

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Sandpoint Historic District (Boundary Increase & Additional Documentation)

Other names/site number: Sandpoint Historic District NR Ref #84001100

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: Roughly bounded by Pine Street on the south, Cedar Street on the north, and First Avenue on the east, with the west boundary bound partially by Second Avenue and partially by the property lines of lots west of Third Avenue.

City or town: Sandpoint State: ID County: Bonner

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria.

I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	
In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

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Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>12</u>	<u>20</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>12</u>	<u>20</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 15

Classification of resources within 1984-Sandpoint Historic District boundary:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
14	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
14	1	Total (15)

Number of resources within only **the expanded boundaries** of Sandpoint Historic District boundary:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
12	20	buildings
		sites

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12	20	structures objects Total (32)
TOTAL COMBINED NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN AMENDED DISTRICT:		
Contributing 26	Noncontributing 21	buildings sites structures objects
26	21	Total (47)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- COMMERCE/TRADE – Business
- COMMERCE/TRADE – Specialty Store
- COMMERCE/TRADE – Restaurant
- COMMERCE/TRADE – Professional
- COMMERCE/TRADE – Financial Institution
- SOCIAL – Meeting Hall
- GOVERNMENT – City Hall
- GOVERNMENT – Fire Station
- GOVERNMENT – Correctional Facility
- RECREATION & CULTURE – Theater

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- COMMERCE/TRADE – Business
- COMMERCE/TRADE – Specialty Store
- COMMERCE/TRADE – Restaurant
- COMMERCE/TRADE – Professional
- RECREATION & CULTURE – Theater

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

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LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS
-MODERN MOVEMENT

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK; STONE – granite;

METAL – aluminum;

STUCCO;

TERRA COTTA;

CONCRETE;

GLASS;

SYNTHETICS – vinyl

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Part of Sandpoint's historic downtown was listed in 1984. This nomination represents an expansion of that historic district. Both expanded boundaries and an expanded period of significance are included within this amendment. The intent of this amendment is to recognize additional resources, not included in the original nomination, that retain historical integrity and meet NRHP guidelines for inclusion within the context of the historic district and its significance in the development and history of Sandpoint. The expanded boundary and period of significance reflect the larger development of the city's commercial core and incorporate additional examples of architectural styles prevalent in downtown Sandpoint. Ultimately, the objective of this district expansion is to establish more inclusive boundaries and further substantiate the significance of resources representing Sandpoint's development in commerce, architecture, and community planning.

Sandpoint is located on the flat northern shore of Lake Pend Oreille where the lake narrows and flows into the Pend Oreille River. The level land of the townsite is bounded by water on the east and south sides and further constricted by mountains to the west.

The original townsite was located on a narrow spit of land between the lake and Sand Creek, with buildings lining both sides of the Northern Pacific Railway tracks. A series of fires in the 1890s, along with limited land for expansion, encouraged a gradual move to a new townsite across the creek, developed by Lorenzo D. Farmin. Almost all of the original 1984 Sandpoint Historic District, as well as most of the proposed expansion, are contained within the original

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townsite boundaries of Cedar Street on the north, Pine Street on the South, First Avenue on the east, and Fourth Avenue on the west.

Today Sandpoint's historic downtown business district is a densely developed commercial center containing almost exclusively one- and two-story commercial buildings. Despite non-historic infill and renovations, most of the historic buildings retain enough of their original design and character to impart a feeling of a northern Idaho town in the early twentieth century. The district forms a cohesive unit containing buildings of similar scale, with cohesion of materials and uses.

Original 1984 Sandpoint Historic District

This nomination encompassed about three acres and included fifteen buildings, one of which (Bernd Block) had been previously NRHP listed. For the purposes of this document, all references to the original 1984 NRHP district listing will be denoted as 1984 Sandpoint Historic District.

Historic District Expansion

This current nomination adds seven acres and thirty-two buildings to the 1984 Sandpoint Historic District, bringing the total for the combined Sandpoint Historic Districts to ten and a half (10.6) acres and forty-seven buildings. For the purposes of this document, the expansion will be referred to as the 2018 Sandpoint Historic District Expansion. By definition, unless otherwise noted, references/descriptions will be for the combined Sandpoint Historic Districts as a whole.

Narrative Description

Location & Setting

Sandpoint, situated in the northern Idaho Panhandle, is the county seat of Bonner County. The county extends from Montana on the east to Washington on the west, and the Canadian border is an easy 60-mile drive north of Sandpoint. Within the city of Sandpoint, the topography is generally level, especially in the central business district. The steeper banks of Sand Creek on the east form a topographical boundary both for the downtown and for the historic district.

Streetscape & Landscape

Downtown streets conform to a north-south grid pattern with the exception of Main Street, which runs westward at an angle from First Avenue through town. The wide roadways through the commercial district help define the downtown as a center point of the community's development and activity. For many decades, First Avenue and Cedar Street were utilized as US Highway 95. Most of this traffic now follows the bypass that parallels the BNSF railroad tracks along the narrow spit of land between Sand Creek and Lake Pend Oreille, where the original townsite lay.

Within the Combined Sandpoint Historic Districts, the streetscapes exhibit a consistent character with setbacks and rhythm highly representative of an early-twentieth century central business

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district. Available land is used to the maximum, with nearly all of the buildings extending to the front of their property line along the city sidewalk. Nearly all of the buildings extend either to their rear property line along the alley or to a parking area at the rear. The walls between the buildings are largely common or abutting walls. There is minimal landscaping within the district, with the exception of some trees planted within the sidewalk or summer flower containers along the sidewalks. Larger trees are found to the rear of some of the buildings and are also visible from the district within a nearby city park, although the park itself is outside district boundaries. The buildings all face forward onto the sidewalks and streets in front.

The district is anchored at the south end by a two-story brick building on the northwest corner of First Avenue and Pine Street (Resource 2). An additional historical building on the east side of this same intersection (Resource 1), though small, retains its historical appearance and helps to anchor the district and provide a gateway into the historical commercial core. The opposite end of the L-shaped district is anchored by an early dry goods store, now the Pend d'Oreille Winery (Resource 34), where a recent renovation has made the building not only an historical anchor to the downtown core but also a modern one.

The east side of First Avenue, outside of the boundaries of the 2018 Sandpoint Historic District Expansion, contains clusters of one-story historic brick buildings that no longer retain historical integrity due to extensive remodeling. To the north of the district is a concentration of hospital and related medical buildings. Farther north, as well as to the west and south, the character of the city quickly becomes residential.

District Development

Sandpoint got its start with construction of the Northern Pacific Railway in 1881-1882. Frame buildings soon lined the railroad tracks on the narrow peninsula separating Sand Creek and Lake Pend Oreille. Land was limited, however, and some individuals turned their attention to the flat land on the west side of Sand Creek. One was Lorenzo D. Farmin who acquired title to 160 acres there, platted a new townsite in 1898, and began selling lots. A series of disastrous fires in the old townsite convinced many of the business people to move and by the early 1900s new frame and brick buildings began lining the streets in the new site. Almost all of the frame buildings have been replaced with brick or concrete over the years. Thirteen of the buildings in the 1984 Sandpoint Historic District date between 1904 and 1915, with the two others dating from 1927 (Panida Theater, Resource 17) and 1936-1937 (Elks Lodge, Resource 46). Within the 2017 Sandpoint Historic District Expansion, four date from 1900-1909; three from 1910-1919; seven from 1920-1929; two from 1930-1939; seven from 1940-1949; and nine post-1950.

Contributing Building Characteristics

All of the general characteristics found within the 1984 Sandpoint Historic District remain today. The resources in the 2018 Sandpoint Historic District Expansion share the same developmental

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history; the period of significance, however, is extended to 1950 to encompass the full range of historic development in the central business district. As in the 1984 Sandpoint Historic District, the additional resources in the 2018 Sandpoint Historic District Expansion retain sufficient historical features to identify them as part of the historic commercial core of Sandpoint. Although many of the buildings have been altered over the years, the overall fabric, character, and homogeneity of the district remains. In addition, most alterations have not compromised the original forms or reduced the integrity of location, setting, design, feeling, or association for the individual resources or for the Combined Sandpoint Historic Districts.

Those buildings counted as *contributing* within the Combined Sandpoint Historic Districts retain historical integrity, including architectural style and/or form; represent the expanded period of significance; and convey the general character of the city’s historic commercial core. Alterations or modernizations may be acceptable as long as the original exterior building materials remain and the overall form, style, and/or character of the building are recognizable. Generally, fenestration should not be altered nor openings covered over. Additions with a markedly modern character, defined as separate from and not mimicking the original building, such as seen at Resource 34, are generally considered appropriate and non-disruptive to the building’s original character.

Those sites counted as *noncontributing* either fall outside the period of significance or are unable to clearly represent their original periods of construction and/or any distinct historical period. Through the removal of historic fabric and/or character, some of these properties no longer relate to or continue to represent the recommended historic contexts or the recommended period of significance via their architectural attributes.

Inventory Table and Eligibility Status

Resource Number	Street Address	Eligibility Status
1	100 North First Avenue	Contributing
2	101 ½ North First Avenue	Contributing
3	105-107 North First Avenue	Non-contributing
4	109 North First Avenue	Non-contributing
5	111-B North First Avenue	Non-contributing
6	113-B North First Avenue	Non-contributing
7	117 North First Avenue	Non-contributing
8	119 North First Avenue	Contributing
9	121 North First Avenue	Contributing
10	201 North First Avenue	Non-contributing
11	207 North First Avenue & 206 North Second Avenue	Non-contributing
12	209 North First Avenue	Non-contributing

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13	219 North First Avenue	Contributing
14	223 North First Avenue	Contributing
15	103, 105, 107, 109 Main Street	Non-contributing
16	113 Main Street	Contributing
17	300 North First Avenue	Contributing
18	301 North First Avenue	Contributing
19	305 North First Avenue	Contributing
20	307-311 North First Avenue	Contributing
21	313-317 North First Avenue	Contributing
22	319 North First Avenue	Contributing
23	321 North First Avenue	Contributing
24	323 North First Avenue	Contributing
25	327 North First Avenue	Contributing
26	329 North First Avenue	Non-contributing
27	100 Cedar Street	Non-contributing
28	102 Cedar Street	Non-contributing
29	Cedar Street and Second Avenue	Non-contributing
30	120 Cedar Street	Contributing
31	401 North Second Avenue	Non-contributing
32	212 Cedar Street	Non-contributing
33	214, 218, 220 Cedar Street	Contributing
34	301 Cedar Street	Contributing
35	221-225 Cedar Street	Contributing
36	217-219 Cedar Street	Non-contributing
37	215 Cedar Street	Non-contributing
38	211 Cedar Street	Contributing
39	207 Cedar Street	Non-contributing
40	205 Cedar Street	Non-contributing
41	201 Cedar Street	Non-contributing
42	311-313 North Second Street	Non-contributing
43	200-202 Main Street	Contributing
44	113 North Cedar	Contributing
45	318-320 North Second Street	Contributing
46	314-316 North Second Street	Contributing
47	110 Main Street	Contributing

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Inventory of Resources


In the following inventory, each site is identified by a number locating it on the attached district map. All resources are categorized as contributing (C) or noncontributing (NC) to the significance of the district in the following table. The information in the first column of the following table includes:

- Resource # (per the numbers given on the attached map)
- Address
- Owner information as noted in city and county parcel / GIS records (as provided January 2018)
- Name of primary business occupant in January 2018
- Approximate date of construction
- 1984 Eligibility status, notes the status in the original 1984 nomination with the Resource # from the original nomination following a comma (N/A if not included within the original nomination, being located in the current expanded boundaries)
- Present Eligibility Status is the determination of eligibility for the current amendment

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Inventory Data	Resource Photograph(s)	Site Details
<p>Resource #: 1 100 North First Avenue Owner: Waterhouse Development LLC Zest Hot Yoga 1947 1984 Eligibility Status: N/A Present Eligibility Status: C</p>		<p>This small one-story, three-bay commercial building has a single-leaf entry with a non-historic, aluminum frame door and a transom. The entry is flanked by large, paired display windows with metal framing and simple brick sills. A wide concrete storefront cornice extends above the display windows on the façade of the building. The facade is faced with tan brick with a raked texture, now painted with a light wash. Applied stucco panels cover the concrete blocks on the side walls. A frame, shed-roof porch addition spans the width of the rear elevation. It has an enclosed upper story clad in horizontal board and a series of square windows. The upper level is supported by square wood posts. A recessed, central entryway provides access to side entrances on the lower level. The roof of the addition is sheathed in non-historic, V-groove metal panels with rafter tails that extend below the eaves.</p> <p>This building is contributory because it retains its original massing, window and door openings, and brick facade, and has integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.</p> <p>Mel Jukich, owner of Sandpoint Sand and Gravel Company, built this small commercial building in 1947 using concrete block. According to a newspaper article at the start of construction, Jukich hoped to keep costs down by using bricks from the former Henry Samuels mansion, presumably on the façade.</p>

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Inventory Data	Resource Photograph(s)	Site Details
<p>Resource #: 2</p> <p>101 ½ North First Avenue</p> <p>Owner: Thomas P. and Patricia L. Henry</p> <p>Lone Star Mortgage, Vacation Rentals</p> <p>1908</p> <p>1984 Eligibility Status: N/A</p> <p>Present Eligibility Status: C</p>		<p>This two-story, brick commercial building exhibits a chamfered southeast corner containing the single-leaf entry with a non-historic door. Canvas awnings shelter the door and two large storefront windows on the east side. A storefront cornice decorates the central and east elevation's lower level above the awnings. A large storefront window similar in size to the others is found on the building's south elevation and features modern signage above. Two small, horizontal windows, a semi-arched multi-pane window and an additional single-leaf entry are located along the structure's south elevation. A simple brick band separates the upper and lower levels on the south elevation. Evenly spaced, semi-arched window openings with cast stone sills and non-historic replacement windows are found on the second story. A pair of singular brick bands spans above the upper level windows. The building contains a parapet wall, stepped on the side elevations, with metal coping.</p> <p>This building is contributory because it retains its original massing, window and door openings, and brick facade, and has integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.</p> <p>Phillip Willi and Henry Arnold, former owners of the Cash Market, opened Bonner Meat Company in their new brick building on July 1, 1908. It remained there for many years.</p>

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Inventory Data	Resource Photograph(s)	Site Details
<p>Resource #: 3 105-107 North First Avenue Owner: Joseph G Lapham Trustee Waldrup Law Office, Music & More Store 1947 1984 Eligibility Status: N/A Present Eligibility Status: NC</p>		<p>This is a one-story, three-bay (wdw/wwd/www), stucco-clad commercial building. The three storefront bays are similar, with slightly varied door and window openings. A single-leaf entry with a non-historic, full-light door flanked with nearly full-height display windows and a set of three horizontal panes located above comprises the north bay of the façade. Similarly, the central bay also features a single-leaf entry with a non-historic, full-light door; however two narrower, full-height windows are located to the left of the entry. The south bay consists of a tri-part window mimicking the other two bays, all with thick wood framing. All window bays feature the set of three horizontal panes above. Each bay is separated by a traditional awning. A stepped parapet wall extends along the building's north elevation. The cornice of the facade features metal capping. A shed-roof addition with a non-historic, V-groove metal roof extends the width of the structure's rear elevation. Two single-leaf entries and a series of nearly full-height windows with framing mimicking the façade are found on the addition</p> <p>This building is noncontributory due to its loss of original design and materials.</p> <p>Ross Hall had this building constructed in 1947 to house his photography studio and camera store. The original facade was divided into two commercial spaces, a smaller one on the south and a larger one on the north. Both spaces had deeply recessed entries, and the lower facade was faced with shiny black ceramic tile. Both the tiles and the display windows in the north bay formed curving walls that flanked the off-center, recessed entry door.</p>

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Inventory Data	Resource Photograph(s)	Site Details
<p>Resource #: 4 109 North First Avenue Owner: Stonehedge Partners LLC Barber shop, vacant After 1948 (Sanborn); ca. early 1950s (historic photos) 1984 Eligibility Status: N/A Present Eligibility Status: NC</p>		<p>This is a two-story, three-bay commercial building. Although the overall massing, stepped roofline, and window openings appear historic, the brick facade has been faced with new multi-toned pressed red brick. An upper level deck spans the width the façade and is supported by three brick piers that extend to the edge of the sidewalk. A recessed entry is centered on the façade and is comprised of two identical, single-leaf entries with full lights, separated by an engaged brick pier. An additional single-leaf entry with the same door provides access to the building from the entry’s north elevation. A large storefront window with a simple brick sill is found on either side of the central recessed entry. A tripartite, horizontal window is centered on the upper level of the façade and is flanked by paired, single-leaf entries with full-light doors identical to those on the lower level. These doors provide access to the façade’s upper deck, which is enclosed with a decorative metal railing. A large, rectangular section, slightly recessed and framed in double brick coursing, is centered at the top of the façade and reads “Sandpoint” in yellow and red colored tile. A stepped parapet wall with metal capping extends along the stucco side elevations. A one-story, gable-roof porch supported with wood posts is found on the rear elevation of the building. The porch shelters two single-leaf entries with full-light doors. Non-historic, metal frame windows are found throughout the building. A shed canopy clad in V-groove, metal panels spans the cornice of the structure’s rear elevation.</p> <p>This building is considered noncontributory due to loss of original design and materials on the facade. In addition, it likely falls outside of the period of significance.</p>

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<p>Resource #: 5 111B North First Avenue Owner: Sarah Hess; Marc Merli Style Bar Salon 1998 (Assessor) 1984 Eligibility Status: N/A Present Eligibility Status: NC</p>		<p>This is a one-story, multi-bay, commercial building. The façade is comprised of three storefront bays; the left and central bay feature a series of three vertical display windows with paneled bulkheads below, with the central bay slightly recessed from the southerly bay. The northerly bay is comprised of a recessed entry, with the vertical windows and paneling on the façade continuing along the entry’s north elevation. The windows are separated by engaged piers. The entry is supported by a decorative square post. A simple storefront cornice is featured above. The original façade cornice with a flat-pitch eave is capped in metal and exhibits decorative, non-historic dentils above the lower level’s storefront windows.</p> <p>This building is non-contributory since it falls outside the period of significance.</p>
<p>Resource #: 6 113B North First Avenue Owner: Dennis and Carol Coats Remax Realty 1998 (Assessor) 1984 Eligibility Status: N/A Present Eligibility Status: NC</p>		<p>The commercial storefront has three bays, each with three vertical display windows with paneled bulkheads below. The recessed southerly and central façade bays and the roof of the entryway are supported by decorative square wood posts. A single-leaf entry with a full-light door and transom above is found on the central façade bay’s south elevation. The design of the storefront windows continues along the building’s south elevation, creating a breezeway between the two portions of the façade. A simple band separates the upper level of the façade, which is clad in wood siding and features a wide cornice, decorative dentils and parapet. A two-story, multi-gable addition spans the full width of the building’s rear elevation and rises above the original main structure’s cornice. It features aluminum frame windows, aluminum siding and asphalt shingle roof.</p> <p>This building is non-contributory since it falls outside the period of significance.</p>

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Inventory Data	Resource Photograph(s)	Site Details
<p>Resource #: 7 117 North First Avenue Owner: Rognstad Enterprises LLC City Beach Organics 1964 (Assessor) 1984 Eligibility Status: N/A Present Eligibility Status: NC</p>		<p>This is a one-story, five-bay (w/w/d/w/w), flat-roof commercial building. A recessed storefront entry is flanked by a set of two large, display windows with paneled bulkheads below on the facade of the building. The single-leaf entry exhibits a non-historic, full-light metal frame door flanked with half-light sidelights and a transom. The upper portion of the facade is comprised of a box canopy that shelters the facade bays. The exterior walls of the building are clad in vinyl covering the original concrete block or stucco.</p> <p>This building is non-contributory since it falls outside the period of significance. In addition, the original concrete block facade is now covered by non-historic materials.</p> <p>The building housed Self Service Appliance store from the early 1960s into the 1980s.</p>
<p>Resource #: 8 119 North First Avenue Owner: Deborah Pielli; Sandi Terry Hippie Chic Store 1927 1984 Eligibility Status: N/A Present Eligibility Status: C</p>		<p>This is a one-story, three-bay, flat-roof commercial building. A recessed, single-leaf entry with angled walls is centered on the facade of the structure and contains a non-historic, metal-frame door. The entry is flanked with large display windows featuring wood panel bulkheads below. A large, rectangular section with diagonal wood paneling forming a central point spans the facade above the storefront bays. A decorative, rectangular brick design featuring a central white brick diamond, with white brick on each corner, is located above the paneled section on the facade of the building. Simple brick banding below the cornice capped in metal completes the facade. A shed roof addition sheathed in non-historic, V-groove metal panels extends across the rear elevation of the building.</p> <p>This small building is contributory because it retains its original massing, window and door openings, and brick facade, and it has integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.</p> <p>Gus Nelson operated the City Market in this building from 1927 into the 1940s.</p>

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Inventory Data	Resource Photograph(s)	Site Details
<p>Resource #: 9</p> <p>121 North First Avenue</p> <p>Owner: Deborah Pielli; Sandi Terry</p> <p>7B Boardshop, Fiddlin' Red's Music, Selkirk Chiropractic</p> <p>1922; addition 1936</p> <p>1984 Eligibility Status: N/A</p> <p>Present Eligibility Status: C</p>	 <p>The top photograph shows a street-level view of the building's corner, featuring a green awning and a brick soldier band. The middle photograph shows a side elevation with a flat-roofed addition and a sign for 'Selkirk Chiropractic'. The bottom photograph shows the rear elevation with a fire escape and a small balcony.</p>	<p>This is a two-story, three-bay, brick commercial building. A recessed, single-leaf entry with a non-historic door and sidelights is centered on the building's façade. The entry is flanked by a large storefront window with simple framing on either side. The lower portion of the façade, beginning near the bottom of the storefront windows, is comprised of white brick veneer, while the remainder of the façade on both levels is clad in a yellow brick veneer. A traditional awning with scalloped edges shelters the lower level façade bays. A brick soldier band framed in a single row of horizontal brick separates the upper and lower levels. This band is repeated on the façade just below the metal-capped cornice. Three identically spaced replacement windows with one-over-one sashes and brick sills are displayed on the upper level of the façade. The materials and fenestration of the façade are repeated on the building's north elevation, with similar upper level windows found on the south elevation of the structure.</p> <p>A flat-roof addition, significantly lower in height, spans the rear elevation of the main structure and mimics the design. It features two entries and two windows on the main level; only three windows are set asymmetrically on the second level's north elevation. The west elevation contains two small windows on the second level separated in the center by a door with a small metal balcony supported by metal brackets. A small fire escape ladder hangs from the balcony, which appears to be original. The main level of the west elevation contains one door and one window.</p> <p>This building is contributory because it retains its original massing, window and door openings, and brick exterior, and it has integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.</p> <p>D.J. Rowlands built this large hotel in 1922. The addition, constructed in 1936, included a 5-room apartment on the first floor and additional hotel rooms on the second floor. The Rowlands Hotel operated at least into the 1960s.</p>

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Inventory Data	Resource Photograph(s)	Site Details
<p>Resource #: 10 201 North First Avenue Owner: Dennis Cafferty Burl Wood Dreams; globalcbd.com; Gypsy Soul; Sugared Organics; Joe's Philly Steaks; Fiesta Bonita (on Second Avenue) 1932 (Assessor) 1984 Eligibility Status: N/A Present Eligibility Status: NC</p>		<p>This is a one-story, four-bay, brick commercial building with multiple businesses. The façade features a central, single-leaf entry with a non-historic, full-light, metal-frame door and sidelights. A series of five wide, vertical display windows is found north of the entry; a series of four and a set of two display windows are found to the south. The storefront bays are sheltered by an aluminum-clad canopy that extends to the sidewalk edge and is supported by metal posts. The majority of the upper portion of the building's façade is clad in vertical aluminum paneling while the lower portion has horizontal metal siding. Multiple single-leaf entries with non-historic doors are exhibited on the building's south elevation as well as individual and sets of windows sheltered by convex awnings. The lower portion of the east, south, and west elevations is brick capped with singular brick coursing continuous with the windows' brick sills. The wall of upper portion of the south and west elevations is clad in horizontal metal siding. Brick pilasters are set at corners. The fenestration continues along the rear (west) elevation of the building.</p> <p>This building is considered non-contributory because alterations have resulted in covering all of the original building material. It has lost integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.</p>

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Inventory Data	Resource Photograph(s)	Site Details
<p>Resource #: 11 207 North First Avenue and 206 North Second Avenue Owner: HoneyComb Hideout, LLC The Hive 1941; remodel 2014 (Assessor) 1984 Eligibility Status: N/A Present Eligibility Status: NC</p>		<p>This is a two-story, mid-century modern building. The brick building features three bays separated by engaged brick piers on both levels of the façade. The lower level features a recessed, double-leaf entry with non-historic, full-light doors and horizontal board cladding on the outer bays. The central bay features a large display window, with the portion below the window clad in a hexagonal, multi-color veneer. The storefront bays are sheltered by a full-width deck with a metal railing on the upper level. Two single-leaf entries with non-historic, full-light doors, flanked by square windows, provide access to the deck. An angled, modern marquee projects above the windows on the central bay. A large, exaggerated stepped-cornice features a large cluster of honeycomb hexagons with neon lighting on the central section, with a set of three, individual hexagons on both sides.</p> <p>A one-and-one-half story, front-gable, brick dwelling, now functioning as storage for the business, is attached to the rear of the building and faces Second Avenue. An enclosed shed-roof porch spans its façade. A single-leaf entry with non-historic doors provides access. A square window with replacement panes is found in the gable end. The windows on the façade and side elevations have wide wood trim and the roofs are non-historic, V-groove metal panels.</p> <p>Both of these buildings are non-contributory because their original designs and materials have been lost through extensive alterations and additions.</p> <p>The primary building, fronting on First Avenue, was built in 1941 as the Pastime Cafe. The business later added a sporting goods store in the south portion and operated into the 1990s. The original building was one story with three equal bays, each with a center door flanked by large display windows. A band of large transom lights was set above an awning. The lower facade was clad in shiny black ceramic tile while the upper facade was multicolored brick veneer; a single light brick diamond was centered above each bay. The small brick dwelling on Second Avenue was constructed in 1912 by C. A. Olson.</p>

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Inventory Data	Resource Photograph(s)	Site Details
<p>Resource #: 12 209 North First Avenue Owner: Brad Arnott Thai Nigiri 1912 1984 Eligibility Status: N/A Present Eligibility Status: NC</p>		<p>This is a two-story, brick commercial building oriented to the east. A recessed, double-leaf entry with half-light wood panel doors is located off center to the right on the façade of the structure, and set of three-full light, metal frame windows with a central single-leaf entry is located to the left. A single-leaf entry to the right of the main entry provides access to the upstairs. The lower level of the façade is clad in vertical paneling. A deck with a metal railing spans the width of the façade and is continuous with the upper deck on the neighboring building forming one deck across both buildings. Four evenly spaced, semi-arched windows are found on the upper level of the facade. The windows feature a continuous sill and raised jack arches. A raised brick band below a cornice of corbelled brick pendants, just below the roofline, completes the façade. The façade parapet wall and stepped parapet walls on the side elevations display metal coping. A two-story, concrete-block addition extends the width of the rear elevation of the building. The addition exhibits non-historic, V-groove metal paneling on the roof and upper sections and two-light, metal-frame windows.</p> <p>The extensive modifications on the first story, including the overhanging balcony, have caused the loss of much of the building's original design and massing. The original window openings on the second story facade, with their irregular brick lintels, remain.</p> <p>After a fire destroyed the frame Rutherford building on this site in the spring of 1912, owners Messrs. Saunders and Howard decided to rebuild with brick. J. L. & Co. clothing store, later known as Jennestad & Larson, operated in this building from 1912 to ca. 1920 when it moved to a larger building. Its successor, Larson's Clothing, remains in business at 327 North First Avenue (Resource # 25).</p>

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Inventory Data	Resource Photograph(s)	Site Details
<p>Resource #: 13 219 North First Avenue Owner: 219 LLC 219 Cocktail Lounge 1937 1984 Eligibility Status: N/A Present Eligibility Status: C</p>		<p>The 219 Lounge is a one-story, three-bay, Streamline Moderne inspired building with a symmetrical, stucco-clad concrete facade. A single-leaf entry with a metal frame door and transom is flanked by large windows divided into three horizontal parts. The façade entry is sheltered by a non-historic, flat, wood panel roof with decorative, stepped support brackets featuring three circular openings. A vertical sign hangs above the entry. The center bay projects outward in three shallow steps, matching the stepped roofline. A grooved diamond design, centered above the entry, gave rise to the early business name of the Diamond Tavern. Long, horizontal grooves adorn the upper level of the outer bays. A brick chimney is visible extending from the roof of this building.</p> <p>The building is contributory because it retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.</p> <p>In 1937, Mr. and Mrs. George Gregory hired Emery Arnett to build a reinforced concrete building with a “modernistic style.” A recent renovation of the building uncovered several large murals painted by local artist, Gene Hayes.</p>

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Inventory Data	Resource Photograph(s)	Site Details
<p>Resource #: 14 223 North First Avenue Owner: Robin S. Behrens Vacant 1926 1984 Eligibility Status: N/A Present Eligibility Status: C</p>		<p>This is a single-story, brick commercial building. The east end of the building features large, storefront windows elevations sheltered by a non-historic, translucent awning. Glazed blocks fill the areas below the large windows, while most of the remainder of the building's exterior exhibits red brick. One small window, with a non-historic sash, is found south of the storefront windows on the east elevation; it features a wide jack arch. Narrow decorative panels, finished in stucco, are set above the awnings. Larger recessed stucco panels, with stepped edges and small crosses, dominate the upper facade, with three facing east and two facing north. Bands of soldier course bricks are found above and below the upper facade. A cornice that steps out in three depths caps the building's parapet walls.</p> <p>The building is contributory because it retains its original massing, window openings, corner entry, and upper facade decorative panels. It has integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.</p> <p>Eugene W. Sims, owner of the Central Pharmacy, purchased this corner lot with a frame building in 1922 and moved his popular drug store into new quarters. A fire in July 1926 burned six wooden business buildings, including the Central Pharmacy. Sims announced plans to rebuild, this time with brick, and construction started before the end of the summer. It proceeded rapidly and the drug store opened in its new quarters before the end of the year.</p>

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Inventory Data	Resource Photograph(s)	Site Details
<p>Resource #: 15</p> <p>103, 105, 107, 109 Main Street</p> <p>Owner: BFI Inc.</p> <p>103: B&D Barber Shop; 105: Bleeding Hearts Tattoo Emporium; 107: La Chic Boutique; 109: Art Gallery, Salon Luxe, Realty Plus, Inc.</p> <p>ca. 1945</p> <p>1984 Eligibility Status: N/A</p> <p>Present Eligibility Status: NC</p>		<p>The north elevation of this one-story, reinforced concrete block building features several separate commercial storefront spaces with large storefront windows and recessed commercial door entries. The majority of the wide area of the facade above the doors and windows is covered in metal or wood paneling, although a section in the middle features a decorative finish containing four arched sections with decorative diamond shapes divided by faux pilasters. This appears to be a nonhistoric applied decoration.</p> <p>The building is non-contributory because it has lost its integrity of design and materials.</p> <p>A newspaper article announcing new tenants for the Hiatt Building suggests that this building was new and ready for occupancy by September 1945. The tenants included the Food Shop (restaurant), Lawrence Rothenfluh's barber shop, and Sandpoint Plumbing and Heating Co.</p>

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Inventory Data	Resource Photograph(s)	Site Details
<p>Resource #: 16</p> <p>113 Main Street</p> <p>Owner: John D. Ford</p> <p>Vacant (planned restaurant/bar)</p> <p>1913</p> <p>1984 Eligibility Status: N/A</p> <p>Present Eligibility Status: C</p>		<p>This modest one-story brick building has been recently renovated. Between the corner brick pilasters, an exposed metal I-beam and two metal support posts divide the lower facade into three open bays. The lower facade wall is set back from these supports and contains large full height glass windows and doors. The west wall contains segmentally-arched windows and doorways. A small concrete-block addition with parapet is found at the rear. A simple brick parapet with stepped bands of bricks encircles the facade and west wall of the building.</p> <p>Despite the renovations, this small building retains enough of its original design and materials to be considered contributory to the district. It has integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.</p> <p>Sandpoint & Interurban Railway Co. constructed this building in 1913. There were two business spaces facing Main Street while the interurban office operated out of the back section, with access off Second Avenue. The interurban ended in 1917 and the building has housed different businesses over the intervening years.</p>

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Inventory Data	Resource Photograph(s)	Site Details
<p>Resource #: 17 300 North First Avenue Owner: Panida Theater Committee, Inc. Panida Theater, Cedar Glen Galleries 1927 1984 Eligibility Status: C, No. 15, Previously Listed Present Eligibility Status: C</p>		<p>The two-story, stucco-clad Panida Theater, built in the Spanish Mission style, opened its doors in 1927 as a vaudeville and movie house. According to records, the building was the first in town constructed wholly of reinforced concrete. On the façade, three double-leaf, recessed entries with full-light, paneled doors are flanked by two storefronts, each with a single-leaf entry with full-light, paneled doors near the side elevations and large storefront windows with terra cotta tile design below. A set of three recessed, round-arched, multi-paned double windows, with curved, balconettes and iron railings are found above both storefront entries of the façade. Two round terra cotta medallions decorate the façade below the cornice. The large, central marquee and hanging “Panida” sign above feature multicolor neon lighting adorned with gold and light blue decorative elements. The roof of the building is fronted by a short, visor-like, clay-tiled shed roof. The interior of the theater retains its original decorative plastering with large stenciled panels and borders.</p> <p>The Panida Theater is contributory on and retains high integrity on both interior and exterior. It has integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.</p> <p>Frank C. Weskil hired Portland, Oregon, architect Edward A. Miller in 1926 to design a new theater. Construction started in June 1927 and the Panida opened to rave reviews less than six months later, on November 22. Weskil dedicated the theater to the “people of the PANhandle of IDAho,” the origin of the name. With the exception of a few years in the early 1980s, the Panida has operated as a theater for 90 years and remains an active and vital venue in Sandpoint.</p>

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Inventory Data	Resource Photograph(s)	Site Details
<p>Resource #: 18 301 North First Avenue Owner: Tate 301 LLC Finan McDonald Clothing Company 1905 1984 Eligibility Status: C, 14, Previously Listed Present Eligibility Status: C</p>		<p>This large, two-story brick commercial building is slightly off-square, with the south wall following the diagonal line of Main Street. The lower level features a recessed corner entry on the southeast corner decorated by small wood arches within the two openings for the recess between a corner brick pier, finished with bands of brick, and the building's primary wall planes. A decorative cornice wraps around the entire east and south elevations of the building above a non-historic awning. A series of evenly spaced windows with double-hung, wood sashes with brick jack arches and keystones above are found throughout the upper level of the building. A wood cornice, with dentil moldings below, run around the top of the building just below a small parapet wall finished with vertically set bricks creating a repetitive decorative pattern. An outset rear entry on Main Street at the building's southwest corner features an elaborate pediment above.</p> <p>The building is contributory. It has integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.</p> <p>J. K. Dow designed this building in 1905 for the Northern Mercantile Company. The business changed its name later to Sandpoint Mercantile Co. before yielding the space to J. L. & Co. clothing store ca. 1920.</p>

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Inventory Data	Resource Photograph(s)	Site Details
<p>Resource #: 19 305 North First Avenue Owner: Skinner & Stevens Props LLC Century 21 Real Estate 1905-06 1984 Eligibility Status: C, 13, Previously Listed Present Eligibility Status: C</p>		<p>This is a two-story, pink pressed brick, Classical Revival commercial building. The altered first story is comprised of a partially angled, slightly recessed, single-leaf entry with non-historic metal-frame door flanked by a series of large, replacement, metal-frame storefront windows. The storefront is sheltered by a traditional awning. The upper level facade features two paired, round-arched windows joined by a continuous concrete sill that terminates in a decorative scroll at each end. The window arches are accented by a raised brick band topping the soldier course brick arches above the windows. A cornice band of corbelled brick pendants is found just below the roofline, which exhibits a gable roof shape and is topped by a metal cap.</p> <p>The building is contributory and has integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.</p> <p>Constructed in 1905-1906, the Sandpoint Drug Company building was designed by J.K. Dow of Spokane for C.R. Foss and Robert Coons, owners of the drug company.</p>

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Inventory Data	Resource Photograph(s)	Site Details
<p>Resource #: 20 307-311 North First Avenue Owner: Big Blue Lake LLC Meadowbrook Home Furnishings 1907 1984 Eligibility Status: C, 12, Previously Listed Present Eligibility Status: C</p>		<p>The Bernd Block is a two-story, pressed brick building. According to the individual NRHP nomination, the first story originally exhibited two identical storefronts. A renovation ca. 2000 resulted in combining the two stores into one large space. At that time, the lower facade was refaced with matching brick. It now features a large, multi-bay central entrance with two, full-light doors forming a stylized arch with full-light sidelights and transom, and features wide wood trim in a decorative scroll shape above. A single, stand-alone, cast iron pilaster remains centered in front of this entry. A recessed double-leaf entry with full-light doors with thick wood framing and wide transom above is found north of the main entry. Large, display windows with bands of small, rectangular windows above span the remainder of the first story façade. Wood panel bulkheads are found below the windows. A row of eight, evenly spaced, round-arched windows with non-historic panes spans the upper level of the façade. The brick arches are sheltered below a marching double line of raised bricks and the sill is a continuous concrete band with scrolled ends. The façade is clad in a coursed, light red-orange brick veneer. A heavy metal cornice decorated with scrolled modillions, dentils and a paneled frieze is found below the façade's raised parapet capped with metal coping. A metal nameplate inscribed with the date "1907" and "W. A. Bernd" is centered just below the cornice.</p> <p>Despite recent renovations, the building is considered contributory. It has integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.</p> <p>W.A. Bernd spent \$18,000 to have his new building constructed in 1907. The upper floor originally housed various offices but later was converted to a hotel and apartments. The building was individually listed to the NRHP in 1984 and is also part of the Sandpoint Historic District, listed in the NRHP in 1984.</p>

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Inventory Data	Resource Photograph(s)	Site Details
<p>Resource #: 21 313-317 North First Avenue Owner: OM Jennestad LLC Great Stuff, Hair Unltd., Zany Zebra 1915 1984 Eligibility Status: C, 11, Previously Listed Present Eligibility Status: C</p>		<p>Oriented to the east, this is a one-story, flat-roof, brick building. The symmetrical lower facade has two storefronts, one on either side of a tiny center commercial space. The center recessed entry is flanked with slightly angled, wood panels and a covered transom. Engaged brick pilasters capped with white brick pendants flank the central entry and are found on both ends of the façade. The storefronts are each comprised of a recessed, single-leaf entry with a non-historic, aluminum-frame door and transom with full-light sidelights and a series of large, aluminum-frame storefront windows. A traditional awning with a sideband shelters the storefront bays of the façade. The upper level of the façade is decorated with a simple, slender repetitive brick band with a metal cornice supported by curved brackets above, below the roofline of the building.</p> <p>The building is contributory and has integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.</p> <p>Architect S.W. Foster designed this building for Farmin & Son, real estate developers. The walls were designed to support a second story but the owners decided that there was not enough demand for the extra space when they built in 1915. This was the last brick building constructed in this block on the west side of First Avenue. The small center space was originally intended as a stairwell in case the second story was added, but it has served a number of commercial uses instead.</p>

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Inventory Data	Resource Photograph(s)	Site Details
<p>Resource #: 22 319 North First Avenue Owner: Charles & Donna Parrish CPA Scandinavian Affär 1909 1984 Eligibility Status: C, 10, Previously Listed Present Eligibility Status: C</p>		<p>This is a two-story, four-bay, flat-roof, commercial building with a pressed pink brick facade. A non-historic awning with a slightly off-centered arch shelters a double-leaf entry with non-historic, full-light, aluminum frame doors and a transom flanked with large, aluminum-frame storefront windows on the first story of the façade. A decorative tile design adorns the lower portion of the façade below the storefront windows. A single-leaf entry with a multi-paneled, wood door and stairwell transom is found on the left facade and leads to the upper floor. Four segmentally arched windows are found on the façade’s upper level and are adorned with a raised, repetitive arched brick band and three-set, slender brick sills. A “1909 Bigelow” moniker is featured below the parapet, just above a band of corbelled brick pendants. A cornice extends out from the top of the parapet.</p> <p>Despite alterations on the lower floor, the building retains its original massing, scale, window openings, and brick facade. It is considered contributory and has integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.</p> <p>P. E. Bigelow constructed this building in 1909.</p>

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Inventory Data	Resource Photograph(s)	Site Details
<p>Resource #: 23 321 North First Avenue Owner: Charles & Donna Parrish CPA Evergreen Realty 1906 1984 Eligibility Status: C, 9, Previously Listed Present Eligibility Status: C</p>		<p>This is a two-story, two-bay, flat-roof, commercial building. The facade is clad in pink pressed brick. A recessed, off-centered double-leaf entry with non-historic, full-light metal doors is flanked with aluminum storefront window panels. A traditional metal canopy with a central arch shelters the storefront bays. A decorative, pressed brick storefront cornice spans above the awning. Two upper level windows with non-historic replacement panes are trimmed with segmentally arched, shouldered lintels featuring a hanging pendant design. A decorative brick band below a corbelled brick cornice spans the upper level of the façade.</p> <p>Despite alterations on the lower floor, the building retains its original massing, scale, window openings, and brick facade. It is considered contributory and has integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.</p> <p>Sandpoint Meat Market occupied this new brick building before the end of 1906. Ownership transferred a few months later to the Star Market, which moved into the space in February 1907. It operated there for many years. The upstairs was designed as a lodge meeting room.</p>

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Inventory Data	Resource Photograph(s)	Site Details
<p>Resource #: 24 323 North First Avenue Owner: Charles & Donna Parrish CPA Hallans Gallery, Hen's Tooth Studio ca. 1906-09 1984 Eligibility Status: C, 8, Previously Listed Present Eligibility Status: C</p>		<p>This is a two-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building. A central, recessed, double-leaf entry with non-historic metal doors is flanked by a series of full-light display windows separated by vertical wood divides, with wood paneled bulkheads beneath. A traditional awning with a central arch shelters the width of the façade's first story. The building's upper level displays four evenly spaced windows, with non-historic single panes, joined by a continuous stone sill. Rusticated cast-stone quoins are featured on the window sides and walls, as well as cast-stone jack arch lintels and a cast-stone band connecting the windows' lintels. A geometric patterned brick band spans the width of the façade on the upper portion of the second level, below the bracketed cornice.</p> <p>Despite alterations on the lower floor, the building retains its original massing, scale, window openings, and brick facade. It is considered contributory and has integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.</p> <p>When the Hunt building was constructed in 1906, it was described as being the same design as the neighboring Sandpoint Meat Market. Historic photos confirm this. At some point before 1909, however, the original design was altered to the present building facade. Initial construction began in late September 1906 and was completed by January 1907, with the cost expected to be close to \$7,000. D. Lorenzi opened his candy factory there on the first floor while the upstairs was divided into office spaces.</p>

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Inventory Data	Resource Photograph(s)	Site Details
<p>Resource #: 25 327 North First Avenue Owner: Richard J. Larson Larson's Clothing Store 1906-1907 1984 Eligibility Status: NC, 8 Present Eligibility Status: C</p>		<p>This is a two-story, brick commercial building. The main level contains one larger retail space housing Larson's clothing store. The main level has been modernized with non-historic storefront windows that angle back from the building's front corners toward the center. At the center, is a small, gable-roof vestibule that has been added to shelter the entryway. The upper level of the building exhibits a brick veneer broken by four original window openings, each divided vertically into four panes, set deep within the surround. A brick jack arch, stepped up in the center, is above each window. A stuccoed band spans the facade below the upper windows. Decorative brickwork is found near the top of the parapet over the façade elevation, including narrow bands of recessed bricks and slightly extended headers. Although the building was considered non-contributory in 1984, it is considered contributory to the district because it retains its massing, original upper story window openings, and original brick veneer with decorative lintels and cornice.</p> <p>Despite the extensive modifications to the first story facade and the non-historic windows in the upper facade, this building is contributory because it retains its original massing, upper facade window openings, decorative lintels, and brick materials. It is considered contributory and has integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.</p> <p>When originally constructed in 1906, the Whitaker building was just one-story with three small store fronts occupied by the Williams barber shop; A.R. Sweet, jeweler; and Trader's Bank. Whitaker planned to add a second story to have his building conform to the design and scale of the neighboring brick buildings. This required removal of the original brick veneer and replacing it with a better quality of pressed brick. Apparently this was completed sometime in 1907.</p>

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Inventory Data	Resource Photograph(s)	Site Details
<p>Resource #: 26 329 North First Avenue Owner: Steven J. Payne Weekends & Company 1904 1984 Eligibility Status: C, 6, Previously Listed Present Eligibility Status: NC</p>		<p>This is a flat roof, two-story building with a slightly shorter rear section. The structure was renovated within the past ten years and has been changed extensively on the exterior. Most significantly, all of the original brick veneer was removed and replaced with rust colored stucco panels, with tan colored vertical panels filling in between the upper level windows and around the side entry on the north side of the main level. Slightly recessed horizontal panels are found below the storefront windows. The building now exhibits small windows with modern sashes covered by green vinyl awnings on the second level. The main level features large storefront windows with highly reflective modern glass on the east side and northeast corner, which may be similar in scale to the original storefront windows.</p> <p>While this building is important historically, the significant alterations in the original design and materials have rendered it noncontributory.</p> <p>Built in 1904, this is the oldest building within the Combined Sandpoint Historic Districts. Oliver Heilman was hired in February 1904 to build a new frame building for the Northern Idaho News. He planned to be done by March 1, with a simple brick veneer to be applied when the weather warmed in the spring. This was the first brick structure in downtown Sandpoint, and it housed the newspaper for many years. The upstairs was originally divided into two apartments but now serves as office space.</p>

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Inventory Data	Resource Photograph(s)	Site Details
<p>Resource #: 27 100 Cedar Street Owner: Howard M. Crosby and Edward N. Crosby Lake Pend Oreille Waterkeeper, Cloud Cafe 1926 1984 Eligibility Status: N/A Present Eligibility Status: NC</p>		<p>This is a single-story commercial building situated at the east end of Cedar Street in Sandpoint's central business district. The building contains two separate commercial spaces. The façade exhibits large storefront windows with non-historic replacement windows and horizontal board siding on the first level. Both spaces feature non-historic, full glass entry doors recessed from the primary wall plane. Corrugated metal panels cover the upper portion of the façade elevation. A non-historic, false balcony with diagonal boards as a balustrade is found over the street level of Suite 100B; wood brackets support the balcony. A metal frame for an awning is found on Suite 100A. The roof of the building is flat, except for a shed-roof portion sloping down at the rear. Though access was limited, views of the rear elevation reveal the building is of hollow-tile block construction. A concrete pier supports the rear, northeast corner of the building. A wide roof overhang at the rear elevation is supported by a number of metal brackets. Corrugated metal covers a portion of the rear wall on the lower level at the top of a wooden staircase; a two-part vinyl window is found in the metal portion.</p> <p>The alterations to windows and materials on the facade have made this building noncontributory.</p> <p>H J. Mattes, owner of the adjacent J.C. Penney store, announced plans in May 1926 to build a new store building with hollow tile walls and a brick facade. Just one month later, the new Piggly Wiggly grocery store opened in this building in June 1926. Part of a national chain, it represented a new trend in shopping, with the buyer selecting items before taking them to a cashier for payment. According to a previous survey form, completed in 2008, a 1937 photo of the building showed that the façade was brick with concrete ornamentation.</p>

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Inventory Data	Resource Photograph(s)	Site Details
<p>Resource #: 28 102 Cedar Street Owner: Howard M. Crosby and Edward N. Crosby Snow River 1924 1984 Eligibility Status: N/A Present Eligibility Status: NC</p>		<p>This is a single-story commercial building facing Cedar Street at the intersection with First Avenue. It features a ribbon of large, non-historic storefront windows across the façade elevation, with a non-historic full glass entry door recessed in the center. Brick covers the wall below the windows as well as a column directly west of the entry. A non-historic awning spans the façade above the windows; extant historic metal awning brackets are attached to the building above the storefront windows. The remainder of the façade elevation exhibits a painted, non-historic paneling of an unknown material. The façade features a decorative roofline typical of commercial buildings from this period, exhibiting a somewhat castle-inspired shape with a curved parapet portion in the middle and square columns extending slightly up at the front corners. The square columns are of brick construction, as evidenced by a small portion at the top not covered by the paneling. The west elevation is covered in metal panels, and the rear elevation reveals the original tile block construction of the building; the east side of the building is attached to the adjacent property. The roofline is stepped from front to rear. A single entry door is found on the rear elevation.</p> <p>Cladding over the original brick walls has made this building noncontributory. If removed, however, enough of the historic design might remain to make the building contributory.</p> <p>H.J. Mattes began construction on this new commercial building in late summer 1924. The hollow tile walls went up rapidly and the occupant, the J.C. Penney department store, opened in the new building in December. It continued in this location into the 1980s before moving from downtown to a nearby shopping mall.</p>

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Inventory Data	Resource Photograph(s)	Site Details
<p>Resource #: 29 Cedar Street and Second Avenue Owner: Dalby Family LLC Understory Coffee and Tea Contemporary 1984 Eligibility Status: N/A Present Eligibility Status: NC</p>		<p>This building is on the northeast corner of Cedar Street and Second Avenue, at the front corner of the parking lot for Petal Talk (Resource #30). The drive-up coffee stand is a small, prefabricated, wood-frame structure with vertical paneling and an asymmetrical gable roof with metal roofing. Sliding vinyl windows are found on the southwest and northeast side elevations, and an entry door is found recessed beneath the roof on the southeast side. A small storage bin is attached to the building's northwest side.</p> <p>This small building is noncontributory since it falls outside of the period of significance.</p>

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Name of Property

Inventory Data	Resource Photograph(s)	Site Details
<p>Resource #: 30 120 Cedar Street Owner: Dalby Family LLC Petal Talk 1949 1984 Eligibility Status: N/A Present Eligibility Status: C</p>	 <p>The photographs show a single-story, rectangular building with a curved corner. The building is painted a teal color with orange trim around the windows and doors. It features a cantilevered awning over the entrance and several large windows. The name 'Petal Talk' is visible on the building's facade.</p>	<p>This is a single-story, rectangular building was constructed as a gas and service station but now houses a flower shop. The walls are clad with ceramic panels, now painted. The building features two vehicular bays containing non-historic overhead doors on the façade elevation, a full-light entry door with transom window above, and five large, single-light windows curving around the southwest corner of the building. A cantilevered awning shelters the windows and entry. Ten metal lights on curved mounts are found along the cornice-line on the façade and west elevations. Two metal doors with transom windows, the original service station restroom doors, and three vertical, three-light, metal-sash, hopper windows are found on the west elevation. Four metal-sash, four-light windows and one four-over-two-light, metal-sash window are found on the rear elevation. Air-conditioning units are found mounted below two of those windows, and a metal awning shelters one. A single entry with a non-historic door, and a large window containing four eight-light metal windows, are found on the east elevation. A small, curbed sidewalk or walkway extends a few feet out from the base of the building from the main entry door around the curved side. Similar curved curbs are found at the base of the wall flanking each vehicular bay.</p> <p>This service station is contributory to the district. Although its setting has been altered with the addition of the coffee shop (Resource #29) and the removal of the gas pumps, it has integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.</p> <p>Construction on this building began in the summer of 1948 but was not completed until the following spring when Miller's Oval E Service opened on April 23, 1949. The operator, Kermit Miller, leased the service station from Carter Oil Co. The building was originally white ceramic tile with red trim.</p>

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Inventory Data	Resource Photograph(s)	Site Details
<p>Resource #: 31</p> <p>401 North Second Avenue</p> <p>Owner: GTE Northwest Frontier Communications</p> <p>1908, with contemporary additions</p> <p>1984 Eligibility Status: N/A</p> <p>Present Eligibility Status: NC</p>		<p>Situated on the northwest corner of Cedar Street and Second Avenue, this is a multi-height, flat-roof, contemporary building. It exhibits a tan brick veneer exterior on the lower portion and a metal paneling with vertical lines on the upper portion. Narrow, vertical windows extend nearly the full height of the brick portion. Both the windows and entry doors on the building are flanked by narrow brick trims extending out from the primary wall plane. The building varies in height, with the lowest portion in the center, a medium-height portion (the original 1908 core) on the east end, and a two-story portion at the west end. The main entry is recessed beneath the primary roof on the east elevation. The secondary entries, along Cedar Street, are filled with solid metal doors. A large utility structure is found on the building's roof.</p> <p>The building is noncontributory because its additions and modern remodeling have removed most of the design of the 1908 bank building; only the massing and window openings remain.</p> <p>First National Bank, a subsidiary of Humbird Lumber Company, hired the local architectural firm of Foster and Mountjoy to design a simple rectangular building facing Cedar Street. Bricklayers finished the white, pressed brick exterior before the end of the summer, and the bank was able to move into new quarters before the end of 1908. First National remained there until it closed in 1932. The current building owner, GTE Northwest, remodeled and expanded the original building, leaving only part of the original massing and window openings.</p>

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Inventory Data	Resource Photograph(s)	Site Details
<p>Resource #: 32 212 Cedar Street Owner: Jeffrey C. Nizzoli Eichardt's Pub ca. 1926 1984 Eligibility Status: N/A Present Eligibility Status: NC</p>		<p>This is a two-story, flat roof, brick building that steps down slightly toward the rear. The main level of the façade elevation has been covered with stucco and wood boards, mimicking a German or English style building. The second level features a cantilevered, non-historic enclosed balcony, with a ribbon of three-part windows along the façade and a shed roof above. The west elevation along the alley has been covered with cement or stucco, although some original brick shows at the bottom of the wall where the covering has deteriorated. All of the windows on the building contain replacement sashes, and some have been covered with boards. The rear elevation is still brick and features a large air-conditioning unit mounted in the center. Several rooftop utilities are visible.</p> <p>Alterations to both the facade and side walls have covered the original design and building materials, making the building noncontributory.</p> <p>Dr. Cora Alcorn purchased this lot in 1925, then occupied by the Fee Sisters Millinery and Johnson & Pike, electricians. She received a permit in June 1926 to move the existing frame buildings and construct a new two-story brick building. She planned to have store spaces on the first floor and doctor's office and hospital rooms on the second floor. By the mid-1940s the building was known as the Cedar Cafe and Hotel and later became the Cabinet Gorge Lounge.</p>

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Inventory Data	Resource Photograph(s)	Site Details
<p>Resource #: 33 214-218-220 Cedar Street</p> <p>Owner: Charles E. and Donna B. Parrish; Ned and Jennifer Brandenberger</p> <p>A Child's Dream, Serendipity, Infini Gallery, McDuff's Beer Hall, Bonner General Hospital offices</p> <p>ca. 1940s; 1921-1948 (Sanborn)</p> <p>1984 Eligibility Status: N/A</p> <p>Present Eligibility Status: C</p>		<p>This is a large commercial building on the northeast corner of Cedar Street and Third Avenue. The building features a two-story portion on the east and a single-story portion on the west. The two-story portion features tile- or concrete-block construction, with a multi-colored tan (now painted), raked brick façade while the single-story portion is entirely of masonry block. Several recessed entries, some set at an angle, are found along the façade elevation providing access to the various commercial spaces in this large building. Large storefront windows in wood surrounds, some with brick sills, are found along the main level of the façade elevation. All entryways and windows on the main level contain replacement doors and sashes. Glass blocks, with horizontal lines as the texture, fills the transom window spaces above the storefront windows, with awnings, supported by cables, found in between. The transom windows are surrounded by concrete. The second level of the two-story portion features several windows with replacement sashes, brick sills, and a double-row of soldier course bricks above. The roof of the building is flat, with a terra cotta or tile cap. Metal brackets support a slight roof overhang on the east elevation. The building, extending back half the depth of the block, features a single-story portion at its rear. It is also of tile-block construction and features replacement windows and doors. Additional businesses are located on the rear of the building. A portion at the northwest corner of the building appears to be a newer addition.</p> <p>This building is contributory and has integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.</p> <p>The two-story portion of the building appears on the 1948 Sanborn map, labeled as auto repair and service. The lower one-story section was added after this date.</p>

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Inventory Data	Resource Photograph(s)	Site Details
<p>Resource #: 34 301 Cedar Street Owner: Red House LLC Pend d'Oreille Winery, yoga studio, offices 1907 1984 Eligibility Status: N/A Present Eligibility Status: C</p>		<p>The two-story building features eight-row, common bond brick construction. Iron columns and pilasters are found on the façade. The main entry is slightly recessed from the primary wall plane and features non-historic double doors with a non-historic transom topped by a brick jack arch. A flat awning has been added to shelter the entry. An additional entry at the southeast corner of the building also features a transom, jack arch and flat awning. Large storefront windows are found on the building, with some modern brick filling in some of the areas between the windows and at the corners of the building. Windows on the second level contain replacement windows with six-over-one, double-hung sashes; the openings feature brick jack arches and brick sills. Brick corbelling in triangular patterns runs along the top of the parapet. A modern addition has been added to the west side of the building, and is finished in glass and corrugated metal siding. The area is open to the full-height of the historic building, allowing a view of the advertising still visible on this elevation. The addition houses stairways and an elevator providing access to additional businesses within this building. Several more additions have been added onto this building to the southwest and south; all of these additions exhibit the same corrugated metal siding as the stairway and entry addition.</p> <p>Despite alterations on the lower floor, the building retains its original massing, scale, window openings, and brick facade. It is considered contributory and has integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.</p> <p>Williams Mercantile Co. hired the local architectural firm of Foster and Mountjoy to design a new brick building for the business. Work started in May 1907 and the company moved into new quarters by fall. The upstairs housed the St. James Hotel from at least 1915 through 1921, according to the Sanborn maps.</p>

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Inventory Data	Resource Photograph(s)	Site Details
<p>Resource #: 35 221-225 Cedar Street Owner: Wray D. Farmin 1976 Trust; Washington Trust Bank Xhale Pilates Studio, Whiskey Jack Pottery, Appraisal Associates/Inland Northwest Realty 1922 (Assessor); rear additions 1942 1984 Eligibility Status: N/A Present Eligibility Status: C</p>		<p>This is a small, single-story commercial building on the southeast corner of Third Avenue and Cedar Street, housing three separate commercial spaces. The building features a flat roof with a slight slope toward the rear of the building. Each commercial storefront contains a central opening flanked by storefront windows with a band of transoms above the windows and doors. Reeded-glass currently fills the transoms and all storefront windows have been replaced. A new applied cornice band wraps around the entire building, replacing the original cast cornice; the new cornice on the corner space is decorated with dentils. A metal-sheathed awning or shed roof covers the easterly storefront. An addition is found on the rear, southwest corner of the building. It features a stucco exterior and stepped parapet heading down toward the rear.</p> <p>Although the building has been considerably remodeled on the exterior in recent years, it retains the original massing and scale, as well as the door, window, and transom openings. It is considered contributory and retains its location, setting, essential design, feeling, and association.</p> <p>The building was constructed prior to 1934, possibly as early as 1922, according to the Bonner County Assessor. In April 1934, the Palm Confectionary, owned by W.A. Neiman, moved into the corner space that was described as recently remodeled and redecorated, suggesting the building was not new. In 1942, Pye's General Supply moved into the corner space and the owner added a 25x40 foot extension at the rear. The owner of the middle commercial space, Lee's Cafe, added an identical extension at the rear of his cafe at the same time.</p>

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Inventory Data	Resource Photograph(s)	Site Details
<p>Resource #: 36 217-219 Cedar Street Owner: Kearns Campbell Investment Company LC The UPS Store 1999 1984 Eligibility Status: N/A Present Eligibility Status: NC</p>		<p>This is a two-story commercial building constructed in 1999 and somewhat imitates the style of an early-twentieth century commercial building. It features a brick veneer on the façade; paired, three-light casement windows on the second level; a single entry with transom leading to the upper level unit, as well as a commercial storefront on the first level. The storefront has a slightly recessed entry with a single door, one sidelight, and a transom. The entry is flanked by large storefront windows. A small parapet extends above the central portion of the façade; it is wrapped by a simple cornice similar to the one that spans the façade between the first and second levels. The side elevations exhibit concrete-block construction, while the visible upper level portion of the rear features several doors leading out to a deck.</p> <p>This building is non-contributory because it falls outside the period of significance.</p>
<p>Resource #: 37 215 Cedar Street Owner: R985 Ventures LLC Realm Real Estate 1965 1984 Eligibility Status: N/A Present Eligibility Status: NC</p>		<p>This is a small, single-story, concrete-block commercial building. The façade elevation is slightly recessed behind the overhang of the building's flat roof, and features a central entry with a transom window flanked with two large, paired windows. A rear entry is sheltered by a shed-roof carport.</p> <p>The building is noncontributory because it dates from outside the period of significance. It may be considered contributory if the Sandpoint Historic District is expanded in the future.</p> <p>Hud Neiman, owner of Neiman's Floral and Music Store, had this building constructed in 1965. The business moved into its new location in July of that year and remained there until 2013 when the new owner moved the business next door.</p>

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Inventory Data	Resource Photograph(s)	Site Details
<p>Resource #: 38 211 Cedar Street Owner: Thomas & Nancy Renk Nieman's Floral and Garden Goods 1945-1946 1984 Eligibility Status: N/A Present Eligibility Status: C</p>		<p>This is a small, single-story commercial building with a symmetrical façade that exhibits two entries with transom windows and two storefront windows. This building has a multi-toned blonde-brick façade with soldier course red bricks running as a lintel across both entries and windows. Red bricks alternate with blonde bricks along the sides of the windows and doors. Tiles cap the parapet roof. From the rear, the building exhibits concrete-block construction and two rear doors. The rear entries are covered by small gable roofs supported by brackets. Glass-block windows are also found on the rear.</p> <p>This building retains good integrity of design and materials on the facade. It also has integrity of location, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association.</p> <p>Carl Tiftt hired W.F. Travis to build a new commercial building for his real estate and insurance office. The Tiftt Agency opened here in April 1946 in the east half of the building while the Pend Oreille Sport Shop opened in the west half. Don Samuelson, who later was elected governor of Idaho, owned the sporting goods store. At some point, the interior dividing wall was removed to make a single large space.</p>
<p>Resource #: 39 207 Cedar Street Owner: Juniper LLC DiLuna's Café After 1966 1984 Eligibility Status: N/A Present Eligibility Status: NC</p>		<p>This is a concrete-block, flat roof commercial building with a slightly stepped parapet tied into the parapet at the adjoining building. The façade elevation features a recessed entry with one sidelight and a transom window. A very large storefront window is found west of the entry, while an equally large space filled with one vertical window and a horizontal window with a panel filling in the space beneath it. A gently sloped, shed-roof awning covered in wood shingles painted bright blue spans the entire façade. The façade elevation is also clad in a brick veneer. The rear elevation contains two doors with shed-roof overhangs providing shelter for those entries.</p> <p>This building is noncontributory because it falls outside the period of significance. Historic photographs show a small one-story frame building on this site until at least 1966.</p>

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Inventory Data	Resource Photograph(s)	Site Details
<p>Resource #: 40 205 Cedar Street Owner: Juniper LLC Pour Authority, Home Sweet Home Consignment 1908 1984 Eligibility Status: N/A Present Eligibility Status: NC</p>		<p>This is a two-story commercial building exhibiting a single-story commercial space on the façade elevation and two stories on the rear. It is a concrete-block building with a flat or slightly sloped roof and parapet. The façade elevation contains two storefronts, both of which retain large storefront windows and a brick veneer. The shed-roof awning exhibiting painted wood shingles continues along this façade from the neighboring building. The walls are finished in stucco above the awning. The rear of the building exhibits a central entryway flanked by two windows all of which have small hip and shed roofs above. Three small, two-part, horizontal sliding windows are found on the second level.</p> <p>Alterations to the original design and materials on the facade have made this building noncontributory.</p> <p>In 1908, H.E. Owen hired O.C. Travis, a local contractor, to build a new brick building on Cedar Street. Work started on the foundation in September and likely was completed before the end of the year. Replogle & Aaron, a clothing store, occupied the new building and remained there through at least 1915. By 1921, however, the building had been converted into an auto show room and garage for F.F. Reem Motor Co.</p>

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Inventory Data	Resource Photograph(s)	Site Details
<p>Resource #: 41 201 Cedar Street Owner: Masonic Temple Association Vanderford's Books and Office Products, Lakeside Lodge 1913 1984 Eligibility Status: N/A Present Eligibility Status: NC</p>		<p>This is a two-story, flat-roof commercial building with a ceramic tile façade applied surrounding the storefront windows on the first level. The windows are tall, rectangular metal-sash windows with fluted pilasters in between. Three windows flank each side of the double-door entry. Triangular-shaped decorative cuts are found above each window. This applied façade reflects the Art Deco era. The windows and doors all have a blue canvas awning above. The remainder of the Cedar Street elevation, on either end of the Art Deco façade and on the upper level, is a brick veneer of recent vintage. The original brick is visible behind this façade on the upper level windows. A non-historic brick trim has been added around the upper level windows with simulated brick jack arches above. The building's original brick construction can also be seen on the second level of the west elevation. The east and rear elevations are stuccoed and the windows are replacements throughout. An additional storefront is found on the east elevation at 321 North Second Avenue. It features a blue canvas awning, non-historic storefront windows, and a permastone veneer surround.</p> <p>Extensive alterations to the original design and building material have rendered this building noncontributory.</p> <p>S.W. Foster was awarded the contract for construction of a new brick building to house Thomason Brothers Hardware Co. Work began later in the summer of 1913 and the building was expected to be completed and ready for occupancy by early December. The Masonic Lodge acquired the building in 1930. That same year, Bonner County National Bank moved into the east half of the first story. Historic photos show an elaborate, applied, Art Deco terra cotta facade, on the east half of the lower story only, which may have been added at this time. A fire in May 1949 did considerable damage to the building, destroying Deckers Variety Store in the west half of the first story along with the Masonic Lodge room upstairs. The bank was saved but forced to move to temporary quarters. Idaho First National Bank acquired Bonner County National Bank in August 1949. This new institution moved into remodeled quarters in March 1950, filling the entire first story of the Masonic building. The tan terra cotta facade was part of this remodel. The bank remained there until the mid-1970s.</p>

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Inventory Data	Resource Photograph(s)	Site Details
<p>Resource #: 42 311-313 North Second Street Owner: BTB LLC Tomlinson Sotheby's offices, Alpha Capital LLC ca. 1955-1970 1984 Eligibility Status: N/A Present Eligibility Status: NC</p>		<p>This is a small, single-story, mid-century modern building with an asymmetrical façade containing two commercial spaces. The southerly space features only a single entry door with a transom window and a paired, metal-sash window. It is separated from the other space by a small, vertical support found in front of an additional entry door. The northerly space features a large, three-part window flanked by narrow, vertical wood boards. Small panels are found beneath each of the three windows. The entire window area is flanked by heavy supports tapered inward toward the bases; these supports are covered in permastone. An entry into this space is found on a south-facing wall behind the large window. The building is covered in a veneer of large Roman bricks. The rear elevation features a number of modern windows and an exterior paneled finish. A small extension with a door is found on the roof, likely providing access to mechanical systems.</p> <p>This building is noncontributory because it falls outside the period of significance.</p>

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Inventory Data	Resource Photograph(s)	Site Details
<p>Resource #: 43 200-202 Main Street Owner: BTB LLC Tomlinson Sotheby's International Realty 1913-1914 1984 Eligibility Status: C, 1, Previously Listed Present Eligibility Status: C</p>		<p>This is a two-story, concrete-block building situated on the northwest corner of Second Avenue and Main Street. The south facade conforms to the angled line of Main Street. The building has a rusticated concrete-block exterior, with smooth blocks found as quoins at the building's corners, quoins surrounding the windows, and as lintels. A continuous sill line surrounds the south and east elevations beneath the second story windows. A similar band surrounds the building above the second story windows as well as at the base of the parapet, which is capped by a slightly stepped out molding. Two single door entries are found at the north end of the east side elevation; three small windows are placed high up on the lower level of the east elevation. Two additional entries are found on the primary or south elevation on the main level surrounded by large storefront style windows set in wood sashes, with paneling below and canvas awnings above. An additional entry is found on the south elevation within a narrow addition that has been added at the building's southwest corner. The addition and the west side elevation are parged or stucco. Windows on the building all appear to be replacement, with the upper level windows retaining the appearance of one-over-one sashes. Windows on the west elevation are of various sizes, and a metal balcony is also found on the second level of the west elevation.</p> <p>The building is contributory and retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.</p> <p>The Knights of Pythias had an earlier wooden lodge hall on this corner but moved it to the rear of the property to make room for their new hall. The lodge called for bids in December 1913, with local architect S.W. Foster designing the new structure. Lodge members decided to use concrete blocks as a way to save money on construction. They moved into the new lodge rooms in October 1914. There originally were two store spaces on the first floor with the lodge room upstairs.</p>

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Inventory Data	Resource Photograph(s)	Site Details
<p>Resource #: 44</p> <p>113 North Cedar Street</p> <p>Owner: Eagle Point Properties LLC</p> <p>Guaranteed Rate Mortgage, Baxters, various offices</p> <p>West section 1907; East section 1908-1909</p> <p>1984 Eligibility Status: C, 5, Previously Listed</p> <p>Present Eligibility Status: C</p>		<p>This building, located on the southeast corner of Second Avenue and Cedar Street, is a two-story, concrete block building on a basement, with a rusticated concrete-block veneer on the north and west sides and a brick veneer along the secondary elevations. This building borrows some elements of Beaux-Arts style architecture. A pent roof, with V-groove metal roofing, runs from the upper wall to the cornice edge to keep snow from accumulating on the metal cornice. Despite this modification, the cornice retains decorative scrolled brackets and small rafter tails beneath it. The building has a number of larger, storefront windows on the main level, smaller, one-over-one, double-hung windows on the upper level, and one-over-one, double-hung, wood-sash windows in segmental arches in the basement level where this level is open in some locations to accommodate access. The doorways for the lower-level spaces are also within segmental arches. A continuous concrete-block sill runs around the entire building beneath the upper level windows. Windows on the secondary elevations feature segmental arches with brick lintels. A decorative wood cornice is found over the storefront at the east end of the north side. It features vertical board topped by a band with long, rectangular, recessed panels and dentil molding. This storefront has been expanded out from the primary wall plane, and features large windows angled in toward the central, recessed entry and sheltered by a small shed roof. The entryway is surrounded by multi-colored permastone. Concrete steps, slightly off-center on the north side, lead up to a double door sheltered by an arched, vinyl awning; this entrance provides access to office spaces on the second floor. A shed-roof awning spans the remainder of that elevation joining to an additional arched awning over the double-door entry on the building's chamfered northwest corner. Two additional entries are found on the west elevation, one of which has an arched vinyl awning.</p> <p>The building is contributory and retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.</p> <p>L.D. Farmin, who owned and developed the original townsite of Sandpoint, built the west half of this building in 1907. First National Bank opened in the main corner commercial space but was replaced by Bonner County National Bank a year later. Mr. Farmin added the eastern section to the building in 1909, doubling its size.</p>

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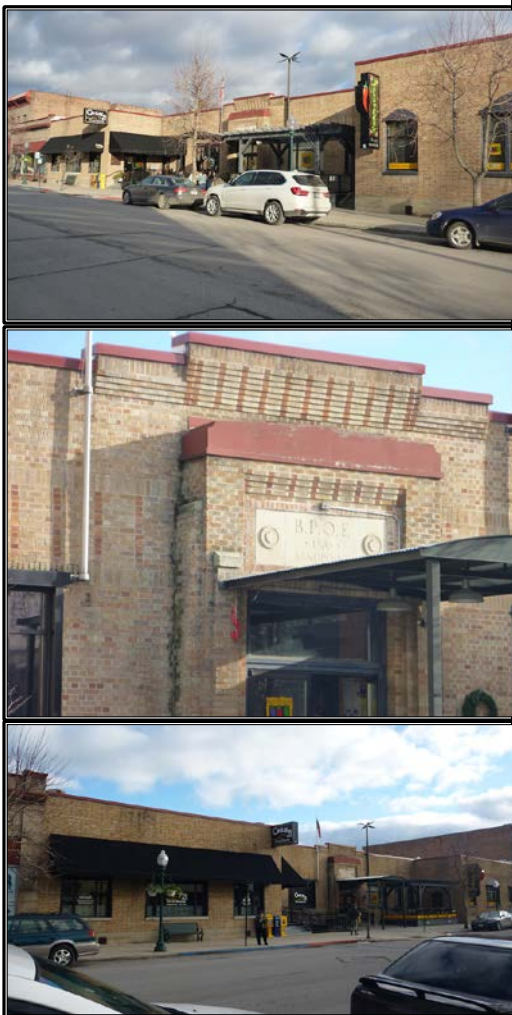
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Inventory Data	Resource Photograph(s)	Site Details
<p>Resource #: 45 318-320 North Second Street</p> <p>Owner: Greene & Hunt PA; Bruce H. Greene</p> <p>H. Thomas Vanderford and Bruce H. Greene Law Office; Special Effects Salon</p> <p>1910</p> <p>1984 Eligibility Status: C, 4, Previously Listed</p> <p>Present Eligibility Status: C</p>		<p>This is a single-story, commercial building with a buff brick veneer. The symmetrical façade exhibits a recessed central entryway containing both doors, flanked by large, non-historic commercial storefront windows. A wide band fills a space above that likely originally contained transoms or prismatic glass. Pilasters with banded brick are found at each of the front corners, while panels of recessed brick are found above the original transom. A cornice with modillions runs below the parapet, which is capped with a simple molding.</p> <p>The building is contributory and retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.</p> <p>L.D. Farmin & Son built this modest brick building in 1910. It was divided into two equal spaces, with Sandpoint Lumber & Pole Company as the first occupant in the northern office. A grocery store occupied the southern space at least through 1921, according to Sanborn maps.</p>

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Inventory Data	Resource Photograph(s)	Site Details
<p>Resource #: 46 314-316 North Second Street Owner: 314: Downtown Property Solutions Inc.; 316: Idaho Real Investment 1 LLC Jalapeños, Century 21 Real Estate 1936-1937 1984 Eligibility Status: C, 3, Previously Listed Present Eligibility Status: C</p>		<p>This is a large, single-story brick building with a plaque above the door that reads “BPOE 1376 Sandpoint.” The symmetrical building has a recessed central bay flanked by two wings that extend to the sidewalk, giving the effect of a small plaza. A small staircase flanked by brick knee walls leads to the outset main entrance, with a double door set beneath a non-historic metal awning. Patio seating for the restaurant fills the southerly portion of the front plaza. Basement access is located north of the main entrance; this non-historic alteration provides access to four additional businesses. The building exhibits a blonde brick veneer with some red bricks scattered throughout the design. Red bricks and lighter blonde bricks create decorative patterns of repetitive squares between two rows of soldier course blonde bricks that run above the building’s windows. Decorative rows of bricks, alternating blonde runner bricks and red header bricks are found in rows tapering inward above the main entry. The windows all contain replacement sashes, and some are sheltered by modern canvas awnings.</p> <p>Since first listed in 1984, this building has been transformed from the original Elks Lodge into multiple businesses and offices. Despite the renovations and remodeling, it remains contributory and retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.</p> <p>H.C. Carpenter, a Spokane, Washington, architect, designed the new building for Sandpoint Elks Lodge in 1936. When the lodge opened in their new quarters in March 1937, the interior contained club rooms, a lodge hall, bar/cafe, gymnasium, and separate men’s and women’s lounges.</p>

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Inventory Data	Resource Photograph(s)	Site Details
<p>Resource #: 47 110 Main Street Owner: One-Ten Main LLC Music Conservatory of Sandpoint 1909-1911 1984 Eligibility Status: C, 2, Previously Listed Present Eligibility Status: C</p>		<p>This is a two-story, nine-bay, symmetrical brick building with rusticated concrete blocks covering the lower portion of the walls beneath the windowsills on the main level. The south facade conforms to the angled line of Main Street. The central bay on this facade contains a large entryway with steps leading to a recessed entry. The Richardsonian Romanesque inspired entry is flanked by paired pilasters with a simple capital, a heavy brick arch with large keystone, and a simulated, paneled fanlight within the arch. A large, three-part window with transoms is found above the entry on the second level. The windows on the main level contain one-over-one, non-historic sashes with transoms inside segmental arches, while the windows on the second level contain one-over-one, historic, wood-sash windows with round arches. The windows are flanked by concrete block quoins and exhibit keystones within the arches. Quoins also mark each corner of the building, while a wide band of five concrete blocks spans the west and south elevations just below the parapet, which is decorated with recessed panels in the brick. A continuous sill band is found beneath all of the second floor windows. The west elevation has two vehicular bay doors inset in their openings, detailed with quoins, and keystones. A pair of large windows with matching detailing is found directly above these bays. The east elevation, accessible via an alley, exhibits a simple brick exterior with double-hung, wood-sash windows with brick lintels. A large, wooden, multi-light door is found within the alley.</p> <p>The former city hall has been altered over the years. The original domed belfry was removed many years ago and the original metal cornice was replaced with bands of concrete blocks. Despite replacement windows and doors, the building retains its overall massing, original door and window openings, as well as its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The building remains contributory.</p> <p>This building was constructed as the Sandpoint City Hall, with a fire station in the rear portion of the building and a jail in the front. Using plans from local architects Foster and Mountjoy, construction began in September 1909 but halted when bids came in higher than the \$10,000 bond issue. Work resumed the following summer and continued through the fall. City officials finally moved into the new building in February 1911. A large upstairs room housed the public library until the 1960s.</p>

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMERCE
COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1900 – 1950

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Sandpoint Historic District, originally listed in 1984 and expanded herein, is nominated under Criteria A and C for its historical and architectural significance. Both the original 1984 Sandpoint Historic District and the 2018 Sandpoint Historic District Expansion contain a high concentration of historic commercial buildings whose scale, styles, and building materials are typical of comparable commercial districts in communities throughout the Inland Northwest

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region. The district remains significant on the local level under Criterion A for its associations with events, under the categories of community planning and development as well as commerce. It is also significant on the local level under Criterion C for its representation of the architecture of the period. Today, Sandpoint's downtown commercial core retains a strong historical character, primarily along the west side of First Avenue, Cedar Street and on portions of Second Avenue, and continues to represent its period and character as a historic district. Despite the alteration of some buildings within the city's downtown, as well as the addition of some infill construction, the district retains its overall integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association.

Although some estimated construction dates back through ca. 1900, when rebuilding began on the current town site following the disastrous 1900 fire in the original townsite - the 2018 Sandpoint Historic District Expansion period of significance remains at the first official date of construction 1904. The 2018 Sandpoint Historic District Expansion period of significance encompasses up to 1950 (previously 1936) to allow a few post-1940 buildings with good integrity to be eligible for inclusion. Although the city's downtown is largely characterized by early-twentieth century buildings, these later 1940s-era buildings are related in their representation of the city's commercial and developmental contexts and do not differ greatly in character from some of the buildings included in the original nomination that dated into the mid-1930s. Because of the strong World War II historic contexts in this region, the inclusion of buildings from this period is important to the city's early development, which continued through this period from its earlier settlement roots. Of the 12 total contributing buildings within the expanded boundaries, 3 were constructed pre-1920, 5 date between 1921 and 1940, and 4 date between 1941 and 1950. Although the district contains some altered historic buildings as well as a few non-historic buildings, its overall character and identity continue to reflect Sandpoint's early commercial growth and community development.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

Sandpoint falls within the traditional lands of the Kalispel Tribe. Their homeland includes Lake Pend Oreille and extends eastward along the Clark Fork River into Montana and westward along the Pend Oreille River into Washington. The Kalispel people lived in this area, trading and mingling with other tribal people, including the Kootenai, Coeur d'Alene, Spokane, and Nez Perce.

Euroamericans established contact with local tribes at least by 1808 when David Thompson and others from the British North West Company reached the Kootenai River near present day Bonners Ferry. Thompson returned the following year to trade, and he constructed Kullyspel House on Lake Pend Oreille near present day Hope. Over the next several decades, other

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Euroamericans traveled sporadically through the region but there was no permanent non-native settlement until the 1860s when mining excitement, primarily in British Columbia and Montana, brought thousands of travelers through the region and led to two short-lived settlements.

More permanent Euroamerican settlement arrived with the construction of the Northern Pacific Railway across the Idaho Panhandle in 1881-1882. Initial surveys for a northern route across the continent started in the mid-1850s, with additional surveys over the next decades to refine the route and justify its northern sweep around the north shore of Lake Pend Oreille. Construction through the region proceeded from west to east, slowed briefly by delays in building the trestle, more than one and a half miles long, across the outlet of Lake Pend Oreille at Sandpoint.

At the start of the massive railroad construction project, Robinson Jones Weeks and his sons, Burt and Asa, brought their portable sawmill to Sandpoint to cut timbers and ties for the Northern Pacific. They saw potential in the tiny community and soon were joined by other family members. Emma and Burt Weeks established the E.L. Weeks & Co. general merchandise store, while other early residents built hotels, restaurants, and a variety of stores. After the construction boom of the early 1880s, the town quieted until construction of the Great Northern Railway in 1891-1892 brought new excitement to the region. With two transcontinental railroads linking the region to national markets, Sandpoint and North Idaho were set for more permanent growth.

While the boom of construction for the Great Northern was short-lived, Sandpoint did begin to see more permanent changes. Population increased from 250 to 350 between 1887 and 1892 and businesses expanded in numbers and variety. Since the Great Northern tracks ran more than a mile west of town, residents roughed out a road through the forest in 1892 to connect the new depot with the existing Northern Pacific station and town on the spit of land between Sand Creek and Lake Pend Oreille. A stage line transferred passengers and freight between the depots. It soon became apparent, however, that this new road needed improvement so residents petitioned the county for funds to straighten the road and remove stumps. Before the end of the year, the new county road ran from the top of the rise on the west side of Sand Creek to the Great Northern depot. This became Main Street, the only street in today's Sandpoint that does not conform to a north-south grid.

Community Planning & Development

By the time Main Street was graded through the forest, there were already a number of individuals and families who had staked claims to the flat land on west side of Sand Creek. The General Land Office had not yet surveyed this part of North Idaho, however, so claims could not be finalized. The situation was further complicated by the Northern Pacific land grant which gave the railroad alternating square mile sections of land on either side of the tracks as a construction incentive. After the GLO completed its survey of the Sandpoint area in October 1892, some settlers learned that they were living on government land while others were told they

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were on land owned by the railroad. The former could file claims under federal land laws while the latter had to negotiate a sale through the Northern Pacific.

While several different homestead claims eventually were platted as parts of the City of Sandpoint, it was J.L. Prichard's claim that covered what is now included in the Combined Sandpoint Historic Districts. Prichard sold his possessory rights to Lorenzo D. Farmin, who then filed a homestead claim on 160 acres. He had the land surveyed and platted in 1898 for a new townsite on 26 acres. This original townsite forms the core of downtown Sandpoint today, extending from Pine Street on the south to Cedar Street on the north, and from First Avenue on the east to Fourth Avenue on the west. The streets are laid out in an orderly grid pattern, broken only by the diagonal slash of Main Street, described earlier.

Several factors combined to encourage a gradual shift from the original townsite across the creek to the new townsite. First, available land was very limited in the original town. All of the land was owned by the Northern Pacific, with building lots leased from the railroad. With Lake Pend Oreille on one side, Sand Creek on the other, and railroad tracks running down the middle, there were few ways to expand. Second, following the record-setting flood in 1894 that damaged many miles of railroad tracks around Lake Pend Oreille, the Northern Pacific embarked on a massive project to raise the elevation of the rail line. This included raising the railbed through town which created more difficulty in accessing the businesses that lined the tracks. Third, periodic fires caused heavy damage to the closely packed wooden buildings in the original townsite. Owners rebuilt each time, but there was less incentive to do so after a particularly devastating fire in November 1900 burned a hotel, restaurant, lodging house, three saloons, and several homes. By that time, Mr. Farmin was selling lots in his new townsite and business owners gradually began moving to the west side of Sand Creek.

Sandpoint's dependence on the timber industry was cemented during this same time. The small sawmill established by the Weeks family during the Northern Pacific construction may have continued in some form or other during the 1880s but records are inconclusive. Additional small mills in the early 1890s had mixed results. By the end of the decade, however, Montana interests financed construction of a much larger sawmill on the shore of Lake Pend Oreille, and the Sand Point Lumber Company began cutting boards in June 1900. At the end of the year, ownership transferred to the newly formed Humbird Lumber Company, backed by Weyerhaeuser interests. The enormous wealth of the Weyerhaeuser syndicate, along with years of experience in the lumber industry, ensured the success of the new sawmill.

Sandpoint's location was nearly ideal for a lumber company. The town was surrounded by seemingly unlimited forests with high concentrations of valuable white pine and cedar. Creeks, rivers, and the adjacent lake provided water for transporting and storing the logs. The newly completed Northern Pacific Railway offered transportation of finished lumber to distant markets. In addition, the railroad owned tens of thousands of acres of timber and was anxious to sell. Humbird Lumber Company grew from a modest-sized sawmill into a major player in the Inland

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Northwest lumber industry over the next thirty years. The sawmill, planer, and lumber yards were on the east side of Sand Creek, north of the original townsite. In addition, Milltown and the Humbird Lumber Company store were north of the Combined Sandpoint Historic Districts. Humbird was the economic engine that drove the local economy until the sawmill closed in 1932.

With so much water surrounding the townsite, bridges played an important role in Sandpoint's development. A low water bridge, downstream slightly from the current Cedar Street bridge, was in place by the early 1890s, connecting to a rough road that cut up the hillside behind what is now the Panida Theater. As mentioned earlier, what is now Main Street was roughed out in 1892 to connect the Northern Pacific and Great Northern depots. Mr. Farmin constructed the first Cedar Street bridge in 1903 to provide direct access to his new townsite. Just downstream, the Bridge Street bridge also spanned the creek, while a foot bridge upstream connected Milltown with the Humbird sawmill. Perhaps more important was the Long Bridge, a wooden wagon bridge nearly two miles long that spanned the outlet of Lake Pend Oreille. Completed in 1910, this bridge directed out-of-town traffic into Sandpoint along First Avenue, and subsequent Long Bridges have continued to route traffic onto First Avenue, although the entry point changed in 1956. A new bypass, completed in 2012, now carries through traffic along the peninsula where the original townsite lay, bypassing the downtown.

Ignatz Weil, an Austrian immigrant, came from Helena, Montana, and settled in Sandpoint ca.1888. Soon after he arrived, he purchased the E.L. Weeks & Co. store, later known as the Sand Point Mercantile Company. Weil secured rights on eighty acres of land immediately south of Farmin's claim. Although Farmin's original townsite has eighty-foot streets, Weil decided to use sixty-foot streets when he platted his land in 1905. Others followed Weil's lead which has resulted in many intersections where streets do not line up in an even grid.

As Sandpoint grew in population and later expanded across the creek into the new townsite, local government and public institutions rose to fill needs. Parents pooled their resources to fund a subscription school in 1883. Over subsequent years, classes were held in homes and vacant buildings; in 1892 the school board spent more than \$300 to convert another vacant building, this one on the west side of Sand Creek, into a schoolhouse, complete with desks and a blackboard. After Mr. Farmin donated land for a school in his new townsite in 1894, a new frame building soon housed local students. In 1906, the Farmin School, a three-story brick structure was built in the center of the block bounded by Second and Third Avenues and Main and Church Streets. The school housed the first high school in the area and included all of the lower grades. In the late 1960s the school was torn down to make way for a new bank building and city parking lot. While Sandpoint had no formal city hall until 1910-1911, it did have a jail with four cells, known as the Apple Box, located on the east side of Sand Creek.

Between 1904 and 1905, residents of what was then a very large Kootenai County began

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petitioning for a division. This remained a popular political issue, with both the Republican and Democratic parties endorsing the split in 1906. A bill forming Bonner County passed in the legislature in early 1907, naming the new county in honor of E.L. Bonner, who had established the first ferry across the Kootenai River in 1863, at the site of present day Bonners Ferry. Sandpoint was designated as the county seat of Bonner County in 1907. Bonner County was divided in 1915, with the northern part becoming Boundary County, with a county seat at Bonners Ferry.

Commerce

The Sandpoint Historic District has formed the core of the downtown commercial center since the townsite was first developed at the start of the twentieth century. As the county seat and the largest town north of Coeur d'Alene, Sandpoint also serves as a regional center, attracting people from a wide area. The size, scale, and styles of the downtown buildings reflect regional trends and are typical of those seen in surrounding towns. The buildings met the needs of residents and included a city hall (with fire station and jail), a theater, meeting halls, newspapers, and professional offices, along with a variety of stores, restaurants, and bars.

The economic engine of Bonner County has been the timber industry since the town's founding in the late nineteenth century. It would not have developed, however, without the transcontinental railroads to ship the finished products to distant markets. The Northern Pacific, completed in 1882, not only provided transportation but also sold tens of thousands of acres of prime white pine timber to lumber companies, part of a land grant given as an incentive to build through areas where few people lived. The Great Northern Railway completed its tracks through Sandpoint in 1892, and a smaller regional line, the Spokane International, laid tracks through town in 1905-1906. Access via three important railroads made Sandpoint a commercial hub.

Lumber production began with construction of the Northern Pacific. Portable sawmills along the line produced bridge pilings and timbers, along with lumber for stations and platforms. Robinson Jones Weeks brought his sawmill to Sandpoint by early 1881 to work on railroad contracts. Within a few years, he was followed by Cannon and Gray mill, Fowle shingle mill, and the Sand Point Lumber Company. Other towns along the railroad also had sawmills, a natural fit for a forested area with what seemed to be an unlimited supply of trees.

The regional lumber industry shifted around 1900 when big companies moved to the Inland Northwest. Timber stands had been exhausted in the upper Midwest so lumbermen there began looking for promising new areas. They initially went to the west coast but shifted attention to areas like North Idaho by the turn of the twentieth century. Frederick Weyerhaeuser and his business partner, John A. Humbird, bought the struggling Sand Point Lumber Company in December 1900, incorporated the Humbird Lumber Company, and started operations in January 1901. These savvy businessmen improved and expanded the sawmill and built it into a major player in the regional lumber economy. The sawmill employed hundreds of men, with hundreds

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more working in the woods. The company expanded with two other mills, one in nearby Kootenai and the other near the Idaho-Washington border.

Cedar poles were another important component of the local timber industry. While most sawmills, including Humbird, sold poles and fence posts along with lumber, some companies specialized only in poles. Sandpoint Lumber and Pole Company, M.L. Bruce Company, Kaniksu Cedar Company, and Hitchcock and Hitchner made Sandpoint an important shipping point for cedar poles. The industry continues, on a smaller scale, to the present.

The lumber industry began hitting hard times in the 1920s. Demand dropped and lumber prices fell. Humbird, despite its size, was hit hard and was on the brink of failure by 1929. Three other Weyerhaeuser companies in Idaho decided to merge, forming Potlatch Forests, Inc., in April 1931. Humbird, on the other hand, decided to close. The company shuttered the Kootenai sawmill in August 1930 and closed both the Newport/Oldtown and Sandpoint mills by the end of 1931. Other sawmills in the area suffered similar fates. The economy of Bonner County hit very hard times indeed.

During the 1930s, a variety of public works projects employed hundreds of Bonner County men. Many local roads and highways were improved using labor provided by the Works Progress Administration (WPA), one of the best known New Deal programs. The Long Bridge was rebuilt during this time but did not use any federal funding. Local unemployment was high and county officials wanted to offer work to as many jobless men as possible. They decided that a new timber bridge would provide jobs in cutting and hauling timbers as well as bridge construction. The federal government refused to fund a timber bridge, however, so the county and state cooperated to replace the 1910 bridge. Construction of the new bridge, which opened in 1934, provided work for as many as 750 families in Bonner County.

While the lumber industry formed the backbone of the local economy, other resource-based industries helped as well. Mining was concentrated around Lake Pend Oreille, especially near the southern end. Lead-silver claims near Lakeview spurred brief booms during the late 1800s, while similar claims in the Hope-Clark Fork area spurred dreams of wealth but never amounted to much. More important were the limestone claims near Lakeview and Bayview which supported a regional lime and cement industry from the 1880s into the 1930s. Panhandle Smelting & Refining Company organized in 1903 to build a smelter just east of Sandpoint at Ponderay. It operated only sporadically over the next five years and eventually was sold at a sheriff's sale in 1913.

As towns and industries developed in Bonner County, settlement expanded into the surrounding countryside. Many acquired land from the federal government, mostly through the Homestead Act of 1862. Others bought land from the Northern Pacific Railway, then the largest private landowner in the region. Rural settlement increased after 1910 when lumber companies began selling off cutover lands. Humbird's land department operated from 1910 through 1944, greatly

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expanding the number of small farms in North Idaho. These “stump ranches” were hard won, however, requiring a great deal of strenuous labor, along with dynamite, to clear the land for cultivation. Many of the small farms that developed were essentially subsistence farms, with food grown primarily to support a family. Farm crops, such as hay or oats, were sold within the region. A few farms raised crops for a larger market. Perhaps the most important cash commodities were dairy products, sold to local creameries and a cheese factory in Sandpoint as well as shipped to processing plants in Spokane.

The difficult years of the Great Depression battered the economy of northern Idaho, but things gradually began to improve by the late 1930s. Sandpoint saw construction of several new buildings during the 1930s, one in 1932 (Resource 10) and the others later in the decade, including an addition to the Rowlands Hotel (Resource 9) in 1936, the Elks Lodge (Resource 46) in 1936-1937, and the Diamond Tavern/219 Lounge (Resource 13) in 1937.

The local economy got an unexpected boost in March 1942 when the federal government announced plans for a massive construction project, Farragut Naval Training Station, east of Athol on Lake Pend Oreille. The project was so large that it provided work for thousands of unemployed workers in the region and attracted thousands more to the area. At its peak, 22,000 people worked on more than 650 buildings. Farragut’s five camps opened between September 1942 and March 1943. With all of these workers, the demand for housing outstripped availability. Workers rented rooms in Coeur d’Alene and Sandpoint, and tent and trailer camps filled the wooded areas near the base. Sailors who trained at Farragut spent time - and money - in nearby towns. Sandpoint hosted them at the community hall, which served as a USO Club for the duration of the war. Farragut Naval Training Station was decommissioned in June 1946, and nearly all of the buildings were removed within a few years. Some were moved to surrounding towns, including what became Bonner General Hospital in Sandpoint.

Construction of two dams in the early 1950s brought big change to Bonner County. Washington Water Power Company, now known as Avista, constructed a dam on the Clark Fork River, the main tributary to Lake Pend Oreille. Located near the Idaho-Montana line, the project began generating power by August 1953. Another dam at Albeni Falls, near the Idaho-Washington border, was constructed by the US Army Corps of Engineers. The controversial project, completed in 1955, flooded a total area of 6,500 acres. Much of the flooded land was prime agricultural ground, and farmers complained bitterly about the low compensation received for their lost acreage.

A positive side effect of the Albeni Falls project was that the dam brought a stable summer water level to Lake Pend Oreille. This stimulated the growth of summer resorts around the lake which installed docks for boating and swimming. Sandpoint redeveloped its city beach to accommodate the higher lake level, and it remains a popular attraction for residents and tourists alike. Winter recreation and tourism took off in the mid-1960s with the development of Schweitzer Mountain Resort outside of Sandpoint. It opened in December 1963 and since has provided balance to the

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seasonal tourism economy.

Replacement of the 1934 Long Bridge changed the entrance to Sandpoint. While the first two bridges had carried traffic into town from the south end of First Avenue, in a residential area, the new bridge, completed in 1956, joined First Avenue at Superior Street. This third bridge remains today, though it is now a pedestrian and bike path attached to the side of a fourth bridge that was constructed in 1981 for a cost of nearly \$11.5 million.

By 1990, Sandpoint boasted a population of approximately 6,700, with approximately 27,000 residing in Bonner County as a whole. Much of the area's growth resulted from a 55 percent population boom that took place during the 1970s when the county grew from approximately 15,600 at the beginning of that decade to approximately 24,000 by the end of it. By 2008, Bonner County reported a population of 41,403 with 8,370 individuals residing in Sandpoint.

Architecture

Under Criterion C, in the area of Architecture, Sandpoint's downtown core is significant for its high concentration of historic buildings. Their historic uses (commerce, social, government, and recreation) and overall built character reflect the first several decades of the city's growth and development. The buildings are generally consistent in their form, height, scale, and materials. The largest concentration represents commercial styles from the first two decades of the twentieth century, corresponding to the early development on the city's new townsite.

The district's buildings represent early twentieth century commercial architecture. They are almost all one-part and two-part commercial block composition, with simple designs that are typical of similar towns in the region. A few buildings have more recognizable architectural styles. For instance, the entrance to the original Sandpoint city hall (Resource 47) features a Richardsonian Romanesque inspired entry. The Panida Theater (Resource 17) was designed by Portland, Oregon, architect Edward A. Miller, the Spanish Mission style, seen on its facade, is fully evident on the theater's lush interior. Simple Moderne and Art Deco applications are seen on two other buildings, the Diamond Tavern/219 Lounge (Resource 13) and the Elks Lodge (Resource 46). Some buildings incorporate stylistic elements, such as Italianate-inspired quoins on the old Knights of Pythias Hall (Resource 43); Italian Renaissance Revival elements, like the arched windows found on the Bernd Block (Resource 20); or Beaux-Arts inspired elements like the heavy blocks, segmental block arches, and dentil molding found on the Farmin building (Resource 44).

More than half of the contributing buildings within the Combined Sandpoint Historic Districts were constructed before 1920. The largest concentration of buildings from this period is in the block bounded by First and Second Avenues, and Cedar and Main Streets. Buildings from this period are generally less tied to architectural styles, as is common for commercial buildings of this period nationally. Nonetheless, they represent national trends for one- and two-part commercial buildings, with both single retail and retail/office spaces. They are all brick or concrete block, and many feature engaged pilasters, arched windows, decorative cornices, and decorative uses of rusticated blocks.

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The first two decades of the twentieth century were an important time in the history of the city of Sandpoint. The majority of contributing buildings within the Combined Sandpoint Historic Districts today date to this period and make up most of the 1984 Sandpoint Historic District. Buildings of this era are plentiful, recognizable, intact, and form a very clear and easily identifiable collection of buildings representing the character of Sandpoint's development in its present location.

Once the new townsite was established on the west side of Sand Creek, citizens began to buy lots for homes and businesses. Most of the early buildings were wood frame since lumber was plentiful in this sawmill town. This gradually changed after Sand Point Brick Company incorporated in 1902 and began construction of a plant capable of turning out 20,000 bricks a day. The Hunt brickyard began production at least by 1905, followed by the LaFond brickyard two years later. The first building with a brick veneer was constructed in 1904 to house the local newspaper, the *Northern Idaho News*. Other more substantial brick buildings soon followed. By 1909, Sandpoint Concrete Company offered a variety of products, including concrete blocks. After periodic fires destroyed frame business buildings, they usually were replaced with brick or concrete block structures to reduce the risk of subsequent fires.

About one-third of the contributing buildings in the district date to the 1920s and 1930s. Nationally popular styles representing this period include Streamline Moderne, as found at the 219 Cocktail Lounge (Resource 13) and the Spanish Mission Panida Theater (Resource 17). While the town continued to grow during the 1920s, building slowed dramatically in response to the Great Depression in the 1930s.

Construction picked up again following World War II, as is seen in four of the contributing buildings from the 2018 Sandpoint Historic District Expansion. Buildings from this period, both one- and two-story, generally lack ornamentation. They are simple, streamlined, and representative of early mid-century architecture, best exemplified by the unique, ceramic-clad Petal Talk, a former service station (Resource 30); and Nieman's Floral (Resource 38).

Several prominent buildings are located within the district boundaries, including the original city hall, the Panida Theater, the Farmin Building, the former Elks Lodge, and the historical Knights of Pythias Hall. Also included in the expanded district boundaries is the building located at 101½ North First Avenue (Resource 2), a large, brick building that truly anchors the district and marks the entrance into the city's downtown for any visitor traveling into town from the south along the business route of US Highway 95, which was historically the main route directly into the city.

Resources like these, in conjunction with the other historical buildings within district boundaries, remain notable architectural, historical, and cultural representations of the city's history, growth, founding, citizens, commerce, and roots. The Panida Theater represents the lighter side of historic Sandpoint – demonstrating that arts and entertainment were necessary activities to be incorporated not just into the city, but into the downtown core. It represents a bustling time in the town's growth and harkens back to the fun side of the roaring '20s in American history. It is taller in height than its direct neighbors, is central within the commercial district, and its architecture is distinct and unique, with none other like it in town. It is a recognizable

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architectural landmark that is known beyond the city's boundaries.

Any visitor to Sandpoint, even the most casual tourist, can take one look around and know that Sandpoint grew like gangbusters in the early 1900s, and that the citizens of the town have long cared for the built environment their ancestors left behind. The adaptation and continued use of these buildings also shows the ingenuity of local businesspeople to retain their existing building stock and be creative in their ability to continue using these buildings, helping Sandpoint to retain its historical character and to remain a destination both for tourists and for those looking for a nice town in which to live.

Summary

As originally listed in 1984, the Sandpoint Historic District contained fifteen buildings in the city's central business district, almost all of which are located on the west side of First Avenue, the city's primary and most heavily developed stretch of commercial buildings, and the east side of Second Avenue between Main and Cedar Streets. The period of significance spanned between 1904 and 1936. Fourteen of the fifteen buildings were listed as contributing, with one of those fourteen having been listed individually (the Bernd Building, Resource 20). The nomination noted that the buildings within the district were homogeneous in type, style, and period, exhibiting predominantly brick exteriors, with cast stone and stucco or plaster also being common. The nomination noted at the time of the survey that very little change had happened within the district since some of the earliest days, with the exception of some lower level / storefront remodeling or modernizing. The overall character and features of the district, as well as the individual buildings themselves, have changed very little in the thirty-plus years since the original nomination was prepared.

Though previously listed, the current nomination seeks to expand the 1984 district boundaries and period of significance to include additional stretches of the main commercial core south along First Avenue and west along Cedar Street. This brings most of the city's downtown core into the district, with the exception of majority of the east side of First Avenue, which exhibits far less cohesion and integrity. Expansion of the period of significance from 1936 through 1950 allows for the inclusion of several additional buildings constructed during the post-World War II era. Furthermore, this amendment will serve to expand upon and better define the historic contexts provided in the original nomination.

Like the original district, the 2018 expanded district is significant under Criterion A in the areas of community planning and development. The period of significance incorporates the comprehensive historical and architectural development of Sandpoint and serves as an essential reminder the city's history and growth as reflected in the depth of resources representing commerce, architecture and community development in the city. These historic buildings illustrate the growth of the downtown commercial district, reflecting the many commerce-related activities extant in the district. Also like the original district, the expanded district meets Criterion C in the area of architecture for its largely intact collection of early- to mid-twentieth

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century commercial buildings, adding to the existing architectural styles and materials prevalent in the district as well as integrating additional architectural styles significant to the history of Sandpoint, including fine examples of post-World War II modernism.

Between its pioneering early days and the years directly following World War II, Sandpoint underwent expansive development and commercial growth. Every decade and historical period within this 50-year span is visible within the architecture and community fabric in the city's downtown core. By expanding the district to include not just a portion of, but nearly all of the city's historic commercial core, as well as a broader range of dates, the Combined Sandpoint Historic Districts will continue to be recognized as a significant representation of community development and commerce as well as an outstanding display of early- to mid-twentieth century "Main Street" type commercial architecture in North Idaho. These resources within the expanded district add to its significance by retaining strong historical and architectural integrity and better unifying the historic business core and commercial development in its entirety. The amended district serves as an exemplary representation of Sandpoint in the historic context of its development and growth in commerce, architecture and community planning in the early to mid-twentieth century.

Sandpoint Historic District (Boundary
Increase & Additional Documentation)

Name of Property

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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27 April 1934, 1:7.

17 July 1936, 4:2.

24 March 1937, 1:6.

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Kootenai County Republican

8 November 1901, 5:2.

5 December 1902, 1:5.

3 April 1903, 1:5.

“Map of Sandpoint, Kootenai County, Idaho”

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25 December 1903, 4:2.

12 February 1904, 1:3-4.

22 July 1904, 1:2.

9 December 1904, 1:5-6.

26 May 1905, 1:3-4.

26 May 1905, 1:5-6.

21 July 1905, 1:5-6.

15 September 1905, 1:5-6.

29 September 1905, 1:1-2.

27 October 1905, 1:4.

8 December 1905, 1:3-4.

15 December 1905, 2:1-6.

12 January 1906, 1:3-4.

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16 March 1906, 1:1-2.
7 September 1906, 8:4.
28 September 1906, 1:5-6.
26 October 1906, 3:3.
30 November 1906, 4:3.
21 December 1906, 2.
11 January 1907, 1:3-4.
22 February 1907, 1:3-4.
12 April 1907, 1:3-4.
10 May 1907, 7:3.
24 May 1907, 10:4, 5.
28 January 1908, 1:2.
11 February 1908, 1:1-4.
30 June 1908, 5:4-6.
15 September 1908, 10:3.
8 December 1908, 9:2.
30 March 1909, 9:4-6.
6 April 1909, 1:6.
28 September 1909, 1:4.
29 March 1910, 1:4.
5 April 1910, 1:3-4.
6 September 1910, 1:3.
11 October 1910, 10:5.
20 December 1910, 45:1-4.
21 March 1911, 1:5-6.
19 March 1912, 8:3.
14 May 1912, 1:6.
7 January 1913, 1:3.
10 June 1913, 1:1.
19 August 1913, 1:3
9 September 1913, 1:2-3.
2 December 1913, 1:5.
16 December 1913, 5:4-5.
13 October 1914, 1:2.
6 April 1915, 3:3.
13 April 1915, 4:4.
11 January 1916, 5:2.
3 January 1922, 5:3.
15 August 1922, 8:6.
1 January 1924, 3:3.
9 September 1924, 1:3, 5:2.
24 September 1924, 5:2.

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2 December 1924, 1:1.
28 July 1925, 1:2.
23 February 1926, 5:3.
13 April 1926, 1:5.
20 April 1926, 12:3.
4 May 1926, 6:5.
8 June 1926, 4:1-2.
22 June 1926, 12:1.
20 July 1926, 1:1-2 ff.
30 November 1926, 4:2.
31 January 1928, 1:2.
19 February 1929, 4:3.
18 March 1930, 1:2.
24 June 1930, 1:5.
27 April 1934, 1:1.
11 May 1934, 8:3-4.
17 May 1935, 2:5-6.
1 May 1936, 1:1.
10 July 1936, 1:1.
19 March 1937, 1:2-3, 4:3.
20 December 1940, 7:3.
7 February 1941, 1:3.
30 May 1941, 1:2.
27 March 1942, 1:3.
12 February 1943, 1:2.
30 June 1944, 1:4.

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29 September 1905, 1:6.
20 October 1905, 1:2.
19 July 1906, 1:3.
9 August 1906, 1:4.
16 August 1906, 1:2.
30 August 1906, 1:2.
27 September 1906, 1:4.
15 November 1906, 7:2.
20 December 1906, 1:1-5.
24 January 1908, 1:4.
7 February 1908, 1:3.
18 December 1908, 5:3.
23 April 1909, 1:5.
29 October 1909, 3:3.

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Bonner, Idaho
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Name of Property

3 February 1911, 3:1-2.
19 September 1913, 1:2.
13 January 1922, 1:4.
22 July 1926, 1:1-2.
24 December 1931, 6:5.

Poulson, E. N., F. A. Mark, and George Gibbs

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30 April 1942, 1:4.

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Old Timers Photo Album, Bonner County's Early Years. Located in the Bonner County (Idaho). History Vertical File of the East Bonner County Library, Sandpoint, Idaho.

Old Timers Photo Album, Bonner County's Early Years. Volume II. Sandpoint, ID.

Sandpoint News-Bulletin

1 October 1944, 1:7.
21 June 1945, 4:1.

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30 August 1945, 10:4.
29 November 1945, 2:3.
18 April 1946, 1:6.
2 May 1946, 1:6.
5 September 1946, 1:3.
6 March 1947, 5:6.
13 March 1947, 2:5.
1 May 1947, 1:6.
14 August 1947, 1:5.
26 August 1948, 1:7.
21 April 1949, 1:4-6, 1:5-6.
26 May 1949, 1:7-8.
30 June 1949, 1:5.
25 August 1949, 1:4-5.
8 December 1949, 1:2.
16 March 1950, 1:4-5.
1 June 1950, 1:2.
29 June 1950, 16.
24 August 1950, 1:2.
26 October 1950, 5:6.
18 October 1951, 10:3.
22 November 1951, 1:2.
8 July 1965, 1:1.

United States Bureau of the Census
Population Estimates, 2008. Washington DC.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency

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Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 11

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

Latitude	48.276041	Longitude	-116.550974
Latitude	48.276708	Longitude	-116.550017
Latitude	48.276584	Longitude	-116.547619
Latitude	48.275012	Longitude	-116.546964
Latitude	48.273113	Longitude	-116.547312
Latitude	48.273171	Longitude	-116.548310
Latitude	48.275148	Longitude	-116.549259

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone: 11	Easting: 533427.86	Northing: 5347153.70
2. Zone: 11	Easting: 533565.35	Northing: 5347137.59
3. Zone: 11	Easting: 533565.69	Northing: 5346755.25
4. Zone: 11	Easting : 533315.22	Northing: 5347031.14

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

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The amended boundary of the Sandpoint Historic District is delineated on the attached project mapping and is verbally described as follows:

The northern boundary starts on Third Avenue, north of Cedar Street, and runs along the rear of the buildings on the north side of Cedar Street, all the way to the east property line for Resource 27, on the bank above Sand Creek. Following the eastern line to the southeast corner of Resource 27, on the eastern end of Cedar Street, the boundary turns slightly west at the west end of the Cedar Street Bridge and then runs south down the middle of First Avenue to include only those properties on the west side of the street. Slightly north of the intersection with First Avenue and Main Street the boundary heads east along the north side of the Panida Theater, south along the rear of the building, and then west again along Main Street back to First Avenue to include the theater within the boundary. The expanded boundary proceeds south again through the middle of First Avenue almost to its intersection with Pine Street, where the boundary continues slightly east to include the small building in this location.

The boundary then proceeds west along Pine Street to the rear of the buildings facing First Avenue, heading north. Slightly south of Church Street the boundary turns to the west extending north along Second Avenue to Main Street, where it continues slightly northwest along Main Street. The boundary travels north along the rear of the properties facing Second Avenue, then turns west along the rear of the properties facing Cedar Street and crosses Third Avenue to wrap around the building located on the southwest corner of Cedar Street and Third Avenue. The boundary turns north to Cedar Street, then continues east along Cedar Street to Third Avenue, where it proceeds north to the rear of the properties facing Cedar Street, the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary reflects an expansion of the Sandpoint Historic District to include the city's historical commercial center in its entirety. When prepared, the original nomination only included one block of the most homogeneous buildings in the city's downtown, but the expanded boundaries accommodate not only the entire core of the city's early and historical downtown but a slightly expanded period of significance as well, in order to include the post-World War II architectural developments in Sandpoint. The areas within both the original district and the expanded boundaries are cohesive in their integrity, significance and representation of Sandpoint's historic commercial core.

Northerly boundaries are marked generally by where there is a slight shift in character from commercial to health/hospital buildings as well as a shift in date of construction with more modern buildings found north of the district. The easterly boundary largely follows the center of First Avenue, including only buildings on the west side of the street, with the exception of

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two contributing buildings on the east side; the east side was originally excluded and still is due to its more modern character. On the south, the boundary is marked by Pine Street, which creates a clear boundary for the commercial core. On the west, the boundary is marked by a general change in character between the older commercial areas and areas that were developed later thus exhibiting a different character with more modern materials, styles and forms.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Annie Doyon, MHP; Kathryn Burk-Hise, MSHP
organization: A. D. Preservation
street & number: PO Box 10296
city or town: Spokane state: WA zip code: 99209
e-mail: annie.doyon@gmail.com
telephone: 206-856-6768
date: April 13, 2016

Form Updates Prepared By:

name/title: Nancy Renk, Historian
organization: _____
street & number: 1127 Early Breakfast Creek Road
city or town: Sandpoint state: Idaho zip code: 83864
e-mail: 30mileview@gmail.com
telephone: (208) 263-7697 date: December 2017 - January 2018

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

**Sandpoint Historic District (Boundary
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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log ID_BonnerCounty_SandpointHistoricDistrictBoundaryIncrease
Name of Property: Sandpoint Historic District Boundary Increase & Additional Documentation
City or Vicinity: Sandpoint
County: Bonner State: ID
Photographer: Annie Doyon, Kathryn Burk-Hise
Date Photographed: December 26, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo #1	100 North First Avenue, street view
Photo #2	101 ½ North First Avenue, street view
Photo #3	101 ½ North First Avenue, alley view
Photo #4	105-107 North First Avenue, street view
Photo #5	105-107 North First Avenue, street view
Photo #6	109 North First Avenue, street view
Photo #7	111-B North First Avenue, street view
Photo #8	113-B North First Avenue, alley view
Photo #9	117 North First Avenue, street view
Photo #10	119 North First Avenue, street view
Photo #11	119 North First Avenue, alley view
Photo #12	121 North First Avenue, street view
Photo #13	121 North First Avenue, side view
Photo #14	121 North First Avenue, alley view
Photo #15	201 North First Avenue, street view
Photo #16	201 North First Avenue, side view
Photo #17	207 North First Avenue and 206 North Second Avenue, street view
Photo #18	207 North First Avenue and 206 North Second Avenue, alley view (Photographed by Nancy Renk; December 2017)
Photo #19	209 North First Avenue, street view

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Photo #20	209 North First Avenue, alley view
Photo #21	219 North First Avenue, street view
Photo #22	223 North First Avenue, street view
Photo #23	103, 105, 107, 109 Main Street
Photo #24	300 North First Avenue, street view
Photo #25	300 North First Avenue, alley view
Photo #26	300 North First Avenue, street view of addition
Photo #27	301 North First Avenue, oblique
Photo #28	301 North First Avenue, close up
Photo #29	305 North First Avenue, street view
Photo #30	307-311 North First Avenue, street view
Photo #31	313-317 North First Avenue, street view
Photo #32	319 North First Avenue, street view
Photo #33	321 North First Avenue, street view
Photo #34	323 North First Avenue, street view
Photo #35	327 North First Avenue, street view
Photo #36	329 North First Avenue, street view
Photo #37	329 North First Avenue, oblique
Photo #38	100 Cedar Street, street view
Photo #39	102 Cedar Street, street view
Photo #40	102 Cedar Street, side view
Photo #41	Cedar Street and Second Avenue, oblique
Photo #42	120 Cedar Street, street view
Photo #43	120 Cedar Street, oblique
Photo #44	120 Cedar Street, side view
Photo #45	Sandpoint Federal Building, previously listed, oblique (not included but adjacent to district)
Photo #46	Sandpoint Federal Building, previously listed, street view (not included but adjacent to district)
Photo #47	113 Main Street, oblique (Photographed by Nancy Renk; December 2017)
Photo #48	113 Main Street, street view (Photographed by Nancy Renk; December 2017)
Photo #49	405 North Second Avenue, street view (not included but adjacent to district)

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Photo #50	401 North Second Avenue
Photo #51	212 Cedar Street, street view
Photo #52	214-218-220 Cedar Street, street view
Photo #53	214-218-220 Cedar Street, oblique
Photo #54	301 Cedar Street, street view
Photo #55	301 Cedar Street, secondary street view
Photo #56	301 Cedar Street, courtyard/alley view
Photo #57	221-225 Cedar Street, street view
Photo #58	221-225 Cedar Street, oblique
Photo #59	217-219 Cedar Street, street view
Photo #60	215 Cedar Street, street view
Photo #61	211 Cedar Street, street view
Photo #62	207 Cedar Street, street view
Photo #63	205 Cedar Street, street view
Photo #64	201 Cedar Street, street view
Photo #65	201 Cedar Street, oblique
Photo #66	311-313 North Second Street, street view
Photo #67	311-313 North Second Street, close up
Photo #68	311-313 North Second Street, close up
Photo #69	200-202 Main Street, street view
Photo #70	200-202 Main Street, oblique
Photo #71	113 North Cedar Street, street view
Photo #72	113 North Cedar Street, secondary street view
Photo #73	113 North Cedar Street, basement view
Photo #74	113 North Cedar Street, close up
Photo #75	318-320 North Second Street, street view
Photo #76	314-316 North Second Street, street view
Photo #77	314-316 North Second Street, close up
Photo #78	314-316 North Second Street, side view
Photo #79	110 Main Street, side view
Photo #80	110 Main Street, street view
Photo #81	110 Main Street, oblique

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Sandpoint Historic District
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Additional Information

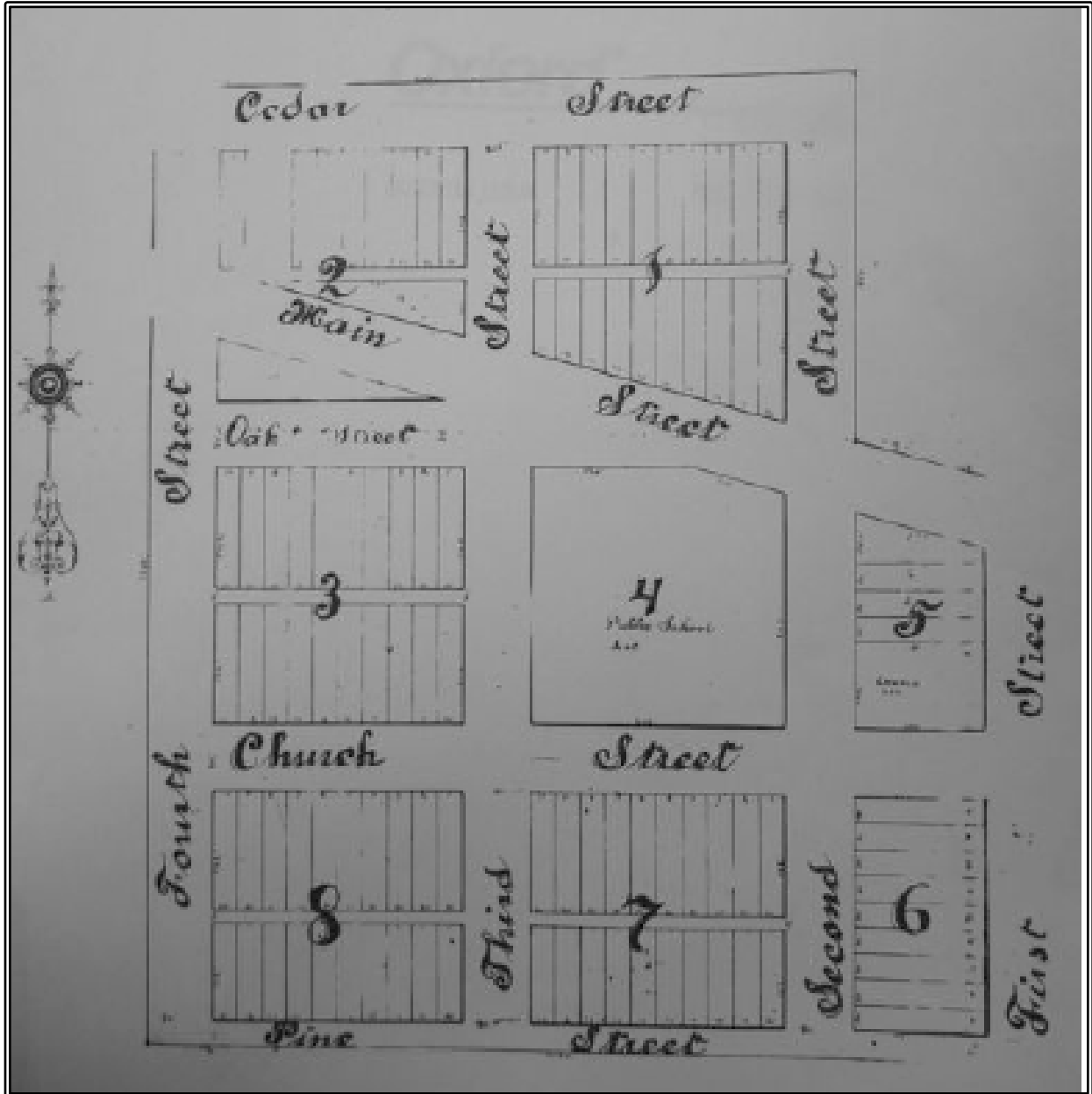


Figure 1: Early map of Sandpoint (Map of Sandpoint)

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Figure 2: Longest wooden wagon bridge (Old Timers Album)



Figure 3: Southwesterly aerial overview of downtown Sandpoint, ca. 1960 (Bonner County Historical Society, 2004: 129)

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Figure 4: Northern Mercantile Co Building (Site 18) and adjacent buildings along First Avenue, undated historic photo (Sandpoint Daily Bee: 20)

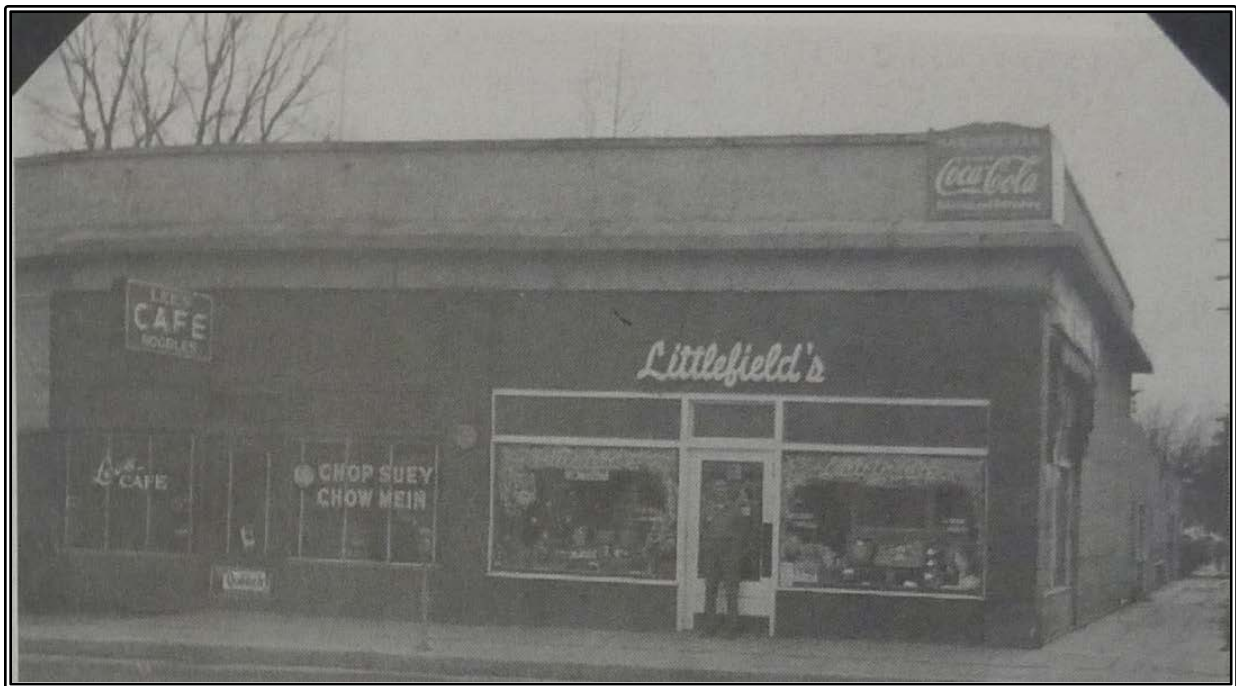


Figure 5: Corner of Cedar Street & Third Avenue, 1952 (Site 35) (Sandpoint Daily Bee, vol II: 27)

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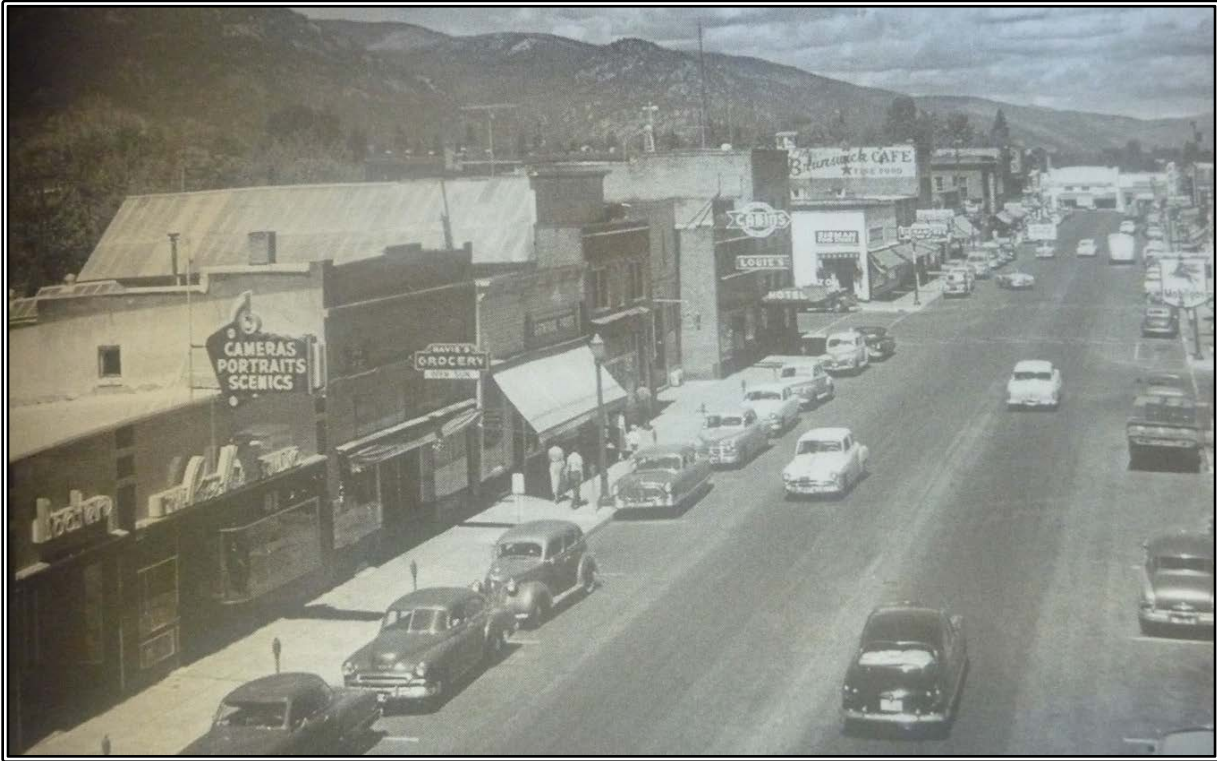


Figure 6: View along the west side of First Avenue, ca. 1955 (Fritz, 5)

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Figure 7: 1984 overview along First Avenue looking north-northwest from Main Street (Renk)



Figure 8: Current view looking north-northwest along First Avenue from Main Street

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Figure 9: 1984 overview looking south-southwest along First Avenue from Cedar Street (Renk)



Figure 10: Contemporary south-southwest overview along First Avenue from Cedar Street

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Figure 11: 1984 view of the Panida Theater (Site 17) (Renk)

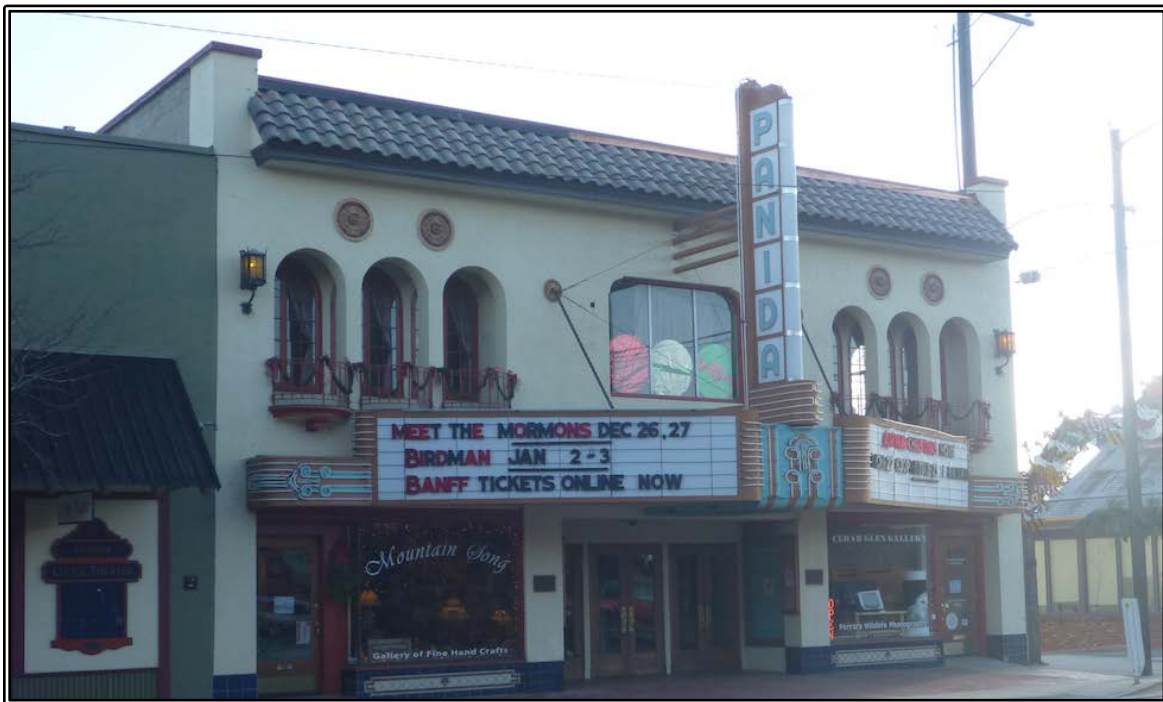


Figure 12: Current view of the Panida Theater (Site 17)

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Figure 13: 1984 view of the Elks Lodge (Site 46) (Renk)



Figure 14: Current view of the Elks Lodge (Site 46)

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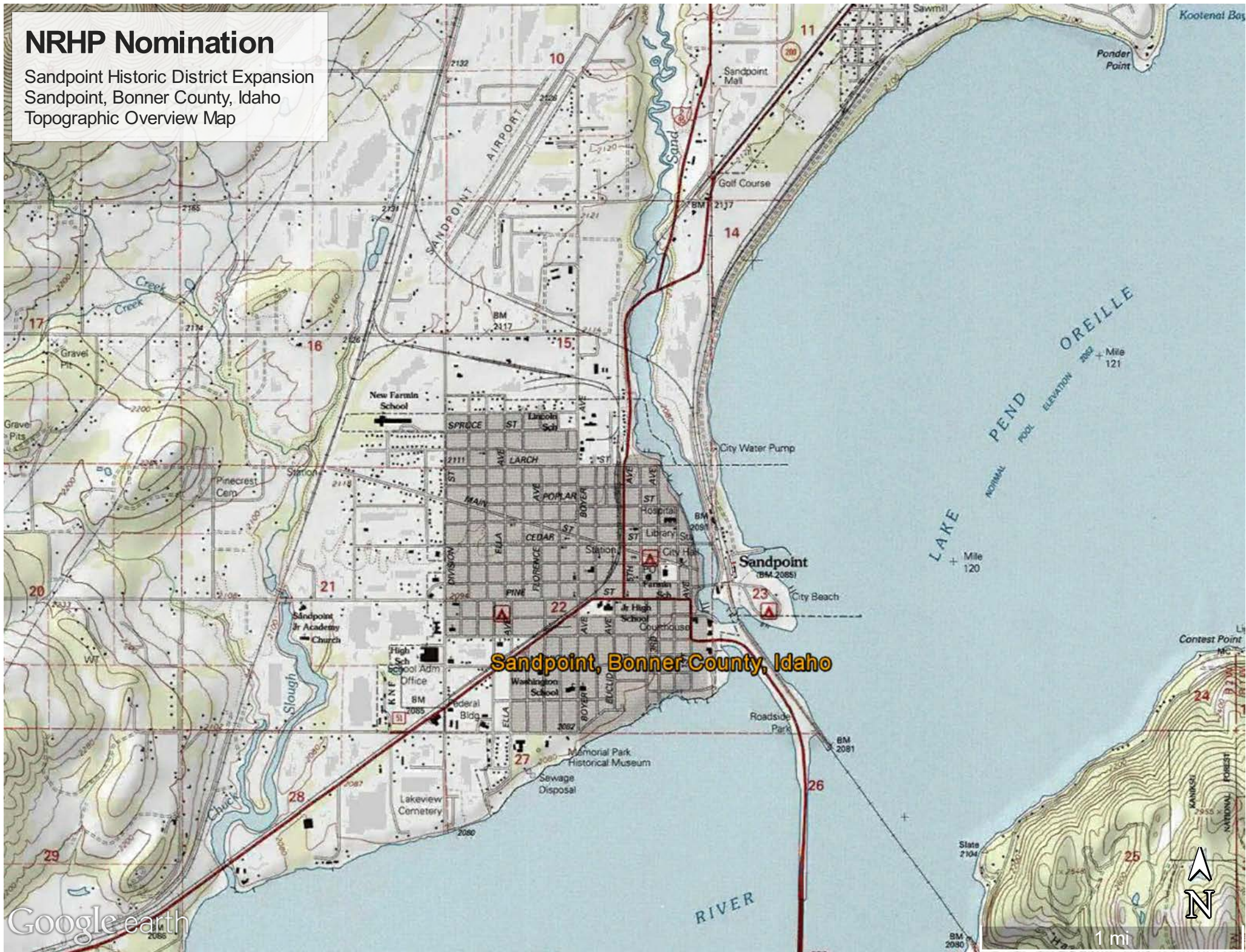
Figure 15: 1984 view of the old Knights of Pythias Hall (Site 43) on the southwest corner of Main Street and Second Avenue (Renk)



Figure 16: Current view of the building at Site 43

NRHP Nomination

Sandpoint Historic District Expansion
Sandpoint, Bonner County, Idaho
Topographic Overview Map



NRHP Nomination

Sandpoint Historic District Expansion
Sandpoint, Bonner County, Idaho
Aerial Map

Sandpoint, Bonner County, Idaho



NRHP Nomination

Sandpoint Historic District Expansion
Sandpoint, Bonner County, Idaho

Historic District Boundary and Eligibility Status
Contributing - Purple
Noncontributing - Yellow

