Historic District, an attempt was made to survey all potential sites that pertained to these industries, but additional sites may still be found. No other field surveys have been made of the lime and cement industries in Idaho, but areas to consider for such surveys include the Snake River south of Lewiston, Orofino, and Inkom. The limestone exploitation at Lake Pend Oreille was not compared to the precious metal extraction there since the two processes are entirely different.

The Lake Pend Oreille Lime and Cement Industry Historic District is significant as a collection of quarries, kilns, and processing plants, along with a camp area, road, and manager's home, all of which illustrate the stages of development in the regional limestone industry. Despite deterioration and some alterations, the district maintains a strong sense of cohesion because of the lack of intrusive elements, particularly on the east side of the lake. The physical isolation and rural setting, both part of the district during its time of significance, are probably responsible for the integrity of the district and lack of vandalism at individual sites. Only the Bayview sites have experienced a pronounced change in setting, as the town has transformed from an industrial area to a resort community. The manager's home, quarries, and the large stone kilns remain essentially intact, however, and the landmark status of the kilns has encouraged their preservation.

²² "Prospectus", pp. 1, 11, and 8.

²³ Spokesman-Review, 12 April 1914, Sec. V, p. 4, c. 1-5.

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MAPS:

Plat 761: South Gold Creek Lime Placer; Plat 762: North Gold Creek Lime Placer; Plat 763: Red Cloud Lime Lode; all dated 21 March 1890. On file, Bonner County Courthouse, Sandpoint, Idaho.

U.S.D.A. Forest Service, Map of Lake Pend Oreille, Pend Oreille Forest Atlas, October 12. On file, Sandpoint Ranger District, Sandpoint, Idaho.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA:

Acreage of Property:

- 1) South Gold Creek quarry and kiln --less than 1 acre
- 2) North Gold Creek quarry and 3 kilns -- less than 1 acre
- 3) North Gold Creek kiln -- less than 1 acre
- 4) Gas Light quarry -- less than 1 acre
- 5) Red Cloud quarry and adit -- less than 1 acre
- 6) Lime Kiln Wagon Road segments -- less than 1 acre
- 7) Whiskey Rock quarry and kilns -- 1.15 acres
- 8) Washington Brick and Lime Co. kilns -- less than 1 acre
- 9) Washington Brick and Lime Co. quarries:
 - #1 -- less than 1 acre
 - #2 -- 1 acre
 - #3 -- 3 acres
 - #4 -- 3.5 acres
 - #5 -- 1 acre
- 10) International Portland Cement Co. Plant #1 and quarry -- 10.5 acres
- 11) International Portland Cement Co. Plant #2 -- 3.15 acres
- 12) International Portland Cement Co. quarry -- 2.25 acres
- 13) Root Cellar -- less than 1 acre
- 14) Charlie Graham cabin -- less than 1 acre
- 15) Joseph Spear House -- c.2.5 acres

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UTM REFERENCES:

(Note: All UTM's are Zone 11)

- 1) South Gold Creek quarry and kiln
E540470 N5313065
- 2) North Gold Creek quarry and 3 kilns
E540820 N5313160
- 3) North Gold Creek kiln
E541010 N5313210
- 4) Gas Light quarry
E541150 N5313180
- 5) Red Cloud quarry and adit
E540960 N5313350
- 6) Lime Kiln wagon road
East segment:
NE point -- E540840 N5313190
SW point -- E540780 N5313160
West segment:
NE point -- E540550 N5313090
SW point -- E540480 N5313070
- 7) Whiskey Rock quarry and kilns
E541800 N5322920
- 8) Washington Brick and Lime Co. kilns
E533330 N5314255
- 9) Washington Brick and Lime Co. quarries
#1 -- E533150 N5314280
#2 -- E533210 N5314400
#3 -- E532870 N5314540
#4 -- E533120 N5314630
#5 -- E533600 N5315100

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10) International Portland Cement Co. Plant #1 and quarry

- 1 -- E541850 N5315490
- 2 -- E541960 N5315490
- 3 -- E542000 N5315420
- 4 -- E541930 N5315240
- 5 -- E541980 N5315010
- 6 -- E541930 N5314960

11) International Portland Cement Co. Plant #2

- 1 -- E539920 N5312445
- 2 -- E539920 N5312395
- 3 -- E539860 N5312320
- 4 -- E539800 N5312320

12) International Portland Cement Co. quarry

E540360 N5312600

13) Root Cellar

E540300 N5312770

14) Charlie Graham cabin

E540440 N5313020

15) Joseph Spear House

E533620 N5314330

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTIONS:

1) South Gold Creek quarry and kiln.

The boundary for the quarry and kiln is a circle with a radius of 50 feet, centered on UTM coordinates 11/540470/5313065

2) North Gold Creek lime kilns and quarry.

The boundary for the kilns and quarry is a square 100 feet on each side, centered on UTM 11/540820/5313160, with the northwest side along the edge of the wagon road.

3) North Gold Creek kiln.

The boundary for the kiln is a circle with a radius of 75 feet, centered on UTM 11/541010/5313210.

4) Gas Light quarry.

The boundary of the quarry is a circle with a radius of 50 feet, centered on UTM 11/541150/5313180.

5) Red Cloud adit and quarry.

The boundaries of the adit and quarry are a rectangle 75 feet wide and 100 feet long, centered on UTM 11/540960/5313350. The long boundary on the southwest side is formed by the edge of FS Road 278 running NW/SE, while the short boundary on the northwest side is formed by the high water mark of Lake Pend Oreille (elev. 2062 feet).

6) Lime Kiln wagon road.

The boundaries for the wagon road segments extend 10 feet from the centerline on both sides of the road. Where the road extends quite close to the shoreline, the boundary is the high water mark of Lake Pend Oreille (elev. 2062 feet).

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7) Whiskey Rock quarry and kiln.

The site boundaries form a trapezoid measuring 250 feet along the west line and 200 feet along the north line; the east and southeast lines are formed by FS Road 278. The site is centered on UTM 11/541800/5322920.

8) Washington Brick and Lime Company kilns, Bayview.

The boundaries for the bank of kilns form an approximate triangle bounded by Lime Kiln Road on the northwest; a line starting 5 feet north of the public restroom wall and running parallel to the edge of the parking lot on the south; and a line running north-south through a point 20 feet east of the southeast corner of the kilns. The triangle is centered on UTM 11/53330/5314255.

9) Washington Brick and Lime Company quarries.

Quarry #1: The boundary of the site follows the exact contours of the excavated quarry walls, forming a rectangular area approximately 75 feet by 100 feet, centered on UTM 11/533150/5314280.

Quarry #2: The boundary of the site follows the exact contours of the excavated quarry walls, forming an irregular area centered on UTM 11/533210/5314400. The quarry is approximately 350 feet N-S and 300 feet E-W.

Quarry #3: The boundary of the site extends 100 feet outside the contours of the excavated quarry walls, forming a roughly circular area with a radius of approximately 200 feet, centered on UTM 11/532870/5314540.

Quarry #4: The boundary of the quarry forms a rectangle approximately 500 feet N-S and 300 feet E-W, centered on UTM 11/533120/5314630.

Quarry #5: The boundary of the quarry forms an area approximately 200 feet square, centered on UTM 11/533600/5315100.

10) International Portland Cement Company Plant #1.

The boundaries for this property delineate an irregularly shaped parcel. Start at the high water mark on Lake Pend Oreille, at UTM point 1 (11/541850/5315490); proceed east to UTM point 2 (11/541960/5315490); proceed southeast to UTM point 3 (11/542000/5315420); proceed southwest to UTM point 4 (11/541930/5315240); from this point follow the 2200 foot contour line south and

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southeast to UTM point 5 (11/541980/5315010); proceed southwest to UTM point 6 (11/541930/5314960); then follow the high water mark of Lake Pend Oreille north to the point of beginning.

11) International Portland Cement Company Plant #2.

The boundaries of the property delineate an irregular parcel. Start at the high water mark of Lake Pend Oreille at UTM point 1 (11/539920/5312445); proceed directly south to UTM point 2 (11/539920/5312395); follow the 2120 contour line southwest to UTM point 3 (11/539860/5312320); proceed west to UTM point 4 (11/539800/5312320); then follow the high water mark along the shoreline to the point of beginning.

12) International Portland Cement Company quarry.

The boundaries of the quarry extend 100 feet outside the excavated quarry walls, forming a rectangle approximately 400 feet E-W and 250 feet N-S, centered on UTM 11/540360/5312600.

13) Root Cellar.

The boundary for the root cellar is a circle with a radius of 50 feet, centered on UTM 11/540300/5312770.

14) Charlie Graham Cabin.

The boundary for the cabin is a circle with a radius of 50 feet, centered on UTM 11/540440/5313020.

15) Joseph Spear House.

See attached site map.

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BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATIONS:

1) South Gold Creek quarry and kiln.

The boundary takes in both features and enough of the setting to show their relationship to the surrounding landscape.

2) North Gold Creek lime kilns.

The boundary includes the kiln and quarry remains, as well as parts of two newer roads and a minimal amount of the surrounding landscape. The lines were kept tight to eliminate other modern intrusions.

3) North Gold Creek kiln.

The boundary includes the kiln, a tailing pile of burned lime, and enough of the setting to show the relationship of the kiln to the surrounding landscape.

4) Gas Light lime quarry.

The boundary includes the quarry, piles of waste rock, and enough of the setting to show the relationship of the site to the surrounding landscape.

5) Red Cloud adit and quarry.

The boundaries take in the quarry remains, adit, and enough of the setting to show the relationship of the site to the surrounding landscape.

6) Lime Kiln wagon road.

The boundaries of the road segments include the road remains and a small buffer zone.

7) Whiskey Rock quarry and kiln.

The site boundaries include the quarry, remains of two and possibly three kilns, and piles of waste rock and tailings. The area includes enough of the setting to show the relationship of the site to the surrounding landscape. FS Road 278 forms a natural boundary along two sides.

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8) Washington Brick and Lime Company kilns, Bayview.

The site boundaries include the bank of kilns and the lawn area to the south, but exclude the newer public restroom building and other modern intrusions to the east.

9) Washington Brick and Lime Company quarries, Bayview.

Quarry #1: The boundaries include the quarry only and exclude encroaching modern developments.

Quarry #2: The boundaries include the quarry only and exclude the modern homes built around the northern and western edges.

Quarry #3: The boundaries include the quarry and enough of the setting to show the relationship of the quarry to the surrounding landscape.

Quarry #4: The boundaries include the quarry and enough of the setting to show the relationship of the quarry to the surrounding landscape.

Quarry #5: The boundaries include the quarry, associated adits, and structural remains, along with enough of the setting to show the relationship of the quarry to the surrounding landscape.

10) International Portland Cement Company Plant #1.

The boundaries include the quarry, adit, remains of the crushing plant, and remains of the connecting road, along with enough of the setting to show the relationship of the features to the surrounding landscape.

11) International Portland Cement Company Plant #2.

The boundaries include the adit entrance, two structures, and remains of other buildings, along with enough of the setting to show the relationship of the features to the surrounding landscape.

12) International Portland Cement Company quarry.

The boundaries of the quarry include the two quarry pits and enough of the setting to show the relationship of the quarry to the surrounding landscape.

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13) Root Cellar.

The boundaries include the building and enough of the setting to show the relationship of the root cellar to the surrounding landscape.

14) Charlie Graham Cabin.

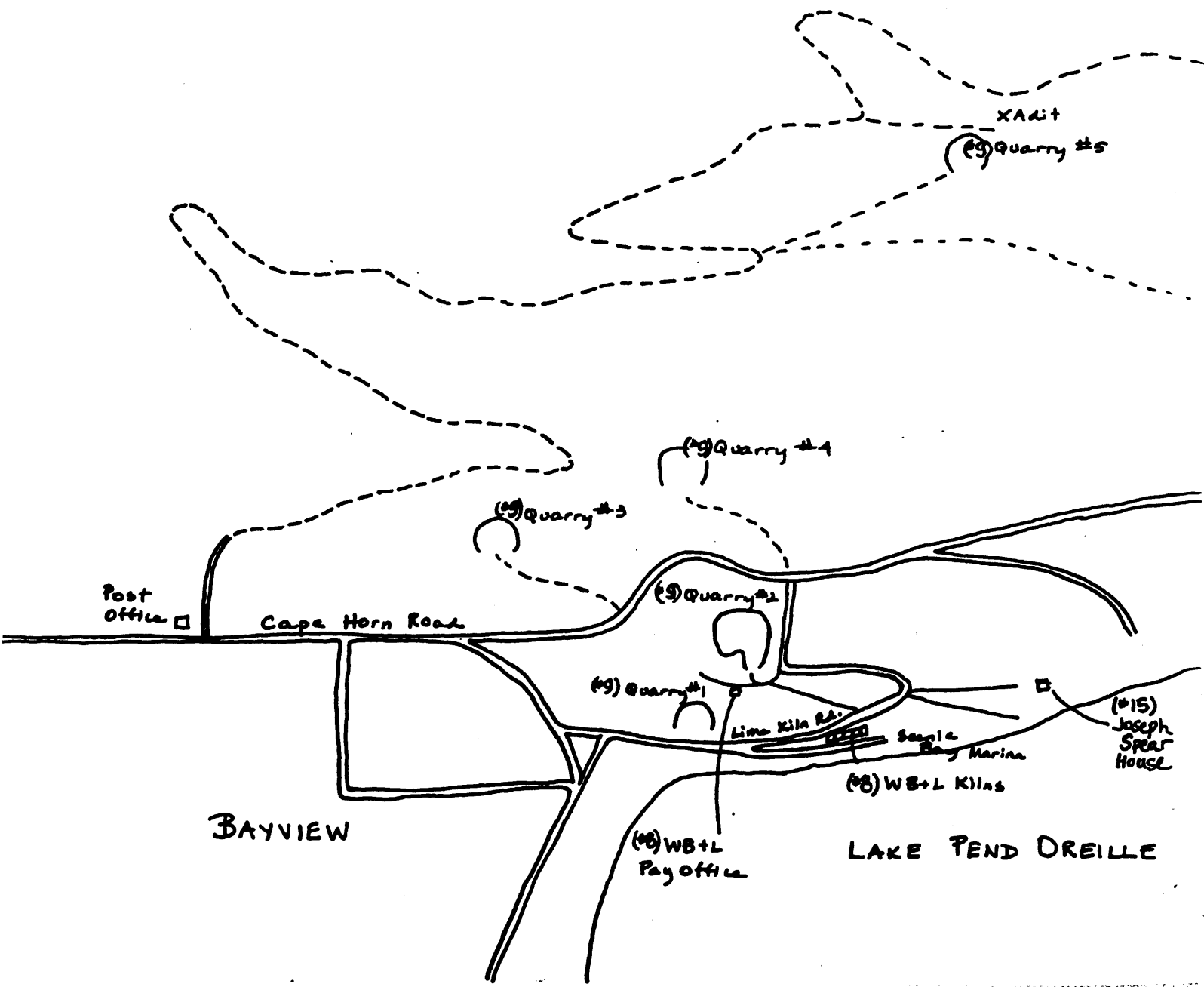
The boundaries include the building and enough of the setting to show the relationship of the cabin to the surrounding landscape.

15) Joseph Spear House.

The boundaries include the house and outbuildings dating from the historic period of significance (cookhouse, three houses, chicken house, outhouse, and woodshed), as well as the historic landscaping with walkways, pond, gazebos, and flagpole. The boundaries exclude the modern buildings (double-wide home and car storage building).

Lake Pend Oreille Lime And Cement industry historic District--Sketch map 2
Washington Brick and Lime Company Sites
June 1994

Approximate scale : 1 inch = 1/8 mile



Lake Pend Oreille Lime And Cement Industry Historic District--Sketch Map 1

Vicinity of Lakeview, Idaho

June 1994

Approximate scale: 1 inch = 1/4 mile



LAKE
PEND OREILLE

(10) International
Portland Cement
Co. Plant #1

Quarry

(5) Red Cloud Adit
and Quarry

(2) North Gold Creek
Kilns + Quarry

(4) Gas Light
Quarry

F.S. Road 278

(1) South Gold Creek
Kilns + Quarry

(6) Wagon
Road

(3) North Gold
Creek Adit

North Gold
Creek

(14) Chris
Graham
Cabin

LAKEVIEW

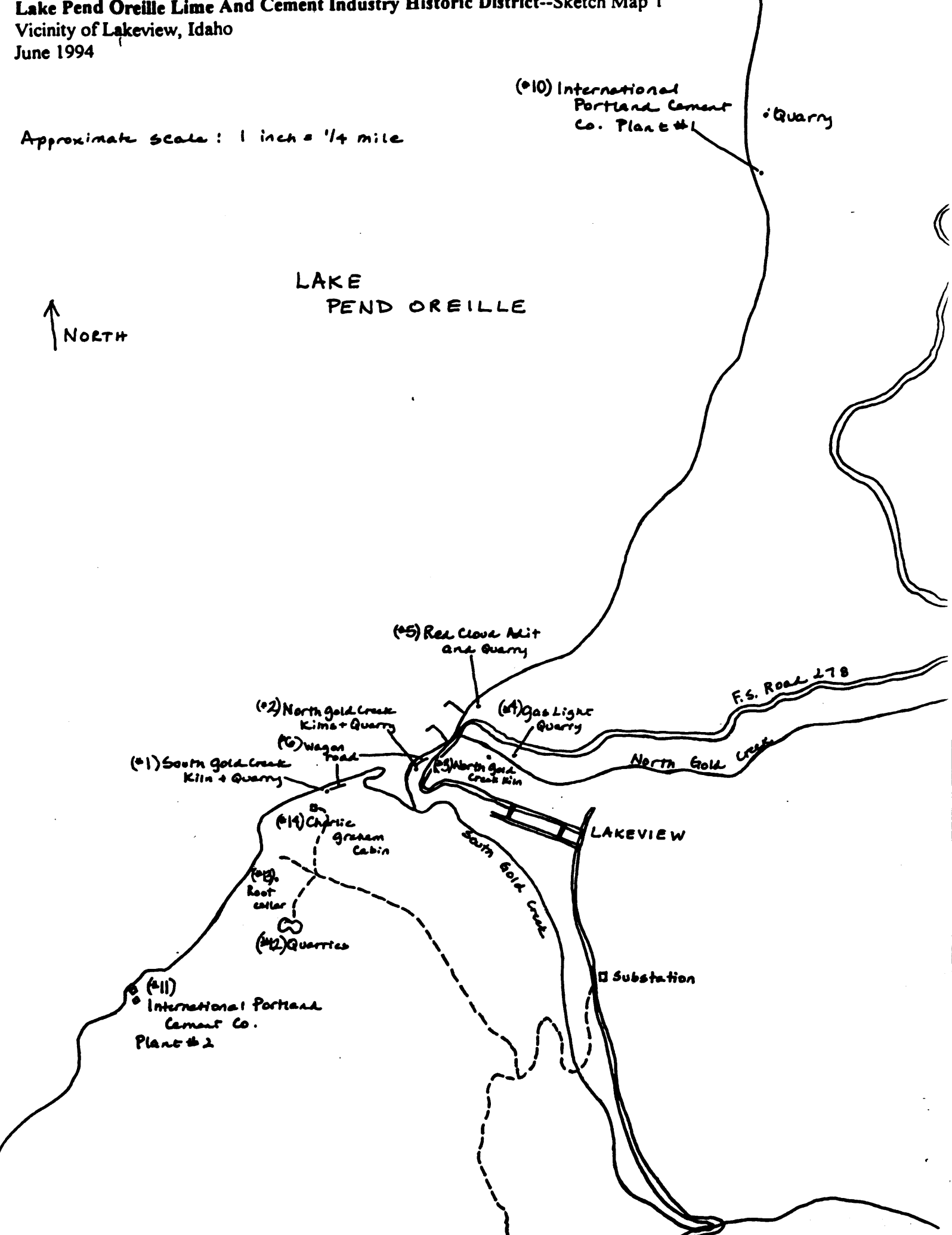
(13) Root
cellar

(12) Quarries

South Gold
Creek

Substation

(11) International Portland
Cement Co.
Plant #2



Field Number 15
Joseph Spear House
Bayview, Idaho
20 June 1994



Not to scale

