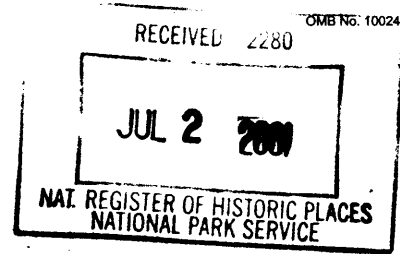


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Kootenai County Jail
other names/site number Rathdrum City Hall, Rathdrum City Library, Rathdrum City Maintenance Shop

2. Location

street & number 802 Second Street N/A not for publication
city or town Rathdrum N/A vicinity
state Idaho code ID county Kootenai code 055 zip code 83858

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Kenneth Reid 25 June 01
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
KENNETH REID, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
- See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.
- See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

[Signature] 8/10/01
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Kootenai County Jail
Name of Property

Rathdrum, Kootenai County, Idaho
City, County, and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT:

correctional facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls BRICK

roof WOOD: Shingle

other STONE: Granite

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" on all that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Period of Significance

1892-1908

Significant Dates

1892

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Galbraith, Isaac J., and Fuller,
(unknown first name), Architects
O'Sullivan Brothers (Builders)

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Museum of North Idaho, Kootenai Co. Courthouse

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property less than one

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 1/1 5/07/9/8/0 5/2/9/5/1/0/0 B 1 11111 111111
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

C 1 11111 111111 D 1 11111 111111

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Lots 5, 6, 7, and 8, Block E, Westwood Addition to Rathdrum

 See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries include the land historically associated with the jail.

 See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Nancy F. Renk

organization Flume Creek Historical Services date 12 March 2001

street & number 2385 Sunnyside Road telephone 208-263-7697

city or town Sandpoint state ID zip code 83864

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

● **Continuation Sheets**

● **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and/or properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

● **Photographs:** Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

● **Additional items** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

name City of Rathdrum

street & number 821-A Main Street telephone 208-687-0261

city or town Rathdrum state ID zip code 83858

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1

Kootenai County Jail
Rathdrum, Kootenai County, Idaho

Summary. The 1892 Kootenai County jail is a one-and-a-half-story brick building topped with a pyramidal roof. The modest Late Victorian building has a utilitarian design with few stylistic details. The front section, with two floors for county offices, jail facilities, and five special cells, measures approximately 37 feet by 27 feet. The rear section, with a large open room that housed steel jail cells, measures approximately 34 feet by 26 feet. A women's ward, a small brick room off the north wall, was added between 1896 and 1908, but it was removed in the 1970s.¹ Despite these architectural changes, the jail retains historic integrity with its location, basic design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Description. The brick jail sits on a flat lot with a natural ravine at the rear edge and a vacant lot/maintenance vehicle parking area to the north. The building faces northwest on Second Street near the edge of the old part of town. The original courthouse was immediately southwest of the jail, at the corner of Second and McCartney streets. By 1932, this courthouse was replaced with a large brick Moose Lodge hall that remains today.²

Although the original drawings called for a stone or cast stone foundation capped with a water table, builders substituted brick with no water table.³ Thus, the brick walls (which have been painted, though were not originally so) extend from ground level to the eaves, broken only by a brick belt course at the first-story sill line and a wide stone belt course at the second-story sill line. The front section contains a partial basement.

The symmetrical main facade has three bays. Each side bay had a single, two-over-two, double-hung sash window on the first story; the left window remains but the right one has been removed and the opening filled with plywood around a smaller, aluminum frame window. The upper wall of each side bay contains a narrow band of windows above the stone belt course, with two pairs of small four-pane windows, with iron bars, on either side of a recessed panel of equal size. All the windows in the side bays have sills and lintels of cut granite. The center bay projects slightly and contains a tall round-arched opening into a sheltered entry with steps leading up to the front door. The jail originally had double doors and a transom, but these have been replaced with a simple painted door and infill. Two narrow, round-arched windows punctuate the upper wall of the center bay above the belt course and just under the projecting eaves. This bay originally terminated in a handsome bell tower with hipped roof, but this belfry has been removed, probably before the 1960s.

The side walls of the main section each had two single, two-over-two, double-hung sash windows, with cut granite sills and lintels to match those on the front. Both openings on the south wall and one on the north wall have plywood infill surrounding a smaller aluminum frame window. The second opening on the north wall was enlarged into a doorway when the small women's ward addition was constructed. After this addition was removed, the doorway was covered with plywood infill around a small aluminum frame window. The upper story on each side wall has four recessed panels at the front half of the building and two recessed panels

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Section No. 7 Page 2

Kootenai County Jail
Rathdrum, Kootenai County, Idaho

and two four-pane windows, with iron bars, in the rear half. A gabled dormer is centered on the north wall, with a pair of two-over-two, double-hung sash windows. The gable end is sided with fish scale shingles.

The rear section of the building is slightly narrower and lower than the main section. The three walls were broken by three evenly spaced, tall, narrow window openings covered with iron bars. Each had a cut granite sill and lintel to match those of the front section. All of the remaining window openings are boarded up from the inside. The three original openings remain on the north wall. The center one on the east (rear) wall has been replaced with a shorter, wider window with two fixed panes; the original opening has been bricked in but the lintel remains. Two windows have been removed on the south wall, replaced with a large opening and a garage door. The roof on the rear section is hipped rather than pyramidal.

The pyramidal roof has closely cropped, boxed eaves, except over the front bay where open rafters and a slight extension reveals the loss of the belfry. The roof originally had metal roofing, but photographic evidence indicates that this was replaced with wooden shingles prior to the construction of the women's ward between 1896 and 1908. These shingles, in turn, were later covered with more metal. The most recent metal roofing was removed during the current restoration project and replaced with wood shingles and copper flashing. The roof is broken by two corbeled, brick chimneys, one on the north face of the main section and one on the south face of the lower rear roof. Both chimneys are original.

The original interior contained offices for the sheriff and jailer on the first floor, along with a waiting room, kitchen, visitor's gallery, and a small washroom. The second floor had two rooms and a bathroom, as well as five small cells along the front designed as holding cells and confinement for mentally unstable prisoners. The single-story rear section had one large room that contained a separate, double tier set of eight steel cells. While these steel cells have been removed, much of the interior configuration remains for the rest of the jail, including the five cells on the second floor. The plaster walls are original, as are the wooden floors and trim around doors and windows.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 3

Kootenai County Jail
Rathdrum, Kootenai County, Idaho

Endnotes for Section 7:

1. Sanborn-Perris Map Co., Map of Rathdrum, Kootenai Co., Idaho, May 1896 (New York: Sanborn-Perris Map Co. Ltd., 1896):1; Sanborn Map Company, Map of Rathdrum, Kootenai Co., Idaho, September 1908 (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1908):2; Sanborn Map Company, Map of Rathdrum, Kootenai Co., Idaho, April 1912, updated August 1932 (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1912); Paul Matthews to Nancy F. Renk, email, 7 March 2001.
2. Sanborn Map Company, Map of Rathdrum, Kootenai Co., Idaho, April 1912, updated August 1932 (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1912).
3. Galbraith and Fuller, elevation drawing for the Kootenai County jail, no date, on file at Museum of North Idaho, Coeur d'Alene.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 1

Kootenai County Jail
Rathdrum, Kootenai County, Idaho

The old Kootenai County jail, built in 1892, is locally significant under Criterion A because it represents the brief period when Rathdrum served as the county seat. It is the only former county building remaining from the period before 1908 when the county government moved to nearby Coeur d'Alene. The jail is significant in the area of Politics/Government because it illustrates both the operations of an established seat of government and its subsequent demise when local political power shifted to a larger town.

The second session of the Idaho territorial legislature established Kootenai County in 1864 to include all of the northern panhandle as far south as the 48th parallel. The legislature amended the boundaries in 1867 to include more land to the south, approximately doubling the county's size. It also stipulated that county government could be organized as soon as the population reached at least fifty (white) inhabitants. Construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad across the Idaho panhandle in the early 1880s increased the population and provided the impetus for the formation of official county government. The Kootenai County commissioners held their first meeting in July 1881. By October they decided to locate the county seat at Westwood, soon renamed Rathdrum.¹

One of the first orders of business for the new county was construction of a jail. The commissioners opened bids in late October 1881, accepting the lowest bid of \$540 for the small frame building. The contractor completed the jail by the end of the year and the commissioners inspected it at their first meeting in January 1882.²

Mineral discoveries in 1883 in the Coeur d'Alene mining region of Shoshone County, east of Rathdrum, caused rapid growth for the new county seat. Rathdrum was the closest rail stop for the new mines and quickly grew to be a major supply point. The population exceeded 1,000 by 1884, more than nearby Spokane Falls or Coeur d'Alene. Rathdrum's prominence did not last long, however. The Northern Pacific Railroad constructed a branch line to Coeur d'Alene in 1886, connecting with steamboats on the lake. This boosted Coeur d'Alene's economy at Rathdrum's expense. Although Rathdrum's supporters were able to stop an attempt to move the county seat in 1885, it became harder to resist such pressure as Coeur d'Alene grew in importance.³

With the question of the county seat settled, at least temporarily, Kootenai County commissioners invested \$3,500 in a frame courthouse in Rathdrum in 1885. Four years later, they began planning for a new jail, bolstered by a petition signed by one-third of the taxpayers and voters. By October 1889, the Board requested bids for a brick jail, 24 feet by 36 feet, with three steel-clad cells, an iron ceiling, and metal roof. The project halted abruptly the next month, however, when a District Court judge handed the commissioners a restraining order forbidding them to proceed with jail construction pending the outcome of a court case involving the Board of Commissioners. The verdict in the court case is unknown, but it ended the jail plans.⁴

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Kootenai County Jail
Rathdrum, Kootenai County, Idaho

The condition of the Kootenai County jail remained an issue with voters. A grand jury condemned the jail as "insecure and a disgrace to the county" in March 1891. This spurred the commissioners to order a steel cage with four cells from a firm in Helena, Montana. A. D. Robinson constructed a foundation for these cells and T. E. Anderson constructed a building around the cells, charging \$185 for the work in August 1891. This building may have been quite minimal since another grand jury in September 1891 recommended that the commissioners construct, as soon as possible, "a good substantial brick building around the steel cells lately completed," with a sleeping area for the jailor as well as a heating system to keep the cells warm. In November 1891, taxpayers once again petitioned for a new jail. This time the commissioners acted favorably, granting the petition in January 1892.⁵

Kootenai County officials commissioned the Missoula, Montana, architectural firm of Galbraith and Fuller to design the new jail building, paying them \$200 for plans, specifications, and detailed drawings. The firm's senior partner, Isaac J. Galbraith, apprenticed with an architect in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and then practiced there until 1882. He moved to Montana by 1887 where he gained prominence for his design of the state's building at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893. At some point after this, he served as the state architect for South Dakota. Galbraith then worked in Lewiston, Idaho, from 1901-1904, after which he moved to Spokane, Washington. He turned to contracting in 1909, working in partnership with J. F. Telander in the firm of Galbraith and Telander. His major commissions in Idaho stem from his time in Lewiston where he designed the St. Joseph's Academy and Hospital, the Moscow Elks lodge, and a Nez Perce school. Little is known about Galbraith's partner in the jail design. An 1890 Missoula city directory lists two architects named Fuller: Irwin Fuller, who worked in the firm of Fuller and Van den Stein, and J. R. Fuller, who worked by himself.⁶

After advertising for bids, the Kootenai County commissioners accepted the \$5,500 bid from O'Sullivan Brothers of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, in early March 1892. During the course of construction, the contractors got permission from the commissioners to make several changes in the jail design. These included increasing the thickness of the second story wall from nine to thirteen inches; substituting a cut granite sill course for the brick belt course in the second story; changing the wood shingle roof to corrugated iron; pouring a concrete floor under the steel cells; and adding a ceiling over the cells. These and other alterations added nearly \$1,800 to the cost of the jail. The commissioners made their final payment to O'Sullivan Brothers on August 17, 1892, suggesting that the jail building was essentially complete. Later that fall, the county hired two other men to connect the plumbing with the cesspool, construct a wood shed, lay a sidewalk, and build a fence around the back of the jail.⁷

Once the building was done, the county still had work to do on the cell room. It contained a free-standing, two-tier cell block with four cells on each level; the upper cells were reached from a narrow catwalk around the exterior of the block. (It is not clear if these cells included the four

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 3

Kootenai County Jail
Rathdrum, Kootenai County, Idaho

built the previous fall, or if this was a new set.) In December 1892, the commissioners ordered a steel lining for the cell room, evidently to increase security. A. J. Hasom, who helped construct the steel cells, contracted for the lining for \$3,990, completing the work by January 1893. The commissioners asked for an independent review of this work before paying the full amount to Hasom. The inspector found that the work met, and in places exceeded, the specifications, although it was not always done with the best workmanship. He reported that the lining was "well riveted and secured to brick walls." He valued the work at over \$4,000.⁸

Growth in nearby Coeur d'Alene led to continued attempts to move the Kootenai County seat from Rathdrum. The legislature discussed dividing Kootenai County in 1893, 1895, and 1899. It finally passed a bill in February 1905 to divide the large county into two new ones, Lewis and Clark, with the seat of the northern county at Sandpoint and the seat of the southern county at Coeur d'Alene. This last provision caused the Idaho Supreme Court to invalidate the bill, ruling that a county seat could not be moved without consent of the voters. While Rathdrum residents were relieved, their reprieve did not last long. County division was an important issue in the 1906 elections, with both parties favoring splitting Kootenai County. The measure passed in the legislature in 1907, designating Sandpoint as the seat of the newly formed Bonner County.⁹

Coeur d'Alene residents began right away to fight for the county seat. During the sometimes bitter campaign, supporters of the move claimed that the county buildings in Rathdrum were in such poor condition that they would need replacement; if this were needed, they reasoned, they might as well be moved to the more populous town. Rathdrum boosters countered with their own campaign. They argued that it was foolish to waste taxpayers' money for new buildings when the current ones were entirely adequate, although modest. They touted the safety of the county records in the fireproof vault; the capacity (thirty-two prisoners) and expense of the jail; and advantages of the county hospital. The Rathdrum campaign was for naught, however. In November 1908, voters approved moving the county seat to Coeur d'Alene by a vote of 6,064 to 2,020. Citizens of Coeur d'Alene celebrated with a parade down the main street. Within days of the election results, county officials moved records and furniture to a temporary courthouse in the new county seat.¹⁰

In March 1910, Kootenai County sold the original courthouse and jail to W. H. Edelblute for \$450. He converted the former into an armory for the National Guard unit at Rathdrum. At that time, the city planned to use the jail building for a city hall. It later became a maintenance building for the city and served in this capacity until vacated by early 1999.¹¹

Summary:

The Kootenai County Jail survives as a reminder of the early history of Kootenai County when Rathdrum was the hub of the growing area. The influx of miners to the region necessitated the formation of local government structures and facilities. The jail was constructed to serve the

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Section No. 8 Page 4

Kootenai County Jail
Rathdrum, Kootenai County, Idaho

county as the area population grew and crime increased. Rathdrum saw its peak early on in the state's history, but soon saw other areas thrive as it began to decline in importance. Rathdrum served as the county seat for the early Kootenai County, a county which covered a vastly larger area than the County does today. When the population center of the area began to shift, the state legislature divided the area into two counties and voters moved the county seat to Coeur d'Alene; the Kootenai County Jail building remains as the only remnant of the early political history of Rathdrum.

Endnotes for Section 8:

1. John M. Henderson, William S. Shiach, and Harry B. Averill, *An Illustrated History of North Idaho, Embracing Nez Perces, Idaho, Latah, Kootenai and Shoshone Counties, State of Idaho* (Spokane, Washington: Western Historical Publishing Company, 1903), 766-767; Kootenai County Commissioners Journal, Book A: 1 (9 July 1881), 10 (3 October 1881).
2. Kootenai County Commissioners Journal, Book A: 13-14 (25 October 1881), 18 (2 January 1882).
3. Henderson et al., *History of North Idaho*, 767-770.
4. Kootenai County Commissioners Journal, Book A: 292 (10 April 1889), 314 (9 July 1889), 336 (15 October 1889), 337-338 (16 November 1889).
5. Kootenai County Commissioners Journal, Book A: 445 (15 April 1891), 469 (28 May 1891), 499 (19 August 1891), 503 (20 August 1891), 540 (17 October 1891), 551 (19 November 1891), 551-552 (21 November 1891), 581 (18 January 1892); "The Grand Jury Roasts the Commissioners," *Kootenai Herald*, 19 September 1891, 4:2.
6. Kootenai County Commissioners Journal, Book A: 582 (18 January 1892); N. W. Durham, *History of the City of Spokane and Spokane Country, Washington*, vol. 1 (Spokane: S. J. Lewis, 1912), 412-413; Jennifer Eastman Attebery, *Building Idaho: An Architectural History* (Moscow: University of Idaho Press, 1991), 90; *Wright and Woodward's Missoula City Directory* (1890).
7. Kootenai County Commissioners Journal, Book A: 667-668 (2 June 1892), 673 (17 June 1892), 704 (26 July 1892), 721 (29 July 1892), 729 (17 August 1892); Kootenai County Commissioners Journal, Book B: 24-25 (18 October 1892).
8. Kootenai County Commissioners Journal, Book B: 44 (1 December 1892), 69-70 (12 January 1893), 78-79 (17 January 1893).
9. "Coeur d'Alene Is Now County Seat," *Spokesman-Review*, 14 November 1908, 3:3-4; "County Division History," *Pend d'Oreille Review*, 7 June 1906, 4:3-4.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. 8 Page 5

Kootenai County Jail
Rathdrum, Kootenai County, Idaho

10. "Wins Long Fight For County Seat," *Spokesman-Review*, 5 November 1908, 6:7; "Move County Seat Today," *Spokesman-Review*, 11 November 1908, 5:2; "Coeur d'Alene Is Now County Seat," *Spokesman-Review*, 14 November 1908, 3:3-4; "Against Removal: Plain Facts submitted by the Rathdrum County Seat Committee for the careful consideration of the voters of Kootenai County, Idaho" (no place, no date), ms. on file at Museum of North Idaho, Coeur d'Alene.

11. "Sell Old Courthouse," *Spokesman-Review*, 15 March 1910, 6:3.

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Section No. 9 Page 1

Kootenai County Jail
Rathdrum, Kootenai County, Idaho

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Durham, N. W. *History of the City of Spokane and Spokane Country, Washington*. Vol. 1. Spokane: S. J. Lewis, 1912.

Henderson, John M., William S. Shiach, and Harry B. Averill. *An Illustrated History of North Idaho, Embracing Nez Perces, Idaho, Latah, Kootenai and Shoshone Counties, State of Idaho*. Spokane, Washington: Western Historical Publishing Company, 1903.

Wright and Woodward's Missoula City Directory (1890); on file, Special Collections, University of Montana, Missoula.

Articles:

"Coeur d'Alene Is Now County Seat," *Spokesman-Review*, 14 November 1908, 3:3-4.

"County Division History," *Pend d'Oreille Review*, 7 June 1906, 4:3-4.

"The Grand Jury Roasts the Commissioners," *Kootenai Herald*, 19 September 1891, 4:2.

"Move County Seat Today," *Spokesman-Review*, 11 November 1908, 5:2.

"Sell Old Courthouse," *Spokesman-Review*, 15 March 1910, 6:3.

"Wins Long Fight For County Seat," *Spokesman-Review*, 5 November 1908, 6:7.

Unpublished works:

"Against Removal: Plain Facts submitted by the Rathdrum County Seat Committee for the careful consideration of the voters of Kootenai County, Idaho." No place, no date. Ms. on file, Museum of North Idaho, Coeur d'Alene.

Galbraith and Fuller. Architectural drawings for the Kootenai County jail. Missoula, Montana, no date. Drawings on file, Museum of North Idaho, Coeur d'Alene.

Kootenai County Commissioners Journal, Books A and B; on file, Recorder's Office, Kootenai County Courthouse, Coeur d'Alene.

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National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. 9 Page 2

Kootenai County Jail
Rathdrum, Kootenai County, Idaho

Sanborn-Perris Map Co. Map of Rathdrum, Kootenai Co., Idaho, May 1896. New York: Sanborn-Perris Map Co. Ltd., 1896.

----- Map of Rathdrum, Kootenai Co., Idaho, September 1908. New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1908.

----- Map of Rathdrum, Kootenai Co., Idaho, April 1912, updated August 1932. New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1912.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. Photos Page 1

Kootenai County Jail
Rathdrum, Kootenai County, Idaho

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

Kootenai County Jail
Rathdrum, Kootenai County, Idaho
Photographs taken by Nancy Renk, Flume Creek Historical Services
Photographs taken, February, 2001
Original negatives on file at the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office

Photo #1 of 2: Kootenai County Jail looking southeast

Photo #2 of 2: Kootenai County Jail looking south