

# MOSCOW AT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY

by Homer David

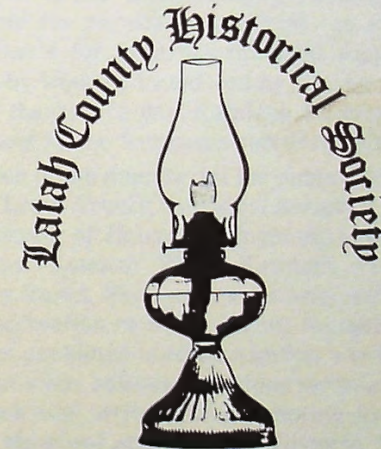




*To Rodney and Bonnie  
with love  
mom*

# MOSCOW AT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY

By  
HOMER DAVID  
1881-1971



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## EDITORIAL NOTE

In 1965 Homer David, the eldest son of Frank and Ella Jameson David, wrote a brief history of the banking institutions of Moscow, Idaho, in the form of a letter addressed to Elmer Nelson, who was then the manager of the Moscow office of the Idaho First National Bank. Mimeographed copies were circulated to associates, family, and friends. Encouraged by the interest with which his historical essay was received, the following year he wrote **Some Reminiscences of Homer David, 1890-1910**. This was a longer work dealing with the history of the David family and of Davids' store, the early days of the University of Idaho and the City of Moscow. It was likewise circulated in mimeographed form. The present volume makes these two manuscripts available in print to a wider audience.

The thanks of the Latah County Historical Society go to Howard David for permission to print the manuscript and to Donald K. David for generous financial support. Photographs were loaned by Howard David and by Clarice and Harry Sampson. Special thanks are due Kathleen Probasco for typing the manuscript and to the Sampsons for writing the introduction.

Preparation of the manuscript for publication has been a joint effort of the Latah County Historical Society's publications committee, consisting of Helen Cunningham, Marguerite Laughlin, Lillian Otness, Kenneth Platt, Kathleen Probasco, Jeanette Talbott, Mary Banks, Herman Ronnenberg and Dorothy Clanton. Except for correction of a few known factual errors, the committee has not presumed to edit the author's writing. Readers are cautioned that some business locations referred to have changed since the book was written. For updating to present-day conditions the **Moscow-Latah County Historic Tours Guidebook** should prove helpful.

The committee felt it advisable to omit an index due to the fact that Mr. David's life, interests, and experiences touched so very many people and places that listing them all became prohibitive from the standpoint of space. His readers, however, both those who are natives of this area and also those who are newcomers, will find many names and places that are an intricate part of the pattern of the present-day Latah County area.



## INTRODUCTION

The settlers who came to the region of what is now Latah County, Idaho, in the 1870s were courageous, hardy souls. They were seeking a good life in new country despite the hardships they would have to undergo. The soil was rich, forests were near, the climate was good.

No less courageous were the people who followed them to start a new life in the 1880s and 1890s. By then the town of Moscow had become firmly rooted. The place and time were now ready for new businesses, for new homes to be built and schools to be enlarged.

In 1889 Frank A. David left his birth state and came west. He had been born in 1855 on a farm near Mineral Point, Wisconsin. He attended a country school. His higher education consisted of two years in Plattville Normal School. After this he worked for a druggist in Muscoda learning pharmacy. He also served as postmaster. In 1876 he married Ella Maria Jameson. An older brother had come to Montana in the 1870s to engage in the cattle business, in which Frank invested some of his savings.

Another resident of Muscoda, Mason Cornwall, had located in the Moscow area. He purchased land and started the town of Cornwall. He wrote Frank David of the opportunities to be found in the West. In 1889 David and his brother-in-law, H. R. Smith, an educator, headed west, probably for Seattle. That year the University of Idaho had been located in Moscow. Thinking of David's family—a daughter and three sons who would need to be educated—the two men decided that Moscow was where they would settle. They proceeded to start a sawmill near Cornwall.

In 1890 Mrs. David and four children followed [a fifth child was born in Idaho]. Because David and Smith did not know the sawmill business and were not prospering, David looked about for another business opportunity. McConnell and Maguire had built their big store at Main and First Street on borrowed capital. Mr. David invested his savings of \$45,000 in this business and worked with them. In 1893 wet fall weather was disastrous to crops, and the store failed. Gone were the David family's savings, and Frank David had to find another way of making a living.

Mix and White had a nursery on the outskirts of Moscow. Ever willing to try something new, Frank David went to work for them for \$50 a month selling fruit trees. Many of the farmers planted prune orchards, drying the prunes in the fall in wooden dryers for winter consumption. Hoping to increase his income, David, with a



man named Rhodes, became interested in a gold mine using a five-stamp mill. Like many early-day mines, this one was not profitable.

The Spokane and Eastern Trust Bank had loaned money to a Mr. McDonald, a storekeeper in Juliaetta. When he went into bankruptcy in 1896, the Spokane bank moved the stock of dry goods to Moscow and hired F. A. David to sell out the stock of merchandise. Later, adding a stock of groceries, he and Frank White opened their own store at the same location, a 15-foot frontage building on the west side of Main near Second Street. Business was good, and the store was moved across Main Street to a larger building.

Dernham and Kaufmann had built a large store building at the corner of Main and Third Street with Moscow money. After 1893 the store they had established was in disfavor in the rural area surrounding Moscow because the owners had forced collections, causing many farmers to lose their farms. As a consequence, Dernham and Kaufmann went to San Francisco, opening a store there called the Emporium. Their building in Moscow became vacant except for a part which was used as the post office.

In 1900 Wellington Ely came to Moscow with large capital and purchased the Dernham and Kaufmann building. Frank David joined him in forming David & Ely, Incorporated, in 1901. They established a complete department store, including groceries. At Mr. Ely's death in 1903, Bayard T. Byrnes, the husband of Mr. Ely's sister, came to Moscow to handle the Ely interest. On February 1, 1916, the David family took over the Ely share of the business; the store became F. A. David & Sons, Inc.

Business was prospering in the whole community. Most farmers of the region and many town residents had opened accounts at Davids'. As was common in farming communities, many farmers let their accounts run from harvest to harvest, meanwhile bringing in such produce as butter and eggs to the grocery department. In winter the store became a meeting place, with customers gathering around a big stove in the middle of the first floor. Upon Frank David's death in 1930 the name of the store was changed to Davids', Inc. The family owned and operated it until 1959, running it in the tradition of the locally owned, family-operated institution which for many years helped to give stability to the small town. It was the type of store which in this day of shopping malls and chain stores seem, unfortunately, to be disappearing from the American scene.

The history of the Davids in Moscow shows how ingenious the early businessman was. If one thing didn't prosper, he would try another. This had to be done to provide for his family and to educate the children. Often there was not much money but plenty of courage and fortitude. Various businesses were being opened in Moscow. Newcomers found a thriving, pleasant place to locate, with good schools and many churches. Gratitude is due the early comers who were able to look ahead and envision what Moscow and the surrounding area could become.

Much has been written about the accomplishments of the early settlers, most of whom were farmers. The contributions of businessmen and entrepreneurs were no less important to the development of the area but have received considerably less attention from local historians. In this volume Homer David gives modern readers an insight into the building of the Moscow business community as well as a fascinating picture of what life in Moscow used to be like.

Clarice and Harry Sampson  
December 1978



## BANKING AND OTHER EARLY BUSINESSES IN LATAH COUNTY

The following is a letter written to Mr. Elmer E. Nelson of the Idaho First National Bank of Moscow, Idaho, on November 15, 1965.

Word in early 1860 of gold discoveries in Orofino and Pierce, coupled with reports of Idaho's lush forests and prairie lands awaiting settlement, triggered heavy migration to the Northwest during the years of the Civil War and afterwards.

When these pioneers moved westward to invest time, effort, and money in search of greater wealth and security for themselves and their families, a factor of invaluable importance in attainment of their goals was to have a bank and qualified bankers available to provide security, credit, and advice as needed.

The pioneers of Moscow and Latah County, Idaho, were especially fortunate in that respect. Since the story of the Idaho First National Bank in Moscow is so indelibly interwoven with the history of the city, and since you are now entering a new era with the construction of a new bank building, it has occurred to me that you might be interested in some of the history of this area. With such thought in mind and with congratulations on your splendid progress to date and with sincere good wishes for your continued success, I, continuously a resident of Moscow, Idaho, for the past 76 years, submit the following history:

Among the first white men to come into the area which is now roughly Latah County were the Reverend Henry Harmon Spalding and Father Cataldo. During the years 1836-1838 they came on horseback and conducted services for the Indians who came to Paradise Valley to gather camas roots. Services were held at the foot of Moscow Mountain.

In 1855, Isaac Stevens, Governor of Washington Territory, came to what was to be the city of Lewiston. He and his party rode horseback up the Lewiston Hill to see the wonderful Paradise Valley. One night they camped near what is now the Earl Clyde farm. A sign erected there at the instigation of Mrs. Burton L. French indicates where their trail lay, and the site of their camp.

The first pioneers filed claims east of today's town site. Later settlements were made to the north, south, and west as well as in



the area comprising the present day Moscow. The best known of these claims was "Haskins Flat," a section north of what is now the Moscow Elks Club's golf course. There Almon Asbury Lieuallen, his brother Noah Lieuallen, Henry Warmuth, and others staked their claims. George Tomer and Silas Imbler (his daughter was the mother of Dr. Boyd A. Martin, dean of the College of Letters and Science at the University of Idaho) had claims to the south.

It is interesting to note that Almon Asbury Lieuallen's daughter Lillie (Mrs. Jay Woodworth), one of the first white children born (1874) in Latah County, has been continuously a resident of Moscow and now lives at the Latah Nursing Home.

Streets in the northwest section of the city carry the family name: Almon, Asbury, Lieuallen, and Lilly.

During the Indian War of 1877, the settlers, fearing an Indian attack, built a stockade in the northeast section of town for the protection of the women and children. A stone monument in the parking strip on East B Street near Monroe now marks the spot.

When early settlers came to this area they took land through privilege of certain United States Congress extended "rights": pre-emptions, homesteads, timber claims, and squatters rights.

Many of the lands as claimed remain today in possession of descendants of the original claimants. To name a few:

Matt Kambitsch	Genesee, Idaho	1872
Martin Anderson	Thorn Creek	1878
Ditleff Smith	Moscow, Idaho	1877
John L. Naylor	Moscow, Idaho	1870-1880
Daniel Gamble	Moscow, Idaho	1870-1880
Henry Warmuth	Moscow, Idaho	1870-1880
Bennet Summerfield	Moscow, Idaho	1870-1880
Albert Howard	Moscow, Idaho	1870-1880
W. J. Hamilton	Moscow, Idaho	1870-1880
James Cox	Moscow, Idaho	1870-1880
Hiram Epperly	Moscow, Idaho	1870-1880
Harry Trimble	Moscow, Idaho	1870-1880
W. J. Robbins	Moscow, Idaho	1870-1880
William Frazier	Moscow, Idaho	1870-1880
Stewart Brothers	Moscow, Idaho	1870-1880
R. H. Barton	Moscow, Idaho	1870-1880
Samuel Langdon	Moscow, Idaho	1870-1880

These families all settled in the area prior to the time that Latah County was officially recognized as such, since it was a part of Nez Perce County during the early years of settlement.

#### Following is a brief history of Latah County:

The Idaho Territorial Legislature, as assembled in Lewiston, the territorial capital in 1863-64, passed and approved an act creating Lat-Toh County, an area extending from the Clearwater River north to the 48th degree latitude, with Coeur d'Alene as the county seat. This act was repealed in 1867 when the legislature met in the new capital in Boise.

At the time Idaho was made a territory in 1863, there were four counties: Shoshone, Nez Perce, Idaho, and Boise. Several more were created in the 1860s and 1870s, but Latah was not created until 1888, by an act of Congress, the only county in the United States to have that unique distinction. Latah ranks as the 15th county created in Idaho Territory.

#### Moscow—Its Name:

I have made lists of hundreds of names of early settlers from 1870 to 1876 and, to my knowledge, there is not one Russian name among them. The canard or surmise that the town of Moscow was named by a Russian is absurd, I believe, when the facts are understood.

Mr. Samuel Miles Neff, a lawyer, had come to this area from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Near his former home there was a small town named Moscow with topography similar to ours. Mr. Neff was a leader and influential in the community, so when he suggested, "Let's name this town Moscow," everyone agreed and the name became official. Miles Neff, Jr., stated to me that his father told him he had named Moscow, Idaho, for the town near his home in Pennsylvania. This appears to be the logical conclusion as to how the town was named, although other versions have crept into history.

Mr. Neff is also credited with bestowing the given name to Lillie Lieuallen since her skin was as fair as a lily.

#### Banks: The Idaho First National Bank:

In 1876, Almon Asbury Lieuallen lived in his log cabin, later in a frame house, at the southwest corner of what is now First and Main Streets, operating a store and post office from his residence. In 1883, he sold this corner lot to Dr. Dorsey Syng Baker of Walla Walla, Washington. The frontage was about 20 feet. There the first brick building in Moscow was erected, and in



it was established the Baker-Clark Bank.<sup>1</sup> (The Bank of Idaho is now located on this corner.)

In 1886 the Baker-Clark Bank was chartered as a First National Bank with Miles C. Moore as president. Mr. Moore was president until 1889 when the bank was sold to Asa Bush of the firm of bankers Ladd and Bush (or Ladd and Tilton) of Salem and Portland, Oregon. The name then became the First National Bank of Moscow.

When our family came to Moscow in 1889, the Bakers had returned to Walla Walla. The first manager of the First National Bank whom I remember was Lafayette (Lafe) Williams, 1889-1894. In 1894 Mr. A. T. Gilbert became president and Mr. Frank Gilbert cashier. Mr. Gilbert acted as president until 1900 or after.

It was in 1891 that Mr. Bush constructed the bank building at the southwest corner of Main and Third Streets. This building is now being demolished to make space for the new home of the Idaho First National Bank.

In the early 1900s Mr. W. L. Paine came to Moscow from North Carolina and became manager of the bank. In 1914 the bank was sold to Union Securities, an affiliate of the Old National Bank of Spokane. Mr. Paine continued as manager for a few years. He was succeeded by Claude Renfrew, John Heckathorn, Frank Piper, and possibly by Howard Staples as cashier.

In 1936 the bank was sold to the Idaho First National Bank of Boise, with Ray Tate as manager. In 1947 Mr. Elmer E. Nelson was made manager and continues to hold that position.

#### **Persons Connected With the History of The Idaho First National Bank—1883-1900:**

Dr. Dorsey Syng Baker, who started the first bank in this area in 1883, is known in history as the man responsible for bringing the first railroad from The Dalles, Oregon, to Walla Walla. The rails were of rawhide nailed to wooden rails. Dr. Baker owned a bank in Walla Walla and had amassed a large fortune before coming to Moscow. He placed Herbert Clark, the husband of his foster daughter (a niece of his third wife), in charge of the Baker-Clark Bank.

Mr. Clark built a home near the intersection of B and Adams Streets, and served as the bank's manager and cashier in the 1880s. There were some irregularities in the funds, and at that time Mr. Clark disappeared. He said he intended to ride a popular

<sup>1</sup>Editor's note: The first brick building on this site was built in 1888 and thus could not have been occupied by the Baker-Clark Bank.

local race horse, "Moscow Ned" (of the sort remembered by old-timers), to Walla Walla, a three-day trip or more. He, however, left the horse in Lewiston, and no one ever heard of Mr. Clark again. Mr. Clark's wife later married Mr. D. C. Elder, an attorney of Moscow.

Dr. Baker's two sons, Henry and William, were also employed in the bank and built homes in Moscow. Henry Baker's home was located on the southeast corner of A and Adams Streets. William's home was constructed in 1885 on East B Street and is now known as "the old Shields place." These were two fine mansions of the era.

Dorsey Syng Baker, now living in Walla Walla, is the grandson of the original Dr. Baker who founded the first bank of Moscow, the Baker-Clark Bank. He has recently resigned as president of the Baker-Boyer Bank in Walla Walla and is now chairman of the board. This bank is over 100 years old and a highly respected institution. Dorsey, now in his seventies, is the son of the William W. Baker who, as a young man, came in 1883 to Moscow to work in the Baker-Clark Bank. William Baker married May Jones, a local school teacher.

Two of Dr. Baker's close friends were Charles and Miles C. Moore, originally from Wisconsin. They settled in Walla Walla where Charles became postmaster in 1870. He was also owner of the Mission Farm.

They moved to Moscow in 1878, bought claims, took claims personally perhaps, accumulated land in what is now the city limits—land all around the town, mostly to the north and east. They opened the first grist mill in this area, "The Peerless Mills," located at D and North Main Streets, the present location of Rosauer's Super Market. Miles C. Moore, later to become president of the Moscow First National Bank, married a daughter of Dr. D. C. Baker.

Returning to Walla Walla in 1889, Miles Moore was appointed governor of Washington Territory, serving for seven months. (He did not return to Moscow to live.) Later, in 1889, Washington Territory became a state, with Elisha Perry as its first elected governor.

The Charles Moore family built a home on the present site of the Ursuline Academy. Mr. Moore died in the early 1890s. His wife, Julia A. Moore, and the family remained in Moscow. They were a well-known pioneer family.

In 1894 Mr. A. T. Gilbert was made president of the bank and



his brother, Frank Gilbert, was named cashier. A son of the A. T. Gilberts, Alfred, was born in Forest Grove, Oregon, and moved to Moscow with his parents when a small lad. They built a residence near the corner of Third and Jackson Streets,<sup>2</sup> next, or nearly so, to the Pleasant Home. (It might be interesting to note that George Cushing later bought and lived in this house. Also Dr. R. C. Coffey of world fame lived there at one time. He later moved to Portland, Oregon, where he established the famous Coffey Clinic.)

In a barn on the alley back of their home Alfred Gilbert had a gymnasium which he and all of the local boys used. Alfred later went to Yale University, where he learned to pole vault. In 1908 at the Olympic Games held in Athens, Greece, he won the pole vault with a jump of 12 feet, 2 inches. He later became famous as the originator and manufacturer of Erector sets for boys and girls. He also invented many other construction toys.

W. L. Paine, succeeding F. M. Gilbert as manager of The First National Bank of Moscow, married Nannie Jones, a local girl and a member of the first graduating class of Moscow High School in 1893. There were three members of this class. Nannie was a sister of the May Jones who married W. W. Baker in the 1880s.

#### **The Idaho First National Bank Building, Third and Main Streets:**

The demolished First National Bank Building was one of the finest structures in town. Linked with many of Moscow's historical events, its top or third floor was the meeting place of the town's fraternal orders, and was used for public functions of all kinds. The Masons, Odd Fellows, Elks (organized in 1892, the oldest Elks Lodge in Idaho, with Governor McConnell, Judge J. H. Forney, Harry Moore, Roland Hodgins, George Pickett, and other prominent citizens as charter members), and other orders met here.

The building's tenants, mostly professional men, numbered many names connected with our history. Lawyers who had offices over the years dating back to 1890 included: Willis Sweet (largely instrumental in obtaining the University of Idaho at Moscow at the constitutional convention held in Boise in 1889), Judge E. C. Steele, C. J. Orland, H. R. Smith, William E. Lee, Judge Warren Truitt, Abe McGregor Goff, and Max Griffith.

Other tenants were Dr. McCallie, Dr. Keener, and Dr. McDaniels. Located on the ground floor were the Hecht Bros. from San Francisco, who opened a men's clothing store in the

<sup>2</sup>203 South Jackson.

room later occupied by Collins and Orland Hardware Store. Among men known about town in the 1890s was Walther Stern, who ran the Moscow Hotel and later the hotel bar for years. There were also George Gale, who was proprietor of the hotel for some years before Tom Wright took over; S. L. Willis, the druggist; and Max Aronson, a tobacconist (who had the room lately occupied by Murphy's Clothing in the hotel building). Doctors and dentists maintaining offices at the bank site for a long period were Dr. Ira Boyd, Dr. John Gray, Dr. Eugene Rollefson, Dr. C. A. Hoffman, and others. Collins and Orland Hardware Store operated on the lower floor of the building for 30 or 40 years.

It was a landmark treasured with nostalgic memories. We were all sorry to see the old building torn down. However, we are extremely proud of the new building being erected on the same spot. We are also proud of our other three new bank buildings, all great credits to our community.

#### **The Idaho First National Bank of Boise, Idaho:**

Since the Idaho First National Bank of Boise with headquarters there took over the local bank from the Old National Bank of Spokane in 1936, I think it is appropriate to give a short history of the Boise bank and the Moore family, which has been prominent in Boise for over 100 years.

The First National Bank of Boise, as it was named in the early days, dates back to 1863 with the coming of Christopher W. Moore to Ruby City, Idaho, the newly discovered mining region near Silver City.

Mr. Moore was born in Toronto, Canada, moved to Wisconsin and then to Oregon in 1852. On arrival in Ruby City in 1863 he became associated with B. M. DuRell in a store operation, the second in Ruby City. It was the custom of the miners to take their gold to the store for trade in groceries and clothing and other supplies or to deposit it in buckskin bags for safekeeping. The gold was weighed and the bags marked with the miners' names.

Gold at that time was worth from \$12 to \$17 an ounce, depending on the quality and place of deposit; it varied some in localities from Oregon to Montana.

The saloons also took in gold for deposit, but Moore and DuRell prospered and became the chief headquarters for these transactions. They opened a bank in Boise. In 1865, under the National Banking Act, the bank was chartered as the First National Bank of Boise, the second west of the Rocky Mountains, the other one being in Portland, Oregon.



Mr. B. M. DuRell was the first president and Mr. C. W. Moore the first cashier. In 1889 Mr. Moore became president and remained in that position until his death in 1916. His son, Crawford Moore, then became president and served until his resignation in 1939. John Schoonover succeeded Crawford, serving in that capacity until Mr. William E. Irvin became president. Mr. Irvin is currently holding that office.

John Cunningham married Laura, the eldest daughter of the C. W. Moores, and was with the Boise bank for many years, a highly respected man. I always called on Mrs. Cunningham when in Boise, and we had many fine visits. Recently the Idaho First National Bank presented a liberal annual scholarship in the name of Laura Moore Cunningham to the University of Idaho College of Business Administration. The scholarship was provided for in Mrs. Cunningham's will. In the Moore family there were two other sons, Raymond and Marion, and two other daughters, who married men named Bettis and Parsons.

An interesting thing about this bank and its connection with Boise history is a listing of its customers dating back to 1867. Among them were Peter Sonna, James H. Pinney, D. Falk & Co. (later Nathan Falk & Bros.), John Hailey, John Huntoon, I. N. Caston, John Lemp, C. P. Builderbank, P. C. Lerner, W. H. Ridenbaugh, E. H. Dewey, and many others remembered today.

The bank has been a substantial institution of Boise for all its years, and has grown with Idaho, extending into every section of the state. It now numbers 34 branch banks and ten offices in various cities.

#### Other Banks:

During these early years many other banks were opened to serve the area's growing needs. They are as follows:

1889 - **Bank of Moscow** - President M. A. Cornwall

Located on Third Street across the alley from David's store in the Cornwall Building, built in 1890.

1890-1892 - **The Moscow Commercial Bank** - President I. C. Hattabaugh

Located in the Forney Building on Main Street between Third and Fourth Streets in what is now the Karol Apartments over Newsome's Insurance and Montgomery Ward's mail order office.

1892-1894 - **The Commercial Bank** - President I. C. Hattabaugh  
Located as above.

1892-1896 - **Moscow National Bank** - President Robert S. Browne

Located in the Browne Block, northeast corner of Second and Main Streets. This bank closed in 1896.

1892-1894 - **Moscow Savings Bank** - President Robert S. Browne

1892-1896 - **The Farmers Bank of Moscow** - President E. C. Hall, E. R. Headley

Late 1890s - **The Netherlands Mortgage Company**

Operated under the management of A. C. Barghoorn, with offices in the First National Bank Building.

1890s and later - **Realty Company**

Representing the Vermont Loan and Trust Company, was opened by A. T. Spotswood and Fred Veatch. Together with the Netherlands Mortgage Company, they were real factors in contributing to the prosperity of the community, making many farm loans during the 1890s.

1896 - **The Hallets** (unchartered)

Located in the Browne Block in quarters formerly occupied by the Moscow National Bank. Farm loans were the principal business.

1896 - **The Hypotheek** (unchartered) - Manager Theodore Reed

Located in the Browne Block in quarters formerly occupied by the Moscow National Bank. The Hypotheek was a branch of the Spokane Hypotheek Bank. Its principal business was making collections.

1896 - **The Moscow State Bank** - President C. H. Patton, Cashier Mr. Swartwood

After the Hypotheek closed operations, C. H. Patton started the Moscow State Bank in the Browne Block, old quarters of the Moscow National Bank of the 1890s. His brother-in-law, Mr. Swartwood, opened a bank in Palouse in 1902. Mr. C. H. Patton operated the Moscow State Bank for some years (with outside capital in the later years) before he sold to an Oklahoma banker who was here for a short time in 1914. He sold the **Moscow State Bank** about 1915 to the Whittiers, with Harry Whittier as president and Robert Whittier as cashier. This operation was closed in 1933.

1900 - **The Spokane and Eastern Bank of Spokane** - President J. P. M. Richard; Manager Mr. Miller

Opened a branch bank in what is now the city hall. Later the bank was moved to the corner of Second and Main Streets, in the Spicer Block of that time.

1906 - This bank was purchased by Hawkin and Andrew Melgard, brothers. It was called the **Moscow Branch of the Spokane and**





*First National Bank, southwest corner of Main and Third.*



*Moscow National Bank, northeast corner of Second and Main.*



*Bank of Moscow, located on Third Street across the alley from Davids' store.*



*Moscow Commercial Bank, located in the Forney Building on Main Street between Third and Fourth Streets.*





*Farmers Bank of Moscow, northeast corner of Fourth and Main.*



*First Trust and Savings Bank, northwest corner of Third and Main.*

Eastern for several years. About 1914 the official name became the **First Trust and Savings Bank**. Mr. Hawkin Melgard was president and manager of the bank for its lifetime—1906-1946.

1946 - The above bank was purchased by Charles I. Canfield without change of name. It was then purchased by the **First Security Bank of Idaho**, with Frank K. Dammarell as manager, and the name was changed to the **First Security Bank of Idaho, First Trust Branch**. Located on the northwest corner of Third and Main Streets.

1963 - The **Bank of Idaho** opened with present quarters at the southwest corner of First and Main Streets.

Thus Moscow now has three banks—the Idaho First National Bank, the First Security Bank of Idaho, First Trust Branch, and the Bank of Idaho. We also have three savings and loan companies—Federal Land Bank Association of Moscow, the First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Lewiston, and Security Savings and Loans. The community has ample banking facilities.

#### **Early Buildings—Some Still in Use:**

In spite of the panic of 1893, which took years to overcome, it was during the 1890s that Moscow grew in population, and many of its major buildings were constructed. Some were built even before 1890.

**Date:** 1890

**Name:** The Cornwall Block

**Present Occupants or Owners:** Tate & Short

**Date:** 1889

**Name:** Dernham & Kaufmann

**Present Occupants or Owners:** Davids'

**Date:** 1889

**Name:** The Shields Building. McDaniels Hall, the upper story of this building and later a part of the Shields Building, is now the Eggan Apartments.

**Present Occupants or Owners:** The Owl Drug Store

**Date:** 1892

**Name:** The Skattaboe Building

**Present Occupants or Owners:** General Telephone Company of the Northwest

**Date:** 1890

**Name:** The Lieuallen Building

**Present Occupants or Owners:** Bjorklund Hardware

**Date:** 1891

**Name:** The McConnell-McGuire Block. Other occupants of this



building were the Motter-Wheeler Co., and Williamson's. W. J. McConnell, the president of the McConnell-McGuire Co., was elected governor of Idaho in 1892 and served two terms.

**Present Occupants or Owners:** Brown's Furniture and the Thatuna Apartments

**Date:** 1888

**Name:** The Del Norte Hotel

**Present Occupants or Owners:** Moscow Manor Apartments

**Date:** 1890

**Name:** The Commercial Hotel

**Present Occupants or Owners:** The New Idaho Hotel<sup>1</sup>

**Date:** 1891

**Name:** The Hotel Moscow

**Present Occupants or Owners:** The Moscow Hotel

**Date:** 1892

**Name:** The Hovenden Building

**Present Occupants or Owners:** Hodgins Drug Store

**Date:** Early 1890s

**Name:** The Browne Block

**Present Occupants or Owners:** Moscow Title Company

**Date:** 1890

**Name:** The McGregor House

**Present Occupants or Owners:** Gritman Memorial Hospital

**Date:** After 1897

**Name:** The Spicer Block

**Present Occupants or Owners:** Crossler Building and O'Connor Building

**Date:** 1889

**Name:** Andrew Henry Hardware

**Present Occupants or Owners:** Wilderman's Plumbing

**Date:** After 1897

**Name:** Stewart's Livery Stable (barn)

**Present Occupants or Owners:** Eagles' Lodge

**Date:** After 1904

**Name:** Urquhart Building

**Present Occupants or Owners:** William Anderson

**Date:** Early 1890s

**Name:** Shields Implement Store

**Present Occupants or Owners:** J. C. Penneys

<sup>1</sup>Now razed.

**Date:** 1890

**Name:** The Forney Building<sup>4</sup>

**Present Occupants or Owners:** Newsome's Insurance and Montgomery Ward mail order store on first floor, the Karol Apartments on second floor

**Date:** 1889

**Name:** Frank L. White Drug Store. Store later purchased by Roland Hodgins.

**Present Occupants or Owners:** Weisel Insurance Agency<sup>5</sup>

#### Early Business and Population:

(Copied from the *Walla Walla Country Directory*, compiled by D. Allen Miller, Walla Walla, W. T. 1881, price \$1.50. Directory for Walla Walla, Waitsburg, Dayton, Pomeroy, Pataha City, Palouse City, Colfax, Cheney, Spokane Falls, Washington Territory; Lewiston and Moscow, Idaho Territory; Milton, Weston, Centerville, Pendleton, and Heppner, Oregon.)

#### 1881 Population:

Moscow	(Some say Moscow's population in 1880 was about 250, others 300.)
Idaho Territory	32,611
Wash. Territory	75,120
Walla Walla	4,500 (Baker-Boyer Bank in Operation) (Spokane and Seattle not listed)
Pomeroy	200
Colfax	600
Palouse City	250
Lewiston	1,000
Cheney	About the size of Spokane or larger. However, the population was not given for Spokane.

A favorable write-up of Moscow, Idaho, says, in part: "Moscow possesses all the elements for rapid growth. Good lands in every direction, plenty of wood and water, with a climate that, for health, has no superior."

During the 1870s settlers came to this section by the hundreds and thousands to claim the rich lands. By 1890 Moscow had over 2,000 residents. Moscow, Lewiston, and Genesee, Idaho, were

<sup>4</sup>Commercial Block, now Montgomery Ward and Creightons for Men.

<sup>5</sup>This is a different building from that built in 1889.



prosperous communities, as were Pullman, Colfax, and Palouse, Washington.

Although Latah County was only created in 1888, it is said that by 1900 it was the most populated county in Idaho, and a small county at that.

Since the 1890s Moscow and the University of Idaho have had a steady growth—the city from approximately 2,500 to 12,000. The university now has approximately 6,000 students.

**Businesses—Businessmen—Professional Men, Educators,  
Political Figures**

(from the Walla Walla Directory)

Barton House

Mrs. Sarah Johnson, proprietor

R. H. Barton

Justice of the Peace and collector

J. W. Benjamin

Blacksmith

J. T. Craig

Dealer in drugs, paints and oils

H. B. Denny

Sample rooms (saloon)

O. H. Dupuy and John M. Hayes

Merchants (Hayes & Dupuy)

Frank Bros.

Agricultural implements, M. J. Shields, Manager

A. J. Frye

Hotel

A. Henry

General blacksmith

J. O. Kribs

Attorney at law and collection agent

A. S. Johnson and J. Cox

Livery stable (Johnson & Cox)

W. W. Langdon

Dealer in stoves and tinware

J. H. Maguire

Notary public

A. A. Lieuallen

Dealer in general merchandise and postmaster

Wm. J. McConnell & Co.

Dealers in general merchandise

J. H. McCallie

Surgeon dentist

H. P. Middaugh

Proprietor and manufacturer of the Magic pump

William McLeod

Retail liquor dealer

H. Olsen

Jeweler and watch maker

Charles & Miles C. Moore

Proprietors, Peerless Mills

Peterson Bros.

Butchers and drovers

J. W. Reeder

Physician and surgeon

E. C. Rigby

Pastor, M.E. Church

W. J. Robbins

Deputy sheriff

W. C. Robbins

Agent, Knapp, Burrell and Co.

M. J. Shields

Manager, Frank Bros. (In early 1890s Mr. Shields started the first electric light plant where the Standard Lumber Company was located. Power was generated by steam over wood fires. Later, arc lights were installed on some corners. The carbons were replaced each morning.)

W. S. Taylor

Physician and surgeon

True & McGregor

Butchers

G. Weber

Saddle and harness shop

S. S. Young

Carpenter and dealer in sash, doors, and blinds

**Others not listed in the Walla Walla Directory, but citizens during the 1880s and 1890s:**

J. H. Hamilton

Saloon

A. J. Green

Lawyer

Uncle Jimmy Johnson (husband of Sarah Johnson)

Proprietor of the Johnson House



John Russell  
Farmer

Uncle Billy Taylor  
Farmer

Jimmy Deakin  
Farmer

George Tomer  
Farmer

C. B. Green  
Laundry

Reverend Daniel Gamble

Reverend Noah Lieuallen\*

Judge W. G. Piper  
District Court

W. B. Kyle  
Assessor

Ben Cone & Harry Thatcher  
Auditors

H. H. Robinson  
City clerk (long period)

John Wolfe  
Mayor

S. G. Richardson  
First druggist

T. N. Creekmur  
Probate judge

Charles Holt  
Butcher

Dr. W. A. Adair  
Physician

Burton L. French  
Elected 1900 U.S. Representative from Idaho, attended  
University of Idaho 1895-1901.

**Others**

Eugene Buchanan	George Creighton
George I. Martin	Murdock Cameron
Judge Warren Truitt	Frank Yangle
"Judge" Roland Hodgins	John Paulson
J. W. Lieuallen	Madison M. Snow

\*Noah Lieuallen died in 1876.

Dr. J. H. McCallie	Henry Trimble
Fred Alfs	Dr. W. W. Watkins
S. J. Langdon	Judge E. C. Steele
Henry Dernham	Alex Ryrie
"Sir" John Moore	William Groat
Dr. W. H. Carithers	Arthur Ransom
F. E. Mix	Dr. Ira Boyd
H. H. Bangs	William Hunter
F. W. Gano	George Driscoll
William Clyde	Dr. A. E. Sanders
Duncan Cameron	Tom Taylor
W. W. Langdon	Charles Howard
Hiram Epperly	C. A. Hoffman
Wiley Lauder	W. Robbins
John Ramstedt	F. B. Gault
William Kaufmann	Lindol Smith
Dr. Worthington	

Dr. H. B. Blake, a graduate of Oxford University and one of the first physicians in Moscow, married the half-sister of Lillie Lieuallen Woodworth's mother and was the father of Mrs. Charles Summerfield (Nellie Blake).

W. A. Simpson  
Barber

A. McCray  
Negro restaurant owner, whose place was an early college student hang out

William Carter  
Bought the Frye Hotel, the first hotel, and was a councilman for the town for many years

William Zeigler and Ben Zeitler  
Contractors and builders

Manwaring, Cochrane and Carithers  
Early flour mills operators up to 1900

W. T. Griffin  
County and city clerk, and druggist

Stillinger	George Driscoll
Farmer	Farmer
Devines	Peter Olesen
Farmer	Farmer



During this period Moscow had four hotels, the Moscow, the Del Norte, the McGregor House, and the Commercial, all fair-sized hostelryes. By the end of the 1890s only one bank remained, having survived the panic of 1893 and the troubled ensuing years. This was the present Idaho First National Bank.

There had been four banks, as listed previously, several livery stables, and perhaps 25 saloons. There were two Chinese laundries.

Open gambling prevailed. One large saloon, the Mammoth, was at the corner of Main and Second Streets, with a red light section back of it on the alley. This saloon burned, and the red light district was moved to West A Street where the Great Northern Station now stands.

The three large department stores were: McConnell-McGuire, Dernham and Kaufmann, and later Creightons. Creightons started as the Chicago Bargain House, located at Fourth and Main Streets. It then became Creighton-McClelland's, and moved to the Smith-Dolson Building, its present location.

Mr. Frank A. David was a partner in the McConnell-McGuire Store when it went broke in the panic of 1893. In 1896 Mr. David started a small store located where the state liquor store now operates.<sup>7</sup> Later Mr. Ely was taken in as a partner, and they moved to the Spicer Building across the street. In 1899, they moved to the present location on the southeast corner of Third and Main Streets. The firm name was then David and Ely.

This was the era of very dusty or muddy streets, depending on the weather, and of hitching racks and watering troughs for horses on the main streets of town.

#### Early Day Churches:

1888	Episcopal	Reverend Gill
1876	Baptist	Reverend Noah Lieuallen
	Located on land donated by Almon Asbury Lieuallen	
1880	Presbyterian	Reverend Daniel Gamble
		(father of Lola Clyde
		[Mrs. Earl H.]
1882	Catholic	Father Teomitie
1883	Christian	Elder D. B. Matheny
1886	Lutheran	Reverend P. J. Carlson
1877	Methodist	Reverend M. S. Anderson

<sup>7</sup>At the time Mr. David was writing this was on the west side of Main near Second Street.

#### Post Office and Early Land Holdings:

- 1873 Paradise Valley post office was located on land known as the "Moerder Place" east of town. The postmaster was Vanison Craig. He was followed by Samuel Edwards, who was in turn followed by Sarah Edwards and Miles Neff.<sup>8</sup>
- 1876 Almon Asbury Lieuallen purchased Mr. Neff's claim comprising northwest Moscow, its boundary line today's Moscow Main Street, its section corner, corner of Sixth and Main Streets. Its boundaries were Sixth Street to Line Street, north to D or E Streets, then back to Main Street.
- 1876 The Moscow post office was established in the Lieuallen home at First and Main Streets. Mrs. Sarah Edwards served for eleven months. Mr. Lieuallen became postmaster in 1877. The post office location changed up and down Main Street in rented buildings until the present post office was erected at Third and Washington Streets. We have outgrown these quarters, and are to have a new Federal Building at the cost of \$1,750,000.

#### Political Parties in the 1890s:

In Idaho and Latah County—Republican-Democrat, Silver-Republican, Peoples-Democrat, Prohibitionist, Socialist, Populist, and even a Whig ticket followed.

#### Schools:

- 1871 A log school house was built on the Haskins homestead. Noah Lieuallen was the first school teacher.
- 1873 There were three or four country schools in the Moscow vicinity.
- 1878 The Haskins Flat School, listed above, the Silas Imbler School near Tomer's Butte, the McGuire School on the Skattaboe farm, and the Cochran School on the old Pullman-Moscow Road, on the hill back of the university, just over the line in Washington, and the Naylor School, just north of town.

In the town of Moscow John Russell had given a block of land for public school use, the plot bordered by First, A, Jefferson, and Adams Streets. The first school was built here in 1884. Prior to that time classes had been held in the Baptist Church, 1876-1884. After the little town of Moscow grew, and the Baptist Church couldn't accommodate the children, school was held in a log

<sup>8</sup>Postal records do not list Neff as having been postmaster.



structure called McDaniels Hall, Fourth and Main Streets, now the site of the Eggan Apartments.

Mr. Lieuallen, wishing to get the schools started, had the children "close-in" brought to Moscow by wagon. This was a forerunner of our modern school bus system.

The first brick school building was erected in 1892 on the south side of Third Street between Jefferson and Van Buren Streets. It comprised nine or ten rooms and was called Moscow High School, although at first only one room was occupied by high school students. The other rooms were devoted to grade school students. This school was later called the Whitworth School and was razed when the present Moscow High School was erected.

Early school board members were: R. S. Matthews (father of T. D. Matthews), Frank Cornwall, and H. L. Coats (secretary). Lindol Smith, Dr. H. B. Blake, and Fred Alfs. Dr. John Charles Muerman was the first superintendent of the Moscow Public Schools, 1890-1901. He was 100 years old on March 24, 1965. He made a visit to Moscow about four years ago, when the Pioneer Association of Latah County sponsored the dedication at the Moscow High School of a bronze plaque in his honor. He is the oldest living Past Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Idaho.

#### The Moscow City Park:

In the late 1880s several public-spirited citizens visualized that the town would need a park, so those who owned the property at the east end of Third Street got together and deeded the two blocks, between First and Third and Monroe and Hayes Streets, to the city for a park. This was foresighted and generous. The park is a beauty spot, now with magnificent trees and shrubbery. It has accommodations for public meetings, get-togethers, picnics, and so forth.

The wading pool has been taken out. It was given to the park by Mark P. Miller in memory of his daughter, Lucille, and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Parsons, Elizabeth. These two little girls were drowned in a swimming hole at the foot of Moscow Mountain. The Rotary Club sponsored the installation of the pool.

The park later was dedicated to the men of Latah County who fought in the Spanish-American and First World Wars. The donors of the land were: R. H. Barton, C. A. S. Howard, W. W. Baker, J. F. Boyer, William Simpson, and John G. Paine.

#### The County Court House:

This building, covering the block between Fifth and Sixth

Streets and Van Buren and Adams, was erected in 1888-1889. It served the community for 70 years until replaced by the impressive new Court House constructed on the same site in 1959.

#### Railroads:

The O.R.&N. came into Moscow in 1885, with Arthur Ransom as its first agent. The Northern Pacific came in 1890. These were graphic indications of the town's growth.

#### Newspapers:

1878 The first newspaper, **Moscow Argus**, was a hand-written paper put out by the Literary Society. It existed for a very short period with R. H. Barton, William Taylor, and George Richardson as co-editors.

1882 The **Moscow Mirror**, Willis Sweet owner, publisher, and editor. This paper was printed in Colfax, Washington, by Ivan Chase & Company.

1882 The **Moscow Mirror** was purchased by C. B. Reynolds.

1886 The **Moscow Mirror** was purchased by the Jolly Brothers, and was located at the corner of Washington and Third Streets.

Early 1890s The **Moscow Mirror** was purchased by W. D. Smith, editor and publisher.

1886 The **Star of Idaho** was established, and a few years later was sold to J. L. Brown and then to H. C. Shaver, who changed the name to the **North Idaho Star**. This paper was combined with the **Moscow Mirror** in 1905, and the name **North Idaho Star** was dropped. Later Mr. Shaver sold the **Star-Mirror** to Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Hutton, who in turn sold the paper to George Lamphere.

1906 The **Idaho Post** was started by George Fields, publisher and editor. A few years later this paper was also sold to George Lamphere. It later merged with the **Star-Mirror**, with Louis Boas as managing editor and John Montgomery an associate. On the death of Lamphere, Mr. Boas and Mr. Montgomery purchased the **Star-Mirror**.

1930 The **News-Review** was started by Dr. Frank B. Robinson with William Marineau as editor and manager. Later Dr. Robinson negotiated with Mr. Boas and Mr. Montgomery, and the **Star-Mirror** and **News-Review** were merged.

Thus the **Daily Idahonian** came into being, located in new quarters on Jackson Street, a daily paper of which the community is justly proud. Mr. Boas was made editor, and Mr. Marineau



publisher. Mrs. Robinson and her son, Alfred, retain an interest in the organization, with Mr. Robinson head of commercial printing.

#### Other Newspapers of the Early Days—from 1890:

##### 1890 The Populist

The *Citizen*, renamed the *Palouse Empire Weekly* and again renamed the *Daily Empire*

##### 1902 The Times-Democrat—owner and editor, Samuel Owings. This weekly paper was published for several years. (William Taylor started this paper, then Samuel Owings took over. This paper was out of circulation at times, at one time was edited by an attorney, S. C. Herren, a fiery Southern gentleman, and later reverted again to Samuel Owings).

##### 1903 The Moscow Evening Journal—John H. Fletcher was the managing editor. This paper continued for about ten years.

#### The University of Idaho:

The University of Idaho was located in Moscow in 1889 by the Territorial Legislature. The land, 20 acres in all, was purchased from Jimmy Deakin.

The Administration Building, although not quite complete, was opened to students in 1892. (This building burned in 1906, and later the steps which were reassembled were put together as a memorial by the class of 1901.)

Morrill Hall was completed in 1906.

The first graduation exercises were held in the spring of 1896. There were four members in this class: Arthur Adair, Stella Allen, Florence Corbett, and Charles Kirtley.

Among the first regents appointed by early governors were many Moscow men: Judge J. H. Forney (first acting president of the university), Phillip Tillinghast (Judge Forney's partner), F.E. Cornwall, Dr. H. B. Blake, Dr. W. W. Watkins, Willis Sweet, M. J. Shields, I. C. Hattabaugh, Judge Warren Truitt, F. N. Gilbert, William Kaufmann, and M. E. Lewis.

When I started this letter I intended, from my memory over the years, to give just a short history of banking in Moscow, but it seems I could not resist injecting some early Moscow history into it. It may be of some interest.

Congratulations and all success to you.

By s/Homer David



*Frank A. David  
Store Founder*





*Ella Jameson David  
Wife of Frank A. David*



*Left to right, back row:  
Verna David (Campbell), Homer, Earl  
Front row:  
Frank A. (father), Donald K., Ella Jameson David (mother), Howard.*





*Frank A. David home. Built in 1890s and occupied for many years by the family. Located at northwest corner of First and Polk Streets.*



*Donald K., Howard, Verna David Campbell, Earl, Homer  
Mother, Ella Jameson David, seated*





*Homer and Marguerite David and sons:  
Kirk, Franklin, Homer, Jr., James*



*Homer David in University of Idaho drama production with English teacher, Aurelia Henry.*





Homer David at the foot of rebuilt steps from original University of Idaho Administration Building.



Dr. J. C. Muerman giving wedding gift "The Angelus," received in Moscow in 1897, to Latah County Pioneer Association representatives Lillie Lienallen Woodworth and Homer David.



## SOME RECOLLECTIONS OF HOMER DAVID - 1890-1910

June 18, 1966

To me, 85 years seems a short time in retrospect, but when I think back as to the changes and accomplishments in the world, it seems as if hundreds of years might have passed. It is a far cry from the turning of the first sod in Paradise Valley and the first planting of flax, to the present crops of wheat, peas, and other grains. The methods of planting and harvesting from the one plowshare, with one horse, to the gang plows and tractors of today; from long before Kittyhawk and the Wrights' first airplane to the rocket age, and orbiting of the earth and on our way to the planets; or from Cyrus Green and his flying machine to the space age; from the first log school near Moscow, and the Russell School Building in 1884 to the enrollment in the University of Idaho and the Moscow High School of approximately 8,000 students; or from the first athletic contests, particularly football, played by the university team on the flat in south Moscow, to the present athletic fields.

The city and county have had a continuous growth since the first settlers came to Paradise Valley in the late 1860s and early 1870s. The name of the post office was changed from Paradise Valley to Moscow in 1876. That the population of approximately 300 people in 1880 had increased to over 2,000 in 1890 (and 14,000 today) is at least interesting. There is, of course, a similar situation all over the United States and, particularly, the West. I visited Albuquerque, New Mexico, in 1898, and it was a town of, probably a few hundred. Today, it has over 300,000 people. There are countless other cities like Los Angeles, Phoenix, and Tucson, whose population has pyramided over the last 50 years.

Since these recollections are mainly of a personal nature, it necessitates the use of the pronoun "I," so I hope that this will be overlooked by any who read this. There may be personal items that may or may not be of interest to anyone. The recollections cover the period particularly from 1890 to 1910, but I may refer to things that happened before 1890, and some after 1910.

Our family came to Moscow in 1890, when I was nine years old, so I remember the events of that period quite well. There, no doubt, are other persons living who may have lived in or around Moscow during this period, but the number of those people is rapidly diminishing. The 76 years that I have lived in Moscow have seen many changes. Recently, the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce asked me about some of the early history of the



town, and some other persons have asked me to write these recollections, so this is my effort.

Several organizations were formed during the 1890s, one of which was the Latah County Pioneer Association, started in 1890. Now we have third and fourth generations who are interested in preserving the history of our county and city. Another group was named "The Wagon Wheels." At the present time, a movement is being made to get a permanent location for a museum.

In 1892 a Moscow Commercial Club was organized, and a building was built on Jackson Street, across from the Baptist Church. This later became a hospital owned by Dr. Carithers. This was really a fine structure, considering the times, and would even now be a credit to a city comparable to Moscow in size.

The 1890s were interesting years. The businessmen were aggressive and, in spite of the national panic of 1893, considerable progress was made. In fact, the largest buildings on our Main Street today were built in the 1890s. The facades have been changed, buildings remodeled, some having been razed with new buildings replacing them, like the First National Bank and the First Security Bank.

Going back to the Moscow Commercial Club, this building housed a regular club, had game rooms—gambling was wide open in those days—for cards, roulette, craps, blackjack, and poker. They maintained a fine bar and cuisine and dining rooms. The top floor was a ball room. This was financed by bonds issued to the businessmen, and memberships sold.

After the demise of this club in 1898, it was a few years until other civic groups were organized, a list of which I will give later on. A new Chamber of Commerce was formed in 1911, which has continued to the present day without interruption. There were other buildings where public functions were held. For instance, the Grand Army of the Republic, or G.A.R., Hall was built in the 1880s at the corner of Third and Jefferson Streets. At that time, we had the Anderson Post No. 14, composed of quite a large number of Civil War veterans, and it was in this hall that a great many of the early social functions were held. The building had a stage at one end. Traveling plays would come through, like "East Lynn," "Fast Mail," and "The Drunkard," and were presented in this building, which was the only theater in town. The G.A.R. members held an annual beanbake, which was quite a social event in the 1890s. It was also here that the high school graduation exercises were held. Later on, Stevens Hall and Eggan Hall were built on Third Street; these, together with the top floor of the

original First National Bank, took care of some of the public events. By 1913 the last of the Grand Army veterans in Moscow had passed away. Some of the very last members in Moscow were Lindol Smith, R. H. Barton, Gillis McBane, and Dr. William Kirk Jameson, the father of Mrs. Frank A. David, who served as commander of the post for the last several years of its existence.

Moscow emerged from the pioneer days to a more sophisticated era during the 1890s, after Latah County was created by an act of Congress, having been taken off the northern part of Nez Perce County, and after Idaho became a state in 1890. The University of Idaho had been located at Moscow by a legislative act of a territorial convention held in Boise in 1889. This all helped to stimulate the growth of the town.

The modes of transportation and the ways of doing business gradually changed. During the pioneer days, and even in the 1890s and early 1900s, a great deal of business was done on credit: people, particularly farmers, would trade at the stores and pay their bills once a year. Since we had a store, and I became a full-time employee in 1901 after graduating from the University of Idaho, I well remember when the farmers would come in and pay their bill once a year it was always the custom to give them some kind of a present—a hat, or something for the wives. During those years the personalities in businesses had a great deal to do with the loyalty of customers. It isn't that way today. I remember when people would come to the store with their children, Father David would always give the children candy or remember an anniversary or give the family presents when the children were married, and things of that nature. The stores were adequate, but there was no cash and carry, or markets, as there are today.

It is interesting to think of the changes in Moscow, and I am going to mention a few things. For instance, there was no electricity in Moscow until the late 1890s, and there was no rural electrification for 50 or more years after that, so it went from candles to lamps. As I remember, the first lamps were hand lamps which had a bowl, a wick and burner, and a glass globe. Coal oil, which later was called kerosene, was used for the lighting fuel. Later, wall brackets were placed on the wall with squatty lamps in them. Then there were hanging lamps—elaborately decorated perhaps with prisms and colored shades—that were placed in the parlor, along with the horsehair sofas, the whatnots, organs, and Brussels carpets. I presume that lamps were used in the country until rural electrification became a fact. After coal oil lamps came the Coleman gas lamps.



Then it was the telephone era. In the early 1890s the first telephone line came into Moscow. It was a single line, and they had a central office only, with a girl operator. (Her name, I remember, was Maude Cole, and she later married a Mr. Frederick of Seattle, a partner of the Frederick and Nelson store.) I was the very first messenger boy that this office had. My duty was, if a call came in for a businessman on the street, to go out and tell him, and he would have to come to the central office to take the call. There was not another phone in the town. Some years later there were some phones installed in town; a man by the name of C. F. Lake, I believe, was the first man to have charge of that office which was at one time in the First National Bank Building. In later years larger offices and more phones were installed, and Ezra Meeker enlarged the system. Later, W. W. Langdon took over, and still later, the Interstate Telephone Company of Spokane, which had established offices all over the Palouse country, came to town. A Moscow boy, Clarence Johnson, was the head of this telephone company.

Transportation in those early days was mainly by wagons with horses. Later, a lighter vehicle called a hack was used, and then some buggies with the fringe on top came into vogue. Most of the wagons that were used in those days were probably made by Studebaker. People would come to town, maybe sitting on a board across the wagon box. Later, I can remember there were seats with some springs on them, on which the people sat. These were easier riding. At that time blacksmith shops were a necessity for shoeing horses and putting tires on wagon wheels. Harness shops had a large business, making saddles and harness equipment. I remember in my early days in the store that buggy whips were quite an important item, as was axle grease.

Of course, washing machines and kitchen equipment, as they are today, were unknown. A wood tub and washboard, an iron kitchen range, and a broom were about all of the household equipment they had. I think by 1910 some company put out a washing machine with a wooden tub; a lever on the top, when pushed back and forth, moved an agitator in the tub. This type is the first model I can remember.

Styles change but eventually come back, perhaps not exactly the same but similar. I am thinking of vests for men, and double-breasted suits. Both have been out of style for years, but now both are returning to present-day fashion. A vest was a must in the 1890s, with a watch chain across the front. We used to carry a stock of extra vests. Then there were the celluloid shirt fronts, collars, and cuffs. When a man wished to dress up, he would get a

white washable shirt front, a collar, cuffs to attach inside the coat sleeve, a ready-made necktie, and he was ready for a wedding, party, or any special occasion.

Some of the families that will remain in my memory forever. I will mention here—good old customers from far north, south, east, and west. There were many more of these that I could mention, but a few were the Jackshas, Hordemanns, Bruegemans, Griesers, Buschs, Druffels, Devines, Iver Burke, F. M. Hill, Ludwig Sten, Ole Selland, Billy Buchanan, Nicholas Humphrey, Cal Shoup, Joe and George Driscoll, Zach Girard, C. A. S. Howard, Leander Tyrell, George Tomer, the Kennedys, Oylears, John Randall, Fleeners, Naylor, the Ditlefs, Hans Smith, John Heick, John Gibson, John Paulsons and H. H. Bangs—and, oh, so many others. I often wish that I had kept notes on the many humorous sayings and misplaced words, used by some of these fine people, who spoke with German or Scandinavian accents, or mispronounced words that would make Mrs. Malaprop of Sheridan's "The Rivals" bow her head in shame. And, of course, we will never forget the many fine friends and loyal customers here in Moscow.

Saturday was the trading day, the day when the farmers brought their produce of butter, eggs, and other things to town. The men would go to the office in the store and get their cigar, as was the custom. The women would congregate around the large stoves, especially in the cooler weather, and the entire day would be spent in visiting; the men would do other business, or have a social drink in the saloons, or sit on the wooden benches lined along Main Street.

The methods of merchandising were different from those of today. There were no cash and carry accounts and trading was generally confined to one establishment. Our store gave aluminum pieces (representing cash) for the produce, and that was the same as cash over the counter. I still see some of those old coins around, as I do the thermometers we always gave for Christmas presents. Many of the customers, when they paid their bills in the fall or winter, would bring in, for instance, sausage by the hundred-pound lots for credit on account. The Hordemanns, Bruegemans, and Jackshas would make that good old German sausage; how good it was, with sourdough buckwheat pancakes. No trouble to sell it, because the folks in town would have standing orders for it when we received it. Smoked sausage is still made, but none ever tastes as good to me as that of those old days. Butter was another item, made in two-pound rolls wrapped in cheesecloth. There were country people who made the finest.



sweetest butter and brought it in every week. We had customers over town who used butter made by the same people for many, many years. The Burkes, the Gibbs, the Neighbors, and many others had a reputation for the very best.

Since writing the letter to Elmer Nelson about the banking history of Moscow, in which I included some early history of Moscow, several people have asked me to write more, especially about the history of the store, and of the David family. This I do with some modesty.

The David family tree dates back as far as 1537, as I have it. The Davids were a family of painters and sculptors, whose works are now exhibited in museums in Europe and America. They were French Huguenots, who went to Holland for religious freedom, and from there migrated to America in 1636, landing at Davenport Neck, Long Island, where they founded a town called New Rochelle. There is a David Island off the coast, which we presume was named for the David family. Our ancestors fought in the Revolutionary War; two, a father and son named John. A favorite family name has been Daniel, there having been at least one in each generation. Father's mother's name was Ruark, of Pennsylvania Dutch descent. Mother's heritage was one-half Scotch and one-half English. Her maiden name was Ella Maria Jameson, and her mother's name was Parslow.

Father David was born in 1855 on a farm near Mineral Point, Wisconsin. There he went to a country school, attended the Platville Normal School a couple of years before going to work for a druggist in Muscoda. There he married Ella Maria Jameson, the daughter of Dr. William Kirk Jameson, in 1876.

The David family came from Muscoda, Wisconsin, to Moscow in June 1890. Father David had come out in 1889, with his brother-in-law, H. R. Smith, who married Mother's sister. Mr. Smith had been superintendent of schools in Richland Center, Wisconsin. The two bought land from Mace Cornwall, who had also lived in Muscoda before coming to Moscow, and decided to settle in Moscow, rather than to go on to Seattle, as originally planned. I think Father was influenced in his decision by the fact that the University of Idaho had been located in Moscow in 1889, and he was interested in having his family get an education. Of course, another factor was that the Palouse Country was a fertile valley, and the climate was good.

Father had been a druggist in Wisconsin, and postmaster of the small town, but he had an older brother who had gone to Montana in the 1870s and had cattle in the Judith Basin. Father had a financial interest with his brother, and would go to Montana each

year during the 1880s to the roundups, and thus he became interested in the West. It was at these roundups that Father became well-acquainted with the well-known artist, Charlie Russell, who was a young cowhand of 18 years of age.

The trip west from Wisconsin to Moscow was a memorable one for me. Born in 1881, I was nine years old on June 18, 1890, the day we started. I had been given a knife for my birthday present and, after boarding the train for St. Paul, I was leaning out of the car window and dropped the knife. It almost broke my heart. I never will forget the feeling I had.

At that time there was no ventilation in the cars, and the windows were opened for fresh air. The cinders came flying into the car from the engine. Mother had packed a large lunch basket, for there were no sleepers or diners on trains in those days. We stayed overnight at a hotel in St. Paul and the next day began a journey that may have taken four or more days to Spokane.

At one end of the car was a stove which could be used by passengers at mealtimes, if they wished to warm food. There were no electric lights on the train then, and as it became dark the brakeman would come through the train with his lighter and stool to light the gas fixtures. We arrived in Spokane and stayed at the Merchants' Hotel, on the banks of the river, as I remember, about where the Spokane Club is now located. It was there I saw my first electric light, hanging down from the ceiling on a green cord. The bulb fascinated me, and I remember turning it on and off. I am sure Spokane, with its water power, was one of the earliest Northwest cities to produce electricity, and it is possible that there was a Washington Water Power Company at that time.

We came to Moscow on the O.R.&N. Railroad, that had been built into Moscow in 1885, and stayed the first week or so at the Hotel Del Norte (now Moscow Manor) before moving into a rented house, owned by a Mrs. Tait, at the corner of Van Buren and B Streets. I now live in this same location, having purchased the property in 1908. The old house, of course, was moved, and I built my present home after my marriage in 1910.

Father and Mr. Smith started a sawmill (David and Smith Mill) seven miles east of Moscow, near what was the village of Cornwall, a thriving little place with stores, saloons, and a few families. Timber was available there, but Father was not a sawmill man, so went to work for McConnell-Maguire Company that fall, and placed his four children in the public schools. In 1891 he bought an interest in the store. In 1891 a new building was built at the corner of First and Main (on borrowed capital), now the



Thatuna Apartments. In 1893 the nation was suffering from a severe depression. The store could not pay its debts, so went into the hands of a receiver. Father lost all he had invested, a sum of \$45,000, which at that time was a considerable amount.

Father then went to work for Mix and White, who had a nursery, selling fruit trees for a salary of \$50 a month. He traveled over the country, as far as Grangeville on the south and Rosalia on the north, with a team and small hack. He sold the first prune trees ever planted in this area.

We never missed any school, never went hungry—but our fare was plain. Father's mother, who lived with us, knitted our caps, stockings, etc., which helped a lot. Once a month Father would come home. I remember that when Father would come, we all got a haircut, Father making the rounds with his clippers. One day we would be at school with long hair, the next with heads clipped all over.

In the meantime Father and a man named Rhodes became interested in a gold mine at Florence, Idaho. In the summer of 1896 they took in a five stamp mill, with an eight-horse mule team for hauling the heavy machinery. He took Bob Ghormley and me to Florence that summer. We boys spent the summer scouting around the old placer diggings and fishing. A man named Nelson drove the mule team and handled them with a jerk-line; probably there is no one living now who would know what this was. We had other wagons with lighter equipment and a cook wagon. It made quite a traveling party. We camped at night and could not make too many miles a day. The road from Grangeville was a rough 75 miles with stumps in the road that would have to be removed, and fallen trees cut. One day Bob and I were riding with the cook, who drove the cook wagon. In the timber south of Grangeville he spotted a deer as we were driving along, stopped the wagon, took his rifle, and shot the deer. That night we camped at Adams Camp on a creek that runs into the Salmon River. Here the cook skinned and cut up the deer, and needless to say we then and later were served with venison in all forms.

The mine did not prove profitable. In the fall of 1896 Father took a bankrupt stock of dry goods from Juliaetta, owned by a Spokane Bank, brought it to Moscow and opened a store. Later he bought this small stock, increased the inventory, put in a grocery department, and that was the beginning of Davids', Inc. It was located in what is now the state liquor store,<sup>\*</sup> with a fifteen-foot front.

<sup>\*</sup>In 1966 located on the west side of Main near Second Street.

I was in high school at this time, and since it was before telephones, I would walk over town, from the east side to the west side, taking grocery orders. After school it was my job to deliver these groceries with a one-horse rig.

Later the store moved across the street to the Spicer Block (now Crossler-O'Conner Building). In 1899 Father and a partner, Mr. Ely, bought the Dernham-Kaufmann Building at the corner of Main and Third, the present location of Davids', Inc.

The David family has had four generations who have lived in Moscow since 1890. Father David's mother lived with us, as did Mother's father, Dr. Jameson. My brothers, Earl, Howard, and Donald, my sister Verna, and my four sons, Franklin, Homer, Jr., James, and Kirk, all attended the University of Idaho. We have been identified with the university and its interests over the 76 years that I have lived here.

Father David's idea of coming to Moscow so that his children might have an advanced education really materialized in a big way. All five of them attended the university, and also my four boys, and my sister's daughter Helen; with the husbands and wives of these children, and with grandchildren who graduated from the university, this adds up to at least 60 years that members of the David clan were enrolled. Three of my sons went on to other schools: Franklin and Kirk to medical schools, Harvard and Columbia; Homer, Jr., received his advanced degree from Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. James has followed merchandising since leaving the University of Idaho.

I have known personally every president from Gault to Hartung. The fine volume written by Rafe Gibbs, *Beacon for Mountain and Plain*, seems almost a portrayal of my life. From the hanging of Spain in effigy in the spring of 1898, when I was a sophomore and Chrisman Day was started as a holiday on the campus, to the dedication of the David Memorial Carillon, it seems we have been on the scene and closely identified with the university.

There are many pioneer families I would like to mention who were fine citizens, but of course I can't mention them all. Then there are so many old customers of the store who became friends over the years. As I have said, in those early days people traded at stores where they liked the owners, and I may say that many customers traded at our store because of a friendliness for Frank A. David. He was the same to men, women, and children, and to this day many mention him to me. He smoked a pipe, and they remember him with his pipe and friendly manner.



I think I will give a little inside information on politics in Latah County and the state, as it concerned Father David, who was an active citizen all his life. In the 1890s and early 1900s he attended sessions of the legislature to lobby for everything that pertained to the university. In doing this, he became acquainted with the leaders of both parties and formed friendships with men like Frank Gooding, who later became governor, Pete Johnson, and John Hart. The latter two were the strongest leaders of the southeastern part of the state. It was during this period that Burton L. French became the choice of the Republican conventions as candidate for Congress from the northern part of the state every two years. In Latah County, Father David, Charlie Munson, and Joe Collins were the stalwarts of the Republican Party, and they attended the state conventions and furthered the candidacy of French. They were influential enough to get him nominated at least 14 times, as he served 28 years in Congress. Of course, after the first ten years he had made such a fine record in Congress that these men from Latah County had outside support at the conventions. This was before the direct primary law had passed; the conventions had delegates from every county, and there were considerable politics played. In Latah County, later on, came men like Chris Hagan, A. H. Oversmith, Ross Sherfey, and Earl David, to name a few strong workers in the Republican ranks.

M. E. Lewis, a man from Iowa, came to Moscow about 1902. He was a fine citizen, aggressive, intelligent, and interested in the university and all phases of good citizenship. He had staunch friends and was determined to hold office. He was appointed a regent of the university in 1906 and served on the board when the new Administration Building was built. On his behalf my father went to the southern part of the state, to see leaders like Johnson, Hart, and Gooding, in hopes that he would be nominated for governor. Lewis was not known down there, as Father was. These men held back on any commitment for Lewis, but said that if Father would come out as a candidate, they would go all out for him at the convention. This was around 1908, when the Republican nomination was tantamount to election, since there was a large Republican majority of voters in the state at that time. So there was a movement to have Father let his name be placed in nomination. There were comments in the newspapers over the state, clippings of which I have, all very favorable to his candidacy, even from Democratic papers, recognizing his qualifications. He was then 55 years of age. Father, however, finally decided that he would not make the sacrifice financially to run for governor. His business and family came first, so he

declined to let his name come up as a candidate. He always preferred to be behind the scenes, where he did fine, effective work in politics and in state and city government. He was progressive, and had an aggressive spirit that made things move. I believe that his efforts in behalf of the university during those early years as a lobbyist at the legislative sessions are a matter of history. He helped get appropriations through that would keep the university from dismemberment. Father had many friends and admirers. He passed away at the age of 74.

Mother David lived on to be 94 years and eight months, and was a familiar figure on her porch where she saw and talked to her many friends. She was beloved by everyone who knew her. She had lived through the pioneer period when things were tough, smiling through it all; in old age she was happy and thoughtful of others, placid and staunch in her beliefs to the end. She lived to know her grandchildren and some of her great grandchildren. She passed her time with needlework and knitting, making afghans for all her offspring, as well as other items that we all cherish.

I was in the store from June 1901, when I graduated from the university, until 1959, when I retired. We sold the business—58 years in one building—which we had seen through good times and bad, as far as the economy of the nation was concerned, and through the several remodeling times of the store itself, the major one being in 1919-20. Depressions came and went—1907, 1913, then after 1919. At that time we had borrowed a large sum of money to remodel the store. Prices of merchandise fell 50 percent, business fell off, collections could not be made, and we had large monthly payments to make on what we had borrowed. We weathered this, however, and the subsequent one in the 1930s that the present generation remembers, when the banks closed temporarily and when wages were reduced at least 20 percent all over town. (May I say that our store was one business that did not reduce the salaries during those trying years, and we survived.) The business prospered, and when we sold in 1959 we had built one of the largest volume businesses in northern Idaho.

Over the years we made many friends, and although I had intended to take a medical course and become a doctor, I have never regretted my life as a businessman in Moscow. It has been rewarding in many ways, especially in the wide acquaintance and the many friends I have made.

I want, especially, to mention the wonderful relationship that existed between the Davids and the employees all down through the store. It is a memory not to be forgotten. Hundreds of wonderful people worked in the store, some as many as 45 years. To men-



tion only a few: Harry Sampson, Mae MacDonald, Isabel Smith, Gladys and Bill Graham, Velva Orr, Ethel Hordemann Knight, Charles Walton, Teddy Lundquist, Mrs. Myers, and many others.

Those I mentioned above were all after 1910 except Harry Sampson and Teddy Lundquist. I will mention a few that were with the store before 1910: Charles Roosa, Carrie Campbell, Anna and Mary Tierney (who later married Roosa), Nels Larson, Frank Palmer, Mrs. Creekmur, Mrs. Sevey, Johnny Morrison, J. B. Dudley, Homer Estes, C. H. Bratton, George Coffin, Joe Clayton, Charles Togsted, and, of course, many others. But these names will ring a bell in the minds of any old-timers who read this article. An almost "family" relationship existed between these never-to-be-forgotten, loyal friends.

Compared to the transportation of the present time, I might give you an idea of how things were when I went to the university. I would walk over to the university where we drilled for an hour, from 7:30 to 8:30, before classes. Then I would walk home to lunch—about a mile. Then I would walk back. In the afternoon, I would go out for football practice, track, and/or baseball. Home again for supper (the evening meal in those days). I milked our cow, which was kept in the barn on the premises. On weekends I would walk back to the university to get my girl friend, and if there were a dance downtown, we would walk back downtown. Then I would walk her home, and then walk back again. That would be equal, I suppose, to eight miles a day, at least, besides the exercise in military drill and athletic training. Today students go in their own cars to the university and drive back. In those days if it were an extra-special occasion, I might hire a horsedrawn cab from Frank Neely, who had a livery here. I think the toll was about 25¢ and 5¢ for each additional person. The driver was seated up in front without shelter or canopy. There were doors on the sides, and the seats faced each other. This was a real sporty gesture for students to hire a cab to take their girls to a dance.

In Moscow in those early days, there were several fine families who were more or less aristocrats: the Spotswoods from Virginia, the Judge Forneys, the Truitts, the McConnells, the Watkins, Hattabaughs, Judge Pipers, Alexander Ryries, faculty members (heads of various departments), the Butterfields, and Philip Tillinghast, an attorney from New York City. He had a son who came to visit him from Yale and lived with him during the summer. They had a valet who took care of their wardrobes and put out their fresh linens every morning. This was very interesting to us young fellows around. The son, Morgan,

became attracted to Mary Spotswood, a beautiful young lady, and they were eventually married. The wedding was a wonderful social event in Moscow.

The University of Idaho, at the last of the century, began to feel much like a university. The students had formed debating, oratorical, and musical organizations on the campus. Dr. F. M. Padelford, who became head of the English Department in 1898, was a Deke from Colby University in Maine. He got together some students in the fall of 1899 and suggested that a local fraternity be formed. Among these men were Burton French, Miles Reed, Jesse Rains, William Mitchell, Loyal Adkinson, Tom Jenkins, Bob Ghormley, Clarence Edgett, Fred McConnell, Louis Tweedt, Roy Zeigler, Bill Lee, Ben Oppenheimer, Claude Gibson, Hal Orland, Henry Darlington, Earl David, and myself. A group was formed, called Kappa Phi Alpha, the first local fraternity on the campus. A ritual was written, and a meeting place was rented downtown. In 1901 we applied to a national fraternity, Phi Delta Theta, for admittance. Since we were a small college and so far to the West, it was difficult to overcome the conservative attitude of the national, but in 1908 Idaho Alpha was granted a charter.

Dr. Padelford's wife organized a group of girls into a local sorority called the Beta Sigma Society. Then another local group called the Alpha Delta Pi was organized. The latter was granted a charter in the national Gamma Phi Beta and was the first national on the campus. Next came Delta Gamma, a national, to whom the Beta Sigmas had applied for a charter. From that time on other groups were formed, and both fraternities and sororities have been an important part of the University of Idaho, as they have added to the social life of the campus and have provided housing over the years when appropriations were not sufficient to supply dormitories for the increasing enrollment.

It is rather interesting to recall some of the Moscow and University of Idaho boys who went on to fame and fortune nationally, and more or less locally, if you consider the Northwest local at all. There are no doubt many more, but these were all friends of mine, and I am sure names well-known to you. First, Burton French, who was a Congressman from Idaho for 28 years before taking a professorship at Miami University in Ohio, under former president of the University of Idaho, Alfred Upham. He stayed in Ohio until his death.

Then there was Bill Lee, who came to Moscow as a boy from North Carolina and worked his way through the university. He worked for Jim Keane, then county sheriff. He slept at the sheriff's office and acted as jailer at night, the cells being adja-



cent to the office. Bill was prominent in college, a leader in activities. From here he went to Washington, D.C., as secretary to Senator Bacon of Georgia, and went to night school at George Washington University, studying law. He graduated from George Washington University before Idaho had a law school. He practiced in Moscow and was prosecuting attorney. He was elected a member of Idaho's Supreme Court, later becoming Chief Justice. From there, he was appointed to the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington, D.C., where he stayed until his death, near his retirement age. He married Madelaine Shields, of a pioneer Latah County family.

Another, of some later era but well known locally, was Abe Goff, who came to the University of Idaho from Colfax, Washington. His parents both were 1870 pioneers of the Inland Empire at Waverly, and later Colfax, Washington. Abe was also prominent on the campus and, like Bill Lee, he practiced law in Moscow for ten years. He served in the First World War, became a colonel, and stayed on in the reserve. Like Bill Lee, he went to Washington, D.C., but as a Congressman from Idaho. Later he was appointed as attorney for Postmaster General Summerfield, and from there he was appointed a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, as was Lee. He has been chief justice of the commission, and will probably retire when his term expires.

Then you will pardon me for mentioning my brother, Donald Kirk David, who left Moscow in 1917, never to return. He was born in 1896, graduated from the University of Idaho, went to Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, later becoming an assistant dean of that school, before going to New York to engage in business. There he was executive vice president of Royal Baking Powder Company, after Standard Brands was formed. This latter was an association of several manufacturers of food products. Later he became president of Amaizo Corn Products Company, and Great Island Corporation, a director of Macy's department stores, and several other corporations, like General Electric, Ford Motor Company, Aluminum Corporation of Canada, Pan-American Airways, A and P grocery chain, First City National Bank, and others. He served as dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration for 19 years. He expanded the building program with new construction, using large amounts of money that were secured as gifts from wealthy men—some \$50,000,000 more or less. He retired at the age of 60, as planned. He is an executive officer of the Ford Foundation, the Rockefeller Medical and Mellon Foundations. He still retains membership on many boards of directors, with offices in New

York and Boston. At the present time he is considering retiring from some of his positions, and living at his home on Cape Cod, near Hyannis. He has received honorary doctorates from many Eastern and Western universities, including one from his Alma Mater, the University of Idaho.

There are so many other boys who went from the university in the early days and found fame and fortune. To mention only a few, Jack Coffey, class of 1897, Supreme Court of North Dakota; Charles Simpson, who died from a tsetse fly bite doing research in zoology in Africa. In banking, Guy Holman, Andrew Thomson, vice president of New York Life Insurance Company; Jeff Stone and Tom Galloway in medicine; Larry Chamberlain, vice president of Columbia University; Lawrence Gipson, Rhodes Scholar, teacher, and author; Admiral Ghormley of the Navy, Generals White, Brunzell, and others high in the Army; Donald Paine in legal circles; and, later, Jesse Buchanan and Dave Cook in education; and this is only scratching the surface. So many have gone from the university as boys and have made names for themselves. Several of the above have been honored with degrees since leaving the university, by Idaho and other institutions of learning. Then, too, there were engineers, civil and mining, who were known all over the world, and a forester, named Roy Headley, became chief forester of the United States. There are many I should mention, but I do not think of them at the moment.

The burning of the old Administration Building in 1906 was an event that will always be remembered. While the architecture of the building was not modern, it always seemed to the people of Moscow as being a very beautiful building. A project of the class of 1901, started as early as 1911, was to reassemble the granite steps that made the approach to the entrance of what we thought had been a magnificent structure. Eventually this was accomplished, although only after several years. After the fire these steps were scattered, some taken to MacLean Field, placed on the side hill, and used for bleacher seats. Some were taken to other places on the campus and, strange as it may seem, some were taken by people of the town and used as ornaments in their flower gardens or for some other use. It took some time to gather these steps, but with the assistance of the university administration the objective was accomplished, and a location was decided on. The steps were reconstructed and stand on the campus today as a hallowed spot that brings back precious memories of the 1890s and early 1900s. We hope that some day the university will place a plaque on these steps, giving credit for the project to the



class of 1901. This year, we will have our 65th reunion, but only five remain of the original 25, and only three will be present.

Some faculty personalities remembered by old-timers are Dr. Clements, Latin and Greek; Dr. Baden, Romance languages; Dr. Axtell, also Latin and Greek; Dr. Eldridge, Romance languages; Dr. Henderson, botany; Dr. Miller, mining; Dr. Cogswell, music (piano); and Madame De Lofgren, vocal instructor; Dr. Little, engineering; Dr. Ostrander, engineering; Mr. McCurdy, chemistry; and we cannot forget Hiram T. French, head of the Agricultural Department, a somewhat controversial figure. Others were Aurelia Henry (Reinhardt), later president of Mills College, and one of the ten most prominent women in the United States, selected by a national committee; and of course I can't mention General Chrisman too often. He loved Moscow and retired to live here. Others, Aldrich of zoology; Cushman, English; Avery, chemistry. An engineer, Steinman, became internationally famous as a bridge builder. George Washington Bridge in New York and Mackinac in Michigan were his masterpieces, although he designed bridges all over the world—Europe and Asia. When he was a professor here, he kept a white riding horse. He was a familiar figure, riding on this horse.

In the 1890s before there was much interest in athletics at the university, the town's interest was in their local baseball team. There was a great deal of competition between the towns around: Colfax, Palouse, Lewiston. The Moscow team even played Spokane teams. Some of the early players on the team were prominent businessmen of the town; for instance, Clay McNamee, an attorney; Judge Ralph T. Morgan, manager; Elvin Schuh, Gub Mix, Julius Leach, Henry Van De Walker, Guy Rubedew, Pete Orcutt, newspapermen; John Bradbury, banker; Lou Bradley, hotelman; Dr. Hoffman, an M.D. Games were played where Rosauer's Market is at the present time. There were no grandstands. People just stood out and watched the game.

The University of Idaho athletic teams began to take the interest and support of the Moscow downtowners in the late 1890s and early 1900s. In 1898, 1899, 1900, and 1901, football began to get the attention of fans. Basketball had not been instituted here, or even in Eastern and Midwest schools. Later we emphasized it as a sport, about which I will write more, but we had track and baseball teams. All of these gave a good account of themselves in whatever intercollegiate competition we had, especially in football. From the late 1890s up to 1925 the won and lost average was creditable, with more than 50 percent wins. We played prep

schools at that time, and there were no intercollegiate rules. I cannot give the names of all on the team, but will name some of the interesting ones. Jim McNab, a quarterback in 1899, comes to mind. He went to West Point, and held the championship in marksmanship with small arms in the United States Army for several years. Another was Lou Hanley, later president of Hecla Mining Company; other players who were good were Ole Hagberg, a center, who died in the Philippines during the Spanish American War; Ed Snow, Arthur Snow, Charles Kirtley, Charley Thomas, Clement Herbert, Guy Edwards, Peter Craig, William Bundy, Gainford Mix, Dick Rutledge (later head of the Diamond Match Company), Gene Mautz, William Howland, Glen McKinley, Joe Gilbreath, Peter Orcutt, Buck Gibb, Jim Jewell. We used to go out to Viola and pick up George Nifong, a very strong fellow, and George Horton at Yellow Dog, to come in. Possibly they didn't stay on for school after Christmas, but they played good football. George Horton, of course, stayed on and played a fine fullback position, maybe for seven years or more, until he graduated. In 1901 we had the championship team of the Northwest, winning most of all games played. Carroll Smith (later an M.D. of Spokane) was manager; Pink Griffith, coach. From 1901 through 1906 we had fine teams. Griffith, who played at the University of Iowa in his college days, was brought out from Grinnell College, Iowa; John Middleton and Arthur Rogers, both of whom made great records as players, John at quarterback and Art as a tackle. Middleton became coach in 1907 and produced winning teams. He made a national reputation as the man who originated the "Idaho spread," now called the "shotgun" offense used by even the professional teams today. Spaulding's annual publication gave him credit for this. At that time Middleton had some great players on his teams: Rodney Small, quarterback; Rogers and Gus Larson, tackles; Silent Smith and his brothers, Hercules and Charles, all three fine athletes from Garfield, Washington, just to name a few of those old time players.

From 1900 on, when there were no intercollegiate rules about subsidizing players, or preventing freshmen (or even preparatory students) from playing, the local men contributed money to take care of some outside players. This group developed in later years into the Vandal Boosters, which is state-wide today and has done a fine job for athletics at the university. This organization operated until Coach Matthews came in 1921. Tom Kelly preceded Matthews and recruited men who later became outstanding men on Matthews' squad: Larry Quinn, Syb Kleffner, Bob Fitzke, to name a few. In the early days I recall two men from Montana,



Forvilly and Jardine, and others. Byers from the University of Indiana, and Tubby Graves, who played on an Idaho football team before he went to the University of Washington. He later became their baseball coach and stayed there until his recent death.

In 1897 I recall an incident that may be interesting: the University of Idaho had football games mostly with Washington Agricultural College at Pullman, possibly with Whitman and once in a while a game with the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club, the SAAC, that fostered athletics there. The Idaho team went to Spokane for a game in a special car secured for the team and supporters that was trimmed with gold and silver bunting. The game was played and turned out to be a very rough and tumble affair, with injuries galore. At that time the mass formations, flying tackle, or revolving wedge plays were almost a pushing and shoving affair, where the backs were in the middle of the formation. I doubt if even Walter Camp was a sportswriter then, but the Ivy League was playing football, and the game was becoming a very popular sport in all colleges. A writer for the *Spokane Review*, in giving an account of the game, said that the rooters from the University of Idaho had cheered their team and given it loud vocal support. The humorous thing about all this was that President Gault of the University had never heard of the word "rooters," and so wrote in to the *Review* that he objected to having his students called such a name, referring, as he thought, to the porcine animals.

When basketball came in, we made basketball history. Some years later, when Dave McMillan was coach, students like Al Fox, Ben Keane, Oz Thompson, and Bob Fitzke helped win many championships. In 1923 when they were on the team, we were the Northwest champions. California had won the Southwest championship and came to Moscow to play Idaho for the Pacific Coast championship. The game was played in the old gym, now the women's gym, with 1,500 fans present. Idaho won and became the Pacific Coast champions for the second year in a row.

I want to mention three outstanding coaches who were born in Moscow, or who came here as little boys: Hec Edmundson, for whom the pavilion in Seattle is named, was a track and basketball star at Idaho. He went to the Olympics in Stockholm, Sweden, ran in the 880 yard race, came back, became a coach at the University of Washington, and served in that capacity for the rest of his active life. Another, Elroy (Squinty) Hunter, after being a prominent member of Idaho's basketball team, went to Lewis and Clark High School in Spokane, and never had another coaching job. He always had successful teams. He retired within the last

year or two, and a gymnasium has been named in his honor. Then Billy Frazier, a Moscow product, has been coaching at Gonzaga for many years and has made an enviable record. Maybe someday an honor will be conferred on him. He is a fixture there for as long as he wishes to coach. I know there are others, but I have mentioned only a few of my friends who, in a way, became national figures, and of course we are proud of them.

In the very early 1890s, the first velocipedes that came to town were those of Jack Lieuallen (Lillie Lieuallen's brother) and Cliff Cochrane. They were the envy and admiration of all the younger boys in town. These were two-wheeled velocipedes, the front wheel large—perhaps four or five feet in diameter—the rear wheel small, one or one and a half feet in diameter. This type preceded the bicycle, two wheels of the same size, that came in during the 1890s. The first bicycles in town were bought by Roland (Judge) Hodgins and Tom Reece, both of whom were gay young bachelors working in the drug store. These created some excitement. Others appeared shortly, and it was an event when they got so they could ride their "bikes" to Genesee and back the same day. They would take lunches and have a picnic.

These same two men, and some other young men of the day, made a tennis court on Polk, between First and A Streets, where the Orland and Max Griffith homes were later. There the first tennis in Moscow was played. Homes were being built in this neighborhood. C. A. Frantz built the first one, and it was then necessary to find another location for a court. The property behind the M. J. Shields home, later purchased by Jerry Day, was selected, and a dirt court was made. Jerome Day built his home (now Elmer Woods' home at the corner of Van Buren and A Streets), so another move was made to west of the Shields vacant lot. By that time enough enthusiasm was manifested to form a Moscow tennis club, and property was purchased on Hayes Street at the corner of B Street (where Mrs. Walter Melgard now lives). Two good courts were made, and we had a membership of town men and some university faculty men who lived on this side of town, including Dr. Angell, Snow, and others. Some of the town men were Max Griffith, Dr. Boyd, Hal Orland, Harvey Smith, Frank Stewart, William Lee, and the David boys. Eventually this property had to be sold. In the meantime the university had made some courts east of the old Administration Building, and a university tennis team played matches in various surrounding towns and schools.

During the early 1900s a Lt. Smith came from West Point and



was commandant of cadets at the university. He had played polo in the East, and formed a polo club. Since there were as yet no automobiles, the younger men all rode and owned horses, with which they entertained their girl friends on picnics in the Moscow Mountain area, or just by taking rides. So horses were available. The polo club consisted of two teams, the red and blue shirt teams. What is now Ghormley Park was fixed up with side boards, and a polo field was made. This was the one and only polo athletic experience in Moscow. I still have in my storage room my polo stick, tennis rackets, and golf clubs. I take a wistful look at them sometimes and think of my younger days.

Speaking of golf, in 1909 Dr. George Morey Miller came to the faculty. He had played golf in Indiana and was interested in starting it here. The Recreation Park area (now Ghormley Park) extended west to Line Street, and there were no buildings on the entire property. We made a five-hole course with rather short fairways and sand greens, and golf was born in Moscow. Soon enough men were playing golf that we formed a club. We rented 80 acres from the Mix ranch north of town, where we made a nine-hole course, regulation length (over 6,000 yards). The Great Northern was coming to Moscow, and they agreed to have a station stop at the club grounds entrance. We were set, but the First World War came along, and some men in town thought chasing a little white ball around was foolish, when the country was encouraging planting crops of every kind wherever a place could be found—even potatoes in the parkings on our streets. I remember that in Chamber of Commerce meetings some of the businessmen made such a hue and cry that the golf club was abandoned for the duration, and crops were planted instead.

It was after the war that some men got together and, after considerable investigation, bought the Anderton farm east of Moscow and put in a nine-hole course, a good one. Architect James designed it and it prospered, with a large membership until the 1929 crash and the early thirties. When interest diminished, the owners gave the land and course to the Elks lodge, with the provision that it be kept as a golf course for the benefit of Moscow people in perpetuity. The greens are the same today; slight changes have been made in tees and fairways. I might mention that the men who donated this land to the Elks were Roland Hodgins, Herman Wilson, Dr. Magee, Harry Driscoll, Burton French, R. B. Ward, George Lamphere, and Earl, Howard, and Homer David.

There was a race track out east of town where we had races every fall. A grandstand was erected there and people came from

long distances. Felix Warren, an old stage coach driver (long, gray mustache and beard, like characters in the movies), would come up from Lewiston and take some of the women from the red light district, in his old Concord coach, to these races. These ladies were given the choice box seats. It was really quite an event of the year when these races were scheduled.

In the early 1900s there was a bowling alley started—one lane. I think, and possibly another was added later. This was a fine thing for younger and older men alike and was as popular in those days as bowling is today. The faculty men had teams, on which Dr. MacLean, president of the university; Pink Griffith, football coach; Harold Axtell; DeLury; and Harrison, the bursar, competed.

In mentioning the large buildings up and down Main Street, one of the largest buildings, even today, is the old McConnell-Maguire store which is at the corner of First and Main Streets. This was built in 1891. The entire three floors were occupied with merchandise. There were fine, well-stocked departments. In fact, I think probably it was the largest store that ever has been in Moscow, even since that time. The top floor was furniture and an undertaking department.

Since this was before the day of "ready-to-wear," as we know it, a large space was devoted to dressmaking. There were at least 20 seamstresses employed, with a Mrs. Drezee in charge. The head man in the dry goods department was a Mike Sheehan from Ireland, who was an expert on linens and fabrics of all kinds. He sold many yards of his finest silks and satins to the most prosperous people in town, who in turn took the material to the dressmaking department to have it made up in the most elegant fashion.

In addition to the stock in that large building, the company occupied the half block now across the alley, which is the Ford garage, where they stocked and sold all kinds of farm implements, plows, reapers, mowers, headers, binders, and threshing machines.

This store went bankrupt in 1893, at the time of the national panic, due to the fact that it had been erected and expanded on borrowed capital. Later the building housed Motter-Wheeler Company, and, still later, the Williamson store. This is now the Thatuna Apartment Building.

The early farm equipment of the 1880s and 1890s was interesting. The first crops were mostly flax. It seemed that the virgin sod, when first turned over, was not adapted to wheat. Gradually more and more wheat was planted in this area, and the



harvesting machinery was a far cry from what it is today. The plowing was done with a hand plow and one horse. A farmer had to follow the contours of the hills in most instances. I remember a man who was called "Sidehill" Carlson. One leg was shorter than the other (no doubt caused by some accident), but some said he limped because he plowed around the hills for so many years. Gang plows were pulled by several horses but didn't come into use for several years. Now, of course, the gang plow is pulled by tractor, with a comfortable seat for the driver.

The first threshing machines were powerdriven by horses, who went round and round and turned a tumbling rod which, in turn, converted the power by a belt that revolved the cylinder in the threshing machine. Later on the horsepower was replaced by a stationary steam engine with a fly wheel which transferred the power to the cylinder in the threshing machine by a wide belt. Those machines had a straw stacker in the rear which blew the straw out as the bound grain went through the machine. Later on came the horse-propelled combines, which used as many as 32 horses.

During the 1890s, particularly in 1893, there were only a few threshing machines in the vicinity, and these went from farm to farm to do the harvesting. In 1893 there was considerable rain in August and September and crops did not get harvested. This was the year of the great panic. It affected a great many of the businesses up and down Main Street, but the depression did not last long, and Moscow recovered from these lean years in a short time. It is said that we have never had a crop failure. It was simply a question of not having enough machinery at that time to harvest the crop.

Moscow was the main trading center for farmers for a radius of some 30 miles or more. American Ridge and Fix Ridge and the areas of Colton, Uniontown, Genesee, and country to the north and west helped to make Moscow, the county seat, the largest town in this area. Some very fine farms were on American Ridge. One farmer, John Hutchinson, who was a friend of the David family, had an orchard of prune trees. He put in what was called an evaporator, or dryer, which was the first in northern Idaho. I spent one summer as a boy at his nice farm home. My first job on the farm was riding the lead horse on the binder during the cutting season. I was then 14 years old.

Other well-known farms on American Ridge belonged to the Mays, Thomases, Russels, Emersons, Eichners, Brockes, Bingham, and Benscoters. It is an excellent farming section, as is Driscoll Ridge out from Troy.

The Dernham and Kaufmann store at the corner of Third and Main, which is now Davids', created some disfavor by forcing collections after the 1893 panic. The owners decided to leave Moscow and went to San Francisco. There they started the Emporium, which became the largest department store on the Pacific Coast for some years. They bought grain and had a warehouse in Moscow and one at Joel, which was so named after Mr. Kaufmann's son Joel. The warehouse in Moscow was burned to the ground. Some say that the fire was set by a disgruntled customer for revenge. This may not be true.

Across the alley from Davids' on Third Street is the Cornwall Block, which was built in 1890.

A Mr. George Creighton came to Moscow and, with a man named Adolph Nelson, opened the Chicago Bargain House in 1890. Later it became Creighton, McClellan, & Hall. Still later, Creighton-Hall and then Creighton's, in the Smith-Dolson Building that Creighton purchased, which is its present location.

Grice & Sons had a fine furniture store and did undertaking. Later, in 1903, Nat Williamson came to town, bought and expanded the Boston Store. These are just a few of the businesses of the 1890s.

The first platting of the City of Moscow was done in 1878 by a surveyor named O. L. Wolford. Main Street and Washington Street were platted from A to Sixth. Main Street was made 80 feet wide, but by mutual consent of the property owners it was agreed to make the street 93 feet wide, and a city ordinance was passed to that effect in 1881. It was due to this foresight that Moscow has such a nice wide Main Street, in comparison to surrounding towns like Pullman, Colfax, and Lewiston. The buildings were, at that time, of a temporary nature, and it was not difficult in any case to adjust structures as they were rebuilt to conform to the new property line. Wooden walks were not replaced by concrete until about 1911.

In 1881 a surveyor named Neameyer platted some additions. In 1883 two other surveyors platted other additions. Their names were Alfred Colborn and S. N. Southwick. These were all east of Main, except Jackson and Almon Streets from A Street to Sixth Street. S. L. Campbell came to Moscow in 1887 and was appointed the first city engineer. Later, in 1888, when Latah County was created he became the first county engineer. Additions to the city were made in every direction, but mostly on the east side to Sixth Street. The area south of Sixth Street, on the east side of Main, was called "Swede Town."





*Dernham and Kaufmann Co. Limited  
(forerunner of Davids' store), late 1800s*



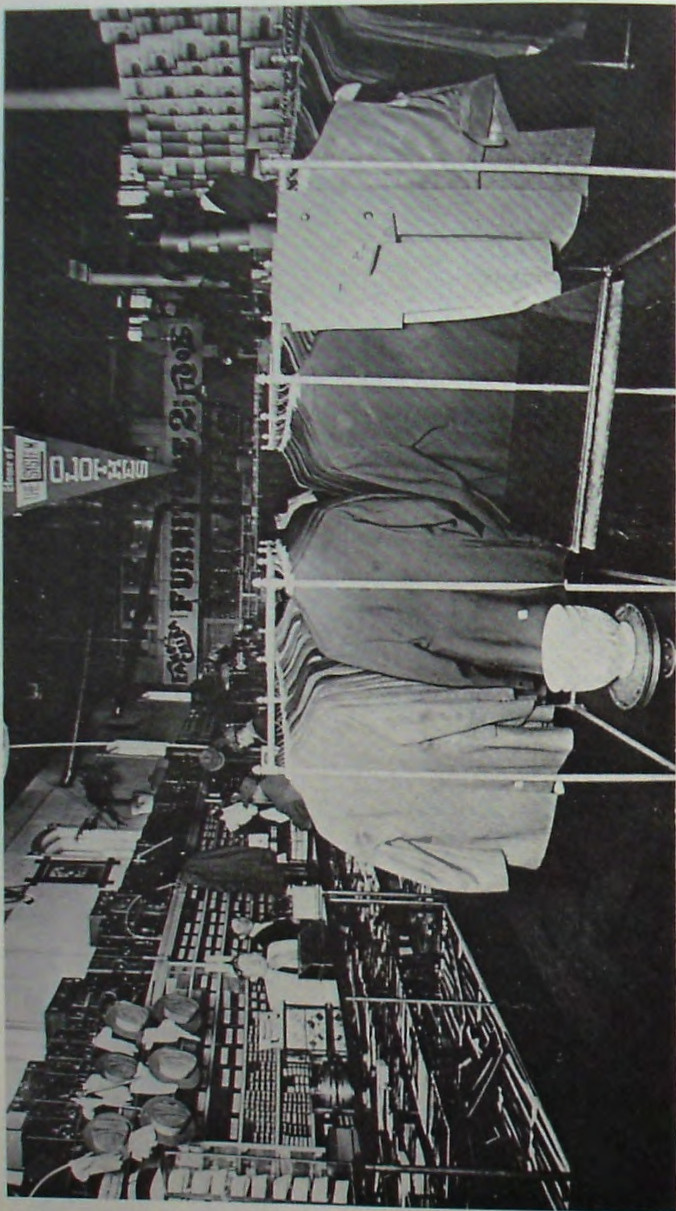
*David & Ely's, One of Moscow's Department Stores.*

*Third and Main about 1910*

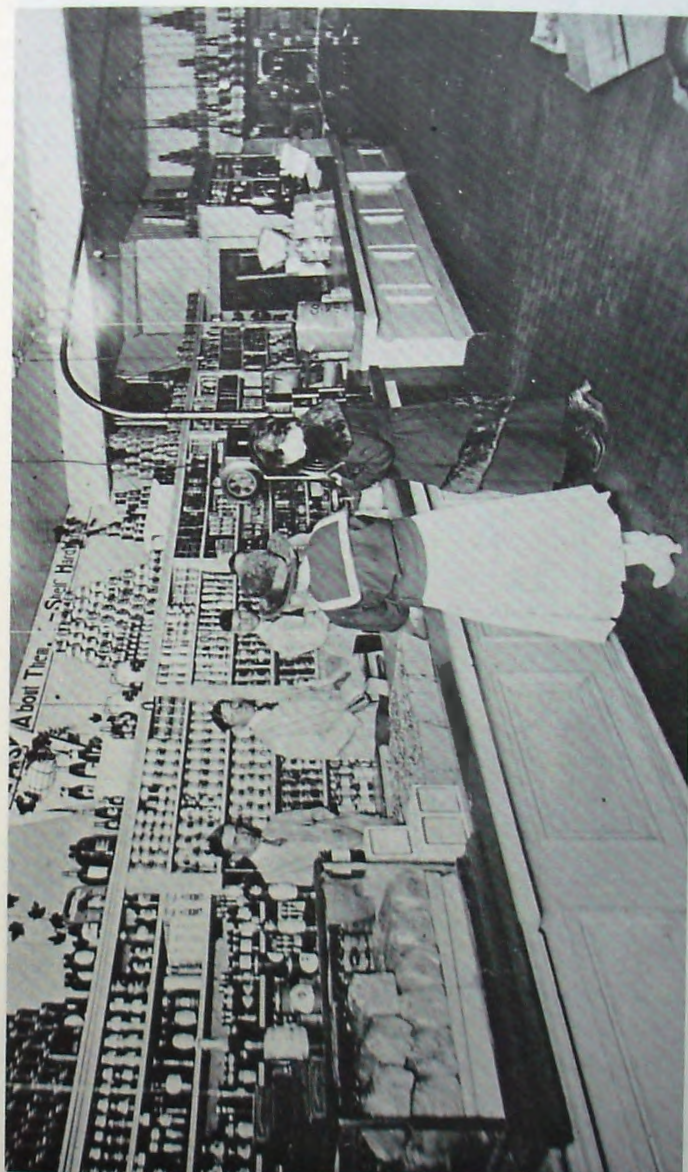


*Looking north on Main Street about 1920*





*David and Ely men's department, 1912  
Ray Yates, Harry Sampson, Marvin Mulkey, Louie Denning*



*Davids' grocery department, 1918  
Turnbow, unknown, John Sampson, Clarice Sampson, unknown*





*Davids' store window piece goods display, 1912*



*Cover from sales brochure, undated but probably from the early 1920s.*



**David & Ely's Phone No. is**  
**801**

**P** H O N E in your  
 Grocery order  
 or call the clerks  
 from any of the other  
 complete depart-  
 ments. You are as-  
 sured of satisfactory  
 service.

Two delivery wagons  
 going all the time,  
 leaving at 9:00 and  
 11:00 o'clock, a. m.,  
 and 3:00 and 5:00  
 o'clock p. m.

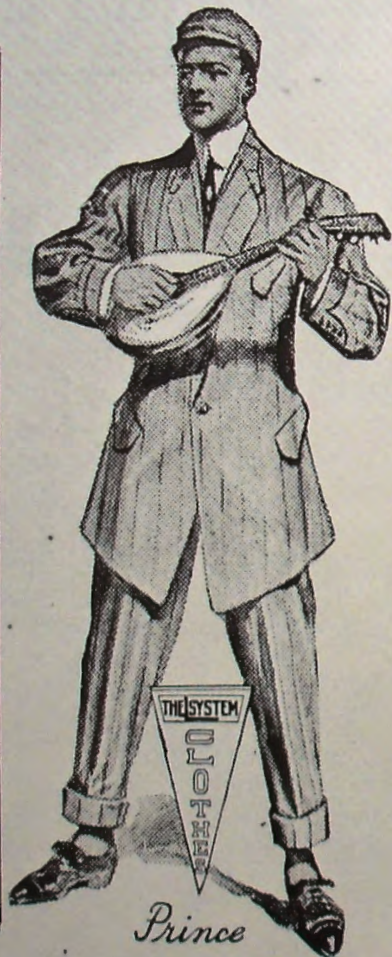
**High Grade  
 Clothing  
 Price and  
 Quality  
 Guaranteed**

**Women's  
 Tailored Suits**

**Pingree Shoes**

**Walk-Over  
 Shoes**

**FURNITURE  
 at Lower  
 Prices**



*Prince*



*David's Department Store — main floor, 1920s.*



After this built up to some extent, the area was included in the city limits. Due to the fact that they were made a part of the town a little at a time, the streets in that portion of the town are not laid out well, as they are in the rest of Moscow. The streets are narrow; some are dead ends, and others do not run straight through. Ira Schuh, born here in 1877, is still living in Portland. He is the son of a house-mover and remembers, in his boyhood days, his father going over to south Moscow to help harvest a crop planted there by Henry MacGregor, who owned that quarter section.

It is well known that Almon Asbury Lieuallan owned a pre-emption claim, the northwest quarter section of Moscow. When that part of the town was platted, the streets were given the family names of Almon, Asbury, Lilly (Mrs. Jay Woodworth, Lieuallan's daughter), and Lieuallan.

After Dan Hanna died, Harvey Smith succeeded him as city engineer in 1909. Harvey made a record by serving the city in that capacity for 52 years. He received the Samuel A. Greeley National Award in 1959 from the American Public Works Association for long and faithful service to the community.

When Latah County was created in 1888 by an act of Congress, county commissioners were appointed: W. W. Langdon, J. L. Naylor, and William Frazier. They subscribed to the oath of office and posted bonds, and on May 29, 1888, they appointed the following county officers: W. B. Kyle, auditor; W. W. Baker, treasurer; Robert Bruce, sheriff; L. C. Roberts, assessor; C. B. Reynolds, county attorney; Louis Jain, probate judge; J. W. Lieuallan, school superintendent; and W. Gray, coroner. Bruce declined to serve as sheriff, and R. H. Barton was appointed in his place. Jain declined to serve, and Roland Hodgins was appointed probate judge. The salaries of the county officers ranged from \$200 to \$600 a year for the county auditor, but the sheriff received \$1200 a year.

One of the first acts of the county commissioners was to buy the land now occupied by the Latah County Courthouse. That is an entire city block. A contract was let for the courthouse and jail to be erected at that site at a cost of \$20,000. Bonds were sold to Dr. Dorsey Baker, the owner and founder of the First National Bank of Moscow. The bonds were made payable to Miles C. Moore, at that time president of the bank. Later he was territorial governor of Washington. He was a brother of Charles Moore, who died in 1889; Charles Moore's widow, Julia A. Moore, handled his large estate in and around Moscow after his death.

Moscow city limits may have extended east of Polk Street, where father built his home at the corner of First and Polk. There may have been some additions platted east of Polk Street, but the houses were few and far apart. The present site of the Ursuline Convent was the Charles Moore home, and I am sure it was built at that time, as was another house which was in the country but is now within the city limits, the old Frank L. White property. The road to Moscow Mountain went from the corner of Polk and First, where our house was built, diagonally towards Moscow Mountain; the county road, which was D and Hayes, is now east of the new junior high school and is the present city limit to the east.

The first paving bond issue was passed after some opposition to the tax that would be assessed to the property. In 1911 a bond issue was passed, and the first paving on Main Street was done by the Green Paving Company of Spokane, as contractors. Stephen Griffith, a brother of Max Griffith, was a foreman for the job. It was called Dollar Way Paving, because the cost was \$1 a square yard, so it is said. Stephen Griffith's uncle was president of Griffith Construction of Los Angeles. Later, Stephen went to Los Angeles and, upon the death of his uncle, became president of this company. One of the largest construction operators in the southwestern United States, the company built canals, dams, and highways, as well as buildings. Stephen became many times a millionaire after leaving Moscow.

In the 1890s white pine was discovered in northern Idaho by C. O. Brown, the father of Nat Brown, who operated out of Moscow for many years. Under the Homestead Act many local residents took up timber land, the first being east of Moscow, near Warren's Meadows (now Bovill), and later extending to the east and north. This white pine timber drew the interest of a group of men from Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan, who came to Moscow and established offices here, calling themselves the Wisconsin Log and Lumber Company. Later, the Weyerhaeusers came into the corporation, and it became the Potlatch Lumber Company. Some of the men connected with that company in the early days were Bill Deary, William Laird, and Humiston. Later this company became Potlatch Forests, with a mill at Potlatch and, later, one at Lewiston. At the time Moscow was quite excited because the lumber company, before they made their decision to go to Potlatch, had made tentative plans to run a railroad into the timber area east from Moscow on the south side of Moscow Mountains. They even went so far as to propose a name for the railroad, "Moscow & Eastern Railway," before the bubble burst.



According to reliable sources, some Moscow men acquired options on what was to have been the location of the tracks, along the right-of-way, and held the land up for high prices. This enraged the lumbermen to such an extent that they refused to have anything more to do with Moscow, and settled the matter by making their headquarters at Potlatch. Actually, preliminary grading had started in the north part of town, and a mile or so had been completed of what was to be the Moscow & Eastern Railway.

Many Moscow people took claims as far north and east as Freeze-out, on the North Fork of the Clearwater, over on Marble Creek, the South Fork of the St. Joe River. Just a few of the names of those people, which may be of interest, are Herman Wilson, Paul Leuschel, Bert Martin, William Wallace, Flora Moore, Cintha Farris, Elsie Watkins, W. E. Perkins and his daughter, Zella, the Wethered sisters, Clara Playfair, and other people including myself. We all fulfilled the minimum requirements of the Homestead Act, and when these claims were proved up on, they were quite valuable because they were covered with white pine. Some of the timber cruisers who lived in this area made a business of locating people on these claims—Matt Miles, Harvey Rantsau, Bert Robinson, and others.

Those were the days of the riots in the Coeur d'Alene district by the IWW's; much damage was done, and the National Guard was called to quell the riots. It was during this time that Governor Steunenberg was murdered. Some of the men implicated in that strife were roaming about this timber country as claim jumpers. Men like Harry Orchard (later convicted of murdering Governor Steunenberg), Steve Adams, and Jack Simpkins were all up in the Marble Creek country, where I had my timber claim.

In those days we packed in from Warren's Meadows (now Bovill) to Clarkia by trail, and from Clarkia over the St. Joe divide, down Cranberry Creek to a homestead owned by Billy Theriault. He had a large log cabin and kept a small supply of groceries for the homesteaders. It was also a place to stay overnight. There was considerable anxiety about the claim jumpers and, finally, the homesteaders took the matter into their own hands and killed one or two. A man named Bouley will be remembered as one of them.

Some of the early residents of Moscow were interesting people, and I will mention just a few. M. J. Shields was a prominent businessman and built the building where the Owl Drug and Ward's Hardware stores are today. He had a hardware store, and later built the building occupied by Penney's, where he had im-

plements. He was a man of aggressive character and started the first electric light plant in Moscow.

In those days some businessmen drove a horse and buggy to work. M. J. Shields did, and I remember very well seeing him driving his horse, slapping the reins on its back, and talking to himself rather loudly while driving. Mr. Shields was a very likable man with much business acumen.

"Sir John" Moore was another, with his gray beard and tottering walk which belied his virility. He was an expert accountant, sold real estate, was married the second time to a Mrs. Andrew Henry, who bore him a child when Sir John was about 80 years old.

S. S. Denning, an attorney for Father, as was C. J. Orland, was a bright man with an excellent reputation and an Irish temper.

Judge Steele, whom many remember as district judge of later years—he of the stately carriage, who strolled from the Hotel Moscow, where he and Mrs. Steele lived for many years, to the courthouse—was a familiar figure, not to be forgotten.

Uncle Jimmy Johnson who, with his wife, had a boarding house located where the Professional Building is now, was a large rotund man, a genial character who spent much of his time on Main Street and let Mrs. Johnson run the establishment.

Another man, M. E. Poyeson, erected a large square rooming house down near the tracks on Sixth Street, where male students were housed before we had men's dormitories. There were stories emanating from there about the living conditions and escapades. There was then no dean of men, or supervision of students on or off campus. Burton L. French, Dr. Jesse Rains, Miles Reed, Prentice Burr, and other students of those days lived there.

There was a character in the early days called Wild Davie. He lived in a hut in South Moscow. He always had several dogs following him. His hair grew down over his shoulders, and he had few friends. In later years it developed that he wrote two books which were published, *Chief of Scouts*, *Piloting Emigrants Across the Plains Fifty Years Ago*, and *Thirty-One Years on the Plains and in the Mountains*. It seems he had been an Indian scout with Kit Carson, had fought in the Indian War and skirmishes, and that his real name was Captain William F. Drannan. He lived here quietly, never bothering anyone, and no one knew how he secured his food, as he never worked. He must have had some aptitude for writing, and it is told that he took his notes to Miss Aurelia Henry (later Mrs. Reinhardt), who was at that time on the faculty of the university. (She later became president of Mills College.



Oakland, California). Miss Henry helped him get his book ready for the publishers. Wild Davie was a friend of Clarence Talbott, who worked at the Shields Electric Plant. Wild Davie would stop there, en route to the university, to get warm on winter days near the steam boiler.

Last year at commencement time a man from New York State who had read these books was interested in finding out more about Capt. Drannan. This man graduated from the university in 1935 and came to his class reunion in 1965, and that brought the matter of Wild Davie to life. Since then we have found out that he went back to Texas and died there. No one ever suspected that he had such a past or that he was writing books.<sup>10</sup>

Naturally, we had other characters. There were three little Dunkard Church sisters who lived in Moscow for a long time. They always walked together, dressed in black, with a hood-type headgear. They were sweet little women, and few knew anything about them, where they came from, or how they lived. The townspeople called them the Three Graces.

The 1890s and early 1900s were critical years for the university. After President Gault came President Blanton, who didn't stay long. Then came Dr. James A. MacLean, a man of large stature mentally and physically, a bachelor 32 years old when he came to Moscow. He served until 1912. He married a local girl, Mary Robinson, a daughter of H. H. Robinson, our city clerk. At that time the university had a difficult time, not only getting appropriations, but there was always talk at the legislative sessions of dismembering the university and taking the various colleges to other places—mining to Wallace, the Agricultural College to Twin Falls. It took a man of tact, diplomacy, and wisdom to guide the university during that era. Every two years there was the legislature to worry about. With the help of loyal Moscow businessmen, and by winning the support of strong men with influence in the southeastern part of the state, Dr. MacLean handled the delicate situation, and the university made progress during his term as president. I consider Dr. MacLean one of the great presidents of the university of all time.

<sup>10</sup>Some older people in the community believed that Wild Davie and Will Drannan were not the same person. Wild Davie's real name was thought to be David C. Coventry and his burial place supposedly is near Troy, Idaho. Both men, if they be two, were illiterate. Drannan did narrate two books: *Thirty-One Years on the Plains and in the Mountains* (Rhode and McClure Publishing Company, Chicago, 1900) and *Chief of Scouts, Piloting Emigrants Across the Plains Fifty Years Ago* (Rhodes and McClure Publishing Company, Chicago, 1910). The uncertainty about Wild Davie's real identity is an intriguing mystery.

The 1890s were coming to a close—1898 to be exact—when the Spanish American War became a reality. Almost every male student of the university who passed the physical examination volunteered to serve. It is recorded that the University of Idaho had a larger percentage of men from its student body to enter the war, in proportion to the enrollment, than any other college in the United States. The National Guard unit, organized in the northern part of the state, included university students and other men from Moscow who fought in the Philippines with honor. There is a statue on the campus erected in honor of Ole Hagberg and Paul Draper, men who never returned. It is testimony of the patriotism and valor of these men. In the Memorial Gymnasium there is a bronze plaque listing the names of those men who fought in the Spanish American War.

Lt. Chrisman (we fondly remember him as General Chrisman) came from West Point in 1894 as head of the first military unit at the university. He was called to duty for the Spanish American War in 1898. He fought in Cuba with Teddy Roosevelt, and was with him in the "Charge of San Juan Hill." Later he went to the Philippines. He returned as Commandant of Cadets at the University of Idaho two or three times after that during his lifetime, as an officer in the United States Army. When he retired as a brigadier general, he came to spend the rest of his days at Moscow. After his death his ashes were scattered over the campus, at his request.

The war disorganized the university for two or more years, but after the turn of the century, with Dr. MacLean as president, the school became a greater entity in the community and state. The enrollment increased, the cultural influence was noticeable in the town, and clubs were organized on the campus which were of literary, social, and semi-civic nature. The first, organized by Mrs. Gault, the wife of the first president, in 1893, was the Pleiades Club, with the following members: Mmes. Gault, McCurdy, Ostrander, Bonebright, Fox, Henderson, Aldrich, and Chrisman. Later this club took in other wives of faculty members, some of the early ones being Mmes. Little, Axtell, Eldridge, and some town women, three of whom were Mrs. Forney, Mrs. Truitt, and Mrs. Butterfield. The women of the Pleiades Club were instrumental in organizing the Moscow Historical Club. Together with the town, they took an interest in establishing a city library, and Andrew Carnegie donated money to build our present city library.

The Moscow Historical Club took an interest in beautifying the



Moscow Park at the east end of Third Street. Two women in particular who deserve credit for working with a council in getting assistance to provide care for the park, having plantings made, and having an entrance to the park and a bandstand constructed, were Mrs. Samuel (Ma) Curtis and Mrs. Warren Truitt. They did outstanding work over quite a number of years.

These women also became active in organizing the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and they did much to promote the cultural atmosphere of the town. The "town and gown" were working together. The faculty had increased but was not so large but that they were a part and parcel of the town, socially and otherwise. Faculty men, for instance, were members of the fire department, which had three stations, one in the east part of town, one downtown, and one on the university hill. President MacLean, H. L. Axtell, Coach Griffith, DeLury and others, all faculty men, helped pull the two-wheeled cart by means of a long rope in front, with its reel of hose. Fred Zumhof, the local blacksmith, was chief of the fire department, in which he took much pride. He was succeeded by Carl Smith, who did likewise, and modernized the department.

Other women's clubs of a social nature were formed, such as the Hi-Yu Club. This club continued to exist for many years. It was composed of Mmes. Spotswood, Carithers, David, Hall, France, Martin, Day, Owings, and Swan. The University Mountain View Club, a sewing club, also came into being. Then there was the Mo-ke-pah-reca Club, composed of Mmes. Washburn, Connor, Richardson, and others whose names I do not remember. This club is still in existence today, although, of course, all of the original members are gone. The name of that group was formed from the first names of the originators. Another early club was the Phoenix Bridge Club, composed of Mmes. March, Talbot, Driscoll, Mix, Kitts, and others. I should mention the Fortnightly Club, composed of Mmes. Hodgins, Gritman, Whittier, Sanders, Wilson, Parsons, and others. Another group in the early 1900s was the BYOF, an unmarried group of women, who were friends of a young men's group called the October Club, composed of Max Griffith, Ray Curtis, Ben Bush, Gene Pearce, Hal Orland, Howard Kirkwood, Homer and Earl David, and others. The girls were Kit Magee (George Horton), Lillian Clark (Holen), Fay Thomas (Max Griffith), Helen Lewis (Hal Orland), Marguerite Connaughton (Homer David), Ada Burke (Earl David), Carrie McConnell (Ben Bush), Mary Clemons (Howard Kirkwood).

Another club was called the Bridge Club and devoted its time

to playing bridge. Members of this group were Mmes. Einhouse, Matthews, Carter, Driscoll, David, Smith, Gale, and others.

It is rather interesting, in a way, to know that with the coming of the university the town changed from pioneer days to a more cultural atmosphere, due no doubt to the university's being here. People in those days dressed for parties and formal occasions, so that by 1900 men were wearing tails and white ties, and women wore evening gowns. In some ways formal attire and adherence to fashion seem to have been greater in those days than they are now, even among students. I remember when, on New Year's Day, the young men of the town dressed in morning cutaway coats, striped trousers, wing-tip collars, stiff bosom shifts, ascot ties, and carried walking sticks to make calls on the young ladies, who served tea and possibly eggnog. Today I suppose it is not done at all.

The dances we did in those days were the rye waltz, mazurka, schottische, minuet, quadrilles, Virginia reel. Later on came the one-step, two-step, three-step, and fox-trot. Popular songs of that day, that took over nationally as the Beatles do today, were "Ta-Ra-Ra-Boom-De-Ay," as an example, and sentimental ballads like "Flow Gently, Sweet Afton," "After the Ball," "Only a Bird in a Gilded Cage," and "The Pride of the Ball." Also popular were Stephen Foster's songs like "Swanee River" and "My Old Kentucky Home," and hymns like "Rock of Ages." It was at the time when grand opera celebrities like Adeline Patti toured the world and gave farewell performances, much as Chevalier is doing today. Later Madame Schumann-Heink and Sir Harry Lauder did the same thing.

The Coffee Club was organized in Moscow in the very early 1900s, with the idea of getting a large membership and making it a social club to foster the interests of Moscow. They rented space in the McConnell-Maguire Building for a social lounge, dining room, and club rooms. It was to be a booster club and was a forerunner of what became a Chamber of Commerce in 1911.

There was also a Moscow Civic Club formed about 1904 to advance the cause of good citizenship. Then there was a Booster Club formed in 1906 with William Stillinger, an attorney, as president. They held public meetings, and the slogan was, "To have 10,000 people in Moscow in ten years." A new generation was taking over the business, and it was natural that a Chamber of Commerce should be revived. In 1911 with some of the old stalwarts like C. L. Butterfield, George Creighton, Roland Hodgins, Charlie Green, Chris Hagan, Hawkin Melgard, Frank David, and others, and younger men like George Fields, editor of



the Idaho Post, and Peter Orcutt of the Star-Mirror, a new Chamber of Commerce was formed. One of the first secretaries was E. E. Ostroot; later, Richard Burke, then Chris Tenwick; later than that, Harold Cornelison, who served for a long time in that capacity. Under Ostroot, I believe, Latah County fairs were inaugurated.

Another club that was started in 1918 was the Moscow Rotary Club, the first of the civic groups. Later on the Kiwanis and Lions' Clubs were organized. A little history of the Rotary Club might be included. In 1918 when the Grand Chapter of Masons assembled in Pocatello, Francis Jenkins and Max Griffith and I attended. We met a Joe Young, who was at that time governor of a district in Rotary, which comprised several Western states, there being only a few clubs in the Northwest at that time. We were at Joe Young's home, and he suggested that we should be interested in a Rotary Club at Moscow for the benefit of the university, thinking that it would unite the northern and southern parts of the state to a certain extent. After we came back to Moscow, we received literature on how to go about forming a club. Francis Jenkins, Max Griffith, John Heckathorn, Glen Sanders, and I had a meeting. Later we decided to see what some of the Moscow men thought about it, so we called in probably a dozen other Moscow businessmen, and we decided to form a Rotary Club. The first meeting was at Plummer's Cafe. L. F. Parsons was selected secretary, and Francis Jenkins, president. The charter was granted February 19, 1918, with at least 25 Moscow businessmen and a few representatives of the university as members. Charter members were Ben Bush, Rolston Butterfield, C. B. Green, Max Griffith, Chris Hagan, John Heckathorn, Roland Hodgins, C. J. Hugo, James J. Keane, Clarence Jain, Francis Jenkins, George Lamphere, William E. Lee, Gainford P. Mix, Halsey H. Orland, L. F. Parsons, Glen Sanders, Harry Simpson, J. F. Stewart, Charles L. Thompson, Herman N. Wilson, and Homer David. Of these, only Butterfield, David, and Sanders are now living.

Before this time we were having Fourth of July celebrations, but with the help of the Chamber of Commerce, these celebrations were held on a larger scale and attracted people from all over the Palouse country. These were financed by getting subscriptions from the businessmen up and down Main Street. We rarely had difficulty in getting enough money. Sometimes this celebration would last two days.

Automobiles were just coming into vogue, and one of the events of the days' activities was an automobile race, with the route going out of town and coming in on another road. As I think

back, that was about the most exciting thing that could happen. A few of the cars, going even at 35 miles an hour or less, couldn't make it back to town. Other events for entertainment were dancing on platforms erected in vacant lots, free lemonade, and an athletic program, which consisted of bucking horses in nearby lots, and races for boys and girls. We had jousting on horseback, Mexican ring contests, and sack races, with prizes for all events. People came to Moscow from all of the surrounding towns. Later Moscow discontinued this, as the smaller towns around decided that they would like to have celebrations of their own.

During the 1890s and early 1900s, people of the town, including the fraternal orders and social clubs, took an interest in various forms of activity. Literary programs were held at the country schoolhouses in the winter months, and the young people from town would form sleigh-riding parties and attend these. Elocution contests were held in some of the local halls, and prizes or medals given to the most talented. In these contests there was a method of expression called the Del Sarte Method, which emphasized gestures of arms, hands, and body, as well as facial expressions. The results were sometimes amusing, but it is surprising how much interest was taken in this form of entertainment.

In the early days, especially from 1900 to 1910 before the days of the automobiles, we rode horseback a great deal, and with some members of the faculty and townspeople we used to have moonlight picnics and moonlight horseback rides for entertainment.

It was in 1890 that the Northern Pacific Railroad built its line into Moscow. This was the end of the line until about 1898, when it was extended down to Lewiston. In 1885 the O.R.&N. Railroad came into Moscow, but it was later that the Spokane & Inland Empire Railroad built an electric line into Moscow. So Moscow has had three railroads, which has been a great advantage to the city. At the time the electric railroad was built in from Spokane there was an agitation by some of the Moscow people who wanted tracks built down Main Street so that we could have street cars, at that time a sign of being up-to-date; better judgment prevailed, and this did not come about, which was fortunate.

In the early 1900s we had another local excitement over the prospect of a manufacturing plant being established here, which might hold great promise. Two men, Andreason and Quesnell, had invented a combine harvester. This was before the large Eastern companies had come out with their inventions, and before combines were commonly used. A local company was formed with Gainford Mix, Sr., as president, and stock was sold



mostly locally. The plant was located where Rosauer's Super Market now stands. Concrete buildings were built and machines manufactured and sold. However, before the company could get on a substantial basis, the First World War began, and the company was dissolved.

There were instances of local enthusiasm prompted by outbursts of booms or discoveries from time to time in those early days. There were, for instance, the placer diggings at the foot of Moscow Mountain, where some people had staked claims along the Crumerine and other creeks, and considerable gold was mined, at least enough to encourage prospectors. Tunnels were dug in these mines, the most pretentious being the White Cross Mine, which had tunnels of considerable length on different levels. That was a place where the boys of the town would venture to see how far they could go into those recesses. We found water and obstructions, but it was something to do and did seem like a real adventure. This was, of course, after the owners had decided to stop work, believing that there was no use spending more money trying to find a vein or veins that were worthwhile.

Another type of mining developed with the finding of opals in rocks on the Bill Leasure farm north of town. In fact, this really proved to be of value, and much work was done in opening up mines, uncovering the rock by removing the soil above it. Very fine quality opals, which tested out to be equal to the finest Australian opals, were found in these mines. A booklet was published about the opal mine, and it said that over \$10,000 worth of opals were mined and sold.

As youngsters we would go out there and break rocks and occasionally find an opal. For instance, on a Saturday boys and girls would make a pilgrimage, fortified with lunches, and spend the day hunting for valuable specimens. Included in our group were: Lucy Mix (Mrs. Jerome Day), Alice Williams, Nellie Blake (Summerfield), and Eddie Blake, her brother, both children of Dr. Blake, a well known M.D. in the 1880s and 1890s. I remember that Lucy's mother would make a lunch of sandwiches, milk, and a jelly roll that was dessert. I estimate that we were then from eleven to thirteen years of age. Ezra Meeker, who came to Moscow and enlarged the telephone system, bought the Leasure farm, and named it the Opal Ranch. Later Oversmith bought the place, which is now owned by John O'Donnell.

Some of the early businesses of Moscow were the harness shops of George Weber and John Friedman; Frank Yangle's tailor shop; and the livery stable of the Stewart Brothers, George and Peter. Their second and last location was the spot where the

Eagles Capricorn Ballroom is now located. We had two breweries. One was run by Fritz Frantzl, born in Bavaria, across from the New Idaho Hotel, from Main Street back to the alley. The Frantzls were a nice family. They spoke broken English, but they made very fine beer. When the Volstead Act came in, prohibition caused him to go out of business. Then he and his wife ran a restaurant where they served German food, and it became a very popular place. They made their own pastries, and their roast goose dinner was something men raved about. Bob Morris, the NP agent, and some other men formed a "Goose Club," and they of course drank a lot of beer.

Another business was started by Art Ransom, the first agent for the O.R.&N., who resigned to start a pool hall in the Cornwall Building. Later, he moved across the street, and still later, to the American Legion Building on Main Street. He called it the Pastime, and it operated very successfully for several years. They said they threw away the key; it never closed, night or day.

In mentioning some early day businesses, I should say something of the Zumhof and Collins blacksmith shop, because both of these men were active citizens. Zumhof, as I have mentioned, was chief of the fire department, and Major Collins was active in community and fraternal affairs. Major Collins married a sister of Ed, Arthur, and Charles Snow, sons of one of the oldest settlers, and Mrs. Irvin Standley of Moscow is a daughter of Major Collins. Then right across from the blacksmith shop (which was where the NuArt Theatre is now located) was Kulhanek's shoe repair shop. All old-timers remember that fine family. A reminiscence of mine is that after passing that frame structure, a path cut across toward the university, diagonally to the corner of Jackson and Sixth. There was a mill on the corner where the Latah Grain Growers now stands, just beyond the path to the university, which cut across from Sixth Street, through what is now the location of the Student Union, directly to the campus entrance, across from the Phi Gamma Delta house. There were few homes on that side of town in the 1890s, or even the early 1900s.

Spotswood and Veatch, a pioneer realty firm, covered that field predominantly in the early days. They handled all kinds of real estate, principally selling farms and city property. They also represented the best old-line insurance companies for all kinds of coverage, as well as Eastern loan companies. They were both fine citizens, and developed additions in south Moscow, south of Eighth and east to Logan; two streets bear their names in this section of town.

In the early days when customs were free and easy, saloon



keepers were some of our prominent citizens. For instance, Fred Alfs, whose emporium for refreshments was popular, was a member of the school board. He had a fine home and family. In connection with Alfs, I recall Chris Hagan, who was a bartender for Fred Alfs for several years. Chris came from Sweden as a lad, possibly because his family knew someone here. He worked on a farm near Blaine, five miles from town. Then he got a job with Alfs. He was a sterling, dependable young man, and was headed for success. He married Hattie Holt, the daughter of Charles Holt, a butcher and stockman, and was taken in as a partner to Holt. The firm later became Holt and Cushing, Butchers and Meat Packers. His life from then on is a part of Moscow history. He was a progressive citizen, interested in politics and the University of Idaho.

Other saloons of those days were Joe Niederstadts, at the corner of Main and Third (where the Creighton Building is now), and the Free Coinage, owned by George Rubedew, who also was a prominent timber man. In those days everyone along Main Street patronized the saloons, during the day as well as night. In fact, it is said the storekeepers had charge accounts at the saloons, where their customers would go and get their refreshments and have them charged to the various stores' accounts. If anyone replied "No," when asked if he had had his toddy, it is said that Jim Shields remarked: "Well, it's there for you. If you don't get it, it is your own fault." At that time, there were as many as 25 saloons in Moscow.

Besides the Hotel Moscow, the Commercial Hotel, the McGregor House, and the Del Norte Hotel, there were some smaller hotels, such as the City Hotel located on the site of the Elks Temple, and the Pleasant Home at the corner of Third and Jackson (now Frei's apartments), and some others. The City Hotel was owned by a man named Cole, the father of Herb Cole, who lived here as a boy, moved to Lewiston, and, still later, came to Moscow as owner and manager of the Hotel Moscow. Harry Gallup's father ran the Pleasant Home.

During the early years, the Hotel Del Norte was taken over by a man named Colonel Davis, a pompous gentleman said to have been a colonel in the Confederate Army. He put class into the hostelry, made the dining room popular, with a fine cuisine and dining room. He featured Southern hospitality and menus, and music and entertainment on occasion. It became the thing to do, if you ate out, to go there for the delicious meals.

Fifty-five years ago the farmers organized the Moscow Union

Warehouse Company, a co-operative company to handle their grains, particularly, but they went further and started a store, with mainly groceries. Arnold Lyons was the first president, followed by Frank Slater. However, they found that merchandising was not such an easy venture, and finally abandoned the project. Ernest Thompson, still living in Moscow, managed the store while it was in existence. This organization has continued in one form or another, and the present successful Latah County Grain Growers Association is the outcome of the founding of that company over half a century ago.

Other business establishments in the early days were: butcher shops, A. E. Held, Carl Anderson, Henry Weinman, and Hagan & Cushing, which I have previously mentioned; drug stores, Charles McCarter, Lou Torsen, R. Hodgins, and S. L. Willis; George Moody, Northwestern Marble Works and Monuments; Witbeck and Wilson, Gem Hardware Store; Sog Kessler, ice cream parlor and candy kitchen. By the way, the very first soda fountain in Moscow was in Hodgins Drug Store at First and Main in the 1890s. Sodas, ice cream sodas, plain ice cream, and sundaes were the menu and, believe it or not, I was the soda jerk during the summer months. W. A. Baker had a new and secondhand store. The banks were First National, Moscow Savings Bank, Commercial, Farmers, Spokane and Eastern Branch and, in 1906, First Trust and Savings.

The first postmistress, Sarah Edwards, held office for 11 months. She was succeeded by Asbury Lieuallen, who lived in a log house at the corner of First and Main, where the Bank of Idaho is now. Later, a frame house was moved to this lot from where the post office is now. Others in order of succession were Thomas Craig, Walter Catron, Walter T. Griffin, Arvid Hinman, Robert H. Barton, Henry C. Shaver, Joseph E. Collins, and F. E. Cornwall. In the 1890s the post office was located in the Thatuna Building. Then it was in a part of what is now called Davids'. During the tenure of Joe Collins as postmaster, 1902-1912, city delivery of mail was instituted. Rural delivery came about the same time, or perhaps a little later. Some of the men who worked in the post office at that time were Charley and Frank Jones, John Suddreth, Charles Lilly, Fred Collins, Roscoe Sanders, Orlin Schuh, John Dunbar, and Sam Hall, and, just a few years later, Thomas Dowdy, Harold Collins, and others who are now retired. Some of the very early employees I remember in the post office were Grant Lieuallen and Harry Hayes, both of whom went to Washington, D.C., and were long-time employees in the government post of-



fice department until their retirement. Harry Hayes married Carrie Tomer. She was the daughter of George Tomer, who settled east of Moscow in the 1870s and for whom Tomer's Butte was named. Another employee in Moscow was Ed Barton, the son of R. H. Barton, a postmaster of that era.

It may be interesting to make note of some of the prices in the 1890s. After the panic of 1893, wheat was selling for as low as 20¢ a bushel. The land around Moscow after the depression was around \$20 to \$25 an acre for the best land adjacent to the city. No one had money with which to buy the land, and the banks were not loaning any money with land as security. Calico was 3¢ a yard. Potatoes were 25¢ a hundred pounds; flour was 50¢ for fifty pounds. Whiskey sold at 75¢ a full quart or less. Coffee was 15¢ a pound. Haircuts were 15¢. However, until the people got on their feet again these low prices didn't mean anything. They had little money, but people survived. Cord wood was the fuel rather than coal in those days; it was brought to town by men who lived at the foot of Moscow Mountain and sold at \$2.50 to \$3 a cord. Some of these men were Homer Burr, father of Amos Burr, a carpenter now living in Moscow; Andy Erickson, father of Mandel, the barber and old-time fiddler; Joe Meek, Lee Guy, Arthur Dobson, George Showalter, and others. At our home we would buy enough wood in the fall to last all winter. We hired a man to saw it by hand with a bucksaw and sawbuck. Then we would have it chopped, and we would pile it in the woodshed.

We had no inside plumbing, and carried water from a well in Dr. Carither's yard to our home.

We had girls doing housework at \$1.50 a week.

We also had our tragedies in Moscow. One, well remembered, happened in 1901. A man by the name of Steffen, who lived near the cemetery, ran amuck. He had a grievance against some Moscow men, came to town armed, and killed Dr. W. W. Watkins. He also took a shot at George Creighton, wounding him in the arm. Later a list was found naming others he had intended to kill. A posse was formed, and it followed him to his home, where he had barricaded himself upstairs. A member of the posse, Deputy Sheriff Cool of Genesee, was killed. Gub Mix had a narrow escape, and others had close calls. When the posse finally closed in, they found Steffen dead, either from a self-inflicted shot, or by a shot from outside.

Like all other pioneer towns, we had the usual barroom brawls and homicides. In the 1890s, a local resident, Mike Leach, went to Robert Browne, who owned the then financially tottering Moscow Savings Bank, and asked for the money he had on deposit. Browne

told him that he couldn't let him have it that day. Leach then went to his home on Almon Street, got his six-shooter, and returned to the bank. Again he asked for his money, and again Browne refused. Leach took out his revolver and took a shot at Browne, who was behind the cashier's cage. The bullet hit a steel bar in the cage, deflecting it, and only grazed Browne's neck. Leach walked out, was arrested and tried, but received only a light sentence. Browne recovered.

Occasionally in the saloons, which never closed, there were escapades in which people were injured, but to my knowledge no one was ever killed.

In the 1890s, civic and fraternal organizations formed in Moscow were the Moscow Commercial Club, as I have mentioned, the Masons, the Odd Fellows, later the Moose, the Eagles, Woodmen of the World, and their auxiliaries. Also, as I have mentioned, the Grand Army of the Republic Post was organized, and women's civic and social organizations.

In the 1890s there was a riot and revolt in the Coeur d'Alenes between neighboring people. An organization called the IWW got out of control and did serious damage to the mines with dynamite, and it became a problem of state-wide interest. That was when Governor Steunenberg called out the militia. At this time a local military group was formed in Moscow, possibly called the National Guard, under the supervision of the state. Dr. J. H. McCallie was elected as captain and Superintendent of Schools J. C. Muerman was a member. They offered their services to the state to help quell the riots in the Coeur d'Alenes, but for one reason or another did not participate.

Later, before the United States went into the First World War, a Student Army Training Corps (SATC) was organized. About this time there was a severe nation-wide virus flu epidemic, and many students and citizens died. The SATC was billeted in the old Stewart Livery Stable, which had been converted into a barracks. It was crowded, and it seems that the flu spread rapidly there with very serious results.

Over the years various organizations, military, civic, and otherwise, came and went. The very first military organization by the settlers was in 1877 during the time of the Nez Perce Indian War. There was unrest among the Indians, and in the early days many of the Nez Perce Indians came to Paradise Valley, mostly to dig camas roots, which they dried and from which, I am told, they made flour.

The main activity, as far as the war was concerned, was from



Camas Prairie south to Whitebird and the Wallowa Country. The local settlers around Moscow banded together with Colonel R. H. Barton, a Civil War veteran, as leader and, fearing that the Indians might make an attack here, built a stockade on East B Street where the Fitzgerald home now stands. (A rock monument in the parking indicates the location.) This was done to protect the women and children, in case of marauding Indians. Lillie Lieuallen Woodworth remembers, as a child of about four years, having been in the stockade with her mother, and she told me that she has pleasant memories of being there, playing with the other children. The men went about their work during the daytime but went to the stockade at night.

I think the young people of the 1890s were no better or worse than those of today. Conditions were different; there were no automobiles, no juke boxes, no recreation programs, so they occupied themselves otherwise. Some went to Sunday School, and some did not. Those who wanted to be devilish perhaps smoked tansy or weeds behind the barn, but there was not the drinking of beer and liquor at such an early age as there is now. I remember boys smoking Cubebs, a type of cigarette, but not made of tobacco. Later on the first brand of cigarettes I remember was named "Pet." Baseball was a popular game, and swimming was indulged in, though there were no community pools as there are today. The boys would find swimming holes in the South Palouse or the sand pit east of town. Later Nat Williamson built a swimming pool in a building now occupied by the Garrett Freight Co. In the very early days during the 1890s, some businessmen got the idea of having a gymnasium for the boys of the town. A red, two-story, frame building stood at the corner of Second and Washington Streets, where the Ford Garage is at present. A hardware store, owned by Joe Haskell, was on the first floor. On the second floor the first such venture developed; apparatus of various kinds were installed—wrestling mats and a boxing ring, parallel bars, weight machines, and other equipment. This preceded the Y.M.C.A. or Boy Scouts by several years.

There were some interesting things to do, like roaming about town and watching the trains come in and seeing the circus unload, or going down to the Chinese laundries and watching the Chinamen iron clothes. I remember Sing Gee's where the men would sprinkle the clothes by filling their mouths with water and blowing it out on the clothes while ironing. We thought this was ingenious, and I still think it was, but compared to the electric steam irons of today it was primitive.

The boys of the town had their baseball teams, one from east

Moscow, and another from the south and west part of town. Intense rivalry prevailed, even though these were just so-called kids' teams. Many times, games ended in brawls. Some of the players may be remembered: Earl Barton, Frank Henry, Ira Schuh, George Fields, Fred Ives, Elbert Moody, and Roy Hinman from the east. Vie McGregor developed into a first rate pitcher later on in life. He was the son of Henry McGregor, who homesteaded the southeast quarter section of Moscow. May I say that both Earl and Homer David were interested in athletics and were among the players at that time?

During the period from 1895 to 1910, some of the young bachelors in town were fellows like Herman Wilson, Victor Ramstedt, Charles Sawn, Otto and Glen Grice, Gene Pearce, Rolston Butterfield, Ray and Roy Curtis, Ben Bush, Max Griffith, just to mention a few. Also Ralph and Charles Hall, Charles Bolles, and Fred Ransom.

There were Chinese gardeners here at that time who raised vegetables. With two baskets filled with vegetables that were balanced on a pole over their shoulders, they would go over town and offer their wares for sale. There were no markets as there are today. We had a negro barber and a negro restaurant owner. A large proportion of the population in Latah County was Scandinavian and German. There were some Jewish businessmen, like Dernham and Kaufmann, who owned the department store; Hecht Bros., men's clothiers; and Max Aronson, who had a fine cigar store in the Moscow Hotel location. I remember well Walther Stern, a German who was said to have been an officer in the German Army, who owned the Hotel Moscow Bar.

Speaking about liquor, I am sure the children were not as sophisticated at early ages as they are today. Neither were the parents. Cigarettes were called "coffin nails" in our home. Mother was more or less puritanical in her views about our conduct; church was the first order of business. No drinking, of course, was permitted, and even playing cards were not allowed in the home. Father and Mother tried to protect us from evil, so naturally, as we grew older, we learned these things away from home, sooner or later. However, before our parents died, both had changed their views considerably. Father and his friends (Hawkin Melgard, M. E. Lewis, Ezra Meeker, Dr. Carithers, and others) played cards, Solo mostly, at their homes and even had Dutch lunches on these occasions. Before Mother David died, when she was 94 years and 8 months, she had her milk toddy before she retired at night.

Another pastime on Sunday, when I was young, was to attend



horse bucking contests, possibly for prizes, or just for fun. These were held on vacant lots near Main Street. I remember that some were held where Short's Chapel is now. Circuses would come to town in the summer, so with Fourth of July celebrations and a parade on Memorial Day we had some excitement. We had a strong man in town, a blacksmith named Donner, who was something of a boxer. I remember that one time he was challenged by an out-of-towner, and a fight was staged in a warehouse at Garrison Station, just across the state line in Washington. The Devine's owned the land and warehouse there. The fight was really for men to see, but as boys, we were interested, so some of us did sneak in. Our Donner was outclassed. His opponent no doubt went around fighting local celebrities for a living.

Some disconnected recollections of those early days come to mind:

In 1911, President Theodore Roosevelt came to Moscow. He spoke in front of the new Administration Building, by the circle drive, where sacks of wheat were piled high to form a platform for him. It was really quite an occasion, and he gave a resounding speech. The Horticultural Department had selected a tree which he planted near the entrance to the building.

Later President Taft, and still later, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt came to Moscow. Trees planted by them have now grown quite large.

It was during the 1890s, or possibly the late 1880s, that the first well was dug in Moscow on West A Street. It was an artesian well, and the first water mains were laid on Main Street, and sewer lines were put in. As additions were platted and the residences were built, the lines were extended. This was followed by inside plumbing, and bathtubs came into use. The old standpipe, erected on the hill behind Judge Foreny's home, on the alley between Jefferson and Adams, on a line with East B Street, will be remembered by older citizens. It was painted red, stood about 100 feet high, with a ladder on the outside that the boys liked to climb. It was uncovered at the top, and the pigeons could roost on the edges. Soon new reservoirs were erected, and new wells dug. The old landmark was finally demolished, but not until 1930, although not then in use.

Hydrants for fire protection followed the water mains. The early fire equipment was replaced, and Moscow now has the very newest and best that is available. However, the old carts, hand-drawn, with short reels of hose, did valiant service. At the time the old Administration Building burned, the firemen did their best with the old equipment to fight that blaze, but to no avail. There

was insufficient water and a lack of hose to reach the scene of the fire.

By 1910 Moscow had a population of over 3,500 people, and we were on our way to becoming a real college town. Dr. MacLean left in 1912, and Dean Carlyle of the Agricultural Department became acting president, until President Brannon was elected. Presidents Lindley, Upham, and Kelly followed, as did Neale, Dale, and Buchanan, and, more recently, Theophilus and Hartung. The enrollment is now above 6,000 students on campus, with many more served in correspondence and graduate courses.

It may be interesting to note that in 1900 the enrollment of the university was 139 in college courses and 105 in the preparatory department. In 1910, there were 326 in the college proper, 61 in preparatory, and in 1920 (preparatory was discontinued in 1912) when President Upham came, the enrollment went up to 955. By the time President Upham left for Miami University in 1928, the enrollment had increased to 2,446.

Those days were happy days, through the 1890s, as I look back now. It seems as though the winters were more severe than they are now, but I often wonder if the snow were really deeper, or if it only seemed so, perhaps because our legs were shorter as we waded through the drifts. Epidemics came and went: measles, scarlet fever, even smallpox, were scourges, since at that time antitoxins had not been developed. One time our family was quarantined six weeks as scarlet fever went through the entire family of children. I am sure we had all the communicable diseases except smallpox. At the County Home there was an isolation cabin for those who had smallpox. It seems to me now that this was dreadful, and it was.

The early doctors in Moscow in the 1890s were Dr. Taylor, Dr. Sanders, Dr. Reeder, Dr. Blake, Dr. Worthington, Dr. Carithers, Dr. Gritman, Dr. Clark, and Dr. R. C. Coffey, who became a nationally known surgeon and had a large clinic in Portland; others were Dr. Rae and Dr. Jameson. Dr. Carithers performed the first Caesarean section in Moscow. It was for a family named Strom. They asked Dr. Carithers to name the baby, so he named it Caesar. These early doctors, of course, were not specialists. They were general practitioners and did a lot of good work in the medical profession.

In 1902 an architect named Black located in Moscow, having come from Boston, via Montana. He designed several large residences, the Mark P. Miller, M. E. Lewis, and Jerome Day homes. He also was the architect for the Methodist Church, built in 1903 and dedicated in 1904. Reverend W. T. Euster was the



pastor at that time. This is still a very substantial building. It was erected with a bell tower, but funds ran out before the bell was installed. However, some public-spirited citizens came to the rescue, and William E. Wallace, a local jeweler, according to Glen Sanders, donated the bell and paid for its installation. It is my recollection that Judge Forney was given the credit for providing the bell. Whether he gave the money himself or solicited it, I am not certain.

Many homes had barns on the property, where the owner kept horses; almost always they kept at least one cow, as there were no dairies. The Davids had such a barn and a cow, which I milked. I delivered some of the milk to the neighbors at 5¢ a quart.

In the summertime a young man by the name of Victor Johnson took on the job of herding these cows for the townspeople at 50¢ a month. He would come after the cows, drive them out to what was then the "school section" near the Moscow Cemetery, where they would feed on bunch grass. In the evening, he would go out and drive them back to town to the various barns. He may have had 30 to 50 cows which he took care of in this way. The school section of 640 acres is now being made into subdivisions along the Troy Highway, and east of the county road and cemetery. Victor, a brother of Walter Johnson, who was a bookkeeper for Davids' for many years, became a druggist and a prominent citizen of Troy. He is now deceased.

This haphazard collection of recollections, I realize, is a feeble attempt to record some of my memories. Some may be living who remember the names I mention. I do this because some of my old friends have mentioned to me that they appreciated my letter to Elmer Nelson on the history of banking which I wrote recently. I wished only to give an overall picture of events between 1890 and 1910, a formative period in Moscow's history and that of the University of Idaho. In the 20 years previous to 1890, the settlers were coming in and taking this fertile land by grants or by purchasing grants from others who came before and wanted to leave. Those were the real pioneer days in the Paradise Valley, but there is a vast difference between 1890-1910 and the present time. There will be some—a few—who remember the days I write about, and possibly some who remember days before, but they are dwindling in numbers in each succeeding year. Perhaps some of what I have written may be of interest to those who read it. I fully realize that I have omitted names of prominent pioneers, but it was impossible to include them all, and no doubt I have passed over happenings and events that should be chronicled.