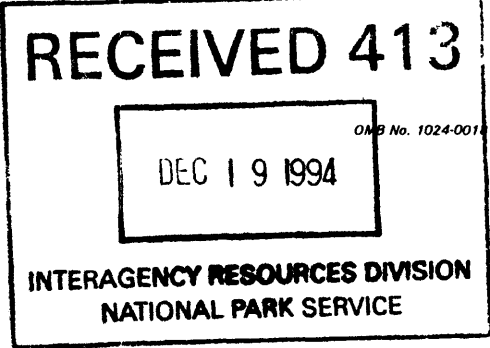


14000632



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

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Chatcolet CCC Picnic & Camping Area other names/site number Heyburn State Park

2. Location

street & number Idaho State Highway 5 city or town Chatcolet state Idaho code 009 county Benewah code BW zip code 83851

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official John R. Hill, State Historic Preservation Officer Date 12 DEC 94

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is: entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet determined not eligible for the National Register. removed from the National Register. other, (explain:)

Signature of Keeper Date of Action 2/1/95

for Signature of Keeper Date of Action

Property Name Chatcolet CCC Picnic & Camping Area

County and State Benewah County, Idaho

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
		contributing	noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>9</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>1</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u> </u>	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<u>10</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: _____ No. of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0
n/a

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)
Cat: LANDSCAPE Sub: State park
RECREATION AND CULTURE Outdoor Recreation

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)
Cat: LANDSCAPE Sub: State park
RECREATION AND CULTURE Outdoor Recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.)
Other: national park "rustic"

Materials (Enter categories from instructions.)
foundation CONCRETE
walls STONE
WOOD (Log, Board)
roof WOOD (Shingle, Shake)
other _____

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

Property Name Chatcolet CCC Picnic & Camping Area

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8. Statement of Significance

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

- 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" in all the boxes that apply.)

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

Period of Significance

1936-1938

Significant Dates

1936

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Significant Person

n/a

Architect/Builder

CCC

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

Property Name Chatcolet CCC Picnic & Camping Area

County and State Benewah County, Idaho

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property approx. 15 acres

UTM References

1
Zone Easting Northing

3
Zone Easting Northing

2

4

See continuation sheet

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lauren McCroskey, Architectural Historian
 organization Idaho State Historical Society date Dec. 13, 1993; Nov. 15, 1994
 street & number 210 Main Street telephone (208) 334-3861
 city or town Boise state Idaho zip code 83702

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

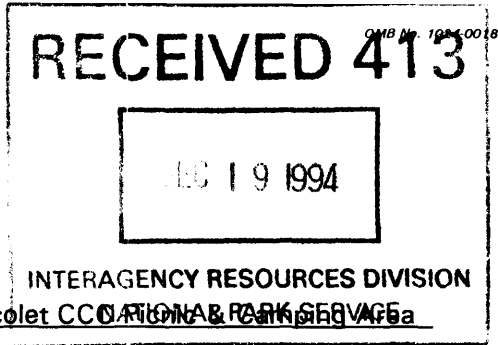
Property Owner

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

name Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation
 street & number Statehouse Mail telephone (208) 327-7444
 city or town Boise state Idaho zip code 83720

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County and State Benewah County, Idaho

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

SETTING

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

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

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

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near Benewah Lake and has reportedly been used as a source of commercial stone throughout the region.

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

Chatcolet:

The Chatcolet townsite is the location of CCC day-use picnic facilities and overnight camping facilities. These properties comprise two related but discontinuous units which are separated by intervening topography and nonsignificant properties. Picnic facilities, unified by an expansive lawn, read as an individual unit. The lawn and surrounding forest, encompassing access roads, and adjacent and nonsignificant vacation cabins, some modern and some which date from the turn of the century, create strong boundaries. The CCC structures are oriented toward the lake; boat slips and boathouses are also located along the shore in front. The camping area occupies a high knoll which rises sharply away from the picnic area. A row of intervening cabins and trees screen this area from the picnic area to the extent that the two are visually disassociated. These factors, as well as a strongly elevated topography form discontinuous boundaries. The Chatcolet townsite originally had a store, bar and amusements, including a carousel. Union Pacific Railroad tracks, recently abandoned, run along the lake shore and extend around Plummer Point up Plummer Creek. Just outside park boundaries, the abandonment includes Idaho's last operable swing bridge, a span that crosses the St. Joe River as it enters Lake Coeur d'Alene.

Lower Picnic Shelter:

Measuring fifty feet by twenty-two feet, this is the largest shelter in the park. More complex than the others, the gabled structure contains a massive stone fireplace with keystone hearth and log mantel that rises into a tapered chimney at the north end, and a three-part stone cook stove with chimney toward the south. The south end features a wood and log-framed counter with sink. Walls are constructed of grouped log columns resting on a raised stone foundation. Unglazed openings have half-log sills. The open roof is composed of log scissor trusses secured with metal rods, log purlins and rafters, and is sheathed in cedar shakes. Offset and perpendicular to the gable is a smaller gabled entry that opens toward the lake.

Upper Picnic Shelter:

A smaller version of the lower picnic shelter, this structure measures twenty-five feet by thirty-one feet. The open walls and broad gabled roof are identical in construction to the lower picnic shelter. The half-log "window" sills are missing from the openings. A stone cook stove that rises into a chimney is located in the northwest corner. A plywood counter with sink has been installed recently.

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Restroom:

Located at the south edge of the lawn, the structure consists of an eight-inch wall of concrete veneered in Benewah stone. Measuring approximately thirty-two feet by nineteen feet, this restroom design is repeated at the Rocky Point area, with slight variations. In both buildings, the walls of each gable extend to form an alcove that shelters each restroom entrance. However, at the Chatcolet restroom, one entry is preceded by a half-gabled roof alcove, the opposite by a gabled-roof alcove.

The structure features a gabled roof constructed of exposed log rafters and purlins and horizontal log gable ends. A decorative, stone chimney sprouts from one side of the roof. Both structures contain a central storage hall accessed by a separate door. Windows resting on stone drip sills are located around all exterior walls and contain multiple opaque, amber-colored, glass window panes. The Chatcolet restroom is still used, its interior having been remodeled in 1993 with drywall, new toilets and fixtures.

Single Toilets:

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

Campground:

This overnight facility is located on a high knoll which rises sharply above the picnic area. A small grouping of altered cabins, dense trees, and strong topographic relief separate the campground from the picnic area. Two intersecting loops feature log and stone "curbs" and vehicle backstops. Each unit has an iron fireplace. Loops are symmetrically arranged along the contours of the knoll to take maximum advantage of scenic vistas and park vegetation. The picturesque arrangement of the campground with its curvilinear, looping roads is characteristic of CCC campground layout as pictured and described in National Park Service guidelines of the era. Six individual toilets identical to those found at Plummer Point and described in the Plummer Point CCC Picnic & Hiking Trails nomination serve the campsites. A fragment of the Mullan Trail is commemorated where it passes by the campground.

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

Historical Development

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

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

Framed by picturesque mountains and dissected by the world's highest navigable river, the glacial lake valley boasted diverse waterfowl and other wildlife. The Chatcolet site could easily have met the stringent criteria for national park distinction had its natural values been adequately pitched to the U.S. Congress. But in this conservative session Heyburn did not win support for his project, primarily because funds for the purchase of the park, compensation for the Indians, and future maintenance allocations had not been clearly identified. Congress did, however, enact a provision that allowed the state of Idaho to purchase the lands for its own state park, which it did in 1911. This outcome

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disappointed Heyburn, who had little confidence in the state to administer and protect any scenic area to his high standards. Having feared the desecration of the site by private ownership, the Coeur d'Alenes were, ironically, more comfortable with the state's potential stewardship of the land. Although the senator failed to win the loftier, national park designation, his efforts made Heyburn Idaho's first state park, and also the first park of its type established in the Pacific Northwest. Surprisingly, the creation of Heyburn State Park did not foster a state parks movement throughout the region, and it was not until 1965 that Idaho formally legislated a state parks department. Monies to purchase Heyburn had been taken from the state's fish and game fund. Additional funding had not been secured by 1912, and in a move to reimburse the fish and game department and buttress maintenance funds, the state agreed to log some of the valuable stands of old-growth white pine, fir and cedar on the park's wooded slopes. Other developments at the site had already taken place.

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

CCC Era

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

The predominance of the Forest Service in the CCC program resulted in a certain uniformity in the types of buildings constructed on its lands. Many CCC-era buildings throughout these forests are frame

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Conclusion

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

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

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County and State Benewah County, Idaho

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Park and Recreation Structures, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior,
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Pfeiffer, Clyde, Interview with a former enrollee at Company 1995 (Heyburn), August 1993.
(Tape recorded interview deposited with the Idaho State Historical Society oral history collections.)
Mr. Pfeiffer spoke of his experiences in the metal working shop.

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

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

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

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

Boundary Justification: Nomination boundaries are established by strong intervening topography and nonsignificant properties which separate these two nominated clusters. The picnic facilities are contained and defined by a large grass yard, adjacent and nonsignificant cabins, and access roads. The camping area is separated from the picnic area by its occupation of a sharp knoll which rises to the north and which is further separated from the picnic area by a row of altered and nonsignificant cabins.

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County and State Benewah County, Idaho

UTM References:

Chatcolet

- 1) 11/518020E/ 5247000N
- 2) 11/518220E/ 5246770N
- 3) 11/518100E/ 5246650N
- 4) 11/517860E/ 5246880N
- 5) 11/517970E/ 5246710N
- 6) 11/518060E/ 5246610N
- 7) 11/518010E/ 5246570N
- 8) 11/517920E/ 5246650N



HIDDEN LAKE

Union Pacific RR

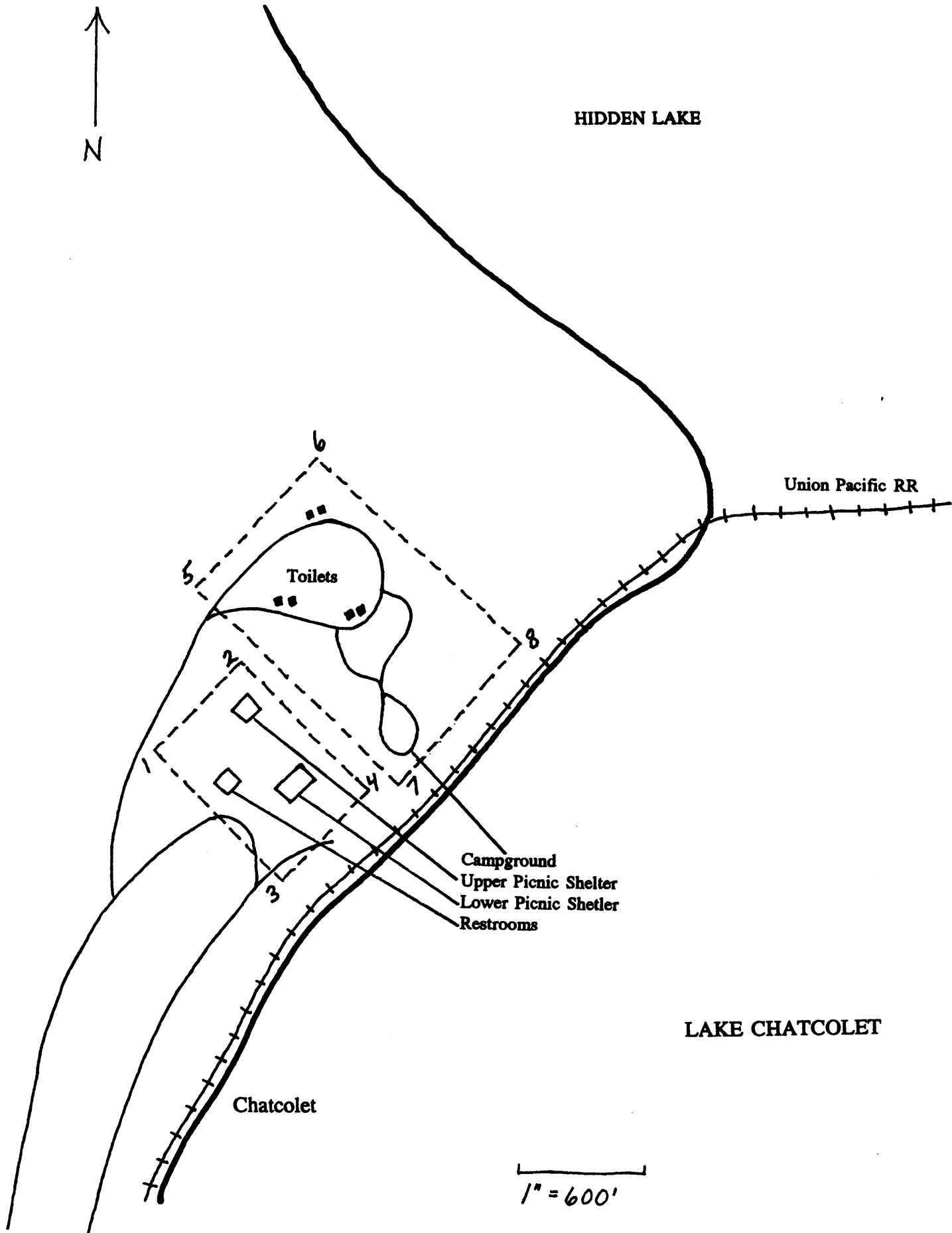
Toilets

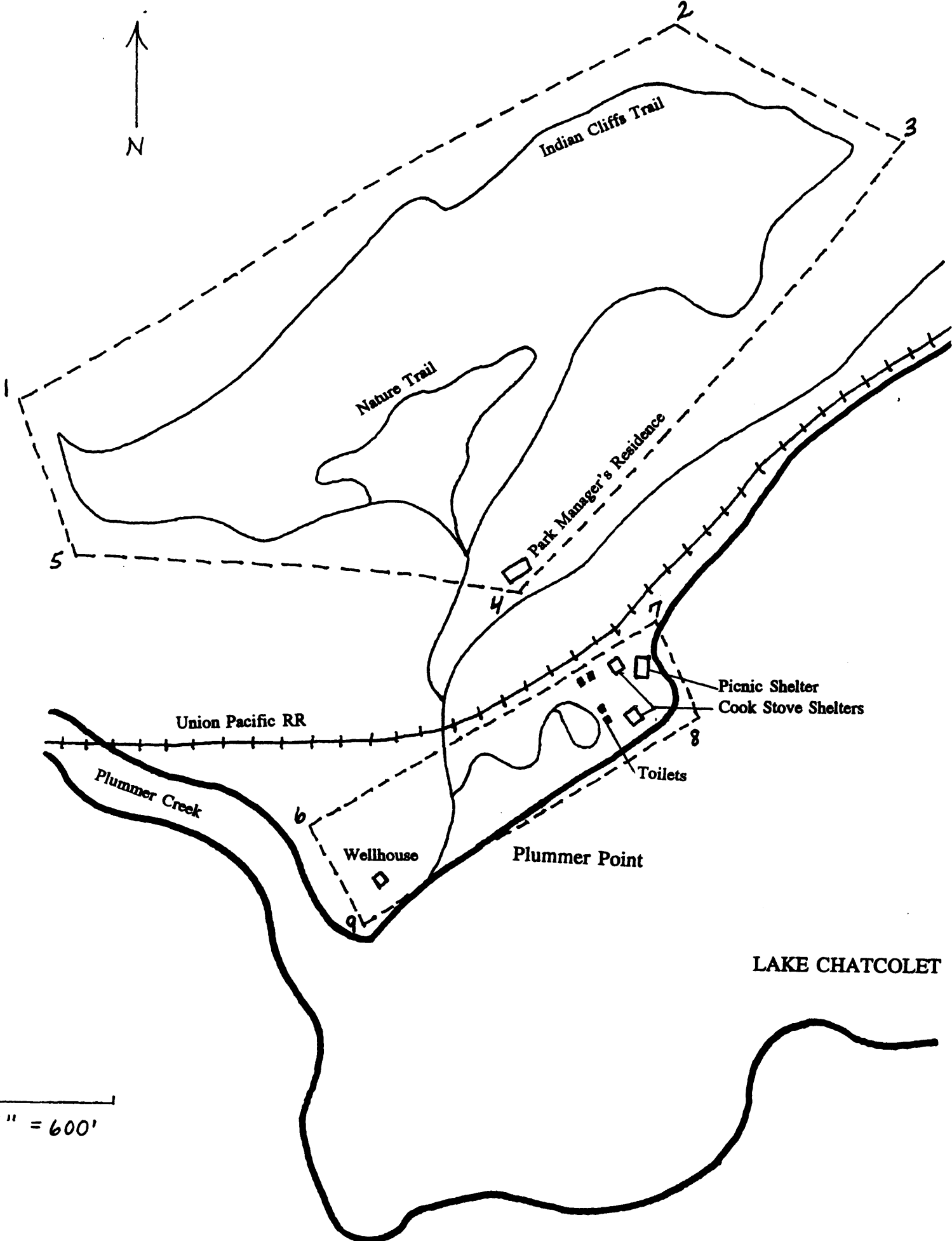
Campground
Upper Picnic Shelter
Lower Picnic Shelter
Restrooms

LAKE CHATCOLET

Chatcolet

1" = 600'





Indian Cliffs Trail

Nature Trail

Park Manager's Residence

Picnic Shelter
Cook Stove Shelters

Toilets

Wellhouse

Plummer Point

LAKE CHATCOLET

Union Pacific RR

Plummer Creek

1" = 600'



HIDDEN LAKE

Union Pacific RR

Toilets

- Campground
- Upper Picnic Shelter
- Lower Picnic Shelter
- Restrooms

LAKE CHATCOLET

Chatcolet

1" = 600'

