

Lesson 9

Idaho State Park Historic Buildings

Theme: “Build it and they will come!”

Content Objectives:

Students will:

- Learn that several Idaho State Parks have historic buildings
- Learn that the oldest standing building in Idaho is located in a state park
- Create their own replica of Cataldo Mission
- Be able to name four state parks that have historic buildings

Suggested Level:

Fourth (4th) Grade

Standards Correlation:

- Language Arts
 - Standard 1: Reading Process 1.2, 1.7
- Mathematics
 - Standard 4. Concepts and Principles of Geometry 4.1, 4.3
- Health
 - Standard 1: Healthy Lifestyles 1.1
 - Standard 2: Risk Taking Behavior 2.1
- Humanities: Visual Arts
 - Standard 1: Historical and Cultural Context 1.1, 1.2
 - Standard 2: Critical Thinking 2.2
 - Standard 3: Performance 3.1, 3.2, 3.3
- Physical Education
 - Standard 3: Physically Active Lifestyles 3.1
 - Standard 5: Personal & Social Responsibility 5.1
- Social Studies
 - Standard 1: History 1.1, 1.2, 1.3

Suggested Time Allowance:

One 1-hour session(s)

Materials:

- Idaho State Parks and Recreation Guides** (Free from IDPR)
- Copies of Idaho State Parks Historic Buildings Fact Sheet for each student
- Copies of Rocky Point Lodge, Cataldo Mission, Empire Saloon and Harriman Cottage coloring pages for each student
- Salt Dough for each student. Recipe included in lesson plan. May be made ahead of time or made in class. If dough is made in class, it needs to be made at least 24 hours in advance of using
- Materials listed in salt dough recipe and Cataldo Mission Salt Dough Replica

Preparation:

- Order **Idaho State Parks and Recreation Guides** (one for each student, free from IDPR)
- Prepare enough salt dough for entire class
- Need materials for art project. Refer to Cataldo Mission Salt Dough Replica
- Create façade patterns for each student
- Pocket folders (each student's portfolio)

Procedures:

Session 1:

1. Have students review the **Idaho State Parks and Recreation Guide** to determine which parks have historic buildings listed in the information. Tell them that they are going to focus their attention on buildings located in the following state parks: Harriman, Heyburn, Old Mission and Land of the Yankee Fork. Have them locate each park on the parks and recreation guide.
2. Review information on Idaho State Parks Historic Buildings Facts Sheet included in this lesson plan. Have students take turns reading aloud. Point out that the oldest standing building is the Cataldo Mission located in Old Mission State Park.
3. Discuss with students the methods used to create the mission building. No power tools, using materials at hand, difficulty of obtaining materials, no nails, etc.
4. Tell students they are going to creation their own version of the Cataldo Mission using milk carton and salt dough.
5. Refer to Cataldo Mission Salt Dough Replica for instructions to create mission replica.

Assessment Strategies:

- Class participation
- Art Project

Extension Activities:

- Refer to Idaho State Park 100th Anniversary Activity Book for additional activities.

Resources:

- Idaho State Parks Guidebook** (Paperback) **Author:** Bill Loftus **Publisher:** Tribune Pub Co **Date Published:** 1989 **ISBN-13:** 9780960750658
- Idaho State Parks and Recreation Guide FREE** Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation Regional Service Center contact information: PO Box 83720 • Boise, ID 83720-0065 • (208) 334-4199 or online at www.parksandrecreation.idaho.gov
- Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation Homepage** www.parksandrecreation.idaho.gov

Headquarters in your area:

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Fax: 208-769-1418

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Idaho State Park Historic Buildings Fact Sheet

Harriman State Park

Owned by Union Pacific Railroad investors from 1902 to 1977, the park acreage served as a cattle ranch and private retreat of the Harriman and Guggenheim families. Today, Harriman State Park provides the perfect setting to enjoy the park's unique history in a beautiful natural setting. During the summer months, guided and self-guided tours are available of the Railroad Ranch buildings. The oldest building still standing of the ranch buildings was built in 1902. Take a look at the Honeymoon Hotel, Harriman Cottage, Dining Cottage, Jones House, Horse Barn and other buildings. These buildings are made from Lodgepole trees harvested nearby in the forest.

Heyburn State Park

The Coeur d'Alene Indians were the first inhabitants of the area now known as Heyburn State Park. They lived in teepees.

Much of the early construction at Heyburn State Parks was performed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Camp SP-1. Starting in 1934, Camp SP-1 member built roads, trails, bridges, campgrounds, picnic areas, picnic shelters and the Rocky Point Lodge (now the Rocky Point Interpretive Center). Today, many of these facilities are still in use - the CCC's proud legacy. The lodge is built from logs harvested nearby.

Land of the Yankee Fork State Park

The historic mining town of Custer is part of the Land of the Yankee Fork Historic Area managed by Land of the Yankee Fork State Park. Ten buildings remain from the bustling town of Custer settled in 1878. These buildings are open to the public for guided and self-guided tours during the summer. Visitors can walk through the Empire Saloon, school, a miner's cabin and other residences that are preserved and restored to their original glory. There are log buildings, frame buildings and even remains of a rock building. This park preserves Idaho's mining history.

Old Mission State Park

The oldest standing building in all of Idaho is found here, in the Coeur d'Alene's Old Mission State Park. The Mission of the Sacred Heart (or Sacred Heart Mission) was constructed between 1850 and 1853 by Catholic missionaries and members of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the Sacred Heart Mission and the Coeur d'Alene's Old Mission State Park provide an educational experience not found anywhere else, giving visitors an opportunity to examine the dynamics and complexities between Jesuit missionaries and the tribal people among whom they settled.

In the early part of the 19th century, the Coeur d'Alene Indians heard that a neighboring tribe had "medicine men" with great powers and decided they wanted this power for themselves. They traveled east and invited the "Blackrobes" (or Jesuit priests) to live among their people. In 1842, Father Pierre-Jean De Smet responded to the Coeur d'Alenes'

request and traveled to present day Coeur d'Alene to meet with the tribe and select a mission sites. Later that year, Father Nicholas Point and Brother Charles Huet arrived to help establish the mission. The first mission building was constructed along the St. Joe River, about 35 miles south of the present location, and was christened the Mission of St. Joseph. The river repeatedly flooded the Mission site, however. In 1846, the St. Joe location was abandoned in favor of a high, grassy knoll overlooking the Coeur d'Alene River, its present location.

In 1850, Father Antonio Ravalli arrived and began designing the new mission building for its new location. Together, the Indians and Jesuits used large, hand-hewn logs that were cut near the site. All the planing and shaping was done by hand with a broad ax. They didn't have nails so holes were drilled in the upright timbers and the rafters and wooden pegs hold them together. The large logs were then latticed with saplings that were woven with grass and caked with mud. This process, know as "wattle and daub," created hollow walls over one-foot thick and a building constructed without nails. Evidence of this technique can still be seen today. The rocks for the foundation were dug in the mountains over half a mile away and carried to the building site. Mud was used to hold the stones in place and cement was added later. Each of the six columns in the front of the building is made from one tree. When finished three years later, the building was christened Mission of the Sacred Heart. The building is 90 feet long, 40 feet wide and 40 feet high. The only tools used to build the mission were a broad axe, an auger used for drilling holes, ropes and pulleys, a penknife and an improvised whip saw.

Both the Mission building and its decorations attempted to evoke the eloquence of European cathedrals. The interior walls were decorated with hand-painted newspapers that Father Ravalli received in the mail and cleverly recycled. Fabric purchased from the Hudson Bay Trading Post at Fort Walla Walla (Washington) also adorned the walls. Classic European chandeliers were copied, using emptied tin cans, and gilded crosses were carved from local pines. Wooden altars were carefully painted and veined to resemble marble.

For over a decade, the Mission served primarily as a place of worship for the Coeur d'Alene Tribe. Later, it became an important crossroads as a hospitality and supply station for settlers, miners and military personnel moving into northern Idaho and the Pacific Northwest. It also was a working farm and a place for boats heading up the Coeur d'Alene River carrying miners and later railroad and pipeline workers to load and unload.

Salt Dough

DO NOT EAT

Ingredients and Materials:

- 1 cup of fine salt
- 1 1/4 cups of warm water
- 3 cups flour
- A small amount of flour for kneading
- 1 - zip lock plastic bag
- Large mixing bowl
- 2 1/2 cup or 4 cup liquid measuring cup
- Mixing spoon
- Rolling pin
- Wax Paper

1. Pour salt into glass measuring cup.
2. Add 1 1/4 cups warm water; mix well until salt is dissolved.
3. Add flour to a large mixing bowl. Make a small well in the center of the flour to pour the salt-water mixture into.
4. Use the mixing spoon to slowly stir in the water, a little at a time. As the dough becomes thicker, use your hands to mix.
5. Sprinkle a little flour on a smooth surface, pastry board or wax paper and place the dough on the flour. Knead the dough for about 5 to 10 minutes, or until it feels like molding clay. Add a little flour, or a little water, if necessary.
6. Knead into a ball, seal in plastic bag and refrigerate for 24 hours. Keep dough in plastic bag to prevent it from drying out.

Variations: Add more flour and dough will be softer; add more salt and the sculptures will be granulous; add wallpaper glue and the dough will be more cohesive. Color dough by using different types of flour; by adding spices, chocolate powder, coffee, etc.; by adding food coloring. Sculptures can be painted once they have hardened.

Cataldo Mission Salt Dough Replica

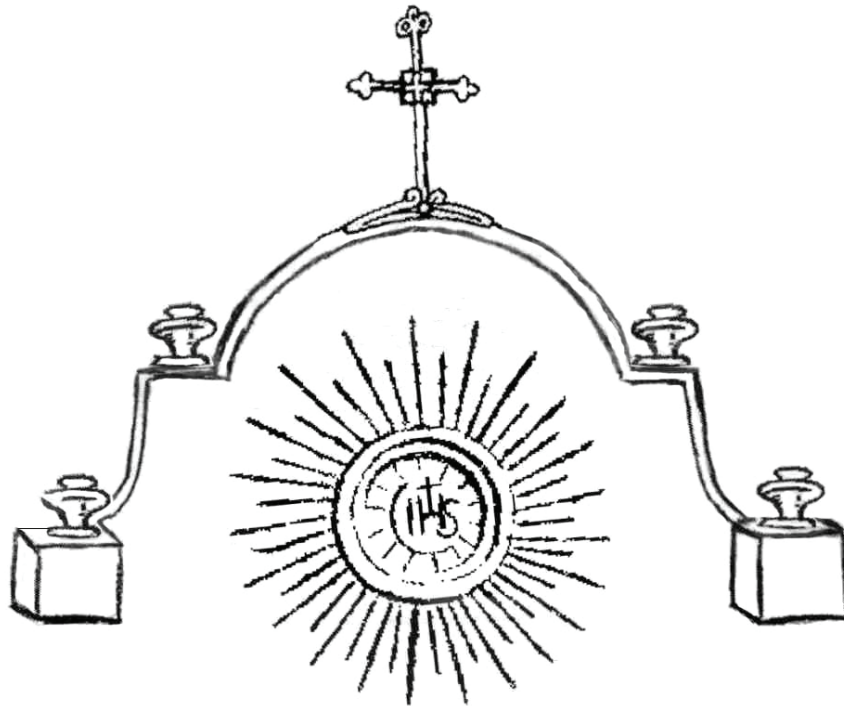
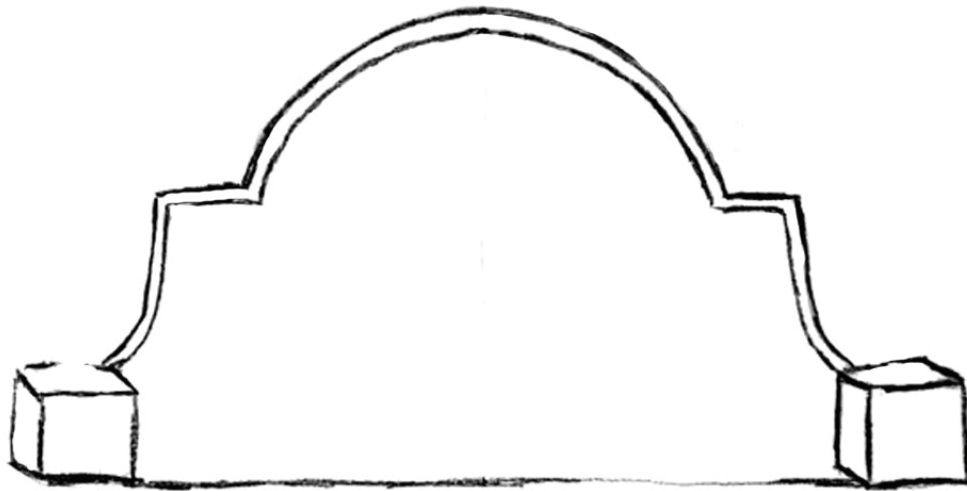
Materials Needed:

Salt dough
Tooth picks
Plastic knife
Craft sticks or drinking straws
Cardboard base
Façade patterns
Milk cartons
Wax paper

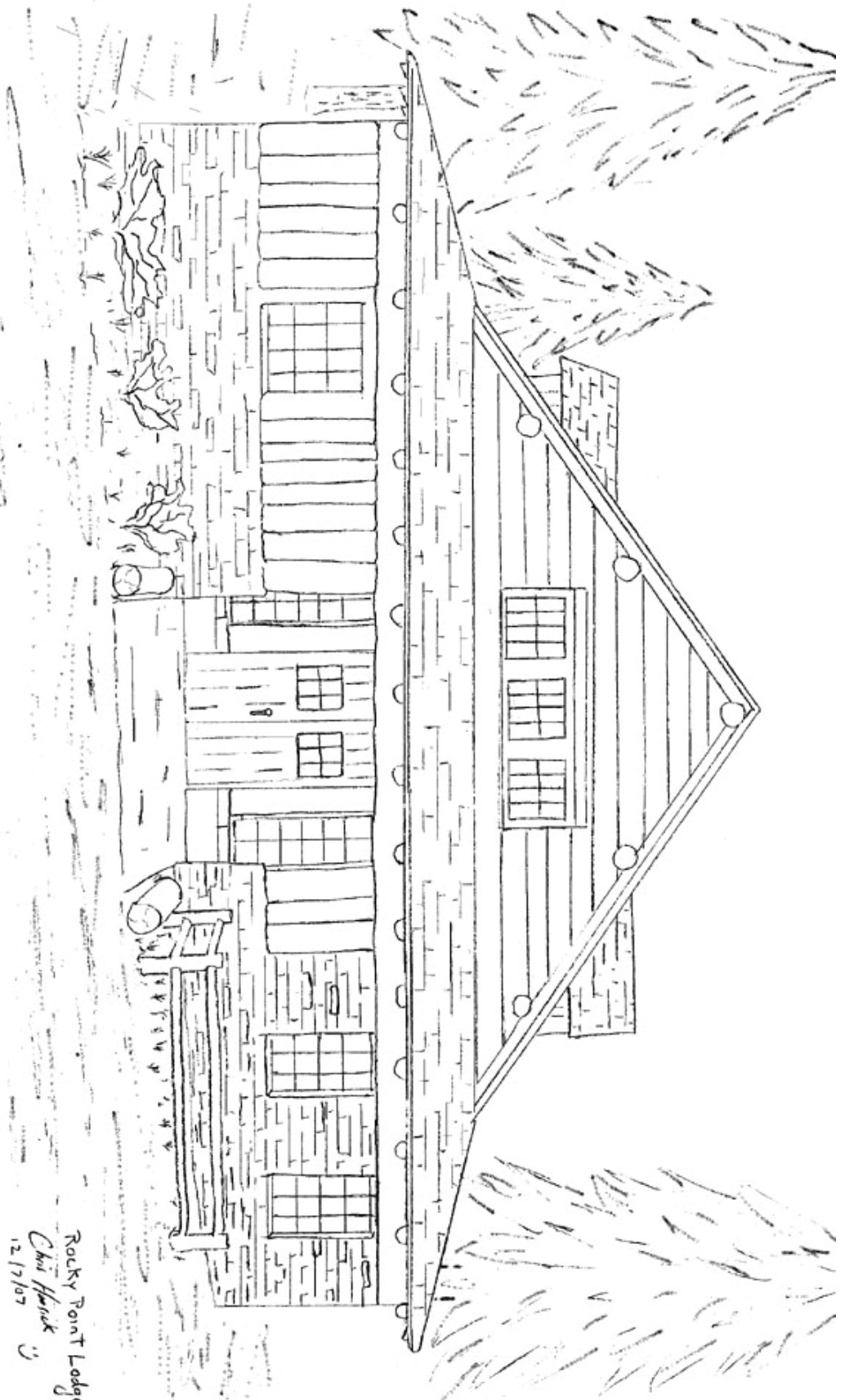
1. Roll out the dough on top of wax paper with a rolling pin or pat with your hand until it is about 1/4 inch thick. Don't make it any thicker, as thicker dough takes much longer to dry.
2. Trace façade pattern onto dough and cut out with a craft stick or plastic knife. Cut out 4 walls and 2 roof parts.
3. Place milk carton on cardboard base. Put walls and roof parts in place around milk carton. Dip your finger in water and run wet finger around the edge of the dough to help seal wall and roof edges together. Trace in windows and doors.
4. Attach façade. **If you are going to trace the sunburst medallion into the dough, do it before attaching the façade.**
5. Scrape together the scraps of leftover dough and use to create the 4 urns and pillars.
6. Cut drinking straws or craft sticks to correct pillar height. Mold remaining scraps of dough around craft sticks or drinking straws to make 6 pillars.
7. Mold and attach 4 urns to building. Use a dab of water to bond shaped detailed objects to the mission.
8. Create and attach a sunburst medallion from dough scraps or trace into the dough with a toothpick. **Note: trace the sunburst medallion into the dough before attaching façade.**
9. Use dough scraps and toothpicks to create a cross for the top of the building. Attach.
10. When finished, let dry for at least 24 hours to harden.

Old Mission Façade Pattern

Use the first drawing to create a pattern for the false front of the Cataldo Mission. Photocopy pattern and enlarge or shrink it so that it is proportional to the size of milk carton used to create a replica of the mission. Students can use the pattern to trace around to create their own façade. They can use the second pattern as a guide to model the blocks, urns, sunburst medallion and cross top.



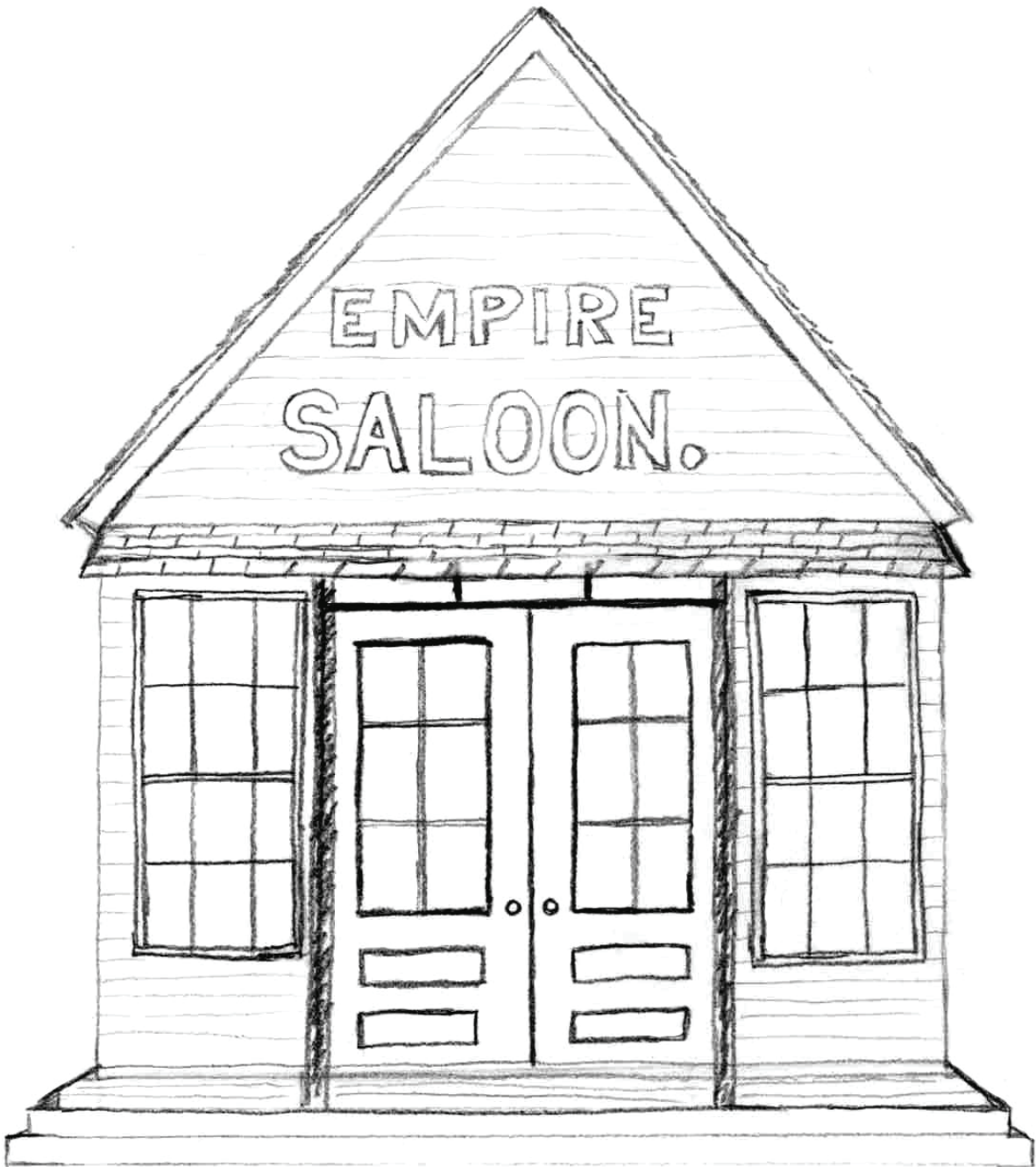
ROCKY POINT LODGE



HEYBURN STATE PARK

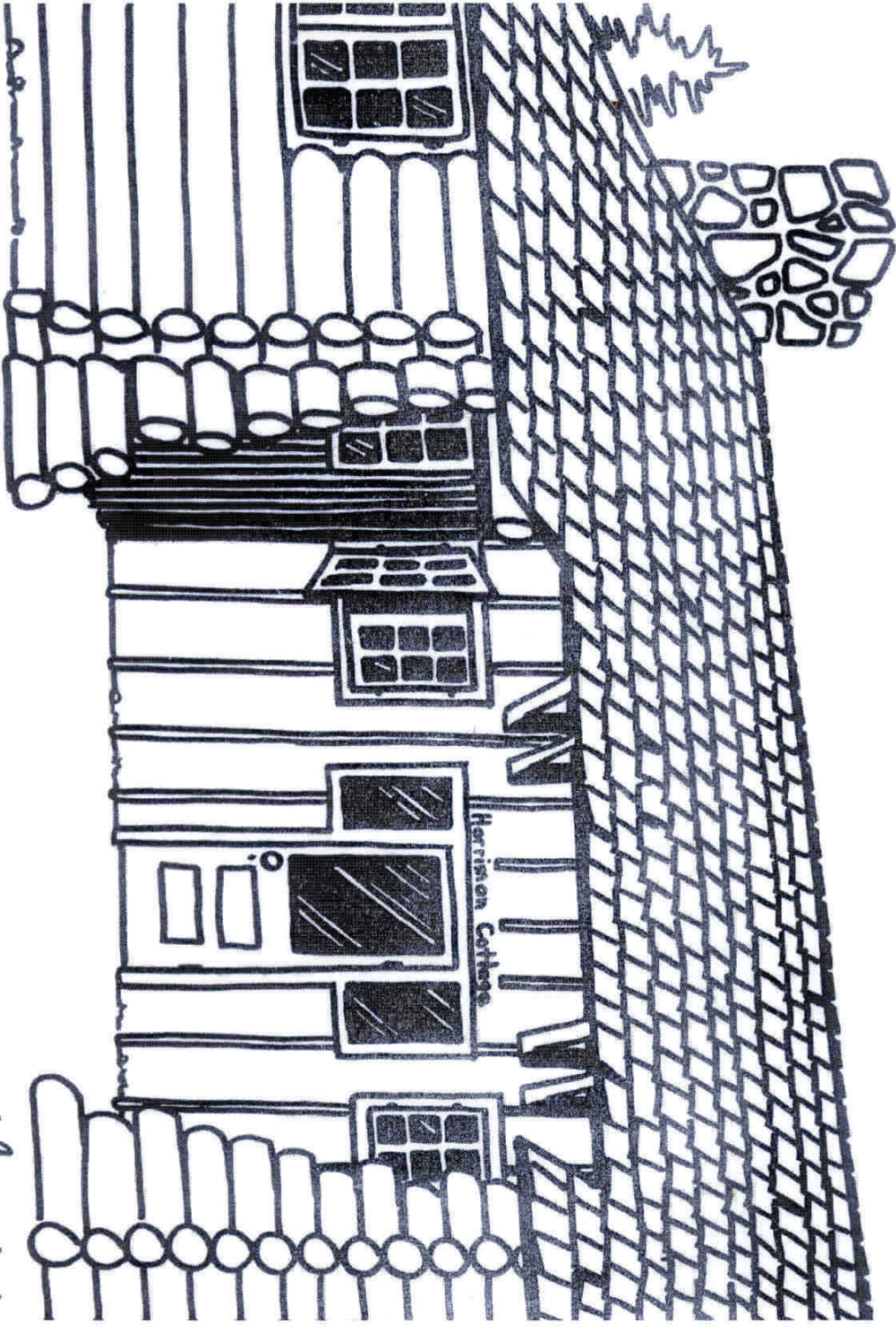
Rocky Point Lodge
Chris Hovick
12/7/07

EMPIRE SALOON



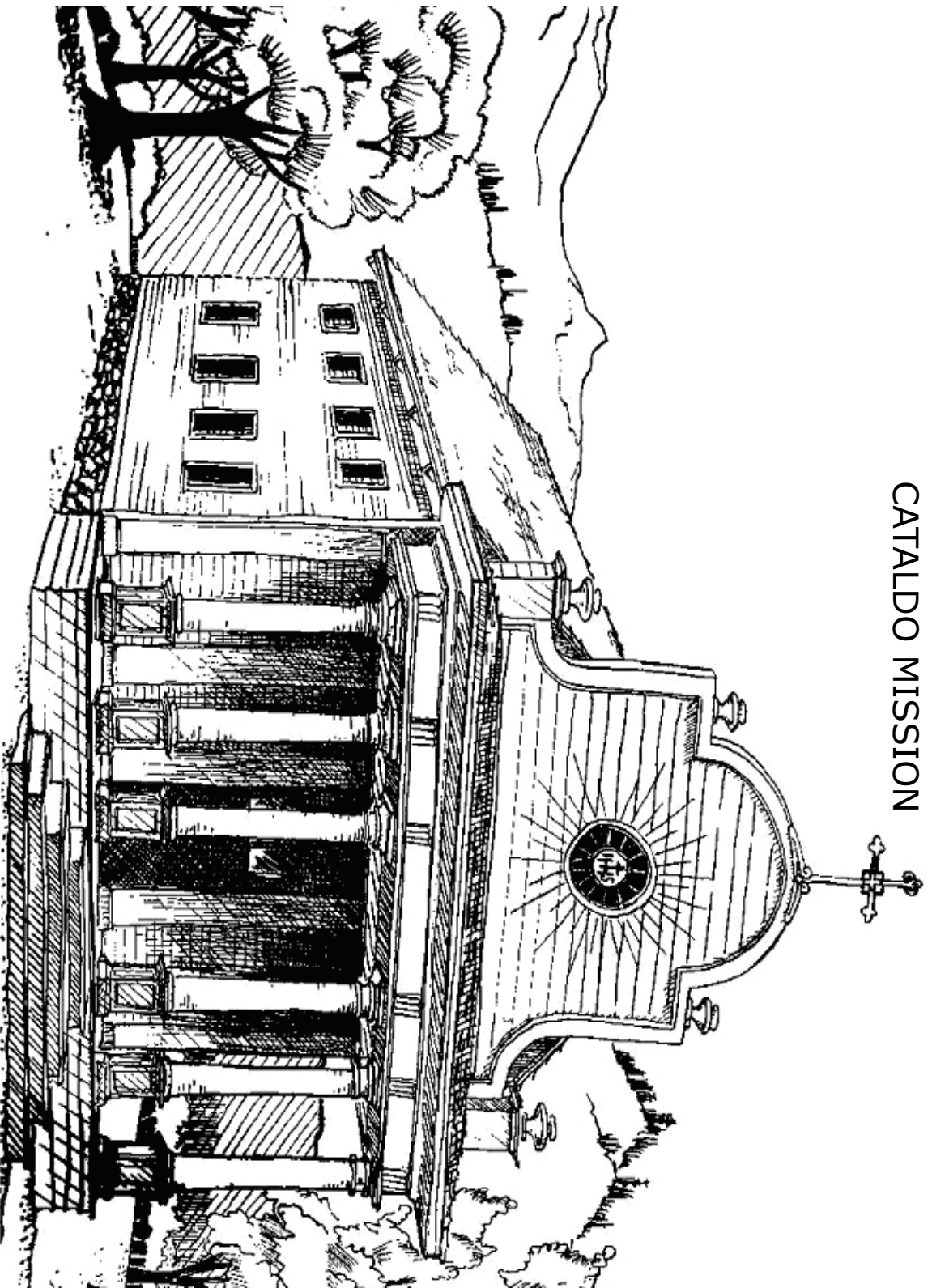
LAND OF THE YANKEE FORK STATE PARK

HARRIMAN COTTAGE



HARRIMAN STATE PARK

CATALDO MISSION



OLD MISSION STATE PARK