

**Special Areas or Sites Component
Bonner County Comprehensive Plan**

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BONNER COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT

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Base Map of Bonner County, Idaho

SPECIAL AREAS OR SITES COMPONENT

Idaho Code §67-6508(k) requires the Special Areas or Sites Component contain an analysis of areas, sites, or structures of historical, archaeological, architectural, ecological, wildlife, or scenic significance.

- < The archaeological analysis includes an overview of the pre-historic and historic occupation of this area by man, a general discussion of significant archaeological sites and areas, and a summary of the current major studies and issues relating to impacts on cultural resources.
- < The historical and architectural analysis includes recognition of structures which are outstanding for their architectural or historic significance.
- < The ecological, wildlife, and scenic analysis includes descriptions of designated sanctuaries, scenic byways and pull-outs, and wildlife viewing areas.

CHAPTER 1 - ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Section 1.1 - Overview

Bonner County has a remarkable variety of site types from Native American and prehistoric to early-day settlements, and there are many areas within Bonner County that contain significant cultural resources. Some noteworthy examples include Seneacquotteen, Lake Pend Oreille, Pend Oreille River, Pack River, Denton Slough, and Hope. These areas are discussed in more detail in the following sections.

The first people to venture into northern Idaho were big-game hunters seeking woolly mammoth and giant bison. They left spear-points and bones behind, but little else. Humans were always on the move, and in all likelihood, the indigenous people living in Idaho at the time of white exploration were not direct descendants of earlier inhabitants. People shifted their territories in response to changing climate, food availability, and pressures from other people (Wuerthner, 1995).

Section 1.2 - Areas

There are many areas within Bonner County that contain archaeologically significant resources. Bonner County's lakes and rivers, especially the immediate shoreline areas, are culturally "highly sensitive." The shorelines have yielded valuable information about the past inhabitants. Bonner County has "an amazing variety of site types" from Native American and prehistoric to early-day fur trading and development of transportation. However, not much archaeological work has occurred away from the edge of the water (Neitzel, 1997).

Bonner County's bountiful waterways offered gathering sites for the Native Americans. Priest Lake, Lake Pend Oreille, Clark Fork, and the Pend Oreille River were used for year-round villages: fall fishing stations, winter hunting, and summer fishing (Hudson, 1981).

Pend Oreille (Kalispel) Tribe

The Pend Oreille (also called the Kalispel) Tribe were immigrants from the west, who moved upstream along the Columbia River and its tributaries. The Kalispel occupied a territory that extended 20 miles north of Sandpoint and included all of the Pend Oreille and Priest River drainages, north to present-day British Columbia, and east along the Clark Fork River to the Plains, Montana area. Their tribal land extended into Washington as well. The Kalispel were divided into the Upper and Lower Kalispel, with the dividing line at approximately Albeni Falls Dam (Wuerthner, 1995; Hudson, 1981).

The Kalispells were closely related to the Coeur d'Alenes and other Interior Salashan peoples. Cultural artifacts include coiled baskets, rawhide containers, horn spoons, and stone pestles. Kalispel clothing closely resembled that of the Great Plains groups. Long lodges of double lean-to construction were commonly used

as winter shelters in small villages. Mat-covered, conical summer lodges were gradually replaced by tipis after horses were acquired. The tribe relied upon fishing, hunting, and gathering roots, like camas lily, for food. They fished Lake Pend Oreille, and they used the Clark Fork route to Montana for buffalo hunts.

Coeur d'Alene Tribe

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe was also a western immigrant. This tribe relied on roots like camas lily for food, as well as fishing and hunting. The Coeur d'Alene Tribe occupied an area estimated at 4 million acres, surrounding the lake of the same name (Wuerthner, 1995; Hudson, 1981).

Kootenai Tribes

The Kootenai were originally plains dwellers from the east who were pushed into northern Idaho by the powerful Blackfoot tribe. Early explorers, fur traders, and missionaries remarked on the distinct features of their language. The Kootenai Indians are linguistically unrelated to any other Idaho tribes, and these people remain among the few cultures in North America that have been classified as a separate entity (Wuerthner, 1995; Conley, 1982).

The territory of the Lower Kootenai included the expanses from the Montana-Idaho border and the Selkirk Range summit and between the Canadian border and the divide between the Kootenai and Pend Oreille drainages. Upper Kutenai were located in British Columbia (Hudson, 1981).

The Kootenai lived in tipis and used bark canoes, elk-horn framed buckskin saddles, cedar bows and storage boxes, carved wooden bowls, and some sun-dried pottery. Their clothing resembled that of the Plains Indians (Conley, 1982).

Section 1.3 - Archaeological Sites

Lake Pend Oreille

In the vicinity of the eastern shores of Lake Pend Oreille is a large Native American petroglyph. This petroglyph occupies an area 18-feet in length and ranges from 2 to 7-feet in height. It contains 28 figures, most of which appear to be stylized bear tracks. Other representations in the petroglyph include two sets of circles (Conley, 1982) and a zoomorphic figures of possibly a deer. Similar rock sites are present elsewhere around the lake and its islands.

Priest Lake

At Priest Lake there are pictographs that J.E. Ryan, a former Forest Supervisor of the Kaniksu National Forest, describes in a letter as: On a granite cliff located on the west shore of Priest Lake, Idaho, about six feet above high water mark, is a strip of painting approximately four feet long by six to eight inches tall, that

is quite legible.

Cabinet

Evidence indicates that humans have used the Cabinet site, adjacent to the Clark Fork River, for the last 7,000 years.

In late 1984, an archaeological investigation of the landing site took place as part of an effort to examine potential impacts of the proposed Cabinet Gorge Dam Fish Hatchery. The archaeological project examined both the historic and prehistoric importance of the landing. The historic importance focused on the 1882 Northern Pacific Railroad construction camp, which was occupied for three months by up to 5,000 workers of various ethnic origins from Chinese to Euro-American to European (Landreth, 1985).

Sandpoint Town Site

The original Sandpoint (1882-1898) town site is considered a historic archaeological site, 10-BR-859. No structures remain standing, except for several railroad-associated houses east of the tracks and the Burlington Northern Railroad depot. cursory subsurface testing has revealed buried archeological deposits associated with the town site in the banks of Sand Creek. These deposits have been determined significant by the SHPO for the information they contain, as opposed to "in-situ" preservation. Although the cultural material found along the banks of Sand Creek primarily dates to the turn of the century and earlier, activity continued in the area after the town was relocated. Some of the artifactual material dates to the 1890s and early 1900s. Testing also suggests historic debris was haphazardly discarded over the creek bank and probably into the creek. More recent refuse also appears to both cover and intrude into earlier deposits (Idaho Transportation Department, 1994).

Section 1.4 - Summary of Current Major Study

The federally owned Albeni Falls Dam and Lake Pend Oreille Project (the project) was authorized and completed in the 1950s. The project does not comply with current cultural resource laws, regulations, and guidance. The Seattle District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, has prepared a draft Cultural Resources Management Plan to help bring the project into compliance.

The banks of the Pend Oreille River and Lake are home to the largest known sites of late Pleistocene or early Holocene archaeological sites in the Pacific Northwest. The resource is highly significant as it includes the sites most capable of contributing information on very early prehistoric adaptations in the Northwest.

In spite of the project's adverse effects, many of the sites still appear to have sufficient physical integrity to support scientific research. The erosion-resistance of the compact lake sediments may be largely responsible. It is likely that early sites are encased in lake sediments rather than the easily eroded sandy mantle, therefore there might be differential preservation of early sites. Because the firm lake sediments also

may be more easily protected by mechanical means, such as riprap, there may be excellent potential for preserving the earlier sites in place (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers).

Section 1.5 - Archaeological Preservation of Cultural Resources

Vandalism

Problems of vandalism to burial sites and petroglyphs are associated with such sites. There has been vandalism at the petroglyphs in Denton Slough. The Kalispells are very concerned about the destruction of these sites (Betts, 1999).

Dam Operations

Albeni Falls Dam and Lake Pend Oreille Project

Prior to the construction of the Albeni Falls Dam, Lake Pend Oreille's water level fluctuated with seasonal runoff. This promoted the growth of soil stabilizing vegetation along the shoreline. When the project was completed in the 1950s, the water was maintained at a constant level. The water remained high for nearly five months, killing the protective vegetation. With the protective mantle gone, all historic sites around the project soon were affected by sheet and bank erosion. The increased exposure of the historic sites led to vandalism and unauthorized surface collection.

In addition to effects on habitation sites, the project also is affecting petroglyph sites. The petroglyph sites are subject to rock foliation caused by increased exposure to moisture, bank slumping, and direct wave erosion on the rock surfaces. All effects of the project are adverse to the area's cultural resources (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers).

Land Development

All flat ground near river and lake banks are potential archaeological sites. These areas are also prime for land development. Many of the sites of Native American winter camps have been developed into subdivisions in the recent years (Sandberg, 1999).

Road Building

All road building projects within the county that receive federal funding must be reviewed for archaeological resources through the State Historical Preservation Office (SHPO). Most of the testing concentrates on the surface of the site; however, in some cases surface testing may indicate a need to perform a full subsurface test. SHPO then reviews the test results and makes recommendations to mitigate the road building project's impact on potential archaeological resources (Sandberg, 1999).

CHAPTER 2 - HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Section 2.1 - Overview

The natural riches of Bonner County's forestlands, waterways, and minerals, and its transportation corridors eventually drew other people to the area. Euro-Americans are thought to have made contact with the Native Americans of this general area in the early 1800s (Hudson, 1981).

Section 2.2 - Historic Areas

Italian Settlement

Some of the Italian laborers working on the Great Northern Railroad settled near Priest River in the 1890s. The group included six Naccarato brothers from Grimaldi, Italy. They acquired land in this vicinity and supported their families with a combination of farming and railroad work. The area soon became known as the Italian Settlement, shortened to just the Settlement today (Renk, 1991).

Hoodoo Valley

Hoodoo Valley extends 12 miles north from the Kootenai County border to the Pend Oreille River. Native Americans established a trail through the valley that leads south to the Rathdrum Prairie and Spokane Plains. Early Euro-American travelers followed the same route (Dahl, 1969).

Section 2.3 - Historic Sites

David Thompson Historical Monument

David Thompson is reputedly the first white person to have entered northern Idaho. A geographer, surveyor and trader, Thompson passed through the Kootenai River Valley to the north of Bonner County in 1809 and returned in 1810. He traveled south to Lake Pend Oreille over what later became known as the Wild Horse Trail. He explored and mapped the northwest's interior for the North West Company of Montreal, communicating the region's extensive resources (Conley, 1982).

Thompson first encountered the Kalispel Indians when he established the Kullyspell House in 1809 on Lake Pend Oreille across from Memaloose Island. The Kullyspell House is considered the first business establishment in what is now known as the State of Idaho. The Kullyspell House was abandoned as a fur trading post in 1811 when Thompson's Spokane House became the favored post of the region (Hudson, 1981; Mitchell, 1996).

Ferry Landings

Seneacquoteen (Laclede)

The era of the ferryboat in what is now Bonner County began and ended at Seneacquoteen, or as the crossing was to be later known Laclede. The ferryboat age lasted about 100 years, beginning in the mid 1800s (Rechnitzer, 1990).

Seneacquoteen is located on the banks of the Pend Oreille River at the mouth of Hoodoo Creek, opposite the town of Laclede and 12 miles downstream from Sandpoint. Seneacquoteen was used as a crossing by the Native Americans long before explorers came to this region. Wide meadows, rich with lush grass, made it a desirable campsite, and it was used as such by tribes many years before David Thompson also noted it (Rechnitzer, 1990).

The first settlement in Bonner County was at Seneacquoteen. In the 1860s, Seneacquoteen served as a supply point, as well as a ferry crossing, along the Wild Horse Trail. It may have served, in earlier times, as a fur trade depot and stopover point for traders and travelers along the Pend Oreille River. In later years, it was a supply-point and headquarters for the Boundary Commission and the Northern Pacific Railroad construction crew. Seneacquoteen was also the site for the construction of a steamer, *Mary Moody*, in 1864, which was commissioned by the U.S. government as a mail carrier. During that same year, Seneacquoteen was named the seat of the newly designated Kootenai County (Hudson, 1981).

As the early 1900s were dawning, changes in north Idaho came quickly. A momentous change occurred on the north side of the river with the arrival of the Great Northern Railroad. A sawmill was built soon after. These developments led to the founding of the Laclede community, whose growth quickly eclipsed Seneacquoteen. The ferry was later appropriated by Bonner County and renamed the Laclede Ferry. With the first wagon bridge at Sandpoint in 1910, the old crossing faded into the sunset. In 1957, the Laclede Ferry was discontinued, and the ferry was never replaced by a bridge (Conley, 1982; Rechnitzer, 1990).

Cabinet

Just west of the rock formations that forced the flow of the Clark Fork River into a narrow funnel is a spot in the river known historically as "Cabinet." The site, located about a mile west of what is now the Montana state line, became a steamboat landing that eventually had its own school, post office, and railroad station. The landing "attracted the attention of railroad builders in the late nineteenth century, and for that reason it briefly became the site of one of the wildest and most violent places in all the American West" (Landreth, 1985). The site was a construction camp for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in 1882.

The landing was important because of the connections it provided with the railroad and with smaller boats that traveled above the Cabinet Gorge. The *Mary Moody* was among the steamboats that made regular stops at Cabinet (Rechnitzer, 1990).

Albeni

In 1891, Albeni Poirier ran a ferry below the falls on the Pend Oreille River. The ferry was only a small part of the overall activity at this landing. Albeni Cove was an ideal landing for riverboats carrying passengers and freight on the Pend Oreille River. From the cove, a traveler could proceed overland to Rathdrum or walk around the falls and board a boat for Seneacquoten, Kootenai, or Cabinet. Following the arrival of the Great Northern Railroad, the falls became a very popular place. The cove had a saloon, school and a butcher shop (Rechnitzer, 1990).

Priest River

At the point where the Priest River enters the Pend Oreille River, there is a small city known as Priest River. A ferry operated from the bottom of what is now known as the "Joe Young Hill" to a point directly across the river. The crossing was about a one-tenth of a mile downstream from the present highway bridge.

To the north, the logging industry was thriving, while on the south side of the river, farming and ranching supported many settlers. The ferry provided access to the south side of the river for merchants and farmers. In 1916, a bridge was built to replace the ferry (Rechnitzer, 1990).

Early Day Trails

A network of trails that served as trade, hunting, and gathering routes for the Native Americans crisscrossed what is now Bonner County. The Pend d' Oreille Trail was a major east-west trade route through the Kalispel territory and north along the Clark Fork and Pend Oreille rivers (Hudson, 1981).

With the settling of Euro-Americans in the Northwest, efforts were begun to improve overland transportation through the region. Trails used by the fur traders became routes for miners, missionaries, and settlers.

Gold miners traveled the Wild Horse Trail, a main early-day route that leads from the ferry landing at Seneacquoten through Bonner County into Canada, on their way to the Wild Horse mines in British Columbia. This trail was used by the Native Americans, long before the arrival of the white man to the area, to travel from the Spokane River, over the Rathdrum Prairie, to the Seneacquoten ford across the Pend Oreille. The trail continued northward to a Kootenai River crossing near what would later become Bonners Ferry. The Wild Horse Trail was a section of what David Thompson called the "Great Road of the Flatheads" (Conley, 1982).

Cemeteries

According to Bonner County Historical Society records, there are more than 51 cemeteries and burial sites

in the county. The oldest cemetery in Bonner County is located at Senacquoteen (Bonner County Cemeteries).

The oldest cemetery in the City of Sandpoint is the Lakeview Cemetery. It was platted in October 1903. Prior to 1903, the only cemetery in Sandpoint was located on a strip of land along the Northern Pacific Railroad. The Humbird Lumber Company purchased the property and moved the graves to the site where the Lakeview Cemetery is today. The oldest recorded burial was in 1885 and was one of those moved in 1903 to Lakeview Cemetery (Bonner County Cemeteries).

Another cemetery of interest is the Old Hope Cemetery. The graves appear to be mainly from early Euro-American settlers. Hope had a large community of Chinese around the turn of the century, most of whom worked for the railroad. Some of the Chinese were interred in this cemetery (Renk, 1991, 2002).

Early Day Logging Camps

In about 1910, the Humbird Lumber Company's Camp #1 was located along the Pack River. The large camp included log bunk houses, a dining hall, and barns.

The Diamond Match Company established several logging camps in the Priest Lake vicinity. One such camp was located at present-day Indian Creek State Park. A log flume left from those early years is preserved at the State Park (Renk, 1991).

CCC Trails

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) brought hundreds of young men to northern Idaho during the 1930s. This emergency relief program offered employment to single men, 18 to 25 years old, who came from families receiving public assistance. In exchange for work, the men agreed to send most of their \$30 monthly wage home to their families. While in northern Idaho they built roads, trails, campgrounds, and lookouts; planted trees; battled white pine blister rust, and fought fires. There were 13 CCC camps in the area between Priest River and Priest Lake (Renk, 1991).

Early Day Mining

The three best recognized mining districts in Bonner County are Talache, Lakeview, and the Hope area. In 1888, William Ballard and Associates started the first actual mining operation in Bonner County, probably around the Lakeview area. Beginning in 1917, more than two million ounces of silver were extracted from Talache mines. These towns were developed primarily to serve the miners in the area. In some cases, the original platted town sites remain undeveloped today (Mitchell, 1996; Renk, 1991).

Section 2.4 - Structures

Bonner County has eight structures and three districts listed on the National Register of Historical Places.

| <i>Structure and Location</i> | <i>Date Listed</i> | <i>Description</i> |
|--|----------------------|--|
| Dover Church Washington Street (between Third and Fourth Streets) Dover, Idaho | August 8, 1989 | This church was originally intended as a summer cottage in Laclede for A.C. White of the A.C. White Lumber Company. After Mr. White's mill burned down in August of 1922, the cottage was moved to Dover and donated as a church. Today the church is used as a community center (Renk, 1991; Garrison, 1999). |
| Hotel Charbonneau 207 Wisconsin Street Priest River, Idaho | November 11, 1991 | The main portion of the hotel dates from 1910 to 1912. The brick wing was added in the early 1920s. The hotel was once a favorite social gathering place in town, hosting numerous weddings and gala parties under the direction of the owner, Mrs. Charbonneau (Renk, 1991). |
| Amanda Nesbitt House 602 N. 4th Ave. Sandpoint, Idaho | July 15, 1982 | Located on the corner of North 4th Avenue and Poplar Street, this house was built in 1906. It is a traditional two-story clapboard, Queen Anne-style with a wrap-around porch and b A |

| <i>Structure and Location</i> | <i>Date Listed</i> | <i>Description</i> |
|--|-----------------------|---|
| Priest River High School 1020 W. Albeni Hwy. Priest River, Idaho | December 7, 1995 | The Priest River High School, completed in 1940, is typical of the style popularized by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) during the Great Depression. This building served the community as a junior high school after the new Priest River Lamana High School was built in 1978 (Renk, 1991). |
| Sandpoint Burlington Northern Railroad Station Cedar Street, Sandpoint, Idaho | July 5, 1973 | This station was built in 1916 by Northern Pacific Railroad to replace the original frame depot. It was listed on the Historic Register for both its architecture as the only brick gothic-style structure in Idaho and its association with the development of the town of Sandpoint along the railroad. It is the only building from the original Sandpoint town site remaining west of the tracks. The Burlington Northern/Santa Fe Railroad currently uses this depot as a freight depot (Idaho Transportation Department, 1994). |
| Sandpoint Community Hall 204 S. First Ave. Sandpoint, Idaho | September 11, 1986 | This single-story, log building was constructed in 1936 by the Works Progress Administration (WPA). Classic WPA craftsmanship is apparent in the beach-cobble chimney, interior finish work, and tight saddle notches. In 1944, the USO added the south wing. It is significant as a WPA and World War II structure, as well as being an unusual example of rustic, rural architecture in an urban setting (Idaho Transportation Department, 1994). |

| <i>Structure and Location</i> | <i>Date Listed</i> | <i>Description</i> |
|--|--------------------|---|
| Vinther and Nelson Cabin Eight Mile Island near Coolin, Idaho | July 21, 1982 | The Vinther and Nelson Cabin is located on Eight Mile Island on Priest Lake. The cabin sits on U.S. Forest Service land. The cabin was constructed by the Crenshaw brothers in the early 1900s. The cabin was owned by two families, the Vinthers and the Nelsons. In 1982, the cabin was donated by the two families to the U.S. Government. The families now serve as permanent caretakers and curators of the cabin (U.S. Forest Service). |
| Priest River Commercial Core Historic District Priest River, Idaho | August 31, 1995 | This area is roughly bounded by Wisconsin, Montgomery, and Cedar Streets, and Albeni Road in Priest River, Idaho. |
| Priest River Experimental Forest | July 1, 1994 | Idaho Panhandle National Forest, Sandpoint |

School Houses

Ponderay School House

The Ponderay School House is located off State Highway 200, in the City of Ponderay. This one-room school was built in 1908 for \$1,235. Eight years after it was built, crowded conditions led local parents to request an additional teacher. The school board saved this expense, however, by sending four older students to school in Sandpoint, thus eliminating three grades at Ponderay School. Crowding eased in 1918 with the addition of a second classroom (Renk, 1991).

Newman Schools

Just off the Garfield Bay Cutoff Road are two school buildings called the Newman schools. An increase in school-age children in the remote Glengary Peninsula led Lucy Newington to circulate a petition asking county officials to establish a school district here. Jimmy Newman, an adjacent landowner, donated two acres, and grateful parents named the school in his honor. Local men cut cedar logs from the nearby forest, and in short order erected the first log school. School opened for a four-month term in the summer of 1904, with James D. Neville as the first teacher. Following completion of the new frame school about 1911, the log building became the home for the teacher. Both buildings are privately owned (Renk, 1991).

Hope School

Contractor J. J. Lohrenze of Spokane started construction on the new Hope School in August 1919. Work

slowed in October when a shipment of bricks was delayed, and problems increased a month later when the school board ran out of money to cover the construction. Voters approved an additional \$6,000 in bonds by a vote of 21 to 9, and students moved into the new building in February 1920. The newspaper reported that the \$36,000 school was "a credit to the progressive people and school board of Hope." In 1984, the school board determined that the building was unsafe, and the school closed its doors (Renk, 1991).

Stewart School

Approximately 3-1/4 miles north of Highway 2 on Eastside Road is a small frame building that once served as a school house. The design includes cloak rooms at the entrance and a bank of large windows to let light into the classroom. Outhouses and a woodshed stand at the rear. School District 28 constructed the new schoolhouse in the 1920s to house local students in the first through the eighth grade. Settlement Grange used the old school for meetings until 1989.

Coolin School

The area's isolation led residents to petition for a school in Coolin, and it opened for the first term in the spring of 1909. Several years later, C. E. Rearden of Coolin requested a new building. The board approved the site and plans, adapted from other drawings by Spokane architect R. Sweatt. The \$1,520 building opened for students in the fall of 1916. Since 1950, the building has served as a community center and library (Renk, 1991).

Lamb Creek School

The small log building currently used for the Priest Lake library was built about 1934 as a school. Pete Chase, a well-known character around the lake, headed a crew supplied by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) to construct the school. The building served as the local school until 1960, when it was replaced by the new Priest Lake Elementary School. It then housed teachers until becoming a library in 1974 (Renk, 1991).

Museums

Bonner County Historical Society

The Bonner County Historical Society was established in 1972 to preserve the heritage of Bonner County. Valuable artifacts exhibited throughout the museum depict the history of the county, its people, and the events that shaped its development. The research center contains a collection of early photographs and an extensive newspaper file.

Lookouts

To aid in the protection of Bonner County's forested lands from fires, numerous lookouts were constructed during the late 1920s through the 1950s, using various designs. The distinctive structures have significance

as geographic and historic landmarks.

One common lookout design is called the L-4. The L-4 is a standard 14- by 14-foot frame pre-cut lookout. This style of lookout was built from 1929 through 1953. This style of lookout is also known as an "Aladdin." It has a peaked roof and wooden panels that are mounted horizontally over the windows in the summer to provide shade and lowered over the windows in winter. Early models have a gable roof; later models have a hip roof.

Another common design is the R-6. The R-6 is a standard 15 by 15-foot frame lookout house built from 1953 on. The roof is flat and extends beyond the cabin a few feet to provide shade. R-6 refers to Region 6 of the U.S. Forest Service (Washington and Oregon), the originator of the design.

Gisborne Mtn. Lookout



Gisborne Mountain
Lookout

Originally known as Looking Glass Mountain, Gisborne Mountain Lookout was renamed for Harry T. Gisborne. Gisborne conducted fire research on the surrounding Priest River Experimental Forest (a part of the Kaniksu National Forest). The first lookout was built in 1932. The present 41-foot wooden tower with R-6 style cab and catwalk were constructed in 1958. For 10 of the past 14 seasons, the lookout has been staffed by volunteers (National Historic Lookout Register, 1999).

Delyle Ridge Lookout

This L-4 cab, built in 1935, has been abandoned since the 1950s. It was reportedly sold to an individual several years ago, and the windows were removed. The remainder of the structure is still intact (National Historic Lookout Register, 1999).



Delyle Ridge Lookout

Sundance Mtn. Lookout



Sundance Mountain
Lookout

This lookout is located four miles east-northeast of Coolin on Idaho Department of Lands property. Developed in 1928 with an alidade and telephone on the summit, and a camp one quarter of a mile west, the first tower was a 20-foot pole L-4 built in 1935. The current 15-foot timber tower with live-in cab was built in 1981 and is staffed every summer (National Historic Lookout Register, 1999). (Note: An alidade is a rule equipped with simple or telescopic sights and used for determination of direction. Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary, 1991.)

Lunch Peak Lookout

This lookout is located 10 miles north-northeast of Hope in the Kaniksu National Forest. A 45-foot pole tower with L-4 cab was built here in 1937. The present 10-foot concrete base with R-6 flat cab was constructed in 1971, and was last staffed full-time in 1985. It is currently available for emergency use. This lookout is slated for refurbishment over the next two years, with the goal of including the lookout in the USFS cabin rental program (Weber, 1999).

Association Caribou

This structure is located north of Schweitzer on Caribou summit. This frame cupola-style ground cabin is on Bureau of Land Management land, but was built and used by the former Pend Oreille Timber Protective Association during the 1930s and 1940s. This lookout is referred to as "Association Caribou" (to distinguish it from several other "Caribou" peaks. It is in poor condition, but was still standing (leaning) at last report (Weber, 1999).

Railroads

The arrival of the railroads transformed Idaho from a primitive frontier to a land of economic opportunity. The decade of the 1890s, when the major transcontinental railroads were built across Idaho, was marked by sudden growth. The rapid extension of branch lines into undeveloped areas of Idaho established the extensive transportation network necessary to bring settlers and industry to every part of the state. By 1890, the Idaho Territory had gained enough population to become eligible for statehood (Herbst, 1983).

Northern Pacific

The Northern Pacific mail line, extending from the Great Lakes at Duluth, Minnesota to Puget Sound at

Tacoma, Washington, was finally completed in 1882, giving Idaho its first major transcontinental line. The location of this line along the northern shores of Lake Pend Oreille provided a great stimulus to the region's economic growth and, in turn, gave the railroad a considerable profit from the vast lumber market along the Pend Oreille, and from the newly discovered ores of the Coeur d'Alene region. Today the line is known as the Burlington Northern/Santa Fe Railroad (Herbst, 1983).

Great Northern Railroad

James J. Hill's Great Northern Railroad was built across the Idaho Panhandle in 1892 and 1893. This line followed the Kootenai River through Bonners Ferry and Sandpoint en route to Spokane (Herbst, 1983).

Bridges

Sandpoint Long Bridge

Four different “Long Bridges” have spanned the Pend Oreille River, linking Sandpoint to Sagle via what is now U.S. Highway 95. The “Long Bridges” got their names from the nearly 2-mile span of river and fill. The first two bridges, built in 1909 and 1934, were wooden and were each dubbed, “The Longest Wooden Bridge in the World.” Steel and concrete replaced wood when the third bridge was constructed and dedicated in June of 1956. The fourth and present “Long Bridge” was dedicated in September of 1981, and parallels “Long Bridge” number 3. The 1956 bridge now provides a footpath and bike trail between Sagle and Sandpoint (Sandpoint Magazine, 2001, Sandpoint.com).

Oldtown Bridge

The Oldtown Bridge, spanning the Pend Oreille River east of the Idaho-Washington border, is an important interstate link. Oldtown Bridge, completed in 1927, was 1,246-feet long, making it the longest truss-type bridge in the Idaho State Bridge Inventory at that time. The bridge was an early example of long-truss technology in Idaho. Construction of the bridge was sanctioned in 1926 with funds obtained from the federal government, Idaho state, Washington state, Pend Oreille County in Washington, and Bonner County in Idaho. This structure was replaced in the late 1980s.

As a transportation link, the Oldtown Bridge had tremendous significance at the local, state, and national level. Spanning a crossing made previously only by ferry, this bridge connected Idaho and Washington highways and provided an important economic link, especially to the timber industry (Herbst, 1983).

Upper West Branch Priest River Bridge

This historic bridge, located at the crossing of the Upper West branch of the Priest River, was built in 1937 by the U. S. Government. The 296-foot bridge is significant as one of only two long-span, single structures in the Idaho State Bridge Inventory (Herbst, 1983).

Sandpoint Town Site

Permanent settlers did not arrive in the Sandpoint area until the 1880s when Robert Weeks opened a small trading post and store on the site. The town was called Pend d'Oreille and Sandy Point until the latter name won acceptance. The town site was platted in 1898 when the Great Northern Railroad telegrapher, L.D. Farmin, subdivided his homestead along Sand Creek. The village was incorporated two years later (Wuerthner, 1995).

At the turn of the century, logging and milling were the area's major industries. The town's business district suffered three debilitating fires. Noteworthy buildings include the public library at 419 North Second Street, a California mission-style building designed by the U. S. Treasury Department as a post office at a cost of \$80,000 in 1927-29 (Conley, 1982).

Section 2.5 - Historic Preservation of Cultural Resources

Financial Resources

According to the State Historical Preservation office, there are no local governments in Bonner County participating in the Certified Local Government Program that offers grant money for historical preservation programs (Nietzel, 1999).

Building Codes

The City of Sandpoint has adopted by reference the Uniform Code for Building Conservation (UCBC). This official International Conference of Building Officials (ICBO) document supplements the Uniform Building Code (UBC) when applied to structures listed on the National Historic Register. The intent of the UCBC is to allow certain exceptions to the UBC that will promote the preservation of the historical character of the building (Clegg, 1999).

Bonner County has not adopted the UCBC and UBC for the unincorporated areas of the county.

CHAPTER 3 - ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Section 3.1 - Historical Structures

Eligible National Register Properties

A recent historic survey of Sandpoint has identified 33 structures that are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The SHPO Eligibility Determination noted that most of these properties are considered eligible as contributory to potential historic districts, although several buildings can be considered individually eligible. These findings as stated are architectural only and do not address archaeological potential. The following is a list of these eligible places. All are located in the incorporated cities, outside the jurisdiction of Bonner County.

- < 223 North 1st Avenue, Sandpoint Realty (Central Pharmacy)
- < 209 North 1st Avenue, Pastime Café (1st Larson's store)
- < 121 North 1st Avenue, Kaniksu Realty (Rowlands Hotel)
- < 119 North 1st Avenue, Frontier Ceramics (Gus Nelson Market)
- < 101 North 1st Avenue, Panhandle Realty (Bonner Meat Market)
- < 201 South 1st Avenue, Coldwell Banker Realty (Peter Johnson House)
- < 227 South 1st Avenue, McFarland House (Ignatz Weil House)
- < East Lake Street, The Old Powerhouse (Sandpoint Electric Co.)
- < 104 South 2nd Avenue, Elliot Hotel (Lenox Hotel and Pool Hall)
- < 401 Church Street, Chiropractic Clinic
- < 439 Pine Street, IOOF Hall (Baptist Church)
- < 502 Alder Street, Panhandle Milling (Laswell's Feed)

North 4th Avenue Neighborhood

- < 417 North 4th Avenue, First Presbyterian Church
- < 513 North 4th Avenue, Michael Stewart Attorney at Law
- < 521 North 4th Avenue, (George M. Walker House)
- < 502 North 4th Avenue, Naturaopathic Clinic (Wagner House)
- < 518 North 4th Avenue
- < 606 North 4th Avenue
- < 610 North 4th Avenue
- < 614 North 4th Avenue
- < 712 North 4th Avenue

Humbird Mill Cottages

The Humbird Mill cottage complex is recognized as a potential small historic district.

- < 304 Larch Street
- < 306 Larch Street
- < 402 Larch Street
- < 404 Larch Street

Pine Street Neighborhood

- < 403 Pine Street
- < 411 Pine Street
- < 412 Pine Street
- < 414 Pine Street
- < 417 Pine Street
- < 418 Pine Street
- < 431 Pine Street
- < 433 Pine Street

(Idaho Transportation Department, 1994)

Panida Theater

The Panida Theatre in Sandpoint opened as a vaudeville and movie house in 1927. Then, as now, its name reflected its mission: to showcase great performers and performances for audiences of the PANHANDLE of IDAHO.

Opening night patrons marveled at both the distinctive architecture and lush interior furnishings of the Panida. The press praised its Spanish Mission styling for beauty, which cannot be approached by any other building in Sandpoint, and which can be equaled by few theatres in the west. Decades of glory faded into years of neglect before major fund-raising and restoration efforts by the Sandpoint community saved the Panida in 1985.

Today, with projects to preserve and improve the Theatre ongoing, the Panida is on the National Register of Historic Places and has received special recognition from the governor of Idaho, the Idaho Commission of the Arts, the Idaho Centennial Commission, and the U.S. Department of the Interior. Honored with both "Take Pride in Idaho" and "America" awards, the Panida has also received the coveted "Orchid Award" for historic preservation from the Idaho Historical Preservation Society (Friends of the Panida).

CHAPTER 4 - ECOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Section 4.1 - Areas

Pack River Flats

The Pack River Flats is located 9 miles east-northeast of Sandpoint and 4 miles northwest of Hope. The Pack River Flats is home to a wide variety of wildlife. Canada geese nest on the platforms in the marsh. Geese, swans, and ducks congregate here in spring and fall during their migration. This area is also a Wildlife Management Area (WMA) managed by the Idaho Fish and Game Department and provides public access to wildlife viewing, hunting, and fishing. The Pack River Flats is important ecologically to moose, deer, elk, and waterfowl. Although there is no eagle nesting, eagles come to the area in the winter to feed on carrion and waterfowl. This riparian area is also critical to the survival of wildlife (Dahl, 1969; Cole, 1997).

Before completion of Albeni Falls Dam in 1952, the lake level dropped after the spring runoff. Pack River Flats was a natural meadow then, and archaeological evidence suggests that Native Americans processed camas bulbs here (Sandberg, 1999).

Priest Lake Basin

Hanna Flats Cedar Grove

The Hanna Flats Cedar Grove provides a good example of the kind of giant trees that were once found throughout northern Idaho. The grove survived both a major forest fire and logging, as early loggers considered cedar worthless compared to the white pine and other desirable lumber species. Most of the trees are more than 200 years old, and some may be approaching 800 years of age. The grove is near the Priest Lake Ranger Station off Highway 57. A quarter-mile interpretative trail was built by the US Forest Service through the 16 acres that was set aside in 1955. The shadowy grove of big cedars is named for Jim Hanna, who homesteaded the area in 1921 (Conley, 1982; Wuerthner, 1995).

Priest River Experimental Forest

In 1911, Priest River Experimental Forest was among the first experimental forests set aside as a forestry research center. The forest served as the headquarters for the Priest River Forest Experiment Station until 1930 when the forest was incorporated into the Northern Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station. The forest is currently administered by the Rocky Mountain Research Station from the Moscow, Idaho, Forest Sciences Laboratory.

Since the establishment of the Priest River Experimental Forest, numerous educators, Forest Service researchers, and state and private forestry personnel have used the forest. Research conducted by Bob Marshall, Harry Gisborne, Ken Davis, Charles Wellner, and Irvine Haig provided information on basic

forestry principles still used today for managing Rocky Mountain forests. These and other researchers throughout the forest's history have made it a key location for conducting forest research (USDA, 1998).

Roosevelt Grove of Ancient Cedars

Nordman is the starting point to a 12-mile hike on a U.S. Forest Service trail to the Roosevelt Grove of Ancient Cedars located in Washington State. Set aside in 1943, this grove contains many trees that are several centuries old (Conley, 1982). While the trail head is located in Bonner County, the grove is located in Pend Oreille County, Washington.

Lake and River Shores

Priest Lake

The 550 square-mile Priest Lake basin is located primarily within the Idaho Panhandle in Bonner and Boundary Counties. The watershed contains Upper and Lower Priest Lakes and numerous tributaries. Comprising 23,680 surface acres, Lower Priest lake is the third largest lake in northern Idaho.

The Upper and Lower lakes and tributaries are of very high water quality with a watershed dominated by federal, state, and private forest land offering exceptional natural aesthetics. In recent years, there has been a growing concern about maintaining the high water quality of Priest Lake, given the expanding shoreline development of homes and businesses, the capacity of existing sewer treatment facilities, and increasing recreational use of the lake. There is also major timber harvesting activity in the watershed on state and federal lands.

The concern of increasing impingement of human activity on the watershed, and a desire for water quality protection, led to legislation that created the Priest Lake Project. The legislation was House Bill No. 319 (1991) enacted as Idaho Code 39-105(3)(p). The legislation mandated the following: 1) that the Idaho Division of Environmental Quality (DEQ) conduct a comprehensive baseline monitoring program of existing water quality conditions, 2) the formation of a planning team representing diverse public and private interests in the watershed, and 3) the formulation of a lake water quality management plan.

According to Idaho Code Section 39-105(3)(p): "...the stated goal of the Priest Lake (Management) Plan shall be to maintain the existing water quality of Priest Lake while continuing existing nonpoint source activities in the watershed." The Priest Lake Planning Team, composed of twelve members, used this language as a guideline in formulating the lake management plan. The lake management plan will be used to implement management strategies in the watershed to minimize human impact on water quality (DEQ, et al., pgs. 9-10).

Lake Pend Oreille

The shores of Lake Pend Oreille are very important ecologically to the kokanee spawn. There has been much controversy over the effect the Albeni Falls Dam has had upon the spawn. During certain times of the year, the water level of the lake is lowered below the kokanee spawning beds. This kills the eggs and thus reduces the kokanee population level in Lake Pend Oreille. The kokanee are a significant food source to larger game fish and bald eagles (Cole, 1997).

Pack River

(Discussed under Pack River Flats)

CHAPTER 5 - WILDLIFE SIGNIFICANCE

Section 5.1 - Sites

Hatcheries

Sandpoint

The Sandpoint Hatchery is located in Bonner County on the south shoreline of the Pend Oreille River, about two miles south of the town of Sandpoint. Although the hatchery was closed in 1985, it was reopened in 1990 in response to public demand in the Panhandle Region. Public relations with local sportsmen's groups (Bonner County Sportsmen's Association, Trout Unlimited, and Lake Pend Oreille Idaho Club) is a major benefit of the station. The Hatchery manages a small-scale specialty station for rearing rainbow trout, Westslope cutthroat trout, chinook salmon, kokanee salmon, and Kootenai white sturgeon. In addition, it manages a net pen rearing program and operates or helps in northern Idaho egg-taking programs (Idaho Department of Fish & Game, 1994).

Cabinet Gorge

Cabinet Gorge Hatchery is located in Bonner County near the town of Clark Fork. The Cabinet Gorge Hatchery is primarily a kokanee fry production station with the capacity to rear 15 million two-inch long fry. These fish are raised to help mitigate the impact of the Albeni Falls Dam, which raises the lake level of Lake Pend Oreille, and the Cabinet Gorge Dam, which backs up Noxon Reservoir into Montana. During 1997, Cabinet Gorge released 3,746,571 kokanee fry. The kokanee fry release is timed to coincide with the altered cycles of zooplankton blooms in the lake caused by *Mysis species* shrimp. Cabinet Gorge Hatchery is recognized by the surrounding communities as the major contributor of kokanee to the Lake Pend Oreille fishery. The importance of this lake fishery to the local economy is presently estimated at more than \$5 million. With the decline of kokanee numbers in recent years, increasing attention is placed on the hatchery (Idaho Department of Fish & Game, 1994).

Clark Fork

The Clark Fork Hatchery is a resident species hatchery located on Spring Creek, 1.5 miles northwest of Clark Fork, Idaho. Approximately 10,000 Westslope cutthroat trout broodstock are held on station, providing the state's only captive source of Westslope cutthroat eggs. In addition, brook trout, brown trout, golden trout, Kamloops rainbow trout, Arctic grayling, and kokanee are reared for distribution in the waters of the Panhandle Region. A target goal of 125,000 rainbow trout greater than 9 inches long are distributed to the put-and-take fishery from March through October. Originally constructed by the Work Project Administration (WPA) in 1934 and completed in 1938, the Clark Fork Hatchery is now funded by Idaho Fish and Game license fees. Water diverted from Spring Creek provides for incubation and rearing, with flows of 8-15 cubic feet per second (cfs) at temperatures averaging 41o F in winter and 48o F in summer. A well

provides approximately 100 gallons per minute (gpm) of 45o F water to one bank of incubators. Unused well water can be diverted to fiberglass rearing troughs to mix with spring creek water (Idaho Department of Fish & Game, 1994).

Osprey Nest Viewing

Lake Pend Oreille and the lake region of North Idaho has been identified as having the most dense nesting populations of osprey in North America. The only other comparable nesting area is the Chesapeake Bay area on the East Coast. The Osprey arrive at Lake Pend Oreille each year during the first week of April and leave by the first of October. They spend the winter on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico and in the Baja California area. Nesting surveys conducted in 1988 found 135 nests in the Lake Pend Oreille area (USDA, 1989).

Osprey may be viewed all over Bonner County. One highly accessible area is located near the south shore at the mouth of the Pend Oreille River in front of the Swan's Landing Restaurant. There is a piling in the water on top of which is a nest. Osprey return to this nest every year (Bonner County Historical Society).

Section 5.2 - Areas

While Bonner County abounds in wildlife and waterfowl, several areas are especially known for wildlife viewing.

David Thompson Game Preserve

This preserve is located on Samowen Point. According to Pat Cole of Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG), the game preserve was established many years ago. The reasons for its establishment are unknown today. Deer hunting is prohibited within the reserve. However, waterfowl hunting is permissible. IDFG refers to the preserve as unnecessary to its mission of managing wildlife. Deer in the area of the preserve are plentiful and sick deer are often reported. Residents in the area like the preserve because deer have become tame and may be seen in residents' yards. IDFG currently uses the area to transplant deer to other areas because the deer are tame and easy to catch (Cole, 1997).

Morton Slough Wildlife Area

Fed by the backwaters of the Pend Oreille River, the Morton Slough Wildlife Area is rich in aquatic life and the wildlife and waterfowl that feed on it. The wildlife area located 13 miles southwest of Sandpoint is owned by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and managed by Idaho Fish and Game Department under a 30-year license. The slough area plays host to a wide array of waterfowl during spring and fall migration, with more than 2,000 birds present at a given time. Diving birds are attracted to the area, but other waterfowl also use

this as a stopping point during their migration. Feathered visitors to the site include redheads, lesser scaup, common goldeneye, Canada geese, common merganser, green-winged teal, mallards, buffleheads, ring-necked ducks, American coots, and American widgeon (Cole, 1997).

The Morton Slough Wildlife Area is also an important nesting area for bald eagles and a foraging area for the Cocolalla Slough rookery of great blue herons. The Morton Slough has the second largest concentration of osprey, next to the Clark Fork Delta. Morton Slough Wildlife Area has a public boat ramp, restroom, and undeveloped camping area. The slough attracts many bass fishermen (Cole, 1997).

Pack River Flats Moose Area

In addition to attracting Canada geese and other wildfowl, the Pack River Flats is a popular gathering place for the local moose population. This marshy area is a favorite feeding area for moose (Cole, 1997).

Denton Slough

This area is a nesting site for a western grebe colony. Approximately 30 nests were counted in 1996, supporting a colony of about 100 individuals. The grebes courtship rituals can be viewed in June each year. The grebes can be viewed from May through July in the slough area. Denton Slough also harbors a large population of migrating waterfowl, especially during the fall. More than 500 widgeon have been counted at one time in the shallow slough waters in late summer. Coots, an important prey base for bald eagles, have numbered into the thousands in this slough. Canada geese also nest in this slough area (Cole, 1997).

Wildlife Management Areas

Idaho Fish and Game owns land and has long-term leases from the Army Corps of Engineers. These Wildlife Management Areas include Priest River, North Shore, Carey Creek, Riley Creek, Hoodoo, Morton Slough, Oden Bay, Fisherman Island, Pack River and Clark Fork. The Corps lands are leased to the state to mitigate the impact of the Albeni Falls Dam project and managed to provide public access to wildlife viewing, hunting, and fishing. Moreover, these areas are all significant ecologically, especially those areas located in deltas. The delta areas provide nutrients that stimulate the food chain, supporting animal life ranging from fish to eagles (Cole, 1997).

Bird Watching Areas

Good bird watching areas include the Pack River Flats, Denton Slough, and Morton Slough. Areas along the lakes and rivers provide opportunities to view a variety of bird life.

Birding areas also include Sandpoint City Beach, Oden Bay/Sunnyside, Pack River Delta, Clark Fork Delta, Pend Oreille River, Hoodoo Valley, and the Sundance Burn area (USDA, 1989).

CHAPTER 6 - SCENIC SIGNIFICANCE

Section 6.1 - Areas

Scenic Byways

Panhandle Historic Rivers Passage Scenic Byway

Beginning at the Washington State line and following U.S. 2 to Sandpoint, the Panhandle Historic Rivers Passage Scenic Byway follows the northern shore of the Pend Oreille River through Oldtown, Priest River and ends in Sandpoint. Eagles in the winter, osprey in the summer, and waterfowl in the spring and fall can be observed along this 28.5 mile drive. Points of special interest include: Pend Oreille and Priest River, Kaniksu National Forest, Priest River Wildlife Area, Albeni Falls Dam Visitor Center, three Historical Museums, and Priest River's historic downtown. Camping sites are available at "Mudhole" Recreation Area at Priest River and Riley Creek Recreation Area and other locations along the Byway (Idaho Transportation Department, 1999).

Pend Oreille Scenic Byway

The Pend Oreille Scenic Byway begins near the town of Sandpoint at the north end of Lake Pend Oreille on Idaho State Highway 200 and ends at the Montana state line. Idaho 200 is a two-lane road with no passing lanes. The 33.4-mile route winds along the shoreline of Lake Pend Oreille. Special attractions include Lake Pend Oreille (with 14 different species of gamefish), Pack River Flats Refuge, Denton Slough waterfowl area, Cabinet Gorge and its geological connection to Glacial Lake Missoula, Cabinet Gorge Dam, and Kaniksu National Forest. Camping is available at Sam Owen Campground, 8 miles northwest of Clark Fork (Idaho Transportation Department, 1999).

This portion of State Highway 200 was designated by the State of Idaho as a scenic byway in 1991, because of its panoramic views of Lake Pend Oreille, its mountainous backdrops and its historic, geological, archaeological, natural resource and recreational qualities. A part of the corridor management plan for the byway includes protecting and enhancing the qualities that make the stretch of road a designated scenic byway. The byway presents a largely uncluttered scenic view because of little commercial development and few signs along its route. Water and wetlands are a key attraction along the byway, and the game and waterfowl attracted to these features are frequently sighted by the traveling public (Pend Oreille Scenic Byway Corridor Management Plan).

Section 6.2 - Sites

Cabinet Gorge Dam

In November of 1951, the Washington Water Power Company (Avista Utilities) received a license to

construct the dam at Cabinet Gorge. On September 30, 1952, the power station's first generating unit went into service. The privately financed project was the largest hydroelectric project in Idaho at the time. The dam created a reservoir 24 miles up stream extending into Montana. This reservoir provides recreation for anglers, boaters, swimmers and nature observers (Cork, 1991).

Albeni Falls Dam

The Albeni Falls Dam is located on the Pend Oreille River, 90 miles upstream from the mouth where it flows into the Columbia River, just north of the Canadian border. Construction began in January, 1951 and ended December, 1955. The project was authorized by the Flood Control Act of May 17, 1950. The primary purpose of the project was to provide hydro power for not only production at Albeni Falls itself but more importantly to provide storage for 15 downstream federal and non-federal hydroelectric projects on the Pend Oreille River and Columbia River. Other purposes include flood control, recreation and navigation. The dam promotes summer boating use on Lake Pend Oreille by maintaining a consistent lake level during the boating season (Cork, 1991).

Char Falls

The Char Falls are located on Lightning Creek. It is an undeveloped scenic hiking destination. The USFS is not interested in developing the area because of potential dangers associated with the waterfall. The falls are 300 feet tall and attract hikers and photographers (Sandberg, 1999).

Grouse Creek Falls

This "fall" is not a true waterfall; it is a cascade. The area is on USFS land and is a developed recreational area. There is a boardwalk that allows visitors to get close to the cascade and see the kokanee that jump up the cascade. The U.S. Forest Service maintains a wooden walkway at the falls and hiking trails in the area. The USFS has reported vandalism problems in the area. The access road to the site was shortened to discourage vandals (Sandberg, 1999) .

Scenic Pull-outs

Hope Point

Hope Point is on Lake Pend Oreille, one and three-quarter miles south of Hope and three and one-quarter miles east of Glengary. The scenic turnout offers a view of Lake Pend Oreille (Dahl, 1969).

Johnson Peak Vista

This is an overlook of Lake Pend Oreille from the Monarchs. There is no historical or archeological significance to the site. However, it offers a beautiful overlook. The vista is three and one-half miles

east-southeast of Green Monarch Mountain and two miles west-southwest of Derr Point. Johnson Peak, Johnson Creek, and Johnson Peak Lookout were all named after R. Johnson who owned land at the mouth of the creek (Sandberg, 1999; Dahl, 1969).

Lunch Peak Lookout Tower

A 45-foot pole tower was built here in 1937. The present 10-foot concrete base, with a 15- by 15-foot frame lookout house, was constructed in 1971 and was last staffed full-time in 1985. It is currently available for emergency use. The lookout is located on Lunch Peak three miles south-southwest of Mount Pend Oreille and ten miles north-northwest of Hope. The peak was so named because members of a road building crew ate their lunch at that location (SW ½ Section 15 of T58N, R2E) (Dahl, 1969).

Sundance Burn Area

On the west shore of Priest Lake is 6,300-foot Sundance Mountain. The scarred slopes are the result of the Sundance Fire in 1967, which was the subject of a National Geographic article. This fire burned 56,000 acres in 12 hours. Scientists estimated that the flame-front released energy equivalent to that of a 20-kiloton bomb exploding every two minutes. It sluiced down the face of the mountain for two hours, then turned back toward the ridge. Two thousand men fought the fire with shovels, bulldozers, and airplanes; two men died when they were trapped by the flames. There is a monument plaque on the Pack River Road side of the burn area (Conley, 1982; Renk, 1991).

Such intense and rapid fire runs are unusual. Most fires creep along, occasionally flaring up and then dying back to a creep again. However, under special conditions of drought and high winds – exactly the conditions that fueled the Sundance blaze – a fire can take off and get out of control. Observers stated that one minute no flame was seen; the next, the entire slope was on fire. This was the result of the turbulent winds, radiant preheating of the forest in front of the actual fire advance, and firebrands whirled aloft by the winds. Some spot fires were ten miles in advance of the main fire front (Wuerthner, 1995).

Today, visitors can see the aftermath of the fires. In the Pack River drainage, young trees now cloak the slopes. Numerous snags are still visible. Snags are a long-term legacy of fires that provide homes to many bird species. Once the snags topple, they are used by small mammals for shelter. Although fires are much maligned, from a biological point of view, fires are essential for maintaining functioning forest ecosystems (Wuerthner, 1995).

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