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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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 Rocky Point CCC Properties

other names/site number Heyburn State Park

2. Location

street & number Idaho State Highway 5

n/a

city or town Chatcolet

X vicinity

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 X statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official

12 DEC 1994
Date

John R. Hill, 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 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:)

Entered in the
National Register

[Signature]

2/1/95

[Signature]
Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
☐ private	☒ building(s)	contributing	noncontributing
☐ public-local	☐ district	<u>5</u>	☐ buildings
☒ public-State	☐ site	☐	☐ sites
☐ public-Federal	☐ structure	☐	☐ structures
	☐ object	<u>1</u>	☐ objects
		<u>6</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: <u>LANDSCAPE</u>	Sub: <u>State park</u>
<u>RECREATION AND CULTURE</u>	<u>Outdoor Recreation</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

Cat: <u>LANDSCAPE</u>	Sub: <u>State park</u>
<u>RECREATION AND CULTURE</u>	<u>Outdoor Recreation</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____

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.)

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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

1936-1941

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.)

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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. 2 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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UTM References:

Rocky Point

- 1) 11/ 518980E/ 5244400N
- 2) 11/ 519060E/ 5244400N
- 3) 11/ 519020E/ 5244320N
- 4) 11/ 518960E/ 5244310N

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INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

This nomination addresses extant properties at Rocky Point, Heyburn State Park that are products of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) occupation of the park between 1934-1938. Included are a lodge, restrooms, and cookstove shelter. The park as a whole contains additional CCC properties (nominated separately) that are clustered in two separate areas. Other historic properties lacking sufficient integrity and association with the CCC era are found throughout Heyburn. Many 1920s-era cabins, constructed in two principal locations at 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 been nominated due to the overgrown nature of the site and its limited, visual association with the CCC properties.

Rocky Point

A knob-like projection of the lake shore known as Rocky Point is the site of intensive day use of the park. One of the major focal points of CCC construction at Heyburn, Rocky Point features a lodge, restrooms, picnic shelter and residence which are closely associated. The buildings are oriented toward the lake on a gently sloping shoreline, nestled among second growth conifers. Newer docks and boat slips occupy the shoreline immediately in front of the lodge. A change house built by the CCC no longer remains. The removal date of this structure has not been determined. Its concrete foundation measuring twenty-nine feet by fourteen feet is still present beside the picnic shelter. Along the eastern and southeastern boundaries of this portion of the district are vacation cabins which lack associations with the CCC era and which have mostly lost integrity for nomination. Immediately to the west of the lodge is a parking lot. Adjacent noncontributing elements and the natural lake shoreline provide logical boundaries for these nominated properties.

Lodge:

The lodge is a rectangular, gabled, one-and-a-half story building resting on a concrete basement that rises into walls eight inches thick. Perimeter walls measure sixty-nine feet by forty-seven feet. Exterior walls are partially veneered in stone; the north and west elevations feature an integrated porch with masonry bearing walls supporting vertical log posts and half logs. The roof is composed of log purlins; gabled ends are horizontal log construction. Throughout the building, rafter tails and purlins are exposed beneath deep soffits. Historic photographs indicate that rafters and purlins originally had rustic, pointed ends that extended beyond the roof line. These have been cut flush with the roof. (Interestingly, many rafters and purlins on other park structures were not originally pointed and were cut flush with the roofline.)

The shingle roof is pierced by three gabled dormer windows containing ten-over-ten, double-hung sash on the south, and by four sash on the north side. All dormers are recessed into the roof and feature exposed rafters and purlins. The main entry (west facade) is recessed into an integrated porch and features double wood plank doors with six lights in the upper door leaves. Flanking the doors are side lights containing eighteen panes each. The overlying gable contains three grouped, four-over-four, double-hung sash. Two, six-over-six, double-hung sash occur to the right of this facade; one divided casement window with twelve lights has been fitted into the left, enclosed porch. This porch, which extends halfway way around the north facade, was originally open. Smaller, vertical logs fill in these areas beyond the stone base.

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The south elevation of the lodge is veneered entirely in stone and contains a single door entrance. Five double-hung sash of varying sizes and containing multiple lights rest on stone drip sills. The rear (east) elevation has a single entry enclosed by stonework and is covered by a shed-roofed porch. Four, double-hung sash with multiple lights occur in this elevation. The overlying gable contains a multiple light door flanked by four-over-four, double-hung sash. A rectangular stone chimney rises from the northeast corner of the building.

The north (lakeside) elevation also features a double door entry preceded by stone steps. This entrance is partially consumed by the filled in porch. The vertical log infill contains two multiple light casements that are boarded up from the interior. Park officials indicate that this porch may be restored to its original appearance in the future. Left of the entry are two multiple light, double-hung sash. Directly below these windows are two hopper windows set into flat, keystone arches. Located just before the entrance steps of this facade is a stone fire hearth.

Constructed for a concessionaire, the building features six lodging rooms upstairs, and originally had a kitchen on the first floor. The kitchen was removed in the 1960s, but an el-shaped counter (slightly cut down) and six booths remain. Booths consist of half-log benches and panelled dividers that are capped with inverted Art Deco style light fixtures. Circular Art Deco lights are suspended from the ceiling. All interior structural and finish materials have natural wood surfaces; structural columns and exposed ceiling joists are built of tamarack and douglas fir logs; walls are paneled ponderosa pine; window sash are douglas fir. Hand-wrought, iron-strap hinges and door latches are used throughout.

The northeast corner of the first floor contains the "F.D.R." room which is devoted to CCC-era displays and artifacts. A large fireplace framed with Benewah stone features a half-log mantel. Other first floor rooms include a kitchen, bathroom and office quarters originally used by the concessionaire -- all located to the rear. A staircase with wood railing leads to the second floor. The six lodging rooms feature corner sinks, paneled closets and walls paneled halfway; upper walls and ceilings are fiberboard. Two restrooms with showers are located at the top of the stairs.

Heyburn State Park Entrance Marker:

Right of the lodge's main entry is the original concrete marker that was located at the park entrance. The large concrete marker is cast and tooled in the configuration of the state of Idaho and bears the inscription, "Entering Heyburn State Park." Over the years the CCC marker had fallen away from the

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roadside and been neglected. Former enrollee Fred Hart retrieved the stone, set it in a metal base, and reinstalled it at the lodge to commemorate the CCC period.

Restroom:

A restroom is located just in front of the lodge, toward the lake. The structure consists of an eight-inch wall of concrete veneered in Benewah stone. Measuring thirty-two feet by nineteen feet, this restroom design is repeated at the Chatcolet picnic 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 Rocky Point restroom features a half-gabled alcove on one end; the opposite entry has a roofless 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 Rocky Point restroom is currently closed, although future intentions are to reuse the structure.

Cook Stove Shelter:

This shelter contains a stone cook stove with a chimney rising through the roof. The structure rests on a concrete pad and measures twenty-five feet by twenty-one feet. Four log columns carry log ceiling plates that support a gabled roof of cedar shakes. The space is slightly enclosed by a log railing of large, square hewn rails capping a cedar shake apron.

Assistant Park Manager's Residence (Park Superintendent's Residence):

Located behind the lodge among 1920s-era vacation cottages, this residence originally served as living quarters for the park superintendent. Today it houses the assistant park manager. Roughly rectangular in plan, this house has a gabled roof at the west end and a hipped profile toward the east. The dining room and bedrooms are located to the rear in a rectangular extension. An additional room, not visible from the front, was added to the back of the house in the mid 1950s. Measurements for the main portion of the building are forty-six feet by eighteen feet; the rear section, including addition, measures thirty feet by twenty-three feet. Frame walls are veneered halfway up with stone; remaining walls are clad with vertical boards. A centered entry is sheltered by a gabled porch of stone and wood columns. A multiple light, double-hung sash occurs at the right of the entry; two paired multiple light, double-hung sash are located to the left. Multiple light, double-hung sash are used throughout remaining elevations.

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A stone chimney rises from the center of the roof, above the stone fireplace located directly below in the living room.

The far eastern end of the house is clad entirely with vertical boards. Interiors are original, featuring natural finish wood paneling, cabinets, bookcases and fiberboard ceilings. A large fireplace of Benewah stone is built into the west end of the living room. Eila Wendle, wife of Park Superintendent and CCC works director Rex Wendle, recalled that the caretaker's residence at Rocky Point was originally appointed with furnishings from a Boise dealer that bore a "wagon wheel" motif. The disposition of these items has not been determined; however, none have been located to date.

East of the house is a detached garage. It is a rectangular structure veneered entirely in stone. The gabled ends of the roof are finished in vertical boards. Original sliding garage doors are wood with diagonal batten reinforcements. A single door is located to the right of the sliding doors.

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This nomination recognizes historic properties at Rocky Point, 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 these CCC building projects and is extended to 1941, the date the lodge was completed by park crews. The properties comprise a cluster of buildings that are 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 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.

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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 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

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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 fire fighting in nearby forests when the need arose. Unlike the majority of northern Idaho's CCC recruits who worked on the removal of diseased plants that spread blister rust to valuable white pine forests, the Chatcolet camp focused on the development of the park site, the most visible legacy of which is an important collection of log and stone buildings. Approximately half of the 115 men housed at Heyburn were involved in building projects, while others worked on road construction, water lines, electrical improvements, and other tasks.

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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 improvements at Rocky Point and throughout 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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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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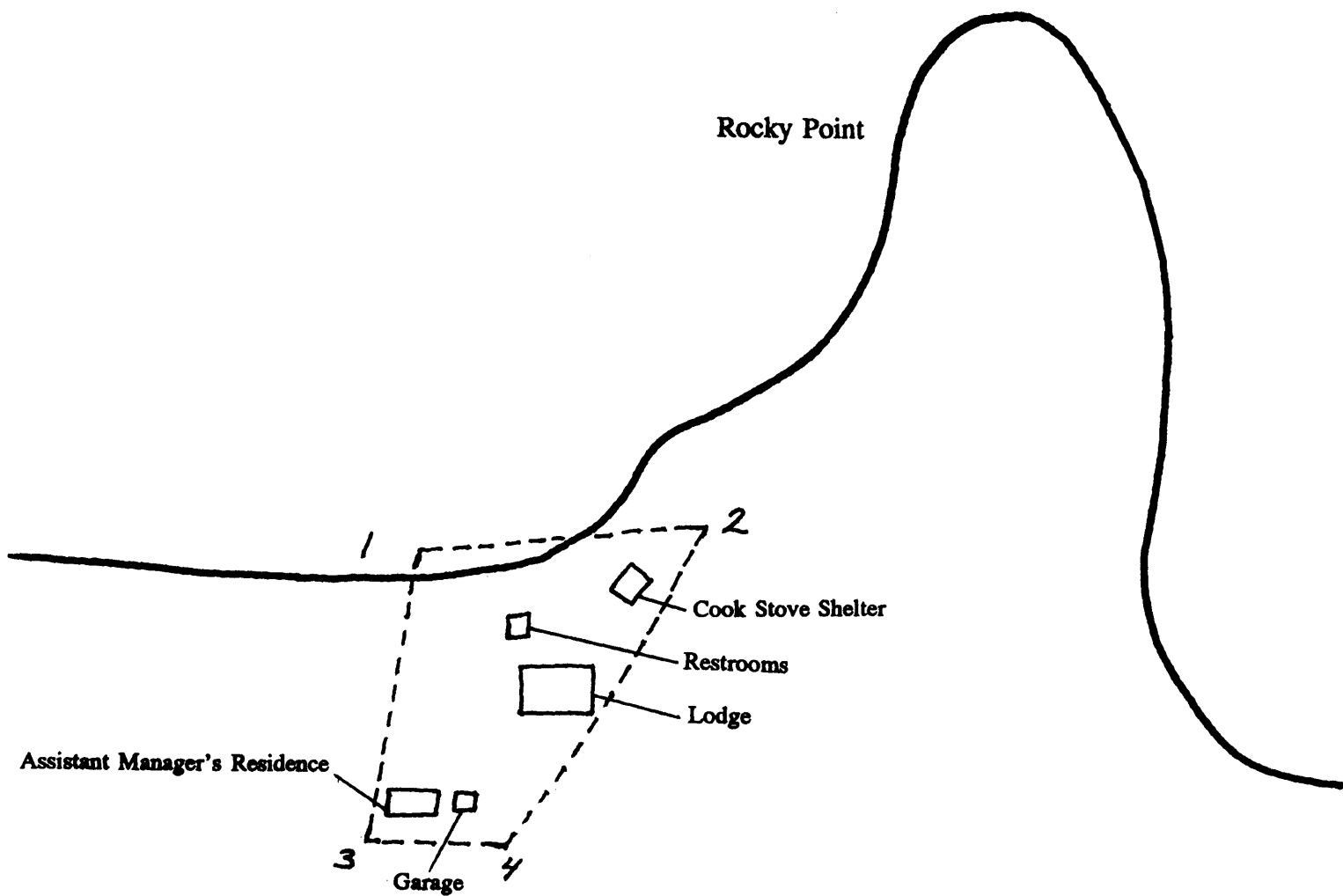
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Verbal Boundary: Boundaries for these nominated properties are established by UTM coordinates identified on the attached U.S.G.S. quadrangle map.

Boundary Justification: The Rocky Point lodge, restrooms, picnic shelter and residence are closely associated and are framed by natural features, insignificant intervening spaces, and resources which lack integrity or continuity with the nominated properties. The eastern and southeastern boundaries have been drawn to exclude adjacent vacation cabins which lack associations with the historic period and which have mostly lost integrity for nomination under another context. Immediately to the west of the lodge is a parking lot. These noncontributing elements, and the natural lake shoreline suggested logical boundaries.



LAKE CHATCOLET



1" = 600'



ROCKY POINT CCC PROPERTIES
BENEWAH CO., IDAHO
LAUREN MCCROSKEY

AUG. 1993

ID. STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
FROM WEST

- ROCKY PT. LODGE AND ENTRANCE
MARKER

No. 1



ROCKY POINT CCC PROPERTIES

BENEWAH CO., IDAHO

LAUREN MCCROSKEY

AUG. 1993

ID. STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FROM SE - ROCKY PT. LODGE

NO. 2



ROCKY POINT CCC PROPERTIES

BENEWAH CO., IDAHO

LAUREN MCCROSKEY

AUG. 1993

ID. STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FROM NE - ROCKY PT. RESTROOM

No. 3



ROCKY POINT CCC PROPERTIES

BENEWAH CO., IDAHO

LAUREN MCCROSKEY

AUG 93

ID. STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FROM SW - ROCKY PT. RESTROOM

No. 4



ROCKY POINT CCC PROPERTIES

BENEFIT CO., IDAHO

LAUREN MCCROSKEY

AUG. 1993

ID. STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FROM SE - COOK STOVE SHELTER

No. 5



ROCKY POINT CCC PROPERTIES

BENEFIT CO., IDAHO

LAUREN MCCROSKEY

AUG. 1993

ID. STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FROM SOUTH - ROCKY PT. ASSISTANT
MANAGER'S RESIDENCE

NO. 6



ROCKY POINT CCC PROPERTIES

BENEWAH CO., ID

LAUREN MCCROSKEY

AUG. 1993

ID. STATE HIST. SOC.

FROM SOUTH- ROCKY PT. ASSISTANT
MANAGER'S RESIDENCE, GARAGE

No. 7