

LATAH LEGACY

The Quarterly Journal of The Latah County Historical Society

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Fall 1989



Latah County Extension Service in Action. Joanne Martin Anderson, Latah County Home Economics Agent from 1968 to 1978, brings her message to a group of Latah County women.

Included in this issue:

75 Years of Extension in Latah County

Genesee After World War II

Growing Up in the 1930s

World War I Home Front in Moscow

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Vol. 18, No. 2, Fall 1989

The Latah County Historical Society

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Notes from the Editor. . .

This issue of *The Legacy* will complete Volume 18 and put us almost back on schedule. *The Legacy* has now converted to two issues a year. The Newsletter will still be published four times a year. You have already seen a few changes in the publication and you will probably see a few more. We are doing our best to master computer publishing and there are still a few glitches to work out. And if I'm able to keep my sanity, we may get it mastered.

I grew up on hot lead type. I can even remember working with printers who set type by hand. But most of it was set on the linotype, an expensive and complex machine that cast lead slugs of type usually a column wide and then you built your story by putting the slugs together in a column and locking them up in a steel chase to make a page. At one time linotypes were high technology, but now with the development of the computer, they have become obsolete.

In the old days, copy still had to be typed. Then somebody copy-read it. And then it went to the linotype operator who set it in lead slugs of type. Well, copy still has to be typed, but now on a word processor. What copyreading is done is usually on the monitor screen where editing takes place.

And how is it set in type? Through the magic of the computer and a software program (in our case WordPerfect) you can form columns of type by pressing a few buttons on the key board. You can choose what typeface you want by pressing a few more buttons. You can format pages and set headlines all by computer and finally print out the complete page on a laser printer.

The final stage is that of photographing the pages and making an offset printing plate and running off the publication on a printing press. This final stage we leave to the professional printers.

To someone like me who at one time refused to even have an electric typewriter, fitting into the computer age has been a struggle, but one full of wonder and amazement. But it is also full of frustration.

They say that computers don't make mistakes--people do. And I make plenty. I have literally spent hours trying to figure out some simple little procedure. It is all in knowing how to do it. And deep down I have to admit that it has been fun. In a way it's been like starting a new life.

What happened in Genesee after World War II?

One thing about computers is that you can often blame them for things that go wrong. **Marie Scharnhorst** was more than a little concerned about what happened to the article she wrote for the Genesee Centennial Edition of *The Legacy* that covered the period right after World War II. I knew it had been put into the computer and she had gotten a print-out to proofread. But I had no idea what had happened.

I checked the disk on which all the pages were stored and it was still there, all formatted and ready to go. Somewhere along the line I must have neglected to press the right key at the right time.

So for all of you gentle and patient readers in Genesee, that article appears in this issue.



History Speaks from Past Voices

In this issue we bring you two short articles based on oral histories in the files of the Latah County Historical Society. These oral histories were recorded during the 1970s by Sam Schrager, Rob Moore and others. Most of them have been transcribed and copies are at LCHS and in the Special Collections room of the University of Idaho library. These provide a rich source of the history of our area that comes directly from the mouths of those who made it. Their voices bring that history to life.

One problem with oral histories is that they seldom are very organized nor are they very coherent. This is true of most of us when we are simply talking. We tend to wander from one subject to another and then maybe come back again. What we have tried to do here is to organize the speaker's

comments around a single subject and try to tell the story in the speaker's own words. I knew some of these people personally and when I read their words I could see their gestures, even their facial expressions, and I felt like they were talking to me. That's the kind of atmosphere we are trying to create for our readers. So try this with **Anna V. Craig** and **Roy Martin** (a pseudonym) and see how it comes out.

There are many more of these oral histories and we will try to bring more to you from time to time.

Even the Depression Years Have Fond Memories

Those of us who grew up in the 1920s and 1930s will have little trouble relating to two delightful stories by **Jean Cummings Rudoph**. While the setting is Moscow, Idaho, it could be almost any small town in the America. Not only should it be fun to read for us older folks, but young people today could get a deeper understanding of what life was like when their grandparents were growing up.

Her short piece about Eleanor Roosevelt has real impact. I remember when people (especially Republicans) used to make fun of the First Lady. It was almost the fashionable thing to do. But trees grow, and so do people, so few can deny today that Eleanor Roosevelt has a solid place in history.

Two Poems Featured

Two poems appear in this issue by **Annette Hellberg** (Mrs. William Hellberg) who now lives in Seattle. She was born in Harvard, Idaho, and graduated from Lewiston Normal. She also attended the University of Washington. She is interested in the arts and theatre and has had some of her poems published in *Spendrift*, a Seattle magazine.

Corrections. . .

Try as we might, mistakes do get made. While we cannot erase those errors from previous issues, we do try to correct the record and call your attention to them. We hope you will help us try to catch them.

We take this opportunity to apologize to **Donna Bray** who wrote comments for *The*

Legacy as a former president of the Latah County Historical Society.

In Vol. 17, No. 4, page 18, her comments ended like this: "Each of those years on the Board was a banner year for me and each of the staff I served with were great!"

The words she actually wrote were these:

"Each of those years on the Board was a banner year for me and each of the staff I served with was a giant!"

Do You Know this Poem?

This poem was found in Grace Litch Hofmann's ledger and was brought to the Latah County Historical Society by Al and Vivian Hofmann. If anyone recognizes it, please let us know. Is it a poem or a song? If it is a song, does anyone know the tune? (It does fit the tune of "Maryland, My Maryland.")

Idaho, O. Idaho

A lovely mountain home is ours
Idaho, O. Idaho!
Of winters mild and springtime flowers
Idaho, O. Idaho!
Her breezes blow from western shores
Where broad Pacific billows roar
Each year we love her more and more,
Idaho, O. Idaho!

Her mountains grand are crowned with snow
Idaho, O. Idaho!
And valleys fertile spread below
Idaho, O. Idaho!
The towering pines on cliffs so steep
O'er cateracts their vigils keep
Or in the lakes are mirrored deep,
Idaho, O. Idaho!

A thousand hills where herds may range
Idaho, O. Idaho!
And lava beds so weird and strange
Idaho, O. Idaho!
Above our heads are cloudless skies,
In gorgeous hues till sunset dies,
Then starry diamonds greet our eyes,
Idaho, O. Idaho!

Such is our wondrous mountain home
Idaho, O. Idaho!
And far away we ne'er would roam,
Idaho, O. Idaho!
Oh, "Land of Liberty" we tell
Beneath a starry flag we dwell,
One star is ours, we love it well,
Idaho, O. Idaho!

Kenneth B. Platt

Latah County Historical Society Benefactor

By Keith Petersen

January 15, 1990. Ken Platt's funeral was today. They held it at Moscow's Presbyterian Church. He authored a history of that church in 1980. During the service they read songs and poems Ken wrote. He respected the written word, and he was prolific.

I can't remember exactly, but I think Ken was the first member of the Historical Society I met. It was August, 1977. I was 26, looking for my first professional job. I heard that the Latah County Historical Society was searching for a director. I applied, and they asked me to come for an interview. I made the drive up the Columbia Gorge into the Palouse, and if memory serves me, Ken Platt answered the door that hot day I first walked into the museum. At least I know Ken chaired the search committee.

I was nervous. It was my first job interview. But Ken and the committee members put me at ease. The interview lasted 45 minutes or so. Then the committee deliberated another 15 minutes, I guess. And then Ken came into the room where I was and said, in his soft, ever-so-polite voice, that the committee would like to offer me the job if I was willing to accept. Ken was, as usual, calm. I wanted to jump. I restrained myself, but let on as though I thought we could probably reach an understanding. I started work two weeks later and learned, as Ken already had, that the Historical Society could become an absorbing hobby.

Ken had several roles around the Society at different times. He served a year as President, worked long hours at restoring the McConnell House, was a strong advocate of the oral history program. I remember him in straw hat serving ice cream at our annual socials.

Mostly, though, we should remember Ken Platt for his work on the publications program. Now we have a national reputation for our publications. We have won several book awards. Reviewers of Society grant applications write that our publications program is one of the finest of any local historical organization in the nation. It all started with Ken.

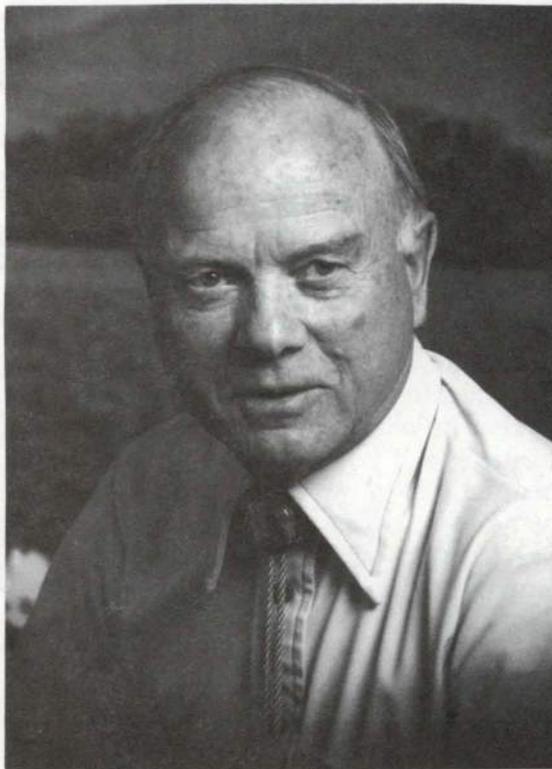
I have here at my desk a borrowed copy of the *Latah County Pioneer Historical Museum Association Quarterly Bulletin*, edited by Ken Platt.

"There is a need for the *Bulletin* to provide a tangible bond of common

interest among us as members of the Association," wrote Ken on page one. "Still another purpose we foresee is to publish or review contemporary historical materials as they are prepared by students, researchers, and collectors of Latah County history."

Eighteen years later, we have the quarterly *Newsletter* and *Latah Legacy*, both fulfilling the needs Ken foresaw in the organization's early days.

By the time I came to the Society the publications program was well established, and the Publications Committee, chaired by Ken, was the organization's most active. I



Kenneth B. Platt
1907 - 1990

remember those meetings in the late 1970s. Everyone had a task; ideas bounded around the table. Other members were Helen Cunningham, Marguerite Laughlin, Lillian Otness, Kathleen Probasco, Dorothy Clanton, Jeanette Talbott. A talented group.

I learned a great deal from that committee and from Ken. I remember at one meeting Ken announced he had acquired 100 copies of the published memoirs of Gwendolyn Bovill Lawrence. He planned to place copies in libraries in northern Idaho, and hoped to make money for the Society at the same time. His idea was to charge businesses and individuals a healthy fee for the privilege of having their names in bookplates, stating something like "Joe Smith made a contribution to the Latah County Historical Society enabling this book to be placed in the library."

I listened during Ken's presentation but couldn't see how the scheme would work. After the committee meeting I tried to tactfully tell Ken I did not think the plan would fly. He said to me something like: "If you have a good organization, people will contribute money to it. All you need to do is find a mechanism for asking." Ken was right. His turned out to be one of our most successful fundraisers in the 1970s, with proceeds dedicated to the publications fund. I never forgot his words about people donating to good organizations.

We did not always agree. Long before I came to the Society Ken had a plan to create more space by excavating the basement of the McConnell House. Ken was having a hard time converting folks to this particular proposal. When I came on board I think he hoped he might have an ally who would help champion the cause.

Ken told me of his proposal. He was energetic and persuasive. But I could not agree that this was the best way to gain new room. Ken asked me what I thought, and I told him I just could not support the plan. Then I said something like, "I hope this doesn't make you mad at me, or the Society."

And then he said something else I have

always remembered. It was to the effect that dynamic organizations attract people with differing opinions. If there are no new or conflicting ideas in an organization, then the organization has probably stagnated. He assured me that our disagreement would have no effect on his support for the Society. And it didn't.

So today they buried Kenneth B. Platt. They read a number of poems at his service. They were good poems. But they did not read my favorite, so I take the liberty

of transcribing it here. It is the foreword to his book of collected poems, *Underneath the Bough*. Ken, who lived in many parts of the world, wrote it in Moscow in 1976.

Tempt me not again to Eden, oh world, wide world;

Tempt me not again. I have seen your beauties, wonders.

Far and wide have I gone, tasting strange fruits, new ways.

Breathed soft airs and warm, sweet laden tropics.

Walked new lands and old; known east winds, known north and south.

From all returned to west winds of the Palouse, four seasoned;

To summer suns burning gold upon gold upon gold, to far horizons.

Tempt me not again, lost Edens. Here will I stay.

Paradise is where the heart is; set foot that way.

Ken Platt was many things. Professionally, he was a renowned agriculturalist who served the Bureau of Land Management, the State Department, and the Agency for International Development. He established the Institute of Agricultural Economics in Korea in the 1960s. He was a gardener, a poet, a church elder.

To me, though, Ken was the person who started the Latah County Historical Society's publications program. Each time I read a *Latah Legacy* or open the pages of a new Society book, I will think of him. Even more so now because, typically, Ken left a

"People willingly contribute to good organizations."

sizeable endowment to assist with future Society publications. As he said, people willingly contribute to good organizations.

I have had the opportunity to observe a great many small historical societies. Most never really thrive. They might exist, but they are seldom vibrant forces in their community. A precious few excite imaginations. Ours is one of those. Much that staff and volunteers in the Society's first 21 years accomplished, and much that others

will accomplish in the future, will be based upon the bedrock provided by the Society's dedicated founders who gave of themselves and their ideas so that history might live. Ken Platt was one of those visionaries. We owe him a great debt.

(Keith Petersen is a former director of the Latah County Historical Society and currently serves on its Board of Trustees. He is a well-known author and historian.)

Swinging Through Reflections

by Annette Helberg

The screen door screeched and slammed,
like chasing shadows I ran.
"A lynx you are," father said
and he laughed as I ran
down a path and grabbed
a hook on a long cable

Like a pendulum swinging
away time, I floated with clouds
above, with clouds reflected
below, over lily pads, waters
quivering with polliwogs
to a chorus of two thousand frogs

With Frost I agree, Birches
are fine for a swing, oh how true,
and one could do less than swing over
a pond on a pulley with moons
floating in skies and ponds,
crickets cricketing through tall dry grass.

and swung over logs on a pond,
deep in Idaho hills, swinging
over Cat-tails, Ribbon grass
burnished with orange and gold
in last quivering rays of sun
after the lumberjacks had gone home.

over pools of blue, scalloped
with green and gold algae.
Bluejays whistled, Redwings trilled,
swung and watched from willows.
Like a spider, I hung on to
glints and glows on refracting rainbows.

I soar through palpitating
clusters of stars, breathe in aromas
of Alfalfa, Camomile and Pine,
streaking through glints and glows
chasing purple shadows until
robes lift and swirl as scarves
over Idaho hills.

75 Years of Cooperative Extension

By Joann Jones

Prologue

One hundred years ago Idahoans approved a state constitution which included the formation of the University of Idaho to be located in Moscow, Latah County. Eight months before the University officially opened its doors, the regents organized the Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station. Thus the University's first official function provided residents of Idaho with agricultural outreach services.

By 1898 a very successful and popular outreach program known as "Farmers Institutes" brought state-of-the-art agricultural techniques to remote areas. Six years later members from the University's Domestic Science Department began taking part in the institutes by giving home demonstrations on child welfare, food conservation and preservation, clothing conservation, fly extermination, poultry, and home health. In 1910, the University started a program of "Moveable Schools of Agriculture" aimed at special areas of concern in particular parts of the state. The State School System sponsored Boys' and Girls' Clubs encouraged rural youth to exhibit livestock, crop, clothing, and baking projects at the institutes and schools.

In 1914, with the passage of the Smith-Lever Cooperative Extension Bill, the Idaho Cooperative Extension Service was organized to take the educational advantages of the University to the people of the state's 44 counties. With the passage of the bill, agricultural and home economics outreach programs were consolidated under the administration of the Secretary of Agriculture and the state land-grant universities. Vocational teachers trained at the universities were established as agents in the counties.

The County Connection

Latah County hired its first Agricultural Extension Agent, O.S. Fletcher, in 1918. Fletcher worked almost exclusively on emergency war-time projects consulting with local

farmers about production and dissemination of the meat, food, and wool so important to the maintenance of the army. With the help of voluntary committees, the agent handled the many agricultural readjustment programs during the war.(1)

The same year Miss Dorothy Taylor, an Emergency Home Demonstration Agent, was placed in the Moscow District, which included Latah County, to assist women with conservation of food and clothing.(2) Miss Taylor, like the other district agents, met with enthusiastic response from farm women.

"We learned how to cull out poultry flocks and how to can beef and vegetables and also how to make hats and construct dress forms. We often drove a team 15 miles and more over very poor roads to get this information and then we 'passed' this information on to our neighbors who couldn't attend the meetings."

Miss Taylor conducted 41 training schools on preservation of food and assisted in establishing five Home Demonstration clubs.(3)

Resource bulletins published by the University of Idaho Extension Service during the war years emphasized the need to conserve. Titles included "Preservation of Eggs," "Save the Meat," "Save the Fat," "Save the Sugar," "Save the Wheat," and "Potatoes Three Times a Day."

The county's Home Demonstration position was withdrawn after W.W.I and Extension's outreach program centered on agriculture. Approximately 50 percent of the county's 685,440 acres was considered agricultural land with the principal crops being wheat, oats, barley, beans, and potatoes. Grasses and alfalfa were also grown throughout the county. In these early years, the Service was centered on improving the quantity and quality of these agricultural products. The agents' program of work concentrated on providing information to the farmer on better methods of crop production, weed and pest control, and livestock breeding and marketing.



North Idaho County Agricultural Agents met in 1941 to discuss the "Food for Freedom" Program. Elbert McProud, third from left, later succeeded G. T. Alexander, fifth from left, as Latah County Extension Agent.

The County Agents' work included cooperation with other federal programs such as the Soil Conservation Service, Agricultural Adjustment and Rural Resettlement programs, and the Farm Credit Administration. The County Extension Agent was a leader in organizing and conducting county committees and meetings. Working with these programs allowed the agent to come in closer contact with a larger percent of the local farmers while at the same time accomplishing Extension Service training.

Agents also assisted the youth clubs associated with the Extension Service. Boys' and Girls' Clubs, started in Idaho in 1912, encouraged rural youth to participate in educational outreach programs. In 1914 supervision of youth clubs was transferred from the State Department of Education to the Cooperative Extension Service. In the early 1920s the name was changed to 4-H Club Work.

In 1930 Hattie Abbott was hired as District County Home Demonstration Agent. She was responsible for a large district and was only able to spend one week per month in Latah County. This not only made her time in the county very valuable, it also occupied some of the Agricultural Agent's time. He annually requested in his reports throughout the 1930s "that transportation facilities should be furnished for the District Home Demonstration Agent, other than

making it necessary for the County [Agricultural] Agent to spend 25 percent of his time in acting as chauffeur."⁽⁴⁾ In 1936 County Agricultural Agent G.T. McAlexander reported that Miss Abbott had organized as many Home Demonstration Clubs as she could meet with during her one week in the county. She also "managed" to meet with girls 4-H Clubs when they requested her assistance.

The 11 Home Economics Clubs Miss Abbott met with were located throughout the county as were the girls' 4-H Clubs. At the meetings she demonstrated food preservation and preparation, clothing construction, home maintenance, and child care methods and techniques developed at land-grant universities. There was an early interest in making the home site attractive with all family members developing pride in the way the home looked. Members were trained to help other farm women in their areas.⁽⁵⁾

County Agents have played an important role in assisting and teaching county residents over the past 75 years. They have also been instrumental in laying the ground work for improving the quality of life in rural areas of Latah County. In "Rural Electrification Developments," the feature story in the agent's 1937 annual report, McAlexander described the Extension Office's role in organizing and working with community committeemen to establish electric cooperatives. The committee secured a Rural

Electrification Loan in the fall of 1936 and by the end of 1937 1,027 cooperators existed within the boundary of Latah County. The agent estimated that there would be "at least 1,500 farms served by Rural Electrification out of the total 1,888 farms in the county." This included both cooperators on the R.E.A. lines and farms with privately owned lines.

"The Rural Electrification Project has been completed in Latah County, and most of the rural residents now have electricity which should be of material benefit for a more convenient farm-home living condition, and bring about a social improvement for the rural population of the County."(6)

The amount of farms and homes with electricity increased the rural clientele's educational demands on the Extension Service. Demonstrations and training in the use of electrical equipment and appliances were added to the Agricultural and Home Demonstration Agents' work programs.

During the late 1930s farmers in Latah County increased their acreage of grasses and legumes, finding that they made more profit from these crops than from the wheat previously raised. This presented a marketing problem and, through the Extension Agent's Office, an organizational meeting for a cooperative marketing association was called. The Association's objectives were to purchase and market to the mutual advantage of farmers throughout the county as well as produce and market better quality seeds. The Extension Office advised and assisted with the planning and arranging of pools, record keeping, and inspections encouraging the production and marketing of high quality seeds.(7)

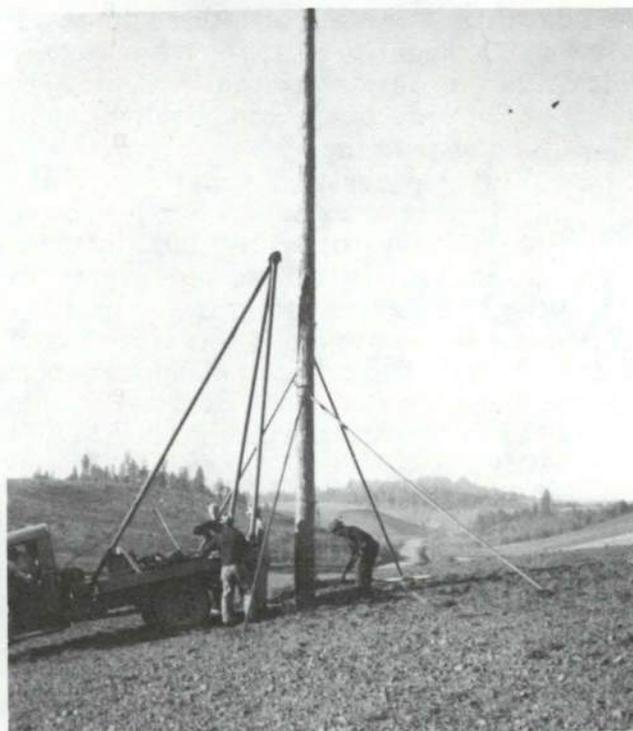
Once again in the early 1940s, emergency war efforts were needed. The Latah County Extension Service took a leading role in establishing county defense and wartime activities including the County Farm Machinery Rationing Board and Farm Transportation, Salvage, Farm Labor, and Rationing Committees. A new program was set up with the assistance of the State Extension Forester to provide instruction on prevention and control of fires. In addition to these groups, "time was spent in planning and holding meetings with farmers in several communities for the purpose of determining

production goals for 1943. Several specialists were assigned to handle the details. The local observers described this meeting as a glorified guessing contest."(8)

The obligations and responsibilities of the war effort effected the efficiency of the Extension Service, and although every effort was made to carry out the regular program, preference was given to war programs. Through these years the 4-H Club Program was one of the most popular and substantial non-war programs.

Elbert McProud, hired as Agricultural Agent in 1945, featured the outstanding work of a Latah County community's 4-H Home Economics Clubs in his annual report. The clubs' efforts illustrate the type and quality of learning experiences gained by youth through the Extension Service Program.

"One hundred percent completion [of projects] in two out of three clubs, and a high percentage in the other, regular well-planned meetings throughout the summer, a pre-fair practice style revue and judging contest in the high school auditorium for parents, friends and Extension Service personnel, excellent exhibits at the county fair, well presented demonstrations on all major



Setting the first pole on the Rural Electrification Administration line in 1937.

projects undertaken, first, second, and third place winners in the county 4-H Club Home Economics Judging Contest, eight out of nine 'A' award winners in the Latah County 4-H Club Style Revue Contest and the Idaho State 4-H Club champion in the frozen foods contest, is the 1945 record of the 4-H Home Economics Clubs of the Genesee, Idaho, community."

A year earlier G. T. McAlexander's report featured "An Outstanding 4-H Club Member," Lloyd Torell of Troy. This young man "developed an ability in feeding livestock that many folks, including adults, do not achieve after many years of experience." Lloyd "also developed into a splendid showman." That year he won the grand championship for his fat lamb which sold for \$6.50 per pound. He planned to pay his feed bills and buy War Bonds with his return of \$715.00. Arrangements were made through the Extension Office for this young man to work at the University of Idaho hog farm through the following summer, establishing an opportunity for him to work his way through college.

The County Agricultural Agent's request for a County Home Demonstration Agent was not answered until 1946 when Esther Nystrom was hired. During her first full year in the Extension Office she was able to spend 216 1/2 days working with adults and 49 days with 4-H Clubs. Prices were high in the post-war years and the Home Economics Agent's demonstrations in making slip-covers and upholstering furniture, remodeling homes, kitchens and clothing, and preserving foods was eagerly accepted. Demonstrations on the use of new types of equipment, now more prevalent in rural homes, included freezing fruits and meats, canning by pressure cooker, and preparing foods in pressure sauce pans. Because of widespread requests for information on making toys throughout the state, a bulletin on the making of "Stuffed Toys" was prepared by the Latah County Home Demonstration Agent.

In 1927 the University of Idaho had named the first Extension Forester and with financial assistance from the Potlatch Company, he began some of the country's earliest experiments on the potential use of forestry byproducts. By 1948 a Forestry Agent was added to the Latah County Extension staff to educate farmers on sustained-yield management.



Charles Biglow, County Forestry Extension Agent, and 4-H Club members plant trees in 1949.

By the 1950s Extension's primary emphasis was changing from training farmers, housewives, and rural youth in the production and marketing of products to encouraging families to help themselves improve their quality of life. To accomplish this end programs were developed to give "guidance in recognizing the problems of other people, in improving their health, in developing skills and practices and in appreciating the importance of the conservation of natural resources." The agents' programs also encouraged people to make recreation an important part of life and to create beauty on the farm and in the home.(9)

Leadership among rural people was also encouraged and the Latah County Extension staff worked closely with a County Extension Committee and its subcommittees in livestock, crops, and weed control; a County Home Demonstration Council and a County 4-H Club Leaders' Council. The Cooperative Extension Service nationally was meeting increasing competition for public acceptance of its services. Locally the agents and committee members realized a need to carefully consider where Extension was needed and how it could best serve Latah County people.(10)

In 1957 the County Commissioners established the Latah County Advisory Committee composed of men and women who represented each geographical area and major interest of the county. The County Agents were directed to assist the committee in developing a long range plan and program to help increase the standard of living for the growing population.(11)

"What better way to celebrate the 50th birthday of the Agricultural Extension

Service than to take a brief look back over the years at some of the changes in Latah County." Thus the 1964 "Farm and Home Progress" annual report described some of the many changes in crops, livestock and farming methods, and styles and homemaking techniques which had occurred since its beginnings while pointing out that the Service "continues to provide the mechanism for the distribution of the scientific 'know how' that makes America the best fed and clothed nation in the world."

The 1964 level of living index reports for farm operators showed that Idaho increased its position 11.5 percent from 1959 to 1964. "Latah County was part of this increase in improved living." The programs initiated under the recommendations of the Advisory Committee helped Latah County's economy according to the "Latah County Progress Report, 1958-1968." Through educating farmers in better weed control methods, new crop varieties, increased soil testing and fertilizer use, crop and disease control, clean seed programs, and money management and record keeping, Latah County farmers increased their wheat yield per acre from 25.7

bushels in 1956 to 57.7 in 1964.(12)

The Family Living Committee, established by the Advisory Committee to work with the County Extension Home Economics Agent, studied and recommended programs in community resource development including sanitation, recreation, welfare, mental health, beautification, civil defense and geriatrics. The Home Management Subcommittee looked at the areas of food and nutrition, clothing and textiles, family finances, and family health and child care. To aid in improving the quality of life the Advisory Committee challenged parents, youth leaders, civic organizations, and the community to guide, counsel, and train youth in developing initiative and responsibility.(13) The Farm Forestry Committee, under the leadership of Forestry Extension Agent Russell Slade, published market reports, held marketing meetings, woodland management tours, and provided educational materials for timber owners and the the county's timber industry. Latah County shared the agent with Kootenai, Benewah, and Bonner Counties until 1971 when the position was deleted from Latah County's budget.(14)



Attending a tailoring workshop to construct wool suits are (standing, left to right) Mrs. William Borgen, Mrs. L. M. Danielson, Mrs. William Heinrich, and Latah County Home Demonstration Agent Esther Nystrom. Seated are Mrs. James Archibald (at the machine) and Mrs. Edgar Carlson.

Today, in its 75th year, Latah County's Extension Office serves urban as well as rural families. New concerns have been added to the agents' work programs. The 1989 national initiatives focus on "Building Human Capital" by developing programs on "Alternative Agricultural Opportunities", "Competitiveness and Profitability of American Agriculture", "Conservation and Management of Natural Resources", "Family and Economic Well-Being", "Improving Nutrition, Diet, and Health", "Revitalizing Rural America", and "Water Quality". The Latah County Extension Service continues to work toward improving the quality of life for all of the county's people by connecting them with the latest in scientific "know how."

Latah County Agricultural and 4-H Agents:

O.S. Fletcher	9/1918 to 1/1925
L.B. Taylor	10/1926 to 11/1930
L.V. Benjamin	1/1934 to 1/1936
G.T. McAlexander	2/1936 to 11/1944
Reuben Bauer	12/1944 to 6/1945
E. Elbert McProud	8/1945 to 9/1956
Fred Snyder	6/1945 to 9/1945
Merle Samson	3/1946 to 5/1946
George Stanger	6/1946 to 12/1946
Darrell Kirby	1/1947 to 5/1957
Leonard Brooks	6/1947 to 4/1949
William Mason	6/1949 to 6/1951
Walt McPherson	8/1951 to 3/1952
Marvin Jaegels	6/1952 to 4/1955
James Hurst	6/1955 to 4/1956
John L. Moore	4/1956 to 5/1958
Homer Futter	10/1956 to 2/1974
Leonard Burns	10/1958 to 7/1969
Gordon Dailey	10/1969 to 12/1980
Penelope Morgan Smith	8/1976 to 6/1979
Mary J. Craig	8/1979 to 9/1982
Duane Erickson	10/1981 to 10/1986
Timothy W. Miller	1/1988 to present

Latah County Home Economic Agents:

Dorothy Taylor	1918 through W.W.I (War Emergency Home Demonstration Agent)
Hattie Abbott	7/1930 to 9/1944
Esther Nystrom	4/1946 to 1/1949
Virginia Woods	1/1949 to 12/1949
Betty Jo Baker	8/1950 to 6/1951
Helen Hunter	9/1951 to 11/1954
Elizabeth Rettig	2/1955 to 4/1957

Ruth Shane	4/1957 to 9/1964
Nancy Palmer	10/1964 to 9/1968
Joanne Martin Anderson	9/1968 to 3/1978
Marilyn Jordan	1/1974 to 6/1974
Judith Nest	7/1978 to present

Latah County Forestry Agents:

Charles Bigelow	7/1948 to 6/1949
Robert Walkley	8/1949 to 3/1951
E. Lonnie Williams	12/1951 to 9/1954
Frank Schoeffler	9/1954 to 3/1957
Russell Slade	10/1957 to 5/1968
Don White	9/1968 to 12/1971

(The author has a M.S. in Home Economics from The Ohio State University and was an Assistant Professor in the School of Home Economics, University of Idaho, for 10 years. She has been curator of the Latah County Historical Society since 1986.)

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2. Extension Division, University of Idaho Home Economics Department, "Report - 1918," p. 12.
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4. G. T. McAlexander, "Latah County Extension Agent Annual Report for 1937," pp. 96-97.
5. Marion M. Hepworth, "Some Notes on Early History of Home Demonstration Work in Idaho," 1952, pp. 3-4.
6. G. T. McAlexander, "Latah County Extension Agent Annual Report for 1938," p. 88.
7. G. T. McAlexander, "Latah County Extension Agent Annual Report for 1939," p. 93.
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9. Elbert McProud, Betty Jo Baker, and William E. Mason, "Latah County Annual Report for 1950," p. 3.
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11. Latah County Agricultural Extension Agents Annual Report, "Farm and Home Progress," 1958, p. 2.
12. Homer Futter, Leonard A. Burns, Nancy A. Palmer, and Russell Slade, "Latah County Progress Report, 1958-1968," pp. 1-2.
13. Latah County Advisory Committee, "Latah County Programs for Progress 1968-1973," pp. 13-18.
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(Photographs used in the above article are from Latah County Extension Agent Annual Reports for the years 1937, 1941, 1948, and 1949)

Genesee Saw Many Changes in **POST WORLD WAR II**

By Marie Scharnhorst

During World War II many men and women from the Genesee area served with honor and distinction in the armed services of our country. A more complete history may be found in copies of "The Genesee News." Following the war changes began to take place.

Returning veterans joined their fathers and brothers in operation of the family farms. Many returned to area colleges to use their GI Bill funds. Some purchased businesses and settled down, marrying and starting families. Business picked up for a while and the influx gave new life to Genesee's service, social and civic organizations.

Slot machines were still in and proceeds from the slots built the Genesee American Legion Hall. Legion officers used to count the weekly money and roll coins for the bank deposit on Sunday mornings. On a good night, \$1,500 would be taken in. The Genesee Fire Department, a vital part of the town and rural area since its beginnings, continued to operate and improve. New trucks and an ambulance were purchased. The ambulance fund is supported entirely by donation. Through the years the firemen have raised money with sausage feeds, crab feeds, and other community activities. Recently women have been allowed to join the firemen, serving as EMTs and handling the same responsibilities as the men.

In the 1950s a Genesee Merchants Association was formed, meeting for noon lunches. A Genesee Civic Association was chartered, bringing in the farmers as well as the townspeople. Later the two groups merged. The Civic Association has sponsored

the annual Community Day through the years, thus reviving a former event earlier known as the Horse Show. The Horse Show lasted for a number of days and started in the early 1900s before cars.

Highway 95 Bypasses

In the 1950s it was decided in Boise that Highway 95 should bypass Genesee. To this day there are bitter feelings about the change and the way it occurred. The major highway to Boise had, of course, passed through Genesee, and now it was literally "taken off the map" according to one old-timer. The service stations were hit the hardest. Of the three--Texaco, Union 76 and Sinclair--only Roy Harris' Texaco remained open. Gradually with a faster highway and changing life styles, the main street businesses began to close. Several severe misfortunes also contributed to the closings. Follett's Mercantile, a business since Genesee's beginning, was robbed and burned. Later the town physician was forced to give up his practice due to illness; store owners reached retirement age and could not find buyers, etc. More women returned to college and found jobs in nearby towns. Some businesses hung on for a while. The Legion Building housed a skating rink, a bowling alley, a restaurant and, finally, just a snack bar. A bowling league flourished for several years, but with the advent of television men and women both dropped out.

The town installed a sewer system and a lagoon, adhering to government regulations. Later a new "Lower City Park" with a tennis court and covered picnic area was created on Main Street in the downtown area by erstwhile dedicated Genesee planner and faithful Wayne Roach and crew.

But, while the main street businesses were closing, homes were being built. From the 1940s on John Hoduffer and John Hickman built. Lloyd Esser and crew, Esser Construction Co., were kept very busy, and he teamed with Wayne Roach to complete

This article was inadvertently left out of the Genesee Centennial edition, published last December. It appears here with our apologies.



The 1950s brought some happy times too. Here is Ronald "Stub" Geltz setting 'em up in the Pastime Pool Hall.

several commercial ventures. Herman Mayer and sons also built and remodeled. The Mayers are still active in construction. A few outside construction companies built in and around Genesee, one being Sprenger Construction whose roots actually were in Genesee. Incidentally, Esser and Roach tore out the old wooden sidewalks on Main Street and installed cement. During the late '60s and early '70s many new homes were built along Jackson Street. A new bank was built and a wooden sidewalk laid to depict an old-fashioned western town, thirty years after wooden sidewalks were taken out! Trends are interesting.

Roach Construction and D.F. Scharnhorst Petroleum are the oldest family businesses still operating in Genesee (over 42 years).

Genesee people serve on local, county, state and national boards for civic, fraternal and service organizations. Several have served in the State Legislature, including J. W. Brigham, Fred Hove, Wayne Hampton, Elvon Hampton and Tom Boyd. Elvon Hampton rose to serve as Speaker of the House in 1957. Representative Boyd, serving his 7th term in the House, is in his third year as Speaker.

In 1975 the City Planning and Zoning Commission was set up under the chairman-

ship of John Luedke. Technical assistance was provided by the Clearwater Economic Development Committee. A comprehensive plan for growth was developed and published, 1975-1990. The commission is to keep this plan up-to-date.

The downtown area now has several apartments where stores once flourished. The Medical-Dental Building has been sold. A mini-storage warehouse fills the space once occupied by Emerson's Garage. The beauty shop takes the place of a barber shop and a small, neat park stands where Follett's store served the needs of a growing community. New people move in, lured by the proximity to the larger towns nearby, the lower taxes, good water and excellent school system. An average dwelling costs about \$42,000 and would sell for much more than that in Lewiston or Moscow. A Food Bank, with Mercedes Roach as Manager, serves a number of needy Genesee families, and a fund from the churches quietly helps those in need. Genesee is a safe place in which to live and, hopefully, this will continue. True, there is no hotel or motel, nor a retail service station, but traffic problems do not exist and there is activity through the churches, the school and community organizations.

People Care About Each Other

A deep-rooted continuity of life exists in this community. Death and illness are taking their toll, but when families suffer, relatives, neighbors and friends rally around. Funerals are attended by people of all faiths and from every walk of life, signifying the deep esteem in which Genesee's citizens are held.

The young people being married have large receptions, dinners and dances to celebrate just as was done in Genesee's earlier days. Young people are assuming their roles in the fiber of Genesee, serving on the City Council, on church boards, on community committees and on the School Board. The news of new babies is posted in the post office lobby by Post Mistress Leslie Wilson. The Jolly Janes Directory for our Centennial year lists 32 businesses, four churches, 14 organizations and 10 pages of families of people in the Genesee area. Card clubs, extension clubs and other social gatherings flourish. People will turn out for the famed Catholic Genesee Sausage dinner and

Firemen's Crab Feed that support the ambulance fund and other projects, and Community Day will continue to honor Genesee High School graduates with reunions, good food, games, parades, fun run and an old-fashioned day of visiting will bring people back. The town policeman will continue to uphold the law, and the town supervisor will do the myriad of tasks assigned and unassigned, keeping things running smoothly. Geneseeites will continue to support their ball teams, talk about the government, the weather and each other. And, although the community may face the problem of its hometown kids no longer returning from college, the population is not static. It stands at 770, 218 more souls than in 1950,

and the 1990 census may show a higher count. Consolidation with any other school will be fought at all levels.

According to Mayor Martinez, "Genesee retains its small town flavor because people care for one another." That is the true warp and woof of a community.

From the Centennial sign, welcoming everyone to help Genesee celebrate its 100th birthday on October 22, 1989,* to the Centennial coins with the Idaho State Seal on one side and the old City Seal on the other, Genesee's citizens celebrated its 100th birthday with dignity and pride and looks forward to the next 100 years.

*Genesee was incorporated on October 23, 1889.

The WI&M Forty-Nine Joining the Great Northern

by Annette Hellberg

In curling mistiness of night, serpentined a train,
like a team of runaway horses, rumbling, snorting,
blowing, squealing her plunder, mighty Samsons
down the mountains, sheared of locks from Idaho forests.
Shrieking her whistle, she squeaked around the bends

and thundered over trestles. Like Elijah in a whirlwind,
he streaked past our depot in Harvard, where we lived,
rattling dishes and windows. Always on time, past
Princeton and Yale to Potlatch mill, the WI&M,
Number Forty-Nine, The Midnight Special.

Mom's mantel clock bonged and danced to two-four time.
Sprites of light flickered up and down
my poppy papered bedroom walls,
shimmered as sunlight on a river,
and flooded into a lake across the ceiling.

Tracing pools and shadows, I lay and listened
to wheeling thumping rhythms, breathing scents of pine,
amazed with its swiftness, as past our depot in Harvard, past
Princeton, Yale and Bovill, steamed, the WI&M,
Number Forty-Nine, The Midnight Special.

Like bugs, the brakemen hung to rungs on swerving
boxcars, swung their lanterns and hollered,
like a troop of Paul Reveres, galloping their horses
clickity clack, they shouted, "Clear the tracks
for the WI&M, Number Forty-Nine, The Midnight Special."

The old depot platform shivered, settled back,
adjusted its planks, like a flustered duck adjusts
her feathers, I scooted down in my comforters, lulled
by rhythmic thump, thumping on logs,
wheeling past and fading in silence of night.

Growing up in the Thirties

THE SNOB HILL GANG

By Jean Cummings Rudolph

After nearly 60 years it still happens. People who were kids in Moscow meet when one gives the old cry of "wrrr," even in places as far removed and crowded as O'Hare airport. It was heard in 1989 at a Moscow High School 50th reunion.

This signal attracted a friend's attention, called them out to play or to walk to school. No one rang a doorbell, you just stood outside and went "wrrr." I've no idea who started it, but it was and is unique and effective.

Perhaps there never has been such an innocent, happy time or place to grow up-between the wars, before television, in a little town. We made our own fun in a loose, unstructured group, both sexes, all ages.

We were called the Snob Hill Gang because we lived on Snob Hill, the northeast part of town. The other three sections were Swedetown, University Side and Poverty Flat. Even though we called the south-

eastern area Swedetown, Norwegians lived there too. Many of the Scandinavians were drawn to the Northwest to work in the woods, but they didn't mix too well at first. They supported two Lutheran churches, Norwegian and Swedish, and you often heard a mocking chant on the playground, "Twenty Swedes through the weeds, chasing one Norwegian." Some of the gang were ashamed of parents who spoke little or no English.

A few said those in the Snob Hill Gang were real snobs, but I think it was envy. There was no membership list, and kids from other parts of town joined in the fun. I suppose it averaged between 15 and 20 boys and girls. We usually gathered in a double empty lot at Howard and C Streets. Luckily for me, it was right next door, and there was usually a game going on. I'm convinced there should be an empty lot in any neighborhood with children.

It was a do-it-yourself democracy: no leaders, no umpires, all comers welcome. People came and went, outgrew it, found other interests. We learned to settle argu-



THE SNOB HILL GANG. Standing, left to right, Barbara Simpson, Nancy June Stafford, Shirley Matthews, Bob Adams, Cope Gail, John Lieuallen. In front, Vernon Storey, Harley Lyons, Betty Armstrong. Moscow sometime in the 1930s.

ments, make group plans, be tolerant of the younger or less skilled, decide whether the runner was out.

Workup baseball was popular--anyone who came by started in the outfield and worked up to the batter. We dug tunnels, shinnied up a pine tree to see where the fire was, played football, skated and batted tennis balls in the street, and on summer nights played "Kick the Can" and "Run Sheep Run" under the street light, pretending not to hear our parents' calls at bedtime. The dark under the trees always seemed friendly except walking home from a horror movie when sometimes there seemed to be footfalls behind you or pursuing shadows.

All kinds of activities kept us busy. Younger kids played jacks, hopscotch, and jumped rope. In bad weather there were board games, often instructive ones like Authors. Kiwanis sponsored a marble tournament, and the finalists shot for agates. An old card table covered with black oilcloth on our front porch drew quieter types for chess and checkers. I liked our gang-rules kind of football. Many years later someone tried to introduce me to Dick Snyder who said, "Oh, I know Jean. She was the best punter on the block." Poor mother didn't want a tomboy. I should have been the boy instead of my brother George. I could always trade him out of the more vigorous chores. "You wash the dishes, and I'll mow the lawn," I'd say.

Winters were colder then in spite of my kids' derisive "Yeah, ma, tell us how it was in the old days." We built forts and had snowball fights for many weeks. Most nights after school we skated on what we

called the sand pit (now Hordemann's pond and played hockey with bent sticks and a tin can. After we graduated to cars we moved on to Robinson lake, building bonfires and skating in the moonlight halfway to town on Paradise Creek.

Our skis were uncontrollable slabs of wood with a leather strap over the instep, and the empty hills north of D Street and west of Retherford's now on Moore were our ski resort. We could only make straight runs, but we built jumps and didn't seem to mind trudging back up carrying our skis.

For sleds we preferred Dead Man's Hill--Adams Street from B to C streets--much steeper than First Street by Russell School which was often blocked off for sledging.

Shirley Matthews was my best friend. In the fall we arranged leaf houses under the big maples at her house (Howard and B), outlined the rooms and furniture with leaves. She was daring on the trapeze, but I don't remember any large crowds at our 1-cent admission acrobat shows. A much better pupil at Jessie "Tiny" Hutchinson's dancing school than I was, she tap danced to my piano rendition of "East Side, West Side."

There were only two houses on the west side of Howard between C and D--ours and Simpson's on the north corner. D Street wasn't paved nor did it go farther west than Howard. We played croquet on the lawn in between but most of the action was in the lot south of my house. It really made learning the piano a torment. I still don't like it. How can you practice when someone "wrrring" outside needs you for a game? I



Ice skating on Hordeman pond was a winter event.



Bob and Byron "Barney" Adams with a Ford.

wonder if mother knew why the Seth Thomas clock by the piano never told the right time. I kept pushing the hands up.

Several big box elder trees grew in the lot and at certain times the house would swarm with grey and red box elder bugs, harmless but annoying little critters. The trees must have died out--I don't think I've seen any of those bugs since 1940.

Ours was an equal opportunity gang, girls were as good as boys. One session Cope Gale and I were a team for horse and rider, taking turns being the horse while the rider tried to pull over another team.

Once the whole town was quarantined for six weeks--no school, no movies, no gatherings. I think it was because of a polio scare, Shirley thinks it was "hard" measles and Mary Kiblen thinks it was spinal meningitis. So much for memory! Anyway, you can imagine that mothers tired quickly of whines about nothing to do. Soon the gang began to filter back to the lot, hiding behind my house when Dr. Einhouse, the health officer, went by on his way to work. He lived on F near Garfield and fortunately kept a regular schedule.

There was a school through 8th grade at the convent, which led to a certain amount of rivalry. Since public school got out 10 minutes earlier, we would run home, arm ourselves with apples and pelt the Catholic kids, yelling "catlicker." Then we'd duck behind the porch railing while they threw them back yelling "publicker." But it was friendly, Joyce Kenworthy was one of the gang as well as a Catholic student. When she and I were freshmen at the University, we arranged a football game between our sororities. We played tackle on the Ad lawn, and the Dean of Women was unhappy when pictures of the game appeared in news-

papers. It wasn't ladylike. At that time girls couldn't wear pants to class unless it was below zero.

Some of the older guys joined the National Guard, then a cavalry troop, mostly for the \$1 a month it paid, but also so they could use the horses. Horseback picnics to Tomer Butte were popular.

The gang was rather proud of the fact that extra police were assigned to the neighborhood on Halloween. But we weren't destructive, mostly soaping windows and tipping over garbage cans. We did push Ralson Butterfield too far one night. He lived on Howard and B (now Sanchez's) and the electrical hookup was on the side porch--a fork-shaped lever that could be engaged or disengaged. It was easy to sneak up and pull it, shutting off the power. After leaving them in the dark two or three times, we gathered in Bolles' yard next door to think up something else. And here came an exasperated Mr. Butterfield in his nightshirt, carrying a pistol and ordered, "Don't anybody move." But we vanished so fast he couldn't have hit anyone even if he'd really meant to.

Faucets for watering lawns stuck up in yards at just the right height to trip up "sheep" running to hide. The scars on my shins remind me of those warm happy nights.

Boys Built Bugs

After roller skates and bikes, the boys began to build "bugs"--wheels and later motors attached to boards. Next were motorcycles and the real mobility, Model Ts. When we could find five kids with a nickel, we'd buy a 25-cent gallon of gas and ride around all day. Evenings we'd take a 4-cell flashlight and our .22s and putt out to the city dump and shoot rats.



Cope Gale on bike and Barbara Simpson

In the motorcycle phase, Bob Adams had one that caught fire while we were riding it. Later he tried to take out a post on the Lewiston grade with his foot, and I used to read to him while he was in the cast.

Betty Armstrong had a red boxy two-door Buick, and Shirley a Nash named ESPW after a four-girl secret society with a totally hilarious never-divulged name. At least we thought it was funny. A few were lucky enough to double date with Alf Robinson in a Cord or Dusenbergs.

I don't think there was such a thing as a driver's license. We just began driving. George was determined not to have a sister who was a bad driver, so he made me shift the big heavy '28 Studebaker on hills and practice parallel parking in the gravel lot behind the Ad Building. He and Bill Farenwald were notorious for fast driving but accident-free as far as I know. The straight stretch of old concrete highway near Cashup was their speed test area. If I inadvertently sucked in a breath from fright, George would stop the car, throw open the door on my side and say, "Either shut up or get out." I learned to rationalize that there was nothing practical that I could do in a crisis and smother the gasps. I was really scared, though, when I was driving an old roadster down Third Street and the steering wheel came off in my hands.

Lots of Cherry Trees

George and I got no allowance in those depression days, but we could always earn a nickel climbing cherry trees and picking a lard bucket of Bings and Royal Annes. Until a disease wiped out nearly all of them, Moscow was full of cherry trees. A whole row grew behind the convent wall, but broom-wielding nuns discouraged this easy picking. A nickel filled a sack with penny candy at the Midget and bought a lot of things at the dime store.

For girls baby sitting was about the only way to earn money. Some of us tried picking peas once out along the railroad track toward Pullman. But at 45 cents a 3-foot hamper which took me all morning to fill, I thought it wasn't worth it. The family always picked apples and peaches at Wawawai and strawberries at Deary for mother to can with my reluctant help. It

was hard work and no pay, of course. I wished strawberries didn't grow so close to the ground.

One job I hated was going door-to-door trying to find customers for a piano tuner. I got 25 cents if I could talk them into it, but there were always too many no's per yes.

As boys began to get jobs, Harley Lyons delivered groceries for Lane's, Carl Matz drove the oil truck for his dad, and many delivered papers. When the circus came, boys rose at dawn to help put up the tents for a free pass.

Ben Bush was an early technocrat who put together a radio station in his garage, and we sang, talked and played our ukeleles over it. We also inflicted a ukelele trio on businessmen's organizations.

When they built the swimming pool (the existing one, except it was unheated and cloudy with chlorine) we played hours of corner tag. We swam at Robinson lake too until it began to fill up with weeds, silt and algae.

I never owned a bike but when I could borrow one, two or three of us would pack a lunch and ride to Pullman, Genesee or Potlatch. The memory of an uncomfortable ride home lingers--I carelessly squatted in a patch of nettles under a bridge.

Farmers considered ground squirrels a pest, so we often hiked along the creek



Bathing beauties at Presbyterian summer camp at Twin Lakes: Jean Cummings, Jean Fedder, Mary Rutherford.



Alf Robinson and Dick Fouts at Robinson Lake.

shooting them or plinking at empty cartridges set on a fence post.

Most of the gang learned to dance as a group, but they met on Sunday nights and mother felt dancing on Sunday was immoral. It was her fault that I tripped over boys' feet for years. We liked the Big Apple, mostly because parents thought it was ridiculous. The only exception to being in before 12 was midnight mass. How could she say I couldn't go to church? But I'm afraid we tended to be rude and giggly.

Attracted by Minister

The folks were Methodists, they met at Nebraska Wesleyan, but my brother and I deserted to the Presbyterians when they hired Clifford Drury. He attracted young people with things like roller skating parties in the church basement. Later he wrote scholarly books on Northwest history.

While still a Methodist I memorized reams of Bible verses one summer trying to win more gold stars than the rival for a boy I liked. Luckily my teacher, Mrs. Whittier, lived on Polk and C so I didn't have to remember them very long.

Dating was very casual. For a while perhaps Bob and Shirley would date, then Nancy and Dick, and then trade with no hard feelings. They were like brother and sister relationships. The only pair who married were Alf Robinson and Annette Hamer. Mostly couples went to school functions, but I remember some parties in the Robinson basement rec room and in the third floor ballroom of Kennard's house on B street. The place to go after school dances was Jerry's on Third Street for a cherry phosphate and a hot dog.

Some of us learned to smoke in the cute

playhouse that matched Simpson's house (still existing on Howard and D. Barbara's sisters left cigarettes lying around and we also swiped them from the Nobby. We evidently felt this was okay because Annette's grandfather, Bob Woods, owned it. Our biggest crimes were stealing some gas and trying to sneak into the movies. One night we amused ourselves by putting saw horses across Sixth Street near Deakin and watching people back up and go around the long way.

Liquor wasn't a big attraction, though I recall experiments with berry wine and tasting drinks left over from the elder Matthews' parties.

Most of us went to the University's music camp, and Camp Fire, Boy Scout and church camps, where I remember learning the words to a lot of dirty songs.

Later Shirley and I were counselors at the Salvation Army camp for under-privileged children at Deer Lake. Occasionally someone's family had a cabin at Coeur d'Alene or Priest Lake we could enjoy.

One big adventure for three of us was camping a couple of weeks at a nearly roofless old cabin on the mountain, toasting, or rather smoking, bread over a fire, washing under a farmer's pump late at night. Our parents drove out every few days to see if we wanted to come back to civilization, and we'd say, "No, just bring more food."

Sounds of those dreamy days: the crack of a solid hit, the clop of horses pulling farm wagons, wrrr, alley-alley-auks-in-free, steam engines, train whistles, coal rumbling down the chute, the scratch of ice skates, mother's unwelcome whistle at bedtime.

It was a delightful childhood. I feel sorry for my kids, Air Force brats who were moved too much, and for my grandchildren who can't play baseball without coaches, umpires, uniforms and leagues. They never have time to lie on their backs chewing a grass stem and watching the clouds.

No doubt each of the gang who grew up in Moscow in the 30s remembers it differently, but for me it was a happy, care-free, unforgettable time.

(Photographs are from the personal files of the author.)

"Not as good a union state as it used to be"

Idaho as a frontier state has always had its rugged individuals who had things to say and were not afraid to say them no matter what others thought. Moscow and Latah County were no exceptions. These comments were recorded on the oral history tapes of the Latah County Historical Society.

Roy Martin (a pseudonym) lived in rural Latah County and had these pungent observations about some of the things that took place during his lifetime.

He was a former worker in the woods, a miner, a construction worker, and a hobo. He was a man of strong opinions and didn't mind expressing them.

Here are some of his comments:

On the Industrial Workers of the World and unionism in general:

"Well, the IWWs were all right. Through a union you get power. And by yourself you ain't got nothin'.

"And that still holds true for today.

"Now if you're working out here on a job, you can say, 'I got to cut your wages.' Nothin' you can do about it.

"The IWWs was the best thing to hit this country. They didn't break the country. They got the eight-hour day in 1916, the IWWs.

"What they wanted was a fair day's pay for a fair day's work, was the IWWs.

"And Idaho at one time was a very good state, a very good union state. But I doubt it's not as good a union state as it used to be."

On the IWW, communism and politicians:

"They made the IWWs look bad, yeah. Communist this and communist that. They didn't even know what communism meant in this country at that time.

"But I'll tell you what it was. It was propoganda put out by the rich to exploit the poor. They still do it today. There's no difference.

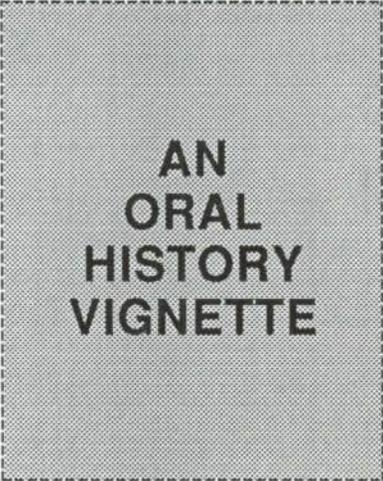
"Just like these politicians. They got a big bunch of shit they'll give ya'. And when the election is won and they're in, they'll forget about it."

On farmers and a college education:

"And farmers, they're the most poor-mouthed people you ever looked at. They are! They're all losing money. But every kid's got a Cadillac and every kid's going to college.

"They're all going to college -- educated idiots! That's what they are. That's what I call 'em, educated idiots.

"If the axe should drop tomorrow and a depression, would be thousands of these kids going to college right now be starving to death. What could they do? None of 'em ever learned anything about manual labor."
(BC)



AN ORAL HISTORY VIGNETTE

Teaching Changes 'Not All for the Best'

Teaching methods in the public schools in the past 75 years have moved from rote memory more to the use of problem solving.

This was the observation of a retired teacher and 27-year resident of Moscow, Anna V. Craig, whose views are recorded in the Latah County Historical Society's collection of oral histories.

"Indeed, there has been change," she reflected. "But I'll tell you this, it's not all for the best.

"Memorization was big then. There wasn't time for guiding everyone, or to help them to work some of the problems they have today."

Her description of her first rural school teaching job makes that understandable. She taught all eight grades in one room in Minidoka County in the early 1900s. Altogether she had an enrollment of 50 pupils, but an attendance of only 35.

"Some dropped off--too large to go to school, work took them away, things like that," she said.

They were all in one large crowded room with a pot-bellied stove in the center for heat in the winter time. Seats were large enough so that two pupils could sit in each seat and often did.

"When the school and room became large enough so that each one could have an individual seat, that was really something!"

She relied on older pupils to help the younger ones.

"They were very anxious to do that. Every 8th grader wanted to help someone in the lower grades. It was an honor and a privilege."

Pupils were expected to do home work. Parents wanted their children to go to school and encouraged them to work hard.

"You might think it was absolutely impossible to teach anyone under those conditions," she added.

But she did teach and her pupils did learn.

Discipline was never a real problem. She would write strict rules on the blackboard: No whispering. No talking. No leaving your seat without permission. No leaving the room without permission.

Did she have any problems with her children getting out-of-hand?

"I might say yes, but they didn't. I was such a cross person that they couldn't get away with much and they knew it.

"No, I was very severe. And I feel to this day that I was justified in being severe."

Mrs. Craig used the local newspaper as a teaching tool to pique the pupil's interest and get involved in important current issues. She also wanted to teach her pupils to distinguish the difference between beneficial reading and trash.

"There was less trash and less obscene material in the papers in those days than what there is today. That is one of the worst charges we can have against our TV and against the papers is some of the almost obscene material they have."

Her pupils studied current events and usually spent some time discussing them in the morning. And they learned the Preamble to the Constitution of the United States.

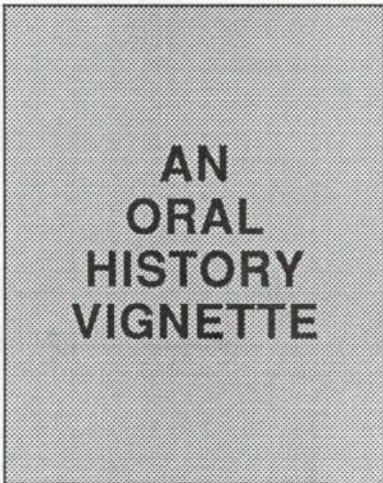
"That's one of the first things they learned. Yes, we studied the Constitution."

Then this former teacher, in her 80s, recited from her own memory without hesitation the complete preamble to the Constitution.

She said teachers in those days were looked to as an example for their students.

"And women couldn't wear pants," she said. They could, however, wear overalls while riding their horse to and from school, but they had to take them off at school.

During her years in Moscow, Mrs. Craig often taught as a substitute teacher in the school system. She died August 18, 1977, at the age of 90. (BC)



AN ORAL HISTORY VIGNETTE

"I Could Have Shot Eleanor Roosevelt"

By Jean Cummings Rudolph

On a spring day in 1938 I could have shot Eleanor Roosevelt, and some of my friends laughingly thought I should have. It was fashionable among Republican families to make fun of the muchtraveled First Lady. She was an easy target, so visible, so into everything, not like former president's wives who stayed quietly in the background.

Mrs. Roosevelt even came to Moscow, Idaho, that year of my teenage tomboyhood, and it caused a very big stir in our small town. Like many who felt she was a joke, I said I certainly wasn't going to be one of those trying to get a glimpse of her.

Stuffing my pockets with shells, I grabbed my .22 and started for the lowlands along the creek east of town to shoot squirrels. Farmers found their burrows a nuisance and encouraged such target practice.

Then I got to thinking. . . How often does a president's wife come to Moscow? And the University president's home where she was having lunch was practically right on my way. I could just sort of amble by.

As I pushed into the crowd of curious townspeople, some scoffers, some supporters, a man tapped me on the shoulder and told me emphatically to take my rifle and leave. It was a simpler day. I suppose now the Secret Service would drag me off for investigation.

My gang kidded me about having a chance to shoot her and miffing it, and we laughed about it until the next notable topic distracted us.

When I grew up I realized what an outstanding person she was and felt guilty for making fun of her. I said as much to the handsome Douglas Fir she planted on the University campus that day more than 50 springs ago. Towering over the commemorative plaque, as tall, strong and vigorous as she was, it's a fitting reminder of an admirable woman.



*"...a fitting reminder
of an admirable woman."*

The Moscow Home Front in World War I

By Terry W. Soule

The First World War began as a European affair in 1914. Most Americans viewed it as an example of old world degeneration and not as a threat to the United States. As the war progressed, America became more involved through trade with belligerent nations, defense of neutral rights and freedom of the seas. Relations with Germany gradually deteriorated but Americans still desired to remain free from "entangling alliances." As late as 1916, President Wilson campaigned on peace and non-intervention to win reelection. His campaign pledges did not last long.

Relations with Germany declined rapidly in the first months of 1917. By spring many people viewed war as inevitable though strong opposition continued. One of the greatest critics of entangling alliances was Idaho's Senator William E. Borah. He recognized the need to protect American's rights and interests but rejected any alliance, sending troops or unlimited credit to support the allies.(1) Borah undoubtedly had the support of many people, but the pressure for intervention continued to grow.

Borah Opposed War

Borah commanded respect throughout the nation and particularly in his home state. However, even Borah's prestige was not enough to sway the people of Latah County in northern Idaho. The Moscow Daily Star-Mirror reacted to his position with a lukewarm acknowledgement that it was a position that most reasonable men could accept.(2) However, reasonable men did not dominate this period.

Perhaps at higher levels in government, serious discussion surrounded the decision for war. But the Moscow newspaper based its arguments on visceral emotions, attachment to the honor of the flag, the right of Americans to travel on armed merchant ships carrying ammunition through declared war zones, and religious defense of "democratic ideals." Defending the honor of

the flag justified intervention in Europe and possibly death of tens of thousands of American lives.

Flag waving and patriotic demonstration quickly replaced discussion of the issues. Wrapping support for intervention in the flag and patriotism forced everyone to accept the war. Every community action soon became tied to the war effort and justified according to its patriotic value. However, calls for support of the war also appealed to individual and self.

Many People Undecided

When faced with this combination, people opposed to the war had little room to maneuver. Borah and a few other leaders desperately tried to prevent American involvement. Many of the people also remained undecided and according to one authority a popular referendum might have resulted in embarrassingly high opposition.(3) However, a referendum was not held and the people depended upon their politicians and newspapers for information and guidance. Despite deep divisions among the people, the nation headed for war.

America officially declared war on April 6, 1917, and Moscow reacted as if a party had been announced. The Daily Star-Mirror proclaimed a great patriotic demonstration complete with music, marching and speech-making. It concluded, "no use to cry peace now, because war is upon us."(4)

However, the paper had failed to lead a vociferous cry for peace before declaration of war. In late March the paper gave a policy statement declaring that it considered criticism of government officials inappropriate at this time. Instead every American should lend their sympathy and support.(5) At the point when readers needed clear information on the issues and the decision-making process of the country, the flow of information stopped.

To the editor's credit, when the declaration finally came, he made a well-reasoned appeal to calm and played down

anti-German rumors and persecution as "dead wrong."(6) However, this one spark of reason died out in the storm of patriotic fervor that swept the nation.

The flag--as the national symbol--became virtually an object of worship. A person's attachment to the flag symbolized his devotion to the national cause. The Daily Star-Mirror proclaimed, "Everywhere in the nation today 'Old Glory' kisses the breeze; everywhere the flag floats over a united people; everywhere there is heard the tramp of patriotic feet, of loyal Americans for service."(7) Loyalty, patriotism, the flag, and support for American values formed a powerful force for war.

Moscow to be 'Flag Capital'

Moscow was no different than only other small town and boosterism pushed flag worship to new heights. One group of citizens decided to make the city of Moscow the "flag capital" of the Northwest. They hoped to put flags on 60 to 80 foot poles in front of every private home in the city. One man agreed to supply poles for about five dollars apiece and called for volunteers to put them in place.(8)

In the end, the plan fell through and the 60-foot poles did not find a home in Moscow, but the flag continued to play an important role in motivating people for the war. In some eyes it became a sacred object representing purity, honor, and Democracy. The Daily Star-Mirror spoke for many people when it stated, "It may mean grief in many homes, but above all else, it means an unsullied flag and the vindication of every principle held sacred by free men."(9) Or at least all patriotic men.

Men are not born with such intense patriotism or an innate willingness to die for the honor of the flag or the nation. Men fight to protect their families and homes but it takes much more than instinct to motivate them to donate their lives for the right of others to travel through a declared war zone on belligerent ships. Defense of these "democratic rights" and the intense dedication to the national symbol are taught by immersion in society.

The education system provides one of the most convenient and effective means of developing these emotional attachments.(10)

One publicist wrote, "the chief purpose of free education in a democratic society is to make good citizens rather than good scholars."(11) The paper in Moscow accepted this position and emphasized the important role of schools in instructing students in patriotism, civic responsibilities and the "true meaning of the flag."(12)

The schools quickly instituted programs and extracurricular activities to encourage patriotic development. The Moscow schools proclaimed May 11, 1917, as "preparedness day" to encourage patriotism and enlistment in Idaho's "Increased Productive Service" organization. Moscow High School also encouraged a junior cadet company which practiced military drills after class.

Outside of school, students were encouraged to do their "bit" to help the war effort by growing "war gardens" and to preserve their crops through canning and drying. They also took on projects such as Red Cross work and small production jobs such as making rope halters to save leather.

At least two boys had the seriousness of the war situation brought home to them by an official letter from the U.S. Navy. Before the U. S. declared war, they had built and set up a small radio set in their homes. Five days after the declaration of war, they received an order to take down their antennae and dismantle their radio set for the duration of the war. Furthermore, they could expect periodic inspections to ensure their compliance. The immediate and serious letter demonstrated that even a radio set operated by high school students might jeopardize the security of the nation. The boys performed their patriotic duty by immediately dismantling their set.(13)

The University of Idaho also consciously performed its duty of supporting the nation and instilling patriotism in its students. On March 21, 1917, the students voted to send a telegram to President Wilson stating:

The entire faculty and student body of the University of Idaho earnestly and sincerely assure you that their best services are dedicated to the vigorous support of your efforts



World War I soldiers who attended a military funeral at Bethany Cemetery on Big Bear Ridge in Latah County.

for the protection and advancement of human welfare at home and abroad.(14)

The newspaper cited this telegram as an example of "fine University action" and a demonstration of the University's greatest responsibility.(15) At this time that responsibility meant unquestioning support of the government and Wilson's decision for war. Anything less was unpatriotic and un-American.

Despite the special conditions necessitated by the war, the University attempted to carry on as usual. This was justified on the grounds of producing men and women with the scientific knowledge to contribute to the war effort.(16) The University also provided special courses to aid the war effort on the home front and demonstrate its patriotism. One person suggested Red Cross classes as substitutes for physical education classes and the University introduced a course in emergency food conservation.(17) These courses prepared the students to do their "bit" in the war effort.

The University also encouraged young men to enlist in the armed forces. To help them, it passed two resolutions which reduced the hardship of men wanting to sign

up before the end of the school year. For the high school seniors of 1917 who wanted to join the armed forces, the University waived high school graduation requirements. The University also allowed college seniors to join the armed forces instead of completing their spring semester classes. If they were "in good standing" they could receive their diploma and graduate in absentia.(18)

Students left school for reasons other than joining the army. The war threatened to cause a massive labor shortage throughout agricultural areas and many students remained at home on the farm. The college of agriculture reported that they lost 60 percent of its students and the great majority of these chose to work on the farm rather than volunteer.(19)

The athletics programs at the University experienced special problems. Evidently, most of the jocks volunteered for service since coaches had difficulties fielding teams at full strength. Athletics in general faced accusation of being a frivolous luxury in the time of war. Coaches defended their programs as necessary for building the strong men needed to fight the war.(20) President Wilson assured the continuation of athletics when he declared them useful for building morale and keeping the young men

strong.(21)

Outside of the University and other schools, the most important avenue of involvement in the war effort was the Red Cross. The local chapter organized in March of 1917 and quickly became the focal point for the community war effort. Through open enrollment the Red Cross reached out to every segment of the population.

Enrollment and participation also increased through the use of special auxiliaries. School auxiliary programs encouraged children to donate their pennies and become members of the Red Cross. If the school raised 25 cents per child, it became a Junior Red Cross Auxiliary and each child received a membership.(22)

Red Cross Seeks Funds

The special auxiliaries increased the number of people involved, but the main purpose of increasing membership was to raise money. For regular members, joining the Red Cross cost one dollar per year for the Red Cross magazine. The national organization and the local chapter split the money raised from membership subscriptions. Red Cross volunteers based their appeal on the community benefit from the money retained for local needs.(23)

Local projects included assistance to dependents of soldiers and tax relief for war widows.(24) The money bought yarn for knitted goods or supplies for other aid projects.(25) To raise money for these activities, Red Cross members organized fund-raising events. These included dances, rummage sales, card games, and parades.(26) The largest event was a community picnic to honor the men registered for the draft. It included a barbecue, a baseball game, concerts and a dance.(27) The Chamber of Commerce claimed partial credit for the festivities, but the women of the Red Cross performed the majority of the work.

The local chapter also took part in the nationally sponsored fund-raising campaign. The campaign aimed for a goal of \$1 million. Announcements appeared in the paper almost daily in the summer of 1917 and the local group conducted sophisticated advertising. It stressed the humanitarian work of the Red Cross and tied it to the patriotic support of the nation. Volunteers dressed up

in nurses uniforms and asked shoppers for donations while others conducted a door-to-door canvass of homes and businesses.(28)

While these efforts helped raise money and relief supplies, they also provided a productive avenue for women to participate in the war effort. Through this work they gained influence and gained considerable responsibility. The Daily Star-Mirror praised the increased participation of women and cited their "clean living, close study and keen intellects" as assets in the community. The paper also linked their community efforts to political participation and stated, "Naturally women will gain the vote."(29)

The activities of the Red Cross required a great deal of commitment. The leaders recognized this and emphasized enlistment into the Red Cross carried no obligation. Members could serve in whatever capacity they felt comfortable.(30)

Undoubtedly many people who joined did not contribute much patriotic action, but for those who wished to take an active part, the Red Cross provided an opportunity to participate in the war effort. The Red Cross became the focus of the war effort in Moscow, but it operated in the agricultural framework of the Palouse region.

Moscow was a relatively large town for the period, but farming issues dominated it then as they do today. Therefore, the appeal to farmers reflected an important part of the appeal to the community as a whole. In many instances the encouragement of war production was based on the farmers self-interest.

Farmers Did Their Bit

The farmers responded to the war enthusiastically and prepared to do their "bit" as the Moscow paper called it. However, there was danger that the farmers might become too enthusiastic and leave their farms to join the armed forces. To prevent this, the Daily Star-Mirror stated that the most important thing the farmer could do was to stay on the farm and provide food for the world.(31)

To give the farmers a greater sense of involvement, a suggestion was made to form a "Agricultural Guard" similar to the National Guard. Farmers could then receive credit for serving their country while at home on

the farm.(32) The paper continuously emphasized that the farmers' duty demanded that they provide food for the allies. Raising wheat would help the war effort because the "Allies are hungry and want bread."(33)

While the farmers were expected to raise crops for patriotic reasons, they also demanded a good price. The minimum price set by the government was \$2.20 per bushel delivered at Chicago. This resulted in prices of around \$1.90 per bushel at railside delivery points in the Palouse. Farmers considered this too low and the Moscow Chamber of Commerce demanded that one of the Pacific coast ports be made a federally designated buying site in order to increase prices at local delivery points.(34)

Meat Prices Rose

Wheat was not the only commodity to increase in price during the war. Meat prices hit record levels which resulted in some farmers selling off their breeding stock. The government inspector at the meat packing plant in Moscow claimed this was like "killing the goose that laid the golden egg." The plant operator offered to sell any brood of sows back to the farmers at cost.(35) The argument against the sales was based on the needs of the nation. The nation needed the meat, therefore the farmer should not do anything to jeopardize production. Selling brood sows at the wrong time could be considered unpatriotic.

The war brought increasing mechanization of the farm. Tractors were still small, expensive and underpowered, but they required fewer men to operate them. Because of this and possible shortages of horses and feed grain, the director of Farm Markets, Harvey Allred, recommended buying small farm tractors.(36) Despite the suggestion to buy tractors on a cooperative basis, few farmers gave up their horses and mules. According to one expert, the models available during the war were "heavy, unwieldy and difficult to operate." It was not until the mid-1920s that gasoline tractors became popular on the Palouse.(37)

While farmers were busy working in the fields the men in town needed some way to release their patriotic energy. The quickly established several military auxiliaries. One of these groups was formed by Captain Avery D. Cummings, a military science

instructor at the University of Idaho. The 60 men who signed up included faculty members, students and townsmen. However, the organizational announcement specifically stated that the men "obligated themselves to nothing."(38) The men appeared to welcome a chance to take part in military exercise but not in military obligation.

According to the newspaper announcement the group was formed as a reaction to the calling up of the local national guard unit.(39) This occurred just after the papers had expressed fears of sabotage by third column agents. In Boise, guards had been posted at Arrowrock Dam to prevent sabotage.(40) The patriotic fervor sweeping Moscow and the fear of sabotage created pressure for some type of guard unit. Announcements for this volunteer company continued to appear in the paper. They announced times and locations for drills and pleaded with the men to attend regularly.(41) The volunteer company may have filled a need for action, but the plea for regular attendance illustrated its recreational nature. After the nation declared war, the volunteer company reorganized on a more serious basis.

Home Defense Unit Formed

This was not an experience confined to Moscow, Idaho. Across the nation, defense forces formed to protect life, limb and property. These groups included the American Defense Society, the National Security League, the American Protective League, the Home Defense League and numerous others. In addition, the Federal Council of National Defense sought to organize rural areas on a county level.(42) Moscow was no exception and by May had formed its own official defense auxiliary, the Latah County Council of Defense (LCCD) headed by A. W. Laird.(43)

Despite its isolation from the battlefields of France, the Latah County Council of Defense quickly took action. The lack of a clear enemy did not deter the patriots. The Council "declare[d] war on all parasites." Since the Palouse was not threatened by the Russian wheat aphid at that time, "parasites" did not mean insects. Mr. Laird suggested the council take an "industrial census" and the Moscow paper declared that "decent people should make it 'damned



Directly affected by World War I were Mrs. J. C. Stillinger and her two sons, Otto and Roy, all of Moscow.

unpopular to be a loafer.”(44)

It quickly became unpopular to be unemployed in Latah County. Not only had the LCCD taken a stand against “parasites” but another group formed to “maintain order.” This second group, the Latah County Protective Association (LCPA) put rhetoric into action. They organized early in July of 1917 and by the middle of the month had organized a dragnet to catch all slackers and I.W.W.s in Latah and Clearwater counties.(45)

According to Stephen Vaughn in his book, *Holding Fast the Inner Lines*, the county and local councils of defense and their auxiliaries were among the most repressive agencies during World War I.(46) The Latah County Protective Association demonstrated this claim. In July of 1917, the board of directors recommended that the association “initiate steps immediately to arrest such persons as are not employed or engaged in some useful and helpful vocation, or who cannot prove that they are good citizens, that idleness is temporary and for just and sufficient reason, such men to be held at the disposal of the sheriff of the county.”(47)

Under most conditions it is not illegal to be unemployed, but the LCPA did not worry

about troublesome questions like the Bill of Rights. The primary goal of the LCPA was to rid the area of IWW workers and organizers. The Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) were a radical labor group which organized unskilled laborers in the fields, woods and mines of the country. They were particularly strong in the Pacific Northwest due to the high number of unskilled workers necessary to perform labor in the extractive industries of the region.

The IWW often spoke in belligerent and revolutionary terms and openly advocated violence and force in their labor actions. When the war came, conservative and anti-labor forces quickly labeled the IWW as unpatriotic and a danger to the nation. Consequently they were to be eliminated if at all possible.

In doing this, the LCPA did not worry about the niceties of constitutional law. They simply arrested anyone who looked suspicious and could not document their story. As a result not all the men arrested knew about the ideas of the IWW. The Moscow paper reported that many of the men rounded up were foreigners who could not read or write. Consequently they could not communicate with the IWW organizers and had little idea of what the union stood for.(48)

IWWS Put on Trial

Despite their lack of understanding, they were tried for breaking Idaho’s criminal syndicalism laws. The men were separated into groups of IWW leaders, American IWWs and Foreigner IWWs and put on trial. They were charged with “willfully, unlawfully and feloniously organizing and helping to organize; with becoming members of and voluntarily assembling with a society or group or assemblage of persons formed to teach and advocate the doctrine and tenets of criminal syndicalism.”(49) To the people of Moscow and northern Idaho, this meant IWW despite the fact that the IWW was not an illegal organization.

The syndicalism laws in Idaho were among the most stringent in the nation and allowed prosecution of people for simply advocating violence in labor relations.(50) The state used these syndicalism laws to rid the area of anyone considered undesirable.

In Latah and Clearwater County, the Latah County Protective Association received a warrant for the arrest of Mike Anthony, an IWW organizer, and "500 others names unknown" who were to be charged with criminal syndicalism.(51) In effect the warrant gave the LCPA the power to arrest anyone who looked vaguely suspicious. No wonder the Moscow paper could claim that only a few disturbing elements remained and that the LCPA would soon have them taken care of.(52)

Volunteers Not Counted

Despite the appearance of solid support for the war, Latah County did have some concerns. The major complaint was that the county was not getting credit for the men who volunteered for the armed forces. With the institution of the draft, Latah County was assigned a quota of 129 men. If men volunteered, they lowered the number who would have to be drafted. Unfortunately the young men of Latah County sometimes chose to sign up in Lewiston or Spokane. These men were then credited to Spokane and Nez Perce counties.

The problem became so acute that the Chamber of Commerce took up the issue. It claimed 100 men had already enlisted but Latah County still owed the full quota of 129. The chamber even made plans to seek redress of the problem in Boise and Washington, D.C., if necessary.(53) This seems to indicate that the people of Latah County were glad to wave the flag but hated to wave goodbye. Actually there were good reasons to complain. Agriculture depended heavily upon physical labor at this time and many agricultural areas faced severe shortages of men. Throughout the county 1,653 men registered for the draft but 47 percent claimed exemptions.(54) If 129 men were chosen from the remaining 800 men, the impact would be significant but not strong enough to ruin the economy. However, if the Chamber of Commerce's figures were correct and Latah county sent 239 men--more than one quarter of the eligible men--the farmers might suffer a disastrous labor shortage. The paper does not say what eventually happened but apparently Latah County survived the ordeal with its patriotism intact.

There were even enough men left over

for 100 of them to volunteer to join a Home Guard unit stationed in Moscow.(55) However, the men who had signed up received a surprise when they found out enlistment meant a six-year term subject to regular militia rules and active duty if necessary.(56) They received a reprieve when the unit was cancelled at the national level.(57) President Wilson's statement that the nation had "volunteered in mass" may have been true, but the men did not necessarily want to go to France "in mass."(58)

One way for the people of Moscow to show their patriotism without going to France was to purchase war bonds. These bonds were not only patriotic, they were also profitable. Announcements cited the Spanish-American bonds as an indication of their profitability but cautioned good citizens to buy the bonds for patriotism not just profit.(59)

The banks went out of their way to provide easy terms for the purchase of bonds. They emphasized the good rate of interest--3 1/2 percent--and that the bonds were tax-free. In addition, the bank would sell them on a 10 percent margin with the balance due at fall harvest. Out of patriotism, the banks even refused to charge any service fees.(60)

Farmers Honored

Farmers had a special day dedicated as "Farmers Liberty Loan Day" in their honor. The advertisements claimed farmers would gain in two ways. First they would benefit from the interest and then the bond money would be used by the allies to purchase their grain.(61)

If self-interest did not motivate buyers enough, a little scare tactic might. One advertisement claimed the Liberty Loan was better than German indemnity. The ad presented a defeat scenario where submarines starved out England, Russia concluded a separate peace treaty, and France collapsed. The Germans could then force the United States to pay a huge indemnity for the right to trade in Europe. Therefore the Liberty Loan was better than the indemnity and everyone should buy bonds.(62)

Despite these hard-sell tactics, the first bond issue did not do well in Moscow. In October of 1917, the second Liberty Loan gave the people of Moscow another chance.

The advertisements for this campaign were more sophisticated and tugged at the purse strings through the heart. Ads claimed that failure to support the loan could mean death to one of the 200 young men of Latah County who were in the army.(63) Since Moscow had already given generously to the Red Cross, perhaps the people had run out of energy and money when the call came for the Liberty Loan.

While most calls for volunteers or relief work met with instant approval, a few cases ran into problems. The National Red Cross had received a request for tobacco from the soldiers in the field since very little was available in France.(64) The Daily Star-Mirror came under fire from the puritans of Moscow when it started a tobacco fund for soldiers. The paper raised \$227.50 and the objections from "conscientious men and women." Despite the objections, the paper provided the money to the Red Cross for an "emergency" shipment of tobacco to the men.(65)

Cash Policy Fails

Another experiment called for by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) met with less than sterling success. The FDA called for grocery and dry goods stores to implement cash and carry policies instead of providing home delivery or credit to their customers. The object was to decrease losses due to bad credit and increase efficiency by eliminating unnecessary deliveries.(66) However, merchants and customers rejected the plan in favor of limited deliveries and a 30-day credit plan.(67) Perhaps this was a minor difference, but even minor differences could cause major problems when coupled with patriotic pressure.

Even "intemperate language" could result in jail or large fines if directed against the wrong cause. In the neighboring town of Potlatch, authorities arrested Emil Boller for criticizing the government. He complained that the draft would cause him to lose his newly purchased farm. For this unpatriotic excess he landed in jail though the court kindly allowed him out in order to do the patriotic duty of harvesting his crops.(68)

Despite a few "slackers" like Boller, the war effort as it appeared in the Daily Star-News operated quite smoothly. Farmers,

Red Cross workers and students pitched in to do their "bit" and work toward victory. Perhaps the men in the Latah County Protection Association got carried away in their search for action. But overall, the town resisted much of the hysteria sweeping the nation.

While the town resisted hysteria, it failed to defend the democratic ideals the nation claimed to be fighting for. The newspaper limited serious discussion of the issues and criticized anyone who drifted from absolute support of the war. In many cases, contribution to the war effort was justified on the basis of self-interest. Instead of appealing to the rationality of the people, arguments supporting the war effort relied on emotionalism and conformity to narrowly defined patriotism.

(The author graduated with a B.A. in History from Walla Walla College in 1986. He taught English in Japan and worked as an auto mechanic before returning to the University of Idaho in 1988 for graduate work in History. He now teaches History and Government at Gem State Academy in Caldwell, Idaho.)

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13. Ibid., April 11, 1917.
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15. Ibid., March 21, 1917.
16. Ibid., Aug. 23, 1917.
17. Ibid., March 28, 1917, and Jan. 1, 1918.
18. Ibid., April 3, 1917.
19. Ibid., May 25, 1917.
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21. Ibid., June 5, 1917.
22. Ibid., Sept. 9, 1917.
23. Ibid., April 7, 1917.
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56. Ibid., Jan. 8, 1918.
57. Ibid., Jan. 12, 1918.
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59. Daily Star-Mirror, June 5, 1917.
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61. Ibid., June 6, 1917.
62. Ibid., June 4, 1917.
63. Ibid., Oct. 10, 1917.
64. Ibid., Aug. 15., 1917.
65. Ibid., Jan. 2, 1918.
66. Ibid., Jan. 5, 1918.
67. Ibid., Jan. 5, 1918.
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(Photographs are from the files of the Latah County Historical Society.)

MILITARY FUNERAL FOR DUDLEY LOOMIS

(This story is reprinted from the Moscow High School *Wocsomonian* dated February 22, 1918. It reports the military funeral of Lt. Dudley Loomis. The Moscow American Legion chapter is named after him.)

The funeral of Lieut. Dudley A. Loomis, who was killed in an airplane accident at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, was held at the university auditorium Sunday. Full military honors were accorded the deceased, the Reverend J. Quincy Biggs officiating. The largest crowd ever seen at a Moscow funeral was present, more than a hundred being unable to get into the auditorium.

Mr. A. Martin, a member of the G.A.R., spoke briefly and laid a silk flag over the coffin. Speeches were also given by Judge Morgareidge, President Lindley, and Rev. Biggs.

Most noteworthy among the floral offerings was a large model airplane covered with flowers, presented by the members of the squadron with which Lieut. Loomis was connected.

A procession was formed which marched to the cemetery, consisting, in the order given, of the cadet band, the escort of honor, the hearse, the immediate family and relatives of the deceased, the cadet battalion, the G.A.R. (did not march to the cemetery), boy scouts, and civilians. As the coffin was being lowered, E. J. Carey sounded taps. Three volleys were then fired by the escort of honor as the body was laid to rest.

BOOK REVIEWS

Washington: A Centennial History.

Robert E. Ficken and Charles P. LeWarne. Seattle, University of Washington Press, 1988. 154 pp. \$17.50.

By Wallace Lewis

Just as the Cascade mountain range divides Washington's wet coastal region from its eastern prairies so does the interval between World War I and World War II separate the state's most dynamic periods of economic and social history. The first period encompasses development of the timber and wheat "commonwealths;" construction of railroads; and rapid growth of such cities as Seattle, Tacoma, Wenatchee, and Spokane. The second is characterized by heavy federal investment, in particular land reclamation, defense industries, and exploitation of hydroelectric and nuclear power.

In their highly readable state centennial history, Robert E. Ficken and Charles P. LeWarne survey Washington's pioneer heritage and its first climax of settlement and growth before the First World War. Key developments in the state's history include Robert Grays' discovery in 1792 of the Columbia River, which established a critical foundation for U. S. territorial claims; the California Gold Rush, which created a demand for Puget Sound lumber; and the Northern Pacific Railroad's penetration of the Cascades in 1888, which directly linked Puget Sound to both the Inland Empire and the eastern United States.

Initially controlled by San Francisco interests in the mid-nineteenth century, Puget Sound's lumber industry spawned home-owned sawmills in the 80s and 90s as Tacoma and Seattle mushroomed. Frederick Weyerhaeuser's accumulation of vast interior timberlands after the turn of the century (beginning with 900,000 acres bought from Northern Pacific at the then astronomical sum of some five and a half million dollars) ushered in the third great phase of an industry that dominated the history of western Washington. The authors explain how

"the forest and the existence of the deep-water anchorages" dictated an industrial type development that led eventually to conflicts over forest conservation and labor-management relations.

East of the Cascades the spreading network of rail lines stimulated "a farm commonwealth in country once suited only to nomadic Indians or white cattlemen and sheepherders." A chapter entitled "The Wheat Commonwealth" briefly surveys settlement of the Palouse Country and discusses the importance of rail transportation to the emergence of wheat as the pre-eminent crop, and to the burgeoning growth of Spokane during the 1890s.

Earliest development of irrigation in the Yakima Valley, made possible by the Federal Reclamation Act of 1902, prepared the basis for Washington's famous apple industry. In 1910 irrigated land, "the most expensive farmland in Washington, with values in Yakima County standing at \$126 per acre compared to \$47 in Whitman County," could not be accumulated in large enough farms to justify growing grain, so orchards became the principal means of agriculture.

War Changes Emphasized

Refreshingly, however, this centennial history does not stint on more recent developments, the state's second period of dynamic change and growth. Noting that "the Washington of 1945 was closer to the Washington of today than it was to the Washington of 1940," the authors place particular emphasis on vast changes brought about by World War II, the impact of heavy war industry on Puget Sound, for example, and creation of the atomic bomb.

Using "recently de-classified" government documents, Ficken and LeWarne describe Hanford's role in development of the first nuclear bombs and the related growth of Richland and the Tri-Cities. In 1943 the U. S. government obtained and sequestered with tight security an area of some 800 square miles in central Washington where

reactors and the widely separated processing plants would be built to produce plutonium for the Manhattan Project -- the first atomic bombs, which would be dropped on Japan in August, 1945.

The Hanford complex created a boom town of 50,000 in the middle of sparsely populated desert. Nearby Richland survived postwar cutbacks and eventually evolved from a government-owned and prefabricated residential installation into a "full-fledged" community that would be designated an "All-American City" by the early 60s.

As the authors point out, the capacity of the Pacific Northwest to support Boeing, Hanford, and other defense-related projects depended on vast amounts of hydro-electric power -- the system of Columbia River dams which eventually came under the aegis of the Bonneville Power Administration. One of the book's most fascinating narratives traces the planning and development of water power and irrigation on the Columbia.

Indians Opposed Dams

A team of Army engineers sent in 1885 to investigate the possibility of overcoming navigation hazards on the Upper Columbia were surprised when some of the local Indians refused to accept jobs on the project "at any price." The Indians objected that river improvements would ruin the fishing, a contention that the Army surveyors, ironically as it turned out, dismissed as "superstition." Eventually, construction of the Columbia River dams would seriously impact supplies of ocean-run fish, such as salmon and steelhead, and exacerbate a long-standing conflict between Indians and whites over fishing rights in the Northwest.

During the 20s proponents of the Grand Coulee site for a major reservoir battled interests in the Spokane area who favored Albin Falls on the Pend Oreille River. Debate raged over whether marketable power should be a by-product of the dam and over cost estimates for the competing proposals. The authors give us a blow-by-blow account of the struggle in which contradictory studies and reports, spawned by political infighting, followed one upon the other until a 1933 comprehensive plan settled the issue in favor of Grand Coulee.

But federal involvement and economic development are not the only facets of Washington's story. Ficken and LeWarne devote

considerable attention to social history -- describing World War II racism and displacement of Japanese-American citizens, for example, and the influx of Chicanos into the Yakima Valley during and following the war. They also show how Washington once held a reputation for radical reform and for such utopian communities as George Venable Smith's Puget Sound Cooperative Colony and the communes at Samish Bay and Whidbey Island. World War I clashes between mill operators and Wobblies -- the Everett and Centralia massacres and Spokane's "free-speech fight" -- are among events which represent the state's colorful and often violent labor history.

Despite the emphasis on economic and social developments, *Washington: A Centennial History* moves along with an engaging narrative style, often weaving profiles of colorful historical personalities into the account. The historical interpretations on which it rests are current, and the sheer amount of information it contains is astonishing, considering the length (186 pages). Yet this book is not meant to be a reference text; it is written to be read quickly and with relish. True, it often succeeds mainly in whetting the appetite for a more in-depth look, but that is most likely one of the authors' aims since a thorough essay on "Sources and Suggested Reading" follows the text.

Ficken and LeWarne have provided 37 photographs grouped in four sections which include a fascinating picture of Boeing's camouflaged World War II industrial plant. Unfortunately, there is only one map, showing the state's main population and commercial locations. I found myself wishing for at least one or two more showing, say, principal railroad routes or other geographical features.

(Wallace Lewis is a Moscow native currently completing a Ph. D. in western U. S. History at the University of Idaho. He received his B. A. degree at Idaho in 1967 and, following a checkered career in radio broadcasting and real estate appraisal, returned to earn an M.A. in English in 1983.)

The Last Best Place: A Montana Anthology. William Kittredge and Annick Smith, eds. Helena, Montana Historical Society Press, 1988. 1,160 pp. \$39.95.

By Laurie Mercier

Readers beware. The reviewer of this book is a transplanted Montanan known to favor good stories and good prose. Despite this disclaimer, I think you will agree that *The Last Best Place* is the most impressive book published in the Northwest in the past year. It is clearly one of the most significant byproducts of the Centennial celebrations sweeping the northern tier.

This anthology of the best of Montana literature has met tremendous, and a bit surprising, success. Surprising in that the first printing of 6,000 copies sold out in less than a month and the Easterners and others would be thirsting for stories from faraway, isolated Montana. Less surprising is the quality of the publication, considering the team of seven talented editors--among the best historians and writers in the Northwest--and the reputation of the Montana Historical Society Press. For the last year, I have viewed this five-pound piece of Montana as one of my favorite friends and mementos, periodically peeking into its pages to read a Native American instructional tale, an excerpt from an evocative short story, or the crisp phrases of a contemporary poet.

Launch 4-Year Project

In 1984 editors Annick Smith and Bill Kittredge launched a four-year project to gather into one book the exceptional writings about Montana. They knew that the scenic "treasure state" had produced an outstanding bunch of writers. Kittredge and Smith assembled an expert editorial board, diligent research assistants, and timely grants to assist with the project.

The book is divided into eight sections, each introduced by an editor who researched the themes and historical periods explored. Native American novelist James Welch explains the power and symbolism behind "Native American Stories and Myths," the book's first chapter. Traditional tales from Assiniboine, Blackfeet, Cheyenne, Crow, Flathead, Gros Ventre, Kutenai, and Pend-

d'Oreille tribes explain the natural world and codes of behavior.

William Lang, regional historian and former editor of *Montana: The Magazine of Western History*, introduces "Journals of Exploration." The section includes descriptions from Lewis and Clark, Catlin, Audubon and other early visitors to the Montana wilderness. Editor and film-maker Annick Smith (producer of the award-winning "Heartland") investigates myth and reality in the Native and white contact period in the chapter entitled "Stories of Early Pioneers and Indians." Mary Ronan, Frank Bird Linderman, Two Moon, Chief Joseph, Andrew Garcia, Charlie Russell, Nannie Alderson, and "Teddy Blue" Abbott depict the stockmen's frontier and Indian-white relations in the late 19th Century. Historian Richard Roeder surveys the prolific writing about Montana's mining center in "Writings about Butte," and early 20th Century homesteading experiences in "Remembering the Agricultural Frontier." Novelist Myron Brinig, Mary MacLane, and Dashiell Hammett portray an ethnically diverse and politically raucous Butte; homesteaders, a sheepherder, cowboys, a journalist, and an African American singer remember hardships, amusements, and pathos on the high plains.

Montana Writers Examined

Northwesterners are probably most familiar with the selections from 20th Century authors in the last three chapters of the book. Writer and teacher Mary Clearman Blew of Lewis-Clark State College compares the dual themes of innocence and self-destructiveness that permeate the "Literature of Modern Montana." Grace Stone Coates, D'Arcy McNickle, Wallace Stegner, A. B. Guthrie, Jr., and Gwendolen Haste are among the novelists and poets who paint their Montana as it was and is. Writer William Kittredge examines why so many good Montana writers have emerged and met success since the 1970s, in "Contemporary Fiction." Norman MacLean, James Welch, Thomas McGuane, Ivan Doig, Patricia Henley, Mary Blew, and Bill Kittredge are some of these storytellers who keep the region's readers hungering for more. In the final chapter, critic and teacher William Bevis introduces us to poets aware of their natural

world and regional distinctions, in "Contemporary Poetry." These modern bards range from Richard Hugo to Rick Newby.

The real strength of the anthology is its diversity of voices. One hundred and fifty men and women are represented, and these are not just best-selling authors. The editors have searched for more obscure, but equally expressive observers of Montana who articulated their thought and memories to a tape recorder, translator, or journal. The plentiful examples of Native American reminiscences and writings, juxtaposed next to white narrators, are another outstanding feature of the book.

Though its 1,000-plus pages may at first seem daunting, most of the 230 stories, poems, reminiscences and reports in *The Last Best Place* are between 2 to 15 pages in length. At times the brevity of the selections is frustrating--one wants to discover the end of the story or ask more questions of the reminiscence--but we are quickly jolted with a new narrator and perspective.

Think of the LBP as a bibliographical essay--it will introduce you to the foremost Montana literature and lead you to explore

some of these enticing works in their entirety. I admit I haven't read everything in the anthology. I'm savoring the remaining stories for more winter nights when I want to indulge and escape into provocative history, poetry and fiction. Fortunately this book will not fall apart or lose its appeal in years to come. A strong binding and beautiful original woodcut illustrations add to the anthology's uniqueness. Before the second printing disappears from bookstores, you will want to make this investment for your home library, even if you're not from Montana.

(Laurie Mercier is the former state oral historian for Montana and she collected dozens of reminiscences from people in all parts of the state during her years with the Montana Historical Society. She is currently completing work for the Idaho State Historical Society and Idaho Centennial Commission to produce research guides and bibliographies on Idaho ethnic groups. Mercier now lives in Pullman and is a graduate student in American Studies at Washington State University.)

"News" of an Earlier Time

GENESEE POLICE BUSY

(From the Moscow Mirror, January 8, 1897.)

The police of Genesee raided the dens of the denimonde last week and fifty dollars in fines were turned into the city treasury. The residents of that burg are agitating the matter of driving that class of toughs from the city. Moscow officials would do well to look after this class and see that they do not hold out in the residence portion of the city. If the city treasury was fattened up to the tune of a few hundred dollars the curse of this class in the residence part would soon cease.

MAKE 'EM WORK

(From the Moscow Mirror, December 5, 1890.)

The town council should pass an ordinance whereby drunks and hobos arrested could be made to work on the streets. During the muddy weather the cross walks could be kept clean and ladies could pass without walking through mud ankle deep. The pleasure of free board at the expense of the tax payers would be lessened, to their delight. The matter should be attended to at once.

NEW CAR PURCHASED

(From the Moscow Mirror, April 14, 1908.)

M. P. Miller went to Spokane last night to bring to Moscow the new car he recently purchased. On the return trip tomorrow morning he will be accompanied by George Creighton and Will E. Wallace. The car is a Stevens-Duryea, 35-horse power and six cylinders. The machine cost \$3,500 at the factory.

(This article appeared in the Moscow Star-Mirror on July 15, 1909, page 6, columns 1 and 2):

MARRIAGEABLE MATRON'S GRAND OPPORTUNITY

Want to get married? Here is your opportunity. Out in the eastern part of Latah County there is a new town called Deary (a most suggestive name for lovers) and like all new towns has a few marriageable young men who in addition to holding membership in the "only real thing in the way of a commercial club in Latah county," are in business in the new town. But they are not married, and their single blessedness are [sic] in no condition to properly assist in the rapid increase of the population of the town. And Deary wants population. So they have resorted to the only approved methods of getting quick results. They have invested in printers ink and have started a campaign. Here is the circular they are sending broadcast over the country, hoping thereby to attract the attention of eligible young ladies who want to be loved. The circular follows:

NOTICE

To the public in general.

We, the undersigned, are looking for someone to love.

The following gentlemen, to wit:

One Frank Holbrook is a gentleman of light complexion, and is a man of fair means. He is a stockbroker in the Idle Hour restaurant and pool hall.

One Walter Peterson, who is a very intelligent young man, is a first-class barber

One Dr. E. E. Grannis, who is a first-class veterinary surgeon and an excellent hand with horses. He is now manager of the Deary livery barn.

One Albert Ball, who is one of Deary's leading young men and who conducts the largest roller skating rink in Latah county.

One Joe Kern, who broke the record peddling confetti during Deary's celebration and who is a first-class Dutchman by trade.

One Bert Newcomb, who used to be manager of Newcomb Bros. Show and was so successful that he is now the largest insurance man in the State of Idaho.

Address all applications to the Deary Boosters.

All applications must be made before August 1st, 1909.

Signed:

**Frank Holbrook
Dr. E. E. Grannis
Bert Newcomb
W. L. Peterson
Albert Ball
Joe Kern**

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In 1968 interested individuals organized the Latah County Historical Society to collect and preserve materials connected with the history of Latah County and to provide further knowledge of the history and tradition of the area. Every person, young or old, who is interested in the history of Latah County and who would like to assist in its preservation and interpretation is cordially invited to become a member. Subscriptions to this journal and a discount on books published by the Society are included in membership dues. Dues for the various classes of membership are as follows:

	Member	Friend	Contributor	Sustainer	Sponsor	Patron
Individual	\$ 7.50-15	\$16-30	\$ 31-75	\$ 76-150	\$151-499	\$500 up
Family	12.50-25	26-50	51-100	101-250	251-499	500 up
Business	25-50	51-100	101-250	251-350	351-499	500 up

Note: For Canada and Mexico, add \$4; for Europe, add \$8.

Privileges are identical for all classes; the highest dues represent a much needed donation to help the Society's work. Dues are tax deductible.

The Society's services include conducting oral histories, publishing local history monographs, maintaining local history/genealogy research archives and the county museum, as well as educational outreach. The Society wishes to acquire objects, documents, books, photographs, diaries and other materials relating to the history of Latah County. These are added to the collections and made available to researchers while they are preserved for future generations.

The Society is housed in the William J. McConnell Mansion, 110 South Adams, Moscow. The museum is open Tuesday through Friday, 9 a.m. to Noon and 1 to 5 p.m. Saturday hours are from 1 to 5 p.m. Visits to the museum or research archives at other times can be arranged by calling (208) 882-1004.



5/8/90

Dear Arlene,

This is a belated thank you for the interesting assortment of garments and accessories you donated to the Collection. Student worked up descriptions, labeled, and stored all the items, but what should have been the initial paperwork was overlooked. Enclosed is a statement of the philosophy and policy of the Collection, and an Acknowledgement and Release form. Please sign and return the form. A confirmation of donation will then be sent to you for your records.

Yours was a particularly good donation for student to work on, because it contained such an interesting variety of items - "every day" as well as dress ups, and a wide age range.

It hardly seems possible that clothes that we wore when we were in college and our children's clothes would fit in an "historic" collection - but they do, and your donation is a valuable addition to the Costume Collection. Thank you!

Sincerely,
Kathleen (Ann) Warnick
volunteer

Leila Old Historic Costume Collection

School of Home Economics University of Idaho Moscow, Idaho 83843

LEILA OLD HISTORIC COSTUME COLLECTION

School of Home Economics
University of Idaho

PHILOSOPHY AND HISTORY

There is a growing national interest in the significance of everyday garments to the understanding of our social and cultural history. The Home Economics Collection, gathered from residents of Idaho, alumni, faculty members, and friends of the University of Idaho, reflects the clothing of a cross section of lower, middle, and upper class society in Idaho, in good times and bad times, from around 1850 to the present.

The collection is primarily a resource for learning and research for the students and faculty of the School of Home Economics at the University of Idaho. Studying garments and accessories can heighten the understanding of the social, economic, and cultural spirit of a given time while simultaneously developing an appreciation of the clothing worn and an awareness of the technology, dominant ideals, and outstanding personalities of that era.

The materials provide an opportunity for students to learn techniques of textile conservation, storage, and display, and museology methods of accessioning and documentation.

The collection has been accumulating for many years, with the first recorded gift in 1938. Efforts to organize the collection into usable order with accurate accessioning and a card file retrieval system began, bit by bit, in the early '70s. Student work in collection management and textile conservation classes is bringing these records near to completion. Costs of clerical services, postage, storage and conservation supplies, and publicity about the collection are provided by the costume collection fund recently established, to which contributions may be made at any time.

The collection of garments and related objects was named the Leila Old Historic Costume Collection in April 1981.

POLICIES FOR ACQUISITION AND USE OF GIFTS

Donations

The goal of the collection is to have a realistic representation of men's, women's, and children's garments, both inner and outer wear, and accessories which were worn or used with these garments from mid 19th century to the present time. Grooming aids, related printed materials such as patterns, direction books, fashion magazines, photographs, and other life style records add to the authenticity and flavor of the collection. Donations of items to enhance displays, such as quilts, cigarette holders, baby rattles, or dance programs, are also appreciated.

Items should be connected in some way with residents of Idaho or with alumni, faculty, or friends of the University of Idaho. Occasional exceptions may be made if an item is offered which fills a conspicuous void in the collection.

Donations (cont.)

Nothing should be considered too worn or too common to be offered to the collection. Old everyday objects are the hardest to obtain.

Conditions Required and Provided

An item, to be accepted, must be an unconditional, irrevocable gift. It should be understood by donors that the gifts will be recorded in their names but the use of the gifts is unrestricted as to display, research, or even deaccessioning from the collection in case of excess duplication, superior example, or preferable condition.

Items long stored should not be cleaned or washed before proffering them. Dry cleanable items from approximately the '30s on may be cleaned by the donors but this is not required.

No item will be destroyed without agreement of a committee of three knowledgeable parties including Leila Old or her replacement. The committee is also free to exchange, sell, or give surplus items to other non-profit collections, museums, historical societies, or similar organizations.

Display Restrictions

Nothing is to be displayed on live models either within or away from the School of Home Economics, nor worn for parties, plays, fashion shows, or other programs.

Items from the collection may be used for display only by those who (a) have had training in textiles conservation and display or (b) are supervised by someone trained in textiles conservation and display.

Items from the collection are to be displayed only where there is reasonable control of light, weather, and handling by the public, and only for short periods of time, generally from a week to a month.

Loans

No long term loans to the collection will be accepted. Short term loans may be accepted for purposes of enriching displays for brief periods of time only.

Short term loans may be made from the collection for controlled display only.

Short term loan forms to be used for loans either to or from the collection may be obtained from the collection coordinator.

Taxes

Donations are tax deductible, but the school assumes no responsibility for appraising gifts.

A release form is sent to the donor when a gift has been accepted. The release form has a place to indicate the value that has been placed on the gift by the donor or appraiser. A copy will be sent to the Gift Receiving Office and the value of the donation credited to the donor as a gift to the University if this value is filled in on the returned release form.

A certificate describing the gift is mailed to the donor as soon as the release is returned as a permanent record which can be used for income tax purposes.



Latah County Historical Society
110 S. Adams
Moscow, Idaho 83843
208-882-1004

NEWSLETTER

Volume 12, No.3

March 1990

ANNUAL MEETING AND NEW OFFICERS

Despite a snow storm on Jan. 27, around 50 people gathered at the Community Center for the 1990 annual meeting. The business meeting followed the potluck dinner with reports from the treasurer, membership chair, various committees, and the director. Special thanks of plants, certificates for books, and certificates of appreciation were given to trustees Duane LeTourneau, Arlene Jonas, and Janice Johnson who are leaving the board. Also honored were Lou Stevens and Jean Rudolph who regularly volunteer at the museum, and bookkeeper Arlyne Gilbertson and membership chair Kathy Probasco who put in many hours above and beyond their assigned duties. A certificate was also awarded to Gary Scott, former Moscow Mayor, who was instrumental in organizing the Moscow Centennial Commission and overseeing many historical concerns in the community. Thanks to all of you!

Missing from this year's meeting was the annual Volunteer of the Year Award. The person chosen by the staff to receive the honor was out of town, but we still plan to make the award when we finally catch up with our elusive volunteer! Details will follow in the next newsletter.

New officers and trustees elected are as follows: JoAnn Thompson, president; Steve Talbott, 1st vice-president; Connie DeWitt, 2nd vice-president; Mary Jo Hamilton, secretary; Dana Dawes, treasurer; Richard Beck, Marie Scharnhorst, and Kathy Probasco, three-year trustees; Leo Ames, Bert Cross, and Christi Jackson, one-year trustees. Gladys Bellinger and Stan Shepard represent the Moscow Historical Club, Jeanette Talbott and Loyal Talbott represent the Latah County Pioneer Association, and Dana Magnuson represents the Latah County Commission. Warren Owens is past president.

Dick Beck, author of One Hundred Famous Idahoans, presented a very entertaining and educational look at some of our state's interesting people. Dick began a clipping file on famous Idahoans many years ago, and his encounters with people who had no idea of exactly where Idaho is prompted him to write this book. "Famous Idahoans" is now in its third printing, and you can order a copy using the enclosed order form.

IDAHO HUMANITIES COUNCIL AWARD

At its February meeting, the Idaho Humanities Council presented its annual Award for Outstanding Achievement in the Humanities to the Historical Society. Receiving the award were past president Duane LeTourneau, and director Mary Reed. Phyllis LeTourneau and Keith Petersen were also on hand. In announcing the award, Tom McClanahan, the IHC's executive director stated, "The Council recognized the Latah County Historical Society for its overall achievement in public humanities programming over the past several years. This achievement is evidenced by the number of projects undertaken by the Society (14 from the Council alone), the consistent high quality of the Society's work, and the ability of the Historical Society to attract funding from national and local sources....It has continued to develop exciting, innovative programs."



CAROL BRINK TO BE SUBJECT OF STATEWIDE TELECAST

The acclaimed children's program, Wonderworks, is planning a two-part televised broadcast of the play "Caddie Woodlawn," based on Carol Brink's famous book. It will be telecast April 21 and 28 at 5:00 p.m. on KUID. A few months ago KUID's development director Kathy Rouyer, contacted us about the possibility of preparing two "trailers" on Brink's life to augment the programs. The trailers will include historic and contemporary photographs and possibly excerpts from the oral history tapes, and they will be shown by the Boise and Pocatello public television stations.

Another part of the project will be a slide program at the Moscow Library on April 21 at 4:00 p.m. The program, which had a sneak preview at the Troy elementary school, will focus on how children can use their curiosity, all their senses (sight, sound, and smell), and their imaginations to remember and write down stories from their own lives. Brink's Moscow childhood is the basis of the program.

EARTHDAY PROGRAM AT THE LIBRARY

In recognition of the 20th anniversary of Earthday and the value of promoting environmental awareness, we are cooperating with the Moscow Library on a special Earthday program for children. The program will use many of the artifacts and ideas that have been developed for school tours in the museum. A rag bag, rag rug, folding wooden grocery box, soap saver, and glass milk bottle are some of the common objects that illustrate how people saved and reused materials in the past, with ideas of how they can be adapted for use today. The program will be at 10:30 a.m.

The library is also encouraging children and adults to bring their suggestions for recycling and conserving resources to the library. These will be added to a special graffiti board, "Everyday Ways to Save Our Earth." The board is now up and waiting for our suggestions.



LATAH LEGACY TO BECOME AN UPDATED SEMI-ANNUAL JOURNAL

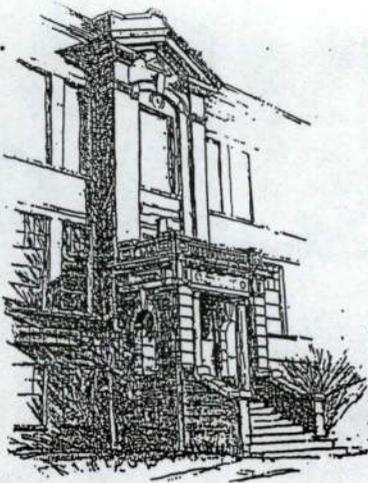
The pressures and expense of producing a quality publication four times a year finally became overwhelming for our editor and staff. After reviewing the situation, the Publications Committee and the trustees decided to publish LATAH LEGACY twice a year. This will make it possible to maintain a schedule and to produce a higher quality journal. In addition, postage and staff time to prepare the journal for bulk mailing has increased considerably over the last five years. Recognizing the importance of keeping in contact with our membership, we also decided that the newsletter will be produce quarterly. It will be mailed with the LEGACY twice a year and sent separately the other two quarters.

This was not an easy decision to make, and we appreciate your understanding and patience over the past months when the quarterly did not arrive each quarter.

ARE YOU MISSING YOUR LAST ISSUE?

Last month the Seattle post office returned several newsletters that had become separated from the Spring 1989 issue of the LEGACY. If you did not receive this special issue on Genesee and/or the newsletter, please let us know and we will mail them to you separately. Because the newsletters were inside the LEGACY, we have no idea who did not receive this material. Our apologies!

The Genesee Centennial issue has become a best seller, in large part due to the efforts of Marie Scharnhorst. Marie not only wrote articles and edited the issue, she is making sure every resident and friend of Genesee has a copy. Thanks to Marie, we may soon be able to publish a second printing.



HISTORIC
PRESERVATION
NEWS

Surely the most difficult task of protecting Latah County's history is preserving its architectural heritage. This situation is well-illustrated with the WHITWORTH BUILDING in Moscow. Built in 1912 as the city's second high school, the structure now houses the District Offices and is used for storage.

The Moscow School Board, facing the unexpected problem of having to find alternate space for the high school's playfield, accepted a plan that would lead to the razing of the Whitworth Building and using the lot for a playfield. In response to this decision, the LCHS trustees adopted a resolution requesting careful consideration of all plans that would preserve the Whitworth building, including alternate uses. In addition, our trustees and staff have attended school board meetings asking for more time to gather facts and develop alternate plans. One point everyone agrees on is that a thorough study to determine the exact structural condition or to make estimates of what it would cost to renovate the building, adapting it to educational uses, has not been done.

On February 27 the school board trustees appointed a committee of architects, engineers, teachers, and a lawyer. The Whitworth committee was given two weeks to develop alternate plans and recommendations. Working under this time constraint, the committee has found that the building is in good condition and is structurally sound, despite the years of neglect. The architects estimate that renovating the building with new wiring, plumbing, and other mechanical features would cost two million dollars. This is one million dollars less than previous estimates.

At the time of writing this newsletter,

the final fate of the Whitworth Building is still uncertain. But one thing is clear: The building's removal would not only destroy one of the most beautiful buildings in Moscow and the integrity of its historic setting, it would eliminate hundreds of square feet of usable space. This is space that the committee believes could be readily adapted to meet the many critical space needs facing the Moscow School District.

Moreover, in this period of concern over the waste of our resources, it seems ironic, if not tragic, that we should be rushing to tear down instead of adapting and reusing what exists. A further issue concerns what kind of lesson the destruction of this building would be for our children. Is not a sense of respect for and knowledge about the past an essential part of our educational process? The presence of historic buildings, well-maintained and cherished by the community, is one of the best ways of maintaining this link between past and present.

In response to the need to learn about and understand the values of historic preservation, we are working toward creating a Historic Preservation Commission for Moscow and Latah County. We also plan to develop curriculum packets and programs on historic preservation for the county's grade and high schools. We hope that in the future historic preservation will become a long-term process and not appear periodically as a crisis.

LCHS SPONSORS STATEWIDE LABOR EXHIBIT

For the first time ever, the Historical Society is sponsoring a statewide project. Three exhibits honoring Idaho workers will tour Idaho during 1990. Entitled, "Working for Wages," the exhibits will feature images of workers from the northern, south-eastern, and southwestern parts of the state. A brochure and bibliography will accompany each exhibit. The Idaho AFL-CIO awarded \$1,100 to the project, with additional funds granted from the Idaho Humanities Council and the Centennial Commission for a total of \$12,000. Historians Carole Simon-Smolinski and Keith Petersen will research and develop the exhibits. (more)

A grand opening, scheduled for May 17, will feature labor historian Carlos Schwantes of the University of Idaho and union official Warren Lundquist of Boise. The panel discussion will begin at 7 p.m. at the Moscow Community Center, and a reception will follow at the McConnell House.

CENTENNIAL NEWS
Spotlight on our Sister County

This past week has been an exciting time at the museum. The student exchange with Lower County began early on March 10 when eleven Latah County high school students boarded the University of Idaho van for an eleven-hour journey to American Falls. There they spent a week with host families, visited a power plant, fish hatchery, potato farm and potato cellar, Massacre Rocks State Park, the Simplot processing plant, and spent a day in Pocatello touring the Idaho State University campus and the town. The centennial committee sent them off with a gift packet for their host families, a snack pack, and money for meals on the trip. Along with the gifts went much good will, enthusiasm, and expectations for these eleven goodwill ambassadors.

Late the next day, twelve tired and hungry high school students from American Falls arrived to be greeted by their Latah County host families. In addition to attending classes at five Latah County schools--Troy, Deary, Potlatch, Kendrick and Genesee--they spent Thursday on a field trip, touring the University of Idaho campus in the morning and traveling by van through the county in the afternoon. Taking a back road from Juliaetta up Rattlesnake grade, the group stopped at Dave and Dorothy Wahl's farm for a ride on a combine, some Genesee area history, and tacos. The last stop was at the McConnell House.

Latah County students selected for the exchange and their high schools are Natalie Laroses and Kris Willoughby of Troy; Becky Nelson and P.K. Edwards of Deary; Anna Klatt and Ryan Blewett of Kendrick; Jennie Headley and Christa Million of Genesee; and, Angela Sawyer, Matt Ralph, and Angela Larget of Potlatch.

Host families were Bobbi Hazeltine, Marie Vogel, and Dan and Loretta Griffis of Troy; Mike and Michelle Carpenter of Princeton; Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Krasselt of Potlatch; Ron and LaRae Lichti, Dennis and Margaret Racicot, and Bill and Bonnie Freytag of Deary; Bob and Judy Callison of Kendrick; Jane and Keith Ford of Juliaetta; and, Dave and Dorothy Wahl of Genesee. The Wahls received a double treat: twin girls from American Falls stayed with them. In addition to the field trip, the schools, communities and families sponsored special events for their guests.

An important part of the exchange is the educational component. The students took with them presentations on their schools and communities. These included videos, slide programs, and exhibits. When they return, they are expected to tell their schools and communities what they learned about American Falls and Power County.

The student exchange is the only one being done in Idaho during the centennial year. It is also just one of a series of activities planned by the sister counties. July 9 through 22 has been designated hospitality week for Power County guests. There will be special tours planned for that time as well as the events scheduled throughout the county. These will culminate on July 22 during the Coming Home celebration at the Fairgrounds. A similar hospitality week for Latah County in Power County is being planned.

Although Latah and Power counties are (More)



**POWER COUNTY
CENTENNIAL STATION**

quite different in many respects, they both use milk carton materials for festive events. American Falls sponsors a summer regatta with milk carton boats, and Moscow's Mardi Gras parade is well-known for its milk carton creations. For the 1990 parade, our centennial committee member Lorena Herrington and her colleagues devised paper costumes depicting different aspects of Latah County. These costumes and photographs of the parade will be sent to Power County. Power County has sent us an exhibit featuring photographs of some of the paper boats in the 1989 regatta. It is now at the McConnell House and will be at different locations throughout the summer.

Another on-going project through the fourth-grades has been an exchange of letters through a pen pal program.

CENTENNIAL QUILT TO BE AT PATCHERS SHOW

The Latah County Centennial quilt will be one highlight of the Palouse Patchers tenth annual show to be held April 7 and 8 at the Latah County Fairgrounds. The quilt has an outline map of Idaho showing each county, with an enlargement section on Latah County. Gold stars mark each town, and symbols of Idaho--the bluebird and syringa --surround the state. The quilt will begin its 1990 journey around the county at the show, and during the year everyone having an opportunity to add a stitch. The quilt will be taken to celebrations at each county town and at the Coming Home celebration on July 22.

CENTENNIAL MAYPOLE DANCE

This year's Renaissance Faire in Moscow will feature a special Centennial Dance of the Maypole. The organizer, Jim Prall, notes that the Maypole tradition goes back to 1910 when University of Idaho students celebrated spring with a decorated pole. This year, participants are encouraged to wear centennial dress, and 18 volunteers are needed to perform winding and unwinding the pole. Anyone interested in dressing in centennial costumery for the event should contact Jim at 882-8337. The Renaissance Fair will be held in East City Park May 5 and 6, and admission is free.

SPRING AND SUMMER EXHIBITS, EVENTS, AND SPECIAL PROJECTS

April. "Wash Day: A Family Affair: early wash day artifacts and historic photographs illustrate reminiscences of wash day activities from the Latah County Historical Society's oral history collection. Through June.

"Spring Fancies: Fanciful clothing and Accessories," through summer 1990.

"Working by Hand: A Selection of Historic Woodworking Tools," through July at the Latah County Courthouse lobby.

May. "Working for Wages: Images of Idaho's Working Men and Women. The exhibit focuses on the diversity of wage work over Idaho's first one hundred years. May 17 through June 11. The exhibit opens on May 17, 7:00 p.m. at the Moscow Community Center with a panel discussion by labor historian Carlos Schwantes of Moscow and union official Warren Lundquist of Boise. Reception follows at the McConnell House.

"Coming Home to Latah County: A Heritage of Many Peoples." From Native Americans, Chinese, Blacks, and European settlers to the newest residents and the 1990 celebrants of the state's centennial who will be coming home to Latah County. May 1990 through January 1991.

June. "Latah County/Power County: Our Place in Idaho", Centennial exhibit from the Latah-Power Counties exchange. Facts and photos about Power County, located in the southeastern Idaho along the Snake River, and Latah County. from June through September. A special opening for Power County visitors will be held July 22, during the Latah County Historical Society's Ice Cream Social.

"Psychiana: Moscow's Mail-Order Religion." Frank Robinson's Psychiana was for many years the largest mail-order religion in the world, with thousands of followers in over 60 countries. This exhibit, which will coincide with the Society's publication of a book about the religion, will feature posters, advertisements, lessons, and photographs of this, perhaps Moscow's most unique historical episode, along with accounts of former followers and those who worked for Psychiana. June through September.

EVENTS

"Carol Ryrle Brink: A Child's Moscow." Slide and trunk program at the Moscow Library preceding the telecast of "Caddie Woodlawn," April 21, 4 p.m. The two-part play will be shown on Wonderworks April 21 and 28 at 5:00 p.m. on KUID.

"Earth Day for Children: Past and Present Ways of Helping our Environment," trunk program, April 21, 10:30 a.m. at the Moscow Library.

Conference: "Idaho Writers: Idaho Lives". July 12 and 13, Moscow Community Center, Third and Washington Streets. Writers of fiction and non-fiction from southern and northern Idaho will give readings from their works and discuss the connection between their Idaho experiences and their writings. Co-Sponsored by the American Studies Summer Institute and funded in part by a grant from the Idaho Humanities Council.

Children's Heritage Week: July 9 through 13. Story telling and writing workshops, community tours, history in a trunk program. At the Moscow and Latah County Branch Libraries.

Walking tours of historic Moscow, day and evening times. July 20. Tours begin at the McConnell House.

Ice cream social and children's fair, July 22, noon to 4 p.m., Latah County Fairgrounds. Centennial reception at the McConnell House and an open house at Centennial Annex, 327 Adams Street. Guided tours and exhibits.

BARN AGAIN! Workshop Announced

The Ada County Historic Preservation Council, in association with the Idaho Historic Preservation Council, is pleased to present a BARN AGAIN! Workshop. It will be held at the Ten Mile Grange (the southwest corner of Eagle and Columbia Roads about 8 miles southwest of Boise, Idaho) on Saturday, May 19, 1990 in conjunction with National Historic Preservation Week. The event will begin at 9:00 a.m. and conclude at 3:30 p.m. For further information please contact Sheri Freemuth, (208) 383-4424, or Chris Brady, (208) 334-2844.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF IDAHO ART

Art pieces from our collection will be featured in the upcoming Boise Art Museum's centennial exhibit, "One Hundred years of Idaho Art: 1850 -1950." The Minnie Taylor Lauder (cows by a pond) and Sara Annette Bowman (two houses by a pond) oil paintings have been removed from the parlors for the show. The exhibit's curator also selected three Alf Dunn watercolors, painted by the University of Idaho art professor in the 1940s as examples while he taught, and three Agnes Randall Moore ink designs, circa 1930s, from our collection.

The exhibit is scheduled to run June 14 to August 12, 1990 at the Boise Art Museum, 670 Julia Davis Drive. Portions of the exhibit will travel throughout the state during the remainder of 1990.

STAFF NEWS

In January we said good-bye to Michelle Farah who had assumed the complicated tasks of assistant bookkeeper, librarian, and administrator since September 1988. The trustees and staff gave her a farewell party and thanked her for her conscientious and excellent work. Her husband, Marwan, received his engineering degree in December, and found employment in Salt Lake City. The latest news is that they were relocated to Winnemucca, Nevada. We wish them the best, and want to let Michelle know that we miss her good humor and ability to stay calm during the normal crises at the Historical Society.

We are fortunate to have two new and very capable workers taking over these duties. Anna Ross, a student in communications and public relations at the University of Idaho, is from Meridian, Idaho. She has a good background in secretarial work and was a summer employee at the county fair grounds in Boise. She works 20 hours a week as administrative assistant which includes bookkeeping work.

Linda Holt, a liberal arts major at the University of Idaho, is working 5 hours a week as cataloger. She lived in Boise and Durango, Colorado before coming to Moscow.

A hearty welcome to both of our new employees!

MCCONNELL MANSION FEATURED
IN AN OHIO NEWSLETTER

Last year the society received a news-
letter from a historical society in Ohio
which had printed a photograph and story
about our McConnell Mansion. Our curator,
Joann Jones, was also pictured along with
her sister, Alvina Schaeffer, curator of
their historic village museum.

Historic Lyme Village, located near
Bellevue, Ohio, consists of a number of
historic buildings including the first
church built in the Firelands area in 1818.

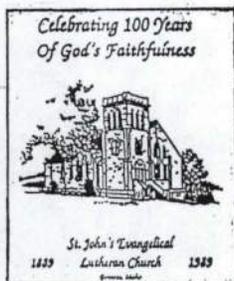
The headquarters of the Lyme Village
Historical Society are located in the John
Wright Mansion located next to the church.
The second Empire style brick house was
built in 1880-82 and, like the McConnell
Mansion, much of the first floor is a his-
toric house museum furnished with Victorian
pieces. Many of the society's artifacts
are exhibited in the second floor bedrooms
and members are in the process of restoring
the third floor ballroom.

Since the society organized in the 1970s
many additional buildings have been moved
to the Wright estate, creating a small
village.

Alvina and Joann are most excited about
the next building scheduled to be moved to
the village - a one room red brick school
house. Their mother taught in this school
house which was located just a few miles
miles from the farm they grew up on.

TWO PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE AT LCHS

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church,
in commemoration of their centennial, has
published Celebrating 100 Years of God's
Faithfulness. The illustrated book traces
the beginning of the church in 1889 to
modern times. The price is \$10, and it is
available at the church and the McConnell
House.



The second publication is by Elizabeth
Wahl, born on Paradise Ridge on a homestead
her father, Daniel Gamble, named Brooklawn.
Growing up in the company of her poet
father and brother, Bert Gamble, and her
sister, Lola Gamble Clyde who enjoyed
making up stories, Elizabeth determined to
be a writer. Brooklawn is a collection of
some of her poems and short stories
published by David and Dorothy Wahl of
Genesee. The price is \$5.00.

DONATIONS TO THE COLLECTION

- Jeanette Talbott: 2 baby dresses c. 1942.
- Ken Hedglin: Erector construction set,
Erector motor, unidentified tool, photo
album of unidentified pictures, ice cream
maker c1940, The American Home and Farm
Cyclopedia 1883, kerosine sadiron, dustpan
from Frank Matz, Dist., National Style
Book 1911, and A.C. Gilbert 80 power
telescope & case
- David Wahl for Elizabeth Gamble Wahl:
double round loaf bread pan, box of
Christmas snow, 6 boxes of wallpaper
borders, perfume bottle, Isabella Gamble's
black beaded shawl c1890, and 2 strips of
hat band netting.
- Latah County Health & Welfare: cologne
bottle, pocket mirror, eyeglasses and case
- Norma Dobler: black wall telephone used in
the Dobler home since 1950
- Millie Robdau: 1909 calendar plate from the
David & Ely Store, Moscow
- Lillian Otness: beaded leather bag made by
the Nez Perce and given to her mother,
Lilly Lieuallen (Woodworth), when a child
- Nellie Handlin: typewriter c1941
- Shirley Newcomb: 8 pairs of eyeglasses and
cases, all belonged to Elsinie Nielsen
- Florence Cline: collection of buttons from
local community day celebrations

LIBRARY DONATIONS

- Mayor Gary Scott: 1987 Moscow Centennial
materials including "mile long" birthday
card from Moscow, PA to Moscow, Idaho,
correspondence from other Moscows
- Frank Werner: article by donor, "The
Painted Surface"

David Wahl: 1958 Aircraft Recognition Manual and papers, belonged to Elizabeth Wahl

Jeanette Talbott: photo album page, 8 photos of Goldie Munson and her school class of 1917

Mary Evelyn DuSault: 12 tin types of unidentified subjects, envelop from Sterner Photography Studio, Moscow

Terry L. Mourning: diary of Clarence Richard Mourning

Win Baker: Potlatch 1937 Annual Year Book

Jeanette Talbott: news paper clipping, "National Guard Unit History Tied to Famous Battles"

Keith Petersen: timber operations report to the Weyerhaeuser group, 1918

Lester Shaw: Shaw family genealogical and biographical data

Al and Vivian Hofmann: poem or song from Grace Hofmann ledger, "Idaho O, Idaho"

Melvin and Ellen Forrest: information about the T.R. West family

Priscilla Wegars: article by donor, "Chinese in Moscow Idaho, 1883-1909"

Gordon Dailey: information on the Dailey Century/Historic farm and 2 photos.

Norman Logan: sheet music, "Spirit of Idaho", published in 1913.

Marguerite Wise: Idaho 100: Stories from Idaho Century Citizens

Verla Olson: 1947 photograph of 30 of the 250 people at a party at Oscar Anderson's who had been residents of the region 35 years or longer.

Florence Cline: list of 1975 county employees' salaries and coupons from Hodgins Drug

MEMORIALS

In memory of Kenneth Platt
Mary Jo Hamilton
Mary Reed and Keith Petersen
Clarice Sampson
Lillian Otness
Mrs. D.D. DuSault

In memory of Myrtle Gauss
Clarice Sampson

In memory of Lois Orr Mikula
Gene and JoAnn Thompson

In memory of Robert Nonini
Jeanette Talbott
Mary Reed and Keith Petersen
Ellen G. Duggan

NEW MEMBERS AS OF MARCH 11, 1990

L. Aumund Andre, Oak Park, IL
Kathleen Carney, Pocatello
Beulah & Bill Deobald, Moscow
Sam and Debbie Duncan, Moscow
B. Wayne Estes, Port Angeles, WA
W. A. "Bill" Estes, Tucson, AZ
Mark Hawley, Viola
Shirley Newcomb, Moscow
Gary Nial, Moscow
Judith Nolan, Brooklyn, NY
Barbara Scharnhorst, Uniontown, WA
Sylvia Schoepflin, Viola
Ferne L. Triboulet, Yakima
Melanie Ware, Moscow
Cherie' Zehm, Colfax, WA

Centennial Annex News

POTLATCH CORPORATION MAKES MAJOR GIFT

March 1990

We are pleased to report a large donation of \$3,000 by the Potlatch Corporation for Centennial Annex. The Corporation's interest in Centennial Annex has coincided with many projects we have done on the lumber company, the town and its people. In fact, our collection of photographs, artifacts, reminiscences, documents and materials pertaining to Potlatch comprises a large part of our collections. This gift along with generous donations from numerous friends has increased our total contributions to \$116,040 as of March 31, 1990.

A continuing source of funds for meeting the Challenge Grant is the centennial poster, "All of Idaho." In the next few weeks we will send a mail order form for the poster to members and other potential customers. If you know of people who might be interested in purchasing one, especially those who used to live in Idaho, we would appreciate their names and address so we can send them a brochure. Thanks!

MOVING DAY DRAWS NEARER

The month of August has been targeted for our big move into Centennial Annex. Much work will have to be done before we can transfer our offices, library, and other operations. The vacant apartments will have to be cleaned and repainted, which we will begin in June when they are empty. We also want to begin improving the landscaping around the building. The basement is ready for storage and installation of shelving.

At the McConnell House, the library and staff files will be boxed. Then, a crew will begin transferring cartons, furniture, and other equipment across the street. We will need lots of volunteers to accomplish these tasks. If you are interested in helping out in any way and with any amount of time, please contact us. We will be making a list of tasks to be done and who can help with each one.

Centennial Annex Campaign
Amount as of 3/31/90

As a way of publicizing the move and our plans for the Annex, we will hold an open house and reception during the July 22 centennial celebration. Visitors will be able to inspect each apartment. We hope to have renderings of the downstairs apartments completed in time for the open house. Coinciding with this event will be the open house at the McConnell House with our centennial exhibits.

CENTENNIAL ANNEX DONORS

DEC. 13, 1989 THROUGH MARCH 31, 1990

Anna Berg, Lewiston
Kenton Bird, Moscow
Julia Bush, Pullman
Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Carlson, Ephrata WA
Chevron USA
Gail DeSantis, Moscow
Norma Dobler, Moscow
Hugh and Phyllis Eldridge, Oklahoma City
Donald and Eloise Hagadorn, Madison WI
Constance Hatch, Moscow
Robert and Nancy Hosack, Moscow
Bob and Betty Kessel, Las Vegas NV
Michael and Irma Laskowski, Moscow
Glenn and Norma Lewis, Moscow
Sidney and Laura Miller, Moscow
Magdalene and Bill Parish, Moscow
Elizabeth Petersen, Payson AZ
Jeannette Petersen, LaCenter WA
Potlatch Corporation
Mrs. Hal Price, Lafayette IN
Clarice Sampson, Moscow
D.F. and Marie Scharnhorst, Genesee
Mary L Shedler, Portland
Dorothy Viets Schell, Moscow
Stan and Elisabeth Spepard, Moscow
Thelma Smith, Moscow
Lois and Richard Stillinger, Newport
Beach CA
Edna Sturman, Clarkston
Daniel and Editha Warren, Palm Desert CA
Mr. and Mrs. Luke Williams, Spokane
Norma Dieter Zenier, Vancouver WA
Lee and Nora Eccher Zimmer, Spokane
Elisabeth Zinser, Moscow

0 80,000 116,040 160,000 goal

