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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Finch, John A., Caretaker's House
other names/site number 012084

2. Location

street & number 2160 Finch Road N/A not for publication
city, town Hayden Lake N/A vicinity
state Idaho code ID county Kootenai code 055 zip code 83835

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	_____ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>1</u>	_____ Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Thomas J. Beer Signature of certifying official Date 8/3/87
Idaho State Historical Society
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register. William B. Bushong 9/14/87
 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 the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/CampDomestic/Single DwellingDomestic/Secondary Structure

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Vacant/Not in Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century RevivalsOther: Chalet

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concretewalls Wood/Weatherboardroof Asphaltother Wood ConsolesWood Cutwork

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The John A. Finch Caretaker's House, located near Hayden Lake, Idaho, is a one-story, Swiss Chalet style, wood-frame building with gable roof and an elaborate display of cut and sawed wood trim.

The building is situated in a cluster of open pine adjacent to the unsurfaced entry road that once led to the 45-acre Finch estate. Although the other half-dozen Finch estate buildings are gone and the former landscaped grounds have been subdivided and built over, the Caretaker's House's cloistered setting among the pines remains much as it was when the building was erected shortly after the turn of the nineteenth century.

The building consists of two wings that are joined to form an L plan. The east-west wing, constructed ca. 1903-04, measures approximately 25' x 42' and is covered by a moderately pitched, asphalt shingled roof. The verges project outward from the walls, exposing the last two rafters on either gable end. The verges are supported by rather massive, decoratively sawed wood consoles. The entry door on the east gable end is flanked on either side and above by ornamentally trimmed window openings (now boarded over), and is protected from the weather by a decoratively trimmed shed-roofed porch cover. The door-window configuration on the west gable end is similar to that on the east end, but lacks the porch and porch cover.

All exterior surfaces of both wings are covered with horizontal shiplap siding, the tone and texture of which give a strong rustic feel. All outer corners are decorated with false, double-notched timbering that is suggestive of squared-off log ends. Together, the horizontal shiplap and false corner timbering give the impression of square hewn log construction that was typical of the classic Bernese Oberland chalet.

The north facade of the building consists of an interesting configuration of intersecting roof angles, projecting consoles, and decorative wood cutwork. The westerly two-thirds of the north facade is predominated by four ornamentally trimmed windows surmounted by a gable-roofed dormer that breaks the northerly slope of the east-west wing roof. The projecting dormer verges and east-west roof eaves are open and supported by the recurrent corbeled consoles.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G N/A

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Entertainment/Recreation
Exploration/Settlement
Economics

Period of Significance

1903-1926

Significant Dates

1903-4

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Finch, John Alyard

Architect/Builder

Cutter, Kirtland Kelsey (arch)

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

The John A. Finch Caretaker's House at Hayden Lake, Idaho is significant for its associations with notable people, events, and architectural developments in early twentieth century North Idaho. The building is significant as a representation of the work of the noted Pacific Northwest architect Kirtland Kelsey Cutter, especially with respect to his interpretation of Chalet style design. The building is also associated with the life of John A. Finch, a major mine owner and developer of the Coeur d'Alene mining district. Through its association with John A. Finch, the building is illustrative of the quality of domestic living circumstances shared by the leading turn-of-the-century Coeur d'Alene district mine owners. Finally, the Finch Caretaker's House is significant for its association with the early development and gentrification of the Hayden Lake summer resort community.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The Coeur d'Alene mining district. The Coeur d'Alene mines acquired their initial significance in the history of Western United States mining as a result of major placer discoveries that were located and developed near the North Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River in the early 1880's. By the mid-1880's the significance of the Coeur d'Alene district was augmented by many silver and lead bearing lode claims that were located near the South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River in the vicinity of present-day Wallace and Kellogg, Idaho. By the end of the 1880's a number of these claims had been acquired by investors and were in various stages of development and production.

In 1890 the annual value of total metals production in the Coeur d'Alene mining district exceeded \$4 million and accounted for nearly 20 per cent of domestic lead ore production. By 1906 the Coeur d'Alene district's share of U.S. lead ore production had expanded to about 40 per cent and its share of domestic

9. Major Bibliographical References

Richard G. Magnuson, Coeur d'Alene Diary. Portland, Binford & Mort, 1968.
Peter Smith. The Coeur d'Alene Mining War of 1892. Gloucester, Mass, 1968.
John Fahey. Ballyhoo Bonanza: Charles Sweeney & the Idaho Mines.
Seattle, University of Washington Press, 1971.
Interview with Alphonse Keilbach, January 30 & 31, 1987.
Interview with Helen Keilbach Farrar, March 3, 1987.
Kootenai County Surveys:
Snort Site Form #45-SS/A (January 10, 1984)
East Prairie Study Unit, Hayden Lake Central Sub-Unit (Jan-March 1986)

See continuation sheet

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:

Kootenai County Historic Preservation Program

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property .7 acre

UTM References

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5	2	8	9	2	⁴ 7	0
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Zone Easting Northing

C

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B

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Zone Easting Northing

D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nomination includes the John A. Finch Caretaker's House and the property on which it sits: the West 150' of Block 1, less South 50', Hayden Lake Country Homes, as shown on plat filed of record at the Kootenai County Courthouse, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary is based on the legally recorded boundary lines of the parcel of land on which the Caretaker's House sits and includes the historically significant grove of open pine that surrounds the building.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David Osterberg, Kootenai County Historic Preservation Officer

organization Kootenai County Historic Pres. Program date 10 March 1987

street & number Courthouse--501 Government Way telephone (208) 687-0002

city or town Coeur d'Alene state Idaho zip code 83858

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The south facade of the east-west wing has been somewhat altered. Originally, two comparatively large windows extended across about half the length of the west end of the south facade; later, one of these window openings was reduced to about one-third its original size and the decorative trim was removed.

The east half of the south facade originally formed the back wall of a wood-frame greenhouse that extended about seven feet out from the building. At an unknown time, the greenhouse was removed and the south facade was altered by the addition of door and adjacent window openings.

Although the alterations to the south facade may have occurred after John Finch's death in 1915, they do not materially detract from the building's ability to convey an accurate sense of the architect's interpretation of Swiss Chalet style architecture.

In about 1920 a 16' x 18' gable-roofed wing was attached to the east end of the building's north facade to provide additional space for the caretaker's family. About ten years later, probably after the estate was sold by Finch's widow and perhaps in connection with the loss of the chalet to fire in 1930, the garage wing was converted to domestic quarters.

The remodeling of the garage wing involved two alterations to the building's exterior facade: a garage door that formerly spanned a portion of the west half of the north facade was replaced by a stud wall and window and a window that was formerly centered on the building's west facade was replaced by a door.

The garage remodeling also entailed alterations to the building's interior plan. After many years of disuse, however, the interior of the Caretaker's House fell into a state of disrepair and since then all interior partitions have been removed and the interior walls stripped to the studs.

Although the 16' x 18' wing addition altered the building's original massing and the west wing remodeling resulted in the elimination of the building's associated function as a garage, the decorative design and materials employed in the exterior alterations were virtually identical to those in the unaltered portions of the building's facade. As a result, the effect of these alterations does not detract from the building's architectural value as the only surviving example of the unique assemblage of decorative detail that distinguished the Finch estate architecture from its architect's other important Chalet style designs.

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silver production was nearly 15 per cent. By the time of World War I, the district's annual value of total metallic production had exceeded \$50 million, accounting for about one-third of all domestic lead ore production and one-sixth of domestic silver ore production.

Unlike most short-lived mineral producing regions in the American West, the Coeur d'Alene district has continued to play a dominant role in the American silver, lead, and zinc ore producing industry. In the one hundred years following the initial placer discoveries in the early 1880's, the Coeur d'Alene district has produced over \$4 and one-half billion dollars in metals and ranks among the leading silver producing regions in the world.

John Finch's mining interests. Within a decade of the initial Coeur d'Alene district discoveries, many of the most promising properties had fallen under the control of investor partnerships and syndicates that financed mine development and organized a mine owners' association that sought to formulate district-wide policies regarding relationships with the railroads, smelters, and miners' unions.

Among a dozen mine executives who planned and promoted the development and consolidation of the Coeur d'Alene district through the first decade of the twentieth century was John A. Finch, major mine owner and putative secretary of the Coeur d'Alene Mine Owners' Association.

Finch arrived in the Coeur d'Alene district in 1887 and concluded his first important mine acquisition in the same year. Over the next decade he purchased many additional properties, usually with his partner Amasa B. Campbell and often with funds provided by their investor associates in the Midwest. In the first years of the twentieth century, mining properties connected with John Finch and his associates accounted for nearly one-half of all dividends paid by the major Coeur d'Alene producers since the opening of the district in the early 1880's.

One of the more noteworthy examples of Finch's role in consolidating the Coeur d'Alene mines occurred in 1902, when he and his associates optioned their Standard and Mammoth mines to a Rockefeller and Gould-backed concern that sought to acquire all the major mines of the Coeur d'Alene's. The following year, 1903--the same year construction began on his Hayden Lake estate--Finch and his associates sold their interests in the two mines for several million dollars, paid half in cash and half in stock in the new conglomerate known as the Federal Mining Company.

As a result of the sale, Finch became a corporate officer in the Federal Mining Company, whose board of directors at that time included some of the most prominent American capitalists of the day. Two years later, however, Finch divested his Federal holdings in a deal that resulted in the takeover of the Rockefeller and Gould-backed company by the Guggenheim-controlled American Smelting and Refining Company (ASARCO), the latter's initial venture into American mine ownership.

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Although the Standard and Mammoth were more or less played out by the end of World War I, ASARCO remains one of only a few of the major turn-of-the-century corporate producers that has continued operation to the present. The same is true of Hecla, another contemporary concern that grew out of a conglomerate of claims that were organized and developed by John Finch and his associates shortly after the turn-of-the-century.

Finch also held major interests in a number of enterprises that were closely related to the early development of the Coeur d'Alene mining district, including the White and Bender grocery and general merchandise firm, the Coeur d'Alene Hardware company, and the short-lived Coeur d'Alene Bank. Finch's interests outside the Coeur d'Alene district included mining properties in British Columbia, Montana, Alaska, and California, major holdings in a Hoquium, Washington, lumber company, a large Walla Walla, Washington, fruit and land development company, several Spokane, Washington, real estate tracts, and membership on the boards of the Davenport Hotel Company, the Spokane and Eastern Trust Company, and the Union Trust Company.

John Finch and the Mine Owners' Association. Concurrent with his role in organizing, financing, and developing his and his associates' mining interests, John Finch was also a principal in implementing the policies of the district's Mine Owners' Association. Among his known activities in this respect was a conspicuous part in the Coeur d'Alene "mining war" of 1892.

Following their belief that all underground mine work was equally hazardous, Coeur d'Alene district miners in early 1892 refused to accept a 50 cent per day pay cut that the Mine Owners' Association members had levied against their less skilled underground workmates. The deadlock soon led to a lockout, followed by the importation of non-union workers by a number of mines, of which Finch's Gem and Union mines were the first. By summer 1892 the town of Gem, the site of Finch and his associates' Gem mine, had become an armed camp with union men and mine guards brandishing their weapons in plain view.

After it was learned that a Pinkerton spy, hired by the mine owners, had been passing union secrets to the Association (through John Finch as it was later revealed), a gunfight broke out at the Gem mine, followed by the dynamiting of a nearby abandoned ore mill. Several lives were lost in the disturbances and a short time later, state and federal troops were called in to restore order.

The disturbances of 1892, coinciding as they did with similar events at the Carnegie steel mill in Homestead, Pennsylvania, gained considerable national attention at the time, in part as a result of the troops' use of make shift "bull pens" to detain restive miners. The events have also been credited for providing the catalyst that led to the formation of the Western Federation of Miners in the following year. At length, the Coeur d'Alene "mining war" of 1892 represents a notable chapter in the history of the American labor movement which John Finch helped write.

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The Hayden Lake resort community. John Finch's principal residence during his first decade in the Coeur d'Alene district was located in Wallace, Idaho, one of the district's two main mining centers. Several years after the events of 1892, however, he moved to Spokane, Washington, the major capital market, cultural center, and transportation hub of the Inland Northwest.

In 1903 Finch commissioned the noted Pacific Northwest architect Kirtland Kelsey Cutter to design Chalet Hayden Lachen, a two-story summer residence to be built on a prominence overlooking the southwestern shores of Hayden Lake, Idaho. Completed in the summer of 1904, Chalet Hayden Lachen served as Finch's summer residence for the remainder of his life. He died there on June 25, 1915, at the age of 61.

Until Finch began work on his 45-acre estate in 1903, residential improvements around Hayden Lake consisted primarily of several dozen homestead plots and a rustic lakeside resort, opened in 1902, that catered to local campers and sportsmen. Over the following decade the land adjoining Finch's estate was developed into a fashionable 150-acre hotel and recreation complex with hotel and dining room buildings designed by Kirtland Cutter and landscape plans prepared by the renowned Olmsted Brothers firm of Brookline, Massachusetts.

Adjacent to the hotel grounds and golf course, a half-dozen of Spokane's financial and social elite erected summer residences of varying sizes and degrees of refinement. On the more isolated southern shores of Hayden Lake, the reclusive Spokane plutocrat F. Lewis Clark built his 740-acre estate, Honeysuckle Hill, at an estimated cost of \$350,000.

Hayden Lake was linked to Spokane by an electric interurban railway that was built by the developers of the hotel and resort complex in 1906. In the following decade, the hotel and adjacent recreation attractions were promoted by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads as a "healthful" lay-over point for tourists traveling from Yellowstone Park to Puget Sound. As such, the Hayden Lake resort area played a minor role in the development of Western tourist travel in the early twentieth century.

In 1910, after a multiple injury interurban railway accident plumbed the financial reserves of its owners, controlling interest in the electric railway and Bozanta Tavern recreation complex passed from the hands of Spokane capitalist Jay P. Graves to the Great Northern railroad. Although the railroad continued to promote the Hayden Lake complex in connection with its other popular tourist stops, the hey-day of Western rail excursion was passing and Bozanta Tavern was subsequently leased, then sold to an association of Coeur d'Alene golf enthusiasts.

In the late 1920's the Hayden Lake summer colony entered a period of major transformation. By the end of World War I, the size and means of Spokane's financial aristocracy had diminished markedly as a result of death, taxes, and financial reverses. Few remained who were either capable or inclined to continue

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the gentrified tradition that had blossomed at Hayden Lake shortly after the turn-of-the-century.

After the Finch and Clark land finally passed through probate, a portion of the estates was platted into near city-sized lots and sold. Although the Finch chalet served briefly as a summer resort after being sold by Finch's widow in 1926, the 20-room building burned to the ground on the night of April 21, 1930.

Meanwhile, as a means of keeping the nascent golf club on a solvent basis in the latter half of the Great Depression, a number of cottage sites on the once 150-acre recreation complex were leased, then sold outright in the 1950's. Concurrent with the development of the cottage sites on the golf club property, land adjacent to the golf club and former Finch estate was also subdivided into numerous summer homesites.

Although the wave of subdividing and land development maintained the area's summer colony cast, its gentrified and Arcadian character was gradually replaced by that of a suburban subdivision. In the 1980's, the Finch Caretaker's House and the former Bozanta Tavern hotel and dining hall were virtually the only buildings that had survived as tangible reminders of Hayden Lake's turn-of-the-century Country Place Era.

Architect Kirtland Kelsey Cutter. In addition to its associations with John Finch and his connections with the initial development of both the Coeur d'Alene mining district and the Hayden Lake summer resort community, the Finch Caretaker's House also occupies a noteworthy place in the career of architect Kirtland Kelsey Cutter and the development of his Swiss Chalet style of building design.

Kirtland Cutter began his career as an architect in Spokane, Washington, in the late 1880's. After an uncertain start, his career began to prosper as mine owners and associated businessmen from the nearby Coeur d'Alene mining district brought their new wealth to Spokane where they built stately homes and mansions with little regard to cost.

A noteworthy boost to Cutter's reputation came in 1893 when his Chalet style design for the Idaho State Building at the World's Columbian Exposition brought him a medal and wider recognition as an imaginative designer. Over the succeeding twenty years, Cutter's residential architecture found success in a variety of revival styles and he became generally regarded as one of the leading Pacific Northwest designers of the period.

Concurrent with the economic slump that followed World War I, Cutter's career in the Pacific Northwest foundered seriously. In 1923, however, through the apparent intervention of James F. Dawson of the Olmsted Brothers firm, Cutter was induced to remove his architectural practice to Long Beach, California, where he became associated with the Palos Verde project, a planned residential community laid out by the Olmsted Brothers. In the same year, 1923, Cutter was appointed Fellow of the American Institute of Architects.

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Cutter's career in Southern California flourished as it had twenty years earlier in the Pacific Northwest, bringing him several awards for his innovative Mission style designs in the Palos Verde project and later, in 1929, the Southern California chapter of the American Institute of Architect's first award ever given for "exceptional architecture in California."

Notwithstanding the economic hardtimes of the Great Depression, Cutter continued to receive commissions throughout the 1930's, his last coming in 1938. The following year, Cutter died in Long Beach, California, at the age of 79.

Cutter's Chalet style architecture. Although Cutter's residential designs ranged over a comparatively wide variety of revival styles, his interpretation of the Swiss Chalet seems to occupy a special place in his career works. As noted previously it was the style he chose for the award-winning Idaho State Building at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893 as well as the style he selected for Hohenstein, his personal residence in Spokane, Washington.

The Swiss Chalet, with its rustic and informal character, also lent itself well to Cutter's seemingly irrepresable penchant for hand-crafted detail. The architect's apparent fondness for the "quaint and home-like" appearance of the Swiss Chalet was probably more than mere promotional hyperbole when he wrote in early 1891 to a prospective client, "I have always been a great admirer of Swiss Chalets and when in the country made a careful study of the architecture."

Cutter is known to have been associated with at least eleven different Chalet projects in the first half of his fifty year-long career. Listed in chronological order, these projects include Hohenstein (Spokane, 1889 & 1904), the Idaho State Building (Chicago, 1893), a replica of the Idaho building erected in New Forest, Ringwood, England, in 1897, the T. M. Carnegie Camp (Raquette Lake, N.Y., 1902), the John A. Finch Estate (Hayden Lake, Idaho, 1903), the W. H. Estabrook House (Idaho City, Idaho, 1907), Bozanta Tavern Hotel and Dining Hall (Hayden Lake, Idaho, 1907), the Seattle Golf and Country Club Clubhouse (Seattle, 1909), the N. Johanson House (Seattle, 1909), the L. B. Peeples House (Seattle, 1909), and the Lake McDonald Lodge (Glacier National Park, Montana, 1913).

Of the buildings associated with these projects, only about half have survived with sufficient integrity to convey the original character of Cutter's interpretation of the Swiss Chalet style of design. These include several buildings at the Carnegie Camp, the Finch Caretaker's House, the Bozanta Tavern Hotel and Dining Hall, the Seattle Golf and Country Club Clubhouse, the N. Johanson House, and the Lake McDonald Lodge.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Finch Caretaker's House is the only surviving building on the former site of John A. Finch's country estate at Hayden Lake, Idaho. Begun in 1903 and completed the following year, the estate at one time comprised a 20-room residence with attached servant's quarters, a barn/stable, ice house, boat house, carriage shed, chicken coop, tea house, and caretaker's house with attached garage.

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The two-story residence, known as Chalet Hayden Lachen, and all adjacent buildings on the Finch estate were designed by Spokane architect Kirtland Kelsey Cutter in the Swiss Chalet style of architecture.

Kirtland Cutter was a noted and comparatively prolific designer whose career spanned the years from the frontier times of the mid-1880's to the verge of World War II. While the majority of Cutter's design work was for projects in the Pacific Northwest and Southern California, he also received commissions for buildings that were erected at the Chicago World's Fair, Yale University, Raquette Lake in the Adirondack Mountains of New York, and New Forest, England.

Although Cutter's design work ranged from commercial buildings to bridges and band pavilions to escutcheons, he was perhaps most well known for his residential architecture which included a wide variety of revival styles frequently rendered in the Craftsman mode.

Of the various residential revival styles in which Cutter worked, his interpretation of the Swiss Chalet seems to hold a special place in his career. Aside from the recognition it brought him at the Columbian Exposition and his apparent personal fondness for the informal, cottage-like coziness it conveyed, the elemental Swiss Chalet form with its multiple wooden lace ribbons, corbeled consoles, and perforated balustrades, offered Cutter's abiding interest in design and imagery a broad field for display and expression.

Despite the building's essentially utilitarian function and the remodeling of the garage wing, the Caretaker's house retains a number of design elements that recur throughout the Chalet style designs that Cutter is known to have produced. These include a dark-toned, wood-frame building nestled beneath a moderately pitched roof with projecting eaves supported by corbeled consoles. The building's rustic, hand-crafted character is conveyed through the use of horizontally laid, rough-cut shiplap siding and false, double-notched corner timbering which give the impression of square hewn log construction.

Following the classic Chalet prototype of the Bernese Oberland, the windows of the Finch Caretaker's House are aligned along a set horizontal plane and trimmed with sculpted casings and a scalloped, wood-sawn ribbon below. Other decorative embellishments paralleling the Bernese Oberland model include ribbons of matching wood sawn trim applied over verge and fascia boards and along horizontal bands that form the base of the building's gable ends.

Although the Cutter Chalet differs from the Bernese Oberland prototype in its method of construction (i.e., horizontally laid, hewn timber walls tied by interlocking corner notching vs. a stud frame wall sheathed with horizontal shiplap boards), his use of false corner timbering and layered console construction is effective in conveying the outward appearance of the heavily timbered Bernese Oberland model.

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At length, Kirtland Cutter's interpretation of Swiss Chalet architecture represents a studied blend of American wood frame construction and classic Swiss Chalet style ornamentation and design. His hybrid Chalet form occupies a unique position in both the development of his own architectural career and the emergence of a distinct tradition of Euro-American architectural design.

In addition to its significance in architectural history, the Finch Caretaker's House is also notable for its historical association with John Finch and his role in the early development of both the Coeur d'Alene mining district and the Hayden Lake summer resort community.

John Finch was one of the principal organizers and developers of the Coeur d'Alene mining district. Through his skills in recruiting investors and consolidating claims and ownership, Finch played a major role in transforming the Coeur d'Alene district from a disjointed array of numerous, under-capitalized lode claims to a relatively few, well-financed development and production concerns. Among the important mineral producing properties with which Finch was connected were the Gem, Standard, Mammoth, Star, and Hecla mines.

Finch also played a key role in the Coeur d'Alene district Mine Owners' Association's efforts to minimize freight, smelter, and labor costs. His assiduous opposition to organized labor in the early 1890's contributed much to a decade of conflict between mine owners and workers that brought the Coeur d'Alene district momentary prominence in the history of the American labor movement.

Through his prescient investments and consummate business skills, John Finch succeeded in amassing a sizeable fortune which, by the time of his death in 1915, amounted to over \$3 million. As was typical of many of the successful Coeur d'Alene mine owners, as well as most American plutocrats at the close of the Gilded Age, John Finch allotted a generous portion of his new wealth for the construction of city and country homes of unmistakable quality and conspicuous patrician taste.

His city home, designed in the Colonial Revival style by Kirtland Cutter in 1898, was erected in Spokane's exclusive Browne's Addition. With pillared portico, leaded glass windows, mahogany balusters, and eighteen rooms (including at one time a private art gallery), the Finch House has survived to the present as a symbol of Spokane's "Age of Elegance" that was largely financed by the Coeur d'Alene mines.

Finch's country home at Hayden Lake, Idaho, was built in 1903-1904, about five years following the construction of his Spokane residence and only a few months after the multi-million dollar Standard and Mammoth mines were sold.

In addition to the Chalet style residence which overlooked Hayden Lake and the Coeur d'Alene Mountains beyond, Finch's 45-acre estate included six similarly styled auxiliary buildings, an expanse of sandy beach-front, landscaped grounds

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with seeded lawn, hawthorne-lined walkways, a rose garden in the configuration of a cross, a vegetable garden and perennial beds, a grape arbor bearing three varieties of the fruit, a cherry, pear, and apple orchard, and twenty acres of cleared pasture bordered by tall stands of open pine.

As an approximation of the turn-of-the-century aristocratic ideal--one's own villa in the forest--the Finch estate embodied a feeling of repose and comfort that stood in sharp contrast to the conditions of work at the mine face from which so much of Finch's fortune was derived. With their lavish ornamentation and rich decorative detail, the Chalet style buildings of the Finch estate also conveyed a more accurate sense of the "Fabulous" wealth of the Coeur d'Alene mines than was ever apparent in either the workingman's communities of Gem, Mace, and Burke or the manager's neighborhoods of Wallace.

In this respect, the Finch Caretaker's House, like the elegant homes of Spokane, represents a significant chapter in the history of the Coeur d'Alenes, a chapter depicting the great wealth produced by the mines and how little of it remained in the district. Like the crumbling foundations of the once bustling communities and mill works along Canyon Creek, the Caretaker's House is all that remains of Finch's former country estate. Yet through its rich architecture and cloistered setting, the building remains a tangible illustration of the quality of domestic living circumstances enjoyed by a few as a result of their association with the "fabulous" Coeur d'Alene mines.

Prior to the construction of the Finch estate in 1903, the Hayden Lake area consisted primarily of several dozen homestead improvements and a lakeside resort that offered meals and lodging for rustivating campers and sportsmen.

In the years immediately after the completion of Finch's estate, the Hayden Lake area became a summertime mecca for Spokane's social and financial elite. Following the pattern of many turn-of-the-century suburban real estate developments, in 1906 the Hayden Lake district was linked to Spokane by an electric interurban railway that was organized by a group of Spokane investors. At the same time the rail line was being built, the investors were also preparing plans to develop a summer recreation complex on 150-acres of land immediately north of the Finch estate.

In late 1906, plans for the development, known as Bozanta Tavern and Farm, were made public. They included the construction of a two-story hotel and separate dining hall, designed in Chalet style by architect Kirtland Cutter, and a "parking" of the grounds and golf course by the Olmsted Brothers landscape design firm of Brookline, Massachusetts.

Over the succeeding several years, members of Spokane's social and financial elite erected summer residences on a portion of the Bozanta Tavern grounds that was reserved for lakeside cottage sites. Among the new members of Hayden Lake's budding summer colony were D. W. Twohy, Spokane's leading banker, Will G. Graves, a member of the Washington state Senate, and A. L. White, civic activist and sire

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of Spokane's Olmsted-designed park system. On the more remote southern shores of Hayden Lake, F. Lewis Clark later expended over one-third million dollars in the development of his 740-acre retreat.

The Hayden Lake summer resort area maintained its gentrified character until the 1920's, when the former estates and Bozanta Tavern complex entered a phase of dismemberment occasioned by multiple land subdivisions and the development of numerous summer homes and cottages. Although the area has sustained its original summer resort character, little remains of either its cultural landscapes or the patrician feel of its stylized architecture.

In this respect, therefore, the Finch Caretaker's House bears significance for its historical associations with the initial development of the Hayden Lake summer resort area. Like few other buildings in the district, the Caretaker's House has retained its rich architectural detail and cloistered, open pine setting. For this reason the building deserves special recognition for its ability to convey a sense of the period in which the Hayden Lake area first rose to prominence as a popular place for summer recreation and repose.