

CITY COUNCIL AGENDA REQUEST FORM

Today's date: 10 / 02 / 20

Date of meeting 10 / 07 / 20

(City Council meetings are held the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of each month.)

Name of Citizen, Organization, Elected Official, or Department Head making request:

Jennifer Stapleton, City Administrator

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Authorized by: _____

name of City official

City official's signature

(Department Heads, City Council members, and the Mayor are City officials.)

Subject: State of the City Report - Sandpoint Arts, Culture & Historic Preservation Plan

Summary of what is being requested: The City's consulting group, The Lakota Group, will provide a presentation on the first phase of the Arts, Culture & Historic Preservation Plan -- the State of the

City. The narrative report will be posted October 5, 2020.

The following information MUST be completed before submitting your request to the City Clerk:

1. Would there be any financial impact to the city? **Yes or No**

If yes, in what way? _____

2. Name(s) of any individual(s) or group(s) that will be directly affected by this action:

Have they been contacted? **Yes or No**

3. Is there a need for a general public information or public involvement plan? **Yes or No**

If yes, please specify and suggest a method to accomplish the plan:

There will be continued public involvement opportunities moving forward in the planning process.

4. Is an enforcement plan needed? **Yes or No** Additional funds needed? **Yes or No**

5. Have all the affected departments been informed about this agenda item? **Yes or No**

This form must be submitted no later than 6 working days prior to the scheduled meeting. All pertinent paperwork to be distributed to City Council must be attached.

ITEMS WILL NOT BE AGENDIZED WITHOUT THIS FORM

ARTS
CULTURE

Sandpoint

HISTORIC
PRESERVATION
PLAN

STATE OF THE CITY REPORT

OCTOBER 1ST 2020



Acknowledgments

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Barry Burgess.....Sandpoint Arts Commission
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Patricia Walker.....Panida Theater
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The Lakota Group and Surale Phillips



All photos by The Lakota Group unless otherwise noted in report.

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104 - 108 S. 2ND AVE.

Introduction

Historic buildings and places are the physical expressions of local heritage. Public art, music, painting, sculpture, dance, and other forms of creative practice are ways in which a community expresses its history and culture — telling its stories of the past, its people and traditions.

Historic places, arts and culture are the essential means in which people share common experiences and narratives, connect to past memories and associations, and make sense of their lives. They animate civic society and public spaces and stretch our imagination. In short, heritage and culture are key building blocks in enhancing a community's authenticity and quality of life.

In 2020, the City of Sandpoint, Idaho embarked on a community-based planning process to create the Sandpoint Arts, Culture and Historic Preservation Plan. After years of growth and change in Sandpoint, the planning process presents an opportunity to contemplate the next frontier for local preservation and arts and culture efforts. To Sandpoint stakeholders, this Plan will make the arts more accessible by building bridges to new arts patrons and participants, inspiring the next generation of preservation advocates, and creating new collaborations

that leverage the ideas and energies of Sandpoint citizens. The Plan provides the framework for harnessing those ideas and energies for local action.

Going forward, the Arts, Culture and Historic Preservation Plan puts forth a compelling vision and programming priorities to guide local actions and partnerships. For the City of Sandpoint, the Plan serves to justify decision-making on allocating resources to preservation and arts initiatives. For the broader community — local businesses, property owners, preservationists, and arts enthusiasts — the Plan serves as a resource for stimulating new ideas and ways of thinking on collaborations that can achieve a stronger community historic preservation ethic and a vibrant arts and culture scene. The commitment is evident, and the possibilities are numerous. The Plan provides the spark for imagination and creativity to make Sandpoint a compelling destination for heritage and the arts.



504 OAK ST.

The Plan and the Planning Process

From the start, the City of Sandpoint and its Historic Preservation and Arts Commissions defined the critical objectives for the Arts, Culture and Historic Preservation Plan:

- Identify opportunities to expand and grow Sandpoint’s arts and culture sector by leveraging existing assets and forging new partnerships and collaborations with local creatives and organizations.
- Understand the essential moments in Sandpoint history that make its buildings and places significant and worthy of recognition and preservation.
- Explore the transformational possibilities of arts and historic preservation in sparking creative activity and animating buildings and places.
- Understand the barriers to advancing preservation and the arts in Sandpoint.
- Convey a clear vision on how the arts and historic preservation engages new audiences, nurtures new leadership, and fosters a shared community well-being and local quality of life.

These objectives guided the overall planning process and approach, consisting of multiple points of interaction with Sandpoint’s arts and preservation community, the analysis and assessment of key issues and concerns, and the creation of planning actions and initiatives. Beginning in June 2020, the first phase of the planning process — the State of the City — included a summertime “engagement week” of stakeholder listening sessions and conversations with Sandpoint residents, artists and preservationists, downtown merchants and property owners, civic and elected leaders, and key organizations and entities. Following engagement week in August 2020, the City of Sandpoint released a community survey to garner additional feedback from Sandpoint residents. These discussions helped clarify the issues and mapped the underlying cultural arts and preservation planning themes summarized in a State of the City interim report. The State of the City Report assesses the general state of arts, culture and historic preservation in Sandpoint, not the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic during 2020.





LADY LIBERTY OF THE LAKE

The second planning phase will produce the final Arts, Culture and Historic Preservation Plan, which outlines a series of action items and initiatives. Assisting in the planning process is a 16-member Steering Committee comprising a cross-section of the Sandpoint community.

During the planning process, stakeholders readily acknowledged, with consensus, that Sandpoint is at a critical juncture in its history. Continued growth is a certainty — placing anticipated pressures on historic neighborhoods and places — and many Sandpoint citizens do not have access to the arts nor do they participate in the community’s cultural life. Additionally, the community has yet to realize the potential for arts and preservation in catalyzing economic activity. Sandpoint stakeholders also recognize that the burden of strengthening the local preservation and arts movement does not rest on the City of Sandpoint’s shoulders alone. A network of artists and creatives, preservation advocates, organizations and residents will need to work together to carry forward the vision for arts and historic preservation in Sandpoint.

BUILDING ON COMMUNITY PLANNING PRIORITIES

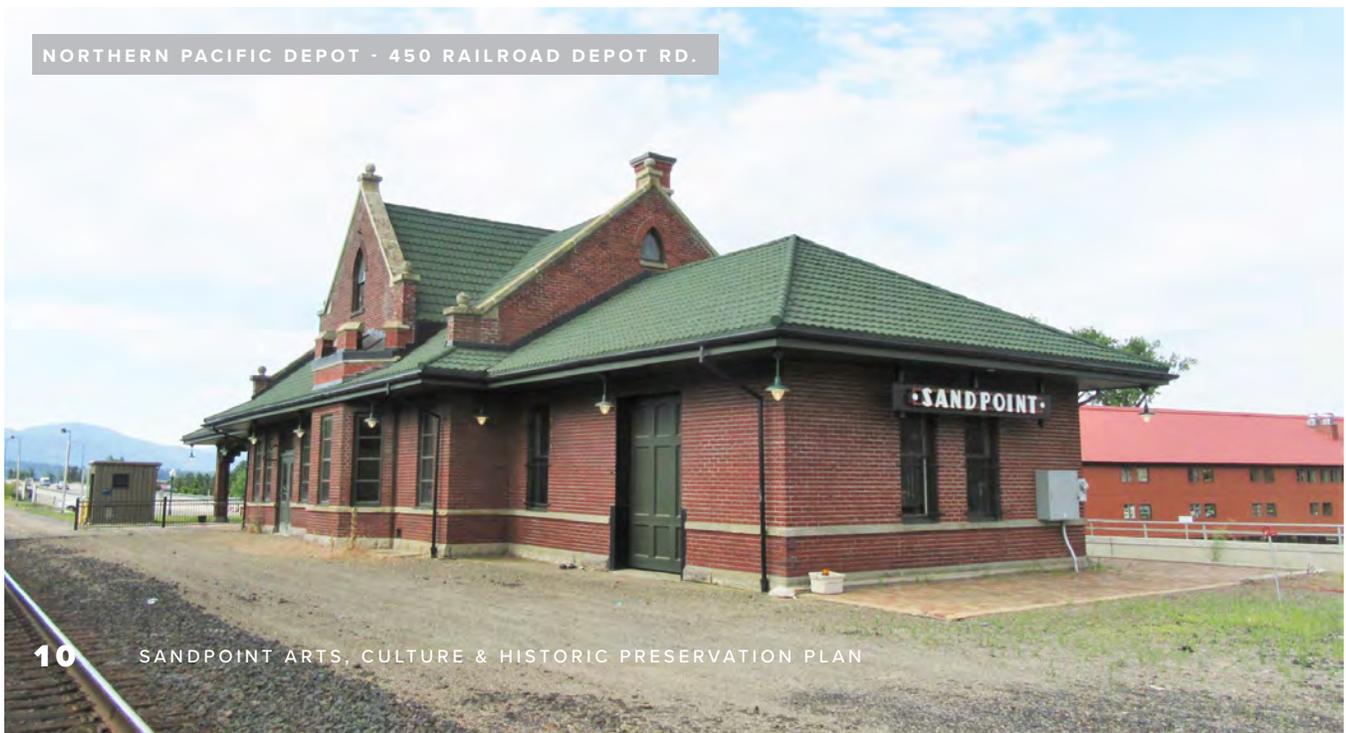
This Arts, Culture and Historic Preservation Plan supports previous planning goals and policies related to the arts and historic preservation, including the 2009 Comprehensive Plan, which ***“...recognizes the need to preserve not just individual historic buildings, but the traditional scale and feeling of the city’s original neighborhood platted by Farmin.”*** The Comprehensive Plan also ***“... places a high value on attracting, encouraging and developing arts and culture”*** with a community aspiration ***“...to be one of the nation’s best small arts towns by encouraging local artists, preserving cultural heritage, nurturing creativity, inspiring original expression, and cultivating art appreciation.”*** Key community design policies proposed in the Comprehensive Plan include facilitating reinvestment in and adaptive reuse of historic

buildings, districts and neighborhoods, and publicizing the community’s heritage through interpretive trails, historic plaques, art and other public displays. Arts and culture strategies include encouraging community arts events such as fairs, festivals, art tours; exploring a percent for art program; and, creating arts districts to support diverse arts and culture activities.

In addition to the 2009 Comprehensive Plan, this planning document supports and complements other community planning efforts, including the 2018 Public Art and 2020 Parks and Recreation Master Plans. Prepared by the Sandpoint Arts Commission, the 2018 Public Art Master Plan outlines potential locations for new public art installations, as well as potential funding options. The aim of the Public Art Plan is to **“...enhance the public spaces of the City of Sandpoint by the introduction of art into the built environment and to promote the City as a center for artistic and cultural excellence.”** The Parks and Recreation Master Plan acknowledges that arts and cultural programming in park and community facilities is a high priority for Sandpoint residents. Its various concept enhancement designs for Sandpoint parks and facilities, including City Beach Park, War Memorial Field, and the downtown waterfront all incorporate various public art and placemaking initiatives designed to animate the public realm, improve gateways into the downtown district, and activate park venues for use during all seasons.

Last, historic preservation and arts and culture support all five of the City of Sandpoint’s strategic priorities of responsive government, resilient economy, sustainable environment, vibrant culture, and livable community, as set forth in the City of Sandpoint’s Strategic Plan. Historic preservation and the arts have immense capacities to enhance Sandpoint’s unique appeal, create new economic and artistic activity, and advance sustainability aims by reusing existing buildings and by harnessing the power of art and culture to communicate the importance of working together in a changing world.

NORTHERN PACIFIC DEPOT - 450 RAILROAD DEPOT RD.



Fast Facts: Arts, Culture and Historic Preservation in Sandpoint

In summer 2020, as part of the planning process, the City of Sandpoint initiated an assessment and inventory of its historic and cultural arts assets, including local artists, arts venues and organizations, and historic resources within the community. As of September 2020, the community arts and preservation assets inventory include:

- 40 public art projects
- 20 plus arts organizations
- 147 arts-related jobs
- 28 art galleries
- 12 music venues
- 3 theaters, 1 with live entertainment
- 1 museum
- 1 library
- 1 community center
- 13 annual special events and festivals
- 1 National Register Historic District
- 8 Buildings individually listed in the National Register

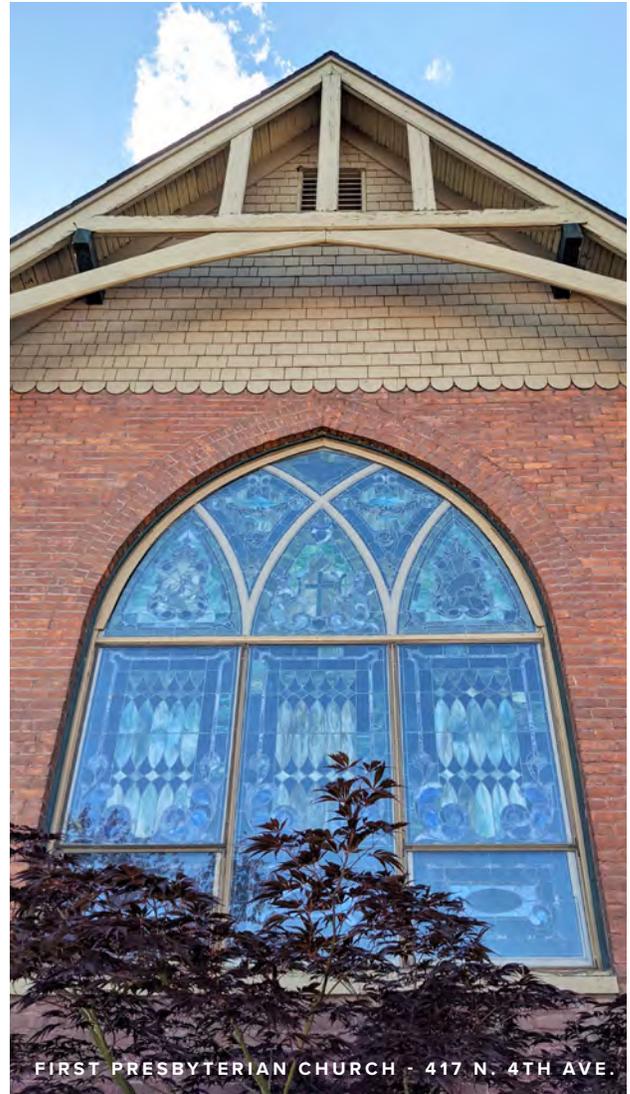
Other key facts include:

- Since 2010, the City of Sandpoint Historic Preservation Commission conducted several surveys of neighborhoods and districts documenting more than 450 properties for architectural and historical significance. Of these, the surveys determined 23 as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, this nation’s official list of historic buildings and places worthy of preservation.
- In 1984, the Idaho Historic Preservation Office and the National Park Service listed downtown Sandpoint, bounded by First and Second Avenues and Cedar and Main Streets, as a National Register Historic District with 15 buildings classified as contributing resources to downtown Sandpoint’s historical and architectural development. In 2018, a boundary expansion incorporated 32 additional



buildings with 12 contributing to the Historic District's significance as the long-time commercial and social center of the community.

- Generally, local demand for arts and culture activities is high in Sandpoint as compared with the national average, especially for performing arts such as classical music, dance, theater, club-style concerts, personal learning, art galleries, and museums.
- While there has been a decline in sales for both the for-profit performing arts and art gallery sectors since 2014, Sandpoint has since seen gains in creative jobs and an increase of cultural nonprofit revenues of 20 percent.
- Photographers, writers, editors, graphic designers, and musicians were within the top 10 of the number of job occupations in Sandpoint. Sandpoint has a concentration of fine artists, art directors, and craft artists at a rate higher than the national average.
- The economic impact of Sandpoint's arts organizations and their audiences has an estimated impact of upwards of \$10 million.



Key Planning Themes

The planning and community engagement process identified several key themes and perceptions regarding the major strengths and opportunities for advancing historic preservation and the cultural arts sector in Sandpoint. This also reflects key planning aspirations on the part of Sandpoint stakeholders.



BUILDING BRIDGES AND BROADENING PARTICIPATION

Sandpoint stakeholders believe in the power of the arts and heritage to bridge community divides — from newcomers to long-time residents, to the young and old, and from one culture to another. The arts and Sandpoint’s heritage story can also help to foster positive dialogue among individuals, in turn sharing ideas, finding commonalities, promoting healing and wellness, and creating various forms of artistic expressions within the backdrop of buildings and spaces that provide local meaning and character. Making the arts more accessible and available to all Sandpoint citizens can help build the bridges to those who desire an arts experience and greater connections to their community.



AUTHENTICITY AND TELLING THE SANDPOINT STORY

Sandpoint’s history and heritage are indelibly linked to its historic downtown district, its neighborhoods, its bridges, Lake Pend Oreille, and those other “imageable” places that make the community special, such as the Granary, the Panida Theater, the Old Powerhouse, and the Northern Pacific Depot, among others. These buildings and places define Sandpoint’s built environment and sense of place, imparting a level of authenticity and character that attracts visitors and newcomers, creatives, and entrepreneurs to the community. Maintaining this authenticity is an important concern to local stakeholders along with adopting a sharper lens on discovering and documenting Sandpoint’s untold stories — stories that further enrich the understanding of Sandpoint’s heritage.



PRESERVATION, THE ARTS AND COMMUNITY VIBRANCY

Historic preservation and the arts are key elements and drivers of local quality of life and economic vibrancy across all communities. Historic buildings provide inexpensive spaces for entrepreneurial activity, especially for creative enterprises — design, film and video, crafts, music, and writing and publishing, for instance — that have potential for generating employment opportunities and building local wealth. Both the arts and heritage attract tourists and visitors seeking cultural fulfillment and happiness. The Sandpoint community recognizes that new planning approaches and tools can help realize the expanding possibilities for enhancing community and economic vitality through its heritage and arts assets.



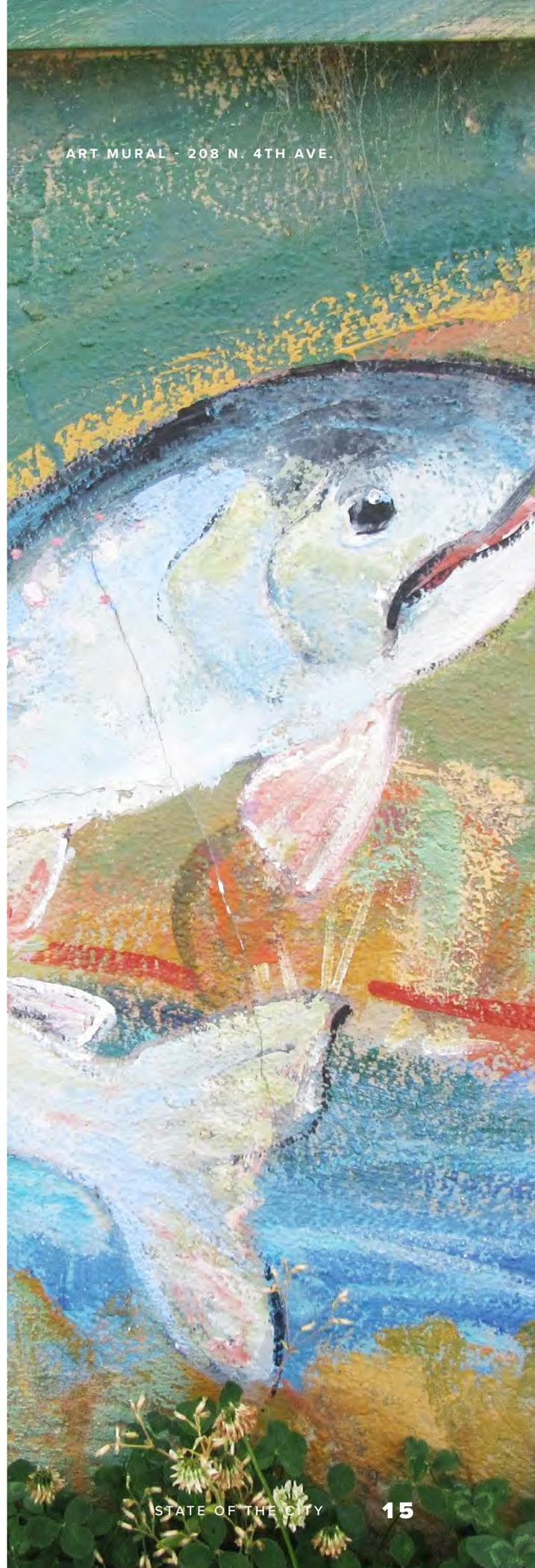
STEWARDSHIP AND PRESERVING BUILDINGS AND PLACES THAT MATTER

It is undeniable that Sandpoint's historic architecture and places define the community's image, conveying its compelling small-town character, sense of scale and walkability. Yet, downtown Sandpoint remains the community's only historic district and few tools and programs exist to encourage its long-term preservation and stewardship. Preservation may be about the past, but many historic and cultural places are important to the residents of Sandpoint now. Broadening stewardship and protection efforts are critically important, especially as Sandpoint continues to change and transform over time. Sandpoint residents acknowledge that change is continually present but desire a future where the past is continually present. Stewardship of Sandpoint's nonprofit arts organizations is equally important as their health, sustainability, and contribution to the creative vitality of the area are a vital part of the equation.



BUILDING LOCAL CAPACITY

Sandpoint has many visionary and resourceful arts advocates and preservationists — people and organizations that have made a difference in the community, shaping the lives of Sandpoint families and individuals. However, as there are many possibilities and avenues for enhancing the arts and preserving Sandpoint's historic places, there is a profound need to build local capacity, forge new partnerships and create a higher level of awareness on why the arts and historic preservation matter to Sandpoint's future. This also means engaging residents, advocates, contributors and decision-makers in innovative ways in selling and promoting Sandpoint's heritage and cultural arts future.

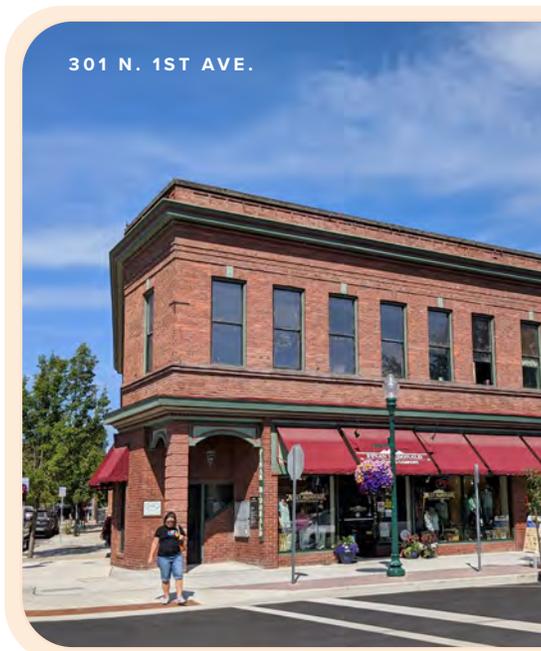


Sandpoint Heritage Context

Arts venues, festivals, special events, arts organizations and creative businesses make up the key arts assets in Sandpoint. Sandpoint’s architecture and history helps to define its heritage, community traditions and cultural landscapes. The following chapter describes Sandpoint's community history, heritage and arts assets, and opportunities.

OUR HISTORY AND HERITAGE

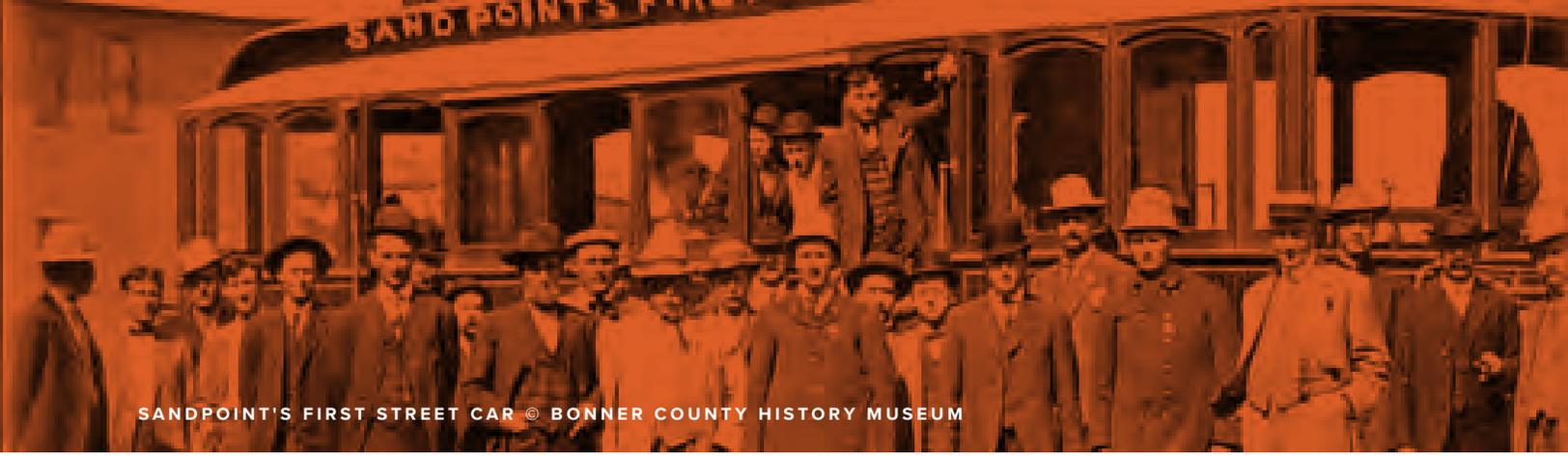
Sandpoint’s built environment, architecture, monuments and landscapes define its heritage. One can best understand the significance and importance of Sandpoint’s heritage — its historic buildings, sites and structures —by placing them in their proper context with the key periods of local history that shaped Sandpoint's growth and development. This section summarizes Sandpoint’s major historic context periods as well as existing historic resources associated with those context periods.



TYPES OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

The following categories define the different types of historic and architectural resources:

- *Buildings: houses, downtown commercial buildings, theaters, train stations and industrial buildings.*
- *Structures: bridges, grain elevators and brick streets.*
- *Sites: parks, gardens, and cemeteries.*
- *Objects: statues, public art and monuments*
- *Districts: groups of buildings, structures, sites and/or objects within a defined geographic boundary.*



SANDPOINT'S FIRST STREET CAR © BONNER COUNTY HISTORY MUSEUM

SANDPOINT'S HISTORY CONTEXT

There are four key periods in Sandpoint's history, including the era of indigenous habitation, its early years of pioneer exploration and settlement, as a flourishing lumber and railroad town at the turn of the last century, and as an enduring Northern Idaho small town following the Second World War.

SANDPOINT'S NATIVE AMERICAN LANDSCAPE AND FIRST CONTACT

(BEFORE 1810) The first peoples of the Sandpoint and the Lake Pend d'Oreille region were the Kalispel and other Native American tribes, including the Kootenai, Coeur d'Alene, Spokane, and Nez Perce. European explorers will soon join their presence over the land starting in 1808 as David Thompson and others from the British North West Company would find the Kootenai River and Lake Pend Oreille.

THE EARLY YEARS OF NORTHERN IDAHO AND SANDPOINT SETTLEMENT

(1810 – 1890) After the first contact, northern Idaho remained a territory of wilderness with ongoing encounters by both American and British interests. By the early 1800s, more and more explorers entered the region to discover its rich resources around Lake Pend d'Oreille, leading to the first settlement of Sandpoint towards the end of the 19th century.

A RAILROAD AND LUMBER TOWN (1890 – 1930S) Sandpoint's great boom period followed quickly after its initial settlement and the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which made it a focal point of the region's lumber and milling industries. A railroad telegrapher, Lorenzo D. Farmin, would shape much of Sandpoint's early form, platting the downtown and adjacent neighborhoods that would develop over time until the Second World War.

SMALL TOWN SANDPOINT (1940S – 1960S) Sandpoint would serve its purpose during the Second World War as home for sailors and servicemen training at the nearby Farragut Naval Training Station to the southwest along Lake Pend d'Oreille. Sandpoint would remain through the 20th century's middle decades as a quintessential American small-town transitioning from its lumber and railroad past to one with recreation, tourism and services as its future.

The following timeline extends to the 1970s as 50 years is the threshold for determining the historical and architectural significance and eligibility of buildings, districts, sites, and landscapes for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

SANDPOINT'S NATIVE AMERICAN LANDSCAPE AND FIRST CONTACT (BEFORE 1810)

The first peoples of Idaho's northern reaches, including Lake Pend d'Oreille and its forested lands, emanate from the Plateau Indians, whose pre-history ancestors occupied the plateau western interiors of Canada, Washington, Oregon and northern Idaho for more than 12,000 years. Oral traditions and archaeological evidence point to the movement of these people across southwestern Canada into present-day Idaho and Montana more than 1,000 years ago. Not introduced in the region until the 1700s, horses would dramatically change the mobility and range of such tribes for hunting and subsistence purposes.

Lake Pend d'Oreille was long the scene for local Native Americans — the Upper Kalispel or the Pend d'Oreille, the Kootenai, and the Coeur d'Alenes, among others — who came to the lake shores for fishing, hunting and social gatherings. Believed to have migrated and descended from the British Columbia branches of the Plateau Indians, the Pend d'Oreille called the lake environs their own and were renown fishermen and hunters and maintained friendly relationships with many area tribes, even those from the Great Plains. The Coeur d'Alenes, and the Kootenai, who according to their oral tradition originated from the east, were also skilled hunters and fishermen, although more migratory during the summers to hunt game and bison and collect wild vegetables and berries for the strenuous winters. While the Pend d'Oreille would settle around their namesake lake, the other tribes would settle to the north and south, extending their territories near present-day Coeur d'Alene and to western Montana, southern Canada and eastern Washington state. All three tribes had varying forms of self-government from appointed headsmen to fishing and war chiefs chosen for their experience and past exploits. The tribes lived in traditional teepees during the summer and lodges in winter.

Plateau Indians in the Paleo-Indian Period (12,000 BC – 8,000 BC)

The Paleo-Indian Period refers to when humans first appeared in North America at the end of the last Ice Age and when they crossed over the Bering Strait from Asia. Although no settlement and archaeological sites are known near Sandpoint, there is evidence of early human presence in the Plateau in eastern Washington and in American Falls, Salmon, Kelley Creek at Clearwater River, and Cooper's Ferry, Idaho. There was a dramatic shift in Plateau Indian culture during this time period from small nomadic bands to more permanent large settlements.

Plateau Indians in the Archaic Period (8,000 B.C. - 1000 B.C.)

During the Archaic period, Plateau Indians began to migrate and establish trade routes with other bands and settlements. They also learned how to hunt and become farmers, gaining specialized knowledge and familiarity with their local environs. Arrowheads and ancient rock art, pictographs and petroglyphs near Priest Lake north of Sandpoint and Lake Pend d'Oreille itself provide visual evidence of Plateau Indian presence during the period.

12,000 BC

8,000 BC

1,000 BC

By the early 1800s, the Pend d'Oreille Native Americans would come into contact with David Thompson, the intrepid British explorer, trader and surveyor for the British North West Company who initially charged him with the task to find a safe route to the Pacific Ocean. In 1809, Thompson would return to northern Idaho to construct Kullyspel House on Lake Pend d'Oreille near present day Hope. His work would open up lucrative trading routes from Canada and other British territories in the American interior. Both American and British interests would continue exploration of the area and competed for hegemony and ownership well into the 1840s.

THE NORSE COLONIES

First known European settlement in North America centered in the northern tip of Newfoundland, Canada.



CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

Christopher Columbus lands in the Bahamas, ending the Pre-Columbian period of exclusive indigenous habitation in the Americas.

JAMESTOWN SETTLEMENT

America's first permanent English colony sponsored by the Virginia Company of London and led and founded by Captain, Christopher Newport, later by Captain John Smith.



AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY WAR

With the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776, the American Revolution would usher in a new nation, a nation eager to fulfill its manifest destiny.

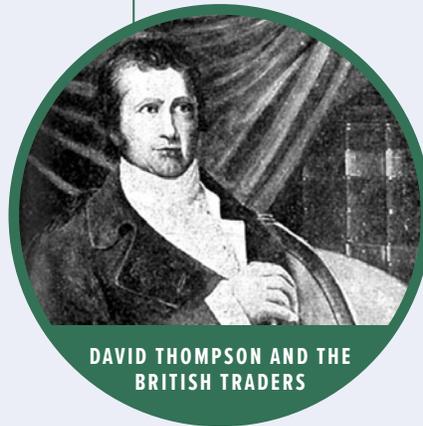
1400 1492 1600 1607 1700 1800 1805

10,000 AD

The Ancient Landscape of Sandpoint and Northern Idaho

The Ice Age of more than 12,000 years ago transformed Sandpoint's landscape by molding its mountainous topography and carving out Idaho's largest and deepest lake, Pend d'Oreille. The floods of the Ice Age period, largely emanating from Glacial Lake Missoula in Montana sculpted a landscape stretching over 700 miles across northern Idaho to the Pacific Ocean, flowing at a rate 10 times greater than all the world's rivers combined at the time (Plaster, 2011). Lake Pend d'Oreille sits within the Selkirk, Cabinet, and the Bitterroot mountain ranges.

1797 - 1812



DAVID THOMPSON AND THE BRITISH TRADERS

Idaho was one of the last states to receive non-native explorers. David Thompson, the intrepid surveyor, trader and explorer, and his North West Company based in Montreal, first explored the western Montana and northern Idaho region, establishing various trading posts in these locations, including one at Lake Pend d'Oreille. His work established long-standing trading routes amid the Rocky Mountains in both the United States and Canada.

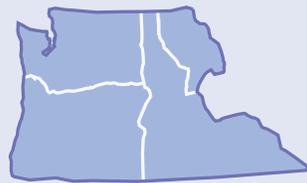


THE AMERICANS: THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION

The first official exploration of the American West, commissioned by President Thomas Jefferson, led Captain Meriwether Lewis and William Clark through Idaho on their way to the Pacific Ocean. Their route took them over Lolo Pass and down the Clearwater River in southeastern Idaho.

THE EARLY YEARS OF NORTHERN IDAHO AND SANDPOINT SETTLEMENT (1810-1890)

Sandpoint and the Lake Pend d’Oreille region would remain the domain of Native Americans, trappers, and traders well into the 1860s and 70s until the discovery of Idaho’s rich natural resources and the feverish construction of railroad lines through the growing territory. Missionaries would also be active during the period with the Jesuits, the first in the region, who would travel around the shores of Lake Pend d’Oreille, later to establish a mission further south among the Coeur d’Alenes (History of Idaho, 2019). During the decade of the American Civil War, miners and fortune-seekers would flock to Idaho after the discovery of gold in neighboring British Columbia and Montana. Lake Pend d’Oreille also became the thoroughfare for prospectors traveling from Canada and the American Northwest to the gold fields in Montana, only to tail off in the 1870s when the gold rush dissipated (Plaster, Lake Pend d’Oreille History).



IDAHO AND THE OREGON TREATY

The Oregon Treaty between the United States and the United Kingdom resolves a long-running boundary dispute between the two countries with Idaho organized with Oregon, Washington and parts of Montana and Wyoming as the Oregon Territory.



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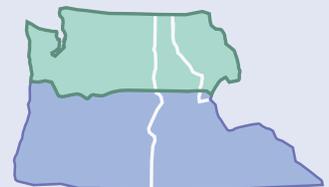


The Oregon Trail (1811 – 1840)

First laid by fur traders, the Oregon Trail offered fearless pioneers and settlers a new path to the Pacific Northwest with its first stop at Fort Hall, Idaho.

IDAHO

becomes part of the Washington Territory



Railroad surveying the Lake Pend d’Oreille region



However, two major railroad survey projects in the 1850s explored potential railroad routes across Idaho, including a northern shore route along Lake Pend D'Oreille, later to become a route chosen by the Northern Pacific Railroad (Lurette, History of Sandpoint, Northern Idaho and Bonner County). The completion of the Transcontinental Railroad in 1869 brought in many new pioneers to the newly organized Idaho Territory, sparking a new fascination in the area's forests and creating a bustling timbering industry. Among the many newcomers would be a contingent of Chinese immigrants settling in nearby Hope, but also an enthusiastic Californian named Robert Weeks, the first settler in Sandpoint. When the Northern Pacific Railroad completed its long trestle over great Lake Pend d'Oreille in 1882, Sandpoint would flourish.

THE FIRST EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT IN IDAHO ESTABLISHED AT FRANKLIN

Founded by Mormon pioneers on April 14, 1860, later platted with its square block development pattern in 1864.

LEAD, SILVER AND LIMESTONE CLAIMS SPUR MINING AND INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY NEAR LAKE PEND D'OREILLE

1880-1890s



THEODORE ROOSEVELT VISITS LAKE PEND D'OREILLE

The 29-year-old, like many from the east during the decade, visits Lake Pend d'Oreille for an adventure-hunting trip in the nearby Selkirk Range.



1860

1863

1880

1888

1863

Idaho territory formed

Lewiston becomes the first capital of Idaho in the newly established Idaho Territory, incorporating the states of Montana and Wyoming. The territorial seat would later transfer from Lewiston to Boise a year later.



ROBINSON JONES WEEKS COMES TO SANDPOINT

Considered the first European settler in Sandpoint, Robert establishes a general store, a hotel and bar, and later the first sawmill in the area, later all operated and managed by his children Burt and Emma.

A RAILROAD AND LUMBER TOWN (1890-1940s)

Sandpoint's early development centered on the narrow sliver of land between Lake Pend d'Oreille and Sand Creek, its dense building fabric consisting of wood frame buildings subject to periodic fires. A particular devastating fire event in 1900 would prompt its fledgling business and neighborhood districts to move westward on land owned, platted and then subdivided by Lorenzo D. Farmin in 1898 on part of an original 160-acre homestead claim. This new townsite would become the new downtown Sandpoint encompassing a mix of one- and two-story commercial buildings of varying degrees of ornamentation and refinement. As Sandpoint attracted the lumberjacks and investors alike and magnified in importance as a lumber and railroad center, downtown expanded and grew in wealth as well — this wealth expressed, for instance, in the elaborate fenestrations of Panida Theater and the Sandpoint Federal Building, among others. Eventually, Farmin's land would also furnish Sandpoint's new neighborhoods of worker cottages and bungalows, the Tudor and Colonial Revivals, the Cape Cods and Minimal Traditionals, and the Ranch homes of the 1950s and 1960s. Although the Great Depression affected Sandpoint as it did others throughout the country, the advent of World War II led to renewed local industries that sustained the community in the run-up to the Second World War.

SANDPOINT OFFICIALLY INCORPORATED

↑ 507
POPULATION 1900

LAKEVIEW CEMETERY INCORPORATED

Lakeview Cemetery incorporates from an earlier cemetery established on land owned by the Humbird Lumber Company.

LORENZO D. FARMIN PLATS NEW TOWNSITE

Farmin acquires title to 160 acres west across Sand Creek and plats a new townsite in which a new downtown and community would grow and develop.

HUMBIRD LUMBER COMPANY ESTABLISHED

Frederick Weyerhaeuser and John A. Humbird, establish Humbird Lumber Company, one of the more successful industries in Sandpoint employing hundreds of men (Sandpoint Historic District National Register Nomination, 2018).

Townsite Fires (1890s-1900)

Periodic fires during the 1890s produce significant damage to the first generation of Sandpoint commercial and residential buildings, culminating in the Fire of 1900, which destroys a hotel, restaurant, lodging house, three saloons, and several homes (Sandpoint Historic District National Register Nomination, 2018).

1900

1901

1903

1904

1904-1908

BONNER COUNTY HISTORIC MUSEUM

SANDPOINT'S FIRST CITY HALL & JAIL - APPLE BOX - CONSTRUCTED

301 N. 1ST AVE.

NORTHERN MERCANTILE COMPANY BUILDING

301 N. 1st Ave.

J. K. Dow designed this building in 1905 for the Northern Mercantile Company — a representative Two-Part Commercial Building with spare Italianate features.

1905

PETERSON'S AND LAKE PARK ADDITIONS

To the southwest of the downtown, the Peterson and Lake Park Additions would develop over time to the 1950s as Sandpoint's commercial and industrial fortunes rose and waned across the decades. The neighborhoods would feature vernacular Gable-Fronts, Dutch Colonials, Craftsman and Ranch homes.

419 EUCLID AVE.

NORTHERN IDAHO NEWS BUILDING 329 N. 1st Ave.

First brick and oldest extant building constructed in downtown Sandpoint housing Northern Idaho News.

302 S. 2ND AVE.



WEIL'S THIRD ADDITION PLATTED

Owned by Austrian immigrant Ignatz Weil who settled in Sandpoint in 1888, the neighborhood developed to the south of downtown features a diversity of residential architecture from bungalows, Shingle, Tudor and Colonial Revival, Cape Cod, and Mid-Century Ranch homes.

110 MAIN STREET



SANDPOINT CITY HALL

Only a beautiful Romanesque Revival, designed by local architects Foster and Mountjoy, would suit the new City Hall in downtown Sandpoint.

SPOKANE INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD COMES TO TO SANDPOINT

602 N. 4TH AVE.



AMANDA NESBITT (DAN TANNER) HOUSE
602 N. 4th Avenue
Constructed for \$2,500, the Dan Tanner House features Colonial Revival and Queen Anne stylistic features.

1906

1909-1910

FARMIN'S 5TH (WEST) ADDITION/WEST END ADDITION PLATTED

First platted in 1909, the land area at North Boyer and Sixth Avenue northwest of the downtown would grow over time as residential neighborhood featuring bungalows and worker homes, Craftsman homes and other vernacular housing types.

LONG BRIDGE OVER LAKE PEND D'OREILLE CONSTRUCTED

1905

1906

1907

1909

1910

1915

BONNER COUNTY ESTABLISHED

Named after ferryman Edwin L. Bonner, partitioned later in 1915 from neighboring Kootenai County.

↑ 2,993
POPULATION 1910

FARMIN SCHOOL

W.A. BERND BLOCK BUILT

307-311 N. 1st Ave.
Constructed for retail and office use, the Bernd Building features elements of the Romanesque and Renaissance Revival.

120 LAKE ST.



POWER HOUSE OF THE NORTHERN IDAHO AND MONTANA POWER COMPANY CONSTRUCTED 120 Lake Street

CHARLES A. AND MARY OLSON HOUSE

401 Church Street
The Charles A. and Mary Olsen House is representative of the Craftsman styles, a predominate residential architecture in Sandpoint.

FARMIN & SON BUILDING

(313-317 N. 1st Avenue)
Designed by architect S.W. Foster for Farmin & Son Real Estate Developers, this building is a classic example of the One-Part Commercial building form.

WEST END ADDITIONS PLATTED



804 PINE ST.

The westward residential growth from Sandpoint's downtown began with the 1907 platting of the West End Addition with its architecture comprising worker-type housing types, Bungalows, Minimal Traditional and Ranch houses,

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAIL STATION

1916

Replacing an original wood frame rail station, the new Northern Pacific Rail Station, located between the new town to the west and Lake Pend d'Oreille, features a Gothic Revival design and constructed with 70,000 common bricks from the Anderson Brick Company west of Sandpoint (Northern Pacific Rail Station National Register Nomination, 1973).



FARRAGUT NAVAL TRAINING STATION ON LAKE PEND D'OREILLE

The new training center complex employed hundreds of new workers in the training of new sailors for World War II. The Station later closed after the war (Sandpoint Historic District National Register Nomination, 2018).

LUMBER INDUSTRY DECLINES

Humbird Lumber Company and others close due to low lumber prices and the Great Depression.

late 1920s-1930s

401 N. 2ND AVE.



SANDPOINT FEDERAL BUILDING

419 N. Second Avenue
One of Sandpoint's more high-style buildings, the Federal Building exhibits features of both the Spanish Colonial and the Italian Renaissance and noted for its red tile roof.

LONG BRIDGE RECONSTRUCTED

↑ 2,876
POPULATION 1920



OLD SANDPOINT HIGH SCHOOL
Designed by Whitehouse and Price of Spokane, the new Sandpoint High School met the need for expanding school enrollment and the statewide trend for separating high school and grammar school facilities (Sandpoint High School National Register Nomination, 1999).

CITY BEACH PARK FOUNDED
Northern Pacific Railroad land at the mouth of Sand Creek for City use as park, later developed with funding from a Works Progress Administration grant under the Franklin Roosevelt administration.

↑ 3,290
POPULATION 1930

STOCK MARKET CRASH SIGNALING BEGINNING OF THE GREAT DEPRESSION



PANIDA THEATER CONSTRUCTED

300 N. 1st Ave.
Designed by architect Edward A. Miller in 1926 and dedicated to the "people of the PANhandle of IDAho," (Sandpoint Historic District National Register Nomination, 2018).

↑ 4,356
POPULATION 1940



UNITED STATES ENTERS WORLD WAR II

524 CHURCH ST.



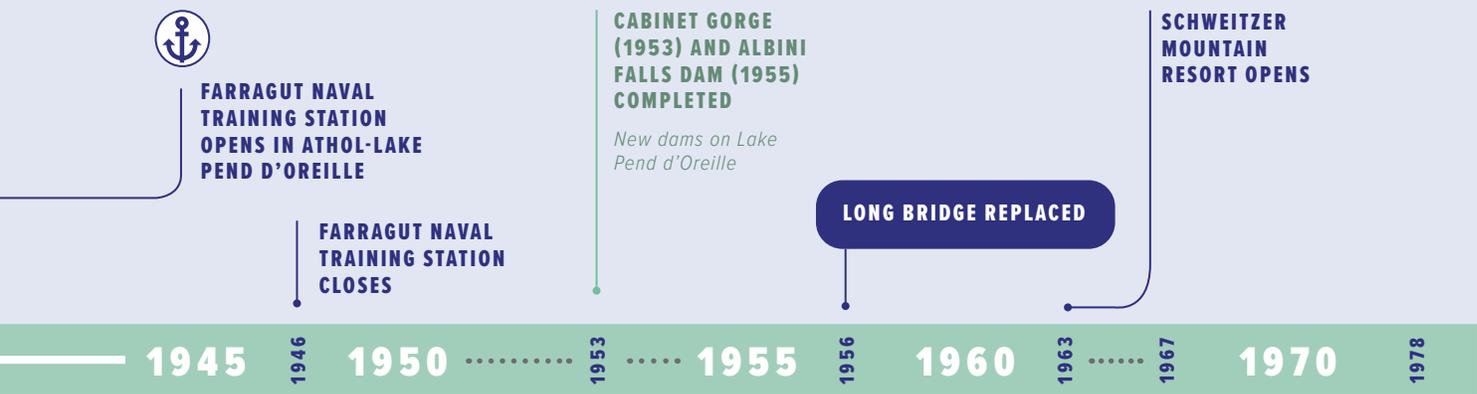
CO-OP GAS & SUPPLY COMPANY

524 W. Church Street

The two-part grain elevator and feed warehouse building is one of Sandpoint's most iconic historic buildings (Co-op Gas & Supply Company National Register Nomination, 2018).

SMALL TOWN SANDPOINT (1940S – 1970s)

From World War II to the 1970s, Sandpoint would transform from a heyday lumber town connected solely by its celebrated railroad line to a year-round destination for visitors seduced by the panoramic scenery mountain allure, and the charming small-town atmosphere found in Sandpoint’s downtown and neighborhoods. From the downturn of the Great Depression, Sandpoint would see its economic hopes sustained by the nearby opening of the Farragut Naval Training Station, a facility that brought nearly 22,000 people to the region to construct its sprawling 776-building complex (Sandpoint Historic District National Register Nomination, 2018). Sailors would patronize the downtown, the Community Hall would serve as an active USO Club during the war, and trade workers, carpenters and laborers would live in what housing they could find in Sandpoint neighborhoods. After the war, Sandpoint would settle into its small-town aura, finding ways to enhance its Lake Pend d’Oreille waterfront, grow from within and see its neighborhoods thrive, and be touched by the artists and creatives who would come to call the lake and the city home as the 1970s dawned.



↓ 4,265
POPULATION 1950

↑ 4,355
POPULATION 1960

↓ 4,144
POPULATION 1970

DOWNTOWN FINAL BUILD-OUT

Downtown builds out on its remaining parcels with One and Two-Part commercial buildings, such as Ross Hall at 105-107 North Fifth Avenue and 100 North First Avenue.



DON SAMUELSON, SANDPOINT BUSINESS OWNER, ELECTED IDAHO GOVERNOR

PEND D’OREILLE ARTS COUNCIL FORMED

SANDPOINT’S INNER NEIGHBORHOODS FILL OUT

Ranch homes and other housing types fill in the inner neighborhoods surrounding the downtown district)

1950s

HOPE PENINSULA ARTS COLONY EMERGES

Edward and Nancy Reddin Kienholz and others locate to Hope along Lake Pend d’Oreille as part of an emerging art colony in the region.

1970s

*"Raising community awareness
about preservation is key in
Sandpoint "*



NORTHERN PACIFIC DEPOT - 450 RAILROAD DEPOT RD.
© BONNER COUNTY HISTORIC MUSEUM

Sandpoint Landmarks and Districts

The following is an inventory and description of Sandpoint's historic landmarks and districts.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Authorized by the U.S. Congress under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) is the nation's official list of buildings, structures, sites and objects worthy of preservation. The National Register is a program of the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior and managed in partnership with the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office (Idaho SHPO) of the Idaho State Historical Society

National Register listing may include individual buildings or a group of buildings or other historic resources as part of a historic district within defined geographic boundaries. In all cases, National Register listing requires a formal nomination and approval by the Idaho SHPO and its Historic Sites Review Board and the National Park Service. Any person or organization can prepare and submit a National Register nomination.

Listing in the National Register recognizes historic resources that are significant at the local, state or national levels. National Register designation is also honorary and imposes no restrictions on the use, alteration and disposition of property. However, National Register listing makes available significant financial incentives, including eligibility for the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credit Program for income producing properties.

As of September 2020, there are eight (8) properties individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places within the City of Sandpoint (see "Figure 1: National Register Properties" on page 29).

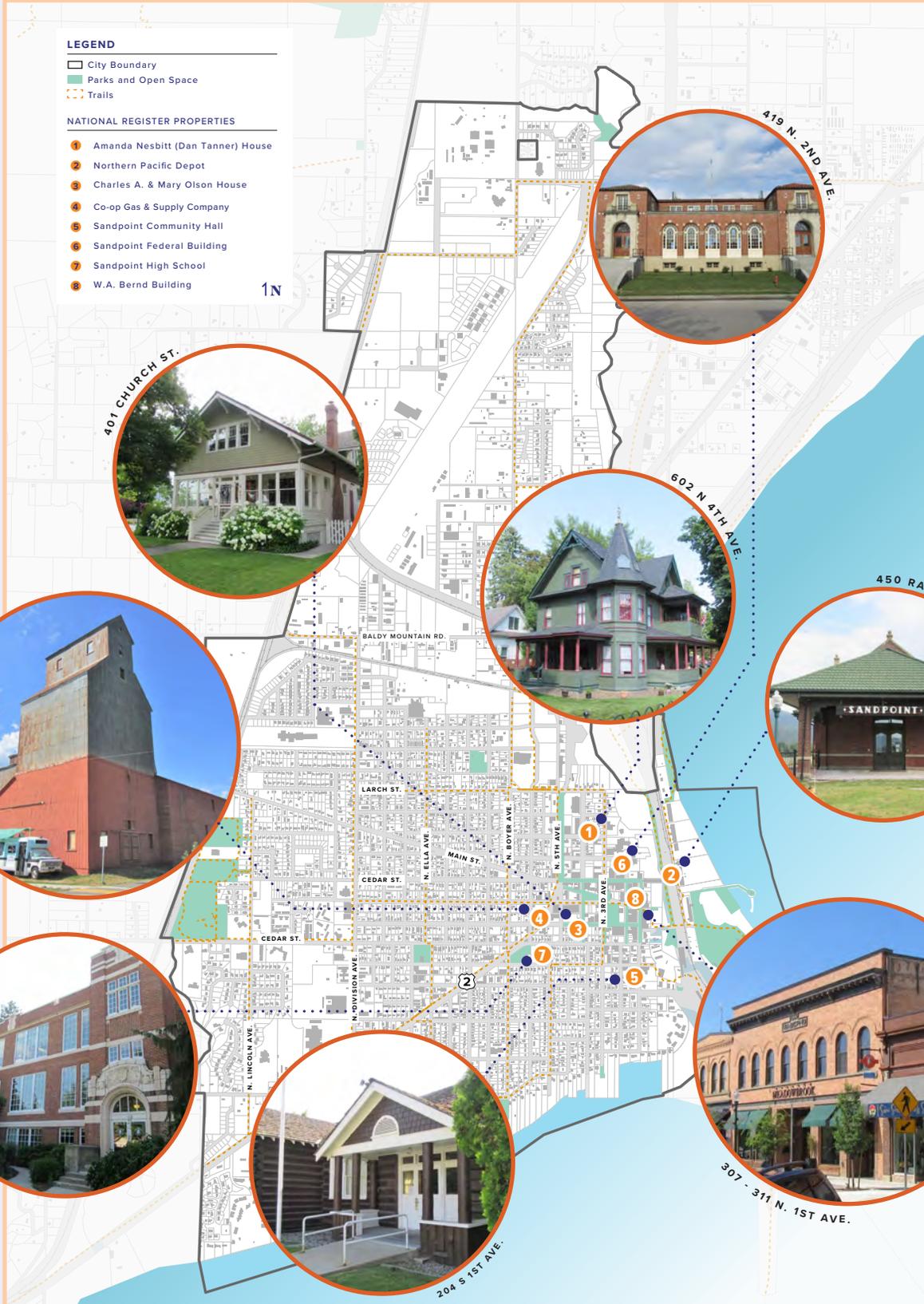
INDIVIDUAL NATIONAL REGISTER LISTED HISTORIC RESOURCES

1. **Amanda Nesbitt (Dan Tanner) House** (602 North 4th Avenue, Listed 1982, National Register Reference #82002508)
2. **Northern Pacific Depot** (Cedar Street at Sand Creek, Listed 1973, National Register Reference #73000682)
3. **Charles A. and Mary Olson House** (401 Church Street, Listed 2001, National Register Reference #01000566)
4. **Co-op Gas & Supply Company** (524 West Church Street, Listed 2020, National Register Reference #100004821)
5. **Sandpoint Community Hall** (204 South First Avenue, Listed 1986, National Register Reference #86002148)
6. **Sandpoint Federal Building** (419 North Second Avenue, Listed 2001, National Register Reference #01000836)
7. **Sandpoint High School** (102 S. Euclid Avenue, Listed 1999 as part of the Public-School Buildings in Idaho Multiple Property Nomination, National Register Reference #99001277)
8. **W.A. Bernd Building** (307-311 North 1st Avenue, Listed 1983, National Register Reference #83000282)



113 MAIN ST.

Figure 1: National Register Properties



NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICTS

As of September 2020, there is one National Register Historic District in Sandpoint, the Sandpoint Historic District, first listed in 1984 with a boundary increase in 2018.

SANDPOINT NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

Roughly bounded by Second and Third Avenue on the west, Pine Street on the south, Cedar Street on the north and First Avenue on the east, the Sandpoint National Register Historic District comprises the community’s historic downtown commercial core featuring a diversity of historic One and Two-Part Commercial buildings designed in both vernacular and defined high-style versions, such as Spanish Mission for the Panida Theater and Italianate for the former Knights of Pythias Hall at 200-202 Main Street (see "Figure 2: Sandpoint National Register Historic District" on page 31). Of the Historic District’s 47 historic building resources, 26 contribute to understanding downtown’s architectural and historical development. Building construction dates span a period from the early 1900s to the 1950s when land owners and builders developed the last remaining land parcels. The Sandpoint National Register Historic District derives much of its significance and importance to its association with Sandpoint’s early development and emergence as a lumber and railroad town during the first half of the 20th century and its highly intact streetwalls along First and Second Avenues and Cedar Street, streetwalls representative of Idaho’s traditional commercial architecture during the time period. Downtown Sandpoint also developed on the original townsite platting by one of the Sandpoint’s first citizens — Lorenzo D. Farmin.

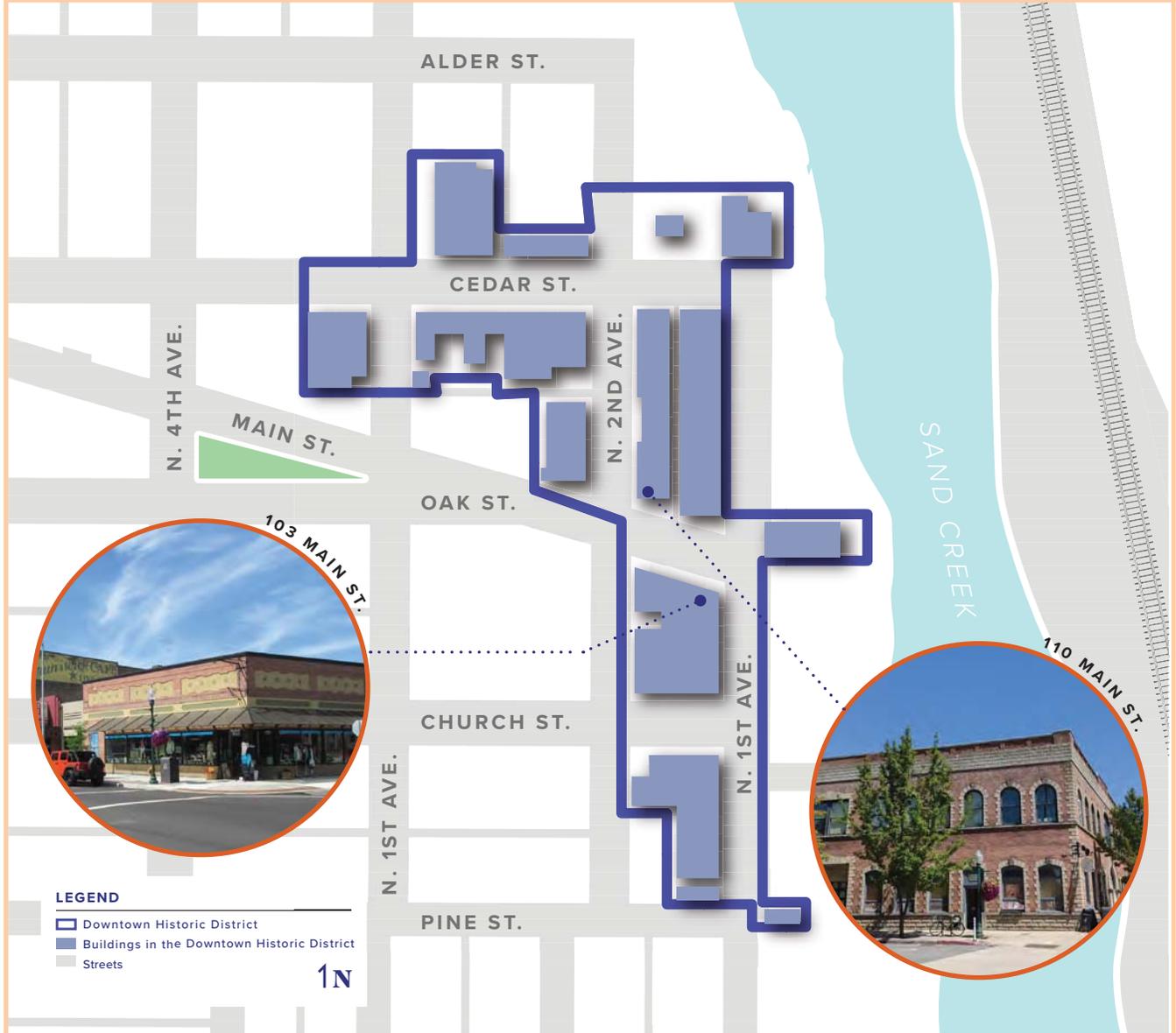


DOWNTOWN SANDPOINT ARCHITECTURE

ONE AND TWO-PART COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

The One-Part and Two-Part Commercial Blocks are common commercial building types found in most traditional downtowns and commercial districts throughout the country during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. One-Part Commercial Blocks are rectangular with Victorian-era ornamentation, or little to no stylistic features. Two-Part Commercial Blocks feature a storefront level and one or several upper stories for private spaces for offices, meeting halls or apartments.

Figure 2: Sandpoint National Register Historic District



IDAHO HIGHWAY HISTORICAL MARKERS

First initiated in 1956 and managed jointly between the Idaho State Historical Society and the Idaho Department of Transportation, Highway Historical Markers interpret and commemorate historic events and sites important to understanding Idaho’s history. In 1986, the Society and the Department of Transportation oversaw the installation of over 100 markers as part of Idaho’s statehood centennial celebration. Currently, there are more than 500 markers installed along the state’s highway system. The nearest Historical Marker to Sandpoint is located at milepost 508 along State Highway 95 observing E.L. Bonner who established Bonner’s Ferry in 1864.

Documenting Sandpoint's Heritage

Landmarks and historic districts are one way in which to recognize important historic resources worthy of preservation and stewardship. Historic resource surveys are other ways in which to document and understand what buildings, sites and landscapes are important to the Sandpoint community. Over the last decade, the Sandpoint Historic Preservation Commission conducted several survey projects in the community's historic inner neighborhoods surrounding the downtown district.

2010 Historic Homes of North Boyer and North Sixth Avenues Reconnaissance Level Survey

In 2010, the Sandpoint Historic Preservation Commission conducted a reconnaissance-level survey — a snapshot of potentially significant historic resources in a particular location at a specific point in time — of the historic residential resources in an area roughly bounded by Larch Street on the north, Alder Street on the south, and Boyer and Short Avenues Avenue on the west and east respectively. Representative architecture includes worker cottages, Craftsmen homes and bungalows, and Folk Victorians. Although the survey did not identify any future historic districts, it did suggest several individual homes as eligible for the National Register. The survey documented 75 individual properties.



THE CRAFTSMAN HOME

Originating in California and made popular through architectural pattern books during the early decades of the 20th century, the Craftsman home, whether as a two-story home or one-story bungalow, feature full-width or partial width porches, projecting gables, overhanging eaves, exposed roof rafter tails, and double-hung windows with divided light upper sashes. It is one of the more predominate historic housing types in Sandpoint.

2011: Weil's Third Addition Reconnaissance Survey

Weil's Third Addition, located near the confluence of Sand Creek and Lake Pend d'Oreille on Sandpoint's south side contains a mix of historic residential homes dating from the early 1900s to the 1950s and later, featuring a diversity of housing types from the Queen Anne to Contemporary Ranch homes. Other house style types include Craftsman homes and bungalows, the Shingle Style, Dutch Colonial and Tudor Revival. Weil's Third addition is part of a larger tract of land that local merchant Ignatz Weil purchased in the early 1900s as part of a 220-acre land-holding adjacent to Sandpoint's town center. Although situated just outside the survey area, Weil's Shingle Style at 227 South First Avenue still stands. The survey did not identify potential National Register Historic Districts, it did suggest five individual properties as potentially eligible. The survey documented a total of 65 properties within the survey area.



THE RANCH HOME

Originally emanating from California, the Ranch home features horizontal floor plans, attached garages or carports, picture or bay windows, brick facades, and rear patios rather than front porch. By the early 1950s, the Ranch became a preferred housing type in many American communities.

2012 West End Reconnaissance Survey

Sandpoint's West End neighborhood adjacent to Downtown Sandpoint and bounded by Boyer Avenue on the east, Ella Avenue on the west, Cedar Street to the north, and Pine Street on the south features a diversity of housing types and styles characteristic of the community's growth periods before and after the Great Depression and leading up to and after World War II. First platted in 1907, the neighborhood building resources include worker cottages, gable-fronts and bungalows as well as high-style Dutch Colonials, Minimal Traditionals and Ranches. There are also a number of historic commercial buildings. The survey documented 121 properties of which two may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



THE MINIMAL TRADITIONAL

Minimal Traditionals have square or rectangular shapes wood, brick, or metal siding; and front-facing gable and gabled and columned entranceways. Minimal Traditionals were affordable and easy to mass produce during and after the Great Depression in many American communities.

2013 Farmin's Addition Reconnaissance Survey

Similar to the West End neighborhood, the Farmin's Addition, incorporating portions of Downtown Sandpoint and the residential blocks north of Cedar Street west to 4th Avenue, includes several distinguishable buildings such as the National Register-listed Federal Building and Amanda Nesbitt (Dan Tanner) House, as well as several National Register eligible properties — representative Craftsman homes, historic gas stations and Minimal Traditionals. Other resources within the survey area include One Part Commercial buildings and Queen Anne and worker bungalows. Originally platted in 1916, the Addition developed primarily through the 1920s to the 1940s. The survey documented 45 properties of which five may be eligible for National Register listing.



THE QUEEN ANNE HOME

Queen Anne homes generally feature projecting gables and corner towers, bay windows, decorative porches, contrasting wood siding with shingling, pyramidal roofs and brick chimneys. While many Queen Anne's have elaborate asymmetrical floor plans, the Queen Anne's in Sandpoint, built mainly during the 1900s and 1910s have simpler square and L-shaped forms with plainer ornamentation.

2014 Peterson's Addition/Lake Park Addition Reconnaissance Survey

The Peterson and Lake Park Additions, located on Sandpoint's south side along Lake Pend d'Oreille, both feature a mix of Craftsman, Dutch and Spanish Colonial and other vernacular Gable-Fronts. Peterson's Addition takes its name from Antone Peterson who arrived in Sandpoint in 1898 and platted the subdivision in 1904. Land owners John and Mary Law platted the Lake Park Addition in 1907. Of the 81 properties documented as part of the survey project, nine may be eligible for National Register listing, including the Dutch Colonial Revival Dell Brown House (1915) at 511 Huron Avenue and 421 Michigan Street, a Spanish Eclectic bungalow constructed around 1930.



THE DUTCH COLONIAL HOUSE

A variant of the Colonial Revival, Dutch Colonial homes feature the gable-ended gambrel roof shape along with dormer windows, overhanging eaves supported by columns, porches, multi-paned windows, and entry side and fanlights. Most Sandpoint Dutch Colonials date from the early decades of the 20th Century.

2015 Downtown Sandpoint Reconnaissance Survey

The 2015 Downtown Sandpoint Reconnaissance Survey documented 92 historic commercial buildings of which 17 merit inclusion in the Downtown Sandpoint National Register Historic District, first listed in 1983. These properties are representative of Downtown Sandpoint's continued growth and development into the 1950s. The survey also identified two properties individually eligible to the National Register, including 506 North Second Avenue, a simple L-Shaped cottage associated with Dr. Ones F. Page — Sandpoint's first mayor — and 311-313 North Second, constructed around 1955 with Mid-Century Modern stylistic features.



Figure 3: Sandpoint Downtown Historic District



How Does Preservation Happen?

The preservation of historic resources occurs through both public and private actions: building owners and developers investing in and rehabilitating historic properties; local governments helping to promote the preservation of important historic resources and landscapes by engaging in preservation planning, informing property owners on preservation's benefits, and considering mechanisms in which to ensure the long-term protection and stewardship of local heritage. The following section describes the preservation tools and policies that help advance preservation at the local level.



FEDERAL LEGISLATION, POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT OF 1966 AND THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES -

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 is this nation's most important historic preservation law, which created the National Register of Historic Places, which recognizes properties and historic resources significant in the history, architecture, archeology and culture of local communities, states and the country. The Act also established the State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs) to administer the National Register program at the state level. The Idaho State Historical Society in Boise serves as the SHPO in Idaho. As cited previously, the National Register does not provide any level of protection to listed properties with the exception of projects involving federal funds, licenses or permits. In those cases, Section 106 of the NHPA requires consultation with the Idaho SHPO on the possible impacts such projects may have on historic properties.

CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT (CLG) PROGRAM -

In 1980, Congress amended the National Historic Preservation Act to implement the Certified Local Government (CLG) Program, which allows for local communities to participate in statewide preservation planning activities, including access to grants and resources allocated by the U.S. Congress. The National Park Service and the Idaho SHPO administer the CLG program in Idaho. Sandpoint became a participating CLG in 2009. To become a CLG in Idaho, a local community must adopt a local historic preservation ordinance and form a local historic preservation commission that can maintain a system for the ongoing survey and inventory of historic properties and provide for public participation in the local historic preservation program. Local CLGs also play a role in National Register nominations by reviewing them before submission to the Idaho Historic Preservation Office.

20 PERCENT FEDERAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION TAX CREDIT PROGRAM -

Established as part of the Tax Reform Act of 1976, the National Park Service, in partnership with the Internal Revenue Service and the Idaho SHPO, administers the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credit Program. The program provides a 20 percent tax credit to owners and developers of income producing historic buildings who undertake a substantial rehabilitation project. To be eligible, a building must be a certified historic structure — buildings individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places or considered a contributing building in a National Register or state or local historic district certified by the Secretary of the Interior.

STATE LEGISLATION, POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

IDAHO STATE STATUTES, TITLE 67, CHAPTER 46: PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SITES. Title 67, Chapter 46 of the Idaho State Statutes outlines the state’s policies toward local historic preservation efforts that promote the “authorizing the local governing bodies of this state to engage in a comprehensive program of historic preservation.” Chapter 46 permits municipalities to form historic preservation commissions and adopt local ordinances that govern the designation of landmarks and historic districts, as well as Certificate of Appropriateness review for exterior alterations to designated properties. The legislation also empowers local communities to conduct ongoing architectural surveys, retain title and rehabilitate historic properties when necessary and warranted, as well as accept property easements and transfer of development rights. Therefore, as opposed to the National Register, local preservation commissions may manage and regulate the exterior alterations to properties designated as local landmarks or included within historic districts.

IDAHO STATE STATUTES, TITLE 67, CHAPTER 65: LOCAL LAND USE PLANNING. Title 67, Chapter 65 of the Idaho State Statutes permits local communities to engage in local planning and zoning to help “...promote the health, safety and general welfare of the people of the state of Idaho,” as well as ensure “...development on land is commensurate with the physical characteristics of the land.” The chapter permits local municipalities to prepare plans that assess and analyze a variety of local issues, including special areas, sites or structures “...of historical, archeological, architectural, ecological, wildlife, or scenic significance.”

LOCAL LEGISLATION, POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

TITLE 2, CHAPTER 3 OF THE CITY OF SANDPOINT CODE OF ORDINANCES: HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION Title 2, Chapter 3 of the Code of Ordinances establishes the Sandpoint Historic Preservation Commission, with its principal duties and responsibilities including the identification of areas of special interest and historic value to Sandpoint, develop a historical resources program of properties worthy of listing in the National Register, and recommend ordinances and other programs that advance local preservation efforts. Among these responsibilities, the Commission may recommend properties for listing in the National Register, recommend appropriate zoning in certain areas of significant historic resources to ensure compatible future development, and maintain an ongoing historic property survey and inventory. However, Chapter 3 does not empower the Commission to designate local landmarks and historic districts as permitted under Title 67, Chapter 46 of the Idaho State Statutes.



307
ERND

er Creek

Coldwater Creek

Coldwater Creek

311

307 - 311 N. 1ST AVE.

" There is need for City leadership and coordination on arts and culture to bring people together. "



DEER SCULPTURE

Arts Context

Organizations and the Arts Scene

Sandpoint boasts 20 plus arts and culture organizations, three of which received grant support from Arts Idaho (Idaho Commission on the Arts) in 2020: the Music Conservatory of Sandpoint, Pend Oreille Arts Council (POAC), and Arts Alliance, Inc., also known locally as Creations for Sandpoint.

The Sandpoint community considers these organizations and the Panida Theater the arts and cultural anchor organizations. The Arts Council primarily serves the community through programming and opportunities for visual artist members. It does not serve the whole arts sector with primary functions of advocacy, coordinated supplies and services, collaborative marketing and regranteeing as do some local arts agency models.

Sandpoint has a vibrant arts scene, particularly downtown in the summer months. Local and regional art is ubiquitous indoors and outside in galleries, parks, and businesses throughout the Art Walk sponsored by the Arts Council and the City's public art program. With a changing art exhibition schedule, POAC's signature summer Arts & Crafts Fair, and a performing arts series, there is always an opportunity to enjoy the arts in Sandpoint. The Artists' Studio Tour connects artists and art lovers through working studio visits throughout the region. The Cedar Street Bridge and Foster's Crossing are unique and interesting destinations where local artists create new work year-round with stories to tell that link to Sandpoint's history and authentic atmosphere.

Sandpoint's historic buildings are also home to the community's crown jewels of the arts. The Panida Theater provides Sandpoint residents with ongoing cinema and performance programs on its stages and screen, and the Music Conservatory, located in the former City Hall, serves as Sandpoint's performing arts education center with expansion plans at hand.

The two-week Festival at Sandpoint draws thousands to the area for concerts with major headliners, and many of Sandpoint's bars and coffee shops regularly host live music and open mic nights.

THE ARTS COMMISSION

The Sandpoint Arts Commission (SAC) operates by Resolution Number 06-16 City of Sandpoint Public Art Policy. The purpose of the current public art program is to enhance Sandpoint's public spaces by introducing art into the public realm and to promote the community as a center for artistic and cultural excellence. It has six goals for broadening the role of the artist in the community that focus on advancing Sandpoint as a destination for arts and culture, ensuring representative community oversight, public access to artistic excellence, and creating opportunities for local artists. The policy outlines the role and tasks of the Sandpoint Arts Commission, use of funds and disbursement procedures, conflict of interest statements, procedures for panel appointments, program procedures, responsibilities, and selection criteria for artists and artworks, most of which apply to visual arts, followed by placement and maintenance policies.

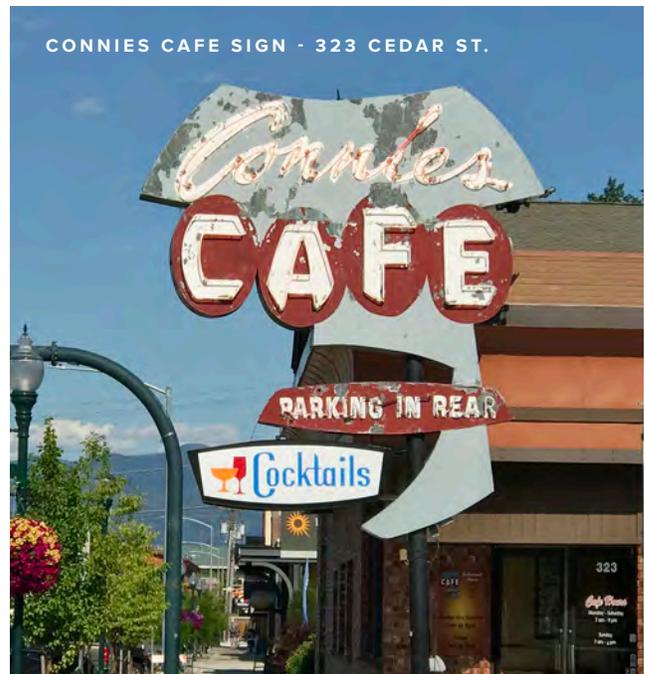
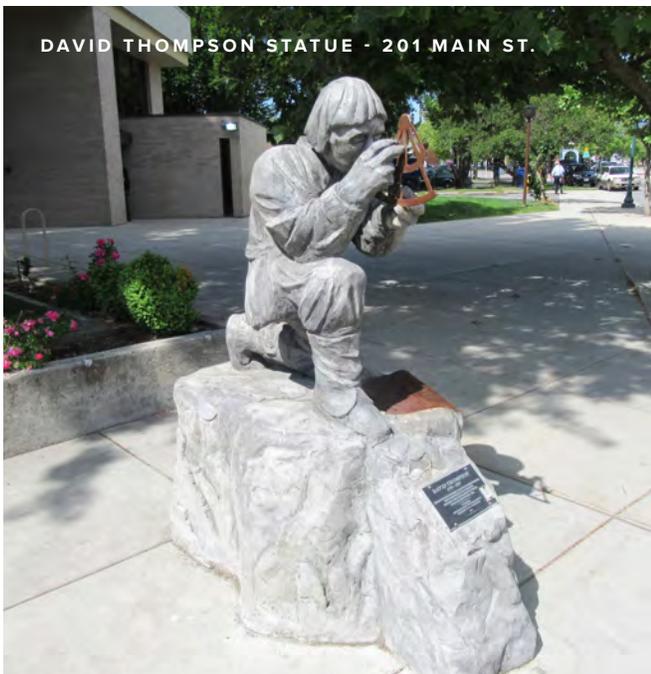


PUBLIC ART

Additionally, the City of Sandpoint has a long-range plan for public art completed in 2018, informed by community review in prior years, which are still relevant to this Arts, Culture and Historic Preservation Plan:

- **Focus the downtown arts initiatives on creative activity and economic development.**
- **Create live-work spaces.**
- **Incorporate arts vendors in community events.**
- **Improve signage and wayfinding using creative artistic approaches.**
- **Explore museum feasibility.**
- **Incorporate the arts in a bold and authentic brand for Sandpoint.**
- **Utilize vacant and derelict space for arts inventions.**

Neighboring Coeur d'Alene, Idaho has a public art program defined in broader terms, which is “to stimulate and encourage, throughout the City and surrounding area, the study and presentation of the performing and fine arts, and public interest and participation.” It was the first city in Idaho with a funding mechanism for public art and dedicates 1.33 percent of the total cost of all eligible capital improvement projects to fund art in public places, including a wide range of artistic disciplines and points of view. Sandpoint may benefit from an updated public art plan that provides a strategic curatorial framework for the community, bridging art, culture, and history, establishing priorities that distinguish between permanent public art and temporary public art installations.



The City of Sandpoint funds public art primarily through the Sandpoint Urban Renewal Agency (SURA), which allocates 2.5 percent of the tax increment received annually toward public art projects specifically within the Downtown and Northern Urban Renewal Areas. The program is supported by the hard work of local volunteers.

In 2019, SURA spent a total of \$29,150 on public art projects reviewed and approved by both the SAC and the Sandpoint City Council. The City currently has an inventory of 40 public art projects, 35 of which are permanent sculpture, functional art, gateway signage and murals. Temporary or rotating public art includes the “silver box” pedestal projects displaying art on loan and the downtown’s Galaxy Gallery, known locally as Graffiti Alley. The Art by the Inch Fund and grants also helps raise additional funding for SAC projects.

The Arts Commission’s long-range master plan identifies a series of gateways and nodes for public art planning and two identified arts districts — the Downtown Art District and Granary Art District. The Sandpoint community has a history of partnerships for public art with local corporations, community groups and associations, community nonprofits and business organizations that demonstrate a strong local commitment to public art. Most Recently, Spokane Teachers Credit Union (STCU) sponsored an art initiative to wrap utility boxes with historic photos and artwork of local artists.

ARTISTS

The Pend d'Oreille Arts Council has upwards of 100 artists in its membership and Sandpoint is known to be home to many musicians and several local bands enjoying a music scene that is the envy of neighboring towns. Sandpoint is also home to three independent publishing houses and many writers and photographers. The Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) reports upwards of 147 jobs for artists (11 percent) in Sandpoint among 1,240 jobs tracked in 2018.



Consumer Demand for Arts and Culture

To understand the demand for future arts and cultural activity in Sandpoint, market potential index data was obtained from ESRI — an international supplier of geographic information systems data and management applications. ESRI indexes demand compared to a national average of 100.

Consumer demand from the population living within Sandpoint corporate limits is above the national average for performing arts such as classical music, dance, and theater (116) and club-style concerts such as rock and country music (108). Demand is also above average for visiting art galleries and museums (111) and personal creativity, such as playing music, painting, drawing, or making crafts (105). Consumer demand from the population living within a 20-minute drive of downtown Sandpoint is nearly identical to the City of Sandpoint. Bonner County population shows consumer demand for visiting art museums and galleries and attending live performing arts below the national average (88). Demand for club-style concerts such as rock and country music are at the national average of 100, and personal creativity is about average at 104.

COMMUNITY SENTIMENT

Community support for arts and cultural development is strong. Seven out of ten community stakeholders think it is important that Sandpoint be recognized as an arts and culture destination (September 2020 Arts and Historic Preservation Survey), and 53 percent of local residents identified the arts as contributing to Sandpoint's unique community character and expressed a desire for more public art, performances and cultural events downtown (January 2020 Community Character and Design Survey). Residents also encourage arts as an economic development strategy and essential to growing a healthy and vibrant economy that attracts and maintains existing businesses, expands tourism, diversifies and maintains the quality of retail and services, and supports local entrepreneurship (October 2019 20-Year Vision Survey (Comprehensive Plan Update).

CREATIVE VITALITY

While many artists, musicians, and creatives live and work in Sandpoint, the creative vitality of Sandpoint lags a bit behind the national average and that of similar resort areas such as Jackson, Wyoming. The consultant team obtained a 2018 Snapshot of the Arts Report with detailed data on creative jobs and industries in Sandpoint through the Western States Arts Federation (WESTAF) Creative Vitality Suite and its Creative Vitality Index (CVI). The Creative Vitality Index compares the per capita concentration of creative activity between two regions and indexes data on creative industries, occupations, and cultural nonprofit revenues using a population-based calculation model. Other data sources include the North American Industrial Classification System (NAIC), SOC codes, and information from the National Assembly of State Arts Agencies and National Center for Charitable Statistics. The Creative Vitality Suite also measures creative vitality compared with a national average and provides a historical five-year trend.

The CVI for Sandpoint is .81, when compared to the national average of (1) one. The CVI for Sandpoint was at a high of .90 in 2014 and has trended downward over the past five years. The key factors leading to this decline include greater than 40 percent losses in sales for both the for-profit performing arts and art galleries industries. New music instrument sales have also seen losses likely due to market shifts. However, Sandpoint has seen gains in the other key components of the creative economy such as a five percent gain in creative jobs in 2018 and an increase of cultural nonprofit revenues of 20 percent.

Out of 84 different job categories that are highly correlated with creative skills, writers, editors, graphic designers and musicians were within the top ten in Sandpoint in 2018 and fine artists were within the top 20 by number of jobs. They were also both in the bottom quartile for median hourly earnings. Below is a list of the most concentrated creative occupations within Sandpoint.

| SOC CODE | OCCUPATION | 2017 JOBS | 2018 JOBS | NATIONAL LQ 2018 |
|----------|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------|
| 35-2014 | COOKS, RESTAURANT | 149 | 165 | 1.74 |
| 27-4021 | PHOTOGRAPHERS | 83 | 85 | 1.36 |
| 27-3043 | WRITERS AND AUTHORS | 42 | 46 | 1.23 |
| 27-3041 | EDITORS | 41 | 40 | 2.65 |
| 27-1024 | GRAPHIC DESIGNERS | 33 | 34 | 1.39 |
| 27-2042 | MUSICIANS AND SINGERS | 32 | 33 | 1.00 |

| SOC CODE | OCCUPATION | 2017 JOBS | 2018 JOBS | NATIONAL LQ 2018 |
|----------|---|-----------|-----------|------------------|
| 15-1134 | WEB DEVELOPERS | 30 | 32 | 1.93 |
| 41-3011 | ADVERTISING SALES AGENTS | 29 | 31 | 2.42 |
| 27-3091 | INTERPRETERS AND TRANSLATORS | 20 | 25 | 1.23 |
| 17-1011 | ARCHITECTS, EXCEPT LANDSCAPE AND NAVAL | 20 | 24 | 1.96 |
| 27-1013 | FINE ARTISTS, INCLUDING PAINTERS, SCULPTORS, AND ILLUSTRATORS | 17 | 19 | 1.18 |
| 27-1011 | ART DIRECTORS | 16 | 18 | 1.34 |
| 27-1029 | DESIGNERS, ALL OTHER | 17 | 17 | 1.98 |
| 35-1011 | CHEFS AND HEAD COOKS | 15 | 16 | 1.23 |
| 15-1131 | COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS | 14 | 15 | 0.79 |
| 27-1014 | MULTIMEDIA ARTISTS AND ANIMATORS | 13 | 14 | 1.76 |
| 51-9071 | JEWELERS AND PRECIOUS STONE AND METAL WORKERS | 10 | 13 | 2.34 |
| 27-3022 | REPORTERS AND CORRESPONDENTS | 13 | 12 | 2.77 |
| 27-1023 | FLORAL DESIGNERS | 12 | 11 | 2.26 |
| 51-6052 | TAILORS, DRESSMAKERS, AND CUSTOM SEWERS | 11 | 11 | 1.34 |
| 51-7011 | CABINETMAKERS AND BENCH CARPENTERS | 12 | 10 | 1.23 |
| 27-1012 | CRAFT ARTISTS | 10 | 10 | 1.28 |
| 27-1027 | SET AND EXHIBIT DESIGNERS | 9 | 9 | 1.65 |
| 27-2011 | ACTORS | 8 | 8 | 0.78 |
| 27-1025 | INTERIOR DESIGNERS | 7 | 7 | 0.96 |
| 27-2041 | MUSIC DIRECTORS AND COMPOSERS | 7 | 7 | 0.83 |
| 27-2031 | DANCERS | 7 | 6 | 3.61 |

Location quotient (LQ) measures the concentration of a region's local jobs compared to the national average. For instance, a location quotient of 1.50 indicates that the region's concentration of jobs is 50 percent higher than the national average.

Creative industry earnings in Sandpoint saw gains of 17 percent since 2017 and are \$48.4 million as reported in U.S. tax filings. Of the 2018 sales data available by NAICS codes, photography studios, independent artists, writers, and performers, musical groups and artists, and museums reported between \$380,000 and \$897,000 in sales, and organizations such as dance companies, theater companies, and other performing arts reported between \$69,000 and \$80,000.

Revenues among nonprofit cultural organizations saw 20 percent gains from 2017 and reported to be \$2.4 million in total revenues for 2018. Nonprofit performing arts centers and schools brought in the most program revenues totaling approximately \$1.1 million.

The CVI values for comparable counties assess Bonner County's creative vitality at .13, 87 points below Teton County (Wyoming), and Sandpoint's at .37, and 63 points below Jackson, Wyoming. The overwhelming contributor to the discrepancy between the two regions' CVI values is the significant difference in regional cultural nonprofit revenues. Teton County and Jackson generated \$5 million and \$35 million respectively, while Bonner County and Sandpoint produced \$2.4 million.

Arts and culture play an important role in Sandpoint's economy and generates a significant amount of revenue for the region and is growing at an increasing rate. Of the key factors in a region's creative economy, Sandpoint's arts and cultural nonprofit sector is the most important behind comparable regions.

ECONOMIC IMPACT

The Arts and Economic Prosperity (AEP) project of Americans for the Arts measures and reports the economic impacts of the arts and cultural sector nationwide and by participating communities. The organization conducts the national survey project every five years. The results of the most recent report, AEP 5, captured data collected in 2015 from more than 14,000 organizations and their 200,000 attendees. However, Americans for the Arts postponed the study for 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Sandpoint's arts and cultural organizations have yet to participate in the study, so to glean a sense of the sector's impact on the Sandpoint regional economy, compiled data from the AEP 5 report that includes ten participating communities ranging from the Town of Jackson, Wyoming (population 10,449) to the City of Red Wing, Minnesota (16,470), helped to understand regional position. This data estimated the following for Sandpoint and anticipates population growth in the coming years:

- **\$10.8 million in direct expenditures by organizations and audiences.**
- **265 full time equivalent jobs**
- **\$4.8 million in resident household income**

- **\$148 thousand in local government revenues**
- **\$679 thousand in state government revenues**

For comparison purposes, the expenditures of arts and culture organizations and their audiences in Jackson, Wyoming, totaled \$51.2 million in 2015, and the fiscal impact on local government revenues was \$1.9 million.

CONTEXT ON COMPARABLE AND ASPIRATIONAL COMMUNITIES

Sandpoint will soon join the ranks of U.S. Census Micropolitan Statistical Areas when the population exceeds 10,000. Micropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) are counties with a principal city containing a population between 10,000 and 50,000, plus adjacent territory highly integrated with that city, as is the case with Sandpoint and Bonner County. The principal city names the MSA, not the county.

In 2019 SMU Data Arts, a national arts research center at Southern Methodist University in Dallas, listed four western region MSA communities among its Top 10 for Arts Vibrancy: Jackson, Wyoming; Summit Park, Utah including Park City); Steamboat Springs, Colorado; and, Breckenridge, Colorado. While considered small with a population ranging from 25,000 to 41,000, these regional communities are significantly larger than Sandpoint, but deemed aspirational by project stakeholders concerning arts and cultural development and described as “small artist colonies or tourist destinations supported by part-time residents” and have similar demographic characteristics to Sandpoint. These communities stand out as their ranking on the number of arts providers, arts dollars, and government support. Some significant differences are that several communities have the following assets that Sandpoint does not:

- **National museums**
- **Large arts center (multi-disciplinary campus)**
- **Large signature classical music, film festival**
- **Strong local individual, foundation, and government support**
- **Significant state and federal support**
- **Summer home of state/regional orchestra**
- **Holiday art gift (arts/crafts) markets**
- **Multiple producing and performing arts organizations (e.g., symphony, opera, theater)**

The Sandpoint Community Speaks

The community survey gathered additional feedback from Sandpoint residents regarding arts, culture and historic preservation needs and issues:

7/10

 **SANDPOINT AN ARTS & CULTURE DESTINATION**

Seven out of ten community stakeholders think it is important that visitors, investors, and residents recognize Sandpoint as an arts and culture destination.

7/10

 **HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN SANDPOINT**

Seven out of ten community stakeholders think historic preservation is very worthwhile for Sandpoint.

6/10

 **HISTORIC PRESERVATION INITIATIVES**

Six out of ten community members would like to see historic photographic exhibits, historic walking tours, and an historic plaque program.

39%



The majority of community stakeholders (39 percent) think the City of Sandpoint should fully support and expand cultural opportunities in Sandpoint.

27%

27 percent of the community believe the City should play a major role in supporting cultural opportunities. Just over one-third of community members think the City of Sandpoint should either play a minor role or not support or expand arts and cultural opportunities.

● Arts & Culture ● Historic Preservation



The Sandpoint community is most satisfied with the quality, accessibility, and affordability of the arts and cultural opportunities in Sandpoint.

27%

27 percent of the community believe the City should play a major role in supporting cultural opportunities. Just over one-third of community members think the City of Sandpoint should either play a minor role or not support or expand arts and cultural opportunities.



Priorities for the City of Sandpoint are seen as supporting existing nonprofit arts and culture organizations, enhancing the variety of arts and cultural events in Sandpoint, coordinating and disseminating information about arts and cultural opportunities and using arts and culture to enhance tourism efforts.



The community is least satisfied with the variety of opportunities, venues, and scheduling for experiences of arts and culture in Sandpoint.



Specific special event mentions include primarily food and beverage-related (bake offs, cider, huckleberry, pies) performance (dance, spoken word, music, theater), holiday (lights, pumpkin carving), tribal, cultural heritage, clean-ups, sand and ice sculpture, tours, gardening, pop-ups, competitions, buskers.



More than half of respondents would like to see more:

- *Music, dance, or theater performances*
- *Historical exhibits and heritage walking tours*
- *Arts festivals*
- *Cultural or heritage festivals*
- *Art exhibits or craft shows*
- *Permanent public art*
- *Temporary public art*

● Arts & Culture ● Historic Preservation

POTENTIAL ARTS PARTNERS

The community survey asked participants to identify potential partners in future arts and culture activities. The following lists potential partners and the number of mentions they received in the survey.

- POAC (19)
- Music Conservatory (18)
- Panida Theater (10)
- Bonner County Historical Society and Museum (6)
- Festival at Sandpoint (3)
- Creations (3)
- Spokane Symphony (2)
- Film/video professionals (2)
- Spokane’s Japan Day Celebration in Spring (Mukogawa Fort Wright Institute)
- Laboratory (Spokane-based interactive art)
- Dorothy Flanigan
- Local Native American Tribes
- Sandpoint Historic Preservation Commission
- Heartwood Center
- Sandpoint Library
- Sister Cities
- University of Idaho Extension Office
- Multiple local colleges and universities (North Idaho College, Gonzaga University, Washington State University, Eastern Washington University, Lewis and Clark State College)
- Artist Residency Programs
- Logging community
- Idaho Commission on the Arts
- Keoke Publishing
- Sandpoint Reader
- Local business owners
- Quilters
- Funky Junk Antique Show
- Farmers Market



HISTORIC PRESERVATION PRIORITIES

Community stakeholders believe Sandpoint’s historic preservation priorities should include the local landmarking of individual properties for their historical, architectural, and cultural significance; providing incentives and technical assistance to owners of historic properties; educating property owners about preservation’s benefits; and promoting preservation-based economic development in downtown Sandpoint. More than 60 percent of community residents listed these City of Sandpoint roles and responsibilities as highly important, followed by establishing neighborhood historic districts, providing design review assistance for building alterations and new construction (more than 50 percent). Currently, the Sandpoint Historic Preservation Commission has no statutory authority to designate local landmarks and districts.

Programs or incentives the Sandpoint community believes would be most helpful in preserving historic properties in Sandpoint include a façade improvement grant program for historic commercial properties, low-interest or forgivable loans for historic residential property improvements, providing ongoing education about tax credits and incentive programs, and establishing local venture funds for property improvements and downtown business development.

The community would most like to see educational opportunities about historic preservation such as historic photography exhibits, historic walking tours, historic plaque program, property research resources, and lectures and workshops on local history.



THE PLACES THAT MATTER

The Sandpoint community identified several specific properties and places as important for future preservation. The number in the parentheses is the number of mentions they received in the survey.

- **Downtown (12)**
- **South Sandpoint (7)**
- **Panida (3)**
- **City Beach and Park (3)**
- **Train Station (2)**
- **Music Conservatory (2)**
- **Granary (2)**
- **Hundred-year-old homes (2)**
- **Cedar Street Bridge (2)**
- **Milltown/Old legacy mills (2)**
- **Humbird walking bridge (2)**
- **Pend d'Oreille Trail**
- **Castle Rock**
- **Sandpoint Events Center**
- **New McDuff's building**
- **Elliott Hotel**
- **Old cemetery**
- **Old red-light district**
- **Lake Pend Oreille High School**
- **Heartwood Center**
- **First Presbyterian Church**
- **Tunnel to NP station from Cedar Street Bridget**
- **Old Library**
- **Government buildings**
- **Old Inn (Beet & Basil)**
- **Power House Building**
- **Silo District**
- **Corner where The Hound building once stood**
- **Building that previously housed Arlo's**
- **Farmin Park**
- **McFarland House**



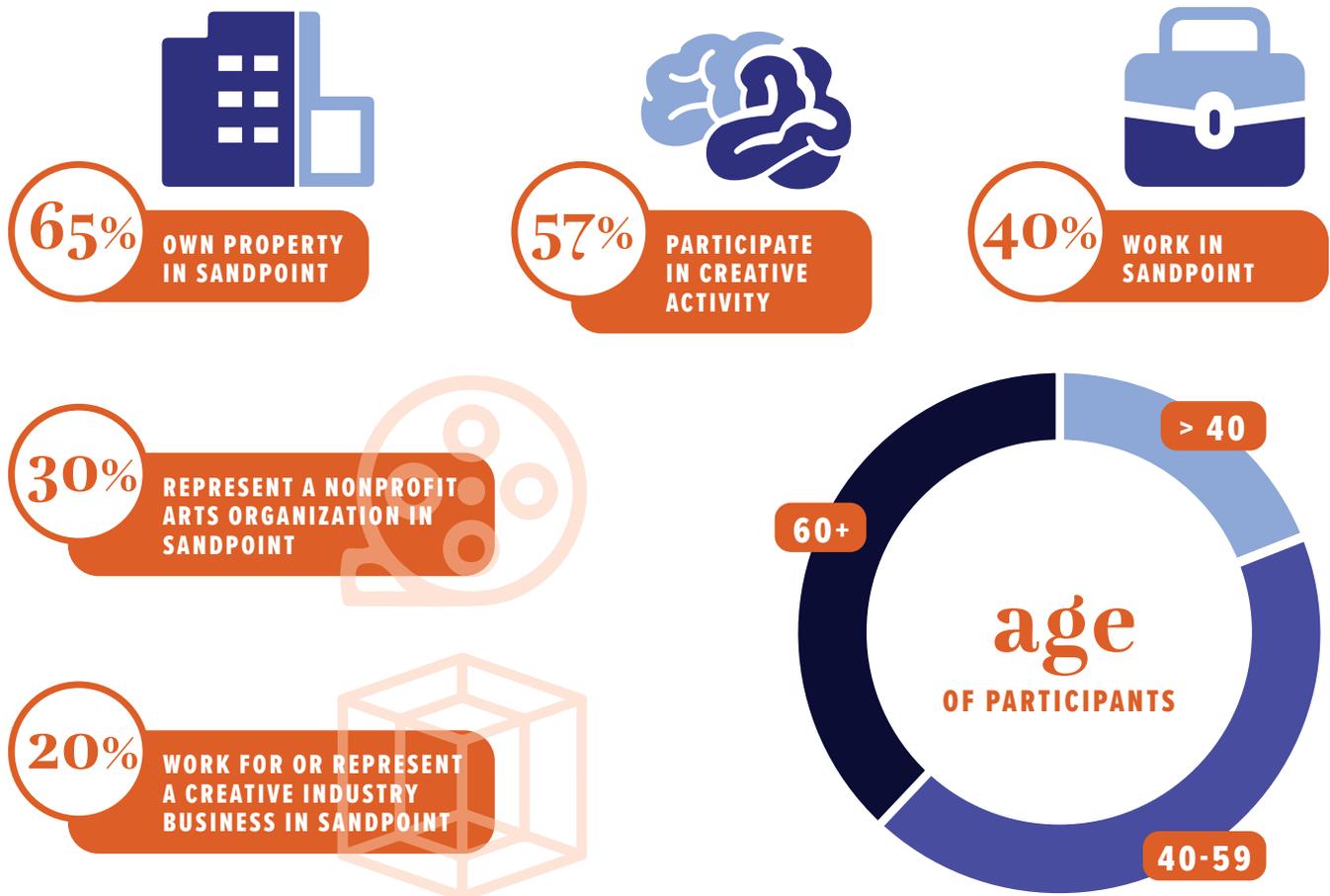
POTENTIAL PRESERVATION PARTNERS

The community survey asked participants to identify potential partners in future arts preservation activities.

- BNSF Railroad
- Sandpoint Arts Commission
- Bonner County Historical Society and Museum
- East Bonner County Library
- Idaho State Historic Preservation Office
- Panida Theater
- Local architects
- Tractor Club
- Native Sandpoint people
- Senior Center
- POAC
- Hoot Owl coffee group
- Music Conservatory of Sandpoint
- Heartwood Center

SURVEY RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTICS

The following summarizes characteristics of survey respondents.



CEDAR STREET BRIDGE PUBLIC MARKET
334 N. 1ST AVE.

use's
MIUM

PLEASE BUY TO DRINK ABOUT
AHO WINE

Our Heritage and Creative Needs

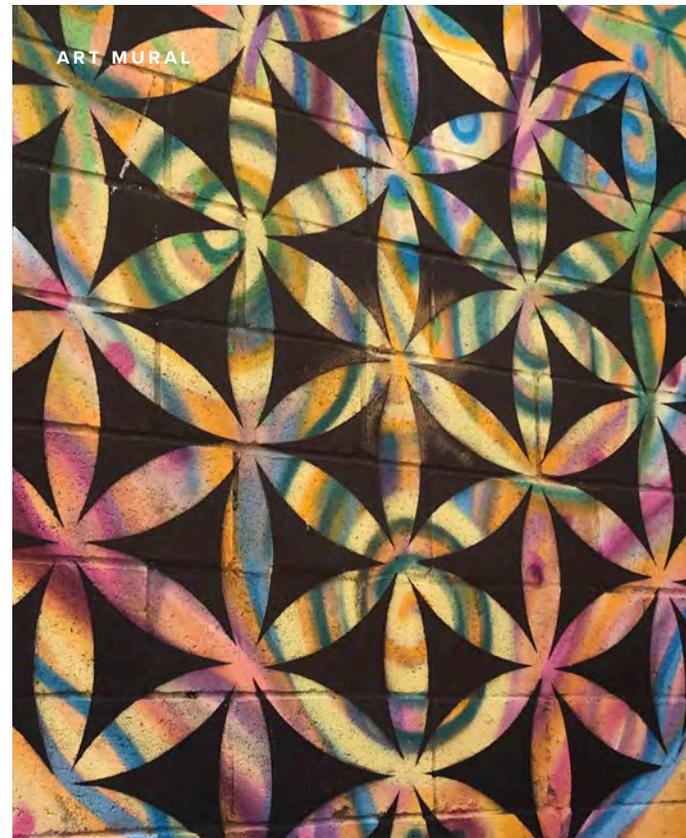
Plan stakeholders expressed a desire for Sandpoint to become a nationally recognized destination for the arts where residents and visitors can experience an abundance of arts and cultural experiences daily and throughout all seasons. Sandpoint's identity and brand should include the arts and capture the authentic sense of place to which the arts contribute.

- Arts organizations and artists express strong demand for venues — affordable and accessible space to work, exhibit, sell, perform, and teach.
- Planning participants expressed a need for better and regular communication about the arts for residents and visitors.
- Community stakeholders seek leadership and an organization or body that can bring the sector together around common goals.
- The Arts Commission needs strategic priorities for short-term and long-term public art programs and projects to champion public art beyond placement of work in urban redevelopment areas.
- As an estimate, Sandpoint's nonprofit arts sector generates economic impact in the range of \$10 million annually and while it has upwards of 400 creative occupations, that it is creative vitality in general may be suffering from weak cultural nonprofit revenues
- Sandpoint has a strong culture of collaboration and volunteerism. Plan stakeholders desire public-private partnerships and to work together to plan and raise funding for the arts, marketing



and promotions of the creative sector, and creation of impactful arts and cultural growth. Local private fundraising is highly competitive.

- The City of Sandpoint and its residents value the arts, attend a variety of cultural experiences and have a strong desire to see artists and arts organizations thrive, but the City of Sandpoint budget does not include any designated arts and culture funding or staffing.
- The business community touts the abundance of arts activity in Sandpoint as a great community asset; however, organizations and artists are under-resourced, with fragility and lack of sustainability being a potential issue for some.
- There is a leadership gap within the arts and culture sector for advocacy and fund development, while at the same time, community leaders believe initiatives with strong civic and year-round tourism appeal could galvanize public and private sector leaders around shared goals.
- Sandpoint stakeholders also value their heritage and historic resources — the downtown in particular enjoys a strong pride of place in the community and conveys Sandpoint's matchless small-town character. Although the Historic Preservation Commission successfully concluded a boundary addition for the Sandpoint National Register Historic District in 2018, downtown's historic buildings remain vulnerable to significant alterations and demolitions without a local historic district designation in place.
- In addition to the 2018 National Register boundary expansion effort, the Historic Preservation Commission, with funding





200 MAIN STREET



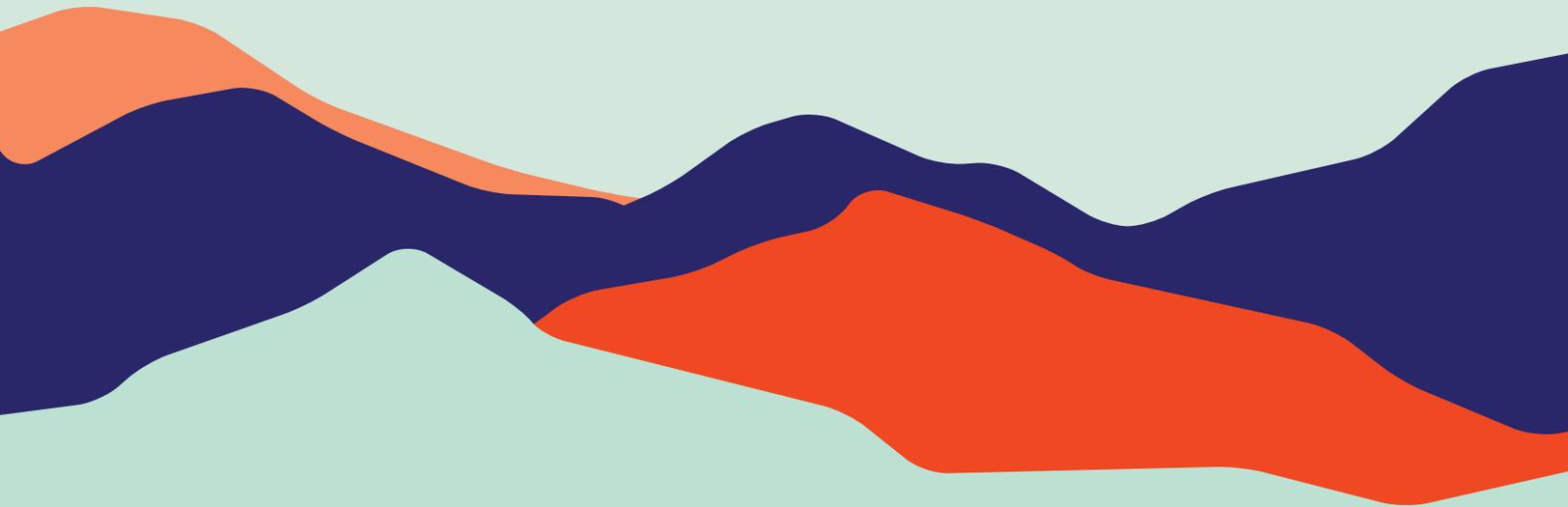
FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH 417 N. 4TH ST.

from the Idaho SHPO, completed several architectural and historical surveys in Sandpoint's first-generation neighborhoods from the first half of the 20th century. The surveys did not determine possibilities for new National Register districts but did conclude a number of individually eligible properties. These historic resources could be the basis for future National Register listings.

- There are several key adaptive use opportunities in Sandpoint that have the potential for catalytic impacts on the local preservation and arts scene — the Granary in particular, and, perhaps, the former Sandpoint High School, now the Sandpoint Business and Events Center. Building local capacity and knowledge on facilitating such endeavors can help advance preservation and arts-based economic development efforts.
- Local stakeholders cite the need for some form of incentives, whether for building façade improvements in the downtown or smaller-scaled maintenance projects in Sandpoint's traditional neighborhoods. Incentives can encourage more private sector participation in preservation efforts.
- There are clear opportunities and potential collaborations in Sandpoint to leverage the community's interest in the arts and heritage in creating engaging spaces and public art that tell Sandpoint's compelling stories. Future partnerships could focus on preparing a public art and community storytelling effort that builds on Sandpoint's authentic place while animating history for residents and visitors alike.



FEDERAL BUILDING - 419 N. 2ND ST.



ARTS
CULTURE
Sandpoint
HISTORIC
PRESERVATION
PLAN

THE
LAKOTA
GROUP.

Surale Phillips