



KOOTENAI COUNTY HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

2024-2034

PREPARED BY:

*Kootenai County Historic Preservation Commission
Northwest Vernacular
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Figure 1. Old Mission of the Sacred Heart, Cataldo.

VISION STATEMENT:

To preserve Kootenai County's rich history, serving all citizens and communities.

MISSION STATEMENT:

To identify, document, and preserve Kootenai County's significant history and archaeological resources to foster connections between the people and places of Kootenai County.

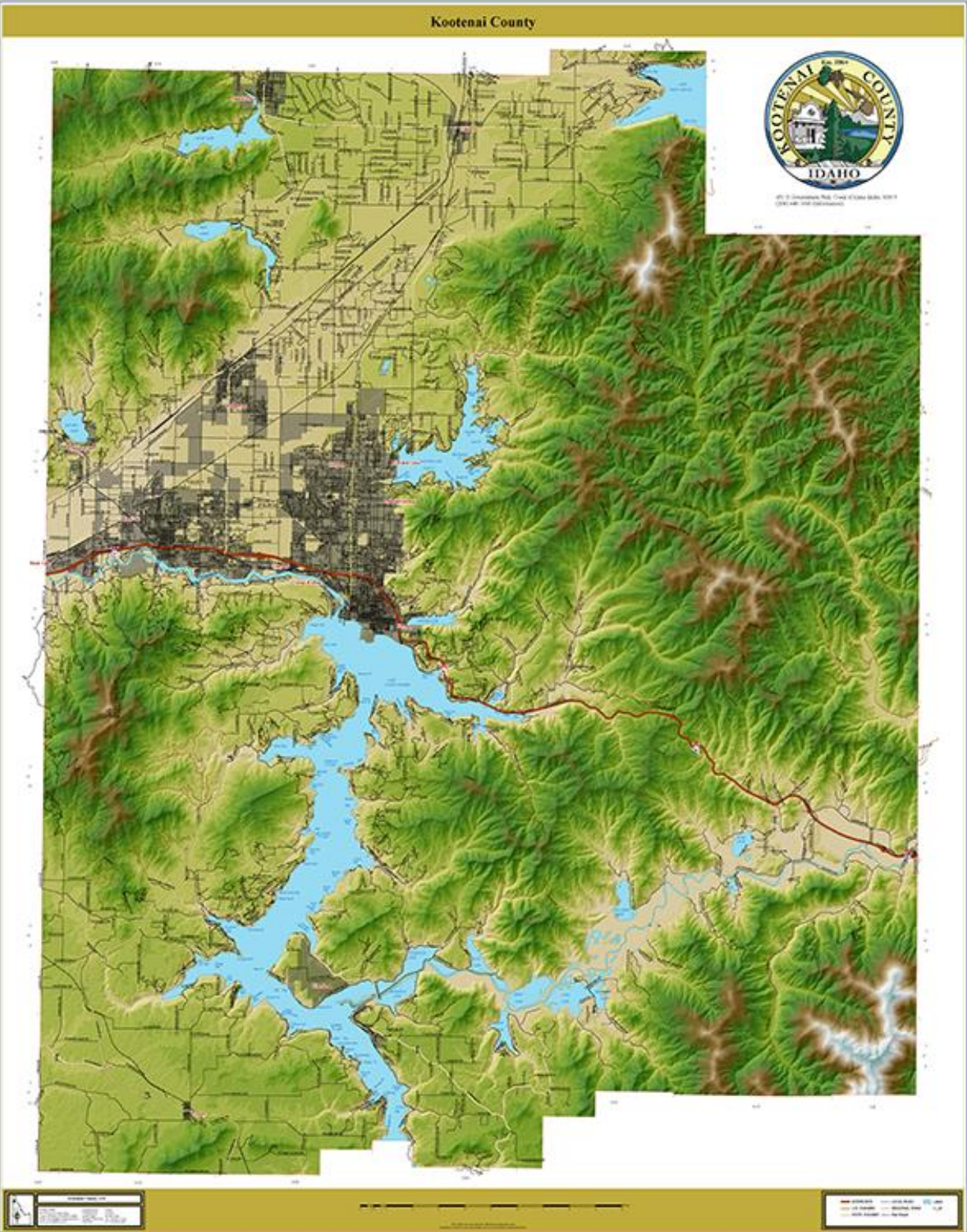


Figure 2. Map of Kootenai County (KC Shaded Relief Map).

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CREDITS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This update of the Kootenai County Historic Preservation Plan (HPP) has been funded in part with federal funds from the National Park Service, Department of the Interior and administered by the Idaho State Historical Society through Kootenai County's participation in the Certified Local Government (CLG) program.¹ The contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policy of the Department of the Interior or Idaho State Historical Society. Kootenai County has provided personnel and media support. The Kootenai County Historic Preservation Commission (KCHPC) volunteered time in outreach and plan preparation.

Schitsu'umsh Land Acknowledgment

We respectfully acknowledge that Kootenai County is located within the traditional land of the first people, the *Schitsu'umsh* (Coeur d'Alene Tribe), who occupy the lands that include Kootenai County, Coeur d'Alene Lake, Coeur d'Alene River, Spokane River, Hayden Lake, Pend Oreille Lake, and Spirit Lake, for time immemorial.

The Schitsu'umsh are "Those Who are Found Here" or "The Discovered People" and they continue to tell their story in song and dance, as they have for thousands of years, through celebration and in hardship.

We are fortunate that the *Schitsu'umsh* continue as stewards, protecting and preserving the land, lakes, and other resources. The *Schitsu'umsh* utilization of the 5 Core Values when making decisions ensure the future of the ever present *Schitsu'umsh* people. We are honored to learn, grow, play, and live upon the traditional territory of the *Schitsu'umsh* and to work together to improve and strengthen our communities for future generations.

We also respectfully acknowledge the ever present relationship to the land of Kootenai County maintained by the Colville, Kalispel, Spokane, Kootenai, Nez Perce, and other regional tribes. Time Immemorial. Present. Future.

Idaho State Historic Preservation Office (ISHPO)

Dan Everhart, Outreach Historian

Maria Rachal, Historic Preservation Planner, CLG Coordinator

"Preserving the Past and Enriching the Future for Idaho."

¹ This program received federal funds from the National Park Service. Regulations of the U.S. Department of the Interior strictly prohibit unlawful discrimination in departmental Federally Assisted Programs on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, religion or handicap. Any person who believes he or she has been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility operated by a recipient of Federal assistance should write to: Chief, Office of Equal Opportunity Programs, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1849 C Street., NW, MS-2740, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Kootenai County Board of County Commissioners

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Bill Brooks, Commissioner

Kootenai County BOCC Staff

“An innovative, cost effective government the community can be proud of, committed to a high quality of life and excellence in public service.”

Kootenai County Historic Preservation Commission

Courtney Beebe, Attorney at Law & Public Historian

Russ Brown, Prospector & Public Historian

Jonathon Mueller, Landscape Architect & Public Historian

Walter Burns, Historic Preservationist

Don Walters, Educator

Laurie Mauser, RPA Archaeologist, Historian, & Anthropologist

Lauren McCroskey, Architectural Historian

Historic Preservation Stakeholders

Museum of North Idaho	City of Athol
<i>Schitsu’umsh</i> (Coeur d’Alene Tribe)	City of Post Falls
Post Falls Historical Society	City of Rathdrum
Coeur d’Alene Historic Preservation Commission	City of Worley
Spirit Lake Historic Preservation Commission	City of Huetter
Spirit Lake Historic Society	City of Dalton Gardens
Hayden Lake Historic Preservation Commission	City of Hauser
Crane Historical Society and Museum	City of Harrison
Rose Lake Historical Society	City of Coeur d’Alene
Old Mission State Park – Cataldo	City of Hayden
Farragut State Park	City of Hayden Lake
Bayview Commerce	Fernan Lake Village

SUMMARY OF GOALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CREATE AND MAINTAIN A PUBLICLY AVAILABLE WEBSITE CONTAINING HISTORIC PRESERVATION GUIDANCE, FINANCIAL RESOURCES, EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES, AND AN INVENTORY DATABASE.

Implementation:

1. *Create informational website with Historic Preservation Technical Guidance and resources for historic preservation projects.*
2. *Maintain publicly available on-line, searchable Historic Assets Inventory Database.*
3. *Publish Kootenai County Historic Context for easy reference.*
4. *Compile and publish list of Historic Preservation Educational & Financial Resources.*

BUILD COMMUNITY AWARENESS AND INVESTMENT IN HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND CULTURAL HERITAGE.

Implementation:

1. *Maintain KCHPC status as CLG and encourage municipalities to create historic preservation commissions and obtain CLG status.*
2. *Collaborate with Schitsu'umsh to identify, restore, and interpret culturally significant sites and assets.*
3. *Create and maintain a countywide Historic Preservation Network to advance the identification, documentation, and preservation of historic assets and resources.*
4. *Develop and maintain public, non-profit, and private partnerships for funding historic preservation efforts.*
5. *Develop a KCHPC and Community Development relationship and working association to enhance KCHPC advisory role.*
6. *Create Kootenai County system of acknowledgement for historic preservation efforts.*

IDENTIFY AND ASSESS CULTURAL RESOURCES AND MITIGATE RISKS TO HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

Implementation:

1. *Regularly identify, survey, and document historic and cultural resources.*
2. *Nominate eligible properties for the National Register of Historic Places.*
3. *Assess potential negative impacts to cultural resources.*
4. *Review and propose updated local regulatory tools and zoning regulations.*
5. *Form partnerships with experienced mitigation professionals.*
6. *Implement historic preservation incentives, tools, and strategies.*
7. *Create a Kootenai County historic asset marker program with passport guide.*

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Kootenai County's history can be organized into eight different development periods. These periods begin with the enduring stewardship of the region by the *Schitsu'umsh*² people (Coeur d'Alene Tribe) since time immemorial and continues through the arrival of nonnative settlers, the development of the region's timber and mining industries, and the establishment and growth of communities.

Kootenai County was named after the Kootenai Tribe, and its boundaries in its first 51 years, were "expanded, divided, reduced, and even abolished," according to historian Robert Singletary.³



Figure 3. South Chilco Mountain and Lake Pend Oreille.

Pre-Contact: Schitsu'umsh Stewardship

This period encompasses the stewardship of the land by the *Schitsu'umsh* people. No built environment properties are known to exist from this period and any historic or cultural resources would be archaeological.

The Kootenai County Historic Preservation Commission (KCHPC) previously summarized this period as follows:

The history of the county is equally as important as the cultural treasures it now entrusts us to protect. Kootenai County, as currently configured, contains a significant portion of the center of the Coeur d'Alene Tribal Homeland as well as the primary east-west trail system for interior Salishan peoples traveling in both directions through the Bitterroot Mountains to the Great Plains and, ultimately, the Yellowstone area. The original inhabitants called themselves the Schitsu'umsh ("the ones who were discovered here") and were traditionally made up of three generally recognized bands, each of which was associated with a particular winter village region. The Coeur d'Alene Lake band comprised some sixteen villages consisting of families located on Hayden Lake, at the current cities of Coeur d'Alene and Post Falls, along the Spokane River near Green Acres, and on the shores of Liberty Lake. The Coeur d'Alene River band dwelled in at least 11 villages located along the Coeur d'Alene River, including sites near what would become the city of Harrison and the Cataldo Mission. The St. Joe River

² For more information about the *Schitsu'umsh* and Coeur d'Alene Tribe visit their website (<https://www.cdatribe-nsn.gov/>) and specifically their Culture Department (<https://www.cdatribe-nsn.gov/culture/>).

³ Robert Singletary, "Kootenai Chronicles: Early Day County Had Many Shapes," *The Coeur d'Alene Press*, February 14, 1994: 4.

band made up the third grouping and inhabited at least six villages along the lower St. Joe River and at the site of what became St. Maries, with another village in the upper reaches of Hangman Creek. The larger winter villages usually comprised around 300 individuals. Each of the bands were made up of interrelated families who would typically winter in their band's general area, though families may not have wintered in the same village from year to year. During spring, summer, and fall, the families dispersed to their favored resource areas throughout the Homeland and beyond for hunting, fishing, gathering, and ceremonial activities. The aboriginal landscape of the Schitsu'umsh encompassed much of what would become the Panhandle region of Idaho, extending into parts of eastern Washington and western Montana. Lake Pend Orielle marked the northern boundary, with the country beyond the home of the Kalispel and Pend Orielle peoples.

With mountain passes up to 5,200 feet in elevation, the Bitterroot Range of Montana marked the easterly area of the Schitsu'umsh. The western reaches of the Schitsu'umsh landscape began just east of Spokane Falls (Plante's Ferry) along the Spokane River, extending south along the Hangman (Latah) and Pine creek drainages. The heart of the Schitsu'umsh landscape was



Figure 4. Schitsu'umsh Members (circa 1910).

Coeur d'Alene Lake. Its waters sprang from the slopes of the Bitterroot and Clearwater Mountains, gathered into the Coeur d'Alene and St. Joe rivers, fed into the lake itself, and then drained into the Spokane and eventually Columbia rivers. It was a landscape of nearly 5 million acres of white pine-, fir-, ponderosa-, and cedar-forested mountains, as well as freshwater rivers, lakes, marshlands, and rolling hills and prairies covered with perennial bunchgrass and fescues.⁴

Many places in Kootenai County remain important to the *Schitsu'umsh* people as gathering places that predate connections that pre-date White settler-colonialism in the region. These include Q'emiln Park, Tubbs Hill, Hayden Lake, and the present-day Fort Sherman area.

Ca. 1760-1853: Early Contact and Missions

This period begins with the first known impacts of White Euro-American colonialism on the area's indigenous people, the arrival of horses followed by disease. This period continues through the early exploration of the region by the Corps of Discovery, the work of fur trappers and traders, and the arrival of Christian missionaries. It ends with the 1853 construction of the Mission of the Sacred Heart (Cataldo Mission), the oldest extant

⁴ Kootenai County Historic Preservation Commission, "History," *Kootenai County, ID*, <https://www.kcgv.gov.us/585/History>

building in Kootenai County as well as in the state of Idaho. The only built environment property known to exist from this period is the Cataldo Mission. Any other historic or cultural resources would likely be archaeological in nature.

The Corps of Discovery, led by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, traveled through central Idaho in 1805 and was the first recorded exploration in the area by White Euro-Americans. The Lewis and Clark expedition was followed by Canadian explorer and fur trader David Thompson in 1809. Thompson scouted the Pend Oreille River and established the Kullyspell House trading post on Lake Pend Oreille. Kullyspell House was replaced two years later by the Spokane House trading post northwest of present-day Spokane.⁵ The fur trade continued in Idaho well into the 1850s, but over-trapping decimated fur populations, particularly the beaver, effectively ending large scale trapping operations by 1845.



Figure 5. Interior of the Old Mission of the Sacred Heart, Cataldo.

As traders moved into the area seeking resources, missionaries began arriving to proselytize to Native Americans. The first mission in Idaho was the Lapwai Mission in Nez Perce County, run by Reverend Henry and Eliza Spalding. The first Roman Catholic missionary to arrive in Idaho was Father Pierre Jean DeSmet, who first arrived in Idaho in 1840. Then Father Nicholas Point selected a site among *Schitsu'umsh* in 1842, establishing a mission near present-day St. Maries. Father DeSmet then selected a second site – at Cataldo – for the Mission of the Sacred Heart, and a temporary chapel

⁵ Idaho State Historical Society, "Idaho Fur Trade" (June 1973), No. 444, <https://history.idaho.gov/wp-content/uploads/0444.pdf>.

was constructed in 1846. Father Anthony Ravalli, a Jesuit priest stationed at St. Mary's Mission in Montana, was called upon to design the new Coeur d'Alene Mission at Cataldo. Ravalli, along with Brother Huybrechts and assistance from a group of *Schitsu'umsh*, built the chapel between 1850 and 1853. Additional work for the mission building continued, but it was ready for use in 1853.

1854-1881: Claiming the Land

This period begins after the completion of the Mission of the Sacred Heart and concludes when Kootenai County was formally organized in 1881, just prior to the arrival of the railroad (although the county's boundaries would not be formally drawn until 1884). Remnants of this development period remain within the county. Portions of the historic Mullan Road (NRHP) reflect this period of early contact and trade as White Euro-Americans increasingly occupied the region. According to *A History of North Idaho*, "The development of Kootenai County may be said to have begun with the completion of the Mullan road. Although no material progress was made until two decades later, there were settlements in various parts of the county in 1863 and 1864."⁶

Soon after the Cataldo Mission was established, the U.S. military arrived in the region. The Cataldo Mission became an established camp for explorers and the military during this time. Lieutenant John Mullan led construction of the Mullan Military Road between 1858 and 1862 to connect Fort Benton, Montana, and Fort Walla Walla, Washington. This was part of a larger effort by the U.S. government to build military roads across the entirety of the west.⁷ The path for the road passed through land that would become Kootenai County, following along the Coeur d'Alene River before curving around the south extent of Coeur d'Alene Lake and then continuing west. The Cataldo Mission was a key base camp for the construction crews and later for travelers.⁸ When the road was completed in 1862, it stretched 624-miles long and had cost \$230,000 to construct.⁹



Figure 6. Fort Sherman Wagon Crew after crossing Mullan Road.

With the completion of the wagon road over the mountains connecting Forts Benton and Walla Walla, the military could more easily travel between the two locations. In 1877, General William T. Sherman was on an inspection tour of the Mullan Road and traveled from Fort Benton to Coeur d'Alene Lake on his way to Fort Walla Walla. Following that visit, Sherman recommended that a military reservation be established at Coeur d'Alene Lake. The 999-acre military reservation was up and running two years later in 1879 as Fort Coeur d'Alene. Upon

⁶ John M. Henderson, "History of Kootenai County," in *An Illustrated History of North Idaho: Embracing Nez Perce, Idaho, Latah, Kootenai, and Shoshone Counties, State of Idaho* (Spokane, WA: Western Historical Publishing Company, 1903), 763.

⁷ Robert Singletary, "Kootenai Chronicles: The First Road Runs Through It," *The Coeur d'Alene Press*, February 19, 1994: 5.

⁸ Blanche Biggins Schroer, W. C. Everhart, and Charles W. Snell, National Park Service, "Cataldo Mission," National Register of Historic Places nomination (1976), Section 8, Page 3, https://history.idaho.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/Cataldo_Mission_66000312.pdf

⁹ Singletary, "Kootenai Chronicles: The First Road Runs Through It."

Sherman's death in 1891, it was renamed Fort Sherman. Soldiers at the fort maintained Mullan Road and attempted to maintain peace between the region's Native Americans and increasing numbers of White settler-colonists. A treaty was brokered between area tribes and the U.S. government in September, 1858, but settlement on Coeur d'Alene territory from the United States continued to encroach on the tribe's land and sovereignty. The "Coeur d'Alene Tribe Reservation" was established via an Executive Order, ratified in 1873, with boundaries stretching from south of the DeSmet Mission to the north extent of Coeur d'Alene Lake and encompassing some 590,000 acres.¹⁰

Limited development occurred in the county during this period, but what did occur was related to transportation to move settler-colonists into and through the region. These efforts included ferries over the Kootenai and Pend Oreille rivers, a station for mail at Westwood (now Rathdrum), and a government steamer on the lakes, in addition to Fort Sherman on Coeur d'Alene Lake and the Mullan Military Road. Edwin L. Bonner established a ferry service across the Kootenai River and a trading post in 1864 at present-day Bonners Ferry (which is now outside the present boundaries of Kootenai County). In the mid-1860s, a small town, eventually called Pen d'Oreille City, was established at Buttonhook Bay at the southernmost end of Lake Pend Oreille, a location that had long been a seasonal camping site for the Kalispel, Coeur d'Alene, Kootenai, and other Native peoples with its proximity to major trails passing through the region. The protected location on the bay was a natural launching point for the first steamboat traffic on the lake and a small town sprang up to support the landing.¹¹ By 1880, Kootenai County had a population of 318, which included railroad workers who were not permanent residents.¹²

1882-1905: Transportation and Settlement

This period begins with the arrival of the Northern Pacific Railroad in the county, with its line completed to Rathdrum and ends just before the incorporation of Coeur d'Alene. Shortly after the rail line's completion, gold was discovered on Prichard Creek in 1883, on the North Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River. Additional mining efforts and timber activities, coupled with the transportation improvements, including steamboat service on Coeur d'Alene Lake, began to define the economy of Kootenai County, along with nearby Benewah and Shoshone counties. This period also includes the incorporation of the first city in the county – Harrison. The incorporation of that city, on tribal land, led the federal government to purchase the land from the Tribe in 1894 for \$15,000 and redrew the reservation boundary. A range of property types are associated with this development period, including schoolhouses, commercial buildings, residences, transportation infrastructure, and early agricultural buildings.

The first county courthouse was housed in a small store building in Rathdrum in 1884. Rathdrum had become a key supply point for the Coeur d'Alene mines, but a fire in 1884 destroyed over six city blocks. The discovery of silver near Wallace and Kellogg prompted

¹⁰ Coeur d'Alene Tribe, "Schitsu'umsh and Coeur d'Alene Maps," *The Lewis & Clark Rediscovery Project* (2002), <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/L3/ShowOneObjectSiteID50ObjectID594.html>.

¹¹ No buildings remain at Pen d'Oreille City, but it has both local and regional significance as a major link in the evolution of transportation systems that brought people and goods to the inland Northwest within its early years of development during the latter half of the 19th century.

¹² Henderson, "History of Kootenai County," 767.

a quick reconstruction for the Rathdrum community, and it became a major commercial hub again by 1886.¹³ A determined effort began in 1885 to move the county seat to Coeur d'Alene, but Rathdrum remained the county seat for the time with construction of a new courthouse building in Rathdrum in 1885 for \$3,500.¹⁴ Also in 1885, a U.S. land office was established in Coeur d'Alene to process land claims. The discovery of gold and subsequent mining efforts started the region's economy, which then led to timber, transportation, and trade developments in Kootenai and the surrounding counties. Although gold was the first discovery, lead, silver, and zinc became the primary minerals extracted, all of which required significant capital to mine and process. The mines drew hundreds of miners and settlers to the "Silver Valley" and formalized the establishment of many communities in the county.¹⁵

Coeur d'Alene's dominance in the fledgling county solidified after the Northern Pacific built the Coeur d'Alene branch of the railroad from Hauser Junction to the foot of Coeur d'Alene Lake, connecting it with the steamboat service. The railroad was completed by primarily Chinese laborers. This branch line boosted Coeur d'Alene over Rathdrum as a supply point for mines in the Coeur d'Alene Mountains. Construction of the Spokane Falls and Idaho Railroad, a branch line, connected the Northern Pacific at Hauser Junction with Post Falls and Coeur d'Alene in 1886. The Northern Pacific absorbed the branch line in 1887.¹⁶ The establishment of these railroads, along with subsequent logging railroads throughout the county, influenced the locations for developing communities. By 1887, Kootenai County's population had ballooned to just under 3,000, with nearly 1,000 percent growth in just 7 years.



Figure 7. Steamboat "Idaho" at full steam.

Continued growth in the county and surrounding area meant there was great need for increased transportation options. The steamboat era on Coeur d'Alene Lake began in 1889 when troops at Fort Sherman launched the Amelia Wheaton. Within a decade, numerous steamers were operating on the lake, including the Boneta, Flyer, Georgie Oakes, Spokane, Colfax, and Idaho. The steamboats even became a source of recreation for locals and the growing city of Spokane. Trains on the Inland Empire Railroad electric rail line ran several trips a day between downtown Spokane and Coeur d'Alene for excursions on the lake and St. Joe River.

An increasing population meant a desire for more land, leading the U.S. Government to open the northern half of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation to settlement. In 1891, the federal

¹³ Robert Singletary, "Kootenai Chronicles: Rathdrum: The grand old lady of Kootenai County," *The Coeur d'Alene Press*, March 21, 1994: 5.

¹⁴ Henderson, "History of Kootenai County," 769.

¹⁵ Robert Singletary, "Kootenai Chronicles: Railroad, silver, and gold drove city's early years," *The Coeur d'Alene Press*, May 14, 1994: 5.

¹⁶ Nancy F. Renk, "Young, Samuel and Ann, House," National Register of Historic Places nomination (1996), Section 8, Page 1. <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/84250454>

government revised reservation boundaries via an 1889 Executive Order, establishing a reservation of approximately 400,000 acres, ceding almost 190,000 acres to the public domain for White settlement. The reservation was further reduced in 1894 when the land upon which the community of Harrison was established, by White Euro-Americans on reservation lands, was acquired by the federal government for \$15,000, and the reservation boundary line moved one mile to the south.¹⁷

The year 1889 also marked the first efforts to irrigate the Rathdrum Prairie, when the Spokane Valley Irrigation Company and the Valley Improvement Company made plans to irrigate about 6,000 acres between Hayden, Twin, and Hauser lakes. Surveys were made, but little construction occurred. Irrigation canals, built in 1895, did divert water from Newman and Liberty lakes, supporting agriculture in the county.¹⁸

By 1890, the county's population had reached 4,108.¹⁹ Idaho was also admitted to the Union, the nation's 43rd state, in 1890. The Great Northern Railroad completed its railroad through the Idaho panhandle in 1892, running east-west through the then-larger county with stations at Leonia, Katka, Crossport, Moravia, Naples, Elmira, Urencoe Station, Albeni Falls (all now in present-day Boundary and Bonner counties), and Newport, Washington, in 1892. The county's timber industry boomed during this period, with \$700,000 invested in the construction of sawmills on rivers and lakes.²⁰ The timber stands in Kootenai County drew the attention of midwestern lumber companies, who began buying up thousands of acres in the county.

As Kootenai County's economy was starting to take off, a financial panic swept the nation in 1893 and numerous banks around the country failed. Trouble continued the following year as heavy snows and the abundant rivers and lakes in the county led to major flooding incidents in 1894 and 1896. But the county and its residents persevered. An addition was added to the county courthouse at Rathdrum in 1895, which included office rooms for the county assessor, probate judge, surveyor, and grand jury. Construction was completed by Smith, Conners, and Curry of Coeur d'Alene. Another mid-1890s development was the establishment of the Rathdrum Creamery in 1895.

By 1900, the county had grown to 10,269 in population with multiple distinct towns containing significant populations. According to the 1900 U.S. Census, Harrison was the largest town in the county with a population of 702, followed by Coeur d'Alene with 508, Rathdrum with 407, Bonners Ferry with 349, and Post Falls with 287.²¹ In the same year, James and Henry Tyson and Henry Renfro discovered placer mines in Camas Cove near the St. Maries River in the southeastern part of the county in 1900, continuing the importance of the mining industry in the greater region.

¹⁷ Coeur d'Alene Tribe, "Schitsu'umsh and Coeur d'Alene Maps," *The Lewis & Clark Rediscovery Project* (2002), <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/L3/ShowOneObjectSiteID50ObjectID594.html>

¹⁸ <https://www2.deq.idaho.gov/admin/LEIA/api/document/download/11049> (accessed October 26, 2023).

¹⁹ Henderson, "History of Kootenai County," 771.

²⁰ Henderson, "History of Kootenai County," 771

²¹ Henderson, "History of Kootenai County," 776.

Fort Sherman was abandoned in 1901, leaving the site and buildings open for redevelopment, part of a larger effort by the government to close and consolidate smaller frontier posts. The property was sold at public auction in 1905.²²

A need for electricity was established in the growing county and, given the numerous rivers, hydroelectricity was key. In 1904, the Washington Water Power Company purchased property near a series of natural waterfalls on the Spokane River, just 9 miles west of Coeur d'Alene Lake. The falls – named Post Falls after the White settler Frederick Post who had established a sawmill there with a small timber-crib dam – occurred at a point on the Spokane River where the river split into three channels, each with their own set of falls. Washington Water Power saw great potential in these falls and constructed an ambitious set of dams across all three channels. Construction was complete on the three dams and associated powerhouse in two years, and the powerplant began powering cities, mills, factories, and railways in both northern Idaho and eastern Washington.

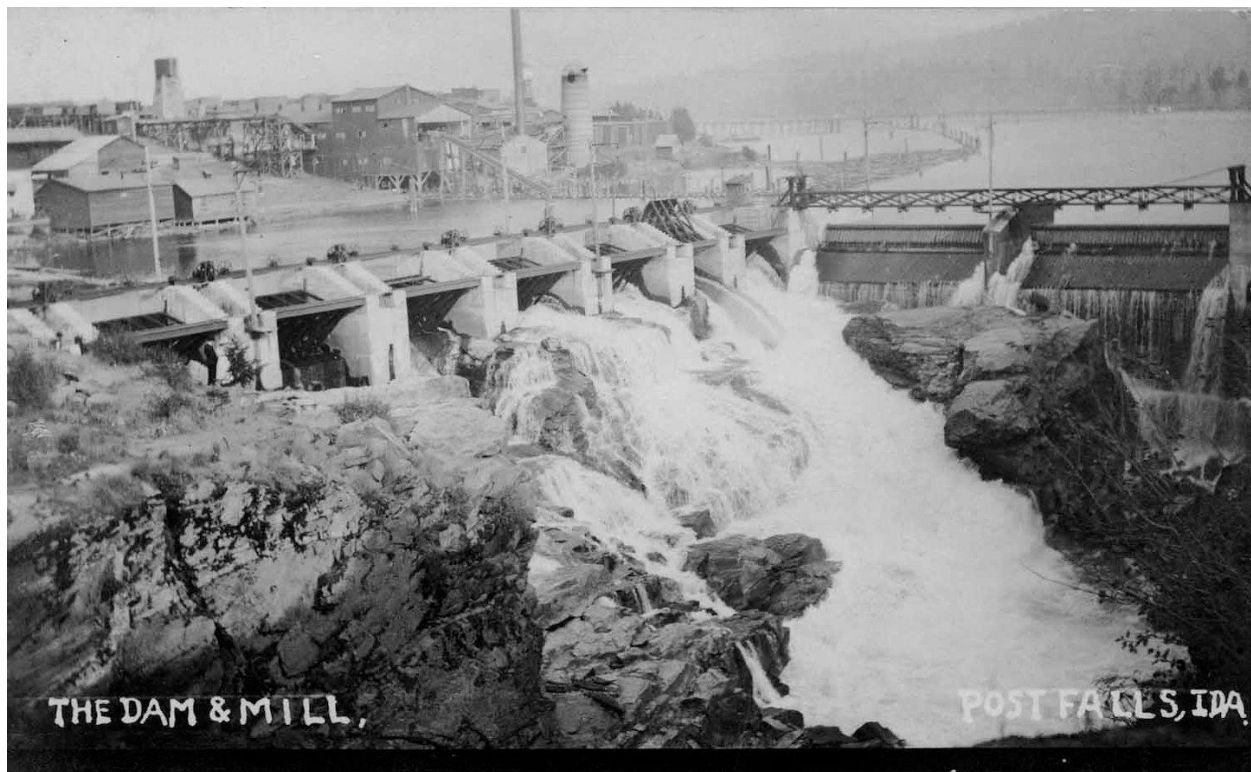


Figure 8. Post Falls Dam and Post Falls Lumber Co. (circa 1915).

1906-1929: From Towns to Cities

This period begins with the incorporation of Coeur d'Alene, which is quickly followed by several other communities in the county and ends with the stock market crash of 1929. In 1908, the county seat was relocated to Coeur d'Alene from Rathdrum, shifting county government facilities to the growing city. This period is marked by the timber boom, with a lumber mill located in most of the county's towns and cities. With this economic stability,

²² Robert Singletary, "Kootenai Chronicles: Fort Sherman Gives Birth to Coeur d'Alene," *The Coeur d'Alene Press*, March 7, 1994: 5.

many of the towns and cities saw significant growth with the expansion of industrial areas, robust development of commercial districts, and the extension of residential areas. Irrigation efforts on the Rathdrum Prairie had an impact on agriculture in the county during this time, which was reflected in the first fairs in Kootenai County held in the early 1920s. A range of property types are associated with this development period, including commercial buildings, residences, and civic buildings.

The early 1900s were a period of growth for Kootenai County, in population, industry, and governance. Coeur d'Alene was incorporated as a city in 1906, and the following year, the northern part of Kootenai County was split off as Bonner County. The timber boom, coupled with the county's waterways, established a large milling industry in Kootenai communities like Coeur d'Alene, Harrison, St. Maries, Rose Lake, Spirit Lake, Twin Lakes, and Post Falls. Spirit Lake, for example, was largely built up in a matter of two



Figure 9. The Wigwam at Bozanta Tavern, Hayden Lake (circa 1910).

years, between 1907 and 1908, as the combined interests of a lumber company (The Panhandle Lumber Company), a railroad (the Idaho and Washington Northern), and a development company (Spirit Lake Land Company). Within a year of Spirit Lake's platting, 100 buildings were constructed, and 1,000 residents lived in town.²³

As the county's population and development grew, both educational and recreational opportunities were expanded in the area. A number of rural schools were established during this period, with nearly a dozen built to provide education to students living in more remote areas of the county, including Bellgrove School (1918, now a grange hall).²⁴ A summer resort was opened by C.B. King on Hayden Lake in 1902, called Avondale Cottage, and featured 13 small cabins, an activity center, and the house.²⁵ The electric rail line was extended to Hayden Lake in 1906, increasing recreational traffic to the lake. However much of the recreational expansion in the area occurred at the expense of the *Schitsu'umsh* people, particularly in the case of Heyburn State Park. Congress created Heyburn State Park in 1908, carving out the park from a portion of the "Coeur d'Alene Tribe Reservation." President William Taft signed the deed, granting 5,744 acres of land and 2,332 acres of water to the State of Idaho.²⁶ The *Schitsu'umsh* people living within the new state park's boundaries were evicted, further limiting land owned and managed

²³ Patricia Wright, Don Hibbard, Idaho State Historical Society, "Spirit Lake Historic District," National Register of Historic Places nomination (1978), 3, <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/84250423>.

²⁴ David Osterberg, "Kootenai County Rural Schools," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation (1985), Continuation sheet, Section 8, page 1. https://history.idaho.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/Kootenai_County_Rural_Schools_Thematic_Resource_64000164.pdf.

²⁵ Robert Singletary, "Kootenai Chronicles: Farming, timber, recreation gave life to Hayden Lake," *The Coeur d'Alene Press*, April 4, 1994: 5.

²⁶ "Heyburn State Park History," *Idaho State Department of Parks & Recreation*, <https://parksandrecreation.idaho.gov/parks/heyburn/history/>.

by the *Schitsu'umsh* and its members. This pattern of decreasing the size of the reservation continued when, in 1909, the federal government implemented the Allotment Act²⁷ on the Coeur d'Alene Tribe Reservation. This process reduced individual and tribal land holdings and opened up the unallotted or "unused" reservation land to White ownership. Dividing up the reservation land "fractured Tribal farmlands" and rendered agricultural pursuits unsustainable and unprofitable.²⁸ By 1921, only four Schitsu'umsh families continued to farm their allotments.²⁹

According to the 1910 U.S. Census, between 1900 and 1910, the population of larger Kootenai County had increased over 250 percent, second only to Twin Falls County in terms of growth in the state.³⁰ In 1910, Kootenai County's population was 22,747, with Coeur d'Alene, the county seat, the largest community in the county followed by Spirit Lake, St. Maries, and Rathdrum. The "Coeur d'Alene Tribe Reservation" had a population of 1,139. While timber was the primary industry in the county, farming and being a supply point for the nearby mining district were also important to the county's economy. Irrigation projects developed throughout the 1900s – Interstate Irrigation District (1906), Post Falls Irrigation District (1910), and four smaller systems in Avondale, Dalton Gardens, East Green Acres, and East Farms – provided water to sustain agricultural pursuits.³¹ Top crops in the county in 1910 were wheat, hay and forage, and strawberries. In fact, Kootenai County was the largest producer of strawberries in the state of Idaho in 1910 with 157 acres producing 20 percent of the state's crop of strawberries.³² Other crops included oats, barley, corn, potatoes, and sugar beets. The county had 1,444 farms in 1910.³³

The growth experienced by Kootenai County, coupled with the emergence of the personal automobile, led to important infrastructure in the early decades of the 20th century. In 1911, the first trip of an automobile over Fourth of July Pass on Mullan Road between Wallace and Coeur d'Alene occurred. Following this first of many treks, subsequent improvements to Mullan Road occurred, with some sections even bypassed, between 1914 and 1916. The completed bypass road, the first highway through North Idaho, was called Yellowstone Trail. It was renamed U.S. Highway 10 in 1926.

²⁷ In 1887, Congress passed the Dawes Act, named for its author, Senator Henry Dawes of Massachusetts. Also known as the General Allotment Act, the law authorized the President to break up reservation land, which was held in common by tribal members, into small allotments that were parceled out or "allotted" to individual tribal members.

²⁸ Coeur d'Alene Tribe, "Manifest Destiny: Allotment," *The Lewis & Clark Rediscovery Project*
<https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/L3/ShowOneObjectSiteID50ObjectID816.html>

²⁹ Rodney Frey, "Coeur d'Alene (*Schitsu'umsh*)," University of Washington: American Indians of the Pacific Northwest Collection, <https://content.lib.washington.edu/aipnw/frey.html#eahc>.

³⁰ For this statistic on growth, the census grouped Kootenai and Bonner counties together. U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Thirteenth Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1910: Statistics for Idaho* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1913), 569.

<https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/decennial/1910/abstract/supplement-id.pdf>

³¹ Tina Marie Bell, "Rathdrum Prairie Project," *Bureau of Reclamation* (1998), <https://www.usbr.gov/projects/pdf.php?id=178> (accessed October 26, 2023).

³² Ada County was the second highest producer, harvesting 18 percent of the state's crop of strawberries but on only 80 acres. Table 4. Value of all Crops and Principal Classes Thereof, and Nativity of Farmers; and Mortgage by Debt, by Counties: April 15, 1910. Page 614

<https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/decennial/1910/abstract/supplement-id.pdf>

³³ U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Thirteenth Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1910: Statistics for Idaho*, 630.

Other transportation improvements included the construction of railroad and automobile bridges to expand access within the county, particularly to important industries and facilities. Due to the presence of Fourth of July Pass in the center of the county, where Mullan Road crossed the Bitterroot Range of the Rocky Mountains, Kootenai County had long been an important east-west transportation corridor through the Idaho panhandle between Washington and Montana. But the state lacked a north-south route, leaving the Panhandle disconnected from the south and the capital. After the formation of the Idaho State Highway Commission in 1913, the commission began establishing a state highway system and identified a north-south route as essential to trade. While construction began on sections of that north-south route, initially branded the North and South Highway (and later U.S. Highway 95), nearly 70 miles between Harvard and Sandpoint, via Coeur d'Alene and Kootenai County, remained unfinished by 1926.³⁴ But some road construction did occur in the waning years of the 1920s, with a paved portion just south of Athol and construction of a concrete bridge over the railroad tracks. Meanwhile, Washington Water Power constructed a concrete arch bridge across the Middle Channel of the Spokane River in 1929, providing the only means of vehicular and pedestrian access to the Middle Channel island where the power plant was located.

Growth impacted Kootenai County in other ways, too, particularly when the county's borders were redrawn once again in 1915. At this time, the southern portion of the county – including the south end of Coeur d'Alene Lake, St. Maries, and a large part of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation – was partitioned off to form Benewah County. As a result of this



Figure 10. Meadowbrook Community Hall, Cougar Gulch.

boundary adjustment, Kootenai County's population declined in 1920, dropping to 17,878.³⁵ However, the population decline also occurred in communities remaining within the county's new boundaries, including Coeur d'Alene (down from 7,291 in 1910 to 6,447 in 1920), Harrison (932 to 674) Rathdrum (725 to 509), and Post Falls (658 to 576). Spirit Lake saw a slight increase in population from 907 to 940. An interesting development in the county during the 1920s included the establishment of Weeks Field in 1920.

The City of Coeur d'Alene, with voter approval, purchased a 160-acre field south of Dalton Gardens in unincorporated Kootenai County – an area that would eventually house the Kootenai County Fairgrounds. The first Kootenai County fairs were held in 1922 and 1923 in Post Falls and Worley, respectively.³⁶ These early fairs showcased 4-H projects, but

³⁴ Mead & Hunt, "Historic Survey of Roads in Idaho's State Highway System Volume 1: Historic Context," prepared for Idaho Transportation Department (December 2019), 45, https://history.idaho.gov/wp-content/uploads/Idaho_Highway_Historic_Context.pdf.

³⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, "Idaho: Table 2. –Population of Counties by Minor Civil Divisions: 1920," *Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920: Bulletin*, 8, <https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/decennial/1920/bulletins/demographics/population-id-number-of-inhabitants.pdf>.

³⁶ Kootenai County Fairgrounds, "History," *Kootenai County Fairgrounds*,

by the 1930s, the 4-H program had grown in participation, eventually necessitating a larger facility. The stock market crash of 1929, sweeping the entire nation into a depression, ushered Kootenai County from a period of growth into one of uncertainty.

1930-1945: Depression and War

This period begins with the first full year of the national economic depression (Great Depression) and carries through the end of World War II. During this period, there was a slowdown in the timber industry, greatly affecting smaller mill towns. However, the timber industry, along with mining, saw improvement in the latter half of this period with increasing demand during defense production in the years leading up to and during World War II. The establishment of Farragut Naval Training Base in 1942 had a significant impact on the local economy, with its workforce that swelled from 20,000 to 55,000 by the end of the war. Limited construction is associated with this development period due to the depression and war rationing, but defense-related construction and some residential and commercial construction are typical.

The Great Depression had a profound impact on the economy in Kootenai County – which had a population of 19,469 in 1930 – as prices for timber and mineral products plummeted, leading to significant unemployment rates. Larger corporations weathered the economic crisis better than smaller operations. However, the programs established by the Franklin Delano Roosevelt administration’s New Deal programs to get the nation back to work led to significant improvements in Kootenai County in infrastructure, buildings, and parks. For example, Heyburn State Park received significant federal funding for projects between 1934 and 1941 as the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) built roads, trails, bridges, campgrounds, picnic areas, shelters, and the Rocky Point Lodge.³⁷ New Deal programs, as in other states, constructed hundreds of miles of Idaho’s roads during the Depression years – critical infrastructure improvements to connect more rural and isolated communities. Other New Deal construction projects in Kootenai County included a CCC Camp (City Rocks) near Coeur d’Alene, a reservoir near Rathdrum, and the Springston Log Bridge (1937).³⁸

Other than New Deal projects, construction was fairly limited during this period. One project was the expansion of the Kootenai County fair in the 1930s, which had grown in scope over the years. The City of Coeur d’Alene purchased property downtown for the fairgrounds and by 1938 a building was constructed on that site. With this new site, the fair had over 4,000 people visit in 1939 to see exhibits from 150 4-H members.³⁹ Another project built during the depression years was the Meadowbrook Hall, built in 1931 by the Farmer’s Union Local 56 in Cougar Gulch. The building served as a local community center, and although not part of the Idaho State Grange organization, it was an important meeting place for the surrounding Cougar Gulch agricultural community.

Grange halls were (and continue to be) meeting places for farmers, and the National Grange of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry advocates for farmers and their needs.

<https://www.kcfairgrounds.com/p/about/history>.

³⁷ Idaho State Department of Parks and Recreation, “Heyburn State Park,” *Idaho State Department of Parks and Recreation*, <https://parksandrecreation.idaho.gov/parks/heyburn/history>.

³⁸ “Sites by State and City,” *Living New Deal*, <https://livingnewdeal.org/maps-and-sites/sites-by-state-and-city/>

³⁹ Kootenai County Fairgrounds, “History.”

These halls were also key places for community during this period, and grange membership grew statewide. The Bellgrove Community Grange, on Hamaker Road south of Coeur d'Alene, incorporated in 1935, utilizing an old schoolhouse (built 1918) for their community meetings and activities.⁴⁰ Harrison established a grange in 1942 right downtown at 109 S. Coeur d'Alene Avenue. Bellgrove's use of a former schoolhouse also reflected shifts in county educational policies, with consolidation of rural instruction into larger schools in more established towns and cities.⁴¹

The county's economy got a significant boost, though, with the defense buildup during World War II. The Navy established Farragut Naval Training Base in 1942 at the southern end of Lake Pend Oreille. The Navy had purchased the property, 4,160 acres, from Kootenai County and a small railway company. Once the U.S. entered WWII, the base became a training spot for recruits during the war, with more than 293,000 sailors receiving their basic training at the base. Within six months of its ground-



Figure 11. Farragut Naval Base (1945).

breaking, the population of Farragut had surged to 55,000—making it the largest city in the state. In 1940, the entirety of Kootenai County only had a population of 22,283, demonstrating the key role Farragut played in Kootenai County's economy during the WWII era. In addition to the training the base provided to sailors, it provided jobs, with higher wages, to the surrounding community.⁴² With its remote location, the base was also used as a prisoner of war camp, holding nearly 900 German prisoners of war who were forced to work as gardeners and maintenance men at the base.⁴³

1946-1972: Post-War Growth and Rise of the Automobile

This period begins the year after World War II concluded and continues through a time of post-war development for the county. It ends in 1972, when Interstate 90 (I-90) through northern Idaho was partially completed (it was fully completed in 1992). Significant state-funded transportation projects occurred during this period, including updates to US-95 (Idaho's main north-south route) and bridge construction. These transportation improvements served to better connect different areas of the county to each other, rather than requiring residents and visitors to travel out and around the county to reach more isolated areas. A range of property types are associated with this development period, including commercial buildings, residences, and transportation infrastructure.

⁴⁰ "Bellgrove Grange," *Idaho Heritage Trust*, <https://www.idahoheritagetrust.org/projects-grants/bellgrove-grange/> (accessed April 15, 2024). For more information on granges in Idaho, read the National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation "The Grange in Idaho" (2012) at https://history.idaho.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/The_Grange_in_Idaho.pdf.

⁴¹ Osterberg, "Kootenai County Rural Schools."

⁴² Darby Pierce, University of Idaho, "Farragut Naval Training Station," *Intermountain Histories* (2018), <https://www.intermountainhistories.org/items/show/173>.

⁴³ Idaho State Department of Parks & Recreation, "Farragut State Park History," *Idaho State Department of Parks & Recreation*, <https://parksandrecreation.idaho.gov/parks/farragut/history/>.

After WWII ended, so did the Navy's use of Farragut as a training base. The base was decommissioned in June 1946, but was soon reimagined as Farragut College and Technical Institute. The school was only open from 1946 until 1949, when it closed due to financial difficulties. The state of Idaho acquired the land in 1949 and made it into a state park in 1965, adding to Kootenai County's recreational opportunities. The Navy still maintains a presence in Kootenai County on Lake Pend Oreille – the state's largest, deepest, and quietest body of water – with its Acoustic Research Detachment at Bayview. The lake's qualities make it the ideal location for acoustic testing without the cost of an open ocean operation.⁴⁴

With the closure of Farragut Training Base, Kootenai County's population returned to pre-war levels by 1950, with 24,947 recorded residents. Kootenai County continued to remain largely rural, with Coeur d'Alene far and away the largest incorporated community in the county. Coeur d'Alene not only grew in general population, but the city's footprint also expanded as it incorporated surrounding towns. By 1950, Coeur d'Alene had a population of 12,198 – nearly half of the entire county's residents. Spirit Lake's population dropped steadily between 1930 and 1950, with only 823 residents remaining by 1950. Rathdrum remained largely steady, but Post Falls continued to grow.⁴⁵ Other cities within the county incorporated during this time, including Hayden Lake, Huetter, and Stateline, followed by Hayden and Fernan Lake.

Another change for Kootenai County in the post-war era was a new location for the Kootenai County Fair. Previously located on site in downtown Coeur d'Alene, the fair grew and needed a larger location. In the 1950s, the city of Coeur d'Alene and the county reached a land swap agreement, and the fairgrounds were relocated to a 110-acre parcel adjacent to Weeks Field in unincorporated Kootenai County near Dalton Gardens. Three livestock barns were moved to the site in 1954 and two Quonset huts were constructed. The fair built the grandstand in 1958 and then added pari-mutuel horse racing in 1965 (discontinued in 1983) as well as several other buildings, including some moved from the former Farragut Training Base and the Beauty Bay CCC grounds.⁴⁶

By 1960, Kootenai County's population had grown to 29,556. Coeur d'Alene had steady growth between 1950 and 1960, increasing in population by 17 percent to 14,291. While half the county's population growth in that decade occurred in Coeur d'Alene, Post Falls also saw growth while the suburban community of Dalton Gardens, just north of Coeur d'Alene began to reach critical mass. Dalton Gardens, originally known for its orchards before becoming a suburb, officially incorporated in 1960. The county's communities remained largely clustered around the lakes and east-west transportation corridor. Kootenai County grew another nearly 20 percent in population during the 1960s, reaching 35,332 in 1970.⁴⁷

⁴⁴ Naval Surface Warfare Center (Carderock), "Acoustic Research Detachment - Bayview, Idaho," Naval Sea Systems Command, <https://www.navsea.navy.mil/Home/Warfare-Centers/NSWC-Carderock/Who-We-Are/Bayview-Idaho/>

⁴⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, *1950 Census: Idaho*,

<https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/decennial/1950/population-volume-2/37779058v2p12ch2.pdf>.

⁴⁶ Kootenai County Fairgrounds, "History."

⁴⁷ U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Idaho: General Demographic Trends for Metropolitan Areas, 1960 to 1970," in *1970 Census of Population and Housing*, <https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/decennial/1970/phc-2/42189394n1-26ch6.pdf>.

A couple of key transportation improvements throughout Kootenai County were completed during this period. In 1968, a bridge was completed over the Spokane River on U.S. Highway 95 which replaced the previous bridge to the south and reduced travel time between the two areas. Interstate 90 running east-west was completed from present-day Seltice Way in Post Falls to the eastern end of Sherman Avenue in Coeur d'Alene, and from the eastern end of Fourth of July Pass to the Montana state line, in 1972. This route, which featured new sections as well as a redesign of previous sections of highway, superseded the previous Yellowstone Trail (U.S. Highway 10). The portion from Post Falls to the Washington state line would be completed a few years later, while the portion from Coeur d'Alene to the east end of Fourth of July pass would have to wait until the 1990s to be completed.

1973-1993: Population Boom and the Return of Tourism

This period begins the year following the partial completion of I-90 through North Idaho, which coincides with an impending population boom in Kootenai County. Between 1970 and 1980, Kootenai County averaged 7% population growth every year, up from the 2% growth experienced every year during the previous two decades. This growing population led to development in previously undeveloped areas of the county (e.g., Rathdrum Prairie)



Figure 12. Playland Pier (circa 1970).

and more suburban-type construction. Key tourist attractions developed during this period include the Coeur d'Alene Resort (1986) and Silverwood Theme Park in Athol (1988). This period ends with construction of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe's bingo hall (a precursor to the Coeur d'Alene Casino) in 1993, which would eventually become the largest employer in the county.

Kootenai County's population boomed between 1970 and 1980 with unprecedented growth. The county reached a total population of 59,770 in 1980. The growth did not slow, and the county was at 69,795 by 1990. While Coeur d'Alene continued to be the largest city, other cities in the county saw significant spikes. Post Falls, in particular, experienced significant growth during this period, more than doubling in population between 1970 and 1980, from 2,371 to 5,736. Post Falls continued its steady climb, reaching 7,675 by 1990 and becoming the second largest city in North Idaho. There was a decline in the county's key industries of forestry and mining in the early 1980s, but by the 1990s, the economy had started to diversify, particularly with enhanced recreational and tourism opportunities.

Communities in Kootenai County

This section will include a summary of each community in Kootenai County.⁴⁸

City of Athol

First known as Colton, the town was renamed Athol by a settler who came from Athol, Massachusetts. The Massachusetts Athol was named after a town in Scotland named for the Duke of Atholl. A Northern Pacific Railroad station was built in Athol in 1882, and settlers hoped for a vast agricultural paradise. The jack pine forest first attracted early settlers to Athol, and logging, milling, and agriculture created prosperity. By 1903, there were many businesses opened, including the Pacific Hotel, a drugstore, a smithy, a jewelry store, restaurants, a mercantile company, and a saloon. The depression reduced Athol's importance, and the community declined until the 1940s when Farragut Naval Training Station opened.



Figure 13. Athol City Hall (2024).

Bayview

This logging, fishing, and limestone-mining community was first known as Squaw Bay. After 1900, the name was changed to Bayview. In 1910, a group of Spokane entrepreneurs formed the Prairie Development Company and platted the town site, hoping that the new town would attract tourists and residents. Bayview was laid out with 27 blocks of streets and avenues. The Spokane International Railway (SI) provided transportation from Spokane. The Navy took over the hotel during WWII. After the war, the hotel became a private home and was later demolished in the mid-1960s. Bayview is known for its extensive fishing, boating, and recreation. About 200 float homes are also located in Scenic Bay.

Cataldo

The *Schitsu'umsh* had a village here known as *sq'wt'u*. The town is named for Father Joseph Cataldo, SJ, who served at the Old Mission from 1865 to 1870. Patrick J. Whalen, the first homesteader in this area, platted the town of Cataldo. Whalen built a log cabin and operated a ferry across the Coeur d'Alene River connecting to the Mullan Road. When the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company came through in 1889, Whalen discontinued his ferry. The Cataldo Mission remains the oldest and one of the most treasured buildings in Kootenai County.

⁴⁸ This text was compiled by Kootenai County Historic Preservation Commission and reused in this context.

City of Coeur d'Alene

The French name Coeur d'Alene can be traced back to the early 1800s when David Thompson, of the North West Trading Company (a fur-trading concern), encountered French speaking Iroquois Indians already living here. Since the Iroquois were familiar with the area, he hired them as guides and scouts. The words Coeur d'Alene ("heart of an awl") may have been the Iroquois' attempt to describe the sharp trading practices of the local *Schitsu'umsh* people (an awl is a pointed tool used to pierce leather). Kootenai County's original boundaries



Figure 14. Roosevelt School, Coeur d'Alene.

were established on December 22, 1884. The first county seat was *Sin-na-ac-qua-teen*, a trading post located on the Clark Fork River (it was subsequently relocated to Rathdrum and later, in 1908, to Coeur d'Alene, where it remains today). Fort Coeur d'Alene (later renamed Fort Sherman) was established in 1878. Coeur d'Alene City developed near the edge of the fort and within a few years had become a supply point and navigation hub for the mining and timber industry. Coeur d'Alene's importance as Kootenai County's center was reinforced when voters moved the county seat to Coeur d'Alene in 1908. By 1910, the population was 8,000. Six large lumber mills were located in or near Coeur d'Alene, and the city boasted 4 banks, 5 hotels, 9 churches, 4 grade schools, a high school, a movie theater, and 2 telephone systems. Four railroads served the city: the Northern Pacific, the Inland Empire Railroad electric line, the Milwaukee Road, and the Spokane International. Coeur d'Alene's major industries were timber, tourism, and agriculture. By the early 1930s, Coeur d'Alene was Kootenai County's economic and social center. The city served 4 major rail lines and boasted 6 major lumber mills.

City of Dalton Gardens

The City of Dalton Gardens was incorporated in 1960 and includes the area from Prairie Avenue south to Dalton Avenue, and from Government Way to 17th Street. However, the name and settlement date back to the time of Fort Sherman when Oscar F. Canfield settled in the area in 1878. The origin of the name Dalton is unknown. Dalton Gardens and Hayden Lake were known for orchards and produce. In the 1920s, a large packing plant was built, and the electric line railroad provided freight and passenger service. Beginning on October 31, 1935, a severe freeze killed all the cherry and many of the apple and pear trees with tons of apples frozen on the trees. Only a few farmers managed to survive. In 1907, the Spokane & Inland Empire Railroad (the electric line) built a small depot at 4th Street and Hanley Avenue. Passenger service was discontinued in 1929-1930; freight service was discontinued in 1937.

City of Harrison

Harrison was also a popular lumber center for the mining district. The Crane family first settled here in 1890. Incorporated in 1899, Harrison is located on a one-mile strip carved out of the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation by a bill signed by President Benjamin Harrison on the night of March 4, 1891. Passengers arrived on the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company Railroad and by steamboat. Harrison prospered as a gateway to the Coeur d'Alene mining district and Coeur d'Alene River and the development of timber and farming interests up the St. Joe and St. Maries rivers. The 1911 city directory reported a population of 1,250; named lumber, farming, and mining as the main industries; and listed four churches, numerous fraternal organizations, two hotels, a weekly newspaper, and both a high school and grade school. Numerous sawmills turning out lumber, shingles, and material for boxes lined the waterfront. Sparks drifting uphill from the mills were common. Early Saturday morning on July 21, 1917, a fire broke out at the Grant Lumber Mill. The fire, driven by high winds, burned for one day and destroyed about 30 residences, sawmills, and the business district. Much of the town was never rebuilt.



Figure 15. Crane Historical Society Museum.

City of Hayden and City of Hayden Lake

Rich with game, fish, and berries, Hayden Lake was a favorite gathering place for the *Schitsu'umsh*. According to tribal legend, there came a time when the land stopped providing, and the medicine man advised them to leave, but no one wanted to go. One day a great whirlpool engulfed the chief as he fished from his canoe. Another version of this story tells of an Indigenous couple swept up by a whirlpool and drowned in the lake. Because of this, the tribe moved away from the lake. In 1846, Father DeSmet was among the first White men to visit Hayden Lake. But it was not until the late 1870s that the first homesteaders, a Mr. Strahorn (first name unrecorded) and three soldiers from Fort Sherman (Matt Hayden, John Hager, and John Hickey) settled in the area. Legend has it that Hayden and Hager, whose homestead was on the site of the present-day Hayden Lake Country Club, played a game of seven-up to determine who should name the lake. Hayden won the card game. Hayden Lake's early economy was based on agriculture, lumber, and recreation. In 1906, a branch of the Inland Empire Railroad electric line extended to the Bozanta Tavern. Hayden Lake attempted to establish an agricultural economy specializing in fruit trees – an endeavor that was thwarted by severe frosts that decimated many of its orchards in the 1930s. A post office was established at Hayden Lake in 1907, and businesses developed at the south end of the lake. The town shifted from this area to Government Way as automobiles replaced rail transportation. In 1959, the post office moved to Hayden Village. The area around Government Way is now incorporated as Hayden. The area from the west shore of the lake to a short distance west of Strahorn Road is incorporated as Hayden Lake.

City of Post Falls

Once the site of the Coeur d'Alene Indian village *Q'emiln* ("throat of the river"), the town of Post Falls grew from the early commercial lumbering efforts of German immigrant Frederick Post. Post came to the area from Illinois in 1871 and set up businesses in Rathdrum, Spokane, and Post Falls, building the area's first gristmill at Spokane Falls in 1876. He returned to the "Little Falls" (Post Falls) of the Spokane River and used the falls to power the area's first commercial lumber mill. Several lumber mills have operated in Post Falls over the years. Logs arrived by horse, water, and later by rail and highway. Agricultural activities were also important to Post Falls' economy. In the 1950s, grass seed replaced earlier crops, such as beans.

Rose Lake

Rose Creek and Rose Lake were named by a family who homesteaded on Cougar Creek, after their daughter, Rose Brown. The Rose Lake Post Office was established in 1905, and by 1916, the population was 500. The town was primarily a company town for the Rose Lake Lumber Company, which was then known as the Winton Lumber Company. Along the Coeur d'Alene River, which flows into Coeur d'Alene Lake, there are 11 small lakes (in order: Rose, Porters, Bull Run, Killarney, Hidden, Medicine, Cave, Black, Anderson, Thompson, and Blue). Most of the present camping sites along this river system were used since time immemorial by the Coeur d'Alene Tribe for winter village sites or seasonal camps.

City of Rathdrum

Fredrick Post's son-in-law, Charles Wesley Wood, gave the town its first name of Westwood. In 1881, when the postmaster applied for a post office, the U.S. Government would not accept the name. M. M. Crowley gave Postmaster Zach Lewis a list of potential names. Lewis chose Rathdrum, which was Crowley's native home in Ireland. In 1881, Rathdrum became the first organized county seat of Kootenai County and remained so until the county seat was moved to Coeur d'Alene in 1908. Rathdrum was a supply and jumping-off point for the Coeur d'Alene



Figure 16. Old Kootenai County Jail.

Mining District. Miners would leave the Northern Pacific train at Rathdrum, take a stage to Coeur d'Alene and then a steamboat up the Coeur d'Alene River to the Old Mission, continuing along the Mullan Road to the mines. In 1886, D. C. Corbin built a branch line from the Northern Pacific main line at the Hauser Junction to Coeur d'Alene, lessening Rathdrum's importance as a supply point. In October 1884, a fire consumed 55 buildings and 6 city blocks, destroying the business district. Losses were reported at \$85,000 with only one business carrying insurance. The town was soon rebuilt, but on August 29 and 30, 1924, another fire broke out. The water reservoirs were undergoing repairs at the time and were nearly empty. Half an hour after the fire was discovered, it was out of control, and ultimately leveled two solid blocks, destroying 30 stores and residences in the

business section. Several of those buildings dated from the town's establishment and when it prospered as the county seat. Many downtown buildings standing today still reflect the effects of the disastrous fire of 1924.

City of Spirit Lake

The name for the Spirit Lake community was derived from an Indigenous legend that explains the Salish name *tesemini* ("Lake of the Spirits"). It is said that an Indian chief's daughter eloped with a young brave. The father pursued them and out of fear of being separated, the brave took the girl into his arms and jumped into the lake. Their bodies were never found. The tribe believed that *tesemini* carried them away. Another version is that seven Indian braves were in a canoe that tipped. The bodies were never recovered, and the accident was attributed to an evil spirit. The development of the Panhandle Lumber Company by Frederick Blackwell and Associates was the origin of the town of Spirit Lake. In 1907, the Spirit Lake Land Company formed to sell lots. Within two years, the town had a business district, a grade school, a high school, organized sports, churches, and fraternal organizations. It also had electric lights, concrete walks, and telephones. The community was built literally and figuratively around a public square, with key institutions framing it—bank, store, township office. Spirit Lake's population peaked in the 1930s with 3,000 residents, but a fire destroyed the lumber mill in 1940 and decimated the local economy. While the community has rebounded, its population still has not yet returned to its peak lumber mill numbers.⁴⁹

City of Worley

In 1909, a million acres of farm and timberland in the Spokane, Coeur d'Alene, and Flathead Indian Reservations were opened up for homesteading as a result of the Dawes Act, which allotted tribal members only limited acreage. The town sites of Plummer and Worley were established on former reservation lands. Worley, platted in 1908, was named after Charles Worley, the first Indian Agent.

PAST HISTORIC PRESERVATION EFFORTS AND ACTIVITIES

Benefits of Historic Preservation

The National Park Service has defined "historic preservation" as a "conversation with our past about our future." When we understand the "way things were," then we know "why things are the way they are" and can take steps to plan for our future. Kootenai County has long recognized the importance of historic preservation, and through the identification and preservation of historic buildings and properties, has the continued opportunity to 1) conserve energy and reuse buildings, 2) express our culture, 3) foster civic pride and social interaction, and 4) generate economic benefits.

Conservation and Preservation: The preservation and restoration of historic buildings avoids community disruption, as well as burdening taxpayers with the expense of disposing demolition building materials in local landfills. The combination of conservation

⁴⁹ Wright and Hibbard, "Spirit Lake Historic District," 3.

easements applied to open spaces and historic preservation of undeveloped property offers an opportunity to reclaim natural, open spaces with clean air, water, flora, and fauna.

Expression of Culture: Buildings were designed and used by certain individuals, for specific purposes, at particular locations. Architectural design, in connection with historic people, places, businesses, religions, ethnicities, and events, expresses a community's culture. Preserving historic buildings demonstrates the value a community places on its individual cultures and members. Moreover, undeveloped properties and natural waterways were used and altered for the benefit of community development, and the conservation and preservation of these resources allow citizens to continue to participate in traditional activities like agriculture, hunting, fishing, and trapping.

Civic Pride and Social Interaction: Families, friends, religious communities, and civic groups gathered in historic places and buildings to find meaning in a shared past or set of values. Designating and preserving buildings, parks, churches, tribal lands, and other historic assets allows continued access to our shared experience, fosters civic pride, and strengthens our social bonds.

Economic Benefits: Historic preservation is directly connected to increased economic benefits. First, historic building preservation creates skilled labor jobs and investment opportunities for local citizens. Also, historic preservation is consistently shown to provide space for small businesses and local artisans, improved social services, reduced foreclosure rates, property value stabilization, a foundation for the ten (10) principles of "Smart Growth,"⁵⁰ and increased tax revenue. Investing in historic neighborhoods and undeveloped properties avoids the potential for urban blight and loss of land to unsuccessful development efforts. Finally, according to the Advisory Council of Historic Preservation, each year millions of travelers plan their tourist activities around visiting historic places. "Heritage" and "cultural" tourists tend to stay longer and spend more, resulting in a multi-billion-dollar industry that increases revenue for small businesses and supports local economies.⁵¹

Past Kootenai County Historic Preservation Efforts

As in most Idaho counties, historic preservation in Kootenai County is the result of individual efforts, as well as county and municipal historic preservation commissions (HPCs), non-profit historical societies, museums, and genealogical groups. Some communities, like the City of Rathdrum and the City of Spirit Lake, organized HPCs which have not applied for Certified Local Government (CLG) status or remained fully appointed, funded, or active. Other communities, like the City of Hayden and the City of Coeur d'Alene maintain HPCs that are approved CLGs and engage in preservation projects.

A number of cities have engaged in the National Register of Historic Places ("NRHP") designation process and achieved "Historic District" recognition for areas in their communities. These designations include the Sherman Park Addition Historic District in Coeur d'Alene, the Harrison Commercial Historic District in the City of Harrison, the Lake

⁵⁰ For more information, see: <https://smartgrowthamerica.org/what-is-smart-growth/>

⁵¹ www.achp.gov/heritage_tourism; See also "Twenty Reasons Historic Preservation is Good for your Community," (2020) by PlaceEconomics.

Pend Oreille Lime and Cement Industry Historic District in Bayview (extending into Bonner County), and the Spirit Lake Historic District in the City of Spirit Lake.

Most Kootenai County communities' historic preservation efforts fit the pattern of citizens identifying historic buildings or sites of community importance and organizing a non-profit historical society to preserve the building or site. For example, the Westwood Historical Society in Rathdrum organized to save the Rathdrum Jail building from destruction; the Crane Historical Society organized, through a donation, to preserve and use the Crane House in Harrison as a museum and archive; the Worley Historical Society formed to save a local historic elementary school building; and the Post Falls Historical Society organized to preserve the Chapin Building. These historic buildings currently operate as museums with archives and are maintained by non-profit historical societies.

The Museum of North Idaho was organized in the 1960s by the Hoo Hoo Club, a group of lumbermen and foresters that sought to preserve buildings in the Fort Grounds area of the City of Coeur d'Alene. This organization owns multiple historic buildings and will soon operate out of a restored historic home that was relocated to a property owned by the City of Coeur d'Alene, reflecting a successful partnership of public and non-profit efforts and resources.

In addition to organized groups engaging in preservation efforts, a number of individual citizens have sought to list privately or governmentally owned buildings on the NRHP. These buildings include the Clark House, the Mooney-Dahlberg Farmstead, and the John P. and Stella Gray House.

Community groups that do not necessarily have a historic preservation focus also engage in historic preservation by maintaining community halls, churches, granges, and other historic sites that are owned by those groups. Examples include the Meadowbrook Community Hall in Cougar Gulch, the Mica Grange in the Mica Flats area, the Inland Empire Electric Railway Substation owned by the Human Rights Education Institute, the Rose Lake School, the Pleasant View School, the Bayview Lime Kilns, and the First Methodist Church in Coeur d'Alene.

The primary driver of historic preservation in Kootenai County lies with the state park system which operates Farragut State Park and Old Mission State Park. These state parks not only maintain historic buildings, but also have developed archives, interpretation programs and markers, and are located on historic sites.

The *Schitsu'umsh* (Coeur d'Alene Tribe) also has a history of engaging historic site preservation, such as partnering with the City of Post Falls to maintain Q'emiln Park and Treaty Rock Park, as well as archiving and maintaining historical records through a cultural resource program, and expanding tribal property holdings.



Figure 17. Kootenai County Courthouse, est. 1926.

Overall, historic preservation efforts are decentralized with little exchange of information among communities, groups, and individuals. The efforts also reflect a focus on isolated events, like the creation of the Mullan Road or Euro-American settlement through the Homestead Act, as well as resource extraction industries and small business creation.

Previous Kootenai County Historic Preservation Commission (KCHPC) Activities

The KCHPC has achieved commendable accomplishments since its inception. In 1985, the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) recognized the KCHPC as the first CLG and a partner in the preservation of Idaho's historic resources. The primary driver of the KCHPC's activities and success was the appointment of David Osterberg as a Kootenai County Historic Preservation Officer. Mr. Osterberg's name is listed on a majority of National Register Historic Preservation (NRHP) site applications between 1985 and 1999, most importantly the Kootenai County Rural Schools Thematic Resource NRHP that resulted in the listing of nine rural schools.

Timeline of Kootenai County Historic Preservation Commission Activities

1979	Fort Sherman buildings at North Idaho College NRHP listing
1983	County-wide survey of barns and documentation
1983	Religious Events and Church Buildings in Kootenai County Survey and documentation
1985	Passage of Historic Preservation Ordinance
1985	Kootenai County designated Certified Local Government
1985	Kootenai County Rural Schools Thematic Resource NRHP documentation
1986	Kootenai County Historic Sites Survey – Multi-Year Survey and documentation
1988	Sherman Park Addition Historic District Survey and documentation
1989	Downtown Coeur d'Alene Survey
1989	East Prairie Survey: lake cabins on east side of Hayden Lake and other areas of Hayden Lake, Hayden reconnaissance, 1994 Reconnaissance Survey of Harrison
1992	Sherman Park Addition Historic District Survey and documentation
1994	Reconnaissance Survey of Harrison
1994	Lake Pend Oreille Lime and Cement Industry Survey and documentation
1997	Lake Pend Oreille Lime and Cement Industry NRHP listing
1997	Rathdrum Survey
1998	Architectural Survey of Worley

1999	Kootenai County Historic Site Inventory of Schools and documentation
2010	Historic Preservation Plan completed as part of Kootenai County Comprehensive Plan
2014-2018	Annual Historic Heritage essay contest for Kootenai County high school students
2015-2017	Reconnaissance and Intensive Survey of Pen d'Oreille City archaeological site, mapping and recording with U of I in partnership with IDFG and Farragut State Park
2018	KCHPC in partnership with Bayview Community Council presented Archaeology Week field trip and lecture on Pen d'Oreille City investigations
2018	KCHPC attended Idaho Heritage Conference in Moscow
2018	2018 KCHPC, with consultant, nominated Pen d'Oreille City/ Steamboat Landing for the NRHP
2018	Hosted CAMP all-day workshop for North Idaho CLGs
2019	Pen d'Oreille City/Steamboat Landing NRHP listing
2020	KCHPC attended Idaho Heritage Conference in Boise
2021	Reconnaissance Survey of the Coeur d'Alene Garden District, recorded 530 properties
2021	Promotion of City of Coeur d'Alene Historic Preservation Commission and CLG designation
2021	Reconnaissance Survey of Honeysuckle Beach, Hayden Lake Vicinity, recorded 2 new properties and updated record for 1 property
2021	Windshield Survey of Northeast Kootenai County: Athol, Bayview, Chilco, and Belmont vicinities
2021	Reconnaissance Survey of Cougar Gulch Vicinity
2022	CLG Grant for Cougar Gulch Vicinity Context development
2022	Multi-Property District Application for Cougar Gulch Vicinity
2022	KCHPC Inadvertent Discovery Plan approved
2022	Survey and Recording of Jacklin-Feely Ranch, recommending NRHP nomination
2022	Nominated 6 Cougar Gulch Properties for "Idaho Century Farms" awards
2023	Centennial Building Banner Recognition Program initiated
2023	KCHPC attended Idaho Heritage Conference in Pocatello
2023	Sponsored Oral History Workshop for community

2023	Kootenai County Historic Asset Inventory created
2024	Completion of Kootenai County Historic Preservation Plan update
2024	Multi-Property Historic District Application for Cougar Gulch Vicinity

As shown above, the KCHPC continues Mr. Osterberg’s efforts by applying for CLG grants and successfully surveying historic properties for eligibility and listing on the NRHP. For example, the KCHPC recently finalized the listing of Pen d’Oreille City on the NRHP submitted in 2019. The KCHPC also initiated the eligibility survey of the Coeur d’Alene Garden District, and this project was transferred to the City of Coeur d’Alene’s newly formed HPC for completion of the NRHP application process. Also, KCHPC is in the process of using CLG grant funds to finalize a multi-property district NRHP application for Cougar Gulch. To expand its partnership outreach, the KCHPC is seeking to guide the North Idaho Centennial Trail Foundation, Post Falls Historical Society, and City of Coeur d’Alene to obtain interpretive historical markers and signage to mitigate the impact of the ongoing Interstate 90 expansion on the Centennial Trail, as well as working with Avista Utilities to mitigate losses during the North Channel Dam Rehabilitation project.

Additionally, the KCHPC has successfully increased its operating budget to allow for the further development of education, guidance, and outreach, as well as an oral history program opportunity. The KCHPC is currently requesting operation funding for the centennial celebration of the Kootenai County Courthouse in 2026.

2010 Kootenai County Comprehensive Plan

The Kootenai County Comprehensive Plan was originally adopted in 2010 and updated in 2020.⁵² Currently, the Kootenai County Comprehensive Plan incorporates a “History and Special Sites” section dated 2010 (“2010 HPP”) on pages 84-93. See Appendix 2. The 2010 HPP contains a historic context, overview of some preservation activities, and the identities of a number of historic sites and events. While the 2010 HPP contains commentary about the benefits of historic preservation and the value of community resources, it does not contain recommendations, goals, a SWOT analysis, guidance, and resources for historic preservation.

CURRENT STATUS OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

This section describes current historic preservation efforts in Kootenai County and shows that historic preservation stems from a variety of activities, sources, and groups. One source is a decentralized scheme of federal, state, county, and municipal laws and guidance that govern historic preservation policy and programs. Another source is the countywide historic asset inventory reflecting the implementation of identification, survey, and designation processes.

A review of funding sources shows that non-profit and government grants, coupled with urban renewal funding and private efforts, drive historic preservation efforts in Kootenai County. Finally, local non-profit historical societies and museums are the centers for

⁵² <https://www.kcgov.us/DocumentCenter/View/13543/2020-Comp-Plan-Update>

archives, research, and collection preservation, as well as historic property ownership and tourism.

Beyond these elements, the 2023-2024 KCHPC community outreach survey supplied current data about Kootenai County citizens' concerns about historic preservation efforts, and a number of unaddressed issues were identified.

This information forms the basis for the remaining portions of this HPP.

Preservation Laws, Policies, Programs, and Ordinances

This section summarizes the current federal, state, county, and municipal historic preservation laws, ordinances, and policies that impact properties and citizens in Kootenai County. A detailed review of the information shows that Kootenai County communities support historic preservation, but also that the evolution of laws, ordinances, programs, and policies on the subject varies widely.

Federal Historic Preservation Law, Policies, and Programs

Most federal historic preservation laws and programs create a framework of funding, standards, and guidance that support and drive state and local implementation of historic preservation. The laws and programs identified below are most relevant to historic preservation in Idaho and Kootenai County.⁵³

The American Antiquities Act: Policy and Administrative Provisions (54 U.S.C. 320101)

Archaeological Resources Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 470aa-mm)

Archeological and Historic Preservation Act (54 U.S.C. 312501-312508)

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (83 Stat. 852, 42 U.S.C 4321 et seq.)

National Historic Landmarks Program (54 U.S.C. 302102-302108)

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (54 U.S.C. 3000101 et seq.)

National Register of Historic Places (54 U.S.C. 302101-302108)

Section 106 (54 U.S.C. 306108: Effect of Undertaking on Historic Property; 36 C.F.R. 800: Protection of Historic Properties)

The U.S. Department of Transportation Act (49 U.S.C. 3030: Policy on Lands, Wildlife & Waterfowl Refuges and Historic Sites)

Central to historic preservation is the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), which created the NRHP. The NHPA's Section 106 contains the Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties and requires federally funded, permitted, or licensed projects to identify and evaluate the impact of a project on historic resources and avoid, minimize, or mitigate potential adverse effects. At the state level, the NHPA delegated authority allows SHPOs to create preservation programs and conduct identification, evaluation, and nomination work. At the municipal and county levels, Section 54 U.S.C. 302501-302305

⁵³ This is not intended to be a comprehensive or complete list of federal law and programs. For more information, please see: <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/historicpreservation/laws.htm>

establishes a CLG program for communities with a historic preservation ordinance and commission of local, qualified professionals. CLG program municipalities can receive technical assistance and grant funding.

Section 4(f) of the U.S. Department of Transportation Act limits the Federal Highway Administration and other U.S. Department of Transportation agencies from “using land from publicly owned parks, recreation areas (including recreational trails), wildlife and waterfowl refuges, *or public and private historic properties*, unless there is no feasible and prudent alternative to that use and the action includes all possible planning to minimize harm to the property resulting from such a use.” (Emphasis added; 23 CFR Part 774)

Kootenai County includes land reserved to the *Schitsu'umsh* in the form of the Coeur d'Alene Tribal Reservation. The ever-present nature of these peoples on their ancestral territory implicates the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) (25 U.S.C 3001-3013) and Procedures for State, Tribal, and Local Historic Preservation Programs (36 C.F.R. 61). These laws and rules describe the rights of the *Schitsu'umsh* people related to the treatment, repatriation, and disposition of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and cultural items. Any state or local entity that receives federal funds must adhere to the mandates of NAGPRA depending on the remains or cultural items excavated or discovered. In addition, the NHPA delegates to federally recognized tribes the authority to create a historic preservation office and designate an official THPO to direct a historic preservation program on tribal lands.

State Laws, Rules, and Policies

The State of Idaho created the Idaho State Historical Society⁵⁴ (ISHS) in 1881 and established the organization as a state agency in 1907, in order to “preserve and promote Idaho History.” The ISHS operates pursuant to Title 67, Chapter 41, Idaho Code, and is comprised of a system that includes the Idaho State Museum, the Idaho State Archives, Old Idaho State Penitentiary and State



Figure 18. Summer at Spirit Lake Train Depot (circa 1912).

Historic Sites Program, and the Idaho State Historical Preservation Office (ISHPO). ISHPO manages NHPA programs, like the NRHP application process and the CLG grant program, and is staffed with professionals that meet the Secretary of the Interior’s Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards.

Title 67, Chapter 46, Idaho Code allows municipalities and counties to establish HPCs and local historic districts and directs historic preservation at the local level. Title 67, Chapter 65, Idaho Code requires local land use planning departments and commissions to develop comprehensive plans that identify and evaluate “special areas” or “special sites” of historical, archaeological, architectural, or scenic significance.

⁵⁴ For more information about the programs and departments of the ISHS, see <https://history.idaho.gov>.

Kootenai County Preservation Laws and Ordinances

The KCHPC was created on July 18, 1985, with the passage of Kootenai County Ordinance 81 as authorized by Section 67-4601, Idaho Code. See Appendix 1. The provisions of the original Ordinance 81 are now codified at Section 8.8.302, Kootenai County Code.

The KCHPC is authorized “to engage in a comprehensive program of historic preservation” and to “preserve, promote and develop the historical resources” of Kootenai County pursuant to Section 67-4602, Idaho Code. The KCHPC enjoys the following “powers and duties” listed in Section 67-4604, Idaho Code as follows:

- Conduct a survey of local historic properties.
- Acquire interests in historic properties, by purchase, bequest, or donation.
- Preserve, restore, maintain, and operate historic properties under the ownership or control of the commission.
- Lease, sell, or dispose of historic properties.
- Cooperate with federal, state, and local governments in the pursuance of the objectives of historic preservation.
- Participate in the conduct of land use, urban renewal, and other planning processes.
- Recommend ordinances to the county and otherwise provide information for the purposes of historic preservation.
- Promote and conduct an educational and interpretive program on historic properties within its jurisdiction.
- Enter, solely in performance of its official duties and only at reasonable times, upon private lands for examination or survey thereof with consent of the owner.

Section 8.8.302 of the Kootenai County Code establishes a program of historic preservation to “promote the use and conservation of the county’s cultural resources for the education, inspiration, pleasure, and enrichment of” Kootenai County. Section 8.8.302 repeats the powers and duties of Section 67-4604, Idaho Code, but also includes additional powers, duties, and directives. Briefly summarized, these additional powers and duties include the following directives:



Figure 19. Rose Lake School.

- Designate, preserve, promote, and perpetuate those sites, areas, buildings, districts, structures, and objects which reflect significant elements of the County's, State's, and Nation's cultural, architectural, archeological, historic, and other heritage.
- Foster civic pride in the beauty and accomplishments of the past.
- Protect and enhance the county's tourism industry to stabilize and improve the economic vitality and values of landmarks, sties, districts, buildings, structures, and objects.
- Promote the continued use of outstanding sites, districts, buildings, structures, and objects for the education, inspiration, and welfare of the people of Kootenai County.
- Promote and continue private incentives for ownership and utilization of landmark buildings, sites, districts, structures, and objects.
- Assist, encourage, and provide incentives to private owners for preservation, restoration, redevelopment, and use of landmark buildings sites, districts, structures, and objects.
- Advise and assist owners of historic property on physical and financial aspects of historic preservation and on procedures for inclusion in the NRHP.
- Offer advice to the Kootenai County Board of Commissioners in the administration of gifts, grants, and money.

Section 8.8.302 also establishes that the members of the KCHPC must “have a demonstrated interest, competence, or knowledge in historic preservation. The Board shall endeavor to appoint Commission members with professional training or experience in the disciplines of architecture, history, architectural history, planning, archeology, or other fields relating to historic preservation.”

Kootenai County Comprehensive Plan and Building Code

The 2020 Update to the Kootenai County Comprehensive Plan identifies a number of goals, objectives, and policies that are compatible with historic preservation. Specifically, “Element (k) – Special Areas or Sites” provides, in part, the following:

The [2010 HPP] calls for the identification and protection of special areas and sites. The Board of County Commissioners believes that protecting significant special areas and sites enhances local culture. The 2020 Update's policies recommend the identification, evaluation, and, where appropriate, protection of such areas and sites.

GOAL: To identify, conserve or when appropriate, enhance the county's areas, sites, or structures of geological anthropological, historical, archaeological, architectural, ecological, wildlife, or scenic significance.

Policies:

1. *Work with pertinent groups to identify and map the county's areas, sites, or structures of geological anthropological, historical, archeological architectural, ecological, wildlife, or scenic significance.*
2. *Develop regulations which provide for review of developments to determine if they would destroy or impact any unique sites of geological, anthropological, historical, archaeological, architectural, ecological, wildlife, or scenic significance and outline what steps may be needed to mitigate negative impact to the site."*

Some of the other goals, objectives, and policies from the 2010 HPP in the 2020 Update to the Kootenai County Comprehensive Plan are as follows:

- Remedy existing nonconformities and avoid creating new nonconformities by adopting appropriate land use regulations.
- Adopt zoning which reflects current land use and expected future land use based primarily on the concerns articulated by those who own property within the unincorporated areas of Kootenai County.
- Commercial and industrial development should be located in areas where adequate supporting infrastructure exists, and other economic activities should be encouraged and, when necessary, regulated.
- Direct commercial and industrial uses, excluding home-based businesses and cottage industries, to locations where urban services are available or where sufficient infrastructure is available.
- Strengthen the county's economic base by adopting land use regulations that support recreation, natural resources, tourism, agriculture, and forest industries.
- Encourage and provide guidelines for the voluntary retention of open space through resource based activities such as farming, forestry, mining, rural residential development, tourism, outdoor recreation, and other uses through such means as buffers, setbacks, and other measures.
- Determine the public's definition of rural character and use agreed-upon rural character principles and/or standards to review zoning and land use regulations.
- Foster existing rural communities and character by encouraging land uses to be consistent with existing development, voluntarily retained open space, and allowed commercial uses that serve local residents and harmonize with these communities.

- Encourage the preservation of low-density development, voluntary open space, historical sites, and agricultural practices within areas of city impact.

Kootenai County’s Building Code Ordinance, Title 7, Chapter 1, Kootenai County Code, establishes the county’s building regulations and adopts the 2018 International Existing Building Code (IEBC), as well as a number of other international construction codes. However, there are no provisions that specifically address historic preservation or design review standards, and therefore, work undertaken on historic properties (eligible for or listed in the NRHP included) is reviewed under the same regulations as any other property subject to building permit requirements.

Municipal Ordinances

City of Coeur d’Alene:

The City of Coeur d’Alene created an HPC (CDA-HPC) in 2019 after the passage of Ordinance No. 3643 (Council Bill No. 19-1016), which was later codified as Chapter 2.85 of the Coeur d’Alene City Code. The CDA-HPC operates per its own by-laws and passed a Historic Preservation Plan on December 21, 2021 as an element of the City of Coeur d’Alene’s Comprehensive Plan. The CDA-HPC is a CLG and enjoys grant funding for NRHP projects. Title 8, Article 10.2 of the Kootenai County Code identifies the City of Coeur d’Alene’s area of impact.

City of Post Falls:

The City of Post Falls does not currently have an ordinance that creates a HPC, but previously, section 2.12.055 of the Post Falls City Code established a HPC and was then repealed in 2011. References to historic structures are found in Title 13 (Public Services), Title 15 (Buildings and Construction), and Title 18 (Zoning). Title 8, Article 10.7 of the Kootenai County Code identifies a “coordinated area of city impact” covering areas outside the city limits of the City of Post Falls, along with the cities of Rathdrum and Hayden.

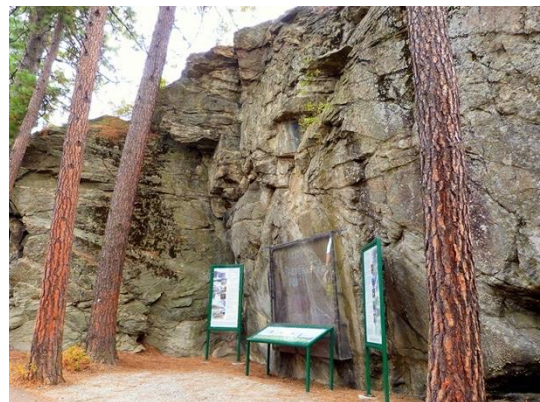


Figure 20. Treaty Rock, Post Falls.

City of Hayden:

The City of Hayden created a HPC as per Section 10.12.070 of the Hayden City Code, and it enjoys CLG status. References to historic structures and historic sites are found in Section 10.16.090 (Historic Site Designation), Section 10.20.100 (Central Business District), Section 10.20.110 (C. Commercial District), Section 10.24.130 (Parks and Open Space), Section 24.200 (Commercial and Industrial Architecture), Section 10.32.140 (Variance Procedure), and Section 10.24.290 (Conveyance of water rights) of the City Code. The City of Hayden’s area of impact is included in the “coordinated area of city impact” referenced above.

City of Hayden Lake:

The City of Hayden Lake does not currently have an ordinance that creates a HPC, and the only reference to historic preservation is in the definition for “historic structure” in section 11-1-2 of the Hayden Lake City Code (Zoning Regulations). Title 8, Article 10.8 of the Kootenai County Code identifies the City of Hayden Lake’s area of impact.



Figure 21. Clark House, Clarksville, Idaho, on Hayden Lake.

City of Rathdrum:

Title 9, Chapter 3 of the Rathdrum City Code is titled “Historical Preservation,” and sections 9-3-1 through 9-3-6 establish definitions and allow for the creation of a HPC and historic preservation officer position. The City of Rathdrum does not currently have an active or appointed HPC or historic preservation officer and does not enjoy CLG status. The City of Rathdrum’s area of impact is included in the “coordinated area of city impact” referenced above.

City of Spirit Lake:

As of July 9, 2013, the City of Spirit Lake had a well-developed HPC and historic preservation ordinance in Title 2, Chapter 3, Sections 1 through 6 of the Spirit Lake City Code. However, the Spirit Lake HPC does not currently enjoy CLG status, even though it is eligible, because the municipal leadership has not finalized the CLG agreement with ISHPO. The City of Spirit Lake has an NRHP Historic District and defines “Historic Structure” in Section 8-8-2 of the City Code. The “Hearing Procedures” Ordinance in section 12-10-4 of the City Code (Zoning Regulations) require the planning and zoning commission to consider the destruction of “historic features of major importance” when granting or denying a conditional use permit. Title 8, Article 10.12 of the Kootenai County Code identifies the City of Spirit Lake’s area of impact.

City of Harrison:

The City of Harrison also enjoys a NRHP Historic District, but it does not have a historic preservation ordinance. References to historic structures are found in “Building and Zoning” provisions contained in sections 8-3-2, 9-14-5, 9-9-3, 9-2-2, 9-14-10, and 9-4-5 of the Harrison City Code. Title 8, Article 10.5 of the Kootenai County Code identifies the City of Harrison’s area of impact.

City of Athol:

The City of Athol does not currently have any ordinances that refer to historic structures or historic preservation. However, the Planning and Zoning ordinances refer to “historic site monuments and plaques” in section 8-13-1 of the Athol City Code and “historic landmarks” in section 8-9-3 of the City Code. Title 8, Article 10.1 of the Kootenai County Code identifies the City of Athol’s area of impact.

City of Worley:

The City of Worley is an incorporated municipality, but there do not appear to be any ordinances available on-line. Title 8, Article 10.14 of the Kootenai County Code identifies the City of Worley’s area of impact. The Worley Highway District maintains the roads in Worley in accordance with the 2019 Associated Highway District Standards, but there are no references to historic preservation.

City of Dalton Gardens:

The City of Dalton Gardens’ ordinances do not reflect the formation of a HPC, but “Historic Site Impacts” are addressed in Title 5 of the Dalton Gardens City Code (Zoning), specifically in Sections 5-11-18, 5-13-10, 5-13-15, and 5-7-4. Further, “Historic Structure” is defined in Section 5-13-3 of the City Code. Title 8, Article 10.3 of the Kootenai County Code identifies the City of Dalton Gardens’ area of impact.

Fernan Lake Village:

Fernan Lake Village does not have a HPC or ordinances that address historic structures or landmarks. The comprehensive plan, passed in 2012, states that “there are no significant areas or sites of historical, archeological significance. Fernan Lake is a point of scenic beauty, and, as such has been the primary focus of the City’s policies on enhancement and protection.” (Chapter 12, Special Areas or Sites) There is no area of impact pertaining to Fernan Lake Village.

City of Huetter:

The City of Huetter does not have its own ordinances, but Title 8, Article 10.9 of the Kootenai County Code identifies the City of Huetter’s area of impact.

City of Hauser:

Title 8 of the Hauser Development Code contains a definition of “historic structure” in Chapter 3D, Section 7, but there are no other references to historical preservation or HPCs in the municipal code. Title 8, Article 10.6 of the Kootenai County Code identifies the City of Hauser’s area of impact.



Figure 22. Rathdrum Prairie (circa 1965).

Bayview:

Bayview is an unincorporated community that does not have municipal ordinances. Because it is unincorporated, there is no Bayview area of city impact in the Kootenai County Code.

Rose Lake:

Rose Lake is an unincorporated community that does not have municipal ordinances. Because it is unincorporated, there is no Rose Lake area of city impact in the Kootenai County Code.

Cataldo:

Cataldo is an unincorporated community that is located in Kootenai and Shoshone counties and does not have municipal ordinances. Because it is unincorporated, there is no Cataldo area of city impact in the Kootenai County Code.

Schitsu'umsh (Coeur d'Alene Tribe Reservation):

The *Schitsu'umsh* maintains a federally-approved Cultural Resource Protection and Management Program and employs a full-time Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO). The Coeur d'Alene Tribal Cultural Committee established a Cultural Resource Protection Provision in 2005.

Farragut State Park (Farragut Naval Base) and Old Mission State Park (Cataldo Mission):

Farragut State Park and Old Mission State Park are designated as "state parks" per Title 67, Chapter 42, Idaho Code, and are subject to the administration of the Idaho Parks and Recreation Board and the Department of Parks and Recreation. Additional governance is provided by IDAPA 26.01.20, the administrative rules governing the administration of park and recreation areas and facilities. There are currently no specific administrative rules regarding historic preservation within the Idaho state park system.

Preservation Funding Sources

Historic preservation efforts are funded by grant programs, government budget expenditures, non-profit groups, community organizations, and through the creation of tax incentives. The availability of funding for historic preservation is often dependent on the preservation project (physical preservation, restoration, purchasing, NRHP listing, etc.), the location of the project (urban, rural, agricultural), and the kind of entity undertaking the preservation task (HPC, historical society, non-profit organization, etc.).

Below are the current funding sources that have been identified as available, or potentially available, to historic preservation organizations in Kootenai County.⁵⁵

Federal Grant Funding

Federal grant funding comes in the form of a number of programs. Historic preservation organizations may apply directly for funds through the **Paul Bruhn Historic Revitalization Grants** (Rural Communities) and **Historic Preservation Fund** (54 U.S.C. §§ 303101-303103).

Only tribal organizations such as the *Schitsu'umsh* (Coeur d'Alene Tribe) may apply for **NAGPRA Grants** (25 U.S.C. § 3008), **National NAGPRA Program Tribal Heritage Grants** (54 U.S.C. §§ 302906-3029047), and **Tribal Historic Preservation Office Grants** (54 U.S.C. § 302703 and 54 U.S.C. § 3021902).

The **National Endowment for the Humanities Grant** fund also provides an opportunity for grant funding to create landmarks, provide preservation and archaeological education, fund collaborative research, and improve artifact conservation.

⁵⁵ This list is not intended to be an exhaustive list of available resources and does not reflect any recommendations for Kootenai County specifically. (See Historic Preservation Plan & Goals, *infra*.)

The **Community Development Block Grant Program** from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) may be available to communities that have historic preservation projects that benefit low- and moderate-income persons.

Federal Tax Incentives

The Federal Government also offers “tax incentives” designed to promote historic preservation by giving property owners and organizations with a federal tax liability tax relief for approved preservation efforts. These programs include the **Qualified Conservation Contribution** (26 U.S.C. 170(h)), and the **Federal Rehabilitation (Historic Preservation) Tax Incentives** program.

The **Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credit** is a 20% tax credit and is a useful tool to support the repair and rehabilitation of historic income producing buildings. Established in 1976, this program has contributed nationwide to over \$116 billion in private investment in rehabilitating historic buildings. As of 2024, there has not been a project within the county that has utilized this incentive.

The Kootenai County Assessor’s market value improvement valuation provides a rough estimate of the expenditure amount necessary to qualify for the program. Assessed values will be different for each community based on comparative sales used by the Assessor. Long term property owners will benefit from depreciation in calculating the adjusted basis.

Eligibility requirements for the Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credit program:

- The building must be individually listed in the National Register or certified as contributing to the significance of a registered historic district.
- Must meet the substantial rehabilitation test in which the cost exceeds the greater of \$5,000 or the building’s adjusted basis. The National Park Service provides the following formula to help determine if your project will be substantial:

$$A - B - C + D = \text{adjusted basis}$$

A = purchase price of the property (building and land)

B = the cost of the land at the time of purchase

C = depreciation taken for an income-producing property

D = cost of any capital improvements made since purchase

- Work must comply with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation.
- The property must be income-producing and remain such for at least 5 years.

The tax credit is 20% of the total qualified rehabilitation expenditures and is claimed as part of the Federal income tax filing generally once the project is complete and the building placed in service.

State Grant Funds

ISHPO receives an annual allotment of federal funds from the National Park Service's **State Historic Preservation Office Grants** (54 U.S.C. § 302902) and **Certified Local Government Program**. ISHPO annually awards small grants to CLG-approved HPCs for the development of historic preservation plans, historic surveys, and NRHP applications, as well as education and training. These grants require a “match” of budget expenditures and/or in-kind volunteer hours. Approximately \$100,000 per year is available for grant awards.

The State of Idaho, in conjunction with the non-profit group Preservation Idaho, is currently proposing a **Statewide Historic Tax Credit** program to “amplify the benefits of the existing Federal Historic Tax Credit program.”

The **Idaho State 2% Travel and Convention Tax** can be designated for use in heritage tourism and historic place preservation.

County and Municipal Tax Funds

Title 67, Chapter 46, Idaho Code specifically allows county and municipal governments to fully fund a historic preservation program using both taxpayer dollars and by issuing government bonds. County and municipal organizations may designate **annual budget funding** for historic preservation efforts that benefit the community.

Municipalities can also create local improvement districts (LIDs) for the purpose of guiding façade improvements and can designate **Urban Renewal** funds for capital improvement of historic buildings, parks, and places.



Figure 23. Masonic Temple, Coeur d'Alene.

Idaho Nonprofit Sources

A number of nonprofit and other organizations provide grant funding for historic preservation efforts. Notably, the **Idaho Heritage Trust** gives technical guidance on preserving and working with historic buildings, as well as workshops and brick and mortar projects. In the last 30 years, the Idaho Heritage Trust has provided grants to a significant number of properties in the Kootenai County area, including Fort Sherman Chapel, Meadowbrook Community Hall, Rathdrum Westwood Historical Museum and Old Kootenai County Jail, Post Falls Museum, Lake School, Corbin Ditch Project, Pleasantview School, and Bellgrove Grange.

The **Idaho Humanities Council** also maintains a robust and well-funded grant program that allows for individuals and preservation groups to seek funding for historic research, oral history projects, capital projects, training, and education. The Idaho Humanities Council also coordinates a statewide lecture series that annually travels to Coeur d'Alene. The Idaho Humanities Council regularly funds projects for local historical societies, museums, non-profits, and individuals.

Preservation Idaho has a mission to preserve Idaho’s historic places through collaboration, education, and advocacy. Preservation Idaho’s footprint in Kootenai County is currently non-existent, but the organization’s “Idaho’s Heritage Barns Register” includes a number of Kootenai County barns. Preservation Idaho seeks to increase its footprint in the North Idaho community.

The **M. J. Murdock Charitable Trust**, located in Oregon, seeks to “enrich the quality of life in the Pacific Northwest” by offering transformational grants that help individuals, families, and communities flourish.

Other Funding Sources

- Idaho Conservation League
- Sacred Places
- National Trust for Historic Preservation Grant Program
- The Moe Family Fund for Statewide and Local Partners
- Preservation Priorities Task Force
- Coeur d’Alene Downtown Association
- Rathdrum Chamber of Commerce
- Post Falls Chamber of Commerce
- Coeur d’Alene Chamber of Commerce
- Hayden Chamber of Commerce
- *Schitsu’umsh* (Coeur d’Alene Tribe)/Coeur d’Alene Casino

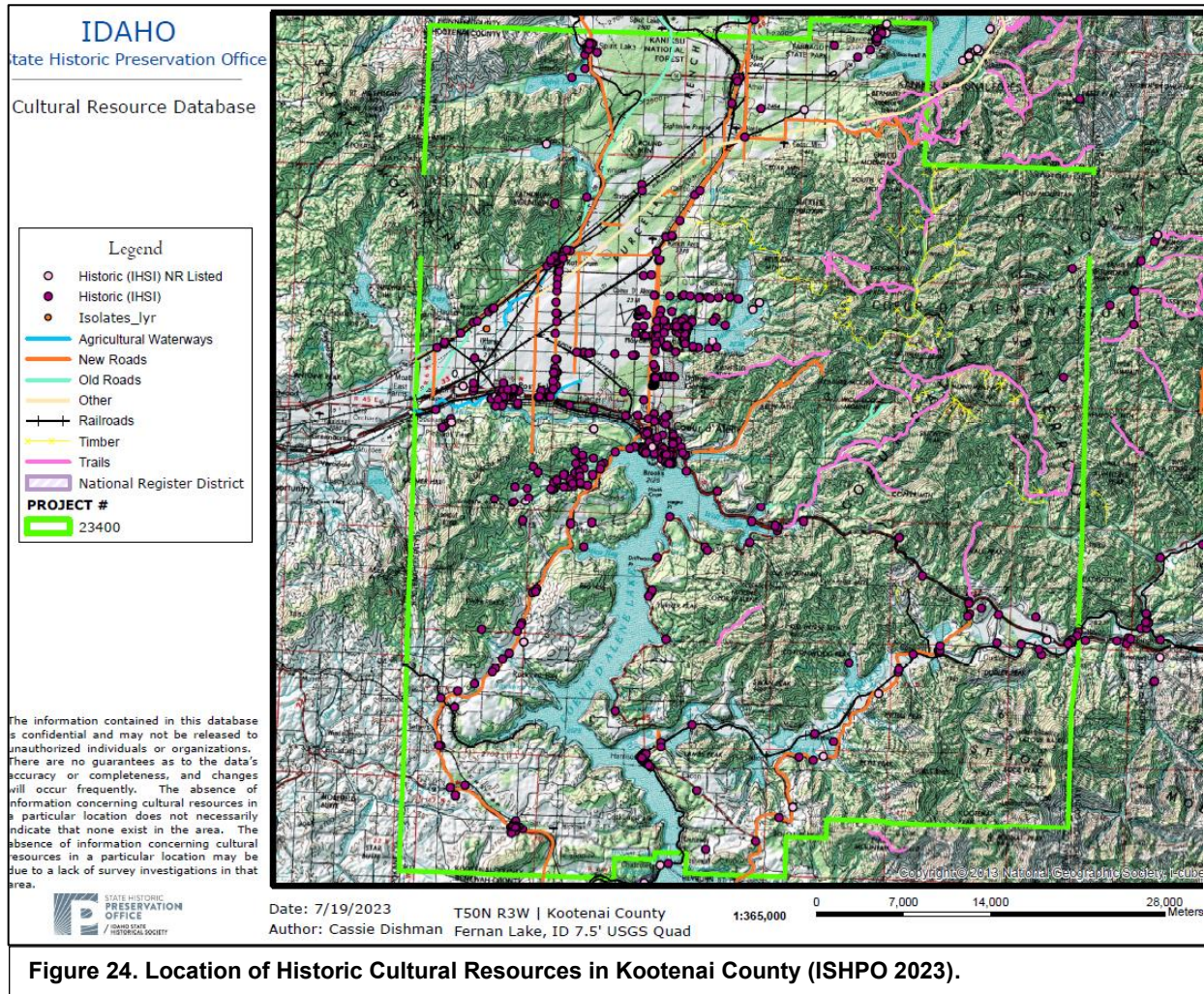
Inventory of Cultural Resources in Kootenai County

An inventory of historic resources is a tool to collect data on resources (sites, objects, buildings, and structures) to aid in planning, decision-making, and interpretation. Much of the inventory is derived from Section 106 surveys on federal land or for federally regulated or funded projects in the county. The KCHPC has contributed to the inventory by conducting surveys and documentation of historic resources since the early 1980s.

The KCHPC uses the Idaho Historic Sites Inventory (IHSI) form and site number identifier following the guidelines of the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) guidance entitled “*Consulting With the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office: Guidelines and Procedures for Cultural Resource Review and Consultation in Idaho*” (2015) to help communities and historic preservation professionals identify, evaluate, and document historic resources in the state.

The county inventory was updated in 2023 and will be updated with SHPO inventory records yearly or more often depending on potential surveys or projects. See Appendix 5. The inventory does not consist of individual site forms either digitally or in print in county files but is a database consisting of the IHSI site number, location (UTM and address, unless blocked), brief description or site name, NRHP eligibility, year recorded, and date

listed on the NRHP, and is maintained by the KCHPC and GIS and Community Development Departments.



There are 1,096 historic resources recorded in Kootenai County’s inventory, itemized in Appendix 6. Of these, 172 are listed on the NRHP or are part of a NRHP District and 146 are recommended eligible but are not listed on the NRHP.

The inventory includes properties recorded countywide. Of these, 781 properties are in the city of Coeur d’Alene, 530 of which were identified and recorded by KCHPC in the Downtown Garden District Reconnaissance Survey of 2019-2020.

National Register of Historic Places – Kootenai County Individual Listings

The NRHP does not function as a county register. Its administration and listing processes are a separate process through SHPO’s National Register Administrator.

In Kootenai County, a NRHP listing is an honorific and not a regulatory designation, and there are not any ordinances, policies, or guidance regarding design review. Kootenai County has 153 individual properties on the NRHP. The most recent listing is a historic archaeological site, Pen d’Oreille City/Steamboat Landing. The site was listed in 2019,

nominated by the KCHPC, and was the first property in the county placed on the NRHP since 2009.

Many of these resources are in need of re-evaluation for eligibility as many are no longer extant and/or there is the possibility that eligibility has changed. Likewise, properties in the inventory with no evaluation or evaluated as “not eligible” may now be eligible because of age or other factors, such as property restoration or lack of a complete recording.

Table 4. National Register of Historic Places Listings in Kootenai County (2023)

IHSI #	Property Name	Street	City	Listed Date
55-851	Fort Sherman Powder Magazine	College Drive	Coeur d’Alene	11/25/1979
55-1928	Fort Sherman Chapel	Hubbard St.	Coeur d’Alene	11/25/1979
55-861	Rathdrum State Bank		Rathdrum	12/24/2014
55-865	St. Stanislaus Kostka Mission		Rathdrum	12/24/2014
55-2549	Clark House	Clarksville	Hayden Lake	12/12/1978
55-1707	Coeur d’Alene Federal Building	4 th and Lakeside	Coeur d’Alene	11/17/1995
55-14735	Cataldo Mission Parish House		Cataldo	2020
55-7727	Harvey M. Davey House		Coeur d’Alene	5/23/1985
	First United Methodist Church	Wallace Ave.	Coeur d’Alene	6/18/1979
55-4155	Post Falls Community United Presbyterian Church	Fourth Avenue	Post Falls	9/7/1984
55-18641	Boyd and Alta Hamilton House	Government Way	Coeur d’Alene	10/28/2021
55-872	Coeur d’Alene Masonic Temple	Sherman Ave.	Coeur d’Alene	5/22/1978
55-873	St. Thomas Catholic Church	Indiana Ave.	Coeur d’Alene	10/5/1977
55-874	Coeur d’Alene City Hall	Sherman Ave.	Coeur d’Alene	8/3/1979
55-876	Kootenai County Courthouse	Government Way	Coeur d’Alene	12/1/2009
55-1958	Roosevelt School	Wallace Ave.	Coeur d’Alene	7/30/76
55-12084	John Finch Caretaker’s House		Hayden Lake	9/14/1987
55-12771	John P. and Stella Gray House	S. 13 th Street	Coeur d’Alene	3/3/1988
55-12775	Kootenai County Jail	Main Street	Rathdrum	8/10/2001
55-1554	Inland Empire Electric Railway Substation		Coeur d’Alene	6/27/1975
55-7722	Jacob and Cristina Thunborg House		Hayden Lake	9/12/1985
	Treaty Rock		Post Falls	4/30/1992
	Mullan Road		4 th of July Pass segment	4/5/1990
	Pen d’Oreille City-Steamboat Landing		Lake Pend Oreille	12/19/2019
55-18131	Silas W. and Elizabeth Crane House		Harrison	12/9/1999
55-18174 55-18175	Washington Water Power Bridges		Post Falls	12/20/96

National Register of Historic Places – Thematic, Multi-Property, and Districts in Kootenai County

Kootenai County has one listed National Historic Landmark, the Cataldo Mission, five historic districts, and the linear Mullan Road. A Thematic Multi-Property Rural Schools of Kootenai County is included.

Table 5. National Register Historic Districts in Kootenai County

Property Name	Description	City	NR Listed Date
Cataldo Mission (National Historic Landmark)	Mission chapel, parish house, mission grounds	Cataldo	10/15/1966
Spirit Lake Historic District	14 properties, 12 individually on NRHP	Spirit Lake	2/8/1979
Harrison Commercial Historic District	93 properties, 9 on NRHP	Harrison	9/29/94
Lake Pend Oreille Lime and Cement Industry Historic District	7 features and buildings individually listed	Discontinuous in Bayview, Lakeview, on Lake Pend Oreille	3/27/97
Sherman Park Addition Historic District	87 properties	Coeur d'Alene	4/27/1992
Rural Schools of Kootenai Co. Thematic	11 school buildings; 2 are non-extant		9/12/1985
Historic Downtown Garden District	530 properties; eligibility for NRHP is still being determined	Coeur d'Alene	2024

Cemeteries

Cemeteries can provide important genealogical information about the community's ancestors and cultural heritage. Table 6 lists cemeteries. One is included in the historic inventory, Forest Cemetery on Government Way in Coeur d'Alene.

Table 6. Cemeteries of Kootenai County

Cemetery	Location	Ownership
Mountainview	Hwy 54, Athol	
Dahlgren Family	Gotham Bay Rd, Coeur d'Alene	private
Rimrock	Garwood	private
Ford Family	Harrison	private
Harrison	Harrison	
Lane	Lane	private
Loffs Bay	Loffs Bay Rd, Coeur d'Alene	private
St. Michaels	Worley	
Worley	S. Cave Bay Rd, Worley	
Medimont	Medimont	
Rose Lake	Oyle Rd, Rose Lake	
Old Mission	Cataldo	state
Evergreen	2834 N. Spokane St., Post Falls	public
Kootenai County/Old Paupers Cemetery	Seltice Way, Post Falls	
Pleasantview	1298 S. Gold Finch Rd., Post Falls	

[table continues on next page]

Table 6. Cemeteries of Kootenai County (cont.)

Cemetery	Location	Ownership
St. John the Baptist Antiochian Orthodox Church	4718 E. Horsehaven, Post Falls	private
Post Falls 7 th Day Adventist	Post Falls	private
Mount Calvary	Rathdrum	private
Pine Grove	Rathdrum	
St. Mary Magdalene	Rathdrum	private
St. Pius X Parish Cemetery	Coeur d'Alene	private
Coeur d'Alene Memorial Gardens	Coeur d'Alene	private
Riverview	Coeur d'Alene	city
St. Thomas	Coeur d'Alene	private
Bestland Cemetery AKA Share Hope	Coeur d'Alene	private
Forest	Government Way, Coeur d'Alene	city
Coeur d'Alene Prairie View	7091 N. Ramsey Rd, Coeur d'Alene	private

Archaeological Resources Inventory in Kootenai County

The Idaho SHPO maintains the Archaeological Survey of Idaho (ASI) inventory of archaeological properties within the state. This information is confidential and not accessible to non-archaeologists due to the potential risk to these resources. For this reason, these resources are not listed in tables or figures with location information in this document or in the Kootenai County Inventory. One historical archaeological site in the county was investigated, documented, and nominated for the National Register by the Kootenai County HPC, the Pen d'Oreille City/Steamboat Landing Site (10KA91), and placed on the National Register in 2019. This is the only NRHP listed archaeological site in the county.

Kootenai County is within the traditional cultural and historical boundaries of the *Schitsu'umsh*, and in part, the Coeur d'Alene Tribe Reservation. The *Schitsu'umsh* officially designated a Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act provides a mechanism for review and consideration of potential impacts to archaeological resources with THPO consultation. However, this only applies to projects undertaken by a federal agency, using federal funds, or requires a federal license or permit (collectively these are referred to as a federal nexus).

Title 67, Chapters 41, 46, and 65, Idaho Code, enable local governments to implement historic preservation at the local level, including mechanisms supporting the consideration and protection of archaeological resources. State, county, and private projects in Kootenai County that do not have a federal nexus do not have a review mechanism.

Ground-disturbing activities have the potential to inadvertently damage archaeological resources, and, as such, are important to consider in the overall context of historic preservation and cultural resources.

Previous Studies in Kootenai County

Previous studies or survey projects are primarily Section 106 compliance surveys conducted for a specific project within the federal nexus, either for a ground-disturbing project on federal land or a project requiring a federal permit or funded by federal money. Studies conducted in the county are compiled in the database information derived from ISHPO records and consist of the SHPO project number, title, author, date, township/range/section, number of acres surveyed, and level of survey (reconnaissance, intensive, intensive complete). The county maintains a database of these studies, but copies of the reports are not on file in the county. They are available from ISHPO in digital form.

Comprehensive surveys of large areas, e.g., rural areas, are rare. Surveys often address a limited area on a project-by-project basis or have previously been specialized for a focused area, e.g., rural schools or historic barn surveys, and have not addressed nearby or associated buildings. Much of the surveying in Kootenai County has been on federal land and associated with timber management and sales. Other long, linear surveys have also been conducted in main travel corridors by the Idaho Transportation Department or for buried pipelines, fiber and transmission lines. Most surveys conducted years ago have not been updated, with the exception of transmission lines and reservoir pools for federal relicensing.

Inadvertent Find Protocol

The KCHPC formulated a protocol for inadvertent discovery of previously unidentified Native American or Euro-American artifacts or human remains titled the Inadvertent Discovery Plan (IDP). This document provides guidance particularly during ground-disturbing activities in the county. Regardless of whether any archaeological inventory or survey has been completed prior to the activity, or whether a planned activity was accessed for potential to discover archaeological or historic properties, there is potential to discover buried resources. The IDP provides a protocol of actions if such a discovery is made and informs the community on how to recognize findings that should be protected. The IDP for ground-disturbing activities was adopted by the Kootenai County Board of County Commissioners in 2022 but is not mandatory or regulatory. See Appendix 3.

Historical Societies, Museums, and Educational Institutions

Historic preservation efforts in Kootenai County are largely the purview and focus of local, non-profit historical societies and museums. Each of the following organizations is dedicated to the historic preservation of at least one historic building and exercises a mission to collect and preserve photographs, documents, objects, and other items of historical significance.

Museum of North Idaho

The Museum of North Idaho (MONI) is the largest and oldest museum and archive in Kootenai County. MONI was created by the Coeur d'Alene Hoo Hoo Club on May 1, 1968, to focus on preserving the history of Kootenai, Benewah, and Shoshone counties. Originally located in the "Powder Magazine Building" on the campus of North Idaho College (formerly Fort Sherman, now known as the Fort Grounds area) in 1973, the

Museum of North Idaho relocated to a building owned by the City of Coeur d’Alene (a former Cenex gas station) in 1979. For over 57 years, the Museum of North Idaho has been the primary repository for documents, artifacts, photographs, and other items of historical significance in Kootenai County. A local family donated the J. C. White House located at 8th and Sherman Ave in Coeur d’Alene to the Museum of North Idaho in 2019. The building was moved to a lot owned by the City of Coeur d’Alene in 2019, and with the assistance of the Tubbs Hill Foundation and Coeur d’Alene Urban Renewal Agency (aka Ignite CDA), MONI restored the building and relocated to it in June 2024. The Museum of North Idaho anticipates adding an underground 4,000-square-foot exhibit hall and 3,500-square-foot educational facility in the future. MONI also operates its own book publishing business. The first building erected in Coeur d’Alene, the Fort Sherman Chapel, is located near the North Idaho College campus but is owned and maintained by MONI. The Museum of North Idaho is a non-profit 501(c)(3) that offers memberships of varying levels and operates based on donations, retail gift store sales, walking tours, book sales, fundraising events, and grant funding. The Museum of North Idaho and its previous executive director and in-house historians have earned the Idaho State Historical Society’s “Esto Perpetua” award and the Sister Alfreda Elsensohn award for their efforts at historic preservation.



Figure 25. Museum of North Idaho, Oct. 2024 (Preservation of J.C. White house).

www.museumni.org
info@museumni.org

115 Northwest Boulevard, Coeur d’Alene, ID 83814
 (208) 664-3448

Post Falls Historical Society and Museum

The Post Falls Historical Society (PFHS) was formed in 1988 for the purpose of protecting and preserving the historical heritage of the Post Falls area. The City of Post Falls currently owns the “Chapin Building,” a 1923 structure that is eligible for the NRHP. The City of Post Falls does not provide funding for the PFHS but does maintain the Chapin Building. In 2009, the PFHS opened a local museum and archive in the Chapin Building, located at the intersection of 4th Avenue and Spokane Street. The PFHS has established a collection of local artifacts, objects, and photographs and maintains an archive for research purposes. The PFHS is a non-profit 501(c)(3) that is operated by volunteers. It offers an annual membership and quarterly newsletter, and it seeks donations for operations. The PFHS



Figure 26. Chapin Building, Post Falls, Idaho.

has engaged in a robust oral history program and partners with the Museum of North Idaho regarding archiving materials. The PFHS and its former president have both received the Idaho Historical Society’s “Esto Perpetua” award working to preserve the history of Post Falls.

www.postfallsmuseum.weebly.com
postfallshistoricalsociety@gmail.com
101 E 4th Ave, Post Falls, ID 83854
(208) 262-9642

Rathdrum-Westwood Historical Society and Jail Museum

The Rathdrum-Westwood Historical Society was incorporated as a 501(c)(3) non-profit with the mission to preserve the history of Rathdrum, Idaho, and the Old Kootenai County Jail Museum. Rathdrum was originally the county seat of Kootenai County, and the Old Kootenai County Jail was built and operable from 1892-1908. The Rathdrum-Westwood Historical Society owns the Old Kootenai County Jail and turned the building into a museum in 2010. The society operates an archive and maintains an artifact collection with a focus on early Rathdrum history between 1861 to 1908. They do not receive municipal funding, but operate on donations, fees paid by visitors for entry and tours, and rental fees from an annex building that is open for community group use. The Rathdrum-Westwood Historical Society is run by volunteers and does not appear to offer a membership structure or newsletter. They do offer classes and participate in civic events. They provide loans of artifacts to other institutions.

www.rathdrumhistory.com
7940 W 2nd St. Rathdrum, Idaho 83858
(208) 625-0014

Spirit Lake Historical Society Museum

In 2019, the Spirit Lake Historical Society opened a museum in the old Lutheran Church building located at 6th and Jefferson and built in 1910. The Spirit Lake Historical Society is a 501(c)(3) non-profit corporation that operates based on donations from visitors to the museum and membership dues.

32324 N Priest River Dr., Spirit Lake, ID 83869



Figure 27. Spirit Lake Historical Society Museum, 2024.

Crane Historical Society and Museum

The Crane Historical Society was formed in 1984 and owns and operates a museum in the Crane House, located in the heart the City of Harrison. The Crane House is the first home built in the City of Harrison in 1891 and is listed on the NRHP. The former city jail is located on the same parcel and is part of the Crane House Museum experience. The mission of the Crane Historical Society is to “discover and memorialize the history of the city of Harrison and the surrounding area,” with a focus on Coeur d’Alene Lake steamboat history and local lumber, mining, and railroad history. The Crane Historical Society is very

active, housing an archive and a large oral history collection, and has published the book “Harrison Area.” The Crane Historical Society Museum offers free admission, operates based on donations, and is run by a volunteer board.

<http://www.harrisonidaho.org/history.html>

cranehistsoc@gmail.com

201 S Coeur d’Alene Ave., Harrison, ID 83833

(208) 660-8510

Worley Historical Society and Museum

The Worley Historical Society was formed in 2012 for the purpose of converting the 1930s era Worley School building into a museum and cultural center. However, the Worley Historical Society currently operates a museum in a Quonset hut, formerly the Worley Grange, built in 1959. The Worley Historical Society does not currently operate a website but does offer membership and receives donations that support the museum.

9825 W. U.S. 95, Worley, Idaho, 83876

(208) 686-1573

Rose Lake Community Historical Society

The Rose Lake Community Historical Society was organized to preserve the Rose Lake School, built in 1914. The Rose Lake Elementary School is listed on the NRHP and was modified in the 1930s and 1950s. The Rose Lake Historical Society is a non-profit 501(c)(3) that operates on donations, but does not maintain a membership, operate a museum, or maintain a collection.

14917 S Queen St., Cataldo, ID 83810

Pleasant View Community Association



Figure 28. Pleasant View School, Post Falls, circa 2005.

The Pleasant View Community Association is a nonprofit that owns and maintains the Pleasant View School building in Post Falls, which was constructed in 1910 and is listed on the NRHP.

The Pleasant View Community Association is a non-profit 501(c)(3) that operates on donations, but does not maintain a membership, operate a museum, or maintain a collection.

18724 W. Riverview Dr., Post Falls, ID

Mica Flats Grange

The Mica Flats Grange is a historic building located in the Mica area, southwest of the City of Coeur d’Alene. The Mica Flats Grange operates as a community and event center and is the home of the Jolly Workers of Mica 4-H Club. The Mica Flats Grange participates in preserving its own history, as well as that of the local 4-H club and families of the Mica Flats and Valhalla area. The Mica Flats Grange maintains a membership organization

and is organized as a 501(c)(3) non-profit. The Mica Flats Grange building is not currently eligible for the NRHP due to modifications.

www.micaflatsgrange.org

7465 West Kidd Island Road, Coeur d'Alene, ID, 83814
(208) 769-9590

Meadowbrook Community Hall

The Sam Rodius Memorial Park Association (SRMPA) owns and operates the Meadowbrook Community Hall in Cougar Gulch, a rural area located southwest of the City of Coeur d'Alene. The Meadowbrook Community Hall was built in 1912 and subsequently extensively modified so it is not eligible for the NRHP. The SRMPA maintains the historic building and in 2019 donated its collection of records and photographs to the Museum of North Idaho. The SRMPA is a nonprofit that relies on memberships, donations, and rental fees that maintain the historic building.

www.meadowbrookcommunityhall.com

8088 W Meadowbrook Loop, Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814

North Idaho College

North Idaho College (NIC) is located on the site of Fort Sherman, in the Fort Grounds Neighborhood Historic District (aka Sherman Park Addition). NIC maintains an archive and library, as well as an oral history collection. NIC owns and maintains the "Fort Sherman Officer's Quarters" building and the "Fort Sherman Powder Magazine," which are maintained as historic buildings and contain exhibits designed in partnership with the Museum of North Idaho. NIC also offers an associate of arts degree in history, and NIC staff are connected to local, regional, and national historic preservation organizations.

Lee-Kildow Hall, Room 218D

1000 W. Garden Ave., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814

Bayview Historical Society

The Bayview Historical Society is not active and has consisted primarily of the founder and historian Linda Hackbarth. Several monographs on the history of Bayview and the surrounding area have been published by Hackbarth and/or the Museum of North Idaho. She remains Bayview's unofficial historian but recognized as the leading expert and researcher for the community and surrounding area.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

Plan Purpose

This HPP is an update to the 2010 Historic Preservation Plan that was included in the 2020 Kootenai County Comprehensive Plan update. The HPP may be included in a prospective and currently developing updated or amended 2025 Kootenai County Comprehensive Plan.

This HPP analyzes the present state of the county's historic preservation activities and provides guidance on the plan going forward. It identifies the vision, mission, goals, recommendations, and an action plan for historic preservation in Kootenai County.

Plan Process

Kootenai County experienced significant growth between 2010 and 2020, as reflected by the 2020 United States Census.⁵⁶ Kootenai County has experienced a 25% population growth, increasing the population per square mile from 111.3 persons in 2010 to 138.4 persons in 2022.

In December 2021, the KCHPC applied for a \$15,000 CLG grant from ISHPO to fund this HPP. In June 2022, KCHPC was notified that ISHPO approved the grant application. The KCHPC received the grant funds in March 2023, and it was contemplated that the KCHPC would select one private contractor to employ for the production of the HPP, and the KCHPC members, along with Kootenai County staff, would provide an in-kind match by volunteering their professional skills and expertise in conjunction with the private contractor. While the grant application and funding were pending, the KCHPC also designed its 2023 and 2024 budget to accommodate any additional expenses incurred in the HPP development process.

However, due to a lack of available private contractors and the increase in expense for HPP production, in June 2023, the KCHPC chose to expend \$5,000 of the \$15,000 grant funds by contracting for the production of the HPP historic context and HPP recommendations.⁵⁷

Northwest Vernacular was contracted to produce the historic context and recommendations and began work in September 2023. Northwest Vernacular submitted the final historic context and recommendations in May 2024.

Between June 2023 and May 2024, KCHPC members provided an in-kind match by volunteering their time to 1) conduct in-person community outreach meetings, 2) execute a community survey, and 3) supply content for and draft the HPP. Most of these efforts are described throughout this HPP in greater detail, but they include:

⁵⁶ The population of Kootenai County as of April 1, 2010, was 138,494. The population of Kootenai County as of April 1, 2020, was reported at 171,362, a 21% percent increase from 2010. The population estimate of 2022 was 183,578, a 7% increase from 2020 and a 25% increase from 2010.

<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/kootenaicountyidaho/PST045223>

⁵⁷ The KCHPC expended the remaining funds on a NRHP multi-property district application and individual NRHP listing in the Cougar Gulch area of Kootenai County.

- Using GIS and ISHPO resources to develop an inventory of historic assets and resources
- Reviewing county-wide preservation efforts and programs
- Conducting a strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) analysis
- Summarizing past historic preservation efforts in Kootenai County
- Researching historic preservation laws, rules, ordinances, guidance, and programs

Additionally, the HPP benefitted from the designation of a Kootenai County staff member who developed and deployed the on-line community outreach survey, directed the creation of the historic asset inventory, facilitated communication with the public, and provided county resources for content development.

Finally, the KCHPC utilized its county-dedicated budget funds to employ S. Michal Bennett, Longhand Specialist, to copyedit, add design elements, and add tables and figures to the HPP document.

The KCHPC submitted a completed draft to ISHPO on May 31, 2024. While ISHPO conducted a review of the HPP draft between June 1, 2024 and September 30, 2024, the KCHPC provided a copy of the draft to the identified stakeholders.

The KCHPC received review feedback and recommendations from ISHPO in August 2024. On October 16, 2024, KCHPC voted to submit the final draft of the HPP to the Kootenai County Board of Commissioners.

In-Person Community Outreach and On-Line Survey

Outreach and Survey Process

The KCHPC, with the assistance of a Kootenai County staff member, developed an on-line survey for community outreach and deployed the active survey between September 1, 2023, and March 4, 2024. See Appendix 4. The purpose of the survey was to gauge the perception of historic preservation in Kootenai County, and 292 individuals responded.

To develop the community outreach survey, the Kootenai County staff member reviewed the 2020-2021 City of Coeur d'Alene HPP survey as well as a community survey completed by the Museum of North Idaho in 2020. Using these surveys as templates, coupled with the ISHPO grant requirements and project objectives, the KCHPC developed a survey to collect information about the community's knowledge of historic preservation and obtain input on the needs, priorities, and direction of the HPP.

The KCHPC used a Google survey form that allowed the user to click on a link and answer a series of questions. Included in the survey are a number of form fields that allowed the user to write specific information in response to a question. The link to the Google survey was placed on the KCHPC's county-maintained webpage, and a QR code was created for ease of further distribution of the link.

To distribute the link and QR code, the KCHPC printed the QR code and link on physical postcards. The KCHPC post card was mailed to stakeholders and community members, and was also made available at a variety of Kootenai County locations. KCHPC members also handed out the postcards. The link and QR code were also distributed via press releases, social media, stickers, email, and paid advertisements.

The Kootenai County Board of County Commissioners' Communications Officer sent a press release to the *Coeur d'Alene Press* giving notice of the survey and the HPP project. Additionally, the link and QR code were posted on Facebook and Nextdoor social media sites used by Kootenai in October 2023 and February 2024. The link and QR code were emailed to all Kootenai County employees.

The KCHPC used \$250 in KCHPC funds for an advertisement in the *Coeur d'Alene Press* during the period of February 24-25 and March 2-3, 2024. The advertisement included the KCHPC website address for participation in the on-line survey.

The KCHPC recognized that the development of the HPP was an opportunity to identify historical societies, CLGs, and preservation groups in Kootenai County. The KCHPC also saw the HPP development process as an opportunity to engage with the community in person for the purpose of learning about each group's organizational structure, status, level of activity, and preservation needs. A KCHPC member attended a regular meeting in person with each of the following groups, and provided postcards, requested that the members take the survey, and obtained information about each group's activities and needs:

- Spirit Lake Historical Society (September 6, 2023)
- Spirit Lake Historic Preservation Commission (September 18, 2023)
- Hayden Historic Preservation Commission (September 14, 2023)
- Crane Historical Society (Harrison, Idaho) (October 9, 2023)
- Post Falls Historical Society (September 20, 2023)
- City of Coeur d'Alene Historic Preservation Commission (October 25, 2023)
- Bayview Community Council (September 26, 2023)

The KCHPC also contacted by phone or email the following stakeholders, provided the link to the survey, and discussed the needs of each group as well as the development of the HPP:

- Rathdrum-Westwood Historical Society
- Kootenai County Genealogical Society
- Rose Lake Community Historical Society
- Worley Historical Society
- Pleasantview Community Association
- Mica Flats Grange
- Idaho Heritage Trust
- Museum of North Idaho
- Old Mission State Park

The KCHPC also recognized that distribution of the HPP survey was an opportunity to introduce Kootenai County municipalities and government organizations to the HPP project. The KCHPC attended a city council meeting in person at the City of Athol. The KCHPC provided the link by email and called the following municipalities and governmental organizations about the HPP survey:

- City of Post Falls
- City of Hayden Lake
- City of Huetter
- City of Dalton Gardens
- City of Rose Lake
- City of Harrison
- City of Hauser
- City of Spirit Lake
- City of Worley

The Kootenai County Assessor allowed for the postcards with QR codes to be placed in the Assessor's Office and the DMV offices in Coeur d'Alene and Post Falls. The KCHPC purchased card stands that were placed in the DMV office locations, and these card stands included the QR code for the survey link as well.

The Kootenai County Community Development Office allowed for the postcards with QR codes to be placed in their office in the Administration Building in Coeur d'Alene. One of the purchased card stands was also used for this location.

The Kootenai County Land Use Planning Office and a number of Kootenai County employees participated in the HPP survey communication effort by distributing the link to the survey to their department employees.

The KCHPC placed QR code stickers at approximately eight (8) historical markers in Kootenai County.

The KCHPC distributed the link to the survey to teachers and educators at the following educational institutions in Kootenai County:

- Coeur d'Alene High School
- Lake City High School
- Mountain View Alternative School
- Lakeland High School
- Timberlake High School
- Coeur d'Alene Charter Academy
- North Idaho STEM Charter Academy
- Genesis Prep Academy
- North Idaho College

Also, as part of the outreach process, the KCHPC emailed and mailed the survey to nineteen architecture firms, as well as the Women's Council of Realtors and Coeur d'Alene Regional Realtors for participation. It was also emailed and mailed to a number

of non-profits and community groups, like the Kootenai Environmental Alliance, the Coeur d’Alene Downtown Association, and the Panhandle Area Council.

Schitsu’umsh Outreach for Survey

The KCHPC made significant efforts to obtain the participation of the *Schitsu’umsh* (Coeur d’Alene Tribe). The KCHPC called the Cultural Resource Officer between September 2023 and November 2023 but did not receive a return response.

On October 31, 2023, the KCHPC placed postcard stands and QR Codes at both the Marimn Community Center in Worley, Idaho and the Marimn Health Center in Plummer, Idaho. The KCHPC Chairperson went in person to the *Schitsu’umsh* Tribal Council Office and placed a postcard stand in the lobby. While there, the Chairperson asked the employees to communicate to the tribe’s members that their participation in the HPP survey was highly desired.

In October 2023, the KCHPC emailed the survey link to the *Schitsu’umsh* Tribal Council members and Chief. The KCHPC also emailed the link to the communication officer and other tribal leadership contacts.

The Land Use Planning Director also contacted the *Schitsu’umsh* on behalf of the KCHPC, and the Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) Communications Officer contacted the *Schitsu’umsh*’s (Coeur d’Alene Tribe’s) legal counsel. In January 2024, the KCHPC Chairperson met with members of SHPO to seek potential communication contacts within the *Schitsu’umsh*’s cultural and governmental organizations, but the contacts were duplicative of the contacts already engaged in the fall of 2023.

Summary of Community Survey Results

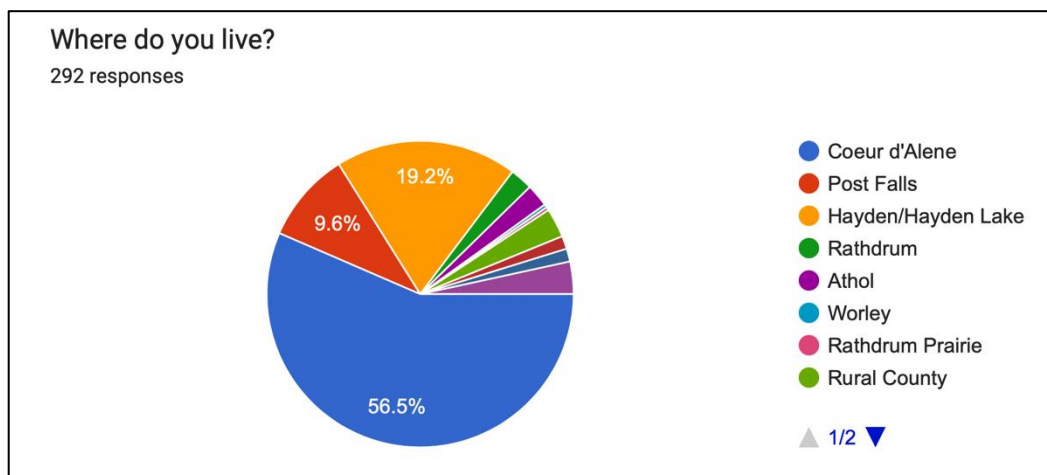


Figure 29. Survey Results: Where do you live?

Of the 292 responses, 56.5% identified that they lived in the City of Coeur d’Alene, but survey responses were received from each identified municipality as well as rural county residents. Of the respondents, 92.5% did not own a business in Kootenai County, and 86.3% did not interact with historic preservation in the course of their employment or profession. Regarding real estate, architecture, or building/construction, despite outreach to local professional organizations and groups, less than 8% of the respondents were

involved in real estate, architecture, or building construction. However, 57.2% of the survey takers identified that they were involved in the educational community.

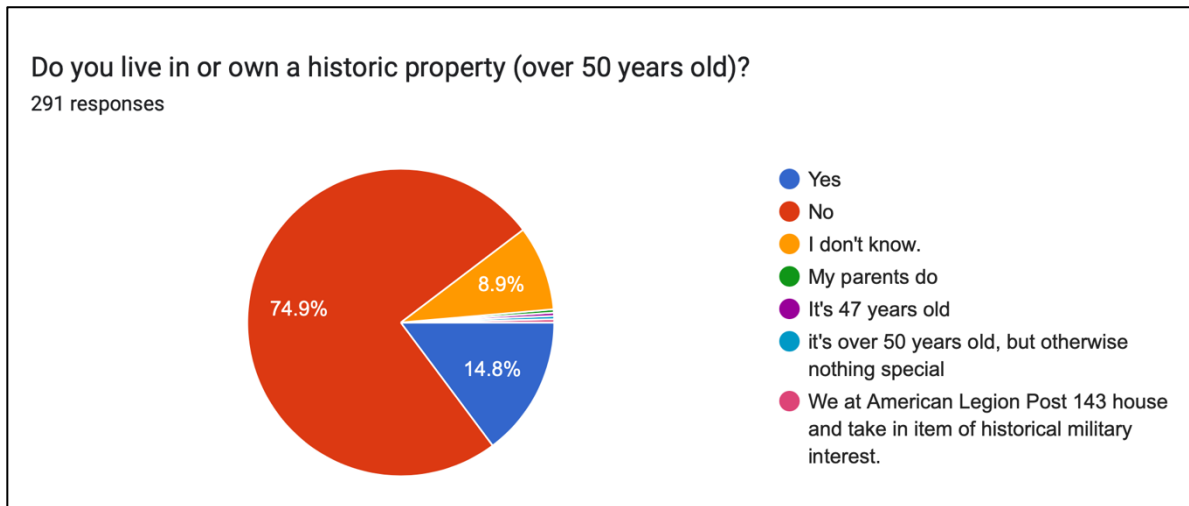


Figure 30. Survey Results: Do you live in or own a historic property?

Regarding living and owning historic properties, it was identified that 25% of the survey participants own or live in a historic property, but only 10% of the respondents were familiar with the NRHP. Most respondents, at 179, were not familiar with the NRHP at all, and 75% were not familiar with the historic resources available in Kootenai County. The survey respondents, however, did largely confirm that they were familiar with Kootenai County's historical markers (44.8%). On the other hand, 62.6% of the survey takers identified a general interest in history or historic preservation, and a large portion believed that the following items benefit from historic preservation:

Community Character (77.7%)

Local / Regional Tourism (74.3%)

Social & Cultural Institutions (74.3%)

The survey results revealed that there is less understanding about how the following areas benefit from historic preservation:

Economic Development (30.8%)

Smart Growth (30.5%) and Sustainability (39.4%)

Property Values (41.8 %)

Environmental Responsibility (50.7%)

Housing Affordability / Diversity (23.3%)

Redevelopment & Reuse (41.8%)

Land Use Planning (37%)

Architectural Design (44.9%)

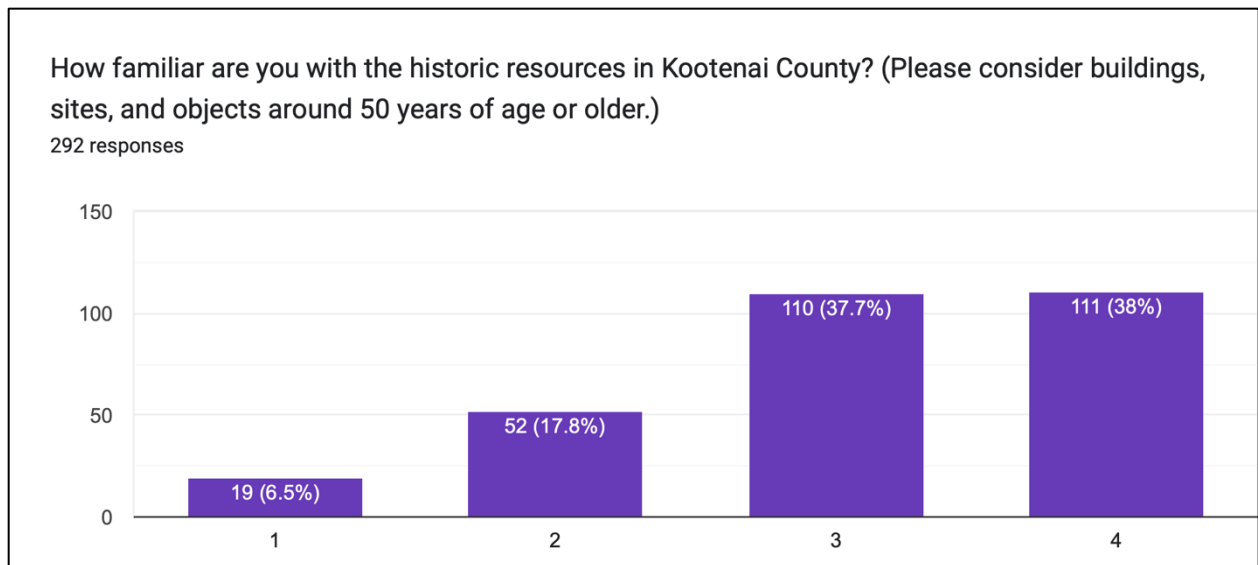


Figure 31. Survey Results: How familiar are you with the historic resources in Kootenai County?

The community survey revealed a split regarding the perception of historic places and resources in the community, with 55% indicating that they are seen as an “asset to the community,” and 47.8% communicating that historic places and resources are “ambiguous and not well understood.” The survey showed that most takers (56.7%) were ambivalent about whether there are adequate programs throughout Kootenai County to promote and educate residents and visitors about the county’s history.

Regarding the importance of preserving Kootenai County’s heritage, the participants in the survey indicated the following:

Encourage adaptive reuse or rehabilitation projects to save historic properties. (54.4%)

Identify and document historic properties. (65.7%)

Increase number of NRHP properties. (24.4%)

Increase public outreach and education regarding historic preservation. (56.5%)

Increase financial incentives available to historic properties. (28.6%)

Celebrate Kootenai County’s heritage. (76.3%)

Develop and support historic landmarks, societies, and museums. (62.5%)

Increase downtown building rehabilitation and in-fill development. (31.8%)

Utilize historic preservation to retain and revitalize neighborhood character. (41%)

Establish a Kootenai County local landmark and historic resource inventory. (43.1%)

Provide local designation, processes, and controls to protect historic properties. (41%)

The survey participants overwhelmingly identified the following places as a historic location, tradition, or activity that are a “must see” or “must do” for visitors:

Tubbs Hill

Farragut State Park

Cataldo Mission

Sherman Avenue in Downtown Coeur d’Alene

Hudson’s Hamburgers

The Museum of North Idaho

When asked what their favorite historic building or site in Kootenai County was, most respondents repeated these same answers, but also added the Clark House, Treaty Rock, Q’emiln Park, and the Fort Grounds area.

The community survey also revealed that individuals would access information about historic places through regular updates on social media and through a website or printed brochure that provided a centralized location for historic preservation resources and heritage tourism.

The participants also specifically asked for education about historic preservation, wanted greater connection to stories about Kootenai County’s past, and were open to accepting specific “to dos” to contribute to historic preservation.

Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) Analysis

The following Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) analysis was created after the updated historic context was completed with a review of the city’s historic resources, historic preservation efforts, and related plans and ordinances.

Tables 5 and 6 itemize strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats with internal focus on KCHPC and county government, and external focus on KCHPC/county government interaction with the community. The analysis considers detractors and negative perceptions of historic preservation and negative community reaction to loss of historic landmarks, buildings, and sites.

Table 7. SWOT Analysis – Internal (KCHPC/County Government)

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certified Local Government status since 1985 • Active Historic Preservation Commission • Established county relationship with the Coeur d’Alene Tribe • Recent historic resource survey work collecting large sets of data on historic resources • Database of historic properties, NRHP properties in Kootenai County updated 2023 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of a KCHPC design review • Lack of ordinance supporting cultural resource specialist in county planning and community development department • County personnel not educated on protocol and implementation of Inadvertent Discovery Plan • No local register which identifies significant but potentially NR ineligible and eligible properties

[table continues on next page]

Table 7. SWOT Analysis – Internal (KCHPC/County Government) (cont.)

STRENGTHS (cont.)	WEAKNESSES (cont.)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A robust county GIS system to support the integration of historic preservation data with other data sets • Inadvertent Discovery Plan protocol in effect, advised by KCHPC and approved by BOCC. • KCHPC has had intermittent county staff support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KCHPC does not have a protocol for annual reporting to the BOCC; BOCC liaison fairly inactive • KCHPC has limited-to-no county staff support • Lack of interest or expertise for openings on the KCHP Commission and timeframe for instatement of prospective appointees limits HPC ability to accomplish goals • Kootenai County does not have an inventory of county-owned buildings, properties, sites • KCHP Commission advisory abilities are not sought by county personnel for county projects; no review process • KCHP Commission often lacks a full set of commissioners due to lack of applicants.
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of updated historic preservation plan as part of the county’s comprehensive plan to better integrate preservation and county policy • HP Commission participation in SHPO and NAPC training to broaden their understanding and enable them to bring tools back that can help the county • Completion of the Cougar Gulch historic resource multiple property NRHP survey, nominations, and resource data as a mechanism to support compatible development and historic rural character retention and density supporting Kootenai County lifestyle • Working with the Coeur d’Alene Tribe on best practices for archaeological resource protection and educational program development • Update inventory database with SHPO database yearly; make accessible to citizens, economic developers, county personnel. • CLG and KCHPC surveys from the 1980s and 1990s should be updated. • Develop a process of advisory role of the KCHPC to the BOCC and Community Development and Planning Department. • Develop a process for the Inadvertent Discovery Plan and consider a regulation to mitigate impacts on important cultural resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited funding means limited preservation actions; volunteer commissioners have limited time and talent.

Table 8. SWOT Analysis – External (Interaction with the Community)

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative community reaction to the loss of historic landmarks • Local historians providing history of the county's development through published works that can support and guide future research • National Register listed properties and 3 historic districts within the county • Museums of Kootenai County and county historical societies as partners for both research, interpretation, and public engagement • Proximity of historic areas and buildings to Coeur d'Alene Lake, Lake Pend Oreille, Twin Lakes, Spirit Lake, Hayden Lake, and other natural resources for recreation and tourism • KCHPC support of cities' Historic Preservation Commissions with comparable historic resources • Inadvertent Discovery Plan (IDP) Protocol in effect gives community guidance when archaeological or historical cultural resources are inadvertently encountered. • Historic Preservation Commission page on the county website as a point of information sharing with the public • Ongoing private investment in commercial and residential buildings in the county • Proximity to other CLGs in the county, historic districts, historic sites, and natural resources for recreation and tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative perception of historic preservation • No negative reaction to loss of historic landmarks or features in favor of economic development • Museums of Kootenai County and county historical societies' ability to act as partners for both research, interpretation, and public engagement is limited. • Inadvertent Discovery Plan Protocol in effect is not easy to access nor promoted by County personnel. • High expenditure thresholds for the level of private investment necessary to utilize Federal Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credits • Absence of county financial incentive mechanism to support historic preservation through incentivizing private investment in historic buildings • Population and job growth supporting increased density, local businesses, and the value of neighborhood and rural character • Need for increased historic resource survey work that can inform potential historic districts, individual listings, and character-defining features - particularly relative to rural geographic areas of the county • Only one historic district within the county, one historic district in non-CLG cities, and two historic districts within a CLG city • Access to county historic inventory and studies not promoted and not reliably available. • IDP not readily accessible for the public and county personnel.
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated Historic Preservation Plan better integrates preservation and county policy with the community. • Engage with neighborhoods, non-CLGs, and unincorporated communities interested in managing change to retain historic character. • Completion of the Cougar Gulch historic resource multiple property NRHP survey, nominations and resource data as a mechanism to support compatible development and historic rural character retention, and density supporting Kootenai County lifestyle. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy efficiency and universal access upgrades and programs that are not set up to work with historic buildings, resulting in a loss of integrity rather than supporting long-term building use through compatible upgrades • Cost/perceived cost associated with appropriate historic rehabilitation work • Construction impacts to archaeological resources without IDP regulation

Table 8. SWOT Analysis – External (Interaction with the Community) (cont.)

OPPORTUNITIES (cont.)	THREATS (cont.)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand the county’s historic narrative, incorporating diverse histories in connection with places. • Potential interpretive opportunities within the county’s existing network of trails and paths • Utilize Idaho Heritage Trust as a technical guidance and grant resource. • Promote Century Farm state program as a resource and incentive. • Develop a funding mechanism to support historic preservation in the county based on historic preservation benefits for quality of life and heritage tourism. • Promote historic preservation in connection with tourism on the lakes and state parks. • Maintain transparency within the HPC to generate public trust in county historic preservation efforts. • Recognize and celebrate county historic properties to promote community interest in historic preservation and the county’s heritage, e.g. 100 Year Centennial of the Kootenai County Courthouse “100 Years Old” promotion banner. 	<p><i>[no additional items]</i></p>

Incentives, Tools, and Strategies

By offering incentives, Kootenai County can increase interest in historic preservation efforts. Moreover, by offering tools and employing certain strategies, Kootenai County can support municipalities, nonprofit organizations, businesses, and property owners with historic preservation efforts. Many Idaho counties and municipalities use incentives, tools, and strategies to advance historic preservation efforts to great success.

Kootenai County Historic Preservation Month: The National Park Service has designated the month of May as “Historic Preservation Month.” Kootenai County leadership, along with the local municipalities, historical societies, and museums could declare the Month of May “Historic Preservation Month” and offer incentives for locals to attend museums and tour local historic places and assets. Additionally, the KCHPC and/or Kootenai County leadership could sponsor a historic preservation related event in each municipality either during the month of May or during a municipality’s annual civic pride celebration.



Figure 32. Kootenai County Fairgrounds (circa 1994).

Quarterly Kootenai County Historic Asset Acknowledgement: A number of municipalities engage in an award program which recognizes individuals who have successfully restored a historic building or listed a property or district on the NRHP. However, individual awards and recognition rarely highlight substantive talent, can stoke controversy that divides a community, and often communicate that only the economically elite have access to historic preservation resources. However, communities that engage in an informative acknowledgement about an asset that is preserved due to a collective effort are more successful in communicating the importance and accessibility of historic preservation. A quarterly, informational recognition of a historic asset and acknowledgment of substantive talent and collective efforts are tools that could be implemented at little cost.

Century Building Banner Program: A number of buildings were constructed between 1900 and 1930 as part of the Euro-American settlement of Kootenai County and are enjoying a renaissance at their centennial mark. Recognizing their longevity and maintenance as well as the cultural importance of these buildings is an opportunity to celebrate our community’s heritage. The KCHPC purchased a banner to celebrate the 100-Year anniversary of the Chapin Building in Post Falls. The banner, which says “Cheers to 100 Years, Kootenai County Historic Building,” was displayed in the Chapin Building window for approximately ninety (90) days. The KCHPC then moved the banner to the over 100-year-old Woolen-Brown Building in Spirit Lake. The KCHPC could continue to recognize buildings throughout Kootenai County that were constructed between 1900-1930 by displaying the banner at regular intervals. This is a low cost, low maintenance way to express civic pride and increase interest in historic preservation.



Figure 33. Hamilton House (2023).

Historic Preservation Annual Awards and Recognition: Groups and individuals that have engaged in significant historic preservation efforts may be recognized with an award from the KCHPC or Kootenai County leadership, or by nomination for the Idaho State Historical Society’s Estō Perpetua Award. By providing positive, public recognition of successful historic preservation efforts others may be encouraged to pursue historic preservation when making decisions regarding design, land use, destruction, and development.

Energy Efficiency Incentives: Kootenai County could begin to develop guidance for the public regarding increased energy efficiency for historic buildings. Engaging in historic preservation allows for an increase in energy efficiency. The City of Boise’s “livability program” identified that historic preservation can support an environmentally sustainable community by using energy efficiency concepts in design guidelines for residential historic districts. The benefits of historic preservation were quantified by the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation in recent program guidance on the integration of historic preservation and sustainability.

Historic Preservation Tax Credit: Kootenai County could seek adoption of legislation to enable it to offer a tax credit or deduction to property owners that participate in listing their property on the NRHP, or that have invested in preserving historic properties and buildings, in a manner similar to the Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credit or the IRS tax deduction for properties utilizing a conservation easement. This incentive would allow property owners in rural Kootenai County areas to invest in the renovation and restoration of historic buildings and provide tax relief for individuals with substantial historic property ownership.

Municipal Historic Preservation Plans: The only Kootenai County municipality that has a Historic Preservation Plan is the City of Coeur d’Alene. However, all municipalities in Kootenai County face development pressures that will impact historic assets. Developing municipal historic preservation plans will provide uniquely tailored goals and guidance regarding historic preservation so that municipal leaders can manage growth, curb development, and maintain historic districts and assets.

Technical Guidance for Restoration: While the Idaho Heritage Trust provides a trustworthy and reputable form of technical guidance on preserving buildings, identification and development of multiple technical guidance resources from Kootenai County businesses, academics, and artisans would expand the local knowledge base for historic preservation and make preservation activities more accessible.

Historic Preservation Education: Educating municipalities and groups regarding historic preservation funding, resources, and methods not only increases understanding of what is possible, but also makes historic preservation accessible. While there is a high interest in historic preservation and the accompanying nostalgia for preserving a certain quality of life, historic preservation activities and methods are often misunderstood. Providing municipalities, historical societies, and museums with education regarding historic preservation activities, funding, and resources translates interest into action.

Grant Programs: A number of Idaho municipalities engage in grant programs that are funded by urban renewal funding, community development block grants, National Main Street Program, or local improvement districts.⁵⁸ Likewise, Idaho counties have used countywide levies to create and fund historic preservation endeavors by appropriating a small percentage based on property values county wide. For example, in 2013, Canyon County used levy-based taxpayer funds totaling \$1.35 million to preserve museums in Nampa and Caldwell. The program remains the largest annual funder of historic preservation grants and is used for physical improvements to public structures and historic assets, as well as to fund local historical societies and museums.⁵⁹



Figure 34. Fort Sherman Chapel (circa 1974).

⁵⁸ These municipalities include Idaho Falls, Nampa, Pocatello, and Caldwell.

⁵⁹ “Canyon County Historic Preservation Plan”, 2018, pages 24-25

Maintenance and Expansion of the Certified Local Government Program: As described above, the CLG program is a method for funding specific, small scale, historic preservation projects, but it also ensures that HPCs remain active and engaged in historic preservation activities. The success of the CLG program is well documented, and Kootenai County municipalities that have HPCs and historic districts could utilize it to ensure regular access to grant funding and annual historic preservation projects to remain actively engaged in preservation activities. Kootenai County’s HPC could more actively engage in Section 106 consultation with SHPO and other state and federal agencies to ensure that Kootenai County citizens benefit fully from mitigation opportunities and that historic assets are not compromised.

Development of a Kootenai County Historic Preservation Survey Plan and Network: Centralizing communication, resources, and information sharing into an online network connects citizens and rural communities with local advocates who are educated and knowledgeable about historic preservation in Kootenai County. The participants would be trained to conduct surveys and document potentially historically significant properties and sites for the purpose of listing the asset on the NRHP or participation in a local historic asset marker program. Additionally, the KCHPC could develop a survey plan that is accessible and would allow participants to actively and effectively engage in survey efforts.

Open Space Bond Initiative and Conservation Easements: In 2023, Kootenai County attempted to pass an “Open Space Bond” initiative of \$50 million dollars to purchase open land and preserve it for the benefit of the community. Also, local citizens owning tracts of land near water bodies or that are heavily forested and undeveloped are seeking to place their property in a conservation easement to preserve open spaces. A number of historic properties are located on rural acreage or adjacent to water bodies. Renewal of the Kootenai County Open Space Commission and engagement with conservation groups would further historic preservation by assisting with identification of lands eligible for preservation and provide additional justification for preservation of open spaces and conservation activities.

Historic Asset Interpretive Program: In the late 1990s, Governor Dirk Kempthorne initiated the Idaho Passport Program, which encouraged residents and visitors to Idaho to travel to each county in the state and visit a historic site or location of importance to the culture of Idaho. Kootenai County has a number of municipalities, historic locations, and state parks. Developing a Kootenai County historic asset marker and passport program that encourages visitation and heritage tourism provides citizens with a low-cost method of learning about historic preservation and the importance of preserving historic sites.

Demolition Protocol: A “demolition protocol” is a tool that provides Kootenai County with a period of time to review a demolition permit application for a historically significant building or asset. It would allow time for the exploration of alternatives to demolition, strategizing the reuse of materials, considering eligibility for listing on the NRHP or a local registry, and considering alternative property purchasers to engage in preservation efforts. Communities such as Idaho City, the City of Boise, and the City of Pocatello, as well as Canyon County and Idaho County, have adopted demolition protocols.

Local Historic Asset Marker Designation Program: Kootenai County would benefit from a local “historic asset marker designation program,” which would recognize historic assets and allow for documentation of their historical significance without burdening taxpayers or property owners with the complexities of an NRHP application. This local historic asset marker program could also serve as the basis for a number of the above incentives, strategies, and tools.



Figure 35. Rutledge Mill (circa 1962).

CONCLUSIONS AND GOALS

The following goals and implementation actions support the vision and mission of Kootenai County’s historic preservation program and will guide the program’s future.

GOAL 1: Create and Maintain a Publicly Available Website Containing Historic Preservation Guidance, Financial Resources, Educational Resources, and an Inventory Database.

Policy Objective

Increase access to preservation technical and financial resources while centralizing historic preservation information for ease of public access.

Action 1.A

Create informational website with historic preservation technical guidance and financial resources for historic preservation projects.

Who: KCHPC

When: Fall 2024-Spring 2025

Funding: KCHPC approved 2025 Fiscal Year Budget of \$5,000-\$6,000

How:

- Collect and identify technical guidance documents and resources and consolidate into a usable list for on-line publication and/or link distribution.
- Publish the Inadvertent Find Protocol.
- Create and publish a Demolition Protocol and/or Clear Protocol.
- Collect and identify financial resources for historic preservation projects and compile into a usable list for on-line publication and/or link distribution.

Action 1.B

Maintain publicly available online, searchable Historic Assets Inventory Database.

Who: KCHPC

When: Fall 2025 (then ongoing maintenance)

Funding: KCHPC approved 2025 Fiscal Year Budget of \$5,000-\$6,000

How:

- Publish the historic inventory created on KCHPC webpage.
- Schedule regular updates to the inventory to correct and add asset information.
- Coordinate with SHPO to ensure accuracy of ICRIS data.

Action 1.C

Publish Kootenai County Historic Context for easy reference.

Who: KCHPC

When: Fall 2025

Funding: KCHPC approved 2026 Fiscal Year Budget of \$5,000-\$6,000

How:

- Add Kootenai County Historic Context to KCHPC webpage.
- Make printed copies available to the general public and partner with Community Development and municipalities for distribution.

Action 1.D

Compile publicly available list of historic preservation educational resources and local historical societies and museums.

Who: KCHPC

When: Fall 2025

Funding: KCHPC approved 2026 Fiscal Year Budget of \$5,000-\$6,000

How:

- Contract with the Museum of North Idaho for a brochure design that lists Kootenai County historical societies and museums.
- Print the brochure using the County Reprographics Department.
- Add the brochure information to the KCHPC webpage for public access.
- Add links to historic preservation educational resources to the KCHPC webpage.
- Promote heritage tourism using the KCHPC webpage.

GOAL 2: Build Community Awareness and Investment in Historic Preservation and Cultural Heritage.

Policy Objective

Raise awareness of the benefits of historic preservation and promote preservation culture and education.

Action 2.A

Maintain KCHPC status as a CLG and encourage municipalities to create historic preservation commissions with CLG approval.

Who: KCHPC, all Kootenai County municipalities

When: Annually and semi-annually

How:

- Submit an annual application for CLG grant funds to ISHPO for the advancement of NRHP listings (KCHPC).
- Attend municipality public meetings annually to promote the CLG program and educate municipalities on the benefits of establishing a historic preservation commission with CLG approval and producing a historic preservation plan.
- Educate municipalities and historical societies in the content of the Kootenai County HPP.

- Support other HPC activities by offering guidance and letters of concurrence.

Action 2.B

Collaborate with *Schitsu'umsh* to identify, restore, and interpret culturally significant sites and assets.

Who: KCHPC, BOCC, *Schitsu'umsh*

When: Quarterly

How:

- Ask to attend a Tribal Council public meeting to initiate a working relationship with the *Schitsu'umsh* and its Tribal Culture Officer.
- Share information with the *Schitsu'umsh* that the KCHPC acquires in reference to any *Schitsu'umsh* culturally significant sites and assets.
- Partner with the *Schitsu'umsh* as part of a local landmark and historic site registry.
- Seek *Schitsu'umsh* interpretation of county historic assets.

Action 2.C

Create and maintain a countywide Historic Preservation Network to advance preservation of historic assets and resources.

Who: KCHPC, all Kootenai County Historical Societies and HPCs

When: Regular basis

How:

- Coordinate with historical societies and HPCs to identify endangered historic assets and potential restoration efforts.
- Provide educational trainings and resources to historical societies and HPCs regarding historic preservation opportunities.
- Communicate regularly with historical societies and HPCs about on-going historic preservation efforts.
- Form a working group to develop a Kootenai County historic asset interpretative program.
- Partner with the Kootenai County Open Space Commission to advance bond initiative campaigns and advocate for conservation easements.
- Participate in ISHPO training for county staff and KCHPC members.

Action 2.D

Develop and maintain public, non-profit, and private partnerships for funding historic preservation efforts.

Who: KCHPC, BOCC

When: Monthly

How:

- Seek adoption of legislation creating a tax credit or deduction for property owners that list their property on the NRHP or local registry and have restored or rehabilitated a historic asset.
- Initiate a campaign for a countywide levy to create and fund a county historic preservation grant program to fund historic preservation efforts.
- Coordinate regularly with historic preservation funding organizations and private individuals to fund historic preservation efforts and programs.
- Create an energy efficiency guidance program to increase energy efficiency for historic buildings.
- Hold Semi-Annual meetings for citizen property owners to learn about Federal Tax Credits from ISHPO.

Action 2.E

Develop a KCHPC and Community Development working association to enhance advisory roles.

Who: KCHPC, Community Development

When: Monthly

How:

- Initiate a monthly liaison meeting between the KCHPC and Community Development to exchange information about development projects, potential demolition and endangered historic assets, and potential joint projects and proposals.
- Jointly advise the BOCC regarding the Kootenai County Comprehensive Plan and historic preservation projects.
- Coordinate and conduct an annual intra-county work session related to cultural resources and historic preservation, with an emphasis on best practices and the benefits of historic preservation.

Action 2.F

Create county acknowledgement of historic preservation efforts.

Who: KCHPC, BOCC

When: Regular basis

How:

- Coordinate with historical societies and HPCs to celebrate “Kootenai County Historic Preservation Month” on an annual basis, by offering incentives for locals to attend museums and historic sites.
- Offer quarterly Kootenai County historic asset acknowledgment that highlights a historic asset and/or collective and substantive historic preservation effort.
- Continue the Century Building Banner program to express civic pride and increase interest in historic preservation.
- Establish an annual Historic Preservation Award for positive preservation efforts regarding land use and historic structure restoration.

GOAL 3: Identify and Assess Cultural Resources and Mitigate Risks to Historic and Cultural Resources.

Policy Objective

Understand and document Kootenai County’s historic assets in order to participate in mitigation and preservation programs.

Action 3.A

Regularly identify, survey, and document historic and cultural resources.

Who: KCHPC

When: Fall 2024 and thereafter

How:

- Develop a survey plan to identify historical assets, research sources, broad historical contexts, expected property types, and geographic areas.
- Create a phased approach to systematically document historic assets and sites and prioritize survey efforts.
- Apply for grant funding for a rural landscape and agricultural resources survey.
- Pursue a Multiple Property Documentation Form “Historic Agricultural Resources of Kootenai County.”
- Focused survey on Post-War and Mid-Century Historic assets.

Action 3.B

Nominate eligible properties for the National Register of Historic Places.

Who: KCHPC

When: On-going

How:

- Continue to perform windshield and reconnaissance surveys of private and public properties in Kootenai County to determine eligibility for the NRHP and share the information with Idaho SHPO.
- Apply annually for grant funding for NRHP applications.
- Complete NRHP applications as KCHPC members or assist historical societies with NRHP applications.
- Identify volunteer architects and architectural historians to assist with NRHP listings.

Action 3.C

Assess potential impacts to identified cultural resources.

Who: KCHPC

When: On-going

How:

- Identify and document potentially negative impacts to identified cultural resources.
- Propose rehabilitation and restoration solutions.

Action 3.D

Review and propose updated local regulatory tools and zoning regulations.

Who: KCHPC, Community Development

When: Semi-annually beginning Spring 2025

How:

- Update preservation language in Kootenai County documents, ordinances, and plans where needed.
- Regularly engage with the BOCC at status update meetings to apprise them of HPC activities.
- Review zoning regulations on an annual basis for opportunities to integrate historic preservation best practices.

Action 3.E

Participate in mitigation opportunities and develop mitigation partnerships.

Who: KCHPC

When: Regular basis

How:

- Continue coordination with the SHPO Historical Review Officer regarding state and federal projects that implicate NEPA Section 106.
- Advocate for Kootenai County and its nonprofits, historical societies, and municipalities to benefit from mitigation opportunities.
- Maintain a list of possible mitigation projects.
- Create partnerships with state and federal agencies that own and operate historic sites and assets in order to gauge and participate in mitigation opportunities.

Action 3.F

Create a local “historic asset marker” program with a passport or guide.

Who: KCHPC

When: Fall 2025, on-going

How:

- Use current inventory to identify potential Kootenai County Landmarks for designation and propose “Kootenai County Landmark” program to the BOCC for ratification.
- Use current inventory to create a local historic asset marker program to acknowledge local historic sites. Create criteria for identification and marker placement.
- Develop a “Kootenai County Historic Site Passport” program to encourage cultural and heritage tourism and education about Kootenai County.

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REFERENCE: ACRONYMS

ASI	Archaeological Survey of Idaho
BOCC	Board of County Commissioners
CLG	Certified Local Government
HPP	Historic Preservation Plan
ICIS	The Idaho Cultural Information System is a GIS enabled application which provides internal SHPO workflow management tools and a portal through which professionals can view all SHPO data via a GIS as well as create, upload, and track projects. The public can view unrestricted data through the quest portal.
IHSI	Idaho Historical Society Inventory
ILS	Intensive Level Survey
ISHPO	Idaho State Historic Preservation Office/Officer
ISHS	Idaho State Historical Society
KCHPC	Kootenai County Historic Preservation Commission
LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design. LEED is a “green” building certification program that recognizes best practices and best strategies for buildings that focus on sustainability through reducing their carbon-footprint and using less energy, etc.
NHL	National Historic Landmark
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, recodified in Title 54 (54 USC § 300101 <i>et seq.</i>)
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places administered by the National Park Service, US Department of the Interior
NWV	Northwest Vernacular
RLS	Reconnaissance-level survey
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office (or Officer)
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Office (or Officer)
USGBC	The United State Green Building Council is a nonprofit organization that promotes sustainability in how buildings are designed, built, and operated.

REFERENCE: DEFINITIONS

Archaeology: A subfield of anthropology that focuses on a broad and comprehensive understanding of past human culture through its material remains.

Archaeological Survey of Idaho (ASI): An inventory of archaeological properties within the state, and archaeological studies/survey reports submitted to SHPO on findings.

Certified Local Government: Since the 1980 amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act created the program, the Certified Local Government (CLG) program has provided a means by which cities and counties can participate formally in national historic preservation efforts. By establishing a local HPC and meeting certain minimum requirements, Idaho's cities and counties can become eligible for matching grants which can be used to pursue a wide range of historic preservation-related activities. Ten percent (10%) of the SHPO's annual HPF monies are redistributed as pass-through grants to the CLGs – our local partners. Certified Local Government communities use these funds to carry out such projects as: conducting surveys to identify historic resources; preparing nominations to the National Register of Historic Places; publishing brochures, posters, and walking tours highlighting historic properties; conducting educational workshops for building owners; developing architectural plans and specifications for historic building rehabilitation projects; and many other activities. As of 2024, there 40 Idaho cities and counties certified under the program (ISHPO 2024).

Cultural Heritage: Involves the preservation of the physical heritage of living societies, including their buildings, structures, sites, and communities. It includes the protection of landscapes that societies transformed through agricultural and industrial development. It embraces material culture, including artifacts, archives, and other tangible evidence. "Cultural heritage preservation" also encompasses the transmission of intangible aspects of a society, such as oral traditions, music, and community rituals.

Cultural Resource(s) (including "Historic Properties"): A physical remnant of one's cultural heritage such as a building, site, structure, object, or district evaluated as having significance in prehistory or history.

Documentation: Information that describes, locates, and explains the significance of a historic property.

Eligible: Signifies that a property is able to meet the National Register Criteria for eligibility.

Idaho Archaeology and Historic Preservation Month: A month-long (every May) commitment to educating, advocating, and sharing information regarding the preservation of cultural resources in Idaho.

Historic: In Idaho, a property or resource that's 50 years old or older.

Historic Context: Information about historic properties based on a shared theme.

Historic District: A geographically definable area, urban or rural, which possesses a significant concentration, theme, continuity of sites, buildings, structures or objects united by past history. Usually, the properties are contiguous but may be non-contiguous due to physical or other barriers.

Historic Preservation: A broad term that defines an effort to preserve, conserve, protect, and manage cultural resources of significant value to history and cultures. Congress enacted the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) in 1966 with the intention of preserving cultural resources in the United States. The NHPA established the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), National Historic Landmarks (NHL) program, and the State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPO). Each state has a SHPO, though it may be housed in different agencies depending on the state (*e.g.*, State Historical Society, Parks Department, Commerce Department, etc.) The Idaho SHPO is housed within the Idaho State Historical Society (ISHS). (ID state HPP 2020)

Historic Property: An object, building, structure that is 50 years old or older.

Intensive Survey: A survey conducted in a defined area that describes the distribution of properties, determines the number, location, condition, types of properties in the area, classifies individual properties, and records the physical extent of specific properties. Intensive surveys are systematic and are designed to gather information about historic properties sufficient to evaluate them using the NPS criteria of significance within specific historic contexts.

Inventory: A list of historic properties determined to meet specific criteria of significance.

Multiple Property Documentation and Listing: A document used for writing contexts based on a specific group of historic properties related by a common theme, general geographical area, and period of time for the purpose of National Register documentation and listing.

National Historic Landmark(s): A historic property evaluated and found to have significance at the national level and designated as such by the Secretary of the Interior.

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP): The official national list of those properties considered important to our past and worthy of preservation, designated by the Keeper of the Register through the National Park Service, US Department of the Interior. The Idaho State Historic Preservation Office administers the program in Idaho with over 1,000 properties listed on the National Register.

National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation of Eligibility: The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and: A) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or B) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or C) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or D) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (National Park Service, National Register Bulletin 1995)

Prehistory: In Idaho, the preceding 14,000 years before 1805.

Preservation: Includes the identification, evaluation, recording, documentation, curation, acquisition, protection, management, rehabilitation, restoration, stabilization,

maintenance, research, interpretation, conservation, and education and training regarding cultural resources.

Reconnaissance Survey: A preliminary assessment of a study area or site in sufficient detail to make generalizations about the types and distributions of historic properties that may be present.

Section 106: The section of the National Historic Preservation Act that requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings/actions on cultural resources.

Site: An archaeological or historical site is a place where evidence of past activity is preserved and has been investigated and represents a part of the archaeological or historic record. There may be few or no remains visible above ground or there may be buildings and other structures.

Survey: Several techniques of survey are employed to evaluate cultural resources which include “windshield” or walk-over surveys and limited use of subsurface surveys, termed as “reconnaissance,” or more “intense” survey that results in the identification and description of specific historic properties in an area.

Traditional Cultural Property: A property that is important to a living group or community because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs that (a) are rooted in that community’s history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community. Examples of TCPs are traditional gathering areas, prayer sites, or sacred/ceremonial locations that are related to important community traditions. These places may or may not contain features or artifacts.