

Ranger Stations



On The

Idaho Panhandle National Forests



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FRONT COVER:

Rattle Creek,

Kaniksu National Forest

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I. INTRODUCTION

In 1897 John Leiberg of the United States Geological Survey was sent to northern Idaho to inspect the newly created Priest River Forest Reserve. During his inspection of the area he found evidence that large portions of the Reserve had been purposely burned by prospectors, hunters and trappers. Leiberg said it was common to hear people say

If the government intends to guard and preserve the timber from fires and prevent unlimited cutting we will try to burn up what is left as soon as possible. (Leiberg 1899:235).

Could anyone with such a viewpoint articulate it in the manner quoted by Leiberg? Apparently, Leiberg was trying to make a point by exaggerating local comments. This overstatement of the amount of arson (e.g. Space 1979: 94) grew out of a very real need for Forest Reserves to be managed by people stationed on the Reserves.

In the same report, Leiberg recommends that up to six fire guards be placed on the Reserve to patrol the area from two stations. At these stations

Buildings suitable for quarters should be erected, for which the adjacent forest would furnish the material (Leiberg 1899:243).

With this recommendation, Leiberg started a tradition of Ranger Station construction and use that is inseparable from the history of the Forest Service in the Idaho panhandle. In many ways the buildings used by the Forest Service reflect the attitudes of the people that worked in them and the agency they represent. This short history of the Ranger Stations and administrative sites on the Idaho Panhandle National Forests (IPNF) outlines the relationship between the buildings, on the one hand, and people and policies, on the other.

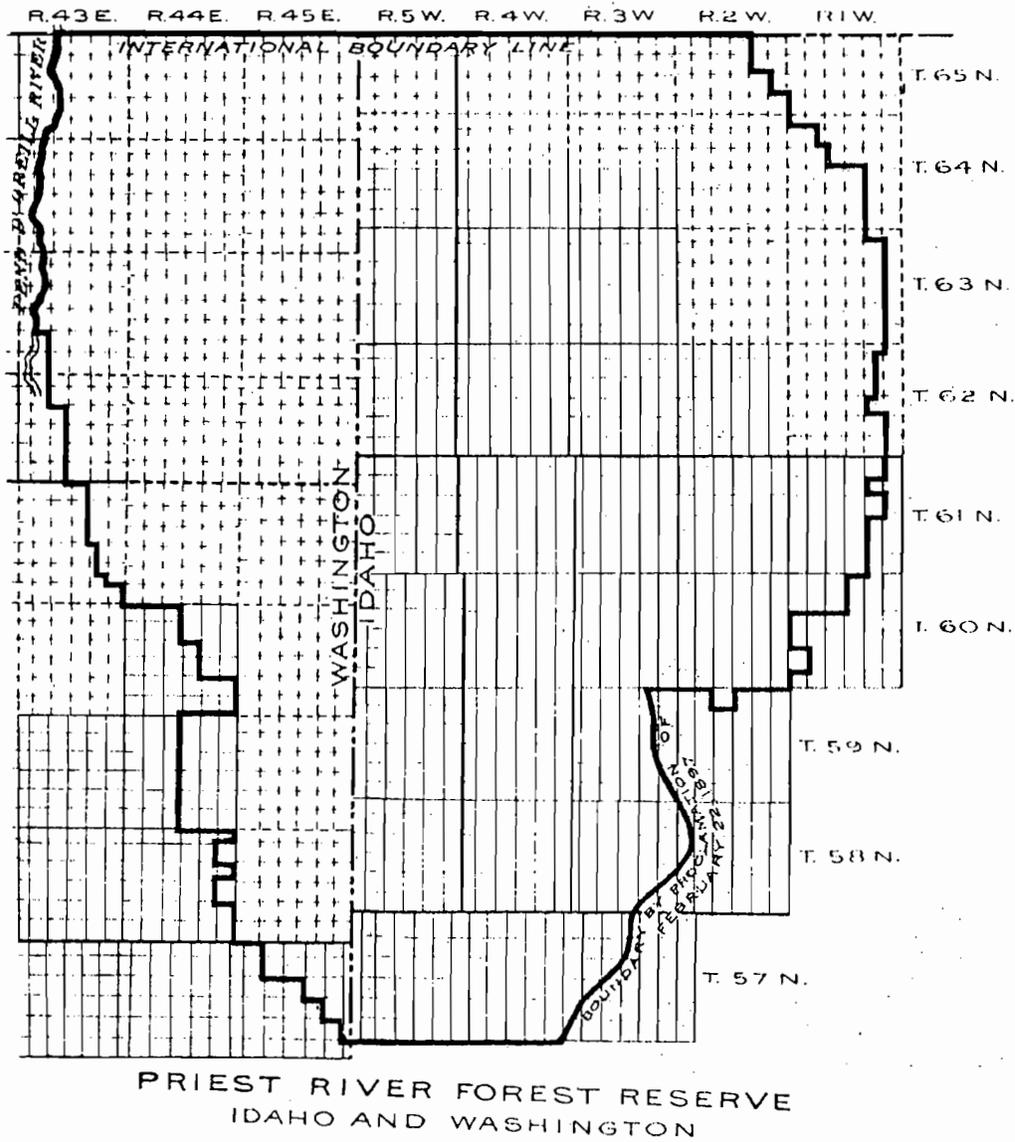


FIGURE 1 - Priest River Forest Reserve in 1897

II BEGINNINGS

The National Forest system began with the enactment of the Forest Reserve Act in 1891. Using this law a president could set aside timber lands from public domain lands and designate them as Forest Reserves. Presidents Benjamin Harrison and Grover Cleveland subsequently proclaimed a series of Forest Reserves. Congress failed, however, to fund the administration of these areas. This resulted in the closing of the Reserves to legal public use. Congress-under some pressure to begin managing the Forest Reserves-finally passed the Organic Administration Act in 1897. According to Gifford Pinchot - the first chief of the Forest Service - the Organic Administrative Act was the most important Federal forest legislation ever enacted (Frome 1984:19).

One of the provisions of the Organic Administration Act was that

No public forest reservation shall be established except to improve and protect the forest within the reservation, or for the purpose of securing favorable conditions of water flows and to furnish a continuous supply of timber for the use and necessities of citizens of the United States; but it is not the purpose or intent of these provisions, or of the act providing for such reservations to authorize the inclusion therein of lands more valuable for the mineral therein or for agricultural purposes than for forest purposes(USDA Forest Service 1905:12).

This act set the stage for a long controversy between Pinchot and U. S. Senator W. B. Heyburn of Wallace, Idaho over the withdrawal of the Forest Reserves that now make up the Idaho Panhandle National Forests. When Theodore Roosevelt took office in 1900, only the Priest River Forest Reserve - located in northwest corner of Idaho's panhandle - had been withdrawn. Pinchot influenced Roosevelt to make two "temporary withdrawals" for consideration as future Forest Reserves in northern Idaho. These withdrawals included the Coeur d'Alene Reserve in 1903 and the Shoshone Reserve in 1905. The withdrawals triggered a long series of written protests by Senator Heyburn (USDA Forest Service 1905). In a letter to the president dated July 15, 1904, Heyburn (USDA Forest Service 1905: 26) states

Did I not believe that there was a threat of great injury to the State of Idaho in the creation of these forest reserves, I certainly should not urge these objections, but I know whereof I speak, and all of the theories and reasons from the standpoint of those who are seeking to find reasons for tying up these vast areas of the State fall to the ground in the face of practical experience and observation.

Heyburn also managed to express his dissatisfaction with the Forest Reserve policy by leading the effort to limit the budget of the Forest Service to administer the Reserves. Heyburn notwithstanding, Pinchot and Roosevelt orchestrated the transfer of the Forest Reserves from administration by the Department of Interior to the Department of Agriculture in 1905.

Soon after, the Forest Reserves were renamed National Forests. Despite strong western objections - lead by Heyburn - Roosevelt continued to establish National Forests. In the Idaho panhandle, the Kootenai and Coeur d'Alene

National Forests were proclaimed in 1906. In the following year the Priest River and Cabinet National Forests were created. By 1908 Hayburn engineered a Forest Service funding bill that imposed a requirement that any extension of the National Forest System would be subject to congressional approval. Roosevelt was forced to sign the bill in order to get funds to run the Forest Service. Before signing, however, Roosevelt added 20 million acres to the National Forest system.

It was during this same year that the Forests in northern Idaho were reorganized. The Priest River National Forest became the Kaniksu (Said to be the Indian name for a priest or black robe). The Pend d'Oreille National Forest was also created out of portions of the Kaniksu, Kootenai, Cabinet and Coeur d'Alene. Another reorganization in 1911 created the St. Joe National Forest out of portions of the Coeur d'Alene and Clearwater National Forests.

The Transfer Act, transferring the Forest Reserves to the Department of Agriculture, stipulated:

That Forest Supervisors and Rangers shall be selected, when practicable, from qualified citizens of the States or Territories in which the said reserves, respectively, are situated (USDA Forest Service 1905: 64).

Pinchot used this stipulation to the advantage of the Forest Service, as Michael Frome (1984: 21) has observed.

The new public forest enterprise was not universally hailed. Resentment against restriction and regulation imposed by Washington bureaucracy was vented in western communities and by their political representatives. As part of his strategy to deal with such hostility, Pinchot sought to build a democratic grass-roots field force combining young forestry graduates from eastern colleges and woods-wise men from western ranches and logging camps.

Pinchot had another objective in using this Transfer Act stipulation. Many of the General Land Office Forest Reserve employees were rank political appointments with little or no sympathy for the objectives of the Forest Reserve Program. Len Shoemaker (1958: 100-101) notes that

Even before that time, Pinchot had set his corps of forestry-trained inspectors to assorting the good personnel from the bad, and now they went about it in earnest. Heads fell right and left as they wielded the axe of official authority. . . .The elimination process continued for a long time before a satisfactory force was established.

When Roosevelt left office, Pinchot lost his close association with the president. The next president, William Howard Taft, was much less sympathetic with Pinchot's conservationist views. Only a year into the new administration Pinchot was dismissed over a controversy with the Secretary of the Interior involving Alaskan coal field mineral claims. Fromm (1984: 23) states that

For a time after Pinchot's dismissal, the Forest Service was in low repute and its budget was slashed.

In the summer of 1910, forest fires swept through many of the Forests in Idaho and Montana. All of the Forests in the Idaho panhandle were hit hard. A

curious outcome of the fires was that part of Wallace, Idaho was burned to the ground. Pinchot took the opportunity to suggest that Senator Heyburn's home town and much of the burned forests could have been spared had Heyburn and the rest of Congress provided funds to the Forest Service to administer the National Forests. American Forestry magazine (1910:601) noted that

Mr. Pinchot has stated this lesson in vigorous terms. The need of ready access to all parts of the forests has been demonstrated with overwhelming force. The need of more men to patrol the forests and to fight fires has been made unmistakably clear. Both of these needs were known in advance, and funds to supply them were asked of Congress. Upon those Congressmen who opposed adequate appropriations for permanent improvement work and equipment in the forest, and for enlarging the protective force, falls the responsibility for most if not all of the destruction of the public timber.

Congressional resistance to the Forest Service weakened slowly in the face of the heavy fire losses and funding for the agency was subsequently increased.

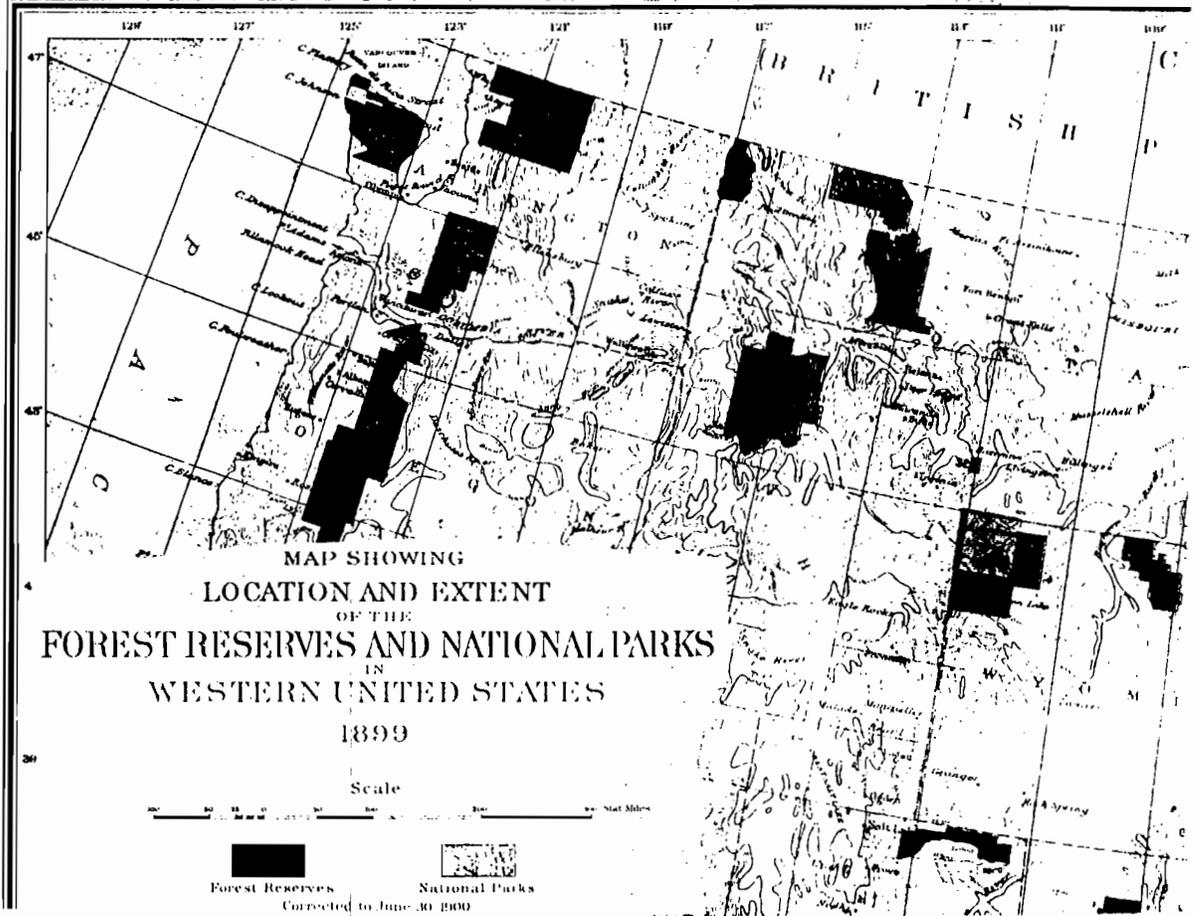


FIGURE 2 - Forest Reserves and National Parks in 1899 in the northwest

III ESTABLISHING EARLY ADMINISTRATIVE SITES

At the beginning of the 1900s - particularly from 1902 to 1908 - large numbers of people came to the North Idaho area in a rush for free public lands. These people fanned out over the valuable public timber lands not yet withdrawn for Forest Reserves and established claims under either the Timber and Stone Act of 1878 or the Homestead Act of 1862. Then on June 11, 1906 Congress passed the Forest Homestead Act, which authorized the homesteading of agricultural lands within established National Forests. Charles Simpson and E.R. Jackman (1967: 7) state that

Some of the forest boundaries had been drawn with a broad brush, while flats and stringers of good soil were sometimes found along the water courses. Some level to rolling benchlands had possibilities for raising crops. . . . The law provided that upon request of a would-be homesteader for a certain tract, the area must be examined and, if found suitable, would be "listed" or opened for entry. Thereafter it could be filed upon, the applicant having a sixty-day preference, after which - it was available to anyone.

"June 11th Claims" poured into Forest Service offices. It was apparent that the level of interest in such claims could preempt the Forest Service from preserving suitable sites from which to administer the National Forests. Between 1906 and 1913 a vigorous effort was made to withdraw or reserve numerous sites from entry under either the Homestead Act or from mineral claims. The number of withdrawals/reservations on what is now the Idaho Panhandle National Forests eventually reached 381 sites. It is evident that the withdrawals/reservations were made to protect the Forest Service's future options. Many of the withdrawals/reservations were subsequently vacated after being examined in the field and better transportation routes though the Forest were established. Of the 381 sites withdrawn or reserved on the IPNF, only 110 were ever used to the extent that any improvements were made on them.

In a 1949 memorandum W. M. Nagel, who worked in the Regional Office, sent the Coeur d'Alene National Forest Supervisor a letter explaining the difference between "withdrawals" and "reservations". In part, the letter (Nagel 1949) states

First, a few words of explanation as to withdrawals and reservations for administrative site purposes since the matter may not be clear to all concerned. Up to early 1909 the procedure in setting aside national forest land for administrative site purposes was to recommend withdrawal to the General Land Office. It then made the withdrawal and the appropriate record thereof. About that time it developed that the General Land Office was without authority to make such withdrawals of national forest lands and consequently the General Land Office took no action on the many recommendations pending at that time or submitted to it during the next few months. Thereafter the procedure was for the District, now Regional, Forester, to approve reservation of areas of national forest land needed for administrative site purposes. These did not become a matter of record in the District Land Office; however, the Forest Service disapproved applications for homesteads on such reservations.

We still follow the old original procedure whenever we want public domain land outside the forest withdrawn for our administrative use, but upon withdrawal, called temporary withdrawal, the land does not acquire national forest status even though the action taken was by Executive Order rather than by the Secretary of the Interior through the General Land Office. Also, whenever we wish to release part or all of a withdrawal we must go through channels to the Secretary of the Interior recommendations. On the other hand, reservations may be made, as above stated, or existing ones may be modified or terminated, by Regional Forester action. We have many administrative sites part of which were withdrawn and later added to by reservation. When these areas are reduced in size or dropped entirely above indicated actions must be taken, namely, by the said Department or by the Regional Forester or by both, as the case may require.

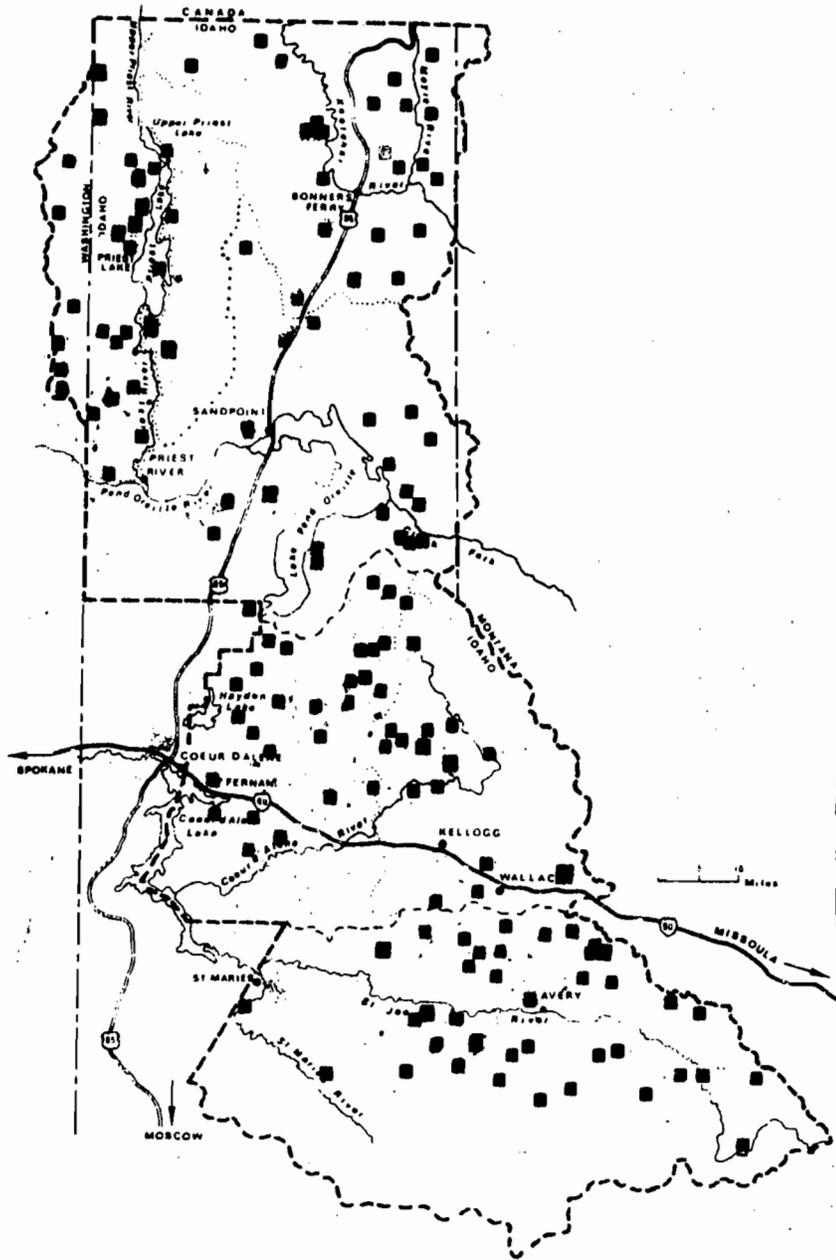


FIGURE 5 - General Distribution of Administrative Sites on the Idaho Panhandle National Forests

IV BUILDING EARLY RANGER STATIONS

The improvements that were first constructed at the Administrative sites were affected by three main factors.

(1) The act transferring the Forest Reserves to the Department of Agriculture specified that Supervisors and Rangers would be hired "when practicable, from qualified citizens of the states or Territories in which the said reserves, respectively, are situate" (USDA Forest Service 1905:1).

(2) Senator W. B. Heyburn of Wallace, Idaho, led a fight to restrict the Forest Service and the size of National Forests by restricting the Forest Service budget. One of the limitations imposed on the Forest Service was a limit on the cost of any one building. At first the total cost could not exceed \$300.00 (Smith 1983: 44).

(3) All improvements had to be made with labor already funded. This was what was known as "contributed time". If a Ranger Station was to be built, the Rangers from other Districts would get together and help build the station after their other work was completed (Fickes 1972:104).

All of these factors had a direct impact on the character of improvements made during the first twenty years the Forest Service was in existence. The Washington Office, in keeping with its philosophy of decentralized authority did not specify in detail how Ranger Stations should be constructed. The Washington Office did issue general guidelines such as

Ranger Stations were to be neat and sanitary, providing examples for campers. Ranger's privies had to be more than fifty yards from the house, with at least a six-foot vault (Steen 1976: 83).

These conditions produced a large variety of Spartan, utilitarian structures. Workmanship, materials and design varied radically from one site to another. As such the early Forest Service structures are called "vernacular" architecture. Vernacular building is defined as

. . . folk building, done without benefit of formal plans. Such structures are frequently built by their occupants or, if not, by someone who is well within the occupant's immediate community. Vernacular structures are the immediate product of their users and form a sensitive indicator of these persons' inner feelings, their ideas of what is or is not suitable to them. Consequently, changes in attitudes, values, and world view are very likely to be reflected in changes in vernacular architectural forms (Deetz 1977: 93).

The "Use Book" was the administrative guide for Forest administrators from the beginning of the Forest Service. The first "Use Book" for the Forest Service, put out in 1905, stated that

The Forest officers will devote all time that can be spared from other work to building and keeping open roads and trails, to making other permanent improvements, and to study and mapping of the Forest . . . Cabins and

fenced pastures should be established wherever they are needed. Reasonable construction expenses will be allowed; but supervisors will be held strictly responsible for the selection of locations with the single object of improving the service. Abandoned settlers' improvements many often be used (USDA Forest Service 1905: 72).

In the 1906 edition of the "Use Book" it was stated that

Eventually all the Rangers who serve year round will be furnished with headquarter cabins on the Reserves. It is the intention of the Forest Service to build these as rapidly as funds will permit. Wherever possible cabins should be built of logs, with shingle or shake roofs.

The hardware, glass, and door and window frames may be purchased on authorization from the Forester. Cabins should be of sufficient size to afford comfortable living accommodations to the family of the Ranger stationed in them and this Ranger will be held responsible for the proper care of the cabin and the ground surrounding it . . .

Rangers' cabins should be located where there is enough agricultural land for a small field and suitable pasture land for a few head of horses and a cow or two, in order to decrease the often excessive expense for vegetables and feed. In course of time several Rangers' camps will be needed for each township, and selections of sites should be made with this in view. The amount of agricultural land necessary to supply a Ranger's family with vegetables and to raise hay and grain enough to winter his saddle and other stock will vary greatly in different localities, but as a general rule it will not be less than 10 nor more than 40 acres (USDA Forest Service 1906: 108).

A notable change occurred in the 1908 edition of the "Use Book". The line in the 1906 edition which read, "Whenever possible cabins should be built of logs", was changed in the 1908 edition to read, "usually they should be built of logs". An example of the cost of a building in the Idaho panhandle in 1908 is given in Table I.

In 1913 Philip Neff, a Ranger on the Coeur d'Alene National Forest, wrote a short paper called "Suggestions on Ranger Cabin Construction". To Neff

The best construction is frame, by all odds, and not logs, but as that is out of the question in so many places on National Forests the best of log construction is what we want. . . .(1913: 12).

Neff preferred dovetailed corners, shingle covered gable roofs with eaves extended out "bungalow style". On the interior he preferred lath and plaster walls and ceiling. A fireplace of cobble stones was also high on Neff's list of interior features.

I think that the construction of Administration Buildings should be done as far as possible by men on each Forest who are adapted to that work and be under the direct supervision of a Ranger who should be a specialist, the same as the claim work is specialized. This, of course, for the construction of buildings under appropriations only (Neff 1913: 17).

Both log and frame structures were built from the beginning of station construction in the Idaho panhandle. Choice of materials and style of the building reflected the location of the station, the cost and ideas of the local Rangers. Fickes notes that

For years the Forest Service had been forced to build badly-needed cabins and other structures with limited appropriations and the use of what was called "contributed time." And for years, by law, the maximum appropriation that could be spent by the Forest Service on any one building was \$600. We were able to supplement this amount by the use of "contributed time." Let's say we wanted to build a two-room log cabin at a Ranger Station. The \$600 would just about purchase the necessary lumber, millwork (doors and windows), hardware, etc. Then when winter came, three or four Rangers would get together at the building site and proceed to construct the cabin with "contributed time," which was the Rangers' salaries while engaged on the cabin job (Fickes 1972: 104).

The "vernacular" type of building construction continued into the 1920s. Before 1920 the limit on the cost of an individual building was increased to \$650.00 (Smith 1983: 44). Some successful plans for improvements such as cabins were circulated among the Forests. Ralph Space (1980: 53) states that

The Forest Service came up with a standard cabin. It was made of hewn logs with two rooms downstairs and an attic type upstairs which also served as either one or two rooms. There was no basement. There was an outdoor toilet. The cabin was usually built near a spring or creek for household water.

On the St. Joe National Forest blueprints were drawn up for a number of buildings by Avery District Ranger Clyde Blake Sr. in 1922 (Blake 1922). These structures included a log dwelling, two patrol cabins, and a office/messhall. The two single family dwellings now standing on the Old Avery Ranger Station were built from these plans. How widely the plans were distributed and how many other Rangers were drawing up such plans in the early 1920s is not recorded.

Despite the increase in the cost limit for individual buildings and the availability of some blueprints, the vernacular tradition persisted into the late 1920s and early 1930s. A former Forest Service employee remembers

Improvement money was very limited prior to 1932. Much of the labor was done by contributed time when the weather and fire conditions permitted. . . . [At the Honeysuckle Ranger Station on the Coeur d'Alene National Forest] from 1923 to 1932 . . . all the labor was contributed except a small amount on [a] . . . garage. Most of the work was done after the field season. Much of the lumber was not planed and was salvaged from the old Winton flumes, abandoned scaler cabins, and other buildings (Haynes 1962: 138).

The Forest Service Manual dated July 1928 (USDA Forest Service 1928b) contains a number of general guidelines for Forest Service buildings. Dwellings were to be provided only where there was an "undeniable need". Offices were to be provided "when needed", preferably separate from dwellings. Barns and garages were to be provided only in cases where the use of horses or a car was

"regarded by the Superior officer as essential to the work to be done". The 1928 manual also states

With the exceptions authorized by the act of March 3, 1925 (43 Stat., 1132) no building may be erected, improved, or purchased at a cost of more than \$1,500. The act referred to above authorizes the construction, improvement, or purchase during each fiscal year of three buildings for National Forest purposes at costs not exceeding \$2500 each. Authorizations for the construction of these higher-priced buildings will be made to the Districts on the basis of showings submitted with the annual allotment estimates (USDA Forest Service 1928b: 64-A).

TABLE I

Estimate of Cost of Constructing and Equipping a Building on Eithel Ranger
Station near Clara, Idaho on Lake Pend Oreille in 1908 (Dell 1908)
A 16' by 28' Cabin

4 men working 14 days at \$2.00 per day	\$112.00
5 days teaming @ \$5.00	\$25.00
3 plain panel doors @ \$2.50	\$7.50
3 sets door lock and knobs	\$1.20
3 pair door hinges	\$1.20
5 four light check rail windows 2'5" x 6'2" @ \$2.00	\$10.00
5 window catches	\$1.00
1 gal. outside paint	\$1.00
500 ft. flooring	\$15.00
3 sacks lime	\$2.25
50# 8d nails	\$2.50
25# 10d nails	\$1.25
25# 20d nails	\$1.25
Total Labor and Building Material	\$181.15
2 claw hammers @ \$0.50	\$1.00
1 hand saw	\$2.25
1 froe	\$1.00
1 smooth plane 2" cross	\$0.75
1 16" jack plane	\$0.75
1 hand ax	\$1.25
1 hatchet	\$0.75
Total Tools	\$7.75
1 range	\$20.00
1 heating stove	\$8.00
Total Equipment	\$28.00
1 sack flour (50 lbs.)	\$1.65
25# bacon @ \$0.18	\$4.50
25# ham @ \$0.18	\$4.50
5# lard	\$0.75
1# baking powder	\$0.25
7# butter @ \$0.35	\$2.45
5# coffee	\$1.25
1# tea	\$0.60
100# potatoes	\$1.50
100# cabbage @ \$0.02	\$2.00
10# onions @ \$0.05	\$0.50
2 doz. cans condensed milk	\$3.00
25# sugar	\$1.75
1 doz. cans tomatoes	\$1.80
5# crackers	\$0.50
1 can pepper	\$0.10
2 sacks salt	\$0.20
1/2 gal. syrup	\$0.75
5# rice	\$0.40

TABLE I (CONTINUED)

5# beans	\$0.40
10# cheese	\$2.00
5# dried prunes	\$4.00
10# dried peaches	\$1.00
5# breakfast food	\$0.50
1 bottle catsup	\$0.25
3# laundry soap	\$0.30
3 cakes toilet soap	\$0.25
1 gal. sour pickles	\$0.75
2# raisins	\$0.25
1 package matches	\$0.25
2 packages macaroni	\$0.25
15 doz. eggs @ \$0.30	\$4.50
Food Supplies	<u>\$39.55</u>

All of the above to be delivered at Whiskey Rock, Idaho on Lake Pend Oreille

Labor and Building Material	\$181.15
Tools	\$7.75
Equipment	\$28.00
Food Supplies	<u>\$39.55</u>
Estimated Total Cost	\$256.45

WALTER V. DELL
Assistant Ranger

V. THE BEGINNINGS OF ACADEMIC FOREST SERVICE ARCHITECTURE

At the Regional level some buildings and fire lookout plans were being produced in the late 1920s. Joe Halm, a draftsman in the Engineering section of the Regional Office, designed some buildings including the frame dwelling built at the Bismark Ranger Station on the Kaniksu in 1927. Gradually, "academic" architecture found its way into Forest Service construction.

Academic architecture proceeds from plans created by architects trained in the trade and reflects contemporary styles of design that relate to formal architectural orders. It is much less indicative of the attitudes and life-styles of the occupants of the buildings it creates. Vernacular building is an aspect of traditional culture, and academic architecture of popular culture (Deetz 1977: 93).

One of the major forces behind the development of academic architecture in the Forest Service was Clyde Fickes. In 1927 Fickes transferred to the Pend Oreille National Forest and was given the job of doing a facility plan for the Forest. Fickes recalled that

my father was a carpenter and builder, and I virtually grew up among carpenter shop shavings and small building construction (1972: 82).

In a memorandum dated October 8, 1928, Fickes records an inspection tour of new construction on the Pend Oreille National Forest. He notes that several fireman's cabins were built in accordance with "plan C1". The use of this plan was said to have resulted in clear savings in costs. In an interesting comment, Fickes notes (1928: 3) that a

. . .log cook house built at the Shiloh Ranger Station is a combination of plans C1 and C2.

Even though plans were being used, the Rangers using them still tended to give their ideas expression in the final construction. These deviations, in Fickes' eyes, did not always result in a good building. He comments that the Shiloh cook house construction was "spoiled" by wainscoting and a light green paint on the interior. Similar sentiments occur in reviews of other buildings.

While on the Pend Oreille National Forest one of Fickes' jobs was to design a ready cut fire lookout that could be packed to tops of mountains by mules. Fickes was subsequently detailed into the Regional Office to design what became the standard "L-4" fire lookout. The job developed into a permanent position for Fickes in the Operation Section. He was to specialize in the supervision of design and construction of all forest "improvements" in Region One. In this case, improvements included all trails, telephone lines, buildings, campground layouts and eventually radio communications.

Fickes came to the belief that Rangers needed some kind of standard reference manual on construction and maintenance standards. He therefore set about to gather all kinds of illustrations and data on building methods and material selection. This material was put together in "The Improvement Handbook" in the early 1930s. A second edition was put out in 1935 (Fickes 1935). Part of this

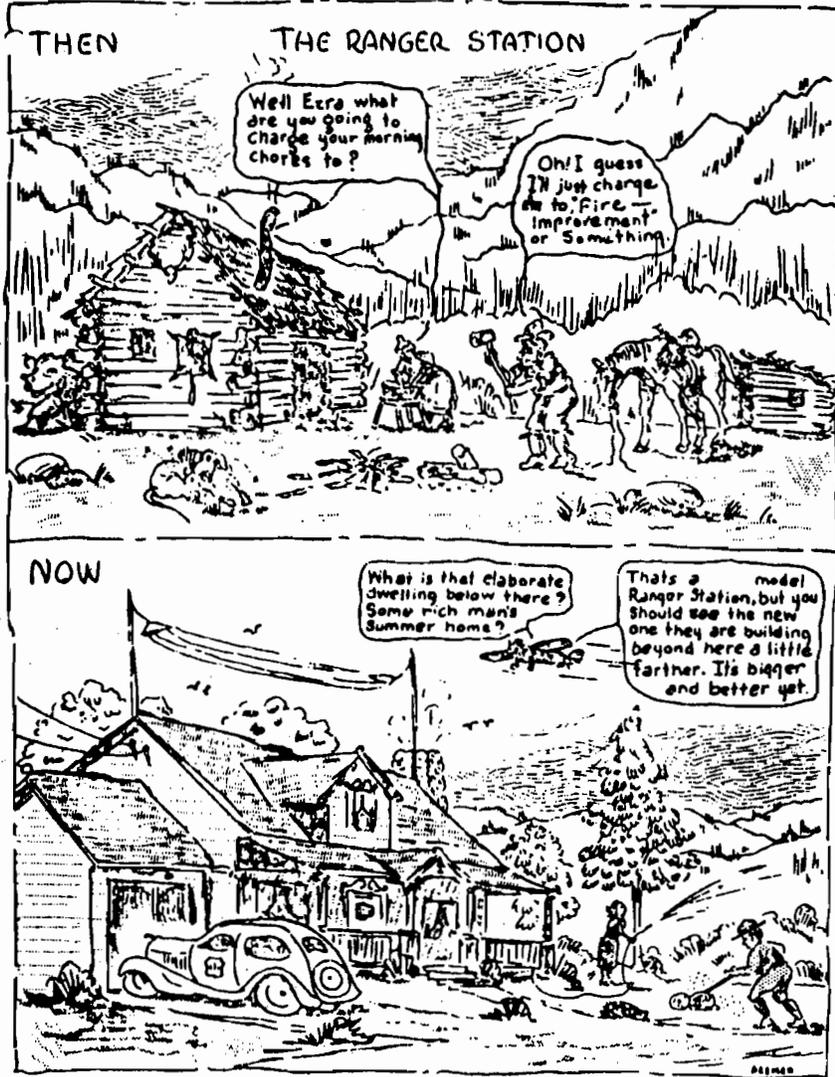


FIGURE 6 - A 1930s cartoon from the Region 1 Newsletter (Deemer 1962)

ST. JOE NATIONAL FOREST
PROPOSED NORTH FORK RANGER
STATION LOG DWELLING

Scale 1 in. = 5 ft.

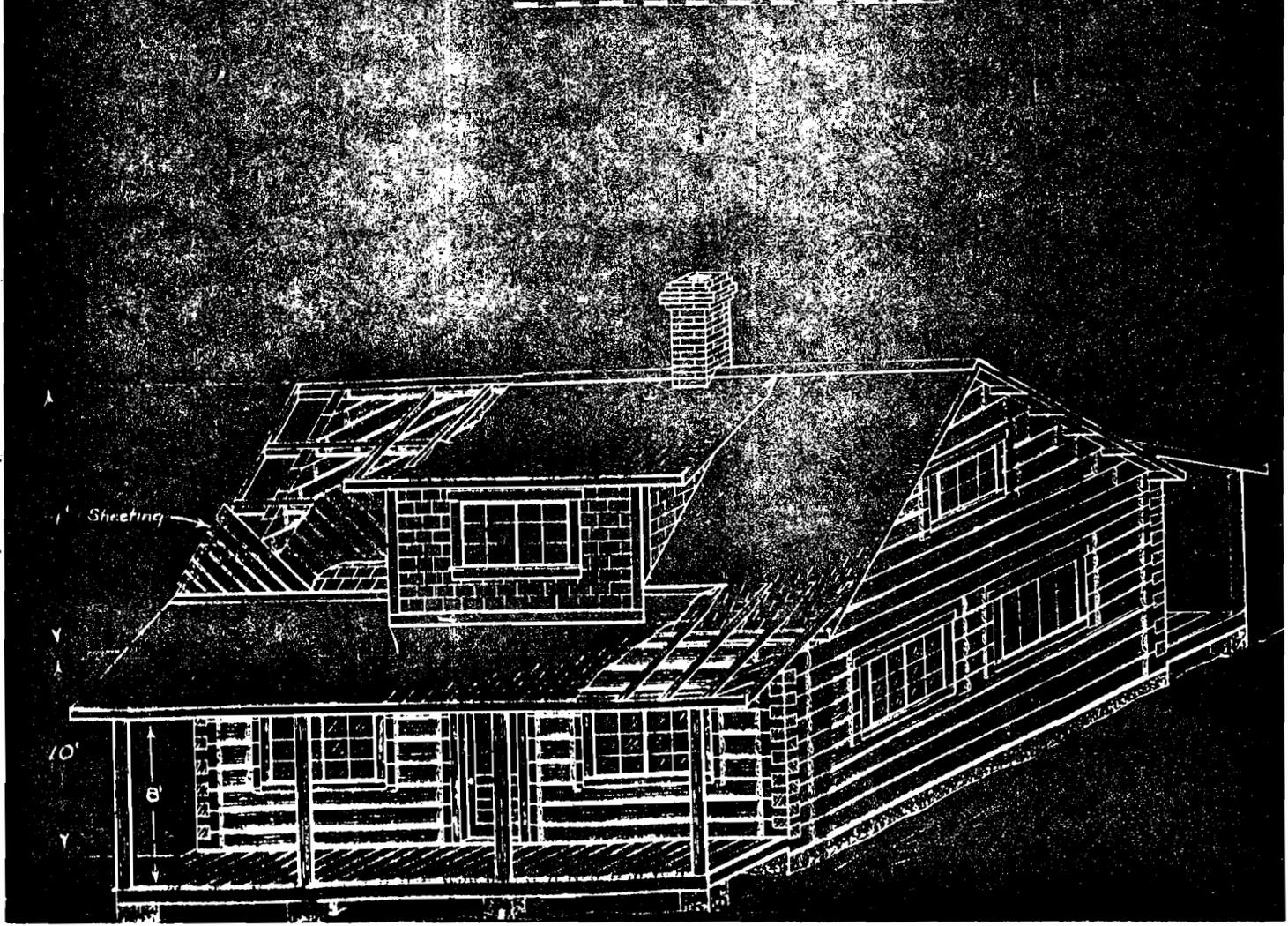


FIGURE 7 - Proposed dwelling design by Clyde Blake Sr. (1922) for the North Fork (Avery) Ranger Station.

VI. THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS AND THE RUSTIC STYLE

Franklin Delano Roosevelt was inaugurated on March 2, 1933. At the time the United States was in the depths of the great depression that was set off with the stock market crash in October 1929. Roosevelt moved with an incredible speed to provide government programs to help the unemployed. Of the many programs started in Roosevelt's first hundred days, the Civilian Conservation Corps was to have the most long lasting impact on the National Forests. In his message to Congress on March 21, Roosevelt said

I propose to create a Civilian Conservation Corps to be used in simple work, not interfering with normal employment, and confining itself to forestry, the prevention of soil erosion, flood control, and similar projects (Cohen 1980: 6).

By April 7, 1933 Congress had approved the CCC and the first person was inducted. By June 7, 1933 Roosevelt had a Civilian Conservation Corps of 275,000 men.

The Forest Service, from the start of the program, provided and supervised a large number of the CCC projects. These projects included constructing buildings, planting trees, building roads and trails, building telephone lines, building bridges and numerous other projects. With the coming of the CCC, the character of the Forest Service facilities changed very distinctly. There were four reasons for these pronounced changes.

(1) The building cost limitation on the amount spent on a single building did not apply to CCC projects (Fickes 1973: 106). However, a building limit of \$5000 was prescribed by the CCC by 1939 (USDA Forest Service 1939). This limitation seems to have been an understanding rather than a legal or administrative limitation. Buildings not constructed with CCC assistance could cost up to \$7500 by 1939.

(2) The available labor pool was sufficiently expanded to construct labor intensive projects. Projects that involved such things as complicated framing, precise log work, natural rock walls, or decorative detail work, would have been too expensive to accomplish prior to the establishment of the CCC.

(3) Each CCC company had a group of local experienced men (known as L.E.M.s.). These men often were carpenters, masons and others with various construction skills.

(4) The Regional Office architects designed buildings that would utilize this available labor pool and expertise with locally available materials.

These factors combined to give the facilities constructed between 1933 and 1942 a distinct style and character. Fickes and his staff designed or altered most of the Ranger Stations and administrative sites in the Region during this period. Long term planning was attempted on most Forests to build facilities that would meet Forest needs well beyond the 1930s. The academic architectural

style that evolved during the 1930s is now called the "rustic style". Gail Throop summed up this style, stating that

This uniquely American architectural style evolved slowly, a natural outgrowth of (late) nineteenth century romanticism about nature and the western frontier. As accessories of nature, these structures employed the use of native materials to blend with the environment and the use of early pioneer and regional building techniques; architecture was closely integrated with landscape (Throop 1979: 31)

Although each building in a compound was planned for a specific function, a uniformity of style was achieved through similarity of character and appearance. A basic roof shape was repeated throughout a compound while monotony was avoided by variation in size, position or number of similar shapes. Regularity of exterior wall material and roof material produced a harmonious texture, an attractive homogeneity. Decoration was, in fact, quite subtle: frequently it consisted only of a particular end treatment of the vertical boards on the gable ends, with or without battens, or in the massing of multilight sash windows (Throop 1979: 36).

The rustic style was closely followed by Forest Service designers. In addition, the building program during this period was extensive. The structures built during this period were primarily the buildings used by the Forest Service during the next 30 years. The result has been that the rustic style is now closely identified with the Forest Service by the general public.

The Regional direction allowed no changes in plans without the approval of the Regional Forester. This essentially ended vernacular style building construction. However, unauthorized deviations from the Regional plans regularly occurred (and probably continues to occur). A classic example of this is recorded in a series of letters discussing the Sullivan Lake Ranger Station (then on the Kaniksu National Forest and now on the Colville National Forest). A letter from C. P Fickes to the Regional Forester on November 9, 1936 states that

I may be all wrong about this but my personal slant on this is that Ranger Pauley was not entirely sold on using the plan which was furnished and he made considerable personal effort to inject his own conceptions in regard to the floor plan and the finish into the work. Art has been left to his own devices for so many years in regard to this kind of work that it is hard for him to admit that some plan other than his own can be satisfactory. Personally I do not hold it against him at all. Although I do think that in this particular case the results secured by this method are not of the best. There is no doubt but what there was also some other exterior influence which did not have very satisfactory results.

Major Kelley, the Regional Forester then wrote to the Kaniksu National Forest Supervisor on November 18, 1936 and, in part, said

It is with the keenest regret that I view the circumstances surrounding the construction of the Sullivan Lake Ranger Station Dwelling, and as I read the lines and in between the lines of your letter of October 23, I assume that your feelings in this respect go far beyond regret. Whatever your reactions may be they are not without my sympathy.

It is evident that from the outset there were too many fingers in this particular piece of pie, and that as the construction proceeded holes developed which gave opportunity for the play of more fingers towards or in the various holes, and evidently too many local and passing Forest officers did so play their fingers. All of this led up to the tong war to which the correspondence points.

This is all a serious reflection upon the methods of doing business by the Regional Office. These deficiencies I shall try to correct. I know that I shall have the active cooperation of those here who are engaged in the enterprise of planning both buildings and the ground layouts. . .

My only suggestion for the elimination of headaches and heartaches and other forms of difficulty in connection with the use of such plans is that they be followed religiously up to the point where deficiencies develop; then, instead of some local carpenter or local Forest officer attempting solutions, the matter be referred to the architects for advice looking toward correction and solution.

I dare say that such a mode of procedure might be irksome to Supervisors and Rangers because, myself not excluded, in the back of our heads someplace, most of us with any construction experience at all have some fond ideas that we should like to have interjected into a building of which we are to make personal use. However, we must remember that our tenure of service of a particular building may be very temporary. We must bear in mind also that if an architectural organization is maintained it should be the point to which all men should go for advice. In other words, "too many cooks spoil the broth," despite the expertness genuine or assumed, of the various participating individuals.

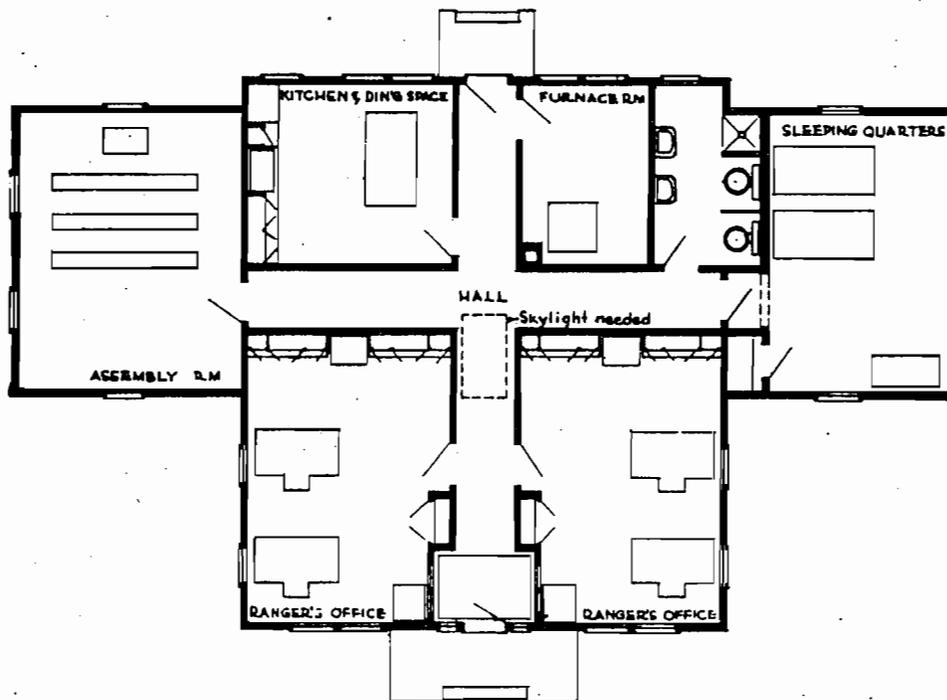
While deviations occurred, the academic architectural rustic style held sway into the early 1940s.



END ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION

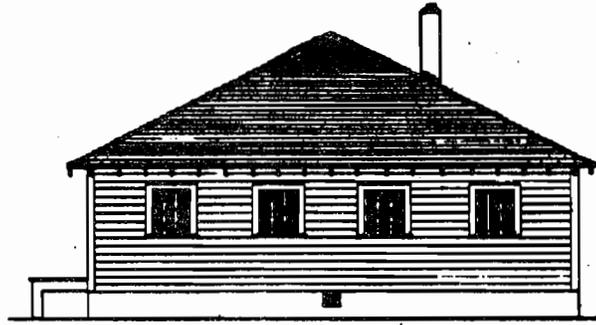


PLAN

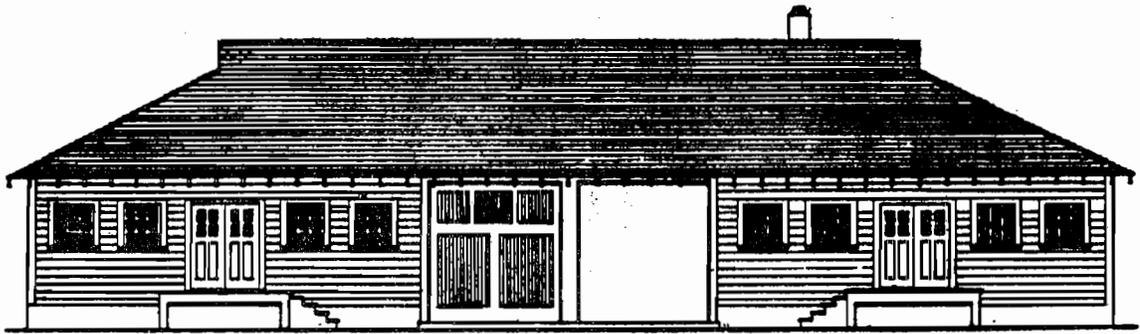
FIGURE 8
 ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
 SANDPOINT RANGER STATION
 SANDPOINT, IDAHO

REGION 1

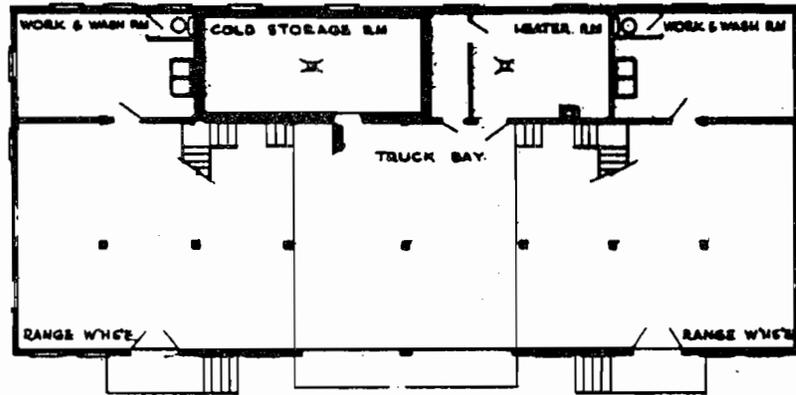
(Norcross 1938)



END ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION



PLAN

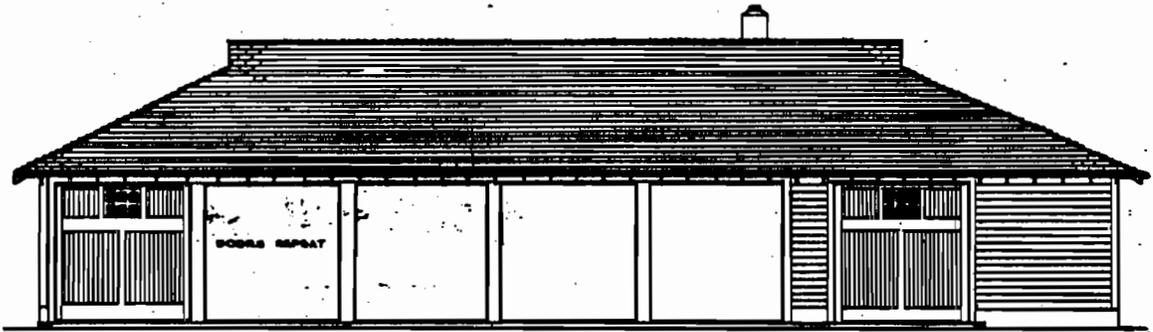
FIGURE 9
WAREHOUSE
SANDPOINT RANGER STATION
SANDPOINT, IDAHO

REGION 1

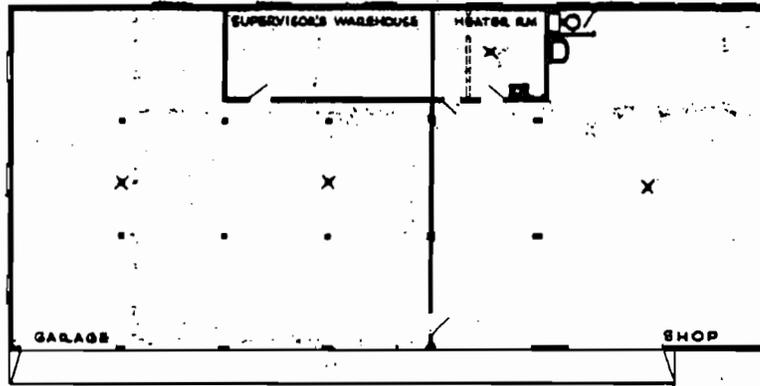
(Norcross 1938)



SIDE ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION

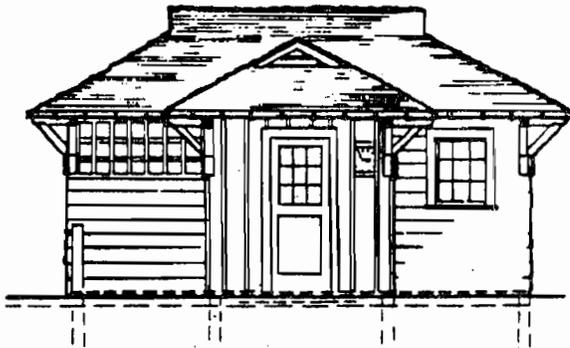


PLAN

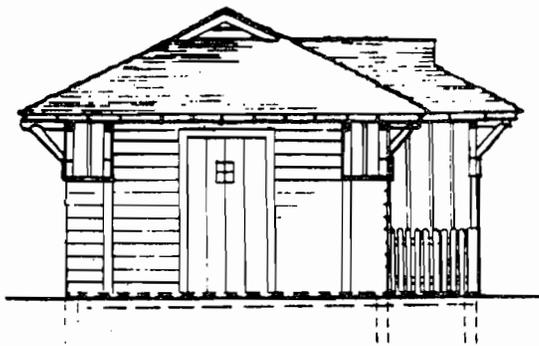
FIGURE 10
 GARAGE & SHOP BUILDING
 SANDPOINT RANGER STATION
 SANDPOINT, IDAHO

REGION 1

(Norcross 1938)



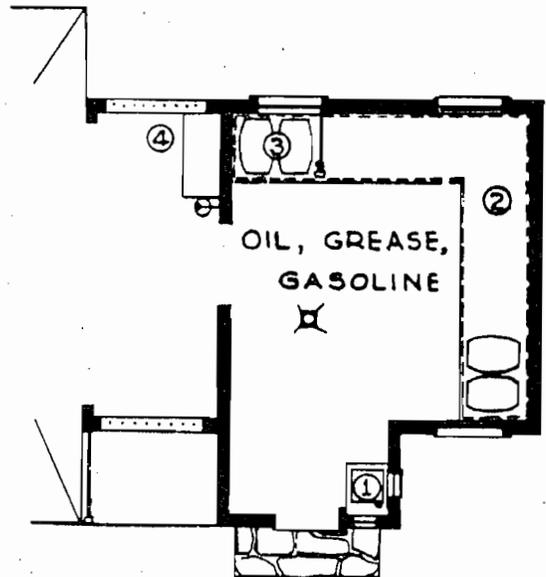
FRONT ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION

LEGEND

- 1 Gasoline Pump Unit
- 2 Storage Counter
- 3 Oil Cart
- 4 Compressor



FLOOR PLAN

FIGURE 11

GASOLINE & OIL HOUSE
SANDPOINT RANGER STATION

SANDPOINT, IDAHO

REGION 1

(Norcross 1938)

VII. POST-WAR CONSTRUCTION

The great Forest Service building boom ended with the beginning of World War II. The rustic style of architecture also ended in the early 1940s. There were a number of causes for these changes. One of the primary causes was the end of the CCC program in 1942. The rustic style, with its reliance on a large labor pool, skilled craftsmen as foremen and liberal expenditures for materials became too expensive for the Forest Service in a war time and post-war economy.

Post-war buildings were more modern in that they more accurately reflected popular styles than were the buildings of the 1930s and early 1940s. The new style was in fact closely related to the low cost "contractor specials" which became popular following the Second World War (Foley 1980: 20).

The most popular small house in America during the 1920s, 1930s and 1940s was the Cape Cod Cottage. Many elements of the Forest Service Rustic Style correspond with the common elements in the Cape Cod designs. The Forest Service architects were certainly influenced by the popular trends of the day. After World War II, the change in Forest Service architecture followed even closer the national trend in small house design. The new favorite was the ranch house, which later evolved a number of variations. This is the style that has dominated designs used by the Forest Service in the post-war period.

Another source of change in Forest Service architecture was the shift in administrative control. Frome (1984: 52) states that

Complexity in modern life seems to have dictated a pattern of something gained and something lost, a shift of decision making away from the grass roots. The Forest Service Manual, which emerged from the slender Use Book devised by Pinchot, by the early 1980s spanned 27 volumes and an estimated 20,000 pages - and there also were more than 100 handbooks from the Washington and regional offices, even including a handbook on how to write directives.

This shift is expressed in the number, size, style, construction and even the ownership of buildings the Forest Service uses today. People wishing for a return to earlier architectural style should consider the influence of changes in personnel and administration on the design and construction of modern Forest Service buildings.

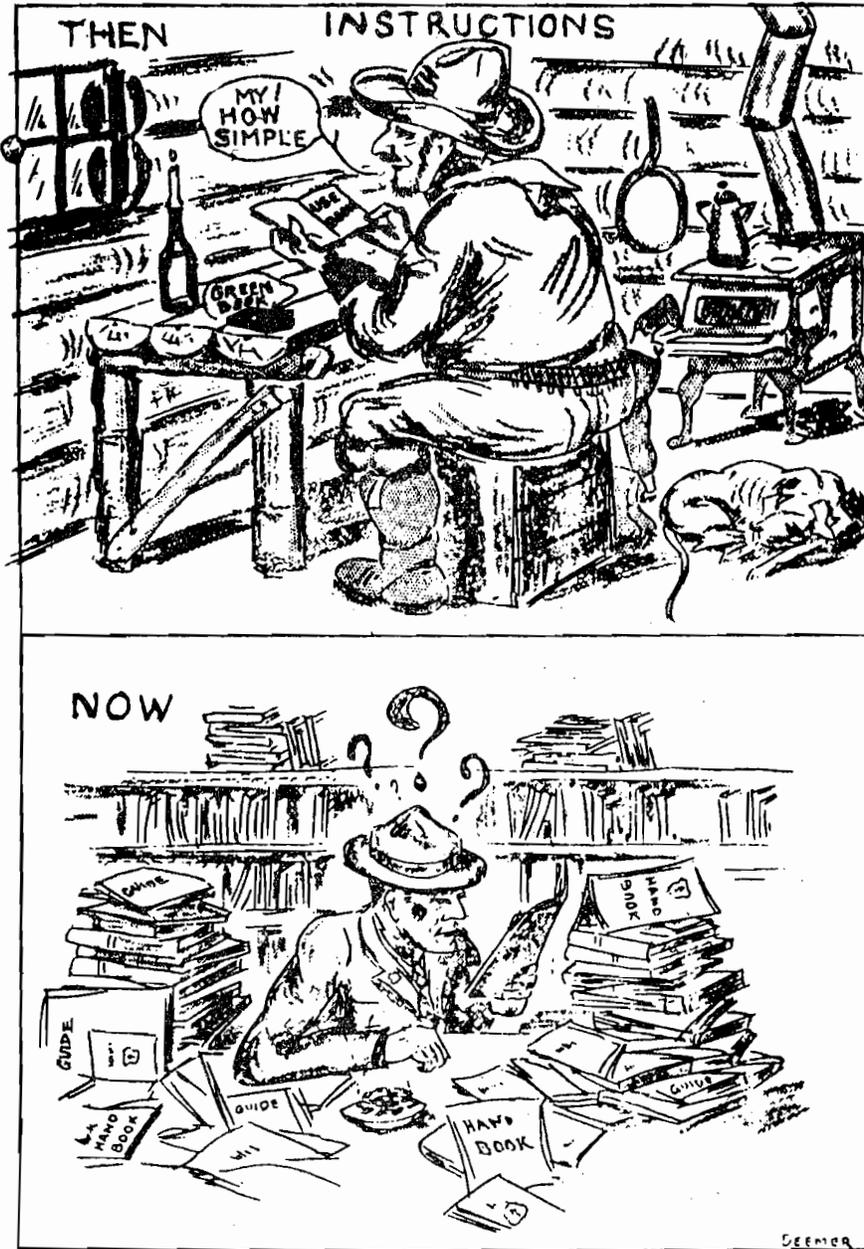


FIGURE 12 - A 1930s cartoon from the Region 1 Newsletter (December 1962)

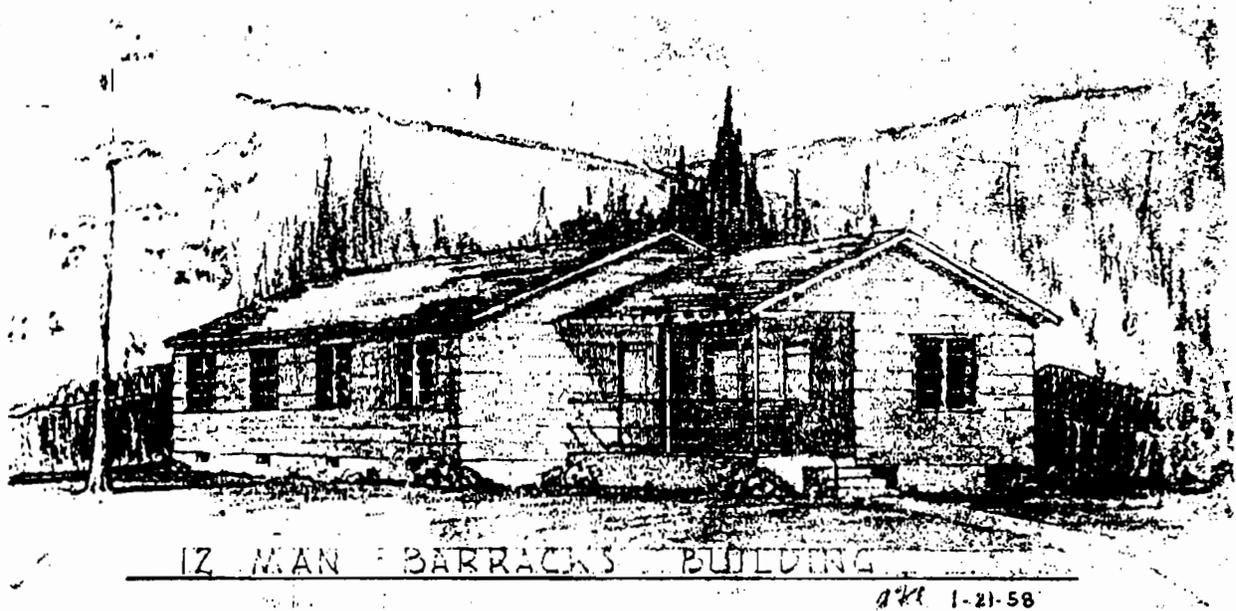


FIGURE 13 - Post-War Barracks Building at the Clark Fork Ranger Station

VIII KANIKSU NATIONAL FOREST/PEND OREILLE NATIONAL FOREST

The Kaniksu National Forest started out as the Priest River Forest Reserve in 1897. In 1907 the Reserve became the Priest River National Forest. During that year there was some discussion among the Forest Service officials as to the appropriate name for this National Forest. They settled on Kaniksu, which was thought to be an Indian term in the area for Priest Lake and apparently for the early Jesuit Priests. In 1908 Congress officially changed the name of the Forest to Kaniksu.

A list of the Forest Supervisors for the Priest River Reserve/Kaniksu National Forest is as follows

James Glendenning	?	1900	?
Rudo Fromme	?	1907	- 1909
Willis N. Millar	1909	-	1912
Mallory Stickney	1912	-	1915
Fred Forsythe	1915	-	1918
Howard R. Flint	1918	-	1920
J. A. Fitzwater	1920	-	1924
J. C. Whitham	1924	-	1928
James E. Ryan	1928	-	1943
Roy A. Phillips	1943	-	1944
Percy E. Melis	1944	-	1952
Karl A. Klehm	1952	-	1960
John Beebe	1960	-	1966
Harold E. Anderson	1966	-	1970
Ralph D. Kizer	1971	-	1973
MERGED WITH IPNF IN 1973			

The Pend Oreille National Forest has always had a close association with the Kaniksu. The Pend Oreille was created in 1908 out of portions of the Kaniksu, Kootenai, Cabinet, and Coeur d'Alene National Forests. The Forest was administratively merged to the Kaniksu in 1920. Separated in 1924, the two Forest were again merged in 1933 by congressional action.

A list of the Forest Supervisors for the Pend Oreille National Forest is as follows

J. B. Barton	1908	-	1912
J. A. Fitzwater	1912	-	1919
Part of the Kaniksu	1920	-	1924
E. T. Wolf	?	1927	- 1931
Ray Fitting	1931	-	1933
MERGED WITH THE KANIKSU IN 1933			

In 1913 the Kaniksu National Forest consisted of seven Ranger Districts. These included: Benton, Coolin, Falls, Gleason, Upper Priest Lake and two Districts in what is now the Colville National Forest, Metaline Falls and Newport. By 1928 the Districts had changed to include: Falls, Coolin, Beaver Creek,

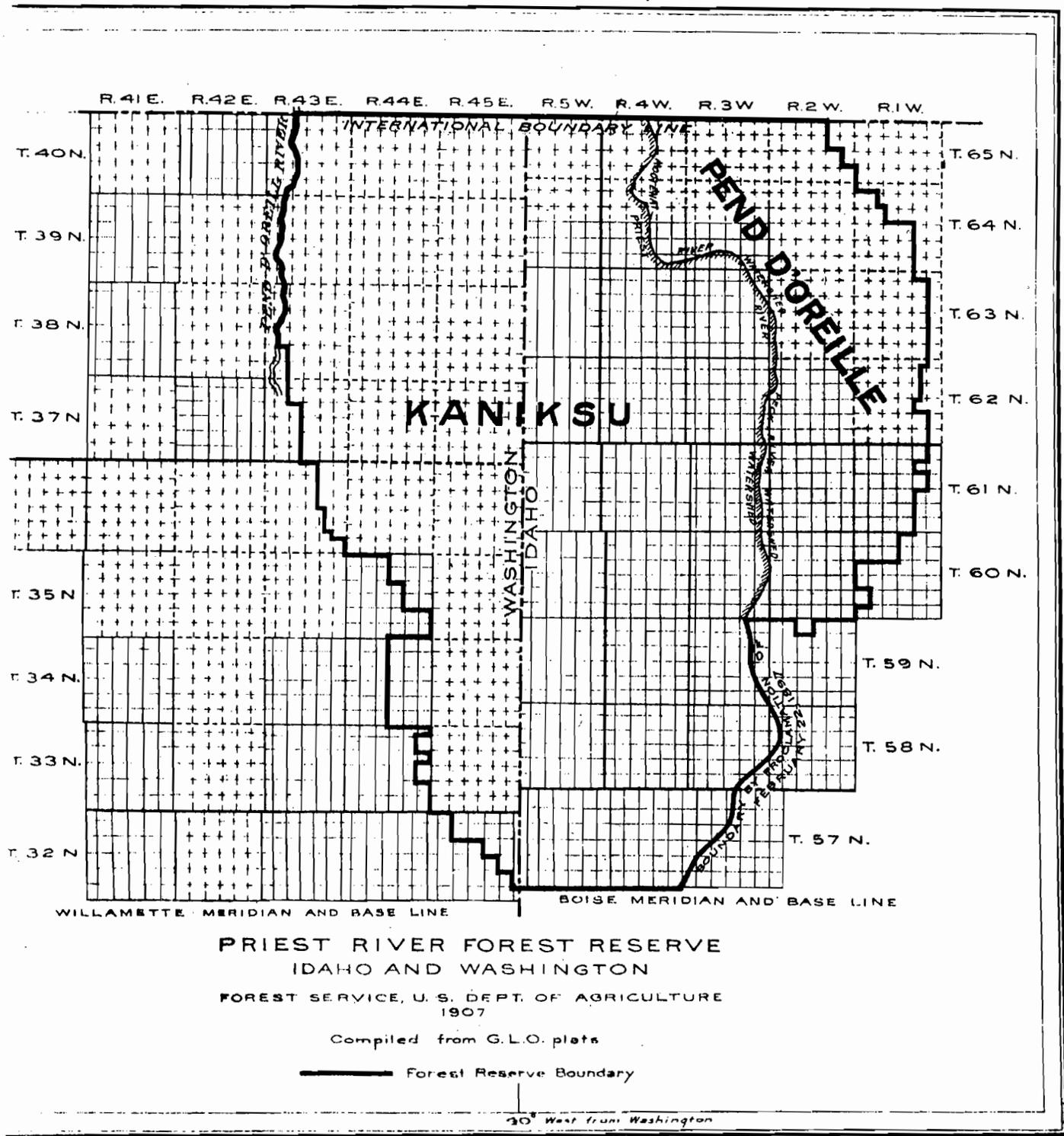
FILL IN LINE

L. NO.

FIGURE 14

NATIONAL FORESTS AS DIVIDED
JULY 1 & 2, 1908.

544220



**PRIEST RIVER FOREST RESERVE
IDAHO AND WASHINGTON**

FOREST SERVICE, U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
1907

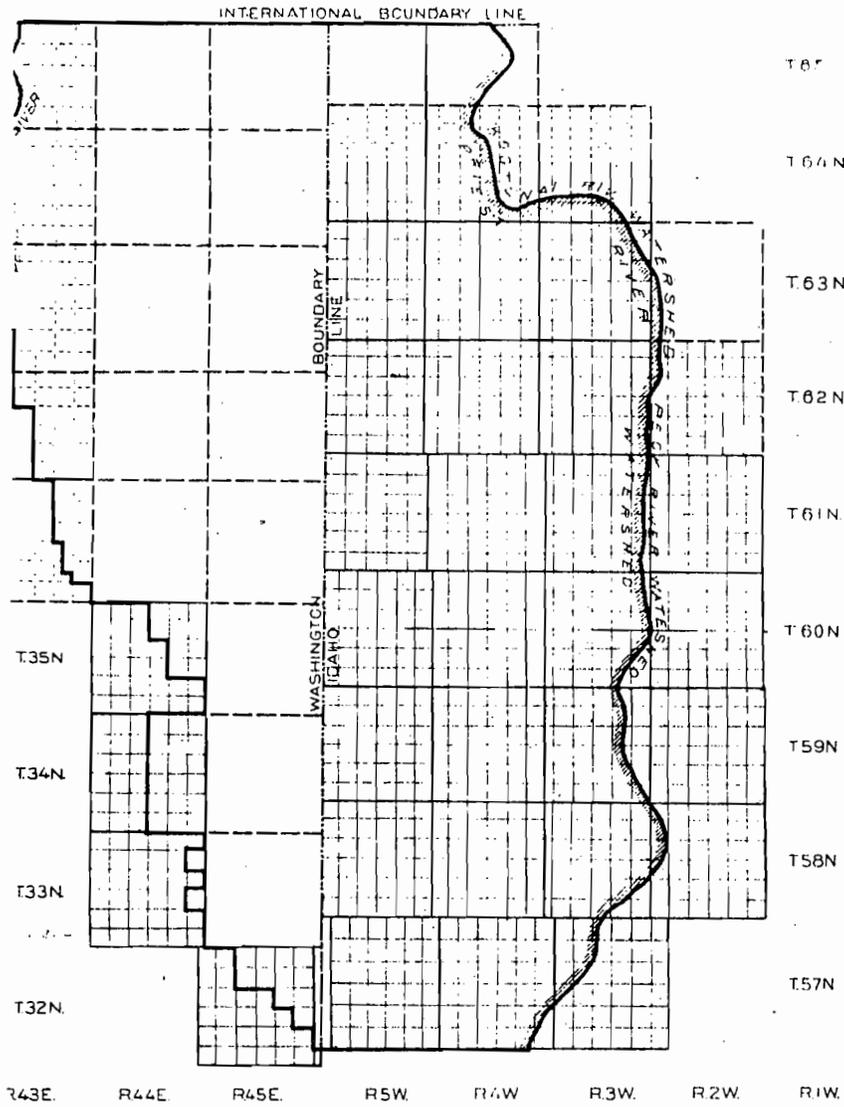
Compiled from G. L. O. plats

— Forest Reserve Boundary

30' West from Washington

NATIONAL FORESTS AS DIVIDED
JULY 1 & 2, 1908.

MAR 2 - 1907



FOREST SERVICE U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

1908

KANIKSU NATIONAL FOREST

IDAHO AND WASHINGTON

FORMERLY INCLUDED IN PRIEST RIVER NATIONAL FOREST

FIGURE 15

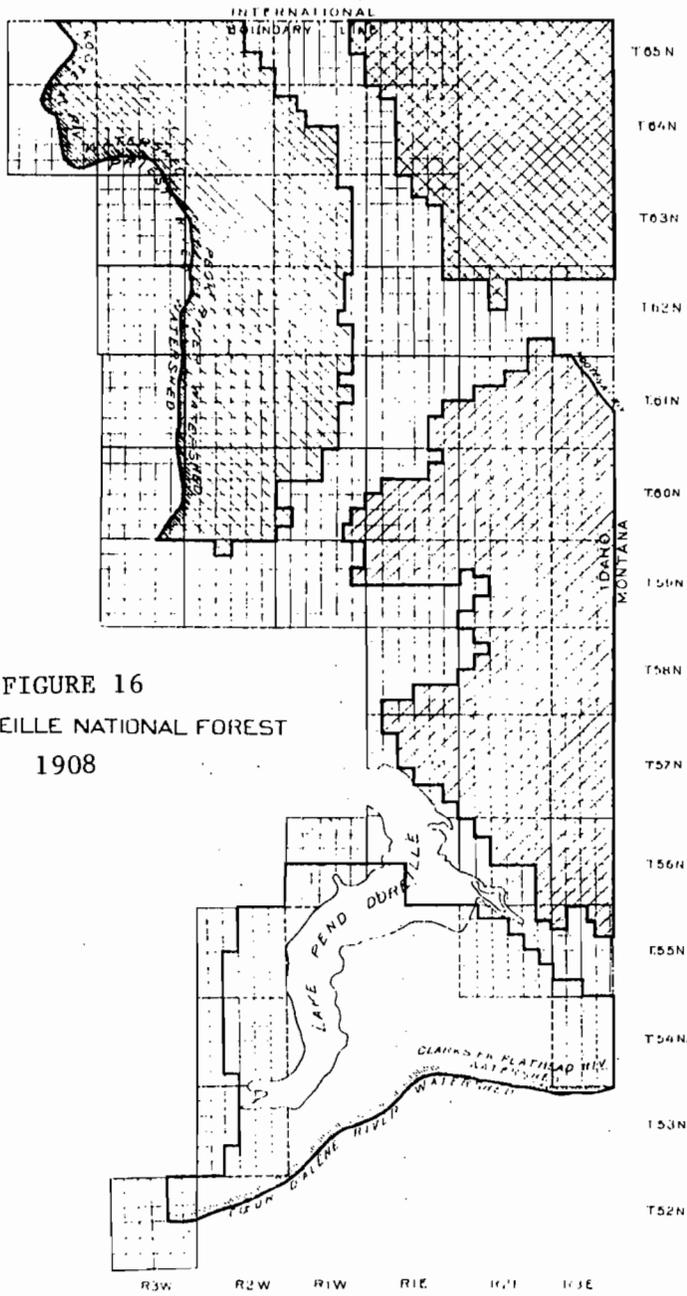


FIGURE 16
 PEND O'REILLE NATIONAL FOREST
 1908

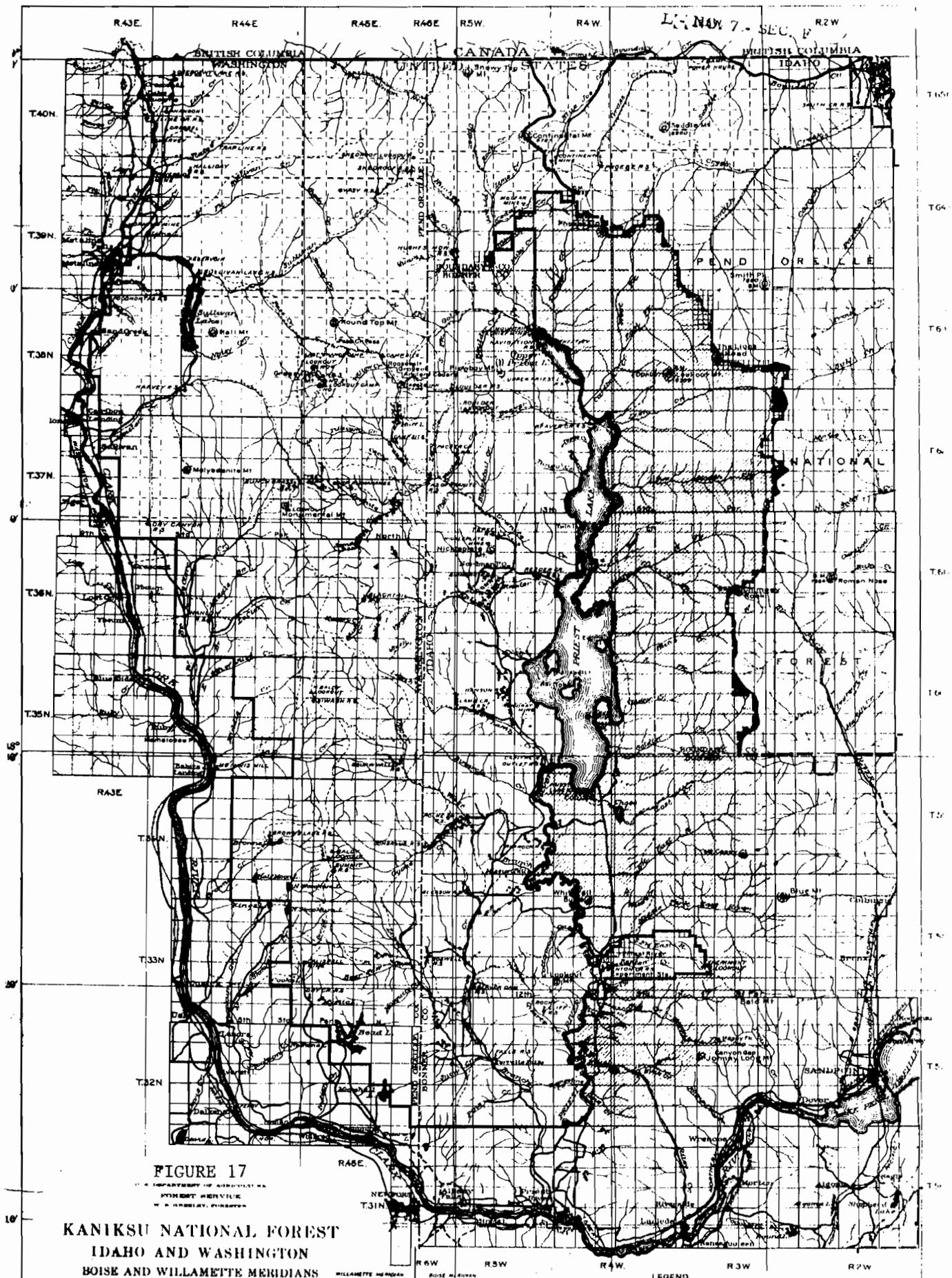


DIAGRAM FORMING PART OF PROCLAMATION DATED JUNE 8, 1927

Bismark, Sullivan Lake and Cusick. In 1939 a large section of land was added to the Kaniksu west of the Pend Oreille River in Washington. This land was acquired under provisions of the National Recovery Act, Emergency Relief Act, and the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.

The Pend Oreille National Forest in 1927 contained seven Ranger Districts. These Districts included Clark Fork, Snyder, Shiloh, Smith Creek and Mytle Creek. After the Kaniksu and Pend Oreille merged in 1933 there were several reorganizations of Ranger Districts. By 1938 the Districts included Bonners Ferry, Sandpoint, Clark Fork, Bismark, Falls, Beaver Creek, and Sullivan Lake. In 1954 the Cabinet National Forest was divided and the Noxon and Trout Creek Districts were added to the Kaniksu. In 1958 the Districts included Noxon, Trout Creek, Sandpoint, Clark Fork, Bonners Ferry, Newport, Falls and Priest Lake.

Of the 135 administrative sites that were identified on the portions of Kaniksu/Pend Oreille National Forests that are now on the IPNF, 46 eventually had some type of improvement built on them. The major administrative site developments on the Kaniksu Forest now within the IPNF include: Beaver Creek, Benton, Bismark, Bonners Ferry, Clark Fork, Coolin, Copeland, Falls, Gleason, Priest Lake, Priest River Experimental Forest, Sandpoint, Smith Creek, Shiloh, and Snyder. Less intensive development usually not more than several structures and usually occupied only seasonally or only occasionally included: Bayview, Beaver, Boswell, Boulder Creek, Bunco, Byers, Cavanaugh, Dirt Oven, Dry Creek, Eastport, Ethel, Forks of Granite, Hughs Meadows, Lamb Creek, Lookout Mountain, Luby Bay, Marshall, Meadow Creek, Myrtle Creek, Navigation, Packer Creek, Pelke, Rattle Creek, Reeder Creek, Rimrock, Round Prairie, Stagger Inn, Summit, Trout Creek, and Upper Priest Lake.

A brief description of the major site developments follows.

BEAVER CREEK. This administrative site is located on the north end of Priest Lake and was withdrawn in 1908. At that time there was but a landing place on the beach, from which the Beaver Creek and Navigation trails extended into the country behind. A small cabin built by trappers stood on the site. From the date of withdrawal until 1917 there was little work done on improvement. The Ranger in charge of the Upper Priest Lake area, S. T. Byars, maintained his headquarters at his ranch (Byars R. S.), on the opposite side of the Thorofare. A memorandum dated 1913 explains the reasons for selecting the Beaver Creek site.

The Beaver Creek Ranger Station was selected with a view to making it, eventually, a district headquarters. The tract is particularly well located for a headquarters' station, being at the head of Priest Lake, near the mouth of the Thorofare, and at the starting point of both the Navigation and Beaver Creek trails. The Beaver Creek trail leads to the high divide and tops the country at the head of Beaver, Boulder, Gold and Granite Creeks. Each of these creeks are paralleled by a trail. In case of a fire at the head of any of these streams, it could be reached by a crew outfitted from this point, as quickly as any station on the Forest, and in addition would be on the lake as a base where equipment and supplies could be rushed with the greatest dispatch. The Thorofare is a navigable stream, connecting Upper and Lower Priest Lake. During high water stage, any of the boats on

Priest Lake may be run through the Thoroughfare. At the head of Upper Priest Lake is a trail system, one branch extending north up the Upper Priest River, and the other westerly to the Pend Oreille slope, tapping the country in which fires are most apt to occur.

During the past, the Ranger for this District has used for his headquarters, a ranch located at the extreme north end of the main lake. For this reason, and because the available money for improvements has been expended, where the immediate need was the greatest, this station has not been developed. The headquarters are placed at this point with a view to dividing the District at some future date. For the present, the entire district can be administered from this point. A temporary auxiliary pasture may be had at the Armstrong Meadow, a short distance from the Beaver Creek Station, until pasture land of sufficient area is cleared. A portion of this station may be included within the 17 foot contour, when Priest Lake is raised for power purposes (Swim 1913a).

In 1917 a frame dwelling was built. From then until 1923 the station was only a summer guard camp. Then it became District Ranger's headquarters for the Upper Priest Lake District, which later became the Beaver Creek District. A number of improvements were made during the 1920s including the construction of an addition to the dwelling, the construction of a frame office/warehouse, and construction of a cellar. The District was combined with the Bismark District in 1940 and the site was again used as a guard station. At present all improvements have been removed and the area is being developed into a campground.

BENTON. This site was near the mouth of Benton Creek about 11 miles north of the town of Priest River. The site was withdrawn in 1906 and was not improved until 1909. The first structure was a rectangular frame dwelling. In about 1924 a large addition was made to the original structure. In addition a frame garage was also constructed. At times the station was used in conjunction with the Priest River Experimental Forest. Wellmer (1976: 120) notes that starting in 1911

. . . the ranger became part of the [Experimental Forest] station staff and served only the Experiment Station. Apparently, beginning . . . in 1918 the Ranger at Benton became the District Ranger again. . .

The station was essentially abandoned after 1928 and all improvements were removed in 1936. A 1927 photograph of the Benton Ranger Station dwelling addition has the following information written on the back of the print.

Benton Ranger Station
Cost \$1000 plus extra labor
Porches wasteful - Plan poor
No water available for station except
down hill on flat below

BISMARK. This site is located about 3 miles west of Priest Lake and 3/4 mile from the Nordman intersection. The site was withdrawn in 1906 and additions were made in 1915, 1919, and 1926. The first improvements made at the site included a log dwelling constructed in 1910. Prior to 1919 the

station was used only as a summer guard station and very few improvements were made and very little done towards developing the meadow land south of the station. A 1913 memorandum stated the reasons for selecting the Bismark site.

This station is used at the present time, and has been used since the fall of 1909, as a pasture and summer guard station. The present improvements consist of a substantial wire fence and a cabin, partially completed. A well has been dug and walled up, which supplies water for domestic purposes. There is no flowing water on the station. About one half acre is cleared for a garden tract. This small area is located along the north line, three or four cabins west of the northeast corner, and affords the only suitable site for buildings. During the past two seasons, a guard has been located at this point for the purpose of patrolling for fires, and meanwhile, to look after the improvement work for that immediate vicinity. It is very probable, owing to the state land transfer, which resulted in the change in the boundary line of the ranger district, in which this tract is located, that the permanent ranger headquarters will be located at Reeder Creek, about four miles to the east, on Priest Lake. Heretofore, the District headquarters was located at Coolin, making it necessary to use the Bismark as a temporary district headquarters for that locality. After the District Ranger has transferred his headquarters from Coolin to Reeder Creek. . . Bismark will be used more as an auxiliary pasture and tool cache. There is also a telephone located at this pint, which is of great service during the fire danger period (Swim 1913b)

In 1919, a two story log barn was built. From this date until 1926 the station was used quite extensively during the summer season as a pack base, Field Assistant headquarters, and fire guard quarters. The meadow was developed considerable and enough hay raised to care for nearly all the District pack stock during the summer and fall. In the spring of 1927 the Coolin Ranger District was divided between the new Bismark and Falls Ranger Districts. Bismark was the District Ranger's Headquarters for the next 36 years. The station reverted to the status of a guard station with the construction of the Priest Lake Ranger Station Office in 1964. The surviving improvements include the 1919 barn, the 1923 (with 1926 addition) office/warehouse, a dwelling built in 1928, a bunkhouse built in 1937, a pumphouse built in 1935 and a metal gas house.

BONNERS FERRY. Located just south of Bonners Ferry, Idaho, the site was acquired in 1936 and construction of the station was completed in 1937. The Bonners Ferry Ranger District was created out of the Smith Creek/Myrtle Creek District and Snyder District. The original construction consisted of two dwellings - an office/warehouse and a shop/garage. The office/warehouse was extensively remodeled in 1955. A warehouse was built in 1960, an office building was constructed in 1964, and the dwellings were remodeled (basement garages turned into living quarters) in 1975. In addition, several separate garages were built in 1975 to go with the dwellings.

In a memo dated April 15, 1937 Clyde Fickes wrote that the planned rock facing on the retaining walls adjacent to the dwellings was unnecessary.

It is interesting to note that the District went ahead with the rock facing anyway. Fickes also noted that the warehouse/office cost \$8900 or about \$3000 over predicted costs. He said the increased cost was a result of using "relief roller" labor. It is not clear under what depression era employment program this labor was hired.

CLARK FORK. Originally called Antelope Ranger Station, the site is located 1 mile northeast of Clark Fork, Idaho. The original withdrawal was made on August 18, 1909, and consisted of 19.375 acres. On March 16, 1912, an additional area of 14.375 acres was added to the original withdrawal. In 1910 a frame dwelling was constructed. This was followed in 1922 by an addition to the SW end of this house, which was used as the Ranger's dwelling. The building was set on concrete posts and was said to be on the poorest site on the station. When constructed the creek ran to the south of the house, but numerous high waters switched it to the north. The construction was said to be poor so that there were many places where the fingers could be inserted in the cracks between the siding. In 1912 a log building was constructed as a dry kiln for seed collecting work. In 1927 this was remodeled and used as an office and warehouse. In 1913 a frame barn was constructed from tent floors left over from a seed collecting camp and later on this was converted to a garage. A shed roof was latter added on the northwest side which was used as a shop(Fickes 1927).

All of the original improvements were located on a gravel bar subject to flooding at extreme high water. In 1937 the Civilian Conservation Corps built a new office, ranger residence, barn, garage, and a warehouse. These structures were built north of the original structures on a bench on the other side of the creek. The old structures were then removed. Since 1930 a two residences and a dormitory have been constructed. The District was abolished in 1973 and the station is now used as a field station by the University of Idaho.

COOLIN. Also known as the Priest Lake Ranger Station. This site is located at Coolin, Idaho at the south end on Priest Lake. Withdrawal of the site was apparently about 1906. A log 1 1/2 story residence was completed in 1910. In 1911 a dock and boathouses were added. By 1924 the site contained a barn, shop, root cellar, office, warehouse and several additional boathouses. When the Benton Ranger Station was abandoned in 1928 the headquarters for this District was moved to Coolin. In 1932 the site again reverted to a work center. By 1956 the site contained only the warehouse, barn, and boathouse. All of the improvements have been removed and the site is no longer Forest Service property.

COPELAND. This site is located about 14 miles north of Bonners Ferry, Idaho and was in use by 1913. A report dated 1913 stated in part that

This station is used as a summer headquarters for the administration of a considerable area of National Forest lands and as a headquarters for summer patrolmen. It is also used as a cache for tools and other fire fighting equipment. The improvements at the present time consist of one 16 x 18 log cabin, sealed on the inside. The station is also connected with Round Prairie and Snyder Ranger stations by telephone. The western terminus of the Brush Lake Trail is upon this station. There is also an old cabin which was constructed by the former

applicant under the Act of June 11th, 1906. Approximately 2-1/2 acres has been slashed and it is planned to cultivate and fence approximately five acres at the earliest possible date. It is also planned to use this as the District Ranger's headquarters for portions of Districts 5 and 6 in the future.

No forage was produced during the past season. This station forms the headquarters during the summer months for an Assistant Ranger having direct charge of all the patrol work and fire fighting operations within the Kootenai Valley. One patrolman patrols over the County road along the west boundary of the Forest and also over the Brush Lake Trail, having headquarters and telephone communications from this point. This station is also connected by telephone with the Smith Creek Ranger Station, which is located on District 6 (USDA Forest Service 1913c).

By 1927 the improvements consisted of an office and a dwelling. The site was abandoned after the 1930s and was sold to a private land owner. The dwelling and a lookout tower are still standing on the site.

FALLS. Located seven miles north of Priest River, Idaho, the site was withdrawn for administrative purposes in 1907. During the fall of 1907 work on a two story frame dwelling was started. The dwelling was completed in 1911. A log building used as a bunk house and later as a garage was also constructed about the same time. A frame barn was built in 1913. About this time the station became a Ranger headquarters (the Gleason Station was formerly considered as headquarters for this District). At about 1908 a rough frame bunkhouse was built for tree planting crews. A warehouse was added in 1915 and a seed extraction plant in 1926. Another bunkhouse and office were added in 1928 (USDA Forest Service 1929). During the 1930s a number of improvements were made included a garage/shop (1934), a cap house (1935), powder house (1936), and bathhouse (1937). A gas/oil house was added in 1942, a dwelling in 1954 and another dwelling in 1959. The Falls Ranger District was consolidated with the Priest Lake Ranger District in 1973 and all of the buildings have been removed.

GLEASON. This site located about 15 miles north of Priest River, Idaho, was withdrawn in 1906 and some area has added to it 1919. The station consisted of a single story frame dwelling, a frame office, a large frame barn and a woodshed. From 1918 photographs, the station buildings appear to be similar to the Benton Ranger Station. The station was District Headquarters until about 1913. It then served as a work center for the next twenty years. The area was exchanged into private ownership in 1949. The barn is the only structure still standing.

PRIEST RIVER EXPERIMENTAL FOREST STATION. This site is located 12 miles north of Priest River, Idaho. The station was established in 1911 as the center for forest research. Charles Wellner (1976: 2ff) has recorded the history of the station's facilities. He states that

The Priest River Station had to be carved out of a wilderness. The country in Benton and Canyon Creeks east of the county road contained not a single road, and the only trail was an old trapper's trail that wound its way up Center Ridge between Benton and Canyon Creeks out

along the divide over Bald Mountain and down to Sandpoint. The only building was Benton Ranger Station near the county road. Consequently, one of the first jobs was the felling and clearing away of young timber to make openings for the construction of buildings and space for research studies. . . .

During the decade, many improvements were made to the Station. An office-laboratory and three cottages were constructed; a workshop, bunkhouse, lecture hall-woodshed, and various outbuildings were provided. Road right-of-way was cleared 3-1/4 miles up Benton Creek; the trail network was expanded. In 1917 a new lookout was built on Experimental Point.

A construction limitation of \$650 per building was a serious constraint. Several of the buildings were completed by contributed time. The limitation proved insufficient for the very first building, the office-laboratory; the solution was completion with personal funds and contributed time. The only recognition was a bronze strip on window-sills which read "This window purchased by Donald R. Brewster"!

There were other important improvements. A water supply dam was built up Benton Creek and a gravity water system was completed in 1912. A telephone line was constructed to the lookout in 1914. It was reported that cottage 1 had the distinction of being the first Forest Service building constructed with a bath tub! Sewage systems, fences to provide pastures for dairy cows and horses yet keep them away from the dwellings - these and upkeep and maintenance of the new facilities were a drain on precious time.

After the major construction activity at the Priest River Station during the early years of the 1911 to 1920 decade, the period 1921-1930 was quiet indeed as no new buildings were constructed.

Because of emergency programs, especially the CCC, improvements and developments on the Priest River Experimental Forest were tremendous during the 1931-1944 period. The following lists of improvements include only major items.

The original buildings were all removed or refurbished during the period. The office-laboratory was sold and removed in 1937 and is now used as a ranch home immediately north of the Station. Cottages 1,2,3 and the woodshed lecture room were demolished in winter of 1935-1936 to make room for the new office-laboratory, as well as most outbuildings and Benton Ranger Station.

New headquarters facilities constructed during the period included the following:

<u>Improvement</u>	<u>Year completed</u>	<u>By</u>
Gasoline house	1931	ERF
Water supply/sewer system improvement	1931	ERF
Five-stall garage	1931	ERF
Cookhouse bunkhouse	1932	ERF

Cottage 2	1934	NIRA
Power line	1934	NIRA and CWA
Fire weather tower	1934	NIRA and CCC
Improvement of station grounds	1934	CCC
Gasoline house near garage	1935	CCC
Shop improved	1935	CCC
Underground telephone and power system	1935	CCC
Sewage system	1935	CCC
Woodshed	1935	CCC
Cottage 1	1936	CCC
Cottage 3	1936	CCC
Laboratory-Office	1936	CCC
Cottage 4	1939	CCC

. . . .During the 1945 to 1960 period, few improvements were made in the headquarters area. The buildings and grounds were kept neat and usable but maintenance funds were never sufficient to care for the buildings adequately. Major systems--water, sewage, power--continued to deteriorate until by 1960 the Station faced a major and costly maintenance job to keep the Priest River headquarters facility serviceable.

Headquarters improvements during this period consisted mainly of usual maintenance such as repainting of buildings; changes in lighting fixtures; replacing stoves, hot water heaters, and refrigerators; work on foundations; replacing some floors, etc. . . . A new lookout tower was erected on Gisborne Mountain in 1958, 25 years after the original tower was built.

In another change, the old CCC camp, F-127, was completely demolished in 1950.

SHILOH. This station is located about 18 miles north of Sandpoint, Idaho. and consists of a cluster of 12 structures. The station is situated on 79.53 acres that were reserved in 1912 and has been used continuously in some fashion by the Forest Service since that date. The original building on the site was a 20 by 24 foot log building with no foundation. A 1913 report on the site stated that

This station is in use during the three summer months as a District Ranger's headquarters, in charge of District III. The present improvements consist of a two room log house 16' x 24', telephone communications, and a root cellar. No forage was produced on this station during the past season. At the present time a timber sale is in progress on this station, and all the yellow pine timber, approximately 80% of merchantable timber, will be removed. A small amount of water will be needed for irrigation, and can be secured from a small stream on the area. Water has not been appropriated by diversion under the State Law.

During the summer months a Ranger and two guards are stationed at this point for the fire patrol of all of District III of this Forest(USDA Forest Service 1913a).

By 1929 the original structure had fallen into decay and was probably destroyed shortly after that date. The main dwelling/cookhouse on the site was constructed in 1921 and apparently moved in 1927. A barn was constructed in 1927 and replaced some time before 1944. An office/warehouse was constructed in 1941. A bathhouse was constructed in 1945 or 1946 to replace an existing woodshed. A bunkhouse and an identically built cookhouse were built in 1928. The bunkhouse was moved to its present location in the late 1930s or early 1940s and the cookhouse became a bunkhouse. The remaining structures consist of metal storage buildings and open pole shelters of relatively recent origin. The main residence was remodeled and turned into a cookhouse after the 1930s. The station was used as a summer headquarters until the District was divided between the Bonners Ferry and Sandpoint Ranger Districts in 1937. The site was then used as a work center until the early 1980s when the land and improvements were exchanged with the State of Idaho.

SMITH CREEK. This site is located about 20 miles north of Bonners Ferry, Idaho. The station is outside the Forest boundary on Bureau of Land Management Lands. The parcel was withdrawn by the Department of Interior for use by the Forest Service in 1908. The station was first occupied in 1909 but abandoned for several years in favor of the Copeland Ranger Station. The station was occupied again in 1928. A log dwelling was built in 1909. In 1928 a frame bunkhouse was constructed when the dwelling was found to be in poor condition and "usable for only a few years" (USDA Forest Service 1928a). Excessive slope and a limited water supply made the site undesirable for permanent development. It was decided at this time to make only temporary improvements at Smith Creek until a better location was developed. After 1936 the station became a work center and outside of a barn built in the 1950s no additional improvements were constructed. All improvements have now been removed from the site.

SNYDER. This site is located about 15 miles northeast of Bonners Ferry, Idaho and was first used in 1908. In the first year a frame dwelling was constructed. A report dated 1913 stated that

The reasons for the selection of this site is because it forms a headquarters for the District Ranger in charge of District IV of the Pend Oreille National Forest; is centrally located, adjacent to a post-office and railroad station. This station is used the year around as District Ranger's headquarters.

The improvements on this station consist of 1/2 mile of fence; approximately 1/2 mile of ditch; a four room frame house, and a small barn and tool shed combined. It is planned to construct a bunk-house 16' x 18' on the area at the earliest possible date.

The entire area was used for grazing purposes during the past season. No hay was produced. This station forms a headquarters for the Ranger in charge of the fire patrol work for District IV. The telephone communications center at this point, and caches of tools and supplies are kept available there for practically all of the fire fighting forces upon the District. Water is not needed for irrigation (USDA Forest Service 1913b).

A meat house was constructed next to the dwelling in 1918. In the following year a frame structure was built for use as an office. In 1929 two single room log dwellings were built following the "C-1" plan and a machine shed was built following plan "B-3". Two buildings were moved from the Meadow Creek Ranger Station about 1914. These structures include the cook house and the warehouse/office. A barn and animal shelter was constructed in 1919. In 1935 the final addition was made at the station when the CCC built a 50 foot garage. The station was used as a Rangers Headquarters until 1937 when the District was combined into the Bonners Ferry Ranger District. The station was used as a work center after consolidation until the early 1980s. The site was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1982.

SANDPOINT. This site is located on the western edge of Sandpoint, Idaho and was purchased in 1936 for \$2000.00 with ERA funds. A station was built for the Sandpoint Ranger District on the south side of Highway 2 in 1937. This station consisted of an office, a warehouse, a shop/garage, and a gas house. All of these structures were built by the CCC. In 1940 the administration building was remodeled and enlarged to accommodate the Kaniksu Forest Supervisor's office. The Ranger was moved to Clark Fork. On the north side of Highway 2 was a CCC camp (where the school district office is now located) and the Shiloh Ranger District office that was constructed in 1937 along with warehouse space for the Kaniksu Forest Supervisor. The buildings south of the Highway were removed in 1973 to make room for the new Sandpoint Federal Building. In that same year, District consolidation and Forest consolidation led to the Sandpoint District Office to be moved into the new Federal Building.

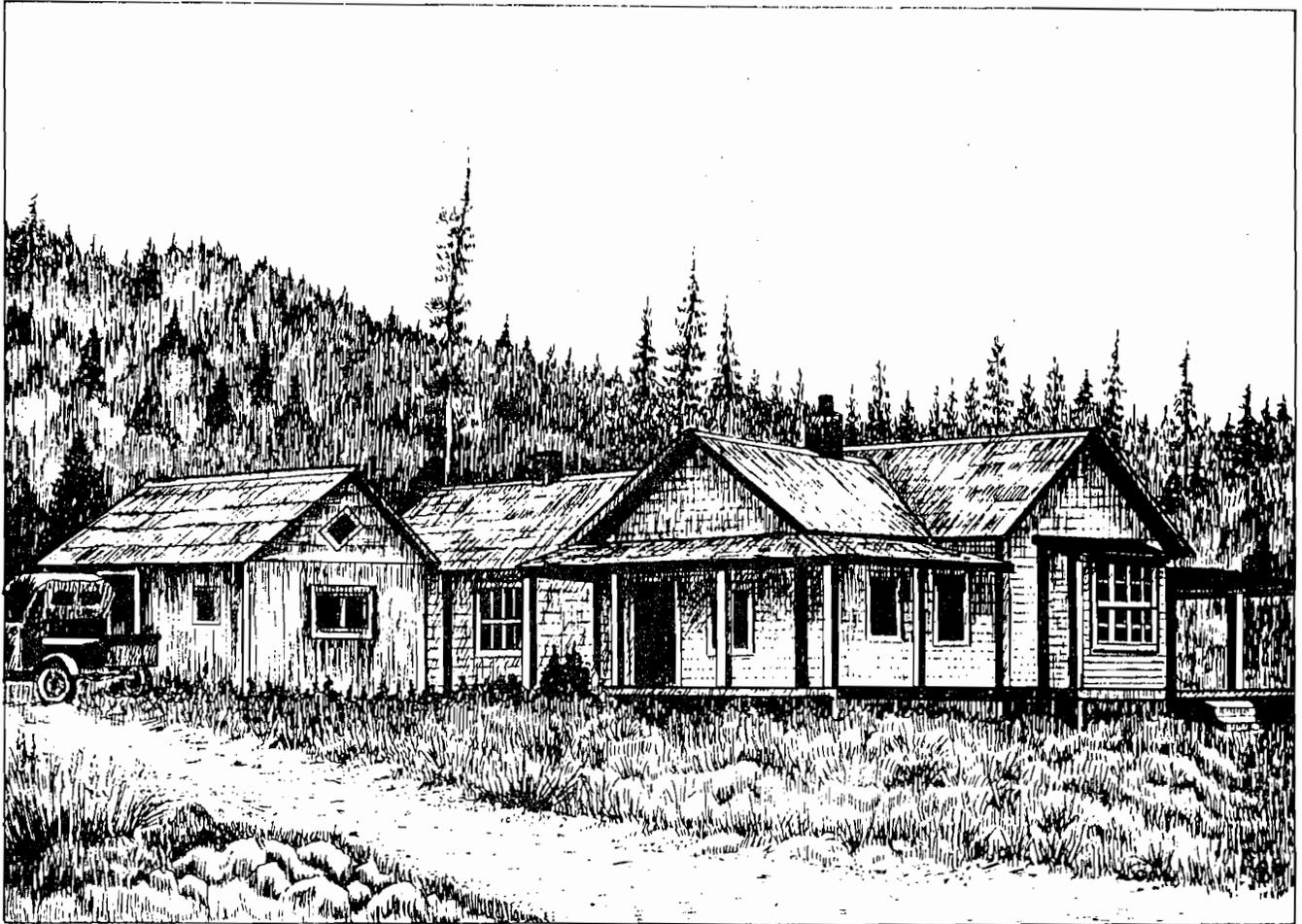


FIGURE 20 - Benton Ranger Station 1925



FIGURE 21 - Bismark Ranger Station in 1918

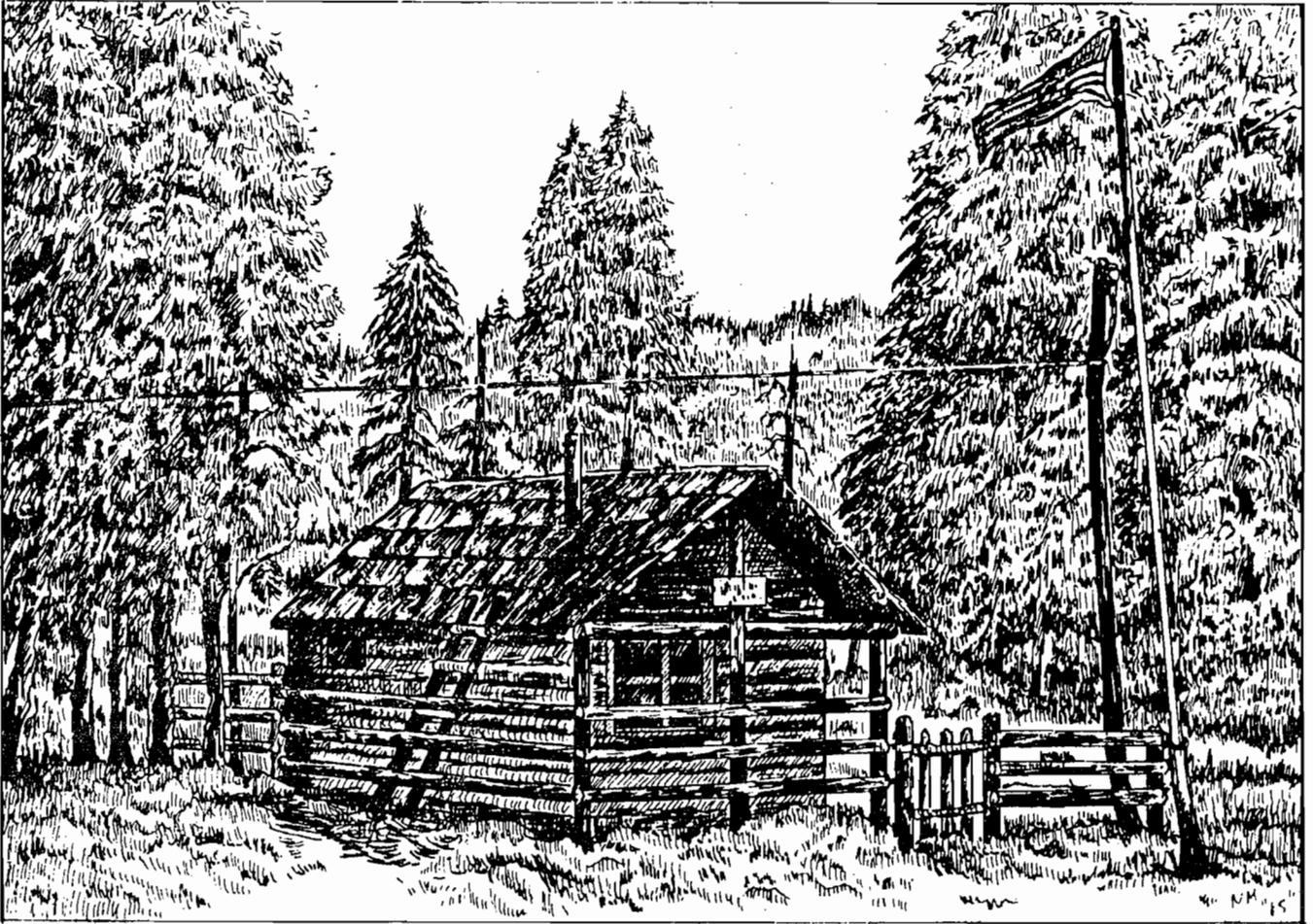


FIGURE 22 - Boswell Ranger Station in 1924

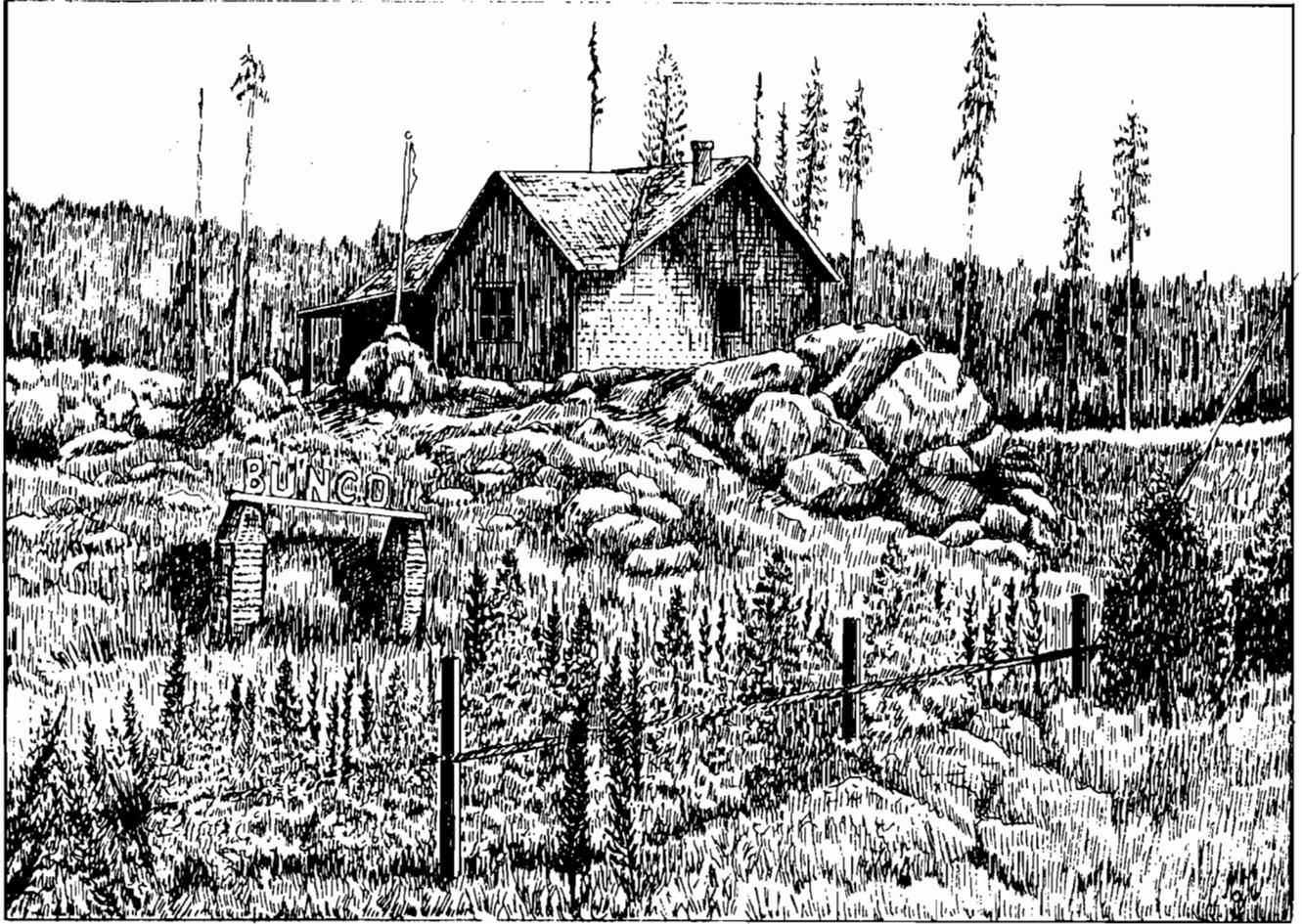


FIGURE 23 - Bunco Ranger Station built by homesteader in 1906

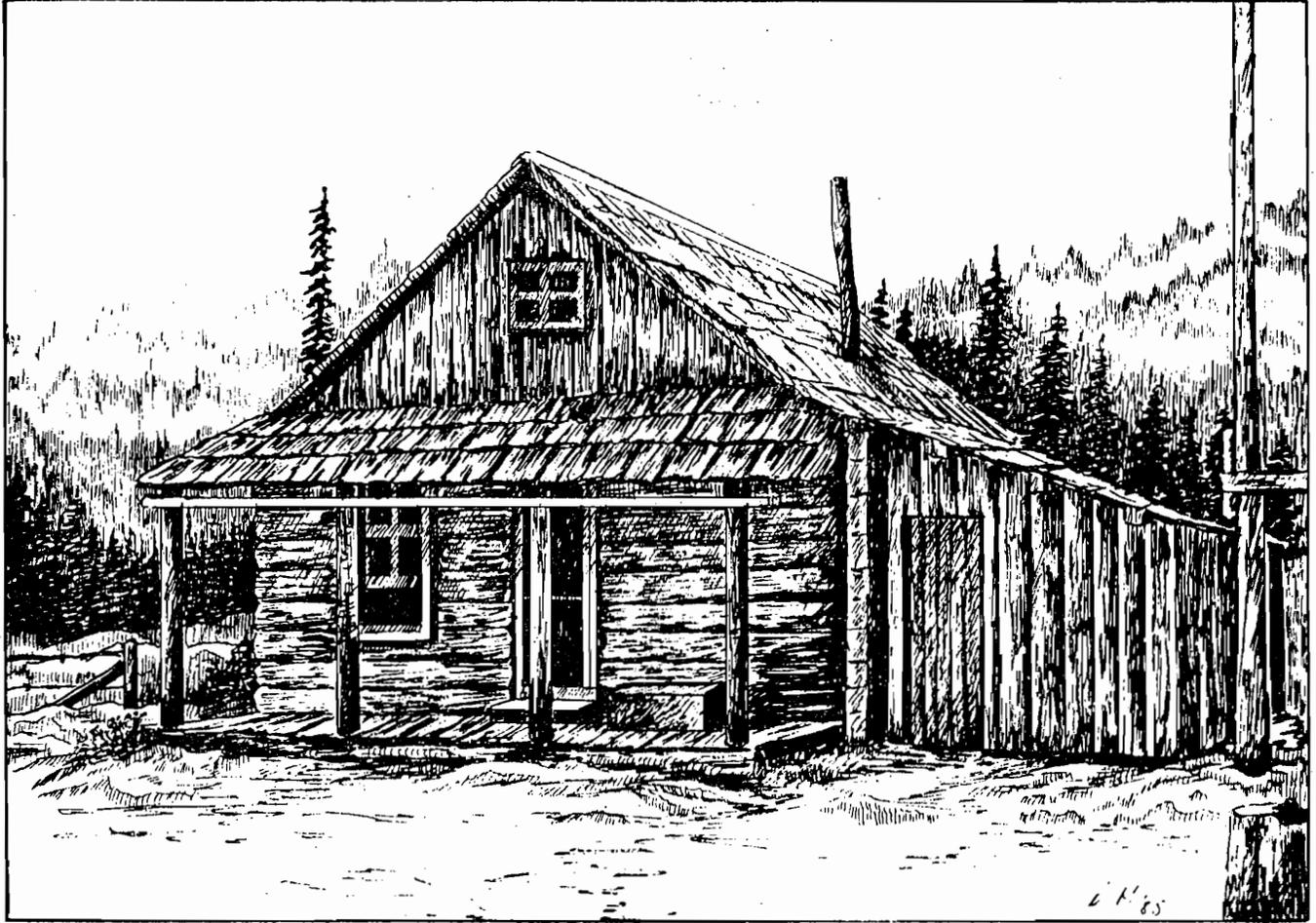


FIGURE 24 - Byera Ranger Station in 1911

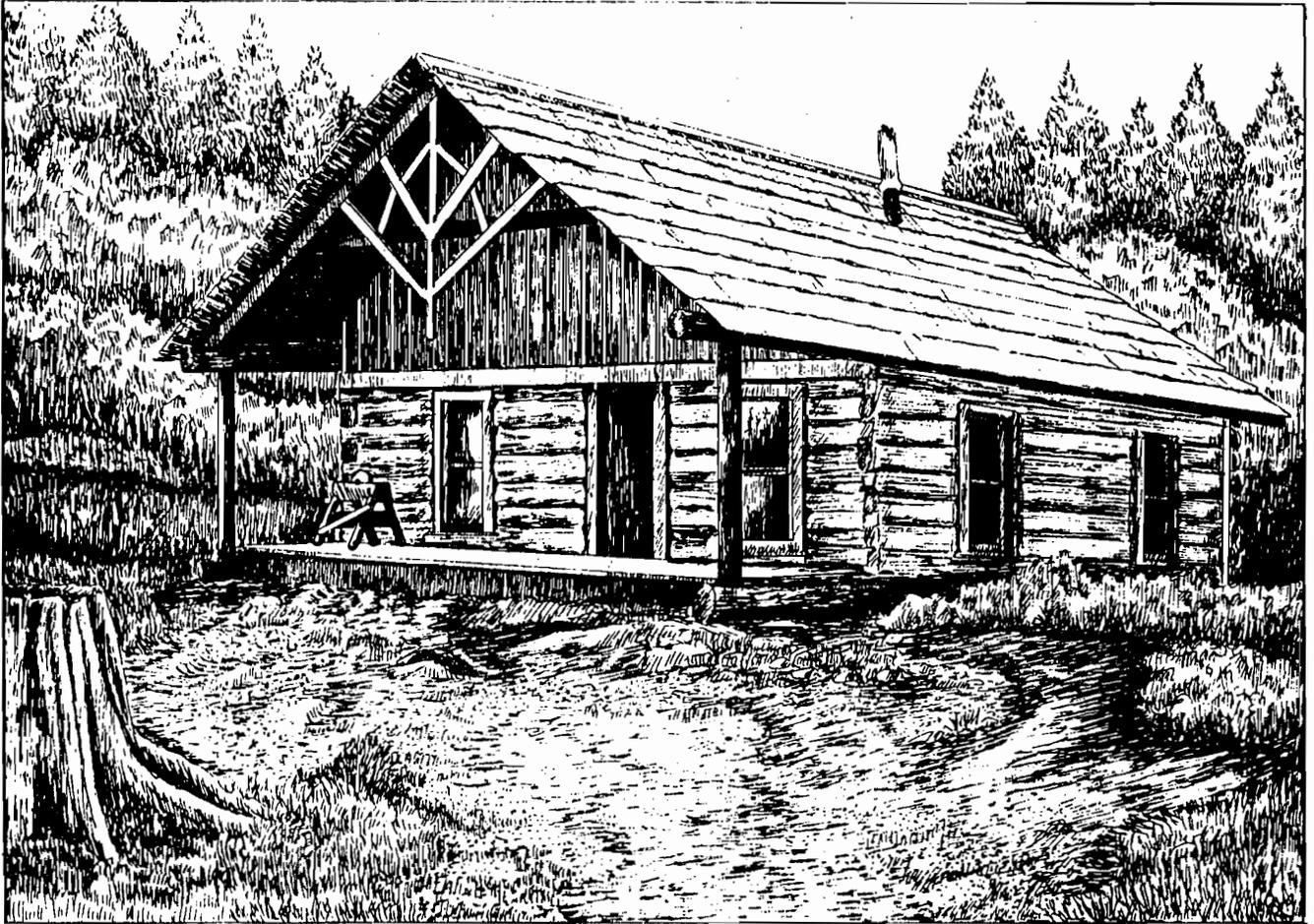


FIGURE 25 - Clark Fork Ranger Station

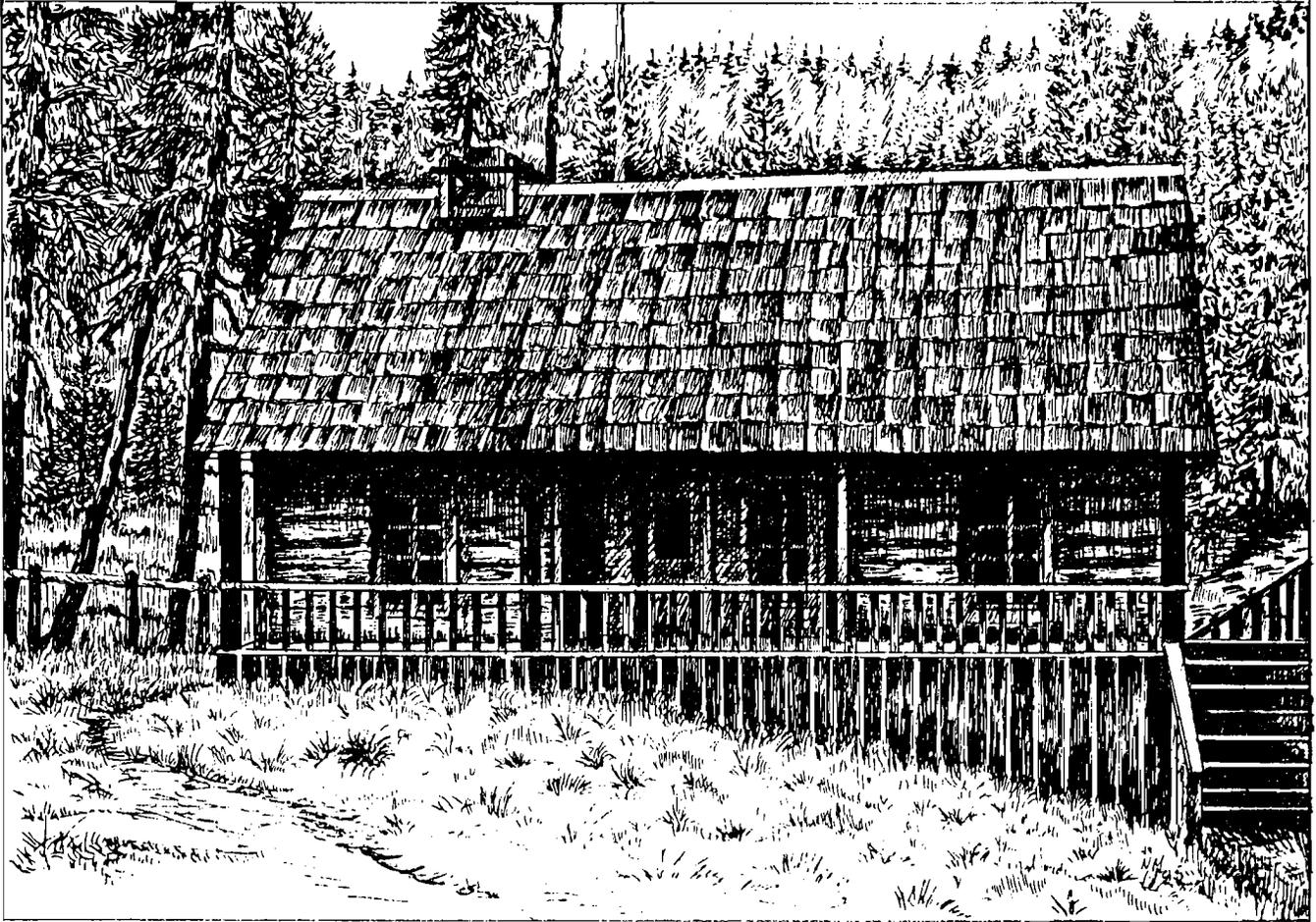


FIGURE 26 - Coolin Ranger Station in 1911

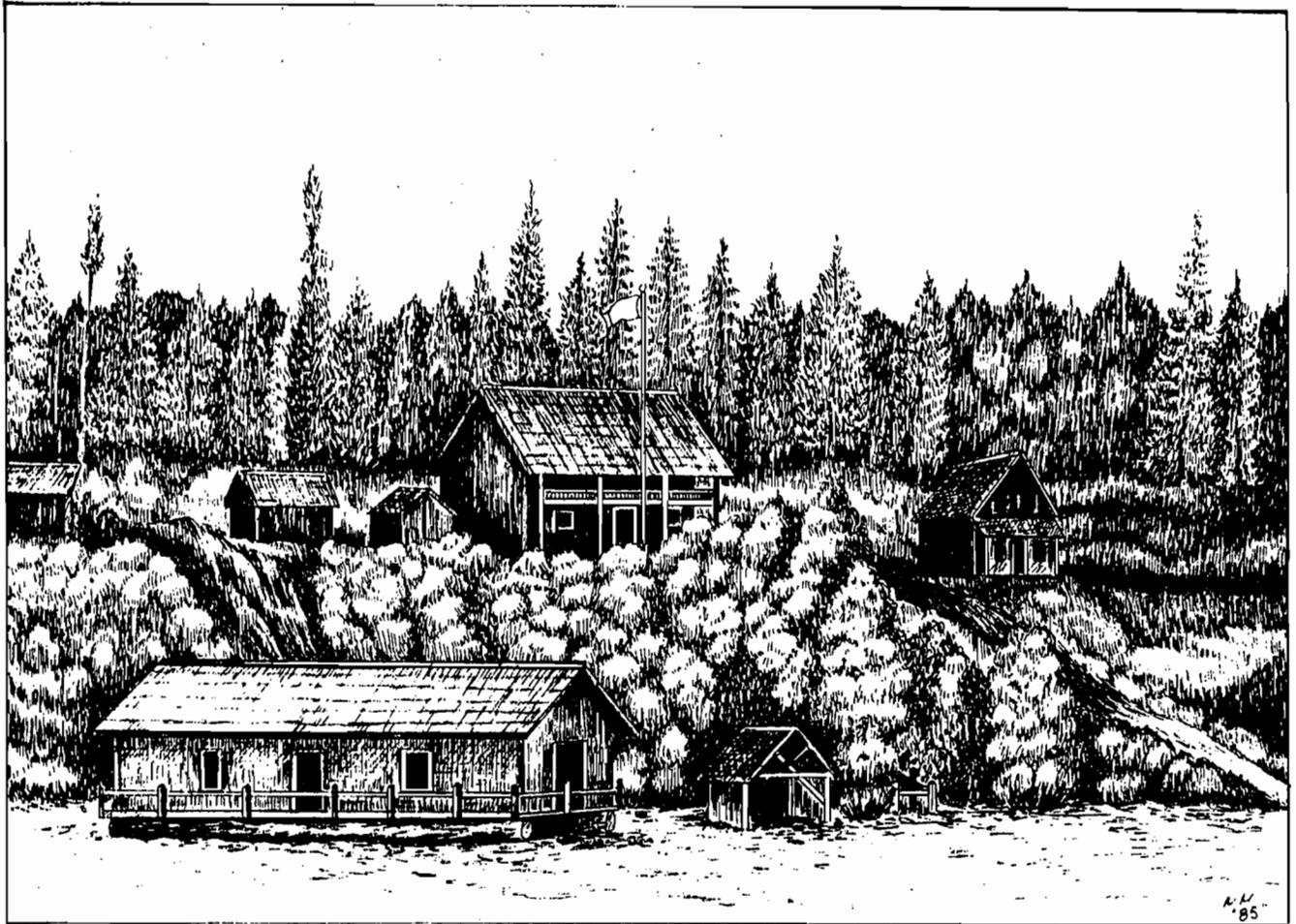


FIGURE 27. - Priest Lake Boathouse at Coolin just below Ranger Station in 1911



FIGURE 28 - Falls Ranger Station in 1911



FIGURE 29 - Forks of Granite Cabin in 1929

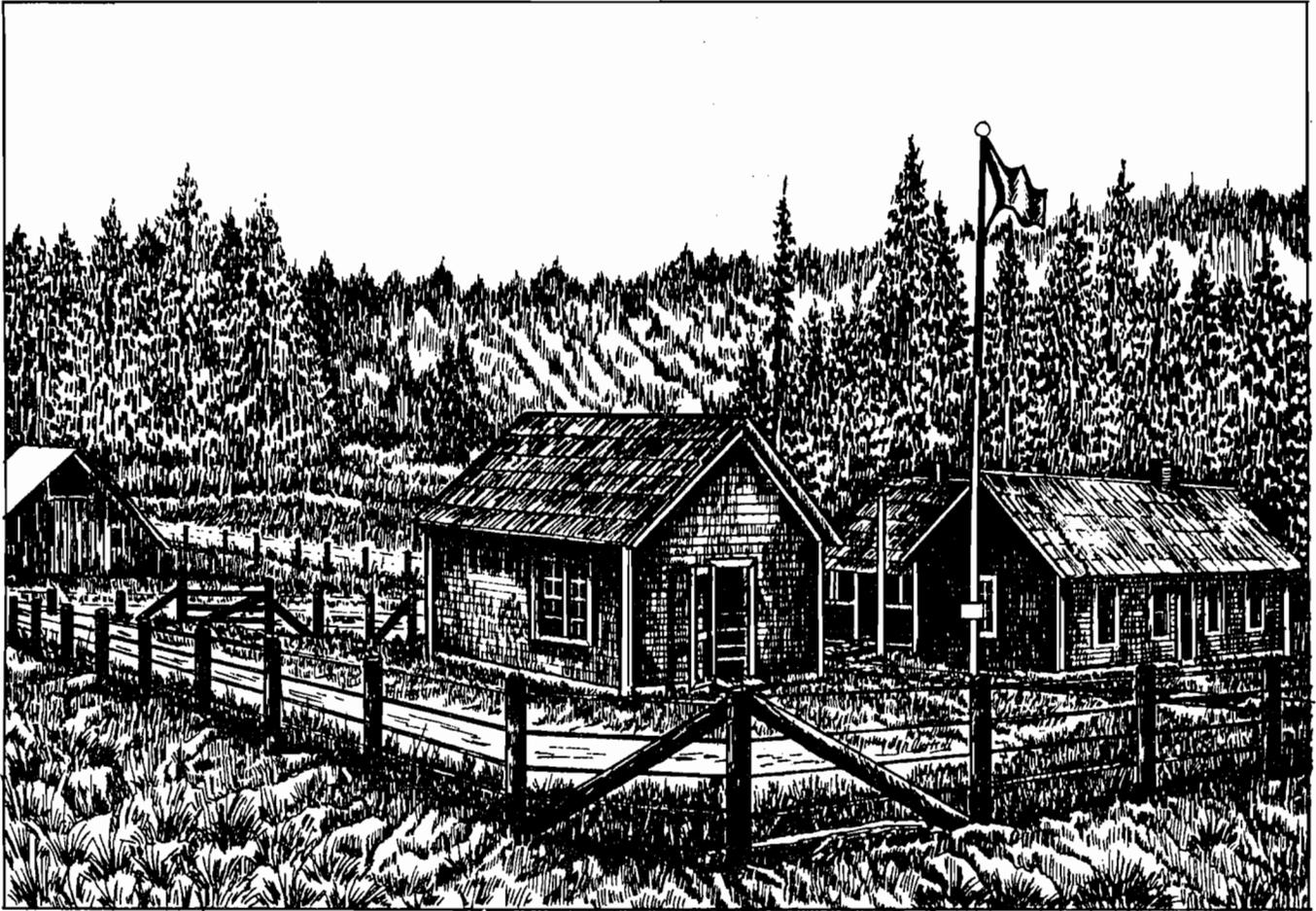


FIGURE 30 - Gleason Ranger Station in 1918



FIGURE 31 - Hughes Meadows Cabin in 1925



FIGURE 32 - Forest Service House Boat at Luby Bay in 1925

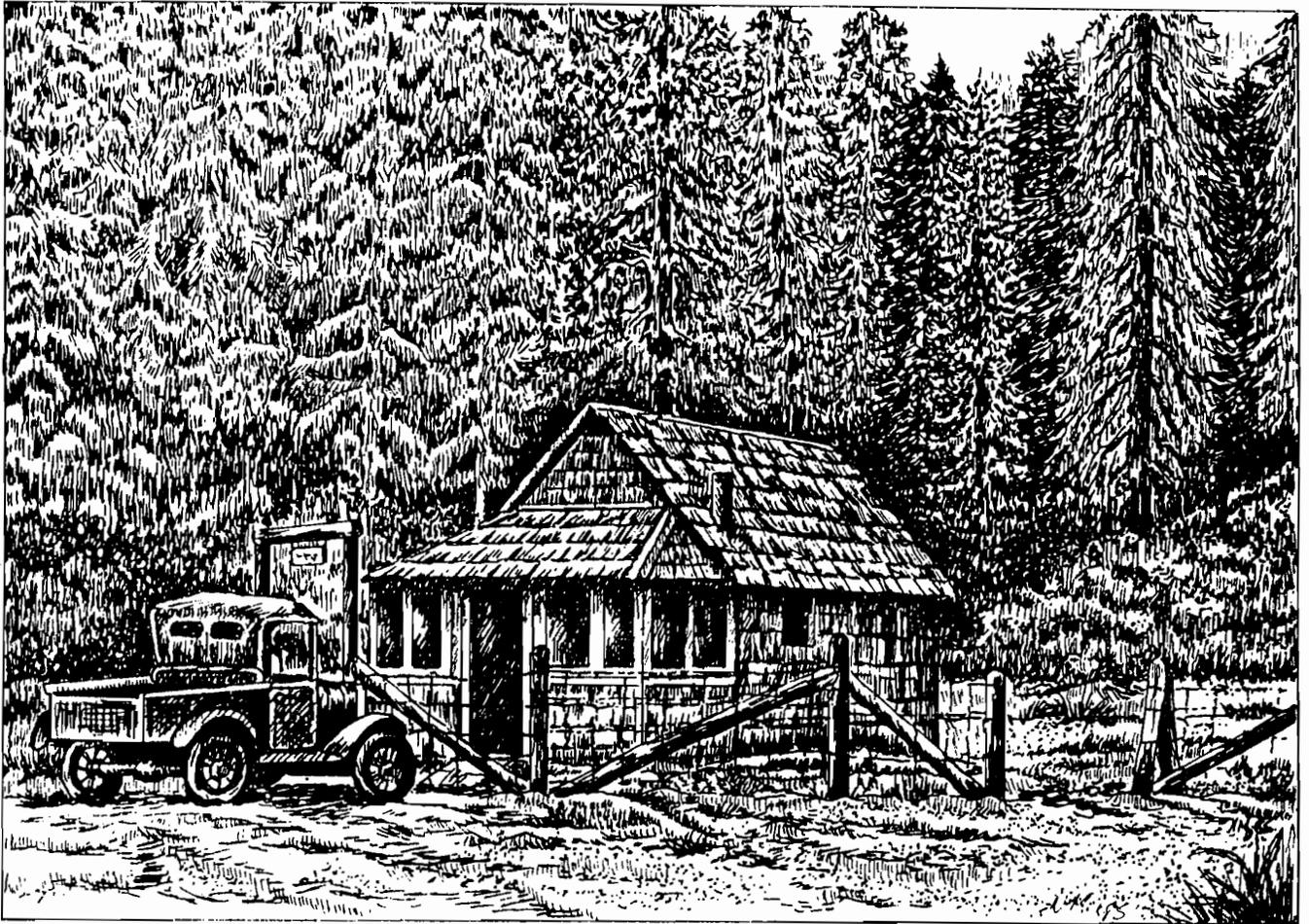


FIGURE 33 - Pelki Ranger Station in 1925

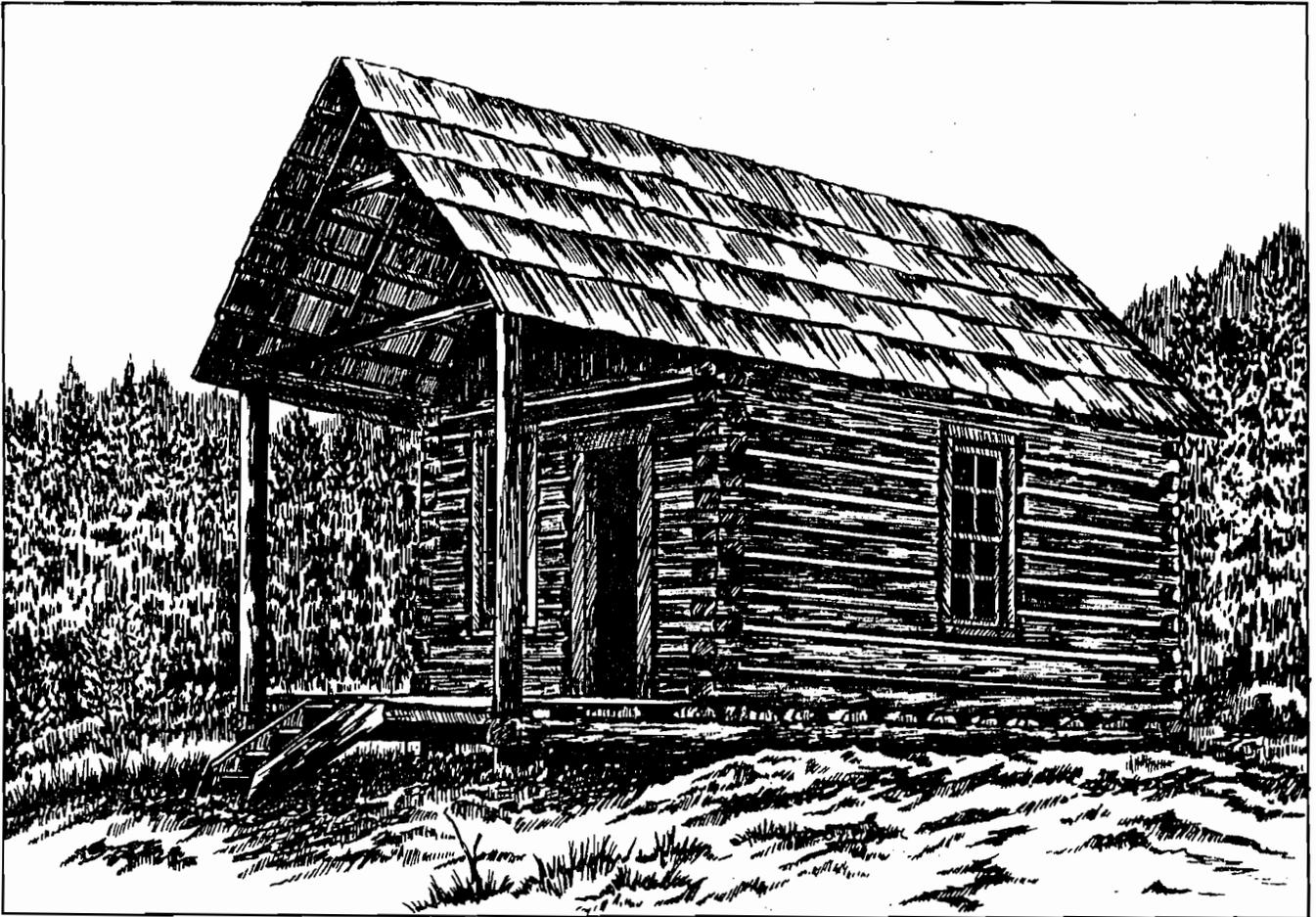


FIGURE 34 - Reeder Creek Ranger Station in 1918



FIGURE 35 - Roosevelt Cedar Grove Cabin in 1932

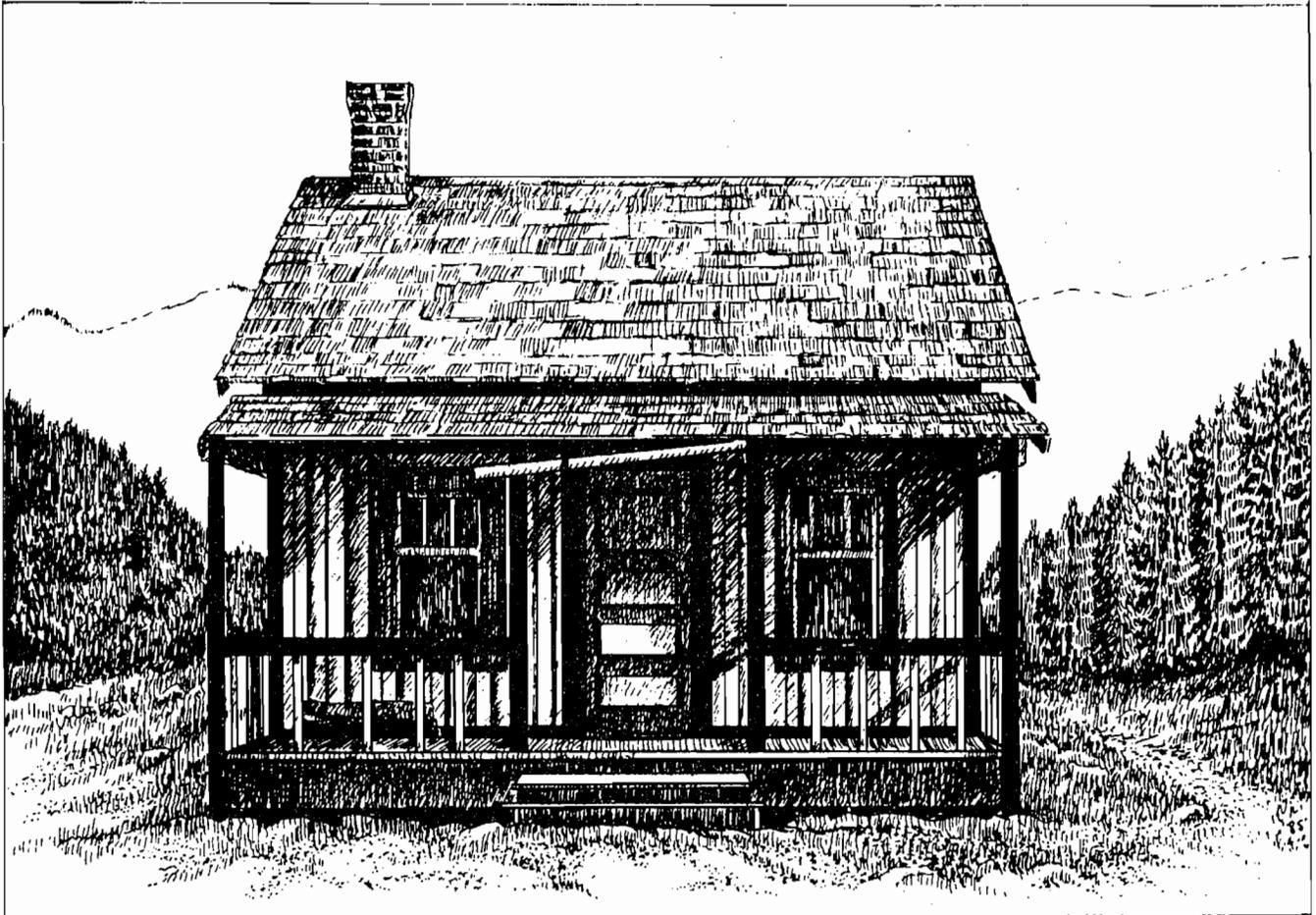


FIGURE 36 - Snyder Ranger Station Office in 1916

IX COEUR D'ALENE NATIONAL FOREST

The Coeur d'Alene National Forest began as the temporary withdrawal of the Coeur d'Alene Reserve in 1903 and the Shoshone Reserve in 1905. The Coeur d'Alene National Forest was officially proclaimed in 1906. Originally the Forest included much of what was later to become the St. Joe National Forest in 1911.

A list of the Forest Supervisors for the Coeur d'Alene National Forest includes

Cassius M. Day	1906 - 1907
Richard H. Rutledge	1907 - 1908
W. B. Weigle	1909 - 1911
Roscoe Haines	1911 - 1913
Meyer Wolff	1913 - 1920
Charles McHarg	1920 - 1930
Clyde S. Webb	1930
Charles Simpson	1930 - 1940
Clarence Strong	1940 - 1946
Karl A. Klehm	1946 - 1952
Carl G. Krueger	1952 - 1965
Chandler St. John	1966 - 1969
Ray Hilding	1969 - 1972
John Leasure	1972 - 1973

Merged with Idaho Panhandle National Forests 1973

In 1912 there were seven Ranger Districts on the Coeur d'Alene National Forest. The Rangers for the Districts worked out of Lane, Coeur d'Alene, Hayden Lake, Magee (Lakeview), Prichard, Enaville, and Wallace. In 1929 there were six Ranger Districts including Coeur d'Alene, Honeysuckle (Little North Fork), Graham (Carter), Magee, Prichard, and Wallace. In 1935 the Prichard and Wallace Districts were merged into the Wallace District. In the same year the Kingston Ranger District was formed out of the Graham and Little North Fork Districts. This left four Ranger Districts; Coeur d'Alene, Kingston, Magee and Wallace. When the Cabinet National Forest was dissolved in 1954, the St. Regis Ranger District in Montana was added to the Lolo National Forest but administered by the Coeur d'Alene National Forest. In 1966 the Lolo National Forest took over the administration of the St. Regis Ranger District. In 1961 the name of the Coeur d'Alene Ranger District was changed to the Fernan Ranger District in recognition of John Fernan, one of the area's early pioneers.

Of the 97 administrative sites that were identified on the Coeur d'Alene National Forest (excluding the St. Regis District), 30 eventually had some type of improvement built on them. The major administrative site developments on the Coeur d'Alene National Forest include: the Coeur d'Alene Nursery, Deception Creek, Fernan, Graham Creek, Honeysuckle, Kingston, Magee, Montgomery, Prichard, and Shoshone. Less intensive development, usually not more than several structures and usually occupied only seasonally included: Bear Creek, Beaver Creek, Birdseye, East Fork, Elkhorn, Elsie, Hawkseye, June Creek, Larson, Leiberg, Little North Fork, Nelson, Pineview, Placer Creek, Rainy Hill, Rock City, Summit, Tepee Creek, and Yellow Dog.

FIGURE 37

NATIONAL FORESTS AS DIVIDED
JULY 1 & 2, 1908.

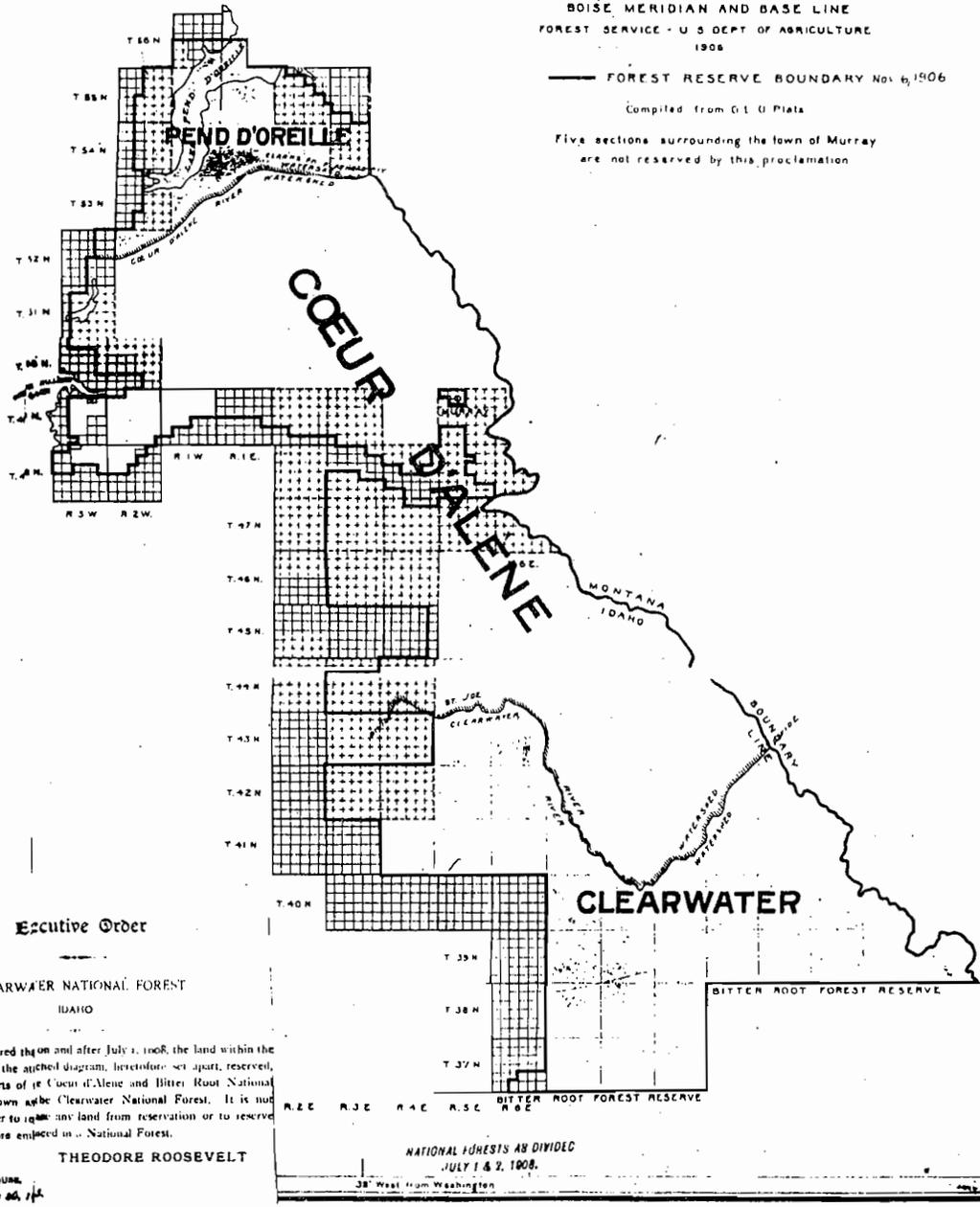
CŒUR D'ALENE FOREST RESERVE
IDAHO

BOISE MERIDIAN AND BASE LINE
FOREST SERVICE - U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
1908

— FOREST RESERVE BOUNDARY No. 6, 1906

Compiled from G. I. Piets

Five sections surrounding the town of Murray
are not reserved by this proclamation



Executive Order

CLEARWATER NATIONAL FOREST
IDAHO

It is hereby ordered that on and after July 1, 1908, the land within the boundaries shown on the attached diagram, heretofore set apart, reserved, and proclaimed as parts of the Cœur d'Alene and Bitter Root National Forests, shall be known as the Clearwater National Forest. It is not intended by this order to reserve any land from reservation or to reserve any land not heretofore embraced in a National Forest.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 26, 1908.

NATIONAL FORESTS AS DIVIDED
JULY 1 & 2, 1908.

38' West from Washington

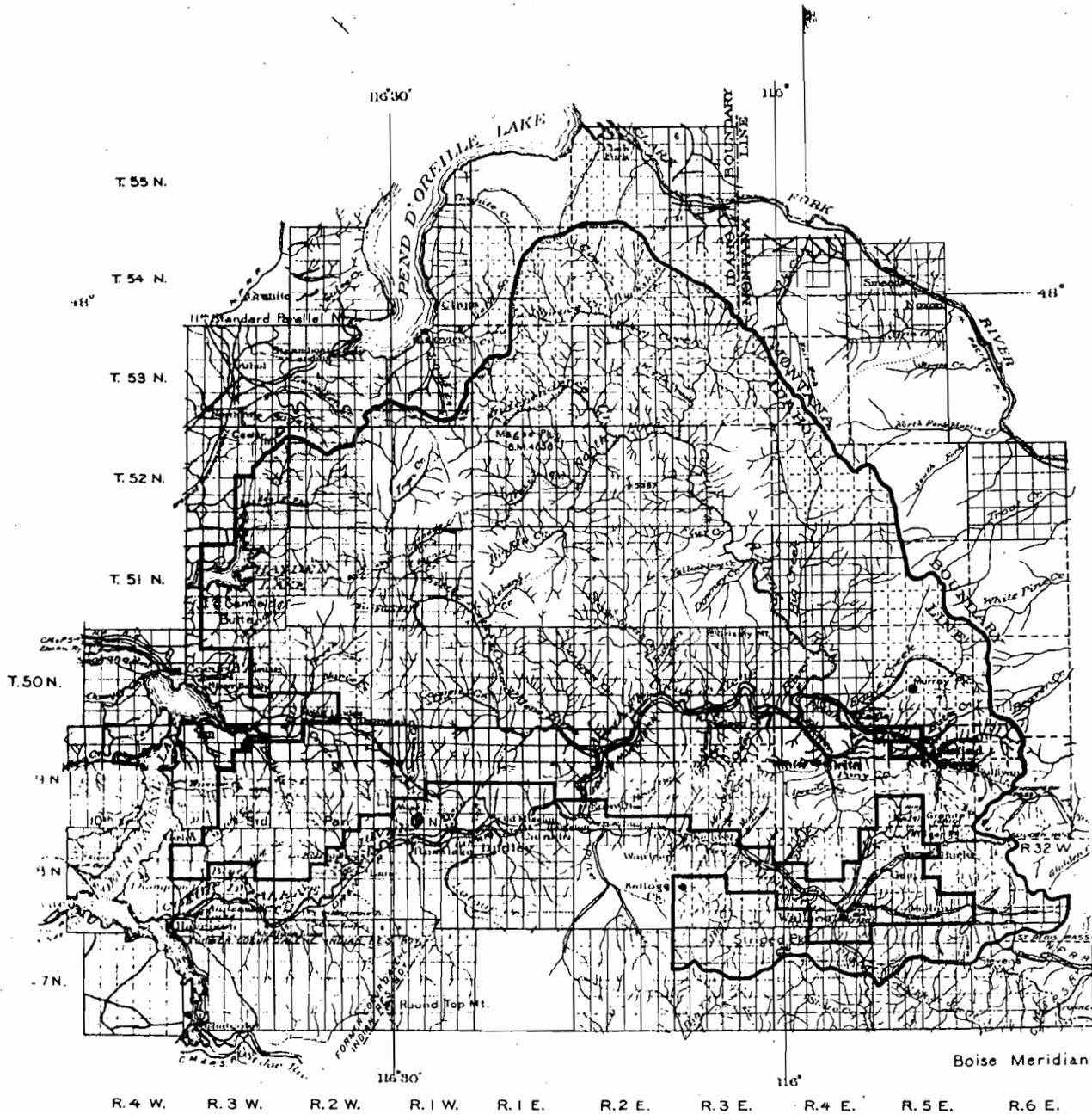
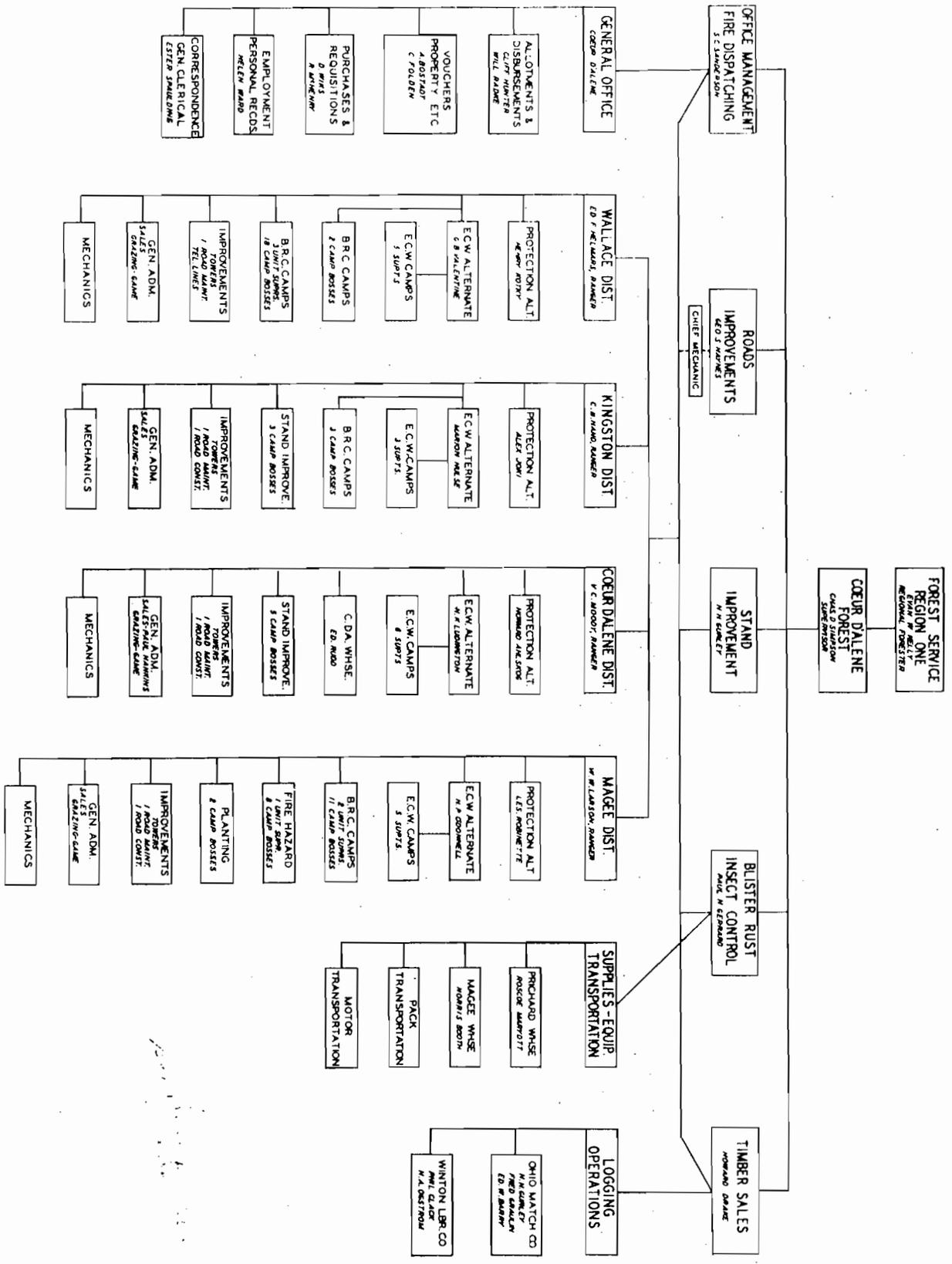


FIGURE 38
 FOREST SERVICE, U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
 1911
COEUR D'ALENE NATIONAL FOREST
 IDAHO
 BOISE MERIDIAN

FIGURE 39 - Organization of the Coeur d'Alene National Forest in 1939



NOTE: W. G. KUEHNLE, W. D. NELSON, DIVISION W. ANT. DISEASE CONTROL, TECHNICAL SUPERVISORS BLISTER RUST CONTROL.

A brief description of the major site developments follows.

BEAVER. This site is located near the junction of Beaver Creek and Deep Creek about 34 miles north of Wallace, Idaho and was withdrawn in 1909. By 1913 the site had one two story 3-room log house and one small log barn. In 1913 it was stated that the site was needed for District Ranger's headquarters; for a patrolmen's headquarters; as a grazing headquarters; and as a stopover place and for a future center for timber sales administration (Halm 1913a). The site was used for many years as a fire patrolmen's cabin. All the improvements have now been removed and the site is used as a dispersed camping area.

COEUR D'ALENE TREE NURSERY. The Coeur d'Alene Forest Tree Nursery is located one mile northwest of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. The Nursery was established on the present 220 acre site in 1960 to produce seedling trees for reforestation projects located in the 16 National Forests of the Northern Region and for other cooperating Federal and State agencies. The initial improvements at the nursery were completed in 1960. Additional buildings were added in the early 1960s and in the 1970s and 1980s.

DECEPTION CREEK EXPERIMENTAL FOREST. This site is located about 10 miles east of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. This area was dedicated in 1934 to the development of better growing methods in the western white pine forest type. It was placed under the administration of the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station. It includes the entire drainage of Deception Creek, a tributary of the Little North Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River. Development of the Experimental Forest began in 1932 with the construction of several dwellings. A warehouse/shop was constructed in 1934 along with a gas/oil house. In 1964 an Office/Bunkhouse was added and in 1984 a generator building. Due to extensive vandalism the dwellings were dismantled in 1982.

ELKHORN. This site is located on Independence Creek about 8 miles east of Lakeview, Idaho. The site was reserved in 1913 and vacated in 1920. By 1924 the Forest Service was still maintaining a summer smokechaser's cabin at the site. The cabin has been abandoned and removed.

FASET. This site is located on Independence Creek just down stream from the mouth of Declaration Creek about 7 miles southeast of Lakeview, Idaho and was reserved in 1918. The improvements consisted of one log cabin and two log barns constructed by Cox Brother's Logging Contractors in about 1910. For many years the site was used as a halfway stopping place for teamsters using the Weber wagon road. The site was abandoned and the buildings have now almost totally decayed.

FERNAN. This site is located near the mouth of Fernan Lake on the west side of Fernan Village in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. The land was purchased in 1937 and the Civilian Conservation Corps stationed at the Beauty Bay Camp built the majority of the buildings in 1938. Development included an office, warehouses for both the District and the Coeur d'Alene National Forest Supervisor, equipment sheds and a gas and oil building. In 1956 most of the buildings were moved to the east to make room for the Interstate

Highway. Future plans for the Interstate will mean the elimination of many of the original buildings and the construction of a new office.

In 1961 the name of the District was changed from Coeur d'Alene to Fernan in honor of a local pioneer John Fernan. In 1973 much of the Magee and Kingston Ranger Districts was absorbed by the Fernan Ranger District.

GRAHAM CREEK (ALSO CARTER). This site is located at the mouth of Graham Creek - on the south side of the North Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River - about 9 miles upstream from Enaville, Idaho. The station was withdrawn in 1907 but no improvements are known to have been made prior to 1913. The District Headquarters was moved from the Nelson Ranger Station - just up River from Graham Creek - and a frame residence/office was constructed in 1913. This was District Headquarters until 1934, when the Graham Creek Ranger District was became part of the new Kingston Ranger District. The frame structure on the site was removed in the 1930s.

HONEYSUCKLE. This site was located near the mouth of Skookum Creek about 12 miles northeast of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. The area was used as a Ranger Station after 1911. There was a two-room log cabin and a small log toolshed at the original station. In 1913 a report stated that

This station is needed as a halfway place for winter travel over the Wolfe Lodge trail; also as a fire patrolmen's summer home. This station will be used in the near future as a headquarters for Forest Officers in charge of timber sales in this locality. It is located approx. 4 miles from the Leiberg R. S. and 5 miles from the Clara. Its location at the mouth of Deception and Skookum Creeks makes it a very important patrolmen's headquarters (Halm 1913b).

According to Haynes (1962: 138-9)

From 1923 to 1932, the following improvements were built at the Ranger Station. The amount of money allotted for them is also shown. All the labor was contributed except a small amount on the garage. Most of the work was done after the field season. Much of the lumber was not planed and was salvaged from the old Winton flumes, abandoned scaler cabins, and other buildings.

Year Built	Building	Money Allotted	Material Purchased
1923	Log Warehouse	100.00	nails, cement, shingles
1926	Root cellar	125.00	cement, shingles, nails
1927	Bunkhouse	150.00	cement, shingles, nails, siding, windows, paint
1929	Barn	100.00	nails, lumber
1930	Water system	328.00	water pipe
1932	Garage	340.00	all new material

In 1934 the District was dissolved and the original improvements were removed. Several frame buildings were later constructed as a guard station, but these have also been removed.

KINGSTON. This site is located on the western edge of Kingston, Idaho. The District was formed in 1934 out of parts of the Graham Creek and Little River (Honeysuckle) Ranger Districts. Initially the new District was called the "Rose Lake Ranger District". The Kingston site was purchased in 1935 and construction was completed in 1936 on a dwelling, office, machine shed, garage/shop and barn. The choice of the site on a hillside caused problems from the start. In a memo dated March 20, 1936 it was stated that:

I think that the expense of developing this site and our difficulties in making satisfactory development should be a clear object lesson not to purchase any more side hill sites. The difficulties to be surmounted on this site are enormous and I do not hesitate to make the statement that the cost for the development of this site, including the buildings, is easily doubled what it would have been to develop a similar site on level or nearly level ground (Fickes 1936b).

In 1973 the Kingston Ranger District was merged with the Fernan Ranger District and the Kingston site was abandoned. In 1979 the site was included in a land exchange with private interests. It is now used as a private residence.

LEIBERG. This site is located near the mouth of Leiberg Creek about 12 miles north of Cataldo, Idaho and was reserved in 1913. By 1915 the improvements included 3/8 mile of rail and wire fence; a 3 room log dwelling, and 3 old logging camp buildings. The site was abandoned in favor of the Honeysuckle Ranger Station and the improvements were removed.

MAGEE. This site is located about 24 miles east of Hayden Lake, Idaho. The site was withdrawn in 1908. The National Register of Historic Places Nomination form (Moratto 1979) for the site states that:

According to the accounts of local informants, in 1908 the Forest Service assigned seven men-including the district's first Ranger, Howard Drake-to work at the administrative site. The first headquarters building was reportedly a log cabin constructed by Charles Magee sometime between 1905 and 1908. From the start, the Forest Service facility was known as the Magee Ranger Station and the area that it served as the Magee District. The exact location of the first administrative structure is unknown, although most informants believe that it was located on the west side of Tepee Creek within a few hundred meters of the present complex of buildings. . . . It is generally agreed that the Magee Ranger Station was always used on a seasonal basis only. The site was occupied each year as soon as roads were free of snow. . . . From all accounts, the first building actually constructed at the Magee Ranger Station was the ranger's house. This structure of square-hewn logs was built under the supervision of Ranger Frank Bishop in 1922. . . . Most of the buildings at the Magee Ranger Station were constructed between 1922 and 1935. After the completion of the Ranger Station, the structures at the original site erected by Charles Magee were intentionally burned. . . . It was also during the early 1930s that simulated round log siding was added to the ranger's house and other structures at Magee. . . . In 1942 or 1943, the Army Corps of Engineers constructed

at the Magee Ranger Station an emergency landing field for fighter aircraft. Located between the Forest Service buildings and Trail Creek, this gravel-surfaced airstrip was about 900 meters (2750') long and 79 meters (240') wide. Military personnel also constructed a small, log bunkhouse near the northwestern end of the runway. . . . The Magee Ranger Station was decommissioned in 1973 at which time its district was reassigned partly to the Wallace District and partly to the Fernan District, Coeur d'Alene National Forest. The old ranger station itself falls within the Fernan District. Since 1973, the buildings at Magee have been used intermittently on a seasonal basis to accommodate Forest Service crews working on tree planting, trail maintenance, and other projects.

In 1981 a lost motorist burned two buildings in an effort to signal for help. The site was also put on the National Register of Historic Places in the same year.

MONTGOMERY. This site is located in Montgomery Gulch, two miles east of Kellogg, Idaho and was withdrawn in 1908. The site was never a Ranger Headquarters, but was used as a guard station, wintering stock, and hay land for Government stock. A dwelling, barn, garage and warehouse were built at the station. Numerous attempts by local residents were made to acquire this land. In a letter to Senator William Borah in 1917 it was stated that

I am now in receipt of a detailed report from the District Forester, showing that this area, which is known as the Montgomery Ranger Station, fills a very important need on the Coeur d'Alene National Forest. It is at present used for the production of hay sufficient for from one-half to two-thirds of the total need of the Government pack horses on this Forest. A Guard is stationed at this place from about June 15 to September 15 in the normal year, on fire work, and the horses are located here from about January 15 to April 15 of every year, for winter feeding. . . . The retention of this area is urgently needed for the protection and administration of the adjoining National Forest lands. Therefore, its listing for personal acquirement can under no circumstances be given favorable consideration (Potter 1917).

Ironically the site was later rented to a private party, then the improvements were destroyed and the site abandoned. A land exchange with private interests put the site into private ownership in 1983. In the December 20, 1911 edition of the Coeur d'Alene Forester it was stated that

Ranger Pulaski, in charge of District 7, boasts of having the only good barn on Forest. This barn was recently completed by Ranger Pulaski and is now bulging with good hay cut from the Montgomery Ranger Station, and a part of the Government horses are now being wintered at his station. The barn is 28 x 40 ft., and attached to the barn is a 12 by 40 ft. stock shed and it has a good hay loft. The barn was constructed from lumber taken from the old abandoned saw mill on the Montgomery Ranger Station (Locals 1911: 20).

NELSON. This site is located on the south side of the North Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River, 9 miles upstream from Enaville, Idaho. The station

was withdrawn in 1907. The only known improvement was made at about this time was a one room log cabin. This structure served as District Headquarters until 1913 when the station was moved down river about a quarter mile to the Graham Creek Ranger Station. The Nelson Ranger Station was completely abandoned in 1913 and the improvements were removed.

PRITCHARD. This site is located 13 miles north of Wallace, Idaho and was withdrawn in 1908. In a 1913 Forest Service memorandum it was stated that

The Prichard Ranger Station as shown in the recent survey shows correctly all the area needed for administrative purposes. The Forest Service, however, has a warehouse located on the opposite side of the river from the present Ranger Station. This warehouse is located on a part of the area withdrawn by the Secretary of the Interior, August 13, 1907.

Hiram Campbell claimed the area and later received patent to the same. The warehouse is of vital importance to the Forest Service in its present location, being used by the Forest Officers to store supplies on all up-river expeditions. Mr. Campbell has agreed to give the Forest Service a release to the ground covered by the warehouse, the lease to be for a nominal sum and for any number of years, provided that a certain trespass which the Forest Service has against Mr. Campbell be dropped. The trespass referred to is of long standing and was, no doubt, an innocent one. Several attempts have been made by the Coeur d'Alene Office to collect evidence in this case., with no success. All the parties who are familiar with the case have left the country, others can give no definite information and are not willing to sign affidavits or statements. Mr. Campbell is a poor man, but a good citizen and at present a stanch friend of the Service. To antagonize him would be to antagonize the community. The Forest officers as well as timber buyers in any of the north fork region above Prichard must necessarily cross Mr. Campbell's land.

More or less trouble will be experienced in crossing the land if the case is pressed. In 1909 Forest Officers were directly responsible for the burning of Mr. Campbell's house and this alone should be sufficient to cause us to drop the case.

I feel that, under the circumstances, the trespass should be dropped and Mr. Campbell's lease for the warehouse site accepted (Halm 1913c).

The Forest Supervisor disagreed with Halm and the warehouse was instead removed to Forest Service lands.

The site served as the Headquarters of the Prichard Ranger District from 1908 to 1935. In 1935 this District was combined with the Wallace District with headquarters in a leased building in Wallace, Idaho. The site was subsequently abandoned and the improvements were removed. The withdrawal of the site was revoked in 1966. The character of the initial improvements are not known. In 1916 a frame dwelling was constructed. By the 1930s there was a dwelling, bunkhouse, office, barn and hay shed. All of the structures appear to have been frame.

SHOSHONE. This site is located 16 miles north of Wallace, Idaho. The site was used as a logging camp, CCC camp and then finally a Forest Service work center. The Forest Service slowly eliminated the CCC buildings and built bunkhouses and other buildings between the 1950s and the 1980s. The last of the CCC buildings was destroyed in the 1960s. The site was never used as a Headquarters, but has acted as the main field office for the Wallace District during the last 30 years.

WALLACE. The town of Wallace, Idaho has been the location of both District and Forest Supervisor's offices. The buildings occupied by the Forest Service in Wallace have always been rented or leased from either private or other government agencies. At present the Wallace Ranger District occupies an old hospital building in Silverton, Idaho, about two miles northwest of Wallace.

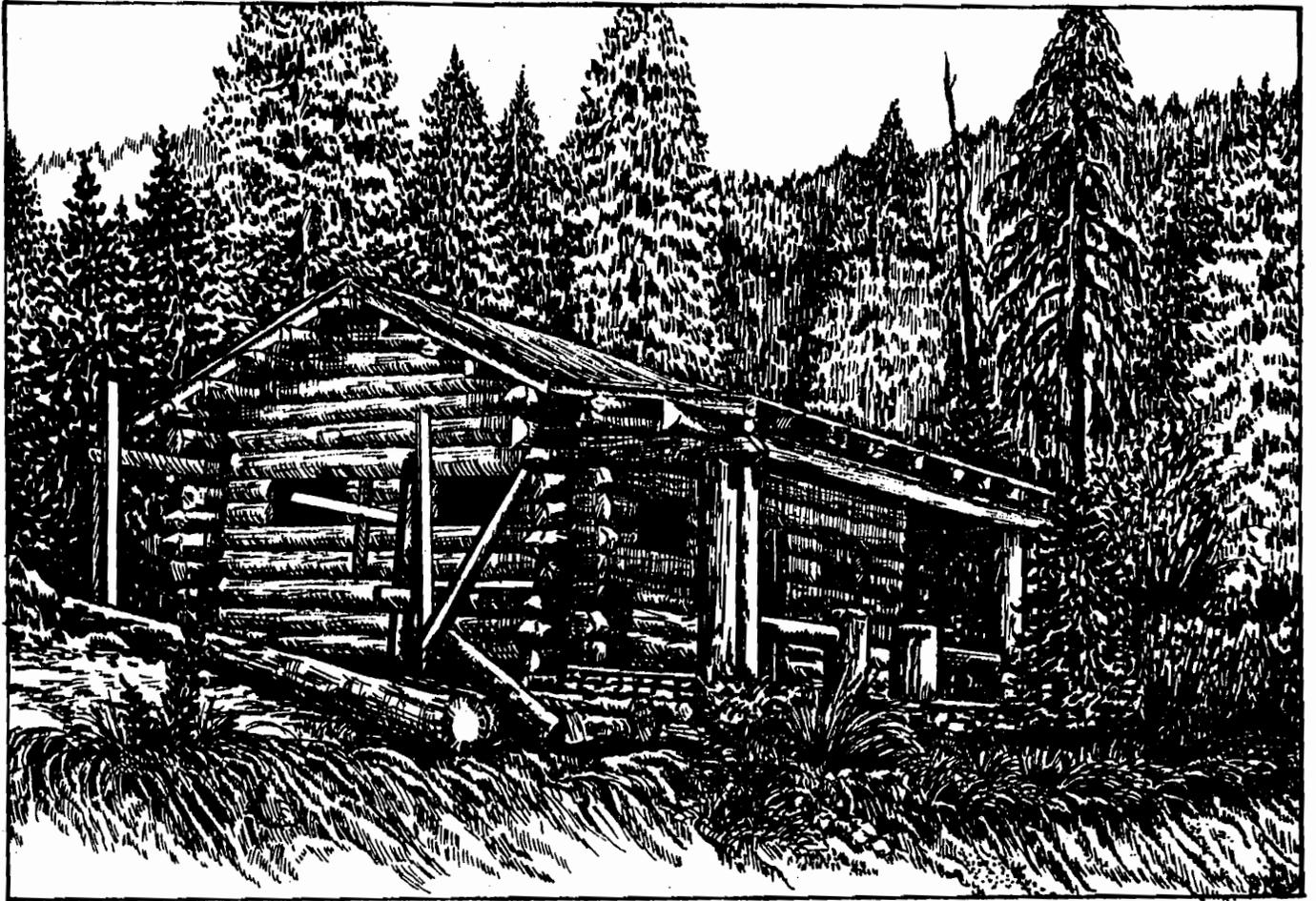


FIGURE 40 - Avery Creek Cabin During Construction in 1936



FIGURE 41 - Beaver Ranger Station in 1915

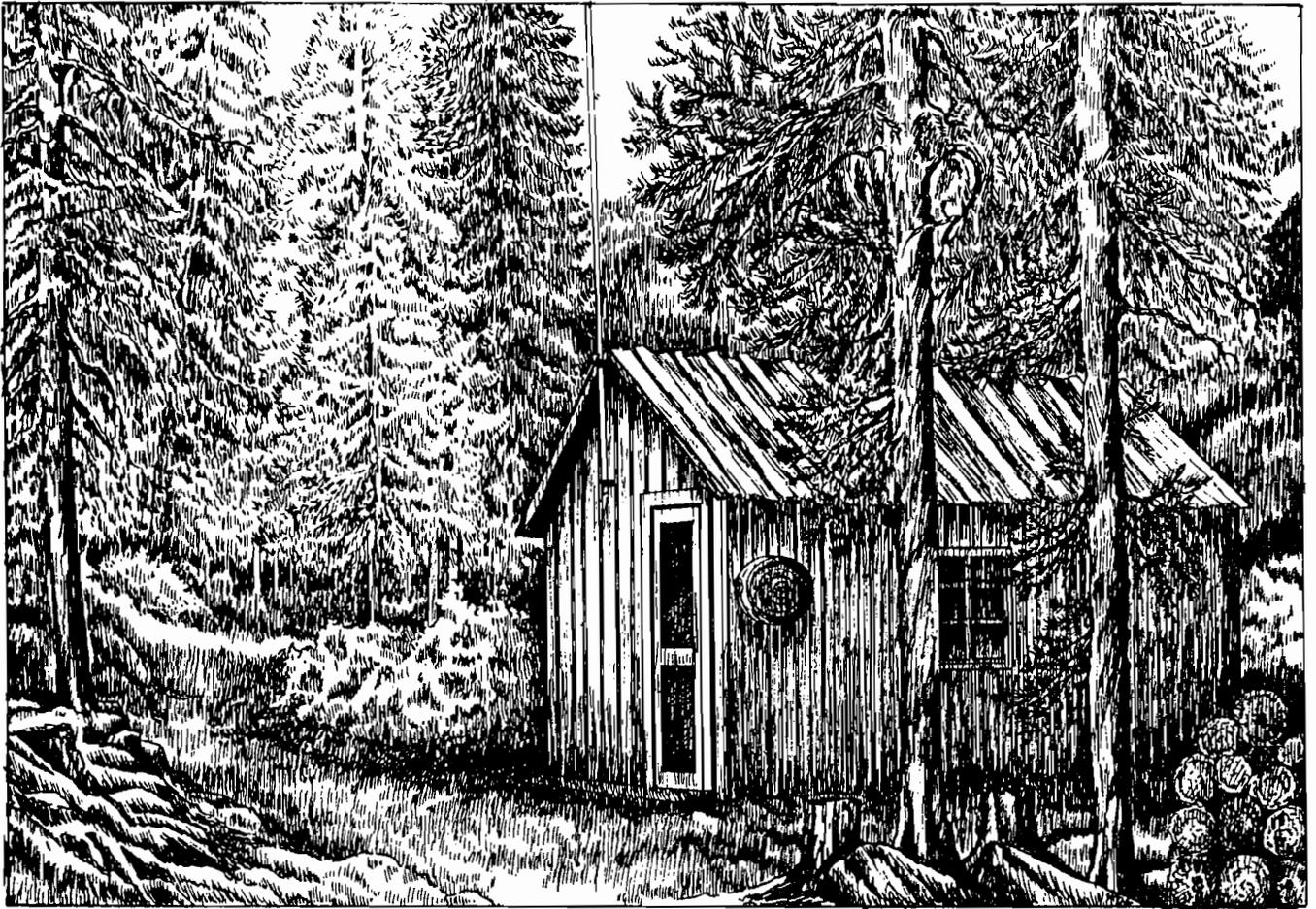


FIGURE 42 - Mt. Coeur d'Alene Firemans's Cabin in 1942



FIGURE 43 - Graham Creek Ranger Station in 1915

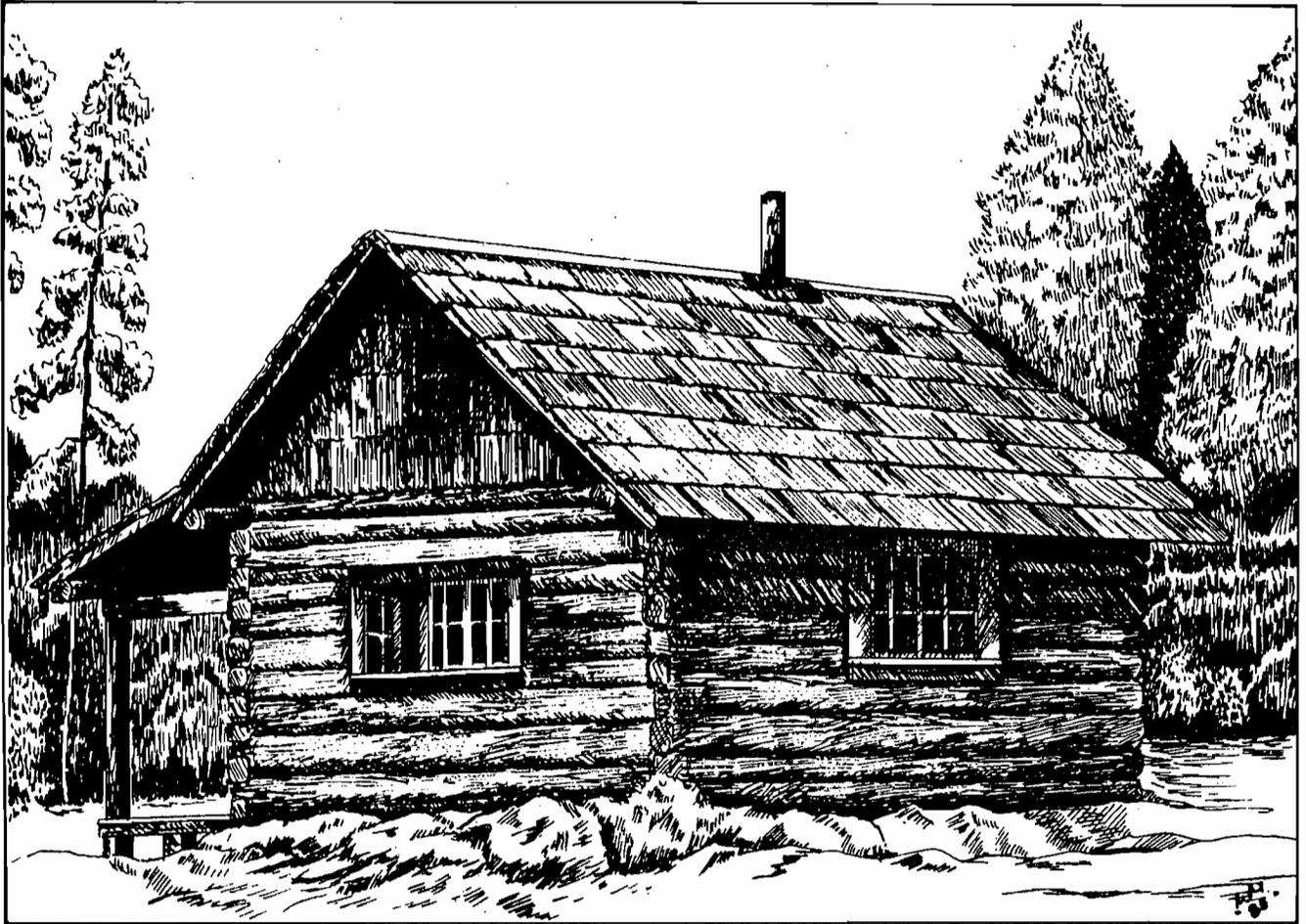


FIGURE 44 - Hawkseye Ranger Station in 1933



FIGURE 45 - Honeysuckle Ranger Station in 1927

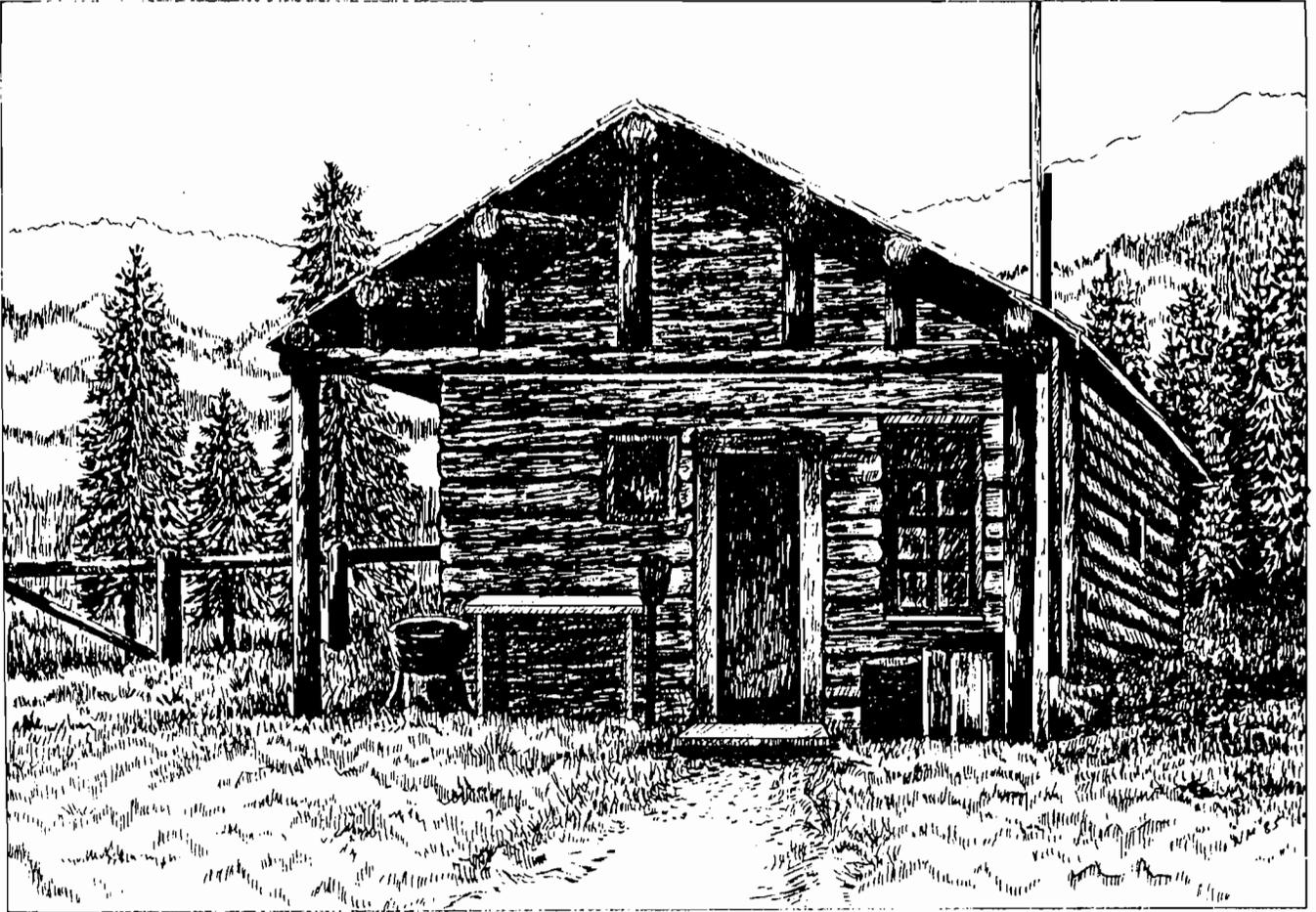


FIGURE 46 - Larson Ranger Station 1915

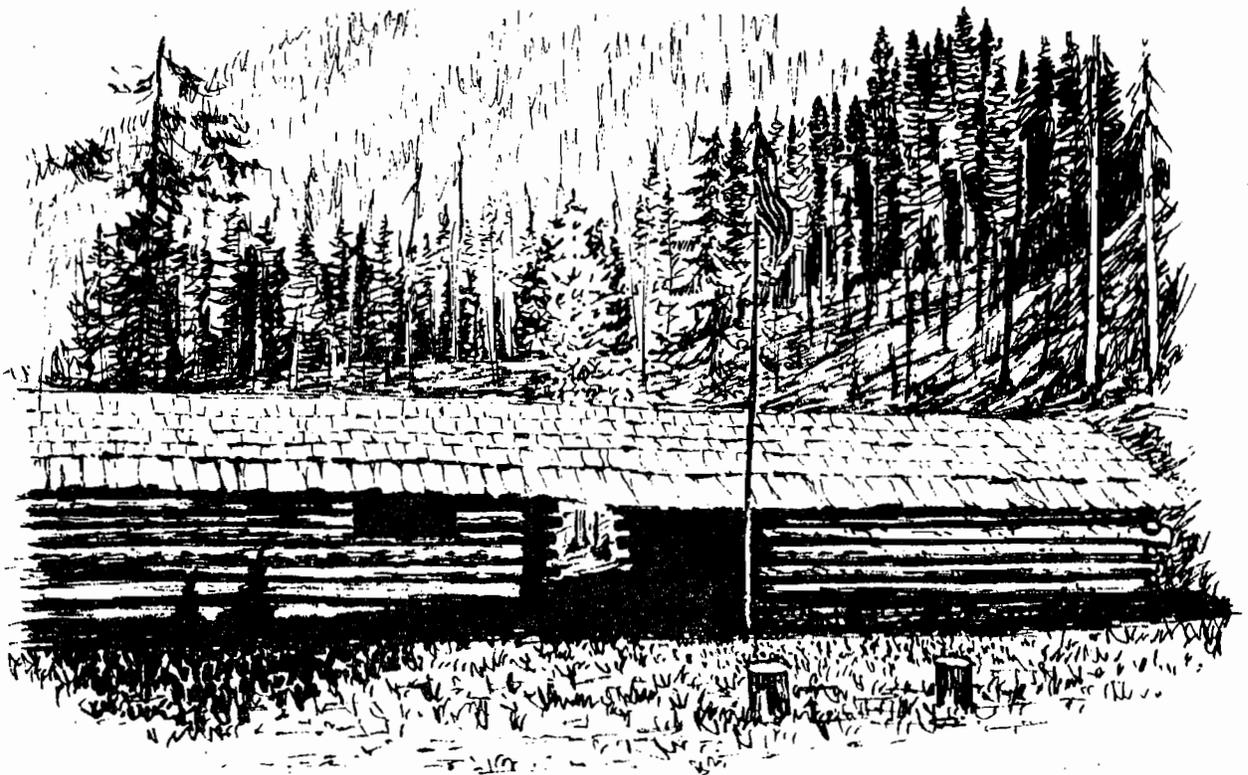


FIGURE 47 - Leiberg Ranger Station in 1915

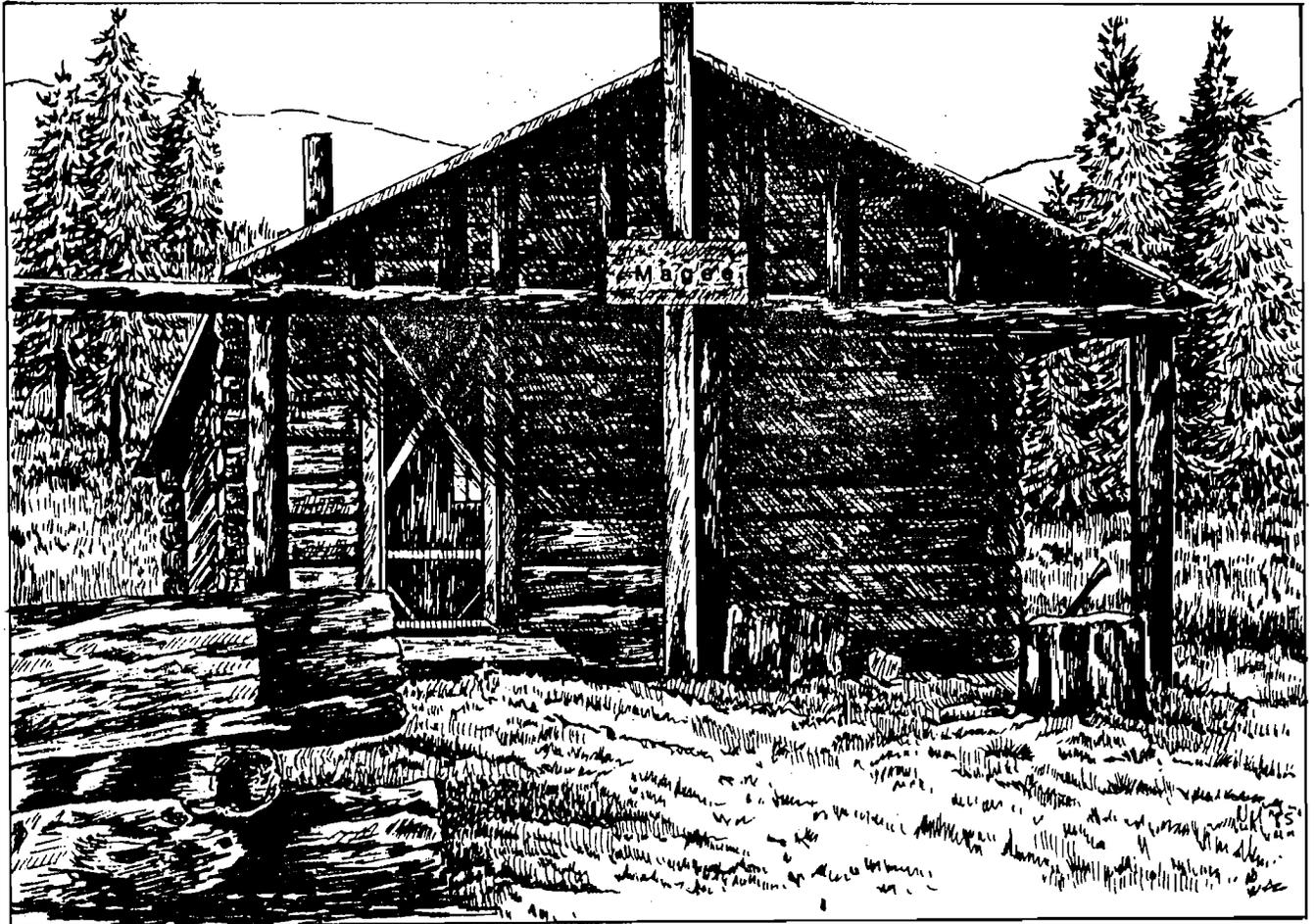


FIGURE 48 - Magee Ranger Station in 1915

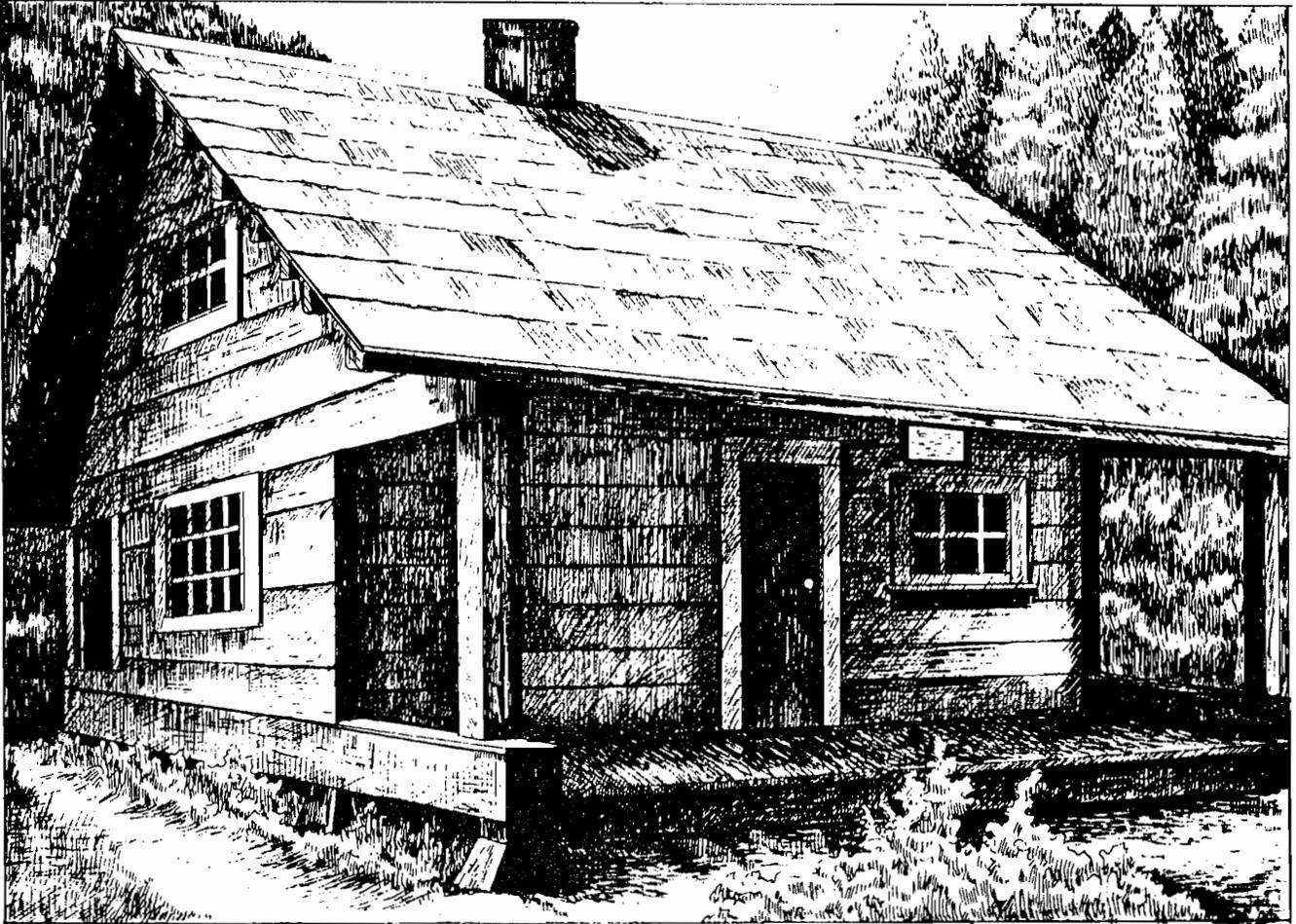


FIGURE 49 - Magee Ranger Station in 1922

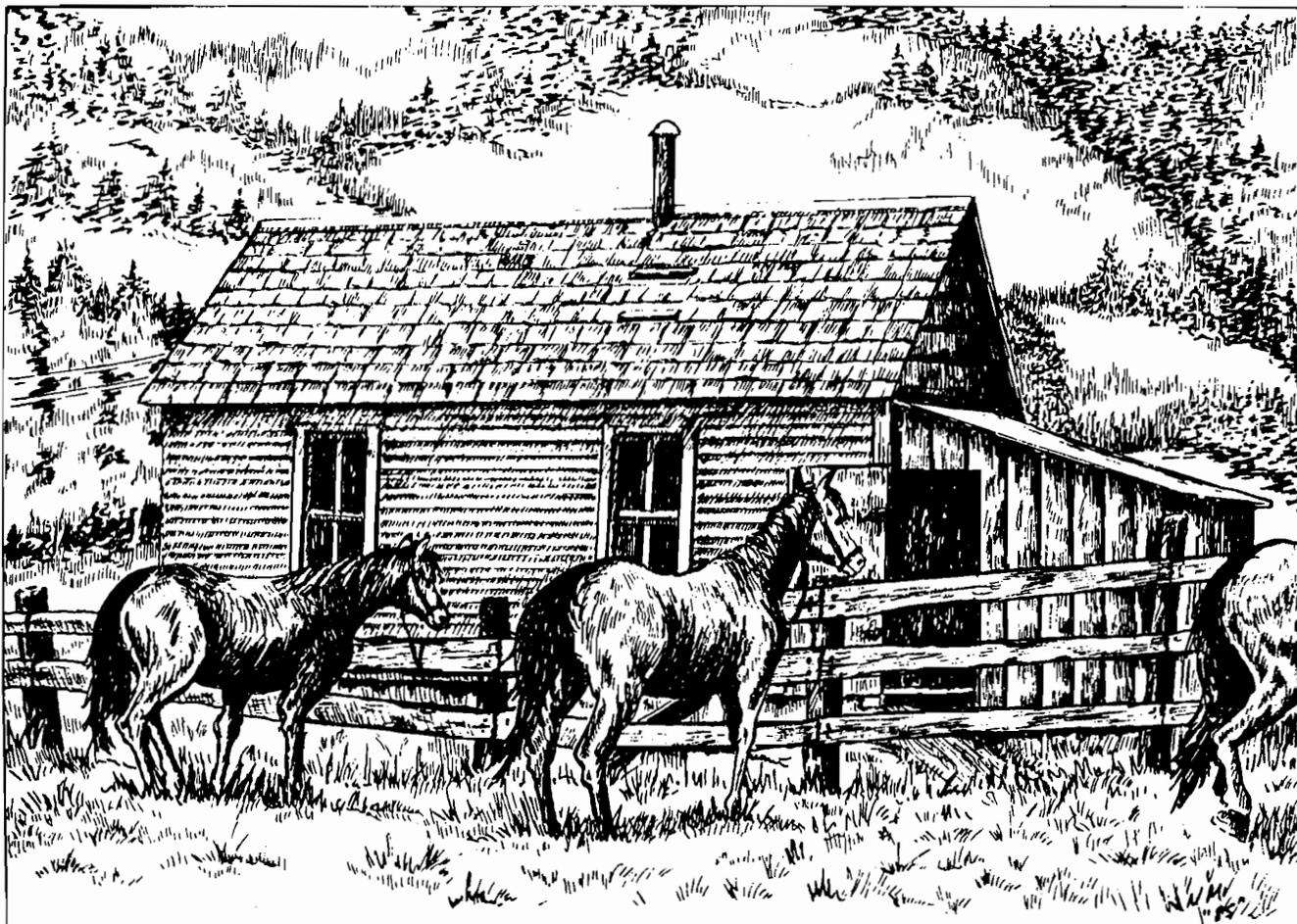


FIGURE 50 - Montgomery Creek Ranger Station in 1913



FIGURE 51 - Nelson Ranger Station in 1910

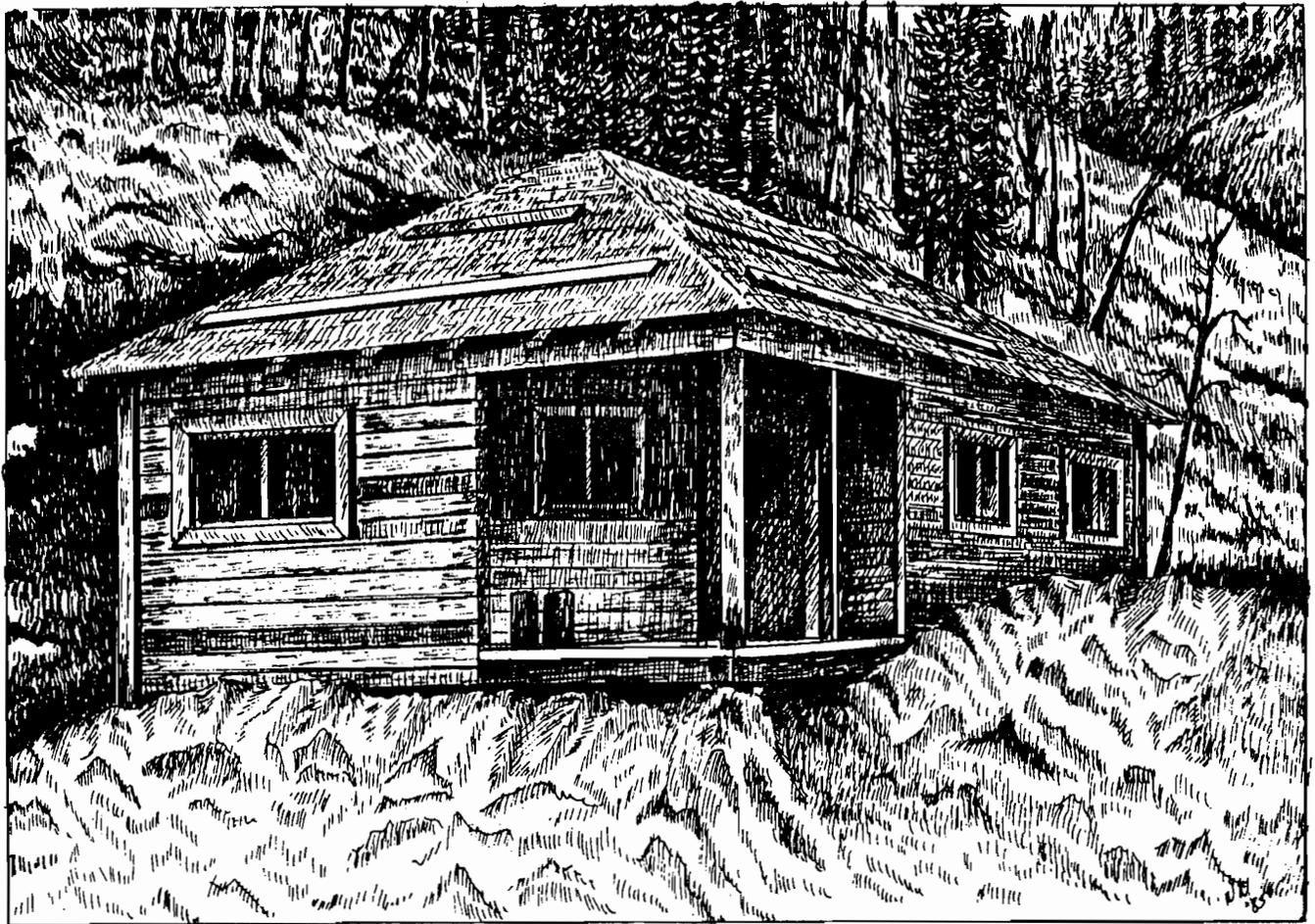


FIGURE 52 - Prichard Ranger Station in 1916



FIGURE 53 - Rainey Hill Cabin in 1958



FIGURE 54 - Wallace Ranger Station in 1924



FIGURE 55 - Yellow Dog Cabin in 1928

X ST. JOE NATIONAL FOREST

The St. Joe National Forest was included in the 1905 temporary withdrawal of the Shoshone Reserve and the original Coeur d'Alene National Forest in 1906. What was to become the Palouse District was set aside in 1906. In 1908 a large part of the original Shoshone Reserve was transferred to the Clearwater National Forest and the Palouse District was attached to the Coeur d'Alene. In 1911 portions of both the Coeur d'Alene and Clearwater National Forests were used to organize a new Forest, which was named St. Joe.

The supervisors of the St. Joe National Forest include

T. C. Spaulding	1911 - 1913
Edward Holcomb	1913 - 1916
Fred Beiers (Acting)	1916
Roscoe Haines	1916 - 1919
D. L. Beatty	1919
W. W. Weber (Acting)	1920

From July 1, 1920 until December 31, 1923, the St. Joe was administratively combined with the Coeur d'Alene with C. K. McHarg as supervisor.

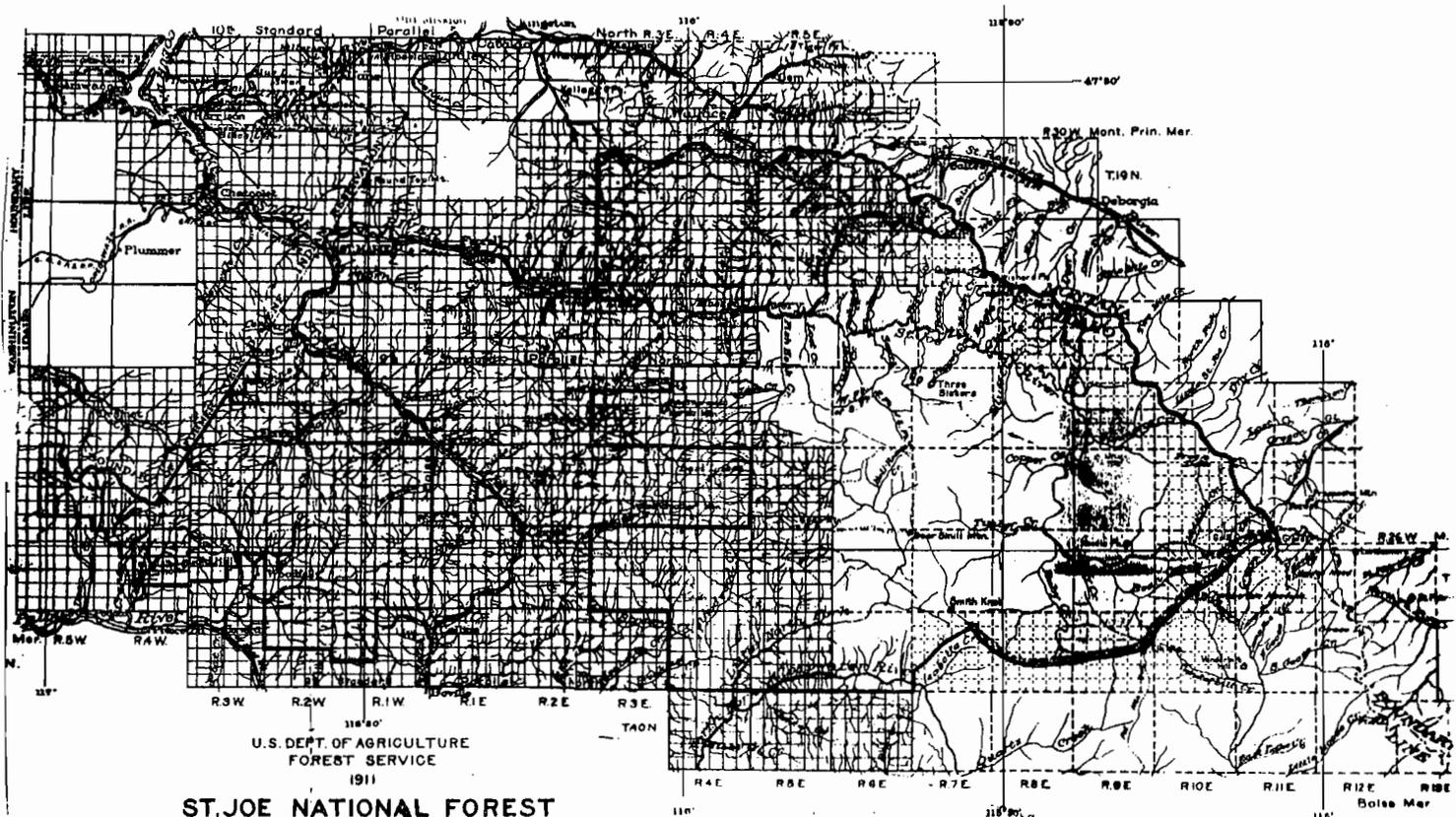
Roy A. Phillips	1924 - 1926
E. H. Myrick	1927 - 1932
Paul Wohlen	1932 - 1933
Ray Fitting	1933 - 1947
John Emerson	1948 - 1951
George Duvendak	1951 - 1957
George Weyerman	1957 -
Ray Hilding	- 1969
Kenneth Norman	1969 - 1972
Dave Seitz (Acting)	1973

Merged with the Idaho Panhandle National Forests in 1973

In 1912 the St. Joe National Forest had six Ranger Districts. It is not clear just how the Forest was divided at this time but District offices were established at Princeton, Avery, St. Maries, Falcon and Roundtop. Edward Hanson (n.d.) states

Since the Avery District in 1912 was considered too large, it was decided to cut it up into smaller sections and in 1913 John H. Siders was put in charge of the upper St. Joe country and he built the first administrative station in the Pole Mountain District. This station is what is now known as the Broken Leg Cabin. . . . The Broken Leg cabin was later abandoned as a District headquarters and was used as a river patrol station for a number of years.

The spot for the new headquarters was decided to be at the edge of a rock-bound cliff on the south slope of Pole Mountain, where a cabin was put up which overlooked the green timber of Collins Creek. Like the aerie of the eagle, it was situated so the enemy could only approach from one side. But moving day came around again, for some stump-rancher nearly fell over the bank, and the next favored spot was picked at the headquarters of Beaver Creek on the Canyon Creek side of the divide. Not much is known about the Beaver Creek Station except that it was a tent layout and in



ST. JOE NATIONAL FOREST
IDAHO
 BOISE MERIDIAN
 FIGURE 56

looks somewhat resembled a new Hudson Bay Trading post. A large flagpole was erected in front but it was later cut down as hard winds threatened to blow it across the cook tent.

The Beaver Creek ridge used to be the favorite stamping grounds of the Nezperce Indians, who would invade it in large droves during huckleberry time and tantalize the rangers, so they decided they had better move again and this time they picked on what is known as Elk Prairie, which is really not a prairie at all but a sloping spot on the east side of Granite Mountain. The building of the Elk Prairie Ranger Station occupied twelve years. Much of the lumber had to be transported from Avery, via pack-train. The buildings are all made of logs and represent a lot of hard labor.

In 1935 the CCC had built the road from St. Regis, Montana into Red Ives Creek and transportation became easy. A modern up-to-date station had been erected on the St. Joe River at the mouth of Red Ives Creek. Concrete is used for all foundations and basements and oil-soaked shingles for the sidings and roofs. The automobile roads connect Red Ives with the outside world: the Gold Creek road, which comes out at the town of St. Regis, Montana, and another road which has been built to Superior, Montana, this will facilitate the transportation of fire fighters when they are needed and it will be more difficult for a small fire to become a large one as was often the case when men were required to walk and carry their bedding for forty miles before they came to the scene of action.

By 1929 the Ranger Districts on the St. Joe National Forests consisted of the Palouse, Avery, Roundtop, Slate Creek, Elk Prairie, and Ward Peak Ranger Districts. Two new Ranger Districts, Clarkia and Calder were added in 1932 and two Ranger Districts, Ward Peak and Slate Creek were eliminated. This was largely the result of the disbanding of the Coeur d'Alene Protective Association which added a half-million acres to the area protected by the St. Joe National Forest in the St. Maries area. In addition, thousands of acres of land were acquired by the St. Joe through donation during this period. With the construction of Red Ives in 1935-6, the Ranger Districts were the Palouse, Clarkia, Calder, Avery, Roundtop, and Red Ives. In 1957-8 the Roundtop Ranger District was merged with the Avery District and the Roundtop Ranger Station became a work center (Crowell and Asleson 1980: 104).

Of the 138 administrative sites that were identified on the St. Joe National Forest, (excluding the Palouse District), 46 eventually had some type of improvement built on them. The major administrative site developments on the St. Joe National Forest include: Avery, Calder, Clarkia, Elk Prairie, Falcon, Hoyt, Red Ives, Roundtop, Slate Creek, Twin Creek, and Ward Peak. Less intensively developed sites included Bathtub, Bearskull, Big Creek, Big Stick, Bird Creek, Broken Leg, Camp Three, Cedars, Chickadee, Conrad Crossing, Daveggio, Emerald Creek, Gold Hill, Jug Camp, Lentz, Meadow Creek, Nugget Creek, Patricia, Pinchot, Placer Creek, Pole Mountain, Quarles, St. Joe, State Line, Stetson Creek, Stubtoe Cabin, Tin Can Flats, Turner Flats, and Utility.

A brief description of the major site developments follows.

AVERY. This site is located in the town of Avery, Idaho. The National Register of Historic Places nomination form (Wells 1973) states

In the summer of 1907, a site was chosen near some old cabins belonging to Samuel Williams, a homesteader who gave the Forest Service a gift of an acre as the site for Pinchot Ranger Station, December 12, 1907. (Actually, the section of land including Pinchot Ranger Station formed part of the Northern Pacific forty mile grant, but the Northern Pacific had asserted no claim there, and Williams settled there in ignorance that his homestead would turn out to be on Northern Pacific land.) As soon as the Milwaukee surveyors had located their right-of-way past the new Pinchot Ranger Station - then consisting of some tents put up the previous fall - Forest Service officials surveyed exact boundaries next to the railway for their Ranger Station. On February 24, 1908, withdrawal of this Pinchot Ranger Station acre was recommended and construction of a cabin commenced in June. After this cabin was completed in August, the new Ranger Station was occupied until 1967 when operations were transferred to a new site. On April 28, 1909, the Regional Forest Service office in Missoula asked to have Pinchot Ranger Station renamed North Fork Ranger Station, and after the town of Avery grew up nearby, the town name came into use for the Ranger Station

The first building was completed just one year before the disastrous fires of 1910. The spring and summer of that year were extremely dry, and by July, 3000 fires were burning in northern Idaho. Extra men helped check the situation, but on August 20, strong winds swept the fires back out of control. The flames were eventually tamed with a 10,000 man force (including many Army troops) and welcome rains. Avery was in the midst of the holocaust and appeared doomed. All of the women and children were sent out of town on the trains while the men stayed to fight the fires. Avery was saved in the end by the use of backfires which kept the main fires from engulfing the town. In all, 2 1/2 million acres were burned and about 70 lives were lost.

Avery was established as a railway community by W. W. Ferrell shortly after the Ranger Station was started. To hold the townsite, he had taken up a couple of mining claims upon which he constructed some business buildings. His lode claims included the ranger station site, and when he decided to drive the Forest Service from the Ranger Station, considerable enmity developed. Forest Service officials ignored Ferrell's hostility. In 1912 the land survey was accepted after years of delay, but the Forest Service could not do much to combat Ferrell's position because of title uncertainty arising from the Northern Pacific land grant complication. Ferrell had piled timber at the Ranger Station in an unsuccessful attempt to bring matters to a head with the Forest Service in the winter of 1912-1913, to no avail. Finally the spring, he tore down a new tent there in order to get Forest Service officials to respond. By that time, F. A. Silcox regarded the Ranger Station as "one of the most important" in the area: "The distributing point for supplies and for outfitting pack trains for the interior of the forest." Title litigation continued to threaten the station until 1920, but the Forest Service arranged to keep and improve the location.

The site's major improvements include the log office (built in 1909 and remodeled in 1930s, 1940, 1950s, 1986), two log dwellings (built in 1923 and 1924 and remodded in the 1920s, 1930s and 1940s), a log bunkhouse (built in 1928 and remodeled in 1939) and the log apartments built in 1979. In 1967 the office was moved to Hoyt Flat and the Avery Station became a work center.

BROKEN LEG. This site is located about 22¹/₂ miles southeast of Avery, Idaho at the Mouth of Broken Leg Creek. A log cabin was built at this location in 1913 and was the District Headquarters until it was moved to Pole Mountain after a few years. The cabin a Broken Leg was then used as a patrol station. The cabin was destroyed in the 1940s or 1950s. The actual construction in 1913 of the Broken Leg Ranger Station is related in the following story.

The Broken Leg cabin was so named because John Sidors did a nosedive from the rafters and broke his leg. It was originally intended to build the cabin two stories high, but that plan was abandoned after John's accident as they decided that they had gone high enough with the work and topped her off to a single story affair, John's account of the accident is as follows: "I was working on top," said John, "when all of a sudden something gave way and I hit the ground like a ton of lead. Blackie Beal, who was helping me build the cabin, came running up and wanted to know if I was hurt." "No" I replied, "I'm just layin' here sunning myself and thinking of my aunt in the old country." Blackie says, "Is that so, I thought you were playing leap frog by yerself."

"When I tried to get up though, I found that I had broken the leg-bone and it's a mighty serious thing to have a broken leg forty miles from no-where, and I was wondering what to do about it when Blackie came through with the information that he was a first-class doctor and would have it fixed up in no time. Another logger, who was helping Blackie and me, also suddenly becomes a noted surgeon and him and Blackie began to argue the matter over between themselves. You'd think that one of them had graduated from the Mayo Clinic and the other had learned his profession in Berlin. Finally they settled the argument and both of them went out in the woods and came back with a big white pine log with a couple notches cut in the sides of it. They then tied strands of haywire around the log, fitting it in the notches so it would not slip either way. The next step was to wrap my thigh with several gunny-sacks. "So the haywire won't hurt you" says Blackie.

He then lays me on the log and cinches me fast to it by twisting the haywires around my thigh and turning them round with a big stick, like a turnbuckle. The graduate from Berlin, in the meanwhile, was engaged in driving stakes on each side of me, so the log would'nt roll when the pull came. After Blackie had the haywire twisted tight enough to shut off all circulation, they put in the rest of the forenoon building a kind of a windlass to get the "pull" on the leg with. This contraption was put in position at the lower end of the log below my ankle which they then wrapped up with numerous wool socks. "I guess

the rope won't cut you very much" said the Berlin specialist, "Anyway you gotta be tough." When it had been arranged to their satisfaction, they both gets hold of the crank on the windlass and proceeded to take in the slack. I was wired fast to the log at the upper end and they had a strangle hold on my ankle with the windlass at the other end.

Something is due to happen, thought I, and sure enough it did as the rope was old and rotten and it broke when the tension was applied and flew back and hit me between the eyes. Blackie, then decided that haywire was the thing for the ankle also, as he claimed that it could be relied upon in any emergency. "In fact," says Blackie, "It's all that holds the country together." So they rounded up more haywire and readjusted their windlass. The power was again put on the crank and I know now what it must have felt in the olden days to be stretched on the rack. The Berlin, M.D. remarked that it must be far enough as the leg was a foot longer than the other one and ought to snap back into place when they released the crank. Blackie then placed a couple of wood slabs on each side of the break which he wrapped tightly together while the other M.D. slowly loosened up on the clutch.

I believe it was a scientific a job of bone-setting as I have ever seen as the leg became better than the other one, but a trifle longer. As to Blackie knowing a thing about surgery, I think as far as he ever go along those lines might have been skinning coyotes and the other one may have practiced cutting hay on some Iowa farm (Hanson n.d.: 1-2).

CALDER. This site is located on the south side of the St. Joe River one mile up stream from the town of Calder, Idaho. The site was purchased in 1958. The District was created in 1932 and rented some run down logging camp buildings directly south of Calder for many years. Limited building sites in the area led the Forest to chose a sloping site about a mile east of the rented property. In 1959 a bunkhouse and cookhouse was constructed. In the following year an office was constructed. The site was a District headquarters until the District was merged with Clarkia into the St. Maries Ranger District in 1972. The site has functioned as a work center and been leased to the State Lands Department in the years since 1972.

CHICKADEE. This site is located about 17 miles south of Avery, Idaho. The cabin is a one room log building located in Foehl Creek. According to Charlie Scribner (n.d.) the cabin was built in 1904-05 (?) but Forest Service records show that the building was not pickup on property records until 1915. According to Scribner the cabin was built by a homesteader attempting to acquire timber lands in Foehl Creek. The building has served as a crew stopover ever since 1915.

CLARKIA. This site is located about 1/4 mile north of the town of Clarkia, Idaho. The site was purchased in 1941. The need for the station was evident from 1932 when the Clarkia Ranger District was formed. Originally it was planned (in 1935) to build a Ranger Station and a tree nursery. However the tree nursery plans never materialized and only the Ranger Station site was acquired. Construction at the site began in 1942 when the office, shop/garage, bunkhouse, dwelling and dwelling garage were built.

It the following year three cottages were constructed. In the late 1950s and early 1960s seventeen structures were built. Clarkia for some time was the area Blister Rust Project Headquarters. When Calder and Clakia were merged into the St. Maries District in 1972, the station became a work center.

ELK PRAIRIE. This site is located about 18 miles southeast of Avery, Idaho. This is the third location of the station of what was to become the Red Ives District. The station was established in 1924. The station consisted of an office, kitchen, warehouse, bunkhouse, and tool house when it was finally completed. Scribner (n.d.) states that "In 1936 the Station was moved to Red Ives as the snow lay too long to get in in the spring over the top, and the river was sometimes a little too damp in high water. A pack bridge was built across just below the mouth of Timber Creek, but high water sometimes took it out. And Red Ives by this time was equipped with an access road, of sorts. The old station was used as a work center for several years. Then it was destroyed".

HOYT FLAT. This site is located 5 miles west of Avery, Idaho. In 1933 the site was used as a CCC camp then abandoned. In 1966 the Avery District needed additional space which was not available in Avery at that time. It was decided, therefore, to move the office to Hoyt Flat. In 1966 an office building was constructed. In the following year a garage/shop and three dwellings were constructed. In the 1970s and 1980s a number of apartments and warehouse structures were built.

QUARLES. This site was reserved in 1913 and was intended as an intermediate cabin and patrol headquarters. Charlie Scribner (n.d.) has written that

This cabin was built about 1919-20. It was stuck on the northeast side of Quarles Peak in one of the heaviest snow areas of the Forest, so was closed early in the fall and did not open very early in the spring. While we were waiting for the snow to settle we occupied various trail maintenance camps on the way up, then often had to resort to a tunnel to reach the door until late in June. I do not know who chose the site, but it was likely in the middle of the summer. At this time of year there was a profusion of wildflowers, and a wonderous view over the St. Regis valley. The last use was in 1931 and I think Hans Nelson was the builder and carpenter. In 1925 another cabin was built for a warehouse and workshop. When the road was constructed both cabins were in the engineer's way so they were burned down.

RED IVES. This site is located about 24 miles southeast of Avery, Idaho. The site was not officially reserved until 1950. Development at the site began in 1935 when the CCC began construction of a 2 story frame office/kitchen/bunkhouse and a warehouse. In 1936 a dwelling was added. In 1937 a barn and powerhouse were constructed.

The Ward Peak and Pole Mountain Districts were combined in 1932 and the District office was moved to the Red Ives site in 1934. At the time the site was also the location of a CCC camp.

A messhall was added in 1963 and two barracks in 1964. The warehouse was remodeled in about 1960 to provide enclosed shop space. A number of trailers were moved into the area in the 1960s and 1970s. In 1984 the Red Ives Ranger District was merged with the Avery Ranger District and the Red Ives Ranger Station became a work center.

According to Charlie Scribner (n.d.) the remains of a dugout occupied by a prospector named Red Ives still exists between office and the residence. He states

It was fairly roomy, possibly 8 x 10 feet, and high enough to stand comfortably. It surely looked good to a pair of tired snowshoes and their burden. Trappers used it in later years but I am inclined to think that it was built by Red Ives and Bill Bedroe when they were prospecting along the creek in the late 1800s.

ROUNDTOP. This site is located about 10 miles south of Avery, Idaho. The site was established in 1912 when a log office was built. A log cookhouse was also constructed in 1912. In 1935 the CCC had a tent camp at the site and constructed a frame office building. Several buildings were moved to the site in 1948 from the Lochsa POW camp. One of the structures was used as a residence and one as a warehouse. In 1953 an additional residence was constructed on the site. The old log kitchen was torn down in 1957 and replaced with a wood frame structure. Five portable bunkhouses were added by 1959. Charlie Scribner (n.d.) differs with some sources when he stated that

This place was first occupied by the Forest Service in 1910. Ashley J. Roche was the ranger. Prior to that he had worked from a tent camp at Hemlock Springs, at the head of the creek with the modern name of Twin Springs Creek. In the picture the original cabin is in the foreground. James and Alec Grebner of St. Maries worked on the construction. The walls were of logs and they were substantial dimensions. The roof sheathing, door, cupboards etc. were of lumber. This was "whip-sawed". The old saw-pit can still be seen on the hill to the west.

The building in the background [cookhouse] was built in 1923 by Harold Mober a brother-in-law of the Carlsons. The place has had quite a history of changing minds. In 1926 the Ranger Station was moved to Spokane Meadows - rechristened Twin Creeks. This location proved to be somewhat unhandy so in 1930 the Station was moved back to Roundtop. Then some further acrobatics occurred and Roundtop Ranger Station was declared obsolete, and the District divided, mostly to Avery and the balance to Red Ives. The location is now used as a "Work Center" and with modern transportation will probably remain in that status.

SLATE CREEK. This site, seven miles northwest of Avery, Idaho, was originally withdrawn in 1907. In the same year a patrol cabin was constructed on the site. The site served as a temporary quarters and patrol station until 1927 when it was made District Headquarters for the new Slate Creek Ranger District.

The Slate Creek boundary extended from the Coeur d'Alene Divide to the North Fork - Slate Creek Divide to the North Fork - Slate Creek Divide, and it included Cedar Mountain Ridge and Dunn Peak to the east and Big Creek to the west. Supplies to the new Ranger Station were brought in on the old Slate Creek - Wallace trail which had been converted to a wagon road. The organization of the Slate Creek District in 1930 included the following: District Ranger, L. A. Williams, who wintered in Avery; an alternate ranger; packer "Mugs" Bentley, and a cook. Although the District employed about 25 men including two trail crews and firemen, its work load mainly consisted of planting trees and building trails. It had the shortest life of all the Districts, being abandoned in 1932 (Crowell and Asleson 1980: 104).

The withdrawal of the administrative site was vacated in 1933. In 1930 the improvements at the site included an office/warehouse built in 1928 (plan C-7), and a cook house-mess hall (built in 1929 from salvaged materials from an earlier patrol cabin at the site). Additional improvements were planned but never completed.

ST. JOE (FALCON). The station was located on Loop Creek about seven miles northeast of Avery, Idaho and was built in 1905. The original structure was a one and 1/2 story log building with several out buildings. These structures were destroyed by the 1910 fire. The new structure, according to Scribner (n.d.) was built with

. . . lumber, had a brick fireplace, fire or six rooms, a solid mahogany door. Quite luxurious for those times. Only two Rangers, Henry Kottkey and Edward Pulaski ever had a chance to enjoy it, for it was abandoned in 1918 and later torn down. A patrol cabin was then built in Falcon to take its place.

TURNER FLATS. This site, located about 7 miles east of Avery, Idaho, was withdrawn in 1912. At the time of withdrawal there was an active placer claim on the site owned by the Turner Brothers. The Turners had built a house, bunkhouse barn and some outbuildings. The house and bunkhouse were joined by a porch to form a "dog-trot" plan. The improvements were purchased by the Forest Service and used as a patrol station for many years. When the St. Joe River Road was constructed in the early 1930s, the road went through the old station. The area is now a Forest Service campground.

TWIN CREEK. The Twin Creeks Ranger Station was located about 11 miles south of Avery, Idaho. The site was selected as a Ranger Station in 1926 and the Roundtop District office was moved to this location. In 1927 the Forest Service constructed an office/warehouse, a bunkhouse, and an outhouse. In 1930 the headquarters was moved back to Roundtop and Twin Creeks was used to pasture horses, as a work station in the summer and as a stop-over point on trips to other areas. In 1950 snow destroyed the bunkhouse. The site has since been abandoned but the office/warehouse is still standing.

TWIN LAKES. This site is located about 16 miles southeast of Avery, Idaho. The location was selected for the headquarters of the Pole Mountain District in 1920. However by 1924 the location proved to be inconvenient and the station was moved to Elk Prairie. Charlie Scribner (n.d.) has stated that

This is a delightful spot, although there are a few mesquitos with good appetites. The summer shade is deep and cool and there is plenty of nice cool water. In winter it is not quite so enticing. The snow piles in up to the peak of the cabin, and it used to be quite a chore to get to the cabin even though a shovel was tied to a nearby tree. Water, except for copious snow-water was many feet down. The cabin was built as a Ranger Station in 1920 by Packy McFarland, the acting ranger, yes it was the same great Packy of pugilistic fame. Walter Batt, Dar Bott, and Bill McDaugal were the crew. Nothing remains now except the clearing and the creek. The spot is much used by hunters in the fall.

One bit of interest must not be over-looked. The ground, what little there is, is polluted with large rocks, so digging is not easy. John Dennis, as the smokechaser and when he moved in in the spring the first order of business was the digging and covering of a can and garbage hole sufficient to last through the summer. This improvement was completed after many hours of struggle, the cover constructed and placed so that it would be fly-proof. John went on with other work on trails and telephone lines. He also dumped the accumulated scraps into the nice new slop hole.

When he returned that evening the first thing he noticed was the bear had uncovered the slop hole and had used the cover carelessly. Further than that he was still in the hole cleaning up the remaining scraps. This sort of aroused John's ire so he got his axe and tiptoed up to the pit. Something caused the bear to raise his head and John applied the axe effectively. Only then did it occur to him that the hole was pretty full of bear; too much bear for one man to remove. Not having any old brass lamp to rub there was but one solution, cover the bear, and dig a new hole.

WARD PEAK. This sites is located 21 miles due east of Avery, Idaho on the Idaho/Montana boarder. Charlie Scribner (n.d.) stated that

This cabin was built originally as a residence on a mining claim, located by Patrick J. Ward. Paddy was as enthusiastic as most prospectors, and he could see into the future as far as most of them. He had several tunnels into the side of the peak on the north side. One of them really showed some values in gold. It was good enough that he was offered \$75,000 in cash for it, but turned it down. His strike pinched out completely in the next few days and he spent the rest of his life digging new holes in an effort to find it again. His nephew Paddy #2 spent a number of years in the search too but concentrated most of his effort on Eagle Peak, about a mile to the north of Ward. Finally he too gave up.

When the Forest Service was organized in 1906 the juvenile service was very much in need of shelter for their scanty crews. Fran Haun was Ranger on the Lolo Forest, stationed at Haugan, Montana. He made a deal with Paddy #1 for this cabin and a mill site claim of some ten acres. At least one of the corners is still in place.

The cabin was constructed of sub-alpine fir, whitebark pine and spruce logs, of rather small diameter. Trees at this altitude, some 6500 feet, have quite a struggle with the forces of nature to even survive. Therefore, they are usually crooked and of violently spiral grain. These logs had been laid up rather carefully, with chinking between them, and the cabin was quite comfortable in the late fall, winter and early summer.

But in the desiccating heat of summer the logs began to dry out, and squirm and twist about. This opened up the cracks and invited the wind, the rock squirrels, both of which made the most of the opportunity. The punchin floor also opened up some so the wildlife had no difficulty getting through.

Since the Forest Service changed plans and procedures the old cabin was not used or maintained of late years so the squirrels, the forces of climate and nature, the in grown stresses in the logs finally combined to overpower it. It is now sort of spread out over the mountain side. However, the squirrels are still there, and with a little coaxing I am sure they would soon be looking for hand-outs.



FIGURE 57 - Avery Ranger Station in 1980

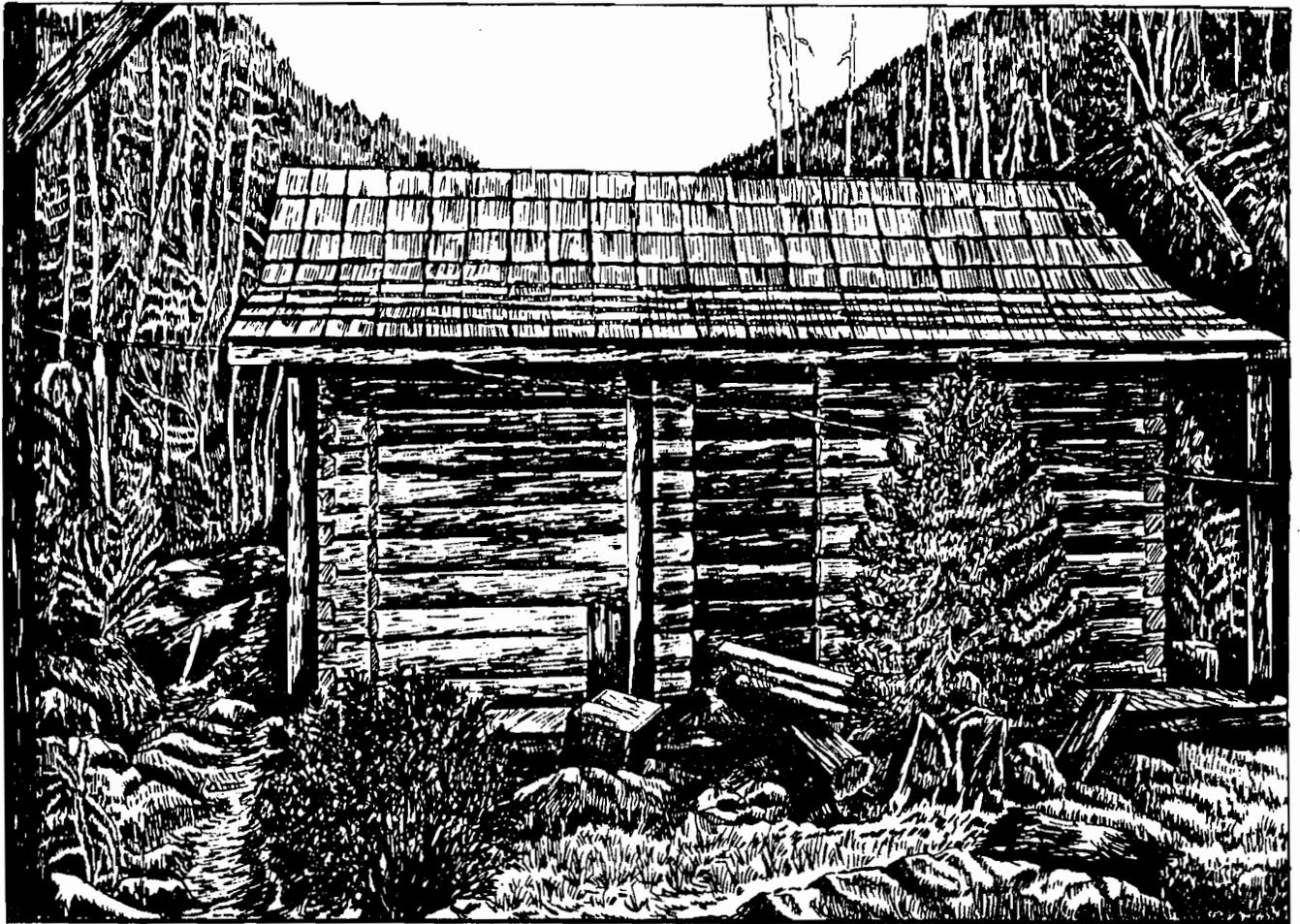


FIGURE 58 - East Fork Big Creek Cabin Under Construction in 1925

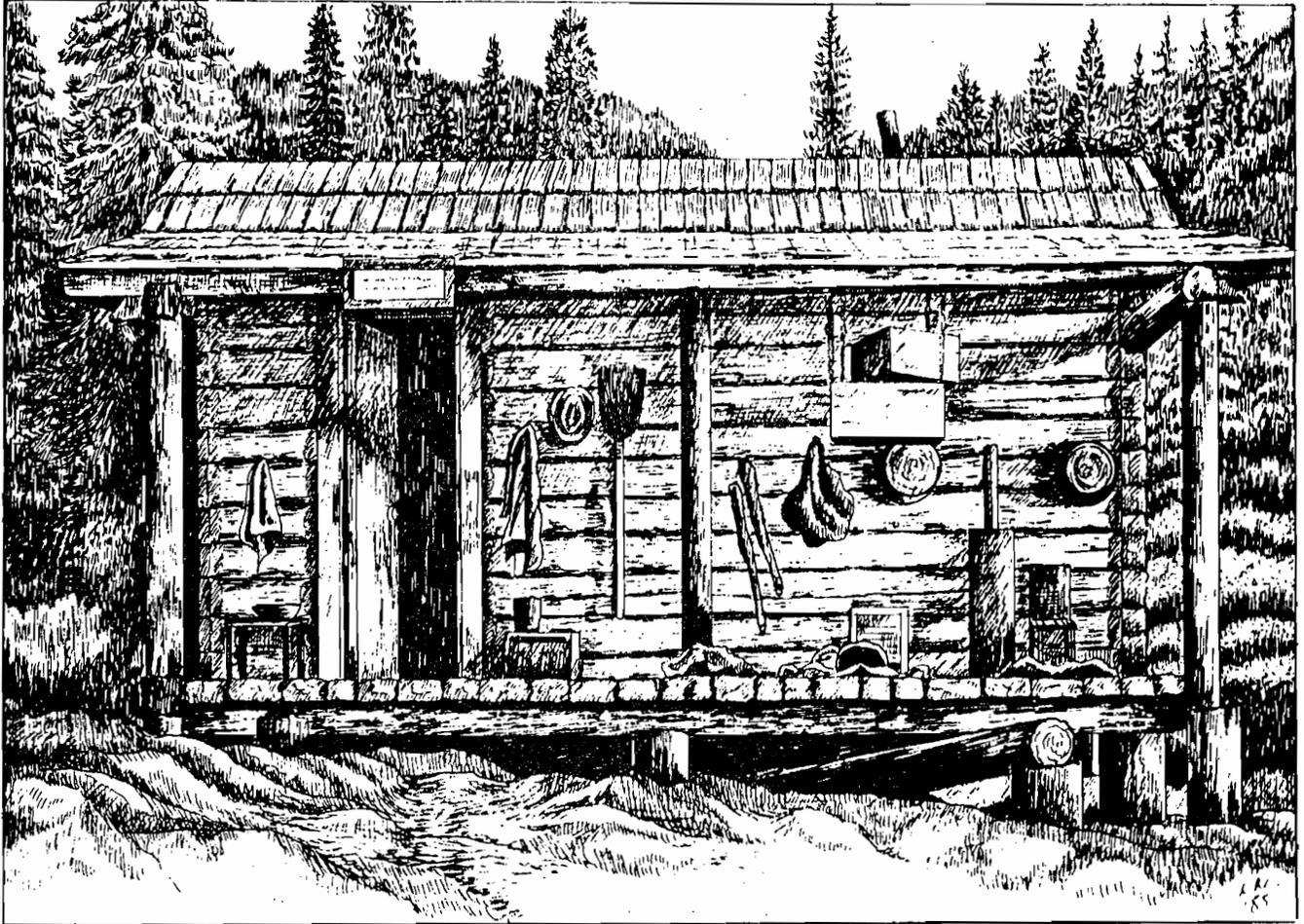


FIGURE 59 - Bathtub Cabin in 1924



FIGURE 60 - Bird Creek Cabin in 1925



FIGURE 61 - Chicadee Cabin in 1965



FIGURE 62 - Elk Prairie Ranger Station in 1953

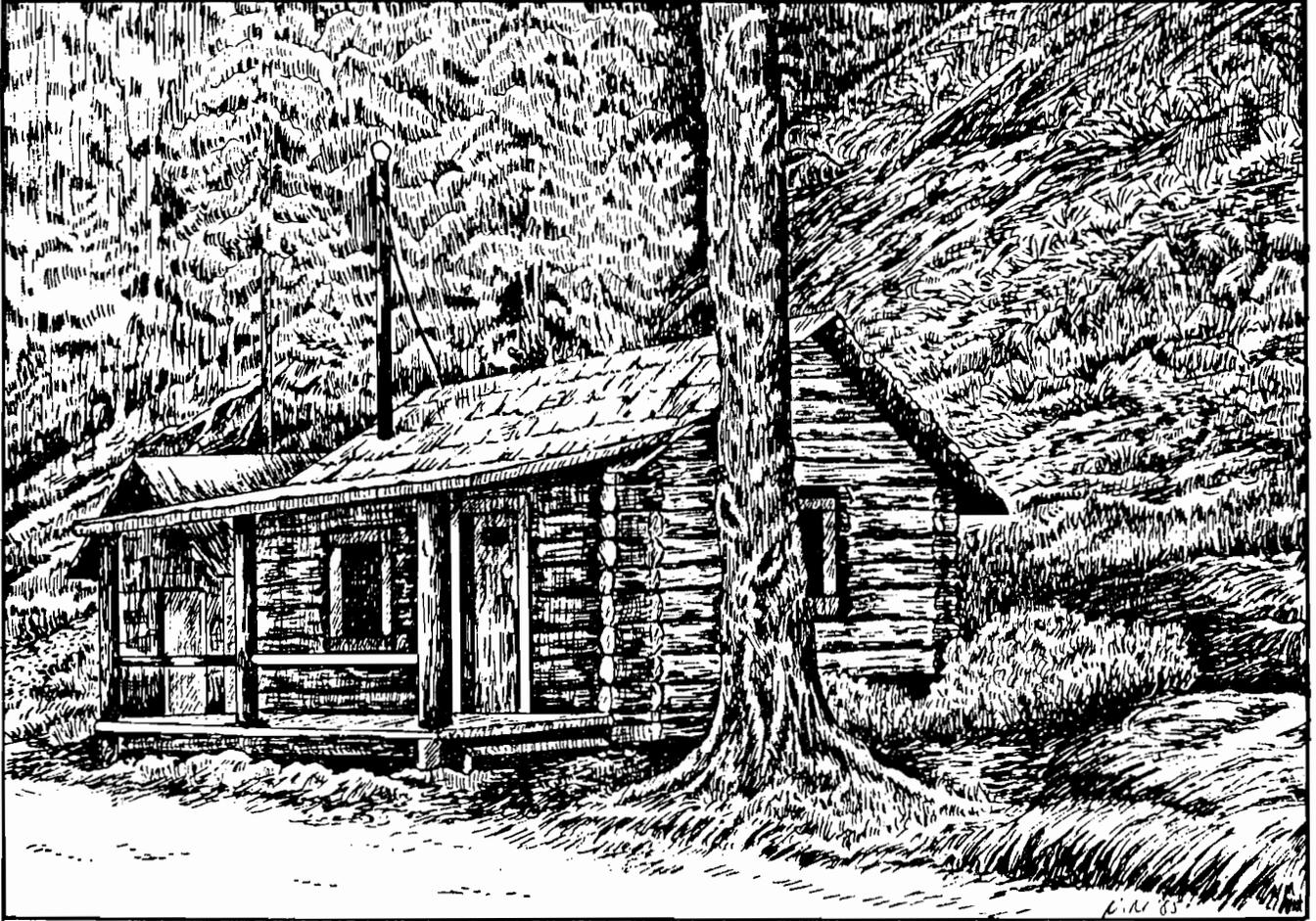


FIGURE 63 - Nugget Cabin in 1958



FIGURE 64 - Quarles Ranger Station 1925

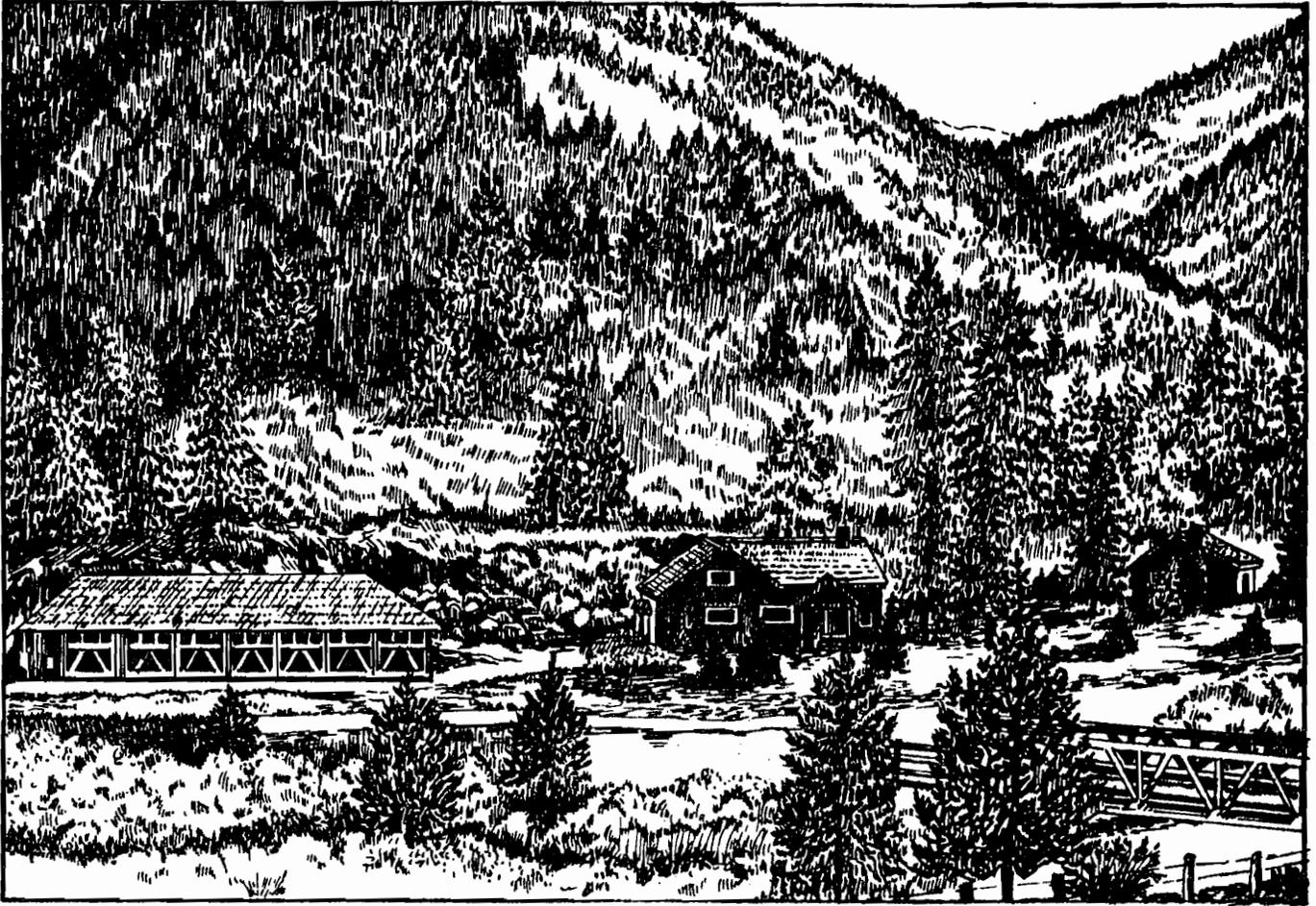


FIGURE 65 - Red Ives Ranger Station in 1948



FIGURE 66 - Roundtop Ranger Station Old Office as it looked in the 1950s



FIGURE 67 - Slate Creek Ranger Station in 1954

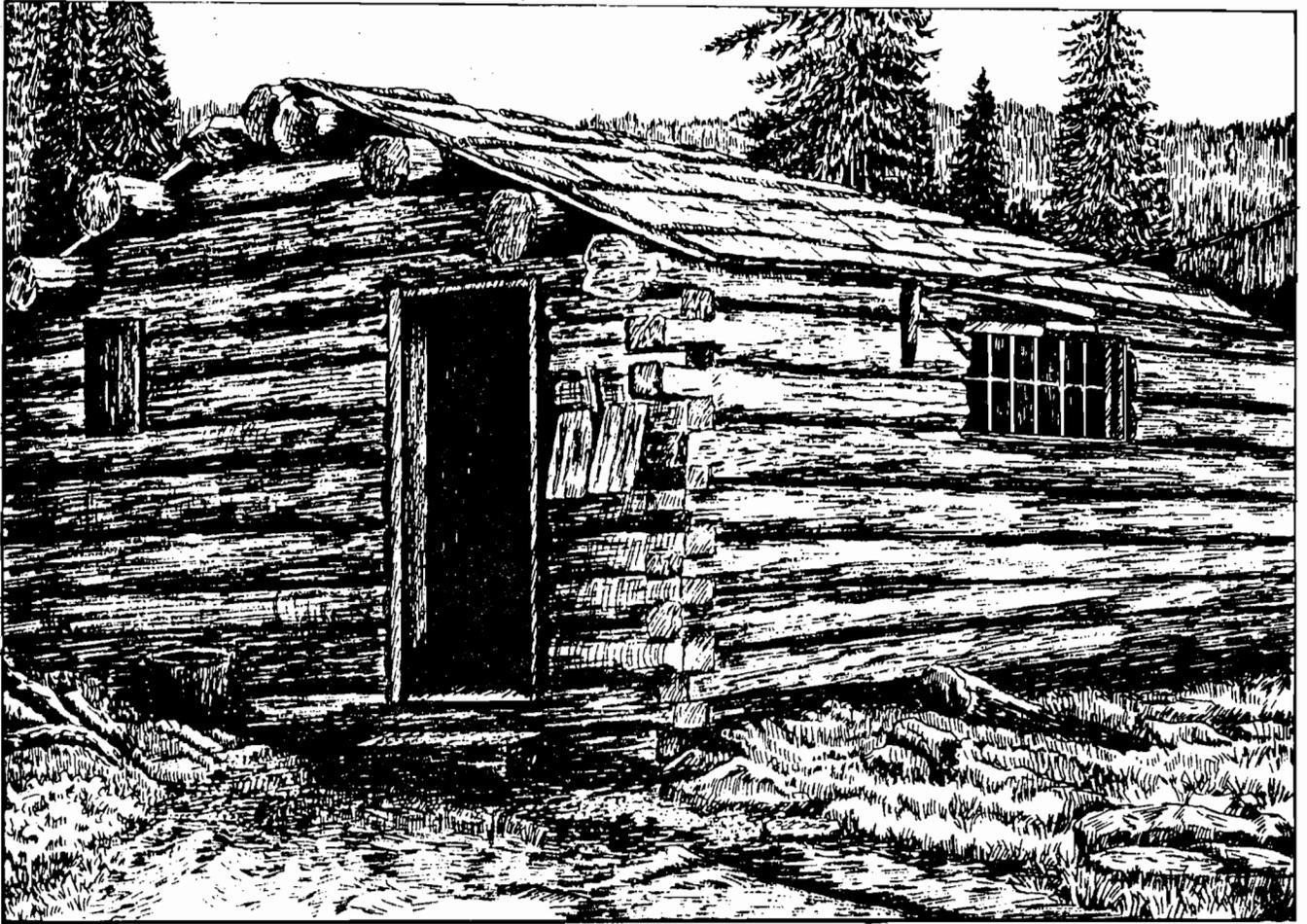


FIGURE 68 - Stateline Cabin in 1926

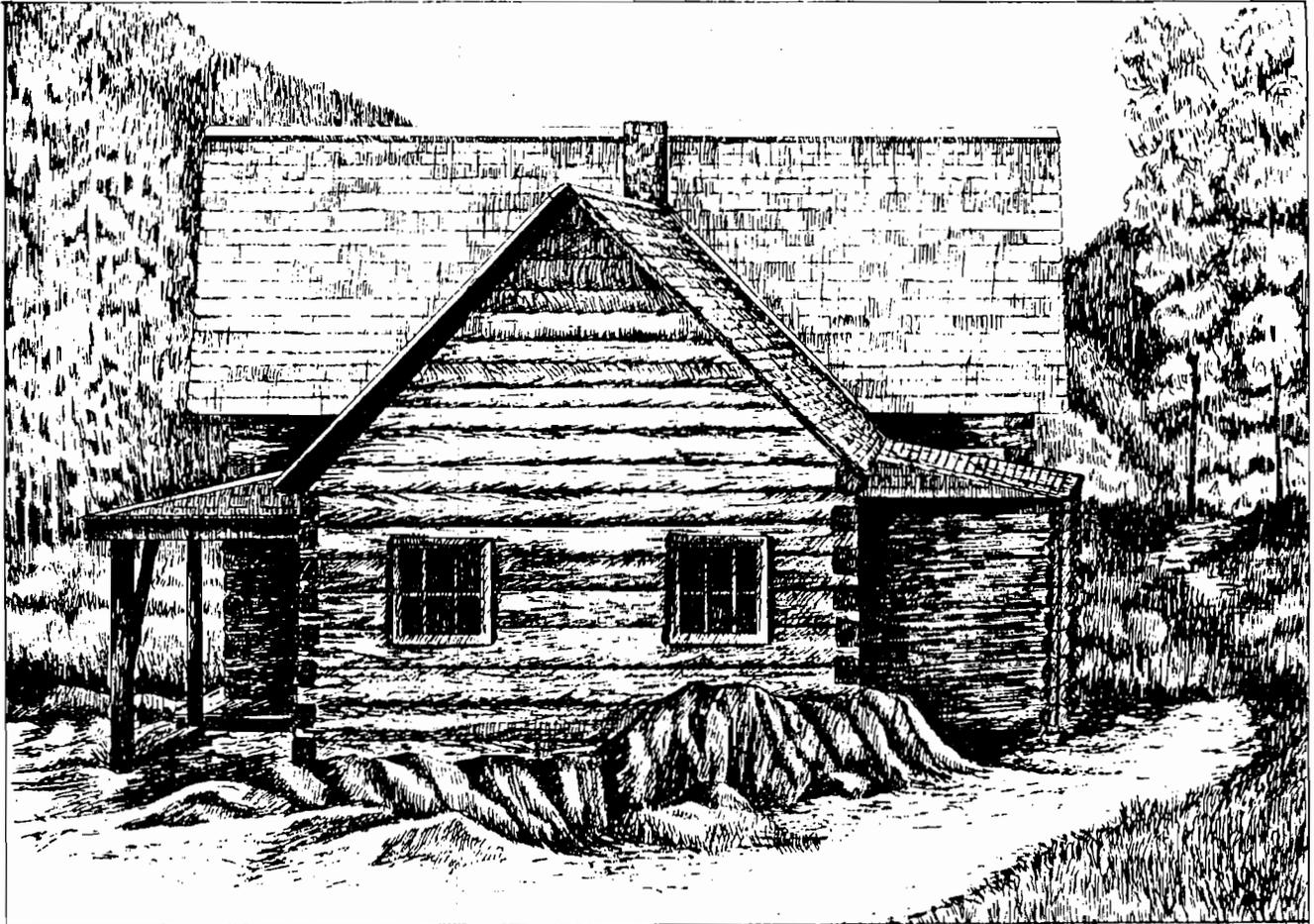


FIGURE 69 - St. Joe Ranger Station before the 1910 Fire



FIGURE 70 - St. Joe Ranger Station after the 1910 Fire

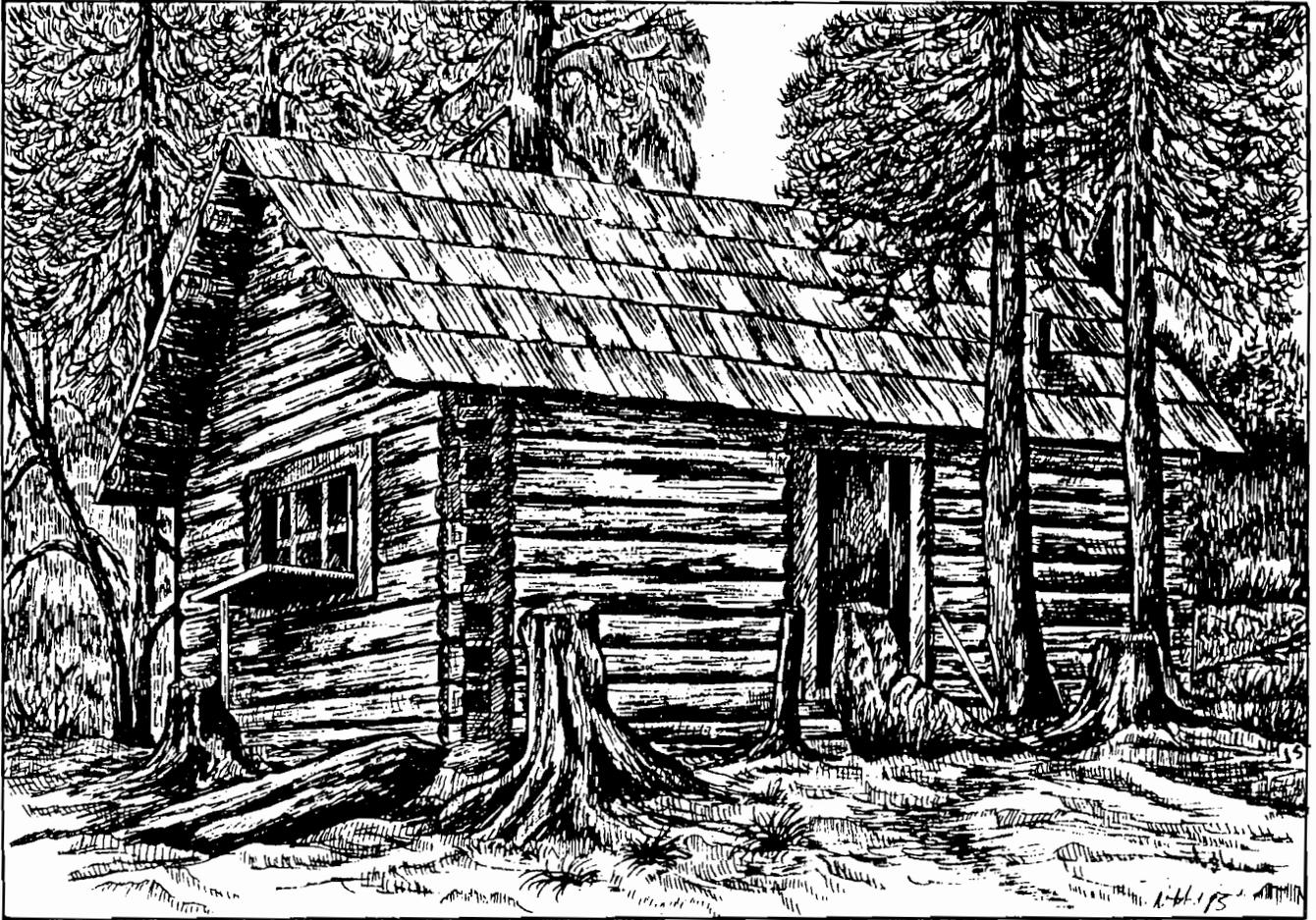


FIGURE 71 - Stubtoe Cabin in 1924



FIGURE 72 - Turner Flat Cabin in 1931



FIGURE 73 - Twin Lakes Ranger Station in 1924



FIGURE 74 - Ward Peak Cabin in 1927

XI. IDAHO PANHANDLE NATIONAL FORESTS

In 1973 the Forest Service went through a wide spread reorganization. As part of this reorganization the Kaniksu, Coeur d'Alene and St. Joe National Forests were administratively combined into the Idaho Panhandle National Forests. Internally, the Clark Fork District merged with the Sandpoint District, the Falls District merged with the Priest Lake District, the Calder and Clarkia Districts merged into the St. Maries District and the Magee and Kingston Districts merged with the Fernan District. In addition the Sulluvan Lake and Newport Districts joined the Colville National Forest in Washington. The Trout Creek and Noxin Districts joined the Kootenai National Forest in Montana and the Palouse District joined the Clearwater National Forest in Idaho.

The Forest Supervisors of the Idaho Panhandle National Forests include:

Ralph D. Kizer	1973 - 1983
William E. Morden	1983 - Present

After the consolidation the Idaho Panhandle National Forests consisted of 8 Ranger Districts. In 1984 this was reduced to 7 with the administrative merger of Avery and Red Ives.

Since the construction of many of the pre-World War II facilities, the character of the Forests making up the IPNF has changed considerably. In 1927 there were about 50-60 permanent employees on what is now the IPNF. At the same time there were 22 Ranger Districts. Today there are over 500 permanent employees but only 7 Ranger Districts. In addition 1000s of miles of roads have been constructed, making travel in the Forest much more convenient and rapid. One of the consequences of better transportation is that many of the old administrative sites have been abandoned. Some of the Ranger Stations and administrative sites have been sold, destroyed or moved. Some of stations that remain have become administrative and budgeting liabilities and should be removed. Others, however, should be managed so that their historical values are not lost. As early as 1964 the acting Regional Forester E. R. DeSilvia wrote to Congressman Compton White of Idaho that

We agree that a few of the early-day Forest Service cabins should be preserved for their historic significance.

Ray Hilding - who was then the supervisor on the St. Joe - identified two cabins that should be preserved for their historic value (DeSilvia 1964).

Since 1960 the concept of what is historically significant has been defined more specifically and become part of the Forest Service regulations. Many of the pre-World War II administrative sites on the IPNF are historically significant because of their association with the early conservation efforts or association with the Civilian Conservation Corps and/or because they often have distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction (either early vernacular or the "Rustic" style). Both the vernacular and Rustic styles represent design philosophies characteristic of the period in which they occur.

At the present time, 15 vernacular buildings survive on the IPNF, 8 early academic designed buildings and 72 Rustic Style buildings are still standing (these numbers include Fire Lookouts). Of the total number of Forest Service structures on the IPNF, about 4% are vernacular, 2% are early academic designs and 22% are Rustic Style (See Appendix A). All of the rest are considered modern designs.

Six of the early vernacular buildings have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places. These include structures at Snyder, Magee and Avery Ranger Stations. Twelve of the Rustic Style structures are also on the National Register. These structures are located at Snyder, Magee and Red Ives Ranger Stations. Three early academic architecture designed buildings are listed on the National Register and are located at the Snyder Ranger Station.

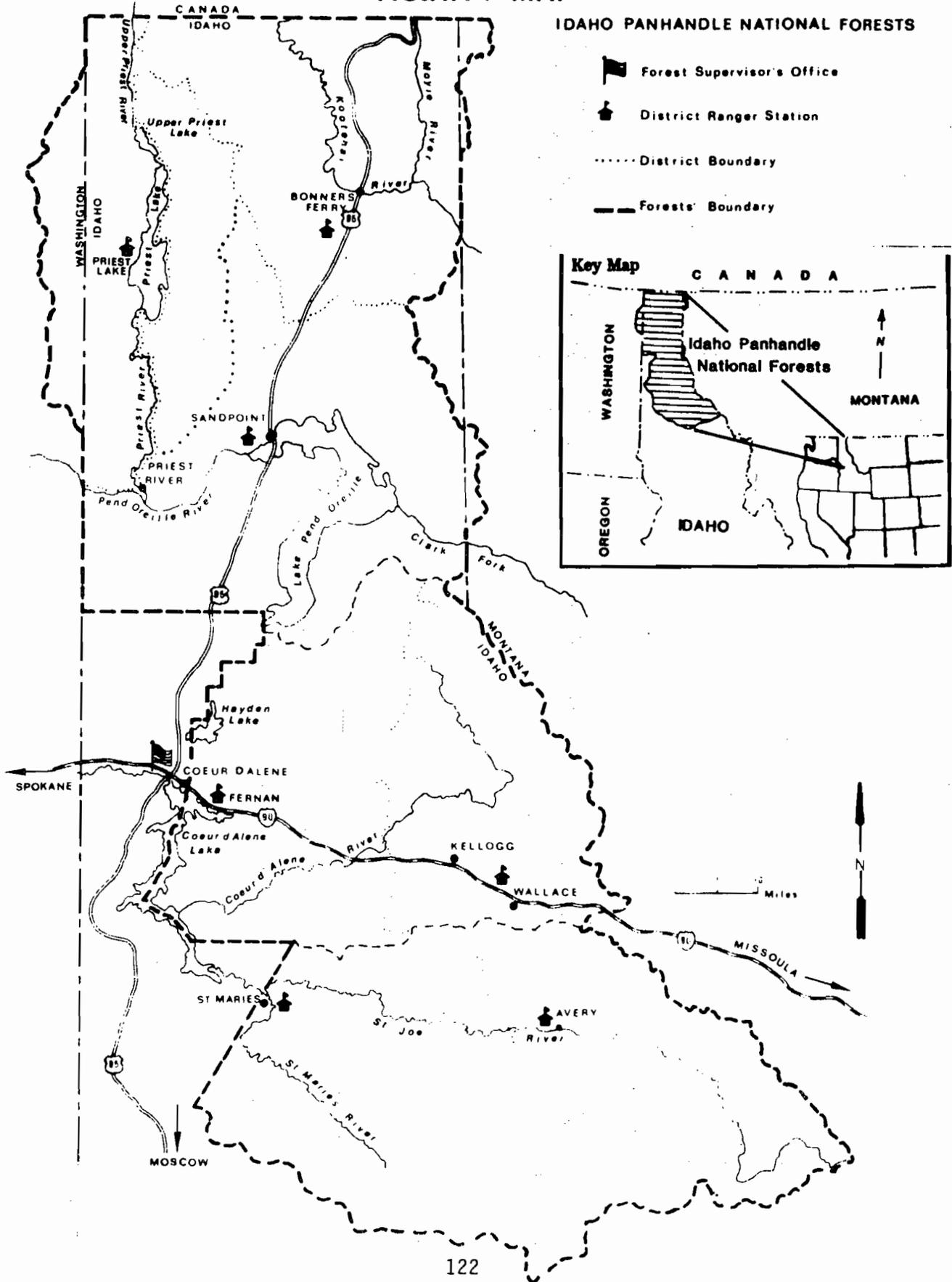
National Register nominations and historic preservation efforts are now part of the IPNF's overall management efforts. The continued efforts in this direction will ensure the survival of some historic Forest Service buildings for future generations. Gifford Pinchot once stated that from the start

The Service had a clear understanding of where it was going, it was determined to get there, and it was never afraid to fight for what was right (quoted in Frome 1984: 33).

If Pinchot were alive today he would surely admonish us to maintain a clear understanding of where we have been. The best way to maintain an understanding of our history is to preserve and use the architectural reflections of our past.

FIGURE 75

VICINITY MAP



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