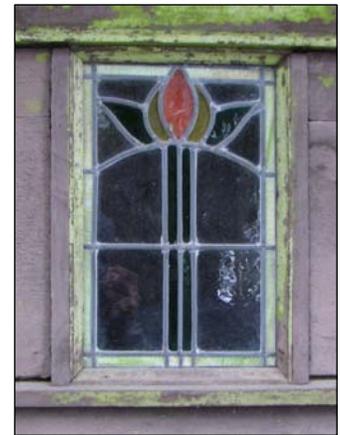
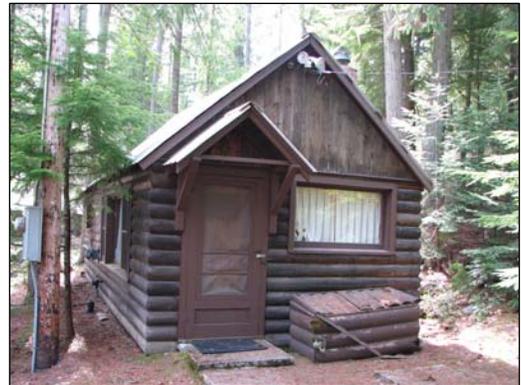


**Summary of Recreation Residence
National Register of Historic Places Eligibility
and
Management Recommendations
for
Idaho Panhandle National Forests, Idaho**



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December 10, 2008**

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Appendix

Appendix A: IPNF Recreation Residence Data Sheets (in separate volume)

Recreation Residence Overview

The Idaho Panhandle National Forests (IPNF) are in the process of renewing special use permits for twelve recreation residence tracks administered by the Forest Service (Figure 1). These private residences located on federal land have a long, unique history that goes back to at least 1905 for the Forest Service and 1906 on the IPNF. This history can be seen in the character of the 12 tracts, 138 lots, over two hundred buildings and minor landscape improvements found in the forested environs along four lakes and one river in North Idaho. There are nine recreation residence tracts on Priest Lake with 123 lots, one tract on Lake Pend Oreille with 11 lots, one tract on Hayden Lake with two lots, one single residence on Killarney Lake and two single residences on the St. Joe River. In 2009, special use permits will be renewed for each recreation residence lot and their associated improvements. Therefore, each tract, lot, building and landscape must be analyzed under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) (see <http://www.achp.gov/work106.html>) for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) (see <http://www.nps.gov/nr/>) and any potential effects permit renewal may have on the improvements and any archaeological remains contained within each tract and lot.

In preparation for permit reissuance and in order to better understand the role recreation residences play in the history of the Forest Service, the Northern Region contracted with HHM, Inc. to develop a historic context detailing the national, regional and local history of the program and the responsibility of the Forest Service for appropriate management of these unique resources. The context is entitled: "Recreation Residence Historic Context for Eight National Forests in USDA-Region 1 Idaho Panhandle National Forest Montana" [sic] (IPNF Recreation Residence Context found at http://www.fs.fed.us/ipnf/rec/yourplace/summerhomes/general_info/final_ipnf_report_2006.pdf) This document provides an outstanding overview of the program that is relied upon for management of the recreation residence program as it relates to the NHPA and should be consulted for additional information.

The IPNF Recreation Residence Context provided a set of themes and property types that were used to compare and contrast IPNF tracts, lots, buildings and landscape improvements against each other and the Northern Region norm. By comparing an IPNF tract, lot or building against these norms it was possible to determine if the property was unique or rare, still retained its historic character, and provided an appropriate illustration of Forest Service managed recreation residences from the historic period sufficient to be recognized and preserved as a National Register of Historic Places eligible property. If the property met these standards it was noted as being eligible to the National Register or contributing to the eligibility of the tract or lot. If it did not it was noted as being ineligible to the National Register or noncontributing to the tract or lot's eligibility. Eligible tracts, lots, buildings and landscapes need to be managed to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects (Secretary's Standards found at <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/standards/rehabilitation.pdf>), while ineligible or noncontributing resources generally do not.

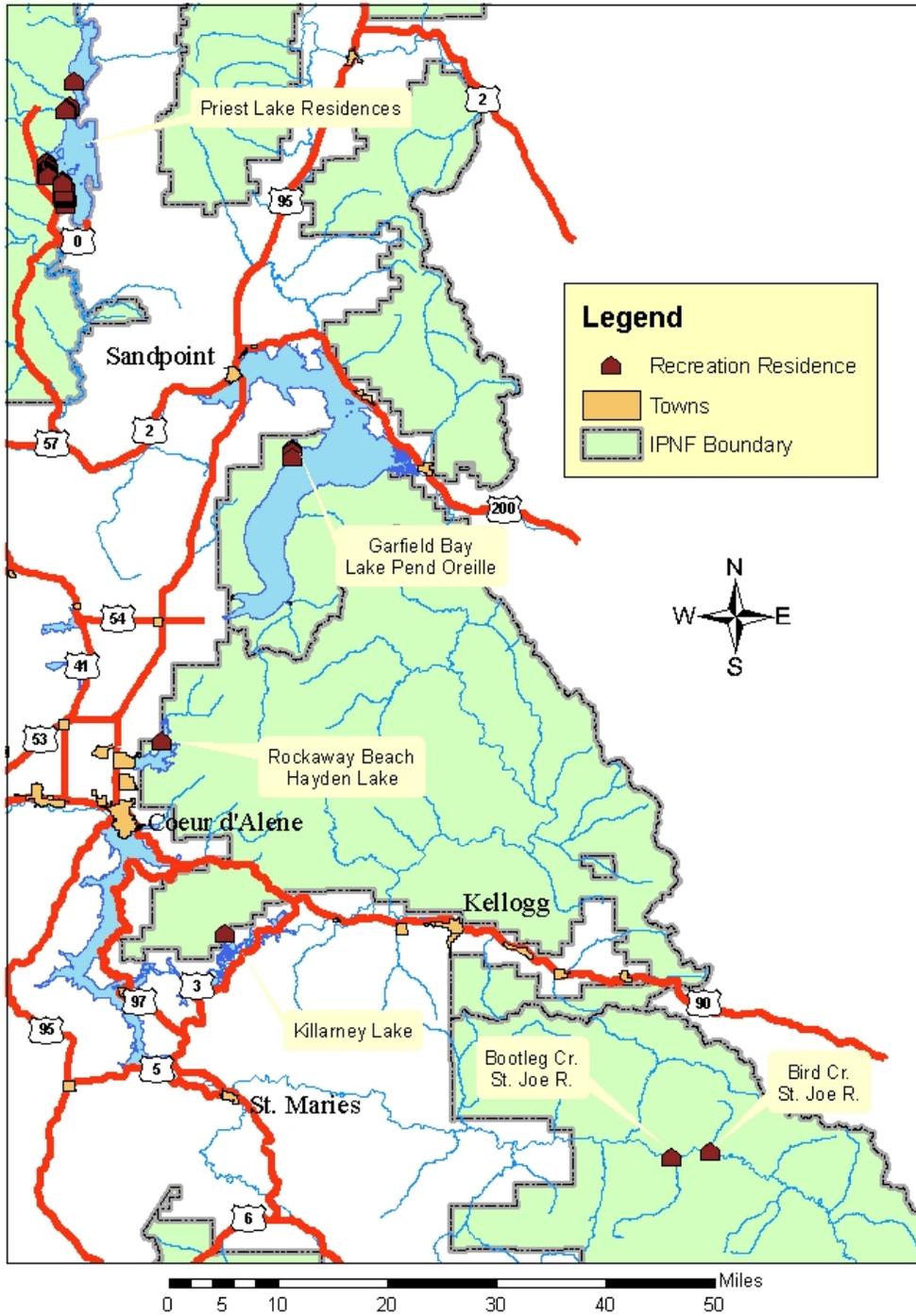


Figure 1. IPNF recreation residence locations.

There are four themes, or periods of significance, that IPNF recreation residences were assessed against: The Early Period (1906-1915; see Figure 1); Term Occupancy (1915-1932; see Figure 2); New Deal (1933-1942; see Figure 3) and Post World War II (1945-1960; see Figure 5). The IPNF tracts were established from as early as 1906, but the majority of the tracts and residences date to the 1930s, 1940s and 1950s. Each theme has its own particular look and feel that is generally recognizable by the character of the construction, materials used and elements incorporated into the structure. For instance, the Early Period was generally represented by small single or multi-room cabins with simple doors, shake roofs and wooden divided light windows that were built from local resources. Over time these small cabins were torn down or renovated and added onto, locally obtained materials were replaced by those manufactured off site and amenities were added so that cabins became more like homes. Since the tracts, lots and buildings were developed, and some times modified, during specific time periods they generally reflect the construction or modification methods used during the period of significance. If they still reflect the period of construction they are considered eligible for the National Register. For instance, if a residence was constructed as a two room log cabin with divided light windows and shake roof during the Early Period and minimally remodeled during the Post World War II Period it would probably still be eligible to the National Register. However, if during the World War II Period two additional rooms were added and within the last 20-years the roof was changed to metal, windows were replaced with metal or vinyl and a deck was added to the front, the cabin no longer has the same look and feel of the Early Period and would not be eligible to the National Register. Of course this is a single, rather clear cut example, while in most cases the situation is more complex. Therefore, it is important that residence owners consult the IPNF Recreation Residence Context for more examples, especially Section III – NRHP Considerations and Management Recommendations.



Figure 2. Early Period cabin example that has been turned into woodshed on left and ca. 1914 cabin in near original condition on right. Even though the early period cabin on the left has been extensively modified, it is still eligible because it is one of the few remaining buildings from this period, you can still see the size and general construction characteristics and it is associated with the later residence that was built in the Term Occupancy Period. The residence on the right is nearly as it looked in 1914, with the exception of the board and batten back addition, and is considered very rare given the large number of upgrades that most residences have undergone.



Figure 3. Examples of Term Period residences. Left is rare two story cabin built after 1918, while on the right is the cabin built in 1926 to replace the Early Period cabin in Figure 2.



Figure 4. Examples of New Deal residences. Left is log cabin built in 1934 with original roof and divided light wooden windows and right is cabin built in 1941 with deck, metal roof and metal windows.



Figure 5. Post World War II examples. On left is typical 1.5 story cabin with metal roof and original windows, while on right is a rare example of the shed roof style showing the use of more modern materials and design elements characteristic of this period.

Besides time periods the residences were characterized according to type as outline in the IPNF Recreation Residence Context. Seven subtypes were identified by HHM, Inc. (Table 1). Group 1 residences have a rectangular floor plan of frame construction and exterior wood shingles or siding. Group 2 residences are log cabins that were relatively simple in the early periods, but became increasing complex through time. Group 3 residences have an L-shaped floor plan of frame construction with various types of siding. Group 4 residences have rectangular floor plans of frame construction in which the gabled area under the roof provides extra room. Group 5 residences have irregular floor plans and shed roofs that generally date to the Post World War II Period or later. Group 6 consists of A-frame cabins that were generally constructed after 1960. Group 7 residences consist of modern cabins, generally of rectangular or irregular floor plans with two stories and modern materials. Some residences do not easily fit into this model, in that there is at least one two-story example from the Term Occupancy Period (Figure 3 left) and numerous instances where the original structure was modified by additions to a new floor plan.

Table 1. Property Subtype Characteristics (after IPNF Recreation Context with additional modification using IPNF examples)

Property Subtype	Architectural Characteristics	Time Frame	Significance Period
Group 1	Wood-framed construction, rectangular floor plan, gable or hip roof, exterior wood shingles or siding.	1908-1960s	Early Period; Term Occupancy; New Deal; Postwar Development
Group 2	Log construction, rectangular to complex & irregular floor plans, gable roof, original and pre-fab construction.	1920s-1960s	Early Period; New Deal; Postwar Development
Group 3	Wood-frame or log construction, L-plan, cross-gabled roof.	Late 1940s	Postwar Development
Group 4	Frame construction, rectangular floor plan, modified gable roof	1945-1965	Postwar Development
Group 5	Frame construction, irregular floor plan, shed roof.	1950-1970s	Postwar Development
Group 6	A-frame construction, rectangular floor plan, exterior wings, and interior lofts.	1960s-1970s	Non-historical period
Group 7	Wood-frame and log construction 2-story construction, rectangular floor plan, wood and metal siding, large windows & entrances.	1970s-present	Non-historical period



Figure 6. Examples of subtype groups on the IPNF. Top row: left is Group1, right is group 2. Second row: Left is Group 3, right is Group 4. Third row: Left is group 5, right is Group 6. Bottom row: Both are Group 7. Group 1 example has later addition and Group 6 example is an unusual early example of an A-frame made from a kit with an offset peak; both showing complications that can arise while using the model.

In order to assess the significance of and make appropriate management recommendations for the individual tracts, lots, buildings and landscapes, information supplied with the IPNF Recreation Residence Context was supplemented with records held at the Priest Lake Ranger District and IPNF Headquarters and descriptions developed from two field visits. Forest records generally consist of previous photographs, maps, names and dates of ownership, plans for construction and remodeling, and correspondence. Cort Sims, IPNF Archaeologist, and Debbie Butler, IPNF Recreation Residence lead, visited each residence in 2005 and photographed the structures. Cort used this information and photos to develop a database that described the significant architectural features of each residence. The file information, database and photos were provided to HHM, Inc. in July 2006 for the IPNF Recreation Residence Context. Steve Matz and Sarah Wilson, IPNF Archaeologists, and Debbie Butler, visited the residences again in 2007 to complete photographic documentation of the residences and outbuildings and further characterize them with respect to the standards outlined in the IPNF Recreation Residence Context. Additional photos were taken of at least one façade and alternate corners of the main residence where they did not exist from the 2005 visit. In addition, photos of the garage, second houses, outbuildings (storage sheds), woodsheds, and outhouses were taken to the extent necessary to capture significant architectural features. Pump house photos were not taken since they were generally separated from and lower on the lot. In addition, notes were taken on the “Property Subtype” and “Primary” and “Secondary” Periods of significance using the standards outlined in the IPNF Recreation Residence Context, along with determinations of eligibility for each structure and the archaeological resources. These were added to the database and printed out as a single datasheet for each residence that can be found in “Appendix A: IPNF Recreation Residence Data Sheets” found at http://www.fs.fed.us/ipnf/rec/yourplace/summerhomes/rec_res_data_sheets.pdf. The individual datasheets provide recreation residence owners and Forest Service managers with the specific information necessary to identify the time period, type of construction, any modifications, and eligibility recommendations. With this knowledge it is possible to determine which steps of the process outlined below should be followed to managing their property to appropriate standards.

Of the thirteen tracts, about half were found to be eligible to the National Register of Historic Places (Table 2). Of the 138 residences a little over half are potentially eligible to the National Register. Of the 184 garages, second houses, sheds, and outhouses (i.e., ancillary structures), a little less than half are eligible to the National Register for their association with the historic recreation residence program or for their architectural character.

In addition to the buildings the lots may also have archaeological remains associated with them. The Forest contains the homelands of several Indian Tribes and their camps, hunting areas, and ceremonial sites can be found buried below and among the improvements. Those tracts that are located on the lower terrace next to Priest Lake and along the St. Joe River have a higher likelihood of containing significant American Indian remains, while those located on a relatively high terrace above the Priest Lake, Lake Pend Orielle, Hayden Lake and Killarney Lake shore lines have little potential for containing deposits of archaeological interest. For those lots with potential American Indian cultural remains archaeological testing (i.e., excavation of small test units and screening of the material) is necessary to find out if buried cultural remains exist. The majority of the lots constructed by cut and fill from steep slopes are not considered high probability for American Indian cultural remains. It is likely that the original historic residential

and outbuilding structural remains were heavily impacted by new construction. As such, new ground disturbance should be monitored for significant historic features and remains, but pre-project testing is not recommended.

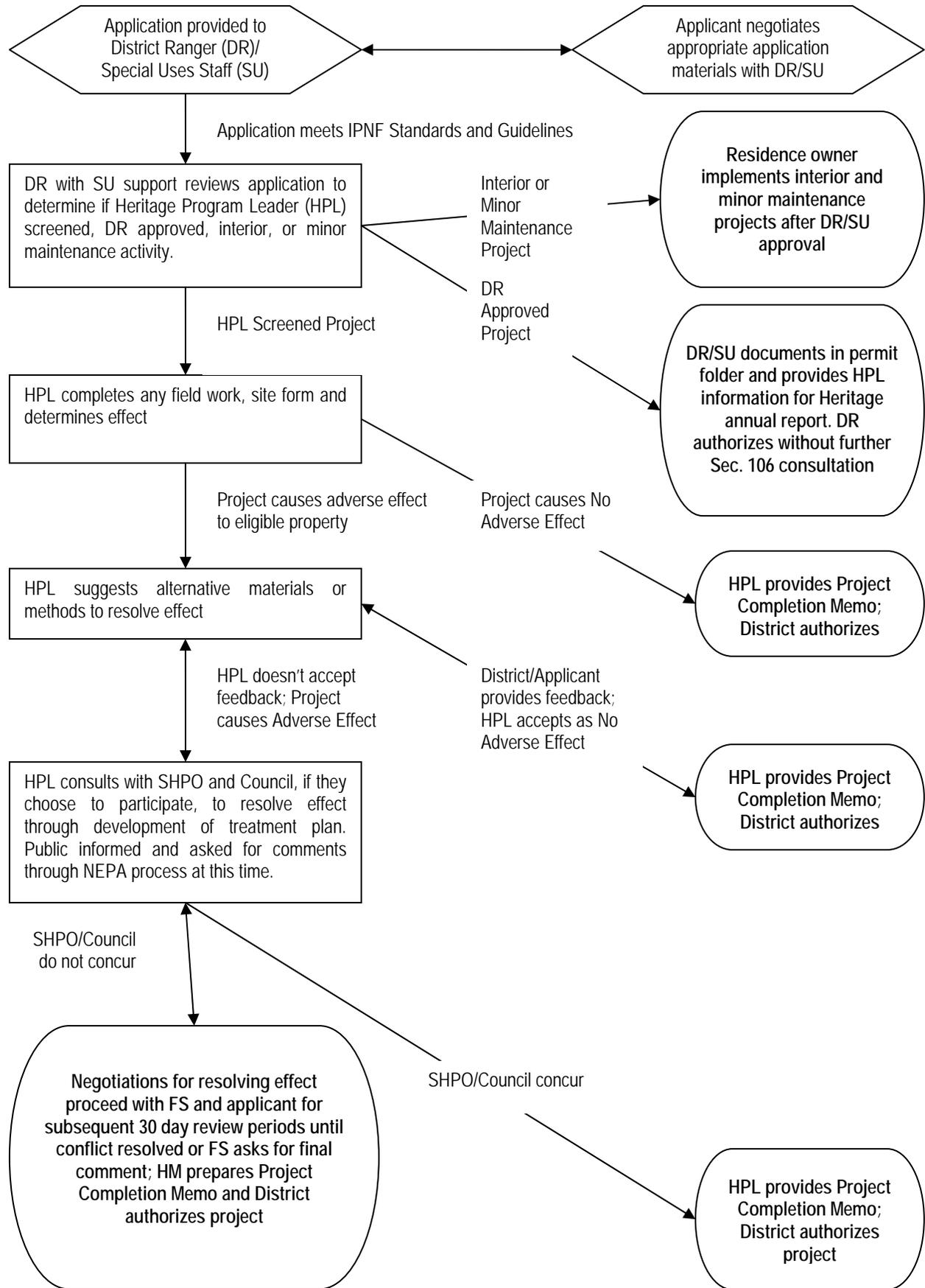
To better manage the tracts, lots, buildings, landscape and archaeological resources of the IPNF a [Programmatic Agreement](#) Among the Idaho Panhandle National Forests and the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office Regarding Recreation Residence Management on the Idaho Panhandle National Forests” (PA) was executed. This document provides an alternative to the regular NHPA process for recreation residence management. Given the building improvements on the lots are privately owned, the PA gives additional authority to local District Rangers and Heritage staff to manage recreation residences for the benefit of their owners, while preserving their historic character within reasonable boundaries. Owners are encouraged to look through the PA and process flow chart, “Section 106 Recreation Residence Flow Chart” http://www.fs.fed.us/ipnf/rec/heritage/historic_preservation/priest_lake_rec_res/pl_rec_res_flow_chart.pdf found below to help them understand their responsibilities for preservation of exterior architectural elements, landscape features and archaeological materials within their lots.

For individual structures and lots that are eligible to the National Register the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Historic Preservation Projects should be followed. Projects involving changes to buildings and lots in this category should use the appropriate materials and design elements for the historic period to preserve the look and feel of the historic resource. If an owner wants to use the IPNF Standards and Guidelines that are not in keeping with the historic character of the property, additional review and mitigation may be required prior to implementation of the project. Review of these projects by the Forest Archaeologist and Idaho State Historic Preservation Officer is required prior to implementation.

For the ineligible structures and lots owners may use the IPNF Standards and Guidelines found at http://www.fs.fed.us/ipnf/rec/yourplace/summerhomes/general_info/standards_and_guidelines.pdf to update or change their property. Where previous inventory and consultation has been completed the owner may proceed with projects after a short review by the Forest Archaeologist to determine if there are any changed conditions. Where previous consultation has not taken place additional field review may be necessary to document the structures prior to approval.

Table 2. Overview of National Register Eligibility.

Tract			Residences		Ancillary Structures		Archaeology
Name	Theme	National Register Eligible	Number of Homes	Number Homes Eligible	Number of Ancillary Structures	Number Eligible	National Register Eligible
<i>Bird Creek</i>	New Deal	Yes	1	1	0	0	Yes
<i>Bootleg Creek</i>	New Deal	Yes	1	1	2	0	No
<i>Fish Bay</i>	Early Period/New Deal	No	4	2	7	3	Yes
<i>Garfield Bay</i>	Early Period/New Deal/Post WW II	Yes	12	8	13	6	No
<i>Killarney Lake</i>	Post WW II	Yes	1	1	0	0	No
<i>Ledgewood</i>	New Deal/Post WW II	Yes	9	8	12	9	Partially Eligible
<i>Luby Bay</i>	Early Period	No	18	8	27	12	Partially Eligible
<i>Neopit</i>	New Deal/Post WW II	Yes	24	14	36	13	Partially Eligible
<i>Neopit View</i>	Post WW II	Yes	14	8	17	10	No
<i>Osprey</i>	New Deal/Post WW II	No	12	3	13	2	Partially Eligible
<i>Outlet</i>	New Deal/Post WW II	No	4	2	10	2	No
<i>Promontory</i>	Expansion Period	Northern Eligible/ Southern Ineligible	12	6	21	10	No
<i>Shoshone</i>	New Deal/Post WW II	Yes	24	17	36	16	No
Total		7.5	138	77	184	83	6 +/-



Individual Tract and Lot Discussion

The following provides additional detail regarding the National Register eligibility of the individual tracts along Priest Lake. These descriptions provide the overall description of why a tract or lot was determined eligible or ineligible to the National Register of Historic Places. Additional information regarding history of the lot, residence characteristics and ancillary structures may be found by referring to each individual [data sheet for a lot](#). These data sheets are also available to residence owners from the Forest Special Uses staff or the Forest Archaeologist.

Bird Creek

The Bird Creek Tract is technically a single lot, not a tract. It is located on a lower terrace along the St. Joe River on the St. Joe River Ranger District. The lot is mostly open meadow surrounded by forest. Access is by cable car or boat. While this lot was not visited for the IPNF Recreation Residence Context, the Forest Service permit records suggest the cabin was built in the 1930s, representing the New Deal Period.

The residence is representative of the Second Group. Characterized by an original rectangular floor plan, log construction on the first floor and vertical board on the upper half story, and wood shingle covered gable roof lines. The lot was permitted in the 1930s and it is likely the cabin was constructed at about the same time. The windows were covered with shutters and could not be photographed, except for one in the gable that had a two-over-three pattern of wooden divided lights and three in the front dormer that were a newer aluminum style. The porch appears to be original to the structure. The residence has a full length mixed river cobble and brick chimney that seems to be a contributing design element for this period. A separate fire place is shown on the 1955 special use maps in front of the cabin.

Tract records and a field review on August 16, 2007 suggest that the Bird Creek Lot is eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. The grassy meadow and lack of updated landscape amenities contributes to the overall integrity of the lot. The residence is eligible under criteria A and C.

The lot is located on a relatively low terrace above the St. Joe River and has some potential for containing deposits of archaeological interest. No testing has taken place to date and investigations in other similar areas have had mixed results in locating American Indian related sites, however, there is sufficient data to suggest a testing program should be undertaken to determine if there are significant cultural materials. It is unlikely that there are additional historic structural remains beyond the woodshed. As such, new ground disturbance should be monitored for woodshed remains, but pre-project testing for historic features is not recommended.

Bootleg Creek

The Bootleg Creek Tract is technically a single lot, not a tract. It is located on a lower terrace of a tributary creek that empties into the St. Joe River on the St. Joe River Ranger District. The lot is somewhat open, but surrounded by heavy forest. Access is by cable car or boat. Forest Service permit records suggest the cabin was built by 1939, representing the New Deal Period.

The residence is representative of the Second Group. It is characterized by an original rectangular floor plan, log construction throughout, and metal covered gable roof lines. The lot was permitted in 1940 and it is possible that the cabin was constructed by 1939. The windows are two-over-three pattern of wooden divided lights. The porch appears to be original to the structure. It has a full length cinder block chimney that probably replaced the original. A generator building was constructed on site in the 1970s and the toilet building appears to be relatively new.

Tract records and a field review on August 16, 2007 suggest that the Bootleg Creek Lot is eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. The lack of updated landscape amenities contributes to the overall integrity of the lot. The residence is eligible under criteria A and C. However, the toilet and generator buildings do not contribute to the lot's eligibility.

The lot is located on a relatively low terrace above Bootleg Creek in dense forest and has little potential for containing deposits of archaeological interest. It is unlikely that there are additional historic structural remains beyond the tent platform shown in the 1939 plat. As such, new ground disturbance should be monitored for archaeological remains, but pre-project testing for archaeological features is not recommended.

Fish Bay

According to the Idaho Panhandle NF Recreation Residence Historic Context (HHM Inc. 2006):

The Fish Bay tract includes four cabins and is located along Priest Lake. Permit information indicates that development of the tract occurred in 1908, 1912, 1919, and 1939. Thus, the period of significant development occurred during the early years of the Kaniksu National Forest (1906-1915).

The Fish Bay tract is a classic lake shore type laid out parallel to the Priest Lake shoreline. It is located on the lower lake terrace that has occasionally been modified by cut and fill construction to create a building site on the steeper slopes. The lots are heavily wooded and the homes generally blend in well with their surroundings. The access roads, driveways and parking areas generally have native surfacing that also blends with the environment.

The residences are representative of the First and Fourth Groups. Three residences (385, 386, and 388) are representative of the First Group, characterized by an original rectangular floor plan, frame construction with clapboard, vertical board, and wood shingle siding and metal covered gable or double shed roof lines on lots permitted in 1912, 1919, and 1939. Residence 385 was constructed in 1941, while Residence 386 was constructed in 1956. Residence 387 is representative of Group Four, characterized by one-and-one-half story rectangular floor plan, frame construction with clapboard siding, and a metal covered gable roof. Window types are varied, but generally are characterized by divided lights, except where muntins have been removed or the window has been replaced with modern aluminum, vinyl or wood models. All of the residences have additions and decks, with 387 and 388 also having porches. Residence 388 has a full length flagstone chimney that seems to be a contributing design element for this period.

Tract records and a field review on April 23, 2007 suggest that the Fish Bay tract is not eligible to the National Register of Historic Places due to loss of integrity. Even though the wooded nature and lack of updated landscape amenities contributes to the overall integrity of the tract, none of the buildings date to the Early Period of significance. The Idaho SHPO agreed that Lots 385 and 388 are eligible to the National Register of Historic Places on August 30, 2007. Fish Bay 385 is a structure that was built in 1941 and while modified in the interim period, still has sufficient integrity to be eligible to the National Register. The associated outhouse may date to the early period, showing a unique metal clad hipped roof that is also eligible, while the shed does not contribute to the lot's eligibility. Fish Bay 388 is a structure that has only minor modifications and fits within the New Deal period of significance that should be considered a secondary period of significance for this tract. The residence and associated outbuildings should also be considered contributing to the overall eligibility of Lot 388. Fish Bay 386 and 387 were both constructed in the late 1950s and do not display the necessary association with the significant period or integrity to stand alone as eligible.

Additional buildings on lots consist of tool or wood sheds and outhouses. The outbuildings on Lots 386 and 387 are ineligible owing to lack of residence integrity. The shed in Lot 385, while of similar materials to the original, has doubled in size and was added on to, creating a front gabled roof line instead of the original shed roof line. Therefore, it does not contribute to the eligibility of the lot. Lot 388 has a metal covered shed roofed tool shed with vertical board siding and a vertical board and batten outhouse with shed roof that are eligible as contributing structures within an eligible lot. The outhouse on Lot 385, possibly dating to the early period, has a unique metal clad hipped roof with vertical board siding that contributes to the eligibility of the lot.

The tract is located on a relatively low terrace above the Priest Lake shore line and has some potential for containing deposits of archaeological interest. No testing has taken place to date and investigations in other forested areas have had mixed results in locating American Indian related sites, however, there is sufficient data to suggest a testing program should be undertaken to determine if there are significant cultural materials. It is likely that the original residential and outbuilding structural remains were heavily impacted by new construction. As such, new ground disturbance should be monitored for significant historic features and remains, but pre-project testing is not recommended.

Garfield Bay Tract

Garfield Bay is a typical lake shore tract that is split by private land. Lots 1-10 are located north of the private land, while a single residence is located on the south side of the private land (Lot 1A). The tract is located on a fairly steep terrace above Garfield Bay on Lake Pend Oreille, Sandpoint Ranger District. The lots are heavily timbered. Access is by car. Forest Service permit records are generally missing and the tract was not characterized in the "Recreation Residence Historic Context for Eight National Forests in USDA-Region 1 Idaho Panhandle National Forest Montana" [sic]. However, the residence at Lot 1A was built in 1914, according to the owners, Lot 1 was permitted in 1946 and Lot 2 was permitted in 1937. This suggests that the tract dates to the Early Period, New Deal and Post WW II Periods.

The residences are representative of the First and Second Groups. Eleven residences (01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 07A, 08, 09, and 10) are representative of the First Group, characterized by an original rectangular floor plan, frame construction with clapboard, wood shingle, novelty or metal siding and metal or composition shingle, wood shake, or rolled composition covered gable, gable/hip, gable/shed, or hip roof lines. The residence on Lot 01A belongs to Group 2, characterized by log construction with a metal roof on a gable/shed outline. Additions are found on Lots 04, 06, and 01A. Decks are found on 03, 05, 06, 07A, 08, 09, and 01A. Six residences have porches (01, 02, 03, 05, 07, 10 and 01A). Window types are varied, but generally are characterized by divided lights, except where muntins have been removed or the window has been replaced with modern aluminum, vinyl or wood models. There are four residences that have full length flagstone rock chimneys (02, 03, 7A, and 10), one with a flagstone chimney mounted on the roof (Lot 01A) and four (01, 02, 03 and 10) with metal flues.

Tract records and a field review on August 24, 2007 suggest that the Garfield Bay tract is eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. The wooded nature and lack of updated landscape amenities contributes to the overall integrity of the tract. Eight of the residences (Lots 01, 02, 03, 05, 07, 07A, 10, and 01A) may be considered eligible, while only four are considered potentially ineligible (Lots 04, 06, 08 and 09). The ineligible buildings have major additions (Lots 04 and 06) and new door, window and/or siding replacements (Lots 04, 06, 07 and 09) that are not in keeping with the period.

Additional buildings on lots consist of occasional garages, storage or wood sheds, combination storage shed/outhouses and separate outhouses. There are three recommended ineligible garages found on Lots 02, 03 and 04 that are originally historic, but modified with new doors, windows, or other features or are associated with residences that are not eligible and are not of sufficient architectural value to be eligible on their own merit. There is one potentially eligible outbuilding found on Lot 07A that has horizontal board siding, an original door and metal on a gabled roof. There is one recommended ineligible ancillary outbuilding on Lot 07 consisting of a simple rectangular frame building with clapboard siding that covers the original drop siding, a single door and a wood shingle covered gabled roof used for storage. There are three potentially eligible combination shed/outhouses with wood shingle siding (Lots 01 and 10) or clapboard siding (Lot 5) with shed or gabled wooden shingle or rolled composition covered roofs. There is one recommended ineligible combination shed/outhouse with horizontal board siding (Lot 06) that is associated with an ineligible residence and does not have outstanding character on its own. There is one recommended ineligible picnic cover that while in character for the lot was constructed within the last 10 to 20 years (Lot 01). Lots 07 and 07A have rock stairs and walkways that contribute to the eligibility of the Lot. There is one potentially eligible outhouse found on Lot 07A, characterized by clapboard siding and a simple metal shed roof with ventilation slit. There is one recommended ineligible outhouse found on Lot 09 that is historic, but has been modified with a new door and siding that is associated with a residence that is not eligible.

The tract is located on a relatively high, steep terrace above the Lake Pend Oreille shore line that has little potential for containing deposits of archaeological interest. Occasional artifacts are found on the lake shoreline in test excavations, however, none in this type of position. Therefore, while ground disturbance should occasionally be monitored, a formal testing program should not be necessary when ground disturbance is planned. It is likely that the original historic

residential and outbuilding structural remains were heavily impacted by new construction. As such, new ground disturbance should be monitored for significant historic features and remains, but pre-project testing is not recommended.

Hayden Lake Tract

According to the Idaho Panhandle NF Recreation Residence Historic Context (HHM Inc. 2006):

The Hayden Lake Rockaway Beach tract includes two cabins and is located along Hayden Lake. Permit information for the tract is incomplete, thus preventing a determination of a period of significance for the site.

The Hayden Lake tract is a classic lake shore type laid out parallel to the Hayden Lake shoreline. It is located on the upper lake terrace that has occasionally been modified by cut and fill construction to create a building site on the steeper slopes. The lots are heavily wooded and the homes generally blend in well with their surroundings. The access roads, driveways and parking areas have crushed gravel surfacing that is not in keeping with the environment.

The residences are representative of the First Group, characterized by an original rectangular floor plan, frame construction with T-111 or wood shingle siding and metal covered gable or gable/shed roof lines on lots permitted in 1924. Window types are varied, but generally are characterized by divided lights in residence 2, and modern aluminum in residence 1. Neither residence has an addition, but both have decks and porches. Lot 1 has a combination spa and wood shed.

Tract records and a field review on March 3, 2007 suggest that the Hayden Lake tract is not eligible to the National Register of Historic Places due to loss of integrity. The landscape amenities have been generally altered and only one of the two buildings date to the Term Occupancy Period of significance. Residence 1 has been thoroughly altered, does not represent the period of significance, and is therefore, recommended as ineligible to the National Register of Historic Places. Residence 2, while the actual date of construction is unknown, has reasonably good integrity and appears to be generally consistent in look and feel with the period of significance.

The tract is located on a relatively high terrace or steep slope above the Hayden Lake shore line. No testing has taken place to date, however, given the highly modified nature of the terrace at residence 1 it seems unlikely that intact deposits would be found. Residence 2 is located on extremely steep slopes that have no potential for American Indian cultural materials. It is likely that the original residential and outbuilding structural remains were heavily impacted by new construction. As such, new ground disturbance should be monitored for significant historic features and remains, but pre-project testing is not recommended.

Killarney Lake

The Killarney Lake Tract is technically a single lot, not a tract. It is located on a high terrace of Killarney Lake on the Coeur d'Alene River Ranger District. The lot is somewhat open and surrounded by light forest on the land side. Access is by foot or boat. The owner has stated the

cabin was built in 1938, while Forest Service permit records show no permit before 1947. As such, the cabin is consistent with the New Deal Period.

The residence is representative of the Second Group. It is characterized by an original rectangular floor plan made of horizontal logs that was modified by a board and batten addition, and mixed rolled and asphalt shingle covered gable roof lines. The lot was platted in 1927 and permitted in 1947 and according to the owner was built in 1938. The windows were mostly covered during each visit and could not be described, except for one set on the south side of the original cabin that have had the muntins removed and one on the same side of the addition that appears to be a large fixed single pane window. It has a full length flagstone chimney on the gabled end of the addition.

Previous consultation, tract records and a field review on August 23, 2007 suggest that the Killarney Lake Lot is eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. The lack of updated landscape amenities contributes to the overall integrity of the lot. The residence is eligible under criteria A and C.

The lot is located on a relatively high terrace above Killarney Lake in open forest and has little potential for containing deposits of archaeological interest. It is unlikely that there are additional historic structural remains based on the 1947 and later plats. As such, new ground disturbance should be monitored for archaeological remains, but pre-project testing for archaeological features is not recommended.

Ledgewood

According to the Idaho Panhandle NF Recreation Residence Historic Context (HHM Inc. 2006):

The Ledgewood tract includes nine cabins and is located along Priest Lake. Permit information indicates that development on the south group of the tract occurred from 1931-1933, while the north group developed in the postwar period from 1948-1953. Thus the Ledgewood Bay tract underwent two periods of significant development: the New Deal (1933-1942) and post-World War II years (1945-1960).

The Ledgewood Bay tract is a classic lake shore type laid out parallel to the Priest Lake shoreline that is split into a northern and southern group. It is generally located on a higher lake terrace that has commonly been modified by cut and fill construction to create building sites on the steeper slopes. However, Lots 399 and 400 were built on a lower terrace closer to the shore. The lots are heavily wooded and the homes generally blend in well with their surroundings. The access roads, driveways and parking areas generally have native surfacing that also blends with the environment.

The residences are representative of the first four groups. Residences on Lots 398, 399, 400 and 411 represent Group 1, characterized by original rectangular frame construction with clapboard siding and metal gable, gable/shed, gable with dormer, and intersecting gable roof lines permitted in 1931 (Lot 411), 1948 (Lots 399 and 400) and 1950 (Lot 398; built in 1959). Three residences (Lots 412, 412A and 413) represent Group Two, characterized by log construction with wood shake and composition covered intersecting gable, hip and off-set gable roof lines

permitted in 1931 (Lots 412 and 413) and 1933 (Lot 412A). The residence on Lot 397 fits into the Group 3 category, characterized by an “L” shaped floor plan, clapboard siding and metal covered gable roof permitted in 1948 and constructed in 1951. The residence on Lot 410 fits in the Group Four category, characterized by one-and-one-half-story rectangular floor plan, frame construction with clapboard siding, and a metal covered gable roof line permitted in 1953, but built in 1949. Window types are varied, but generally are characterized by divided lights, except where muntins have been removed or the window has been replaced with modern aluminum, vinyl or wood models. All of the residences have additions except for Lots 412 and 412A. Decks are found on residences in Lots 398, 400, 410, 412, 412A and 413. Residences on Lots 397, 399, 411, 412, 412A and 413 also have porches. Two residences have a roof mounted brick chimney (Lot 397 and 400), residence 398 has both a cement block roof mounted chimney and a full-length standing brick chimney, and six residences (Lots 399, 410, 411, 412 – with roof mounted rock chimney, 412A and 413) have full-length rock cobble chimneys.

Tract records and a field review on June 1, 2007 suggest that the Ledgewood Bay tract is eligible to the National Register of Historic Places given only one residence is ineligible and none are modern tear-down, rebuilds. The wooded nature and lack of updated landscape amenities contributes to the overall integrity of the tract. On August 8, 2008 the Idaho SHPO agreed that all lots except for Lot 413 are eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. The buildings on Lot 413 have been sufficiently modified to no longer represent the time period due to replacement of windows and construction of additions.

Additional buildings on lots consist of a single second house, tool or wood sheds and outhouses. There are no garages within the tract. There is a single potentially eligible second house with clapboard siding and original windows and doors on Lot 412A. There are three potentially eligible ancillary outbuildings on Lots 397, 398, and 399 that are clapboard structures with shed roofs eligible as a contributing building within an eligible lot. There is a relatively elaborate frame “shed” with novelty siding and a metal covered gable roof that is eligible on Lot 411. Four potentially eligible outhouses are found on Lots 397, 398, 400, and 412A characterized by vertical board or clapboard siding and a simple metal or wooden shingle covered shed or gabled roof with or without a ventilation slit. There is one recommended ineligible outhouse found on Lot 410 that is historic, but associated with a residence that is not eligible and is not of sufficient architectural value to be eligible on its own merit.

The tract is generally located on a relatively high terrace above the Priest Lake shore line and has little potential for containing deposits of archaeological interest, except for Lots 399 and 400, which are located on a lower lake terrace that has archaeological potential. It is likely that the original residential and outbuilding structural remains were heavily impacted by new construction. As such, new ground disturbance should be monitored for significant historic features and remains, but pre-project testing is not recommended.

Luby Bay

According to the Idaho Panhandle NF Recreation Residence Historic Context (HHM Inc. 2006):

The Luby Bay tract includes 18 cabins and is located along Priest Lake. Permit information indicates that development on the tract first occurred in 1912 and again in

1918. Subsequent development occurred in the 1920s. Thus, the majority of development on the Luby Bay tract occurred during the early development of recreation residences on the Kaniksu National Forest (1915-1932). The tract likely contains the oldest recreation residence (Luby Bay 565) on the Idaho Panhandle National Forest.

The Luby Bay Tract is a classic lake shore type laid out parallel to the Priest Lake shoreline. It is located on the lower or upper lake terrace that has occasionally been modified by cut and fill construction to create a building site on the steeper slopes. The lots are heavily wooded and the homes generally blend in well with their surroundings. With the exception of several lots that have graveled driveways the access roads, driveways and parking areas generally have native surfacing that also blends with the environment.

The residences are representative of the First, Third, Fourth, Sixth and Seventh Groups. Seven residences (551, 552, 554, 555, 556, 558, and 565) are representative of the First Group, characterized by an original rectangular floor plan, frame construction with clapboard, wood shingle, novelty or metal siding and metal covered gable or intersecting gable roof lines on lots permitted in 1912 (n=1), 1923 (n=1), 1924 (n=1), 1925 (n=1) 1926 (n=2) and 1927 (n=1). Residence 565 was built in 1926 even though the lot was permitted in 1912. The owner has stated that the present woodshed was the original cabin on this lot (Debbie Butler personal communication 2007). Residence 554A is representative of the Third Group, characterized by an "L" shaped plan, frame construction with wood shingle siding, and a metal covered intersecting gable/hip roof that is located on a lot permitted in 1927. Four residences (551A, 561, 553 and 566A) are representative of Group Four, characterized by one-and-one-half to two-story rectangular floor plans, frame construction with novelty and clapboard siding, and metal covered gable roofs. The lots were permitted in 1918, 1921, 1924 and 1929. A single Group 6 residence exists, characteristic of an A-Frame floor plan with vertical siding and metal roof on a lot permitted in 1923. The remainder of the residences (557, 559, 560, 566B and 566C) were constructed in the modern period that places them into Group Seven. Additions are found on all but two historic buildings, lots 554A and 565. Decks are also found on all but two of the residences (565 and 566A). Six residences have porches (551, 552, 554A, 556, 558 and 566A). Window types are varied, but generally are characterized by divided lights, except where muntins have been removed or the window has been replaced with modern aluminum, vinyl or wood models. There are five residences that generally have full length cobble or flagstone rock chimneys (551, 551A, 554, 555 – roof mounted only, and 565) five with brick chimneys generally mounted on the roof (552, 553, 556 – full length, 565, and 566A) and nine with chimneys made of metal, cement block or cultured stone.

Tract records and a field review on April 24 and 25, 2007 suggest that the Luby Bay tract is not eligible to the National Register of Historic Places due to loss of integrity. Even though the wooded nature and lack of updated landscape amenities contributes to the overall integrity of the tract, the majority of the residences (n=10) have been modified so that they no longer represent the Term Occupancy Period of significance. Only eight of the residences (Lots 551, 551A, 552, 553, 554, 554A, 565, and 566A) may be considered eligible and at least six residences of the 10 ineligible residences are modern construction that is not in keeping with the period of significance (Lots 557, 559, 560, 562, 566B, and 566C). Many of the remaining eligible structures are probably rebuilds completed within the later historic period after the original structures were torn or burned down. Many of these buildings have additions and window

replacements that are not in keeping with the period, but have not been thoroughly renovated and still have the look and feel of the Term Occupancy or at least the New Deal era. The second house at 562 and converted woodshed at 565 are probably representative of the original simple, rectangular floor plan gable roofed Group One Term Occupancy Period cabins, but are no longer the main residence buildings on the site. Unfortunately, the records for this era are incomplete and do not provide a good basis for determining when structures were built.

Additional buildings on lots consist of occasional garages or second residences, storage or wood sheds, and outhouses. There are two potentially eligible garages found on Lots 554 and 566A that have rectangular floor plans with clapboard or horizontal board siding, dual hinged doors, and gabled metal roofs. There are five recommended ineligible garages found on Lots 557, 559, 561, 562, and 566B that are modern construction, historic but modified with new doors, windows, or other features or are associated with residences that are not eligible and are not of sufficient architectural value to be eligible on their own merit. Three second cabins or outbuildings with the appearance of a second cabin can be found on Lots 551 (potentially eligible), 562 (recommended ineligible), and 565 (potentially eligible), with rectangular or L-shaped floor plans, clapboard or vertical board siding, one or more entry doors or windows, and gabled metal roofs. There are two potentially eligible ancillary outbuildings on Lots 554A and 555 (eligible as a single structure on an ineligible lot), consisting of simple rectangular frame buildings with shake siding and generally a single door or window and metal or wood shingle covered gabled roof used for storage. There are two recommended ineligible outbuildings found on Lots 556 and 558 that are historic but modified with new doors, windows, or other features or are associated with residences that are not eligible and are not of sufficient architectural value to be eligible on their own merit. There are two potentially eligible (565 and 566A) and one ineligible (566B) "woodsheds" within the tract. The one in Lot 565 is said to be the original rectangular floor plan structure with clapboard siding and metal covered gable roof that had one side removed to function as a woodshed. The remaining two woodsheds are simple rectangular structures enclosed with drop siding and a shed roof (Lot 566A) or a partially enclosed, clapboard sided structure with side gable roof (Lot 566B). There are four potentially eligible outhouses found on Lots 551, 551A, 554, and 566A, characterized by horizontal board, vertical board, drop, or clapboard siding, and simple metal or shingle covered shed or side gable, front gable roof with or without a window or ventilation slit. There are five recommended ineligible outhouses found on Lots 552, 553, 555, 556, and 566B that are historic but modified with new doors, windows, or other features or are associated with residences that are not eligible and are not of sufficient architectural value to be eligible on their own merit.

The tract is located on a relatively low terrace above the Priest Lake shore line and has some potential for containing deposits of archaeological interest. Occasional artifacts are found on the shoreline and in test excavations conducted at several of the residences. Therefore, where there are lower terraces along the river, there is sufficient data to suggest a testing program should be undertaken whenever ground disturbance is planned. It is likely that the original historic residential and outbuilding structural remains were heavily impacted by new construction. As such, new ground disturbance should be monitored for significant historic features and remains, but pre-project testing is not recommended.

Neopit

According to the Idaho Panhandle NF Recreation Residence Historic Context (HHM Inc. 2006):

The Neopit tract includes 24 cabins and is located along Priest Lake. Permit information indicates that early development occurred in 1932, 1933 and 1937. Subsequent development occurred in the 1920s. However, the majority of development occurred in 1947 and 1948 and again between 1953 and 1958. Thus the majority of the development on the Neopit tract occurred during the post-World War II period.

The Neopit tract is a two tier lake shore type laid out parallel to the Priest Lake shoreline. It is located on the upper lake terrace that has generally been modified by cut and fill construction to create a building site on the steeper slopes. The lots are heavily wooded and the homes generally blend in well with their surroundings. The access roads, driveways and parking areas generally have native surfacing that also blends with the environment.

The residences are representative of the First, Second, Fourth, and Seventh Groups. Seven residences (Lots 3, 5, 11, 12, 14, 15, and 19) are representative of the First Group, characterized by an original rectangular floor plan, frame construction with clapboard siding and metal covered gable or intersecting gable roof lines on lots permitted in 1936 (n=1), 1947 (n=5) and 1948 (n=1). Residence 7 is representative of the Second Group, characterized by log construction, and a metal covered gable roof that is located on a lot permitted in 1947. Fifteen residences (Lots 1, 2, 4, 8, 10, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25) are representative of Group Four, characterized by one-and-one-half story rectangular floor plans, frame construction with vertical board and batten and clapboard siding and composition shingle and metal covered gable, gable with dormer, gable/shed and gable/hipped roofs. The lots were permitted in 1936 (n=2; 1 built in 1946), 1937 (n=1), 1947 (n=6; 1 built in 1958), 1948 (n=5), 1953 (n=1), and 1958 (n=1; built in 1961). Neopit 7 was permitted in 1947, but was burned and rebuilt in the modern period that places it into Group Seven. Additions are found on all residences with the exception of Lots 4, 10, 15, 21, and 23. Decks are found on all but three of the residences (Lots 10, 15, and 22). Thirteen residences have porches (Lots 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, and 22). Window types are varied, but generally are characterized by divided lights, except where muntins have been removed or the window has been replaced with modern aluminum, vinyl or wood models. There are three residences that generally have full length cobble or flagstone rock chimneys (Lots 7, 13, and 16), one with full length rock and cement block chimneys (Lot 19), one full length cement block chimney with barbeque (Lot 20), one full length cement block chimney (Lot 23), six rock chimneys mounted on the roof (Lots 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, and 15), four with brick chimneys mounted on the roof (Lots 4, 11, 12, and 14), seven with chimneys made of metal, cement block, board and batten, or unknown material (Lots 1, 6, 17, 21, 22, 24, and 25) and one with no chimney (Lot 18).

Tract records and a field review on April 25, 2007 suggest that the Neopit tract is eligible to the National Register of Historic Places given that 14 out of 24 residences and lots are potentially eligible to the National Register. Lots 2, 4, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 23, and 24 all are potentially eligible to the National Register. The wooded nature and lack of updated landscape amenities contributes to the overall integrity of the tract. The majority of the recommended ineligible residences that have been modified still generally have the look and feel of the post-

World War II period (Lots 1, 3, 5, 8, 17, 19, 20, 22, and 25). Finally, only one residence is a modern construction (Lot 6).

Additional buildings on lots consist of occasional garages or second residences, storage or wood sheds, and outhouses. There is one potentially eligible garage found on Lot 2 that has a rectangular floor plan with vertical board and batten siding, dual hinged doors, and gable metal roof. There are five recommended ineligible garages found on Lots 4, 17, 18, 22, and 24 that are modern construction, historic but modified with new doors, windows, or other features or are associated with residences that are not eligible and are not of sufficient architectural value to be eligible on their own merit. Potentially eligible second cabins or outbuildings with the appearance of a second cabin can be found on Lots 4 and 13 with rectangular clapboard siding, one or more entry doors or windows, and gabled metal roof. There are three potentially eligible ancillary outbuildings on Lots 10, 12 (both may have been second houses) and 23 (converted garage) consisting of simple rectangular frame building with clapboard siding and generally a single door or window and metal covered gabled roof used for storage. There are seven recommended ineligible outbuildings found on Lots 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 16, and 19 that are historic but modified with new doors, windows, or other features or are associated with residences that are not eligible and are not of sufficient architectural value to be eligible on their own merit. There are no “woodsheds” within the tract. There are seven potentially eligible outhouses found on Lots 4, 7, 10, 14, 18, 21, and 23 characterized by vertical board, clapboard, or horizontal board siding and simple metal or shingle covered shed, gable or A-frame roof with or without a ventilation slit. There are eleven recommended ineligible outhouses found on Lots 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 11, 17, 19, 20, 24, and 25 that are historic but modified with new doors, windows, or other features or are associated with residences that are not eligible and are not of sufficient architectural value to be eligible on their own merit.

The tract is located on a relatively high terrace above the Priest Lake shore line that has little potential for containing deposits of archaeological interest. Many of the lots were constructed by cut and fill from steep slopes that is not considered high probability for American Indian cultural remains. It is likely that the original historic residential and outbuilding structural remains were heavily impacted by new construction. As such, new ground disturbance should be monitored for significant historic features and remains, but pre-project testing is not recommended.

Neopit View

According to the Idaho Panhandle NF Recreation Residence Historic Context (HHM Inc. 2006):

The Neopit View tract includes 14 cabins and is located along Priest Lake. The tract was the last to be developed on the Idaho Panhandle National Forest, with development occurring from 1958 to 1960. Thus the majority of the development on the Neopit View tract occurred during the post-World War II period.

The Neopit View tract, while located near Priest Lake, is more typical of the branching type of tract that is laid out on the low ridgeline above and east of the shoreline. It is located in what was heavily wooded rolling terrain that was recently thinned for fuel reduction. While the lots are no longer heavily wooded, the homes generally blend in well with their surroundings. The main access road has been upgraded with a gravel surface and widened for log and fire trucks,

while most driveways and parking areas generally have native surfacing that blends with the environment.

The residences are representative of the First, Fourth, and Fifth Groups. Two residences (37 and 42) are representative of the First Group, characterized by an original rectangular floor plan, frame construction with vertical board and batten and wood shingle siding, and gable roof lines on lots permitted in 1958. Ten residences (26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 41, 43, and 46) are representative of Group Four, characterized by one-and-one-half to two-story rectangular floor plans, frame construction with vertical board, vertical board and batten, clapboard or wood shingle siding and rolled composition (n=1), composition shingle, wood shake (n=1), and composition shingle and metal covered gable, gable/shed, or gable/A-frame roof lines. All of the lots were permitted and/or constructed in 1958 through 1960, except for Lot 46, which was permitted in 1948. Two residences (Lots 44 and 45) fall into the Fifth Group, characterized by irregular plan cabins with shed roofs, with T-11 or a clapboard and vertical board and batten combination. Lot 44 has what appears to be an addition that created an offset gable from the original shed configuration, while Lot 45 has been modified to have a slight hip to it. Additions are found on half of the residences (Lots 27, 28, 30, 33, 41, 42, and 45). Decks are found on the majority of the residences (27, 28, 32, 33, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, and 46). Three residences have porches (32, 41, and 45). Window types are varied, but generally are characterized by divided lights, except where muntins have been removed or the window has been replaced with modern aluminum, vinyl or wood models. There are three residences with full length cement block chimneys (Lots 26, 29, and 44), three with brick chimneys mounted on the roof (Lots 30, 37, and 41), seven with chimneys made of metal, (Lots 27, 28, 32, 43, 45, and 46), one with no chimney (Lot 42) and one with a metal chimney mounted on the side of the house (Lot 33).

Tract records and a field review on April 25, 2007 suggest that the Neopit View tract is minimally eligible to the National Register of Historic Places given that eight out of 14 residences and lots are potentially eligible to the National Register. On April 16, 2008 the Idaho SHPO agreed with the Forest Service recommendations regarding National Register of Historic Places eligibility. Lots 26, 27, 29, 32, 33, 37, 43, and 46 are eligible to the National Register. The recent thinning and main road upgrades have changed the character of the tract from the heavily wooded and more natural landscape of the period of significance. However, the majority of the access roads and parking areas still have native surfacing that blends into the landscape. In addition, the recommended ineligible residences that have been modified still generally have the look and feel of the late post-World War II period (Lots 28, 30, 41, 42, 44, and 45).

There are no second homes, garages or wood sheds, while tool sheds are rare and outhouses are relatively common. There are two potentially eligible ancillary outbuildings on Lots 26 and 29. Lot 43 has a potentially eligible storage building. There are seven potentially eligible outhouses found on Lots 26, 29, 32, 33, 37, 43, and 46. There are five recommended ineligible outhouses found on Lots 28, 41, 42, 44, and 45 that are historic, but modified with new doors, windows, or other features or are associated with residences that are not eligible and are not of sufficient architectural value to be eligible on their own merit.

The tract is located on a relatively low ridgeline above and away from the Priest Lake shore line that has little potential for containing deposits of archaeological interest. Many of the lots were constructed on the heavily wooded undulating surfaces that are not considered high probability

for American Indian cultural remains. It is likely that the original historic residential and outbuilding structural remains were heavily impacted by new construction. As such, new ground disturbance should be monitored for significant historic features and remains, but pre-project testing is not recommended.

Osprey

According to the Idaho Panhandle NF Recreation Residence Historic Context (HHM Inc. 2006):

The Osprey tract includes 12 cabins and is located along Priest Lake. The tract was established in 1935, with the first permit issued in 1934. However, the majority of the development occurred from 1947 to 1949 and again in 1959. Thus the majority of the development on the Osprey tract occurred during the Post-World War II period.

The Osprey tract is a classic lake shore type laid out parallel to the Priest Lake shoreline. It is located on a higher lake terrace that has commonly been modified by cut and fill construction to create a building site on the steeper slopes. The lots are heavily wooded and the homes generally blend in well with their surroundings. The access roads, driveways and parking areas generally have native surfacing that also blends with the environment.

The residences are representative of the First, Second, Fourth and Seventh Groups. Two residences (Lots 3 and 15) are representative of the First Group, characterized by an original rectangular floor plan, frame construction with clapboard siding and metal covered gable roof lines on lots permitted in 1948 and 1947, respectively. Residences 5 and 6 represent Group Two, characterized by log construction with gable and intersecting gable metal covered roof lines with lots permitted in 1934 and 1947, respectively. The vast majority of residences fit in the Group Four category (Lots 2, 4, 8, 10, 11, and 14), characterized by one-and-one-half story rectangular floor plan, frame construction with wood shingle and clapboard siding, and a metal covered gable or gable with dormer roof lines permitted in 1947 (n=6) and 1949 (n=1; built in 1959). The two remaining structures are modern construction that fit the Type Seven model (Lots 9 and 12). Window types are varied, but generally are characterized by divided lights, except where muntins have been removed or the window has been replaced with modern aluminum, vinyl or wood models. All of the residences have additions and decks, with all but Lots 3, 4, 9, 12 and 14 also having porches. Roof mounted brick chimneys are found on seven residences (Lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11 and 14), a roof mounted rock chimney on only one residence (Lot 6), and metal flue roof mounted chimney types are found on the remaining four cabins (Lots 8, 9, 12, and 15).

Tract records and a field review on April 25, 2007 suggest that the Osprey tract is not eligible to the National Register of Historic Places due to loss of integrity, even though initial SHPO correspondence suggests otherwise. Even though the wooded nature and lack of updated landscape amenities contributes to the overall integrity of the tract, the majority of the residences are recommended ineligible. Only three residences are recommended as eligible (Lot 2 – SHPO concurrence, 4, and 6), while the remaining nine are recommended ineligible (Lots 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, and 15). The majority of the residences have been thoroughly remodeled or demolished and replaced outside of the Post-WW II period of significance. Osprey 4 has cement work steps and paths that are considered contributing to the lot's integrity.

Additional buildings on lots consist of occasional garages or second residences, storage sheds, and outhouses. There are two recommended noncontributing garages found on Lots 11 and 12 that are characterized by a rectangular floor plan with vertical board or clapboard siding, sliding single or dual hinged doors, and metal covered gable roof. While both are historic they are found with noncontributing residences and are not of sufficient architectural value to be contributing on their own merit. One recommended noncontributing second cabin or outbuildings with the appearance of a second cabin can be found on Lot 5 that has been heavily remodeled. There are six recommended noncontributing ancillary outbuildings on Lots 2, 3, 6, 10, 12 and 15 consisting of simple rectangular frame buildings that are historic but modified with new doors, windows, or other features or are associated with residences that are noncontributing and are not of sufficient architectural value to be contributing on their own merit. There are no “woodsheds” within the tract. There are two potentially contributing outhouses found on Lots 2 and 4 characterized by wood shingle or clapboard siding and simple metal or covered shed or gable roof with or without a ventilation slit. There are three recommended noncontributing outhouses found on Lots 12, 14 and 15 that are historic but modified with new doors, windows, or other features or are associated with residences that are not eligible and are not of sufficient architectural value to be contributing on their own merit.

The tract is located on a relatively high, steep terrace above the Priest Lake shore line that has little potential for containing deposits of archaeological interest. Several testing projects have taken place to date and no cultural materials were located. It is likely that the original residential and outbuilding structural remains were heavily impacted by new construction. As such, new ground disturbance should be monitored for significant historic features and remains, but pre-project testing is not recommended.

Outlet Bay

According to the Idaho Panhandle NF Recreation Residence Historic Context (HHM Inc. 2006):

The Outlet tract includes four cabins and is located along Priest Lake. The tract was established in 1935, with the development occurring between 1936 and 1948. Thus the tract underwent two periods of significant development: the New Deal (1933-1942) and post-World War II years (1945-1960).

The Outlet Bay tract is a classic lake shore type laid out parallel to the Priest Lake shoreline. It is located on a higher lake terrace that has commonly been modified by cut and fill construction to create a building site on the steeper slopes. The lots are heavily wooded and the homes generally blend in well with their surroundings. The access roads, driveways and parking areas generally have native surfacing that also blends with the environment.

The residences are representative of the Second and Fourth Groups. Residence 8 represents Group Two, characterized by log construction with metal covered gable roof line built in 1934. The remaining three residences fit in the Group Four category (4, 5 and 6), characterized by one-and-one-half or two-story rectangular floor plan, frame construction with wood shingle or clapboard siding, and a metal covered gable or intersecting gable with dormer roof lines permitted in 1929 or 1935 (residence 5 was built in 1948). Window types are varied, but generally are characterized by divided lights, except where muntins have been removed or the

window has been replaced with modern aluminum, vinyl or wood models. All of the residences have additions and decks, with residence 5 and 6 also having porches. Residence 8 may have had a full length front porch that was removed and turned into a deck. Residence 4 has a roof mounted brick chimney, residence five has both roof mounted cinder block and rock chimneys, residence 6 has an unknown style of chimney, and residence 8 has a full length rock cobble chimney and a roof mounted brick chimney with metal flue.

Tract records and a field review on May 4, 2007, suggest that the Outlet tract is not eligible to the National Register of Historic Places due to loss of integrity. The Idaho SHPO agreed with this recommendation on August 30, 2007. Even though the wooded nature and lack of updated landscape amenities contributes to the overall integrity of the tract, half of the residences are recommended ineligible. Residence five and eight are potentially eligible, while four and six have been sufficiently modified to be recommended as ineligible to the National Register. Given that the tract is split and two of the three residences in the south tract are not eligible, the tract should be considered as ineligible. It should be noted that residence eight is one of the few buildings that still has a shingled roof and cement work that contributes to the structure's eligibility.

Additional buildings on lots consist of garages, tool or wood sheds and outhouses. Residence eight has a rare semi-subterranean cellar that is of log construction with wood shingle covered gabled roof attached to the main residence as a covered walkway. There are two recommended ineligible garages found on Lots 4 and 6 that are rectangular plan gabled roof buildings associated with ineligible residences that are not of sufficient architectural value to be eligible on their own merit. There are no second houses within the tract. There is one potentially eligible ancillary outbuilding on Lot 5 that is an unremarkable vertical board structure with a shed roof eligible only as a contributing building within an eligible lot. There is a partially enclosed combination tool shed and wood shed that is recommended ineligible within Lot 4 owing to the lack of integrity of the residence. Two very simple open faced "woodsheds" within the tract are not eligible owing to association with a recommended ineligible residence (Lot 4) and modern construction (Lot 5). A single potentially eligible outhouse is found on Lot 5 characterized by vertical board siding and a simple shingle covered shed roof with a ventilation slit. There are two recommended ineligible outhouses found on Lots 4 and 6 that are historic, but associated with residences that are not eligible and are not of sufficient architectural value to be eligible on their own merit.

The tract is located on a relatively high, steep terrace above the Priest Lake shore line and has little potential for containing deposits of archaeological interest. It is likely that the original residential and outbuilding structural remains were heavily impacted by new construction. As such, new ground disturbance should be monitored for significant historic features and remains, but pre-project testing is not recommended.

Promontory

According to the Idaho Panhandle NF Recreation Residence Historic Context (HHM Inc. 2006):

The Promontory tract includes 12 cabins and is located along Priest Lake. Permit information indicates that development on the south group of the tract occurred in 1926,

while the north group developed [sic] in 1930, 1931, 1932, and 1933. Thus, the majority of the development on the Ledgewood Bay [sic] tract occurred during the early development of recreation residences on the Kaniksu National Forest (1915-1932).

The Promontory tract is a classic lake shore type laid out parallel to the Priest Lake shoreline. It is located on the upper lake terrace that has generally been modified by cut and fill construction to create a building site on the steeper slopes. The lots are heavily wooded and the homes generally blend in well with their surroundings. The access roads, driveways and parking areas generally have native surfacing that also blends with the environment.

The residences are representative of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Seventh Groups. One residence (535A) is representative of the First Group, characterized by an original rectangular floor plan, frame construction with novelty siding and metal covered gable/shed roof line on a lot permitted in 1931. Residences 524 and 526 are representative of the Second Group, characterized by log construction and a wood shingle and metal covered intersecting gable and gable with dormer roofs that are located on lots permitted in 1932 and 1933, respectively. Residence 540 and 541 are representative of Group 3, characterized by frame construction with novelty and wood shingle siding with metal covered gable and intersecting gable roof lines. Four residences (525, 525A, 538A, and 539) are representative of Group Four, characterized by one-and-one-half story rectangular floor plans, frame construction with wood shingle, novelty, asbestos shingle, and clapboard siding and metal covered gable/shed, gable, and gable with dormer roofs. The lots were permitted in 1926 and 1930. Promontory 536, 536A and 538 are three examples of Group Seven modern house construction. Additions are found on all residences with the exception of Lots 525A and 538A. Decks are found on all but four of the residences (525, 525A, 541, and 538). Five residences have porches (525, 540, 541, 536, and 536A). Window types are varied, but generally are characterized by divided lights, except where muntins have been removed or the window has been replaced with modern aluminum, vinyl or wood models. There is one residence that has a full length flagstone rock chimney (Lots 524), one full length brick chimney (Lot 525), one rock chimney mounted on the roof (526 with 2nd cement block chimney), three with brick chimneys mounted on the roof (Lots 525A, 535A, and 539), and six with chimneys made of metal, cement block, or unknown material (Lots 536, 536A, 538, 538A, 540, and 541).

Tract records and a field review on June 1, 2007 suggest that the northern portion of the Promontory tract is eligible to the National Register of Historic Places given that all four residences and lots are potentially eligible to the National Register. The southern portion of the Promontory tract, however, has six of eight residences that are recommended as ineligible, suggesting that it does not have sufficient integrity for the tract to be eligible to the National Register. Lots 524, 525, 525A, 526, 539, and 541 all are potentially eligible to the National Register. The wooded nature and lack of updated landscape amenities contributes to the overall integrity of the tract. Three of the southern tract residences are modern construction or so highly modified that they do not have the appropriate look and feel of the historic period, thus reducing the integrity of the southern tract to a high degree. This argues for only the northern tract having the look and feel of the Term-occupancy and New Deal periods required to be eligible to the National Register.

Additional buildings on lots consist of a moderate number of garages, two second houses, frequent storage sheds, and frequent outhouses. There are two potentially eligible garages found on Lots 525 and 539 that have a rectangular floor plan with clapboard or drop siding, horizontal sliding or horizontal swinging doors, and gable metal roof. There are three recommended ineligible garages found on Lots 536A, 538, and 538A that are modern construction, historic but modified with new doors, windows, or other features or are associated with residences that are not eligible and are not of sufficient architectural value to be eligible on their own merit. A potentially eligible second cabin can be found on Lot 536 characterized by a rectangular floor plan, novelty siding, one-and-one-half-stories, one or more entry doors or windows, and gabled metal roof. There is one ineligible second house (Lot 526) that has lost integrity due to remodeling. There are three potentially eligible ancillary outbuildings on Lots 524, 525A and 541, consisting of simple rectangular frame buildings with clapboard, vertical board and batten, or shingle siding and generally a single door or window and shingle or metal covered shed or gabled roof used for storage. There are three recommended ineligible outbuildings within the tract due to lack of integrity of the lot or structure (Lots 535A, 538, and 540). There are four potentially eligible outhouses found on Lots 525, 536, 539 and 541 characterized by vertical board, wooden shingle, and clapboard siding and simple metal or shingle covered shed or gable roof with or without a ventilation slit. There are three recommended ineligible outhouses found on Lots 526, 535A, 538A, and 540 that are historic, but are associated with residences that are not eligible and are not of sufficient architectural value to be eligible on their own merit.

The tract is located on a relatively high terrace above the Priest Lake shore line and has little potential for containing deposits of archaeological interest. Many of the lots were constructed by cut and fill from steep slopes that is not considered high probability for American Indian cultural remains. It is likely that the original historic residential and outbuilding structural remains were heavily impacted by new construction. As such, new ground disturbance should be monitored for significant historic features and remains, but pre-project testing is not recommended.

Shoshone

According to the Idaho Panhandle NF Recreation Residence Historic Context (HHM Inc. 2006):

The Shoshone Bay tract includes 24 cabins and is located along Priest Lake. Though the tract was established in 1947, permit information indicates that early development occurred in 1932, 1933 and 1937. However, the majority of development occurred in 1947 with the establishment of the tract. Thus the majority of the development on the Shoshone Bay tract occurred during the post-World War II period.

The Shoshone Bay tract is a classic lake shore type laid out parallel to the Priest Lake shoreline. It is located on the upper lake terrace that has generally been modified by cut and fill construction to create a building site on the steeper slopes. The lots are heavily wooded and the homes generally blend in well with their surroundings. The access roads, driveways and parking areas generally have native surfacing that also blends with the environment.

The residences are representative of the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth and Seventh Groups. Six residences (Lots 580, 585, 591, 592, 594, and 595) are representative of the First Group, characterized by an original rectangular floor plan, frame construction with clapboard and log

siding and metal, wood shake or composition covered gable or gable/shed roof lines on lots permitted in 1937 (Lot 585) and 1947 (n=5). Residences 593, 599 and 600 are representative of the Second Group, characterized by log construction, and a metal covered gable roof that are located on lots permitted in 1928 (Lot 600), 1933 (Lot 599) and 1947 (Lot 593 was constructed in 1961). Twelve residences (Lots 578, 581, 582, 583, 584, 586, 587, 588, 596, 597, 601, and 602) are representative of Group Four, characterized by one-and-one-half to two-story rectangular floor plans, frame construction with vertical board, clapboard, log, board, mixed log and wood shingle siding and metal covered gable, gable with dormer, and intersecting gable roofs. The lots were permitted in 1922 (n=2; built in 1949), 1932 (n=4), 1933 (n=1), 1947 (n=5), 1949 (n=1). Residences 577 and 579 are two rare examples of Group Five, characterized by frame construction with vertical board and batten walls and metal covered shed roofs permitted in 1947 and 1948. Shoshone 576 is the only Group Seven modern house construction. Additions are found on all residences with the exception of Lots 576, 578, 579, 587, 594, and 602. Decks are found on all but eight of the residences (Lots 576, 578, 585, 588, 591, 593, 594, and 601). Thirteen residences have porches (Lots 578, 580, 583, 584, 585, 588, 591, 593, 597, 599, 600, 601, and 602). Window types are varied, but generally are characterized by divided lights, except where muntins have been removed or the window has been replaced with modern aluminum, vinyl or wood models. There are seven residences that generally have full length cobble or flagstone rock chimneys (Lots 579 – also has cement block chimney, 583, 585, 587 – cultured stone, 593, 594 – now enclosed in addition, and 596 – cultured stone), two with full length brick and cement block chimneys (Lots 580 and 597), one full length brick chimney (Lot 595), one full length cement block chimney (588), three rock chimneys mounted on the roof (582, 584, and 599), six with brick chimneys mounted on the roof (Lots 578 – also a cement block chimney, 586 – also metal flue, 592, 600, 601, and 602), and four with chimneys made of metal, cement block, board and batten, or unknown material (Lots 576, 577, 581, and 591).

Tract records and a field review on April 25, 2007 suggest that the Shoshone Bay tract is eligible to the National Register of Historic Places given that 17 out of 24 residences and lots are potentially eligible to the National Register. Lots 578 and 588 have been formally determined eligible, while Lots 577, 579, 580, 581, 583, 584, 585, 586, 592, 593, 595, 599, 600, 601 and 602 all are potentially eligible to the National Register. The wooded nature and lack of updated landscape amenities contributes to the overall integrity of the tract. The majority of the formally determined ineligible (Lot 576) and recommended ineligible residences that have been modified still generally have the look and feel of the post-World War II period (Lots 582, 587, 591, 594, 596, and 597). Finally, only one residence is a modern construction (Lot 576). The rock work at Lot 586 contributes to the eligibility of the lot. This argues for the overall tract having the look and feel of the New Deal and post-World War II periods.

Additional buildings on lots consist of frequent garages, rare second houses, frequent storage sheds, rare woodsheds and frequent outhouses. There are four potentially eligible garages found on Lots 581, 584, 593, and 602 that have a rectangular floor plan with clapboard, slab log, or “pan abode” log and horizontal sliding or new vertical lift doors, and gable metal roof. There are seven recommended ineligible garages found on Lots 576, 580, 587, 592, 595, 597, and 600 that are modern construction, historic but modified with new doors, windows, or other features or are associated with residences that are not eligible and are not of sufficient architectural value to be eligible on their own merit. Potentially eligible second cabins or outbuildings with the appearance of a second cabin can be found on Lots 594, 599, 601 and 602 with rectangular floor

plans, slab log or clapboard siding, one or more entry doors or windows, and gabled metal roof. There is one recommended ineligible second house with vertical board siding with metal gable and modern doors and windows (Lot 586). There are four potentially eligible ancillary outbuildings on Lots 577, 584, 585, and 601 consisting of simple rectangular frame building with vertical board and pole construction, clapboard and vertical board siding and generally a single door or window and metal covered gabled roof used for storage. A single outbuilding on Lot 591 is recommended ineligible due to loss of residence integrity. There is one recommended ineligible “woodshed” within the tract on Lot 580, consisting of an open faced vertical board sided structure with metal covered shed roof. There are eight potentially eligible outhouses found on Lots 578, 579, 580, 581, 583, 584, 585, and 594 characterized by vertical board with bark, drop or slab log siding and simple metal or shingle covered shed or gable roof with or without a ventilation slit. There are two recommended ineligible outhouses found on Lots 588 and 596 that are historic, but are associated with residences that are not eligible and are not of sufficient architectural value to be eligible on their own merit.

The tract is located on a relatively high terrace above the Priest Lake shore line that has little potential for containing deposits of archaeological interest. Many of the lots were constructed by cut and fill from steep slopes that is not considered high probability for American Indian cultural remains. It is likely that the original historic residential and outbuilding structural remains were heavily impacted by new construction. As such, new ground disturbance should be monitored for significant historic features and remains, but pre-project testing is not recommended.

Conclusions

While the recreation residences on the IPNF provide an excellent sample of all periods and most all types and styles found elsewhere in the Northern Region and Forest Service, many are no doubt unique to the IPNF, given local materials, craftsmanship, and custom. Whether representative of a national, regional or local style, these private residences located on public lands deserve careful and full consideration of their historic character when planning maintenance, remodeling or other projects. Balancing changing use patterns, increasing values, and new and better material types against historic preservation standards will continue to be the greatest challenge facing land managers and residence owners over time. The standards set forth in the “Idaho Panhandle National Forest Recreation Residence Standards and Guidelines” and “Programmatic Agreement Among the Idaho Panhandle National Forests and the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office Regarding Recreation Residence Management on the Idaho Panhandle National Forests” seeks to do just that. Its success or failure will lay in how well the owners of the residences and managers of the National Forest work together to preserve this precious resource, while allowing maximum owner control and flexibility in the use and maintenance of their private residences.