LATAH LEGACY

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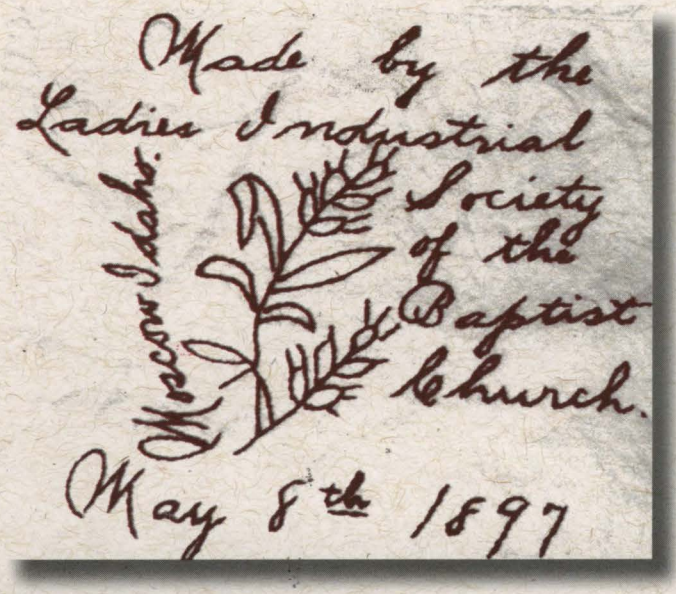

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On the Cover:

Four squares from the Moscow Friendship Quilt,
which was probably stitched together by members of Moscow's Baptist Church
in 1897.

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Moscow's Friendship Summer Quilt, circa 1897

by Joann C. Jones, Curator Emeritus

While I was Curator of collections, the Latah County Historical Society (LCHS) received an electronic mail message from an Oregon woman who owned a quilt embroidered with numerous names (both personal and proper) including the "Moscow Baptist Church, Idaho." The woman knew nothing about the history of the quilt and was planning to put it on eBay unless the historical society was interested in purchasing it.

I responded immediately, and she sent me a list of the names, many of which were very familiar to Executive Director Mary Reed, the society's Board of Trustees, and myself. After communicating more, the owner of the quilt sent the historical society photographs of the quilt top and selected blocks. What a well-preserved historical record she was offering us!

The Trustees allocated money from the bequest of Gladys Bellinger to purchase this artifact. Dr. Bellinger, Dr."B", was a Professor Emeritus of Child Development and had served as Director of the School of Home Economics from 1960 to 1968 during her long career at University of Idaho. Gladys was a longtime member of the Latah County Historical Society and the Moscow Historical Society, serving as their representative on the LCHS Board for many years.

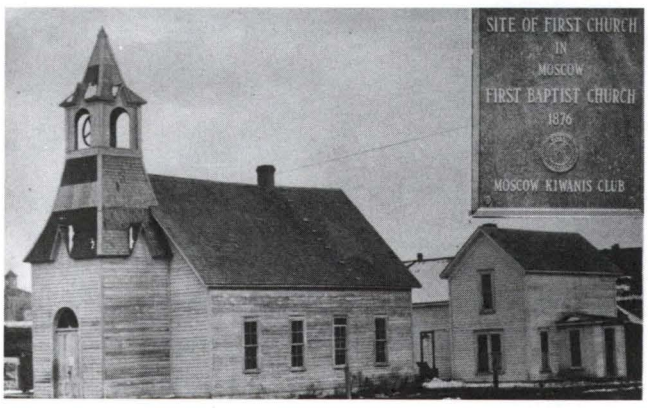
I know Gladys – a dear friend who took me under her wing when I joined the Home Economics faculty, who supported me in all my efforts as Curator of LCHS, was a patron of local history, and lover of beautiful things – would have been proud of this addition to the society's collection.

Approximately 276 personal names embroidered with red cotton floss appear on the 132 6" x 6" blocks stitched together by women and friends of the Baptist Church of Moscow. The women chose lightweight cotton fabric for the lining as well as the quilt face and used no inner padding to add weight to the summer bed covering. The overall size of the quilt is 75" by 68".

Over 50 of the names are of early Moscow residents familiar to the Latah County Historical Society because of their descriptions in published histories of Moscow, including *The Moscow Mirror*, circa 1895; *A History of Moscow* by M.G. Emery, 1897; *An Illustrated History of North Idaho,* Western Historical Publishing Co., 1903; *Moscow at the Turn of the Century* by Homer David, 1979; *A Great Good Country: A Guide to Historic Moscow and Latah County* by Lillian Otness, 1983; *Moscow: Living and Learning on the Palouse* by Julie R. Monroe, 2003.

Through further research and remembrances, I hope to learn about many more of these men, women, and children and their contributions to the history of Moscow. We do know much about the sponsor of the quilt, the Zion Baptist Church of Paradise Valley, thanks to documents in the Society's archives. The church's organization date, August 6, 1876, appears on one of the quilt's squares. Early settlers felt a need to establish a "community of culture and advancement of advantages" in the virgin Palouse country. Rev. Samuel Stearns, a Baptist minister, began to hold services for settlers meeting in the McGuire School House in the mid-1870s and was instrumental in organizing the Zion Baptist Church of Paradise Valley. The organization of the Christian Church in 1875 preceded this by a few months but soon disorganized and reorganized in 1890.

Founding members of the Zion Baptist Church were A.B. Estes, Sarah Estes, J.G. Edmundson, Mariah Edmundson, Olive Surrat, Cathiren Oglesby, and J.W. Oglesby. Their first church building was located on the corner of First and Jackson Street on land donated by Almon Asbury Lieuallen. After it was dedicated in 1881, the name of the church was changed to the First Baptist Church of Moscow. By 1892, membership



Zion Baptist church, c. 1880s.

had grown to 137, and a local newspaper reported, "...they have an interesting Sunday School of 130 scholars, a woman's home and foreign missionary society, a woman's industrial society and a young people's society of "Church Helpers."

Another of the quilt's squares reads, "Ladies Industrial Society of the Moscow Baptist Church, Idaho, May 8, 1897." This society existed in 1892, according to the newspaper, and the square's date of 1897 is probably the year the quilt was made. Church records show that there were moneymaking projects for improvements in the late 1890s.

Three pastors' names appear on the quilt: Rev. S.C. Stearns, Rev. J.C. Douglas, and Rev. A.J. Cable. J.C. Douglas, installed as pastor in 1897, followed Rev. A.J. Cable in the pulpit. The construction of a new church building began that year as well. Both men added their names to the quilt, which most likely was used as a fundraiser for the building. Later pastors' names do not appear on the artifact.

Pastors of the Moscow Baptist Church from 1876 to 1900 were Samuel Stearns, 1876; D.W.C. Britt, 1878; S.W. Beavan, 1880; J.W. Beavan, 1884 (father of S.W.); J.S. Peterson, 1886; George Anner, 1886; A.J. Cable, 1889; J.C. Douglas, 1897; C.H. McKee, 1898; Fred Taylor, 1900. In 1900, the new church building was dedicated, but less than 40 years later, in 1938, it was torn down to make room for a new one. The present structure, according to Lillian Otness in *A Great Good Country*, "is the result of construction that took place in 1939, 1964, and 1976." The United Church of Moscow, affiliated with the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) and the American Baptist Churches USA, now meets in this building.

The contributions of individuals and families, organizations, and businesses whose names are embroidered on the Moscow Friendship Summer Quilt are many and provide an interesting look at Moscow in the late 19th century. While nothing is known about many of the names on the quilt, we do have biographical information about other names on the quilt, including:

Adair, Dr. and Mrs. W.A.: Dr. William A. Adair was one of Latah County's early physicians. In 1901, the doctor and his wife, Losina, purchased the large Adams Street home built by William J. McConnell. They raised five daughters there, and Losina rented rooms to University of Idaho professors and students. Roomers continued to live in the house until the late 1960s when the last private owner, Frederick Church, bequeathed the property to Latah County for use as a museum and meeting place for community groups.

Dr. and Mrs. William A. Adair, 50th wedding anniversary, 7/23/1932, 110 S. Adams.

Left to right: Lulu Hatfield, Ione S. Adair, Boyde Cornelison, Bernadine Adair Cornelison, Joseph A. Harnlin, Jean Shomber Harnlin, William Adair Lyon, Dr. Adair, Mrs. Adair, Phyllis Ann Lyon, Marjorie Adair Lyon.

Alfs, Fred: Alfs was a saloon owner during the late 1880s.

Anderson, Chris: In 1894 Anderson owned a wagon and carriage shop on Main Street and by 1897 was the leading carriage maker on the Palouse.

Baker, W.A. and Lela: Baker was associated with his father, Dorsey Syng Baker, and brother, Henry, in the Baker-Clark Bank. The Baker's large home on East B Street supported elaborate millwork, brackets, and patterned shingles accenting

steep gables, bay windows with colored glass ornamenting the upper sashes of the windows, and there was a barn behind for the family horse. The impressive Victorian structure is in Moscow's historic Fort Russell Addition.

Beardsley, W.H.: Beardsley was born in Genesee County, New York in 1826 and settled in Moscow in 1882. Beardsley was buried in Moscow Cemetery, and while his tombstone inscription has no dates, it does tell us he served in the Illinois infantry. Beardsley was buried next to his son Orton, daughter-in-law Lucinda, and grandson Orsemus.

Beasley, Sarah and Richard: Richard, the son of William and Dulcena was born in Missouri in 1845 and came west to Oregon where he married Sarah. The family moved to Latah County in 1887. Beasley was a farmer and stockman, and the couple had eight children: Ida, Miles, Robert, Lizzie, Alice, May, Winnefred, and Bessie.

Beasley, William: William Beasley was the father of Richard Beasley. William and Dulcena moved to Moscow in 1884. Their son, Richard and his family followed. William died in 1891, Dulcena in 1895. Both are buried in the Moscow Cemetery.

Cable, Rev. A.J.: Cable and his wife Amanda are buried in the Moscow Cemetery. Amanda died in 1896.

Carithers, Dr.: Warner H. Carithers, son of Rev. W.B. Carithers, started practicing medicine in Moscow in 1888. By 1908, the doctor owned and operated the Inland Empire Hospital on the southeast corner of First and Jackson Streets. His father came to Moscow in 1886 as a Methodist minister and was influential in the completion of the Methodist church on the corner of Third and Adams Streets. Reverend Carithers later joined another son, J. Vincent Carithers, as a partner in the Paradise Roller Mill.

Carter, W.: William Carter was born in Ohio in 1830, came to Oregon after serving in the Civil War, and settled in Moscow in the 1870s. Carter was Moscow's constable for 20 years and a city councilman for a number of years. He and William Ladd built Moscow's 42-room, brick Commercial Hotel after fire destroyed the wooden Frye Hotel at Main and A Streets in 1880. William and his wife, Elizabeth, were parents of 10 children.

Dr. Carithers, c. 1910.

Clark, Earl, Roy, Mr. and Mrs. J.W.: J.W. "Bay" Clark was born in 1860 in Illinois and moved to Oregon where he was considered to be an excellent horseman. He owned the Commercial Livery and Feed Stable after coming to Moscow. In 1889-90, he served as a deputy sheriff and went on to be appointed U.S. Marshall in 1892. His wife, Lizzie, bore five children, including Roy and Earl.

Clark, S.E.: Sarah Clark was the mother of Richard Clark.

Clough: Fred S. Clough was a partner with Wylie Lauder in brick manufacture in the early 1880s. The partnership was dissolved in 1886 with both parties continuing with separate brick businesses. The Clough Building, on the southeast corner of Third and Washington Streets, is the oldest standing brick building in Moscow, with a construction date around 1888.

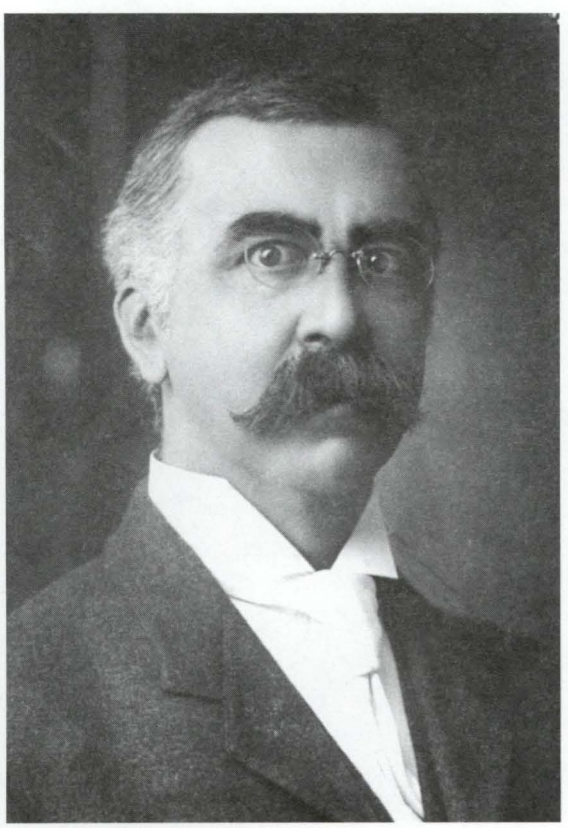
Creekmur, T.N.: Thomas Creekmur was a probate judge.

David, F.A.: Frank A. David, with Mrs. David's brother-in-law, H.R. Smith, came to Moscow from Wisconsin intending to start a cheese factory, which never happened. Instead David and Wellington Ely purchased the Dernham & Kaufmann Building in 1899 and opened the David and Ely Store on the corner of Main and Third Streets. The David family bought out Ely in 1919, and Davids' continued to be Moscow's premier department store until its closure in 1979. Smith went on to be a local lawyer.

Mrs. F.A. David with sons Donald, Homer, Howard, and Earl, c. 1940s.

Delapine, "Charlie": Dr. Camille V. Delapine, a Frenchman, came to America from England and practiced with Dr. William Watkins, grandfather of Carol Ryrie Brink.

Edmundson, Maria: Born in Pennsylvania in 1827, Maria was the wife of J.G. Edmundson, one of the founders of the Zion Baptist Church.



Dr. Delapine, c. 1890s.

Estes, Sarah: Sarah and her husband, Archie, homesteaded on land north of Moscow in 1874. They raised nine children and were founding members of Moscow's Baptist Church. Both Sarah and Archie have tombstones in the Moscow Cemetery. Sarah was born in 1831 and died in 1923; Archie was born in 1828 and died in 1890. A Latah County road north of Moscow bears the Estes family name.

Gilbert, F.: Florence Gilbert joined the First Baptist Church by letter in 1885.

Grice & Son: The Grices opened their furniture and undertaking business in the north building of the downtown McCartor Block. Later they moved their funeral parlor to the corner of Third and Jackson Streets. The business eventually became Short's Funeral Chapel, now located on the east side of town.

Gritman, Dr. and Mrs. C.L.: Drs. Charles L. Gritman and R.C. Coffey came to Moscow in 1893,

Dr. and Mrs. Gritman, c. 1930s.

took over the McGregor House (then a hotel) and by 1897 opened a private hospital in the large three-story building. Dr. Coffey left Moscow to found a clinic in Portland, Oregon. Dr. Gritman remained and built a reputation as Moscow's leading physician until his death in 1933. Following his death, a non-profit group of citizens purchased the hospital, which continues to operate at the same location. Mrs. Bertie Gritman, a registered nurse, assisted her husband with patients and in developing the Gritman Hospital.

Hall, A.C.: *Possibly* Edward C. Hall, a deputy county auditor in 1890s. The Creighton and Hall Store is listed in the 1897 Moscow Business Directory.

Haskins, Mary: Mary was most likely a member of the Lorettus Haskins family who homesteaded northeast of the present day Elks Golf Course, an area now known as Haskins Flat. This level area was a place to which Native Americans came every summer to dig the camas root, a staple of their diet. Haskins was Sarah (Mrs. A.A.) Lieuallen's step-father.

Headley, E.R.: Mr. Headley's harness shop was located in the McCartor Block fronting on Fourth Street. Homer David, in *Moscow at the Turn of the Century*, associates E.R. Headley with the Farmers Bank of Moscow but does not identify his position.

Hoke, J.L.: The family of Mrs. Mary Hoke was the proprietor of a small hotel, the Latah. The family's residence nearby later became a rooming house. The Latah provided board and lodging for over half a century.

Holt, Jennie S.: Mrs. Holt, a native of Massachusetts, married Charles B. Holt of New Hampshire in 1865, and the couple headed west. Holt was a stockman in Washington State where he sold meat from a butcher wagon before moving to Moscow and opening a meat market. The brick Holt Block on Main Street was erected in 1903 after his wooden store burnt to the ground.

Howard, C.A.: *Possibly* Mr. Howard is one of nine civic-mined men who donated land for East City Park. A nearby street carries his name.

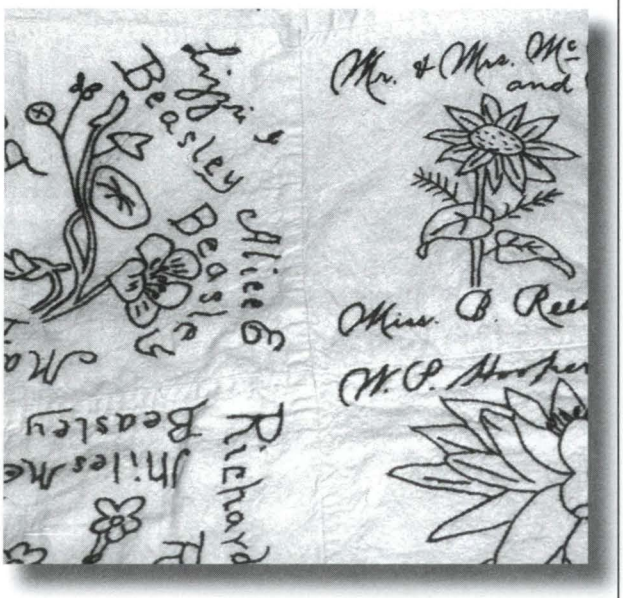
Johnson, Uncle Jimmie and Wife: The Jimmie Johnson family ran a boarding house on the west corner of Third and Jackson Streets during the 1880s and 90s, or as some citizens said, Mrs. Johnson ran the boarding house while Jimmie socialized on Main Street.

Jolly: The Jolly brothers, Elmer, James, and Thomas, purchased the *Moscow Mirror*, a local newspaper business in 1889.

Kaufmann, E.K.: Emmanuel Kaufmann was the brother of William and Jacob Kaufmann, owners of merchandise stores in Kendrick and Denver, Idaho. William (whose real first name was Wolfe) later partnered with his brother-in-law Henry Dernham to construct the large brick building at Moscow's Third and Main Streets to house their U.S. Wholesale and Retail General Merchandise Store in 1889. William left Moscow after the Panic of 1893 and moved to San Francisco where he built a very successful business, The Emporium. William's great nephew is also named William, and he now practices criminal law in Oakland, California. Emmanuel stayed in Moscow where he his wife Antonie Wilatofsky had four children: Robert, William, Lincoln, and Marie.

Lauder, Minnie: Mrs. Lauder was the daughter of

Howard Street, Funeral cortège for Karinus K. Bue, born 11/26/1823, died 11/26/1904.



Signature Quilts: Quilts With People's Names On Them

by Arlene Jonas

Almost all quilts have at least one name on them because the person who made them signs them; the name is on the back of the quilt. The date it was finished is usually included and often the name of the quilt pattern.

Quilts with many names on them were called signature quilts or friendship quilts, and they were made by groups of women, for many reasons.

Commemorative quilts were made in memory of, or to honor, some person or event. Friendship quilts, each block made and signed by a different person, were often gifts for weddings, birthdays, or in farewell, as during the 1840s and 1850s, when friends were leaving in covered wagons. Generally, people heading west did not come home again, so these quilts were treasured gifts.

Signatures quilts were also made as fundraisers, like our Redwork example. They were a popular way to raise money for good causes. Eventual ownership could be decided by a drawing, but holding a raffle or an auction raised even more money. ✤

Minnie Taylor Lauder, c. 1890s.

early homesteaders William and Priscilla Taylor and the wife of Wylie Lauder, a leading Moscow businessman. Wylie and Minnie's brother, Tom, provided bricks for many of the Moscow area's early buildings. Tayor and Lauder were also contractors and built the original administration buildings of both the University of Idaho and Washington State University.

Lauder, William: William Lauder, brother of Wylie, was quarry superintendent of his brother's business when he was killed in a dynamite explosion digging for the stone to build the Methodist Church.

Leasure, Nancy: In 1874 Nancy and the Honorable William Leasure were large landowners. Mrs. Leasure was listed as a member of the Christian Church, which organized at about the same time as the Baptist church and disorganized in 1890.

Lestoe, H.J.: Born in Denmark in 1851, Hans J. Lestoe immigrated to America in 1871 and settled in Moscow with his wife, Helena, and their three children. Sometime around the turn of the 20th century, Lestoe joined with a Mr. Sherer in a mercantile business.

Lieuallen: Almon Asbury Lieuallen homesteaded

in 1871, reputed to be the first land claimed in Paradise Valley. The Zion Baptist Church was built on land he donated in 1878. Four Moscow streets (Asbury, Almon, Lillie, Lieuallen) as well as a city park are named in honor of members of the Lieuallen family.

Lieuallen, C.C.: A decade after A.A. Lieuallen opened a general store, Moscow's first business establishment in 1875, his nephew Clinton, opened a candy and fruit market. The business prospered from 1886 to 1905.

Moore, C.G.: Charles Moore, born in Ohio in 1841, and his wife, Julia, came to Walla Walla, Washington, after their marriage in 1864. Moore served as that city's postmaster and purchased the Whitman Mission farm, which the couple sold in 1878. He then worked as an agent for the Oregon Steamboat and Navigation Company before settling in Moscow in 1880. Moore was instrumental in organizing Latah County. He and his brother Miles established the Peerless Mill in 1880, the first flourmill in Moscow.

Payne, W.L.: Payne came from North Carolina in 1887 and worked as bookkeeper for Dernham and-Kaufmann's general merchandising store. By 1900 he had become the president of the First National Bank of Moscow.

Perkins, William: The Perkins family homesteaded in the White Pine area of northern Latah County.

Almon Asbury Lieuallen and family, c. 1890s.

Perkins, Zella: daughter of William Perkins.

Piper, W.G. and Alda: Piper served as a Second District Court judge.

Reed, Theodore: Theodore Reed managed the Moscow branch of the Spokane Hypotheek Bank.

Shields, Charles: Charles Shields was born in North Carolina in 1861, came to Moscow in 1887, where he worked as an office worker for M.J. Shields (no relation) and later partnered with C.A. Frantz in the Moscow Hardware Company. He served as Secretary/Treasurer of the Moscow Electric Company, founded in 1889. After 1900 Charles was Vice President of Moscow's First National Bank. His wife, Mary, was a niece of Moscow merchant William J. McConnell; she operated a millinery shop on Main Street.

Smith, H.R.: Harvey R. Smith was a local attorney and the father of Harvey J., a University of Idaho graduate and Moscow's first city engineer.

Spotswood, A.T.: Alfred Spotswood was associated with Fred Veatch as a founder of Latah Abstract and Title Company. Moscow's Spotswood Street is named after the family.

Surratt, Olive: Olive Surratt was a founding member of the Zion Baptist Church. She and her husband Wiley are buried in the Moscow Cemetery. Olive was born in 1855 and died in 1896; Wiley was born in 1842 and died in 1902.

Taylor, W.L.: William, a native of Ireland, arrived in the Paradise Valley via Chicago and Walla Walla. After finding the rich land of the area in 1871, he sent for his wife, Priscilla, and their seven children. Taylor homesteaded near the southern edge of present day Moscow.

Urquhart, L.D.E. and Mr. and Mrs. D: David Urquhart, born in 1847 in Pennsylvania, fought in the Civil War, and came to Moscow with wife Nancy Ann in 1880. He farmed and worked in real estate before opening the Moscow Brickyard.

Weber, G. Gottfried (George) Weber was born in Germany in 1858, and immigrated to America with a cousin to Walla Walla before settling in Moscow in 1879 with wife Kate and their two children, John and Emmaline. He established a saddle and harness shop

regarded as the "first and finest in the Palouse," according to Lillian Otness in *A Great Good Country*. Weber owned the business until 1937.

Webster, W.W.: *Possibly* S.W. Webster, owner of City Bakery and Confectionery which produced between 300 and 400 loaves daily as well as pies and cakes; an oyster bar and catering service were also nearby.

Witham, W.H.: Witham owned 10,000 shares of the Florence Mining, Milling, and Reduction Co., Ltd., whose president was M.J. Shields. W.H. and wife Mary are buried in the Moscow Cemetery. W.H. was born in 1842 and died in 1920; Mary was born in 1849 and died in 1916.

Worthington, Dr. and Mrs. C.E.: Dr. Worthington came to Idaho in 1887 and, according to an 1892 article in the *Moscow Mirror,* had a successful practice in gynecology. Worthington's tombstone in the Moscow Cemetery reads: "Dr. G.E. Worthington 1857-1929" and displays a Masonic emblem.

Worthington, J., R., G., and B.: Robert and Jane Worthington, parents of Dr. C.E. Worthington, joined Moscow's Baptist Church in 1891. Their names and dates follow the doctor's on a common headstone: "Mother Jane wife of R.G. Worthington Born March 14, 1833 Died April 21, 1909 As a member of the United Baptist Church of Jesus Christ, She lived a consistent Christian Life." Robert's epitaph reads: "Father Robert G. Worthington Born Jan. 17, 1825 Died Dec. 14, 1912 A member of the United Baptist Church of Jesus Christ, Truth and honesty was His practice in life."

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There are many other names embroidered on Moscow's Friendship Summer Quilt. The Latah County Historical Society houses many more research sources such as indexed cemetery records, pioneer association newspaper clipping scrapbooks, abstract records, and cataloged archives, which, I know, will tell us the rest of the stories. I encourage you to investigate some of these names and add your findings to our rich town history. And be sure to take a look at this historic quilt that now covers the bed located in the restored bedroom on the second floor of the McConnell Mansion. ✤

George Weber and wife Kate, c. 1890s.

Redwork Revisited

by Arlene Jonas

Redwork is back again, more than one hundred years after its first wave of popularity.

The Philadelphia Centennial of 1876 promoted a national interest in the decorative arts, especially those centered in the home. Decorative arts societies were organized; art schools and art journals were started. All these efforts were meant to promote household arts as part of the Aesthetic Movement in interior design. The art needlework movement of the 1870s, 1880s, and 1890s encouraged fine embroidery. In addition to commercial patterns, women were encouraged to create their own designs. Crazy Quilts were one outcome. They were modern works of art, using elaborate stitches and fancy dress fabrics of silks and velvets.

Quilts and household linens decorated with outline stitch embroidery were also promoted. This type of embroidery was easy to do, quickly finished, and inexpensive. The designs were often embroidered with red thread, hence the name Redwork. During this period, red was regarded as the color of passion, being both Victorian and Romantic.

Throughout the history of quiltmaking, embroidery has been included. In the earliest examples, it was used to accent the design of printed fabrics. Because silks and wool were easier to dye than cotton and linen, threads were made of these fabrics. During the last quarter of the 19th century, however, cotton became the embroidery thread of choice.

The dye used to color embroidery thread red was called Turkey Red; it had been developed in 1600 by Persian, Turkish, and Greek thread-makers. The process of making the thread was very expensive and involved many steps over several months, but the thread was color fast and washable and often outlasted the fabric on to which it was sewed.

Over the years, other red dyes were developed, but they tended to fade. By the 1920s, synthetic dyes had been developed that were bright and fast. The process was faster and cheaper, and these dyes gradually replaced Turkey Red.

In addition to quilts, red thread was applied to many household linens. These included tablecloths, napkins, table runners, dishtowels, aprons, bed linens, sheets, pillowcases, pillow tape, and splashers, a type of linen we don't see anymore. Splashers were fabric squares that hung above the sink or behind the washstand to protect walls, paint, and wallpaper from splashed water.

Designs chosen for Redwork were usually simple. They were copied and adapted from textiles, wallpaper, and children's books. Sunbonnet Sue, Mother Goose, Alice in Wonderland and Kate Greenaway designs were popular. Kindergarten Squares were simple designs to be made by children learning embroidery. Patterns for Redwork could be purchased from dry goods store, general stores, women's magazines, and catalogs.

Several kinds of patterns were available. One type used perforated parchment paper. Chalk-like powder was sifted through the holes of the paper and then set with an iron. Iron-on transfers were developed in 1874 in England and shown at the Philadelphia Centennial. They were widely available by the turn of the 20th century. Tracing paper and carbon paper were also used.

In addition to patterns, pre-stamped squares, known as penny squares, were very popular. Penny squares were available at most department and general merchandise stores across the country. They were made of muslin or linen, and they really did cost a penny. Some stores sold locally-designed blocks depicting elections, celebrations, landmarks, and special events. The 1893 Chicago World's Fair and Columbian Exposition, the Pan American Exposition, and World's Fair in Buffalo, N.Y. in 1901, and the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair all sold their own penny squares.

Words were often added to the simple designs. Days of the week or months of the year, nursery rhymes, prayers, Bible verses, and words of advice, such as "Haste makes waste," "A stitch in time saves nine," "Forget me not," "God bless everyone," "Be of good cheer," and "Home sweet home."

Sometimes Redwork designs were done in blue, but it was not called Bluework. It was known as blue Redwork, and it never gained the popularity of Redwork. By the 1920s, fast color dyes had been developed for the pastels and most other colors, and multi-color embroidery surpassed Redwork as the popular pastime.

Yet, Redwork lives! Just check out the current quilt shops and craft fairs, and you'll see that Redwork is as popular in the new century as it was in the last. ✤

The following names, embroidered on the Moscow Friendship Summer Quilt, are also found in the membership lists of the Moscow Baptist Church:

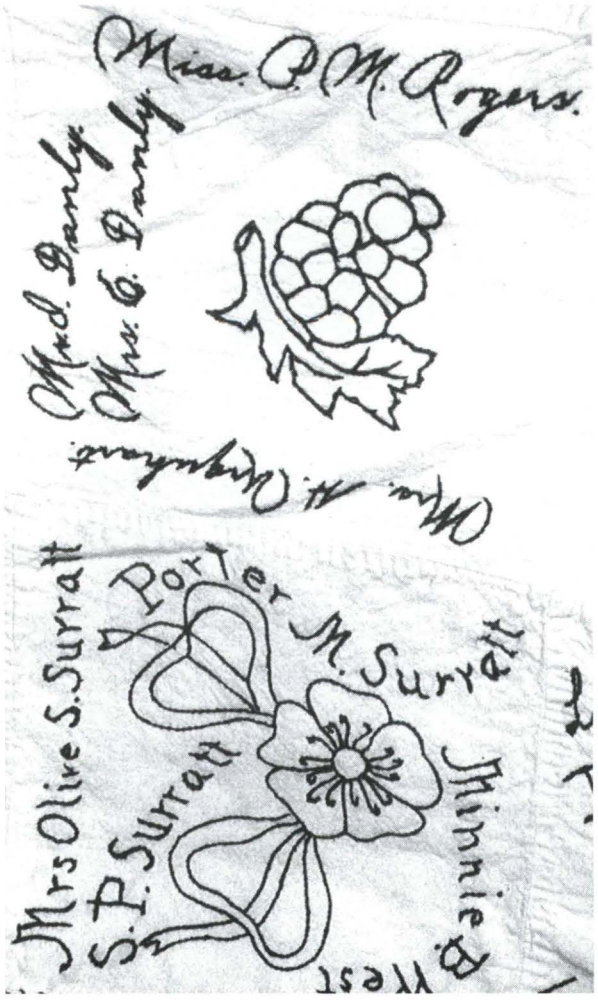
From the 1876-1885 Membership Book (chronologically):

Founding members:

Estes, Sarah: 1876
Estes, A.B.: 1876
Surratt, Olive: 1876
Collins, L.H.: 1876 (grandfather of Frances Day)
Stearns, Rev. S.C.: 1876 (Circuit Rider who helped organize church)
Beasley, Sarah: 1878 by letter
Beasley, Richard: 1878 by letter
Kelley J.: 1879
Johnson, Lon N.: 1881 baptism
Surratt, W.S.: 1881
Campbell, S.: 1881
Campbell, Wm.: 1881
Campbell, L.L.: 1883 by letter
Benedict, O.: 1885

From 1901-1915 Membership Book (alphabetically):

Arnold, L.D.: 1900 by restoration
Beasley, W.H.: 1900 by letter
Beasley, Miles: 1893 baptism
Beasley, Wm.: 1890 baptism
Benedict, O.A.: 1900 restoration
Bowers, Charles: 1898 baptism
Bowers, Della: 1897 baptism
Campbell, A.A.: 1900 restoration
Campbell, Mary: 1900 restoration
Campbell, G.C.: 1898 baptism
Cuendet, Juliuis: 1894 baptism
Cuendet, Mary: 1899 restoration
Cuendet, Lucy: 1900 baptism
Cuendet, Rose: 1900 baptism
Campbell, Lillian: 1901 baptism
Collins, Fred: 1901 baptism
Collins, Bessie: 1908 baptism
Edmondson, Mariah: 1876 founding member
Estes, H.R.: 1893 letter
Estes, Homer: 1893 baptism
Estes, Sally: 1900 baptism
Estes, Willie: 1892 baptism
Gallop [first name unknown]: 1894 baptism
Gilbert, Florence: 1885 letter
Hammond, Mary: 1890 baptism
Harris, Chester: 1894 baptism
Harris, George: 1892 experience
Harris, Laura: 1892 experience
Harris, Claud: 1898 baptism
Harris, Jennie: 1896 baptism
Harkins, Mary: 1891 baptism
Hawley [no additional information known]
Hechendsattom, Hannah: 1900 restoration
Hills, George: 1892 letter
Hills, Charlotte: 1892 letter
Laurence, A.D.: 1898 baptism
Lieuallen, Lena: 1897 letter
McHan, Mary: 1891 letter
Morris, H.W.: 1898 experience
Smith, Jeptha: 1898 letter
Taylor, Lizzie: 1905 letter
Thompson, M.M. Miss: 1900 experience
Tucker, Jennie: 1901
Unguhaut, Mrs. D.: 1901 baptism
Worthington, R.G.: 1891 letter
Worthington [first name unknown]: 1892 baptism



Hints on Household Taste

by Julie R. Monroe

The Aesthetic Movement, which flourished during the last decades of the 19th century in England and the United States, is little known today. Yet, an architectural example of this once lively movement can be found in our own backyard in the McConnell Mansion.

Artists, designers, and architects who championed a return to traditional handicraft led the Aesthetic Movement. According to Luke Crafton in his article "Aesthetic Movement: Break with the Past," by the late 19th century, "the increasing use of machines in furniture making by Victorian craftsmen had resulted in more and more elaborate ornamentation. The goal of the rebellious Aesthetics was to strip all that away. The designers associated with the Aesthetic Movement "favored authenticity, rather than artifice and pretense, in materials and decoration."

One of the most influential designers of the movement was Englishman Charles Locke Eastlake. Born in Plymouth, Devonshire, on March 11, 1836, Eastlake trained as an architect. However, he devoted his career, not to the practice of his profession, but to designing furniture, wallpaper patterns, metalwork, and jewelry. In 1868, a collection of his articles on interior fashion and design was published in England as a single volume entitled, *Hints on Household Taste: In Furniture, Upholstery and Other Details*. The book was so successful in Eastlake's native land, as well as the United States, that by 1881 six editions had been published.

The Eastlake style was at its peak during the 1870s, 1880s, and 1890s and even made its way to a remote village in the Idaho Territory known as Moscow – at least in the opinion of Nancy J. Renks. In her nomination to place the house that McConnell built for his family in 1886 on the National Register – the structure we now call the McConnell Mansion – Renks describes the house as being in the "general style and character which is best described as Eastlake."

Eastlake's book, *Hints on Household Taste*, was so popular that it led to the exploitation of his design principles. So pervasive was the misuse of Eastlake's designs that the editors of *California Architect and Building News* even "waged a campaign against the use of the term "Eastlake" and the style it named," according to Karen Broenneke in her history of the McConnell Mansion in the Fall 1980 and Winter 1981 edition of the *Latah Legacy*. She adds that Eastlake himself supported the crusade, stating in a letter to the editors of the magazine that "I feel greatly flattered by the popularity which my books have attained in America, but I regret that their author's name should be associated there with a phase of taste in architecture and industrial art with which I can have no real sympathy, and which by all accounts seems to be extravagant and *bizarre*." Broenneke concludes that the "W.J. McConnell house cannot accurately be described as "Eastlake," not only because the origin and validity of the style itself is in question, but also because only a few of the features of the house can be described in terms of the elements of the style."

Broenneke explains that despite the mixture of three styles – Eastlake, Victorian Gothic, and Queen Anne – found in the McConnell Mansion, "the overall effect is unified and elegant. We can appreciate the beauty of the unique design the house has maintained throughout the years because of its eclectic quality rather than in spite of it."

References:

Broenneke, Karen. "The McConnell Mansion." *Latah Legacy*, Volume 9, Number 4, Volume 10, Number 1, Fall 1980 and Winter 1981, p. 1-23.

Crafton, Luke. Aesthetic Movement: Break from the Past. Antiques Roadshow website. (http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/roadshow/series/highlights/2004/oklahomacity/fts_hour1_1.htm) Accessed April 10, 2005.

Eastlake, L. Charles. *Hints on Household Taste: In Furniture, Upholstery and Other Details.* New York: Dover Publications, Inc. 1969.

Restoring White Spring Ranch

By Sarah Walker

Arriving on the Palouse

In February 1884, John and Mary Lorang left their German families in Wisconsin and traveled west by train to take up farm life on the Palouse. John was 26, Mary 23, and they had been married only two weeks. In March, they reached Colton, where they rented a cabin and had their first child, Peter, just before Christmas.

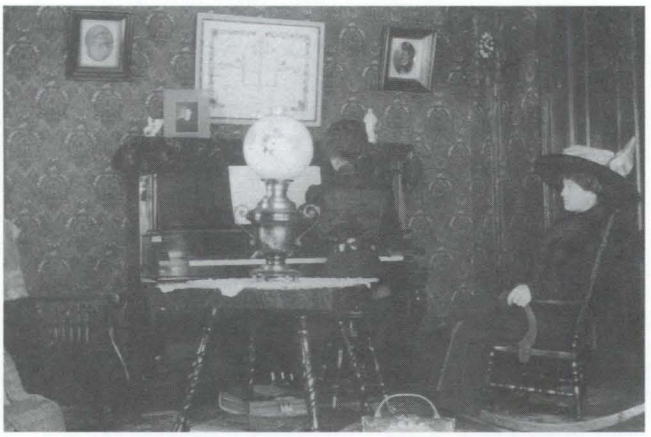
The following year the young couple moved to Genesee, first renting and then buying a 160-acre farm with a small home from the Jamisons who had moved to town upon finding that plowing the tough Palouse sod was too daunting. The young Lorangs, with their new baby, moved into the new two-room, story-and-a-half house and occupied it as it was for the next 19 years, adding just a kitchen and a washroom in 1890. During this period, the Lorangs had nine more children. They acquired the adjacent 160 acres with a water source known locally as the "White Spring."

John and Mary Lorang prospered, farming successfully and persisting through rain, hail and the Panic of 1893. In 1904, two years after their tenth child Charles was born, and after a successful crop year, they remodeled the cramped quarters they had inherited from the Jamisons into the impressive farmstead named "White Spring Ranch."

In January 2004, the two-story Victorian farm home with associated outbuildings and trees were placed in the National Register of Historic Places. White Spring Ranch is the only historical farm home in Latah County in the National Register.

A New Home

When the Lorangs built their new home in 1904, they didn't start from scratch; they started with the original small building that had housed their large family for so many years. This was a practical approach, but it required an energetic feat of remodeling – the present home is actually a combination of three buildings. First they rotated the Jamison structure 90 degrees, then they rearranged and re-attached the two sections they had added in 1890, and last, they built a new 28-foot section. The new house boasted a dining room, living room, a sewing room, and four new



Parlor in new house, 1911 or 1912. Christine, born 1891, plays the piano; Molly, born 1892, sits in the rocker. Courtesy of White Spring Ranch Museum.

left: John and Mary Lorang at the front porch of their Genesee farm home, with their dog, 1923. Courtesy of White Spring Ranch Museum.

Dining room in new house, 1911 or 1912. The ornate kerosene lamp was suspended from the ceiling by a chain and could be raised or lowered. The cuckoo clock, from Switzerland, was brought home when John and Mary's toured Europe in 1910. Courtesy of White Spring Ranch Museum.

bedrooms upstairs. The old structure is still there, but its bay window now faces east.

The outside of the new home presented a facade in keeping with the prosperity and success the Lorangs had attained. At that time the main road from Lewiston to Moscow ran close to their yard, west of its present location. The east-facing side of the house, the side that faced the road, presented passers-by with a wide two-story porch with turned posts at either end, decorated gables, a bay window, a gabled porch roof with a balustrade and decorative tin with patterns of stars and swags. Matching clapboard siding was used to span the separate, unmatched parts of the building to give the front of the house a unified look.

While the Lorangs built their grand new home, some of the children were still quite young. Martha Lorang Johnson, the third youngest (born May 1897), recalled the building of the new house, "...I remember having a ride in the house when it was being moved on rollers. I remember how much fun I thought it was."

In front of the house, John Lorang planted a grove of hardwood trees for shade and beauty. He built a fountain and piped water to it from the White Spring, a mile away. The fountain shot a stream of water into

Lorang family in front of their Genesee home, 1910. John called his ten children, five girls and five boys "a matched set." Left to right: Mollie, Peter, Bertha, Mary (sitting), Albert, Viola, Bernard, John, Charles (sitting), Henry, Christine, and Martha. Courtesy of White Spring Ranch Museum.

the air year round. The Lorangs entertained in their shaded yard during the summer. Martha recalls, "We had many large gatherings at our house – dinner parties, dance parties, and card parties. One year, the Fourth of July was held at our farm. We had foot races, sack races, and a merry-go-round, which was made to go around with horses going round and round."

The children worked hard as part of the farm work force. On the slope behind the house the Lorangs planted rows of fruit trees. Martha recalls taking apples to Follett's Store in Genesee during the winter to buy clothes and supplies. She milked cows, weeded corn, pumpkins and squash, and drove the derrick that hoisted the hay up into the barn loft. She sold butter, milk and potatoes.

She also remembers skating, sledding, playing on a swing, climbing trees, playing horseshoes, tag and croquet, and how much she looked forward to frequent family reunions when her older siblings returned home.

Prosperity and Travel

The Lorangs' large and attractive new home, with its space for entertaining, was typical of Palouse farmers who prospered during the early 20th century when wheat was Idaho's most valuable crop. John Lorang farmed wheat, barley, and oats on his property, and in 1905, he was awarded a medal for his barley at the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition in Portland. In 1915 Idaho Governor Moses Alexander appointed him delegate to the International Dry Farming Congress in Denver. The Lorang children, whose parents spoke German to them at home when they were young, were well educated and most of them attended college.

In 1910 John and Mary Lorang took a six-month tour of Europe and the Middle East that included a visit to relatives in Germany and France, an audience with Pope Pius X, and tours of the Holy Land and the pyramids of Egypt.

Inventor and Collector

At home John Lorang applied his talent for invention to the details of day-to-day farm life. He designed and built clothes-washing machines, which he sold locally. He built a mile-long aqueduct to pipe water to the house and fountain and maintained an electric plant. Martha recalls that her father "invented a gate that was installed at the approach of our driveway at the ranch. It had a rope tied to the entrance and also an exit that opened and closed the gate without leaving the buggy or car. It was nice when roads were muddy. Over the gate he put a curved sign which said 'White Spring Ranch.'"

The White Spring Ranch placement in the National Register includes the house, the grove, the yard, and also John Lorang's "curio buildings." Historian Suzanne Julin, who researched the family and farm for the nomination, wrote:

"John Lorang was an inventive and intellectually curious farmer who pursued a number of outside interests, including photography, numismatics, taxidermy, and natural history. After he and his wife Mary enjoyed a six-month tour of Europe and the Middle East in 1910, Lorang began to retire from day-to-day farming and to spend more time on his collections and hobbies. Until about 1918, Lorang housed his collections in his farm home; around that year, he established two buildings directly to the west of his house to serve as repositories for his interests."

The collections included rare coins, stamps, sea-

The Lorangs dubbed their farmstead "White Spring Ranch" in honor of a nearby source of water. Martha Lorang Johnson: "Dad invented a gate that was installed at the approach of our driveway at the ranch. It had a rope tied to the entrance and also exit that opened and closed the gate without leaving the buggy or car. It was nice when roads were muddy. Over the gate he put a curve sign which said, 'White Spring Ranch.' Courtesy of White Spring Ranch Museum.

Henry Lorang (1888-1968) right, and Dr. H. Walter Steffens of the University of Idaho, in John Lorang's "curio cabin." This photo was taken in 1953 when the Lorang family donated many of John Lorang's stuffed birds, and bird eggs, to the University. Courtesy of White Spring Ranch Museum.

shells, bird nests and bird eggs neatly labeled and arranged in a glass-covered case. John Lorang stuffed and mounted hundreds of Palouse birds and animals. After his overseas trip he supplemented his local specimens by exchanging with collectors from abroad. The collections filled the two small buildings behind the house and were available for viewing by visitors. They were noted in John Lorang's obituary in the *Spokesman-Review*, a Spokane, Washington newspaper. In 1953 many of the birds and bird eggs were given to the University of Idaho.

In 1926 John Lorang died suddenly in his barn where he had gone to feed and water his cows on a February evening. Mary Lorang continued at the ranch for a year and then moved to Spokane where she lived for 11 years with four of her children until her death in February 1938. John and Mary's son Henry ran the farm until 1968. His son Dan ran the farm until 1998. He and his wife Janet inhabited the old farm home until they built a new home nearby in the 1980s. Dan Lorang died in 1998, and Janet Lorang lives at White Spring Ranch today.

January 1913. On the left, Charles Lorang, son of John and Mary, barely can be seen above the snow. A family friend, Mr. Brost, stands next to Charles. During the winter of 1914, John Lorang wrote to his son Henry, as a World War I soldier in Europe: "This morning the twenty-third it is snowing and has snowed all last night, and it is a most beutyfull scene to look out and see the snow on the trees, its about the nicest I ever saw. That is something you can't see now." Courtesy of White Spring Ranch Museum.

Restoring White Spring Ranch

Today Lorang descendents from all over the Northwest convene at the old ranch, for a new purpose – to restore their family's historic homestead. In 2003, Lorang family members began the monumental effort to sort through papers and boxes, clean out buildings, repair roofs and foundations, and replace windows. Today's family workforce includes skilled grant writers, building restorers, contractors, landscapers, website designers, and organizers.

With the help of grant funds and University of Idaho expertise, John Lorang's artifact collections and family photos are being preserved and archived. Diane Conroy, great-grandaughter of Mary and John Lorang, maintains a website with historic photos and family news at *www.whitespringranch.com*. The family hopes to publish a history of John and Mary Lorang and wants to restore the old buildings for a museum of Palouse farm history told through the experiences of the young couple who journeyed so far from home in 1884.

John Lorang's black and white photographs fill dozens of albums, each picture mounted and labeled. Many photos are on the website. There are posed pictures of John and Mary Lorang's five sons and five daughters standing in a line in front of the fancy porch; John Lorang liked to call them his "matched set." There are vivid photos of Europe, New York City, and the Middle East, as they looked in 1910. There are photos of fruit trees laden with the apples, pears or cherries that record the bounty produced by a prosperous White Spring Ranch.

Great-granddaughter Diane Conroy grew up hearing stories about the early Lorangs. "They were always a legend in our family," she says. ✤

The restoration of White Spring Ranch is supported in part by grants from the Idaho Humanities Council and the Idaho Heritage Trust.

Ivyhurst Club

On November 18, 2004, J. Richard Rogers of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, donated to the historical society documents associated with the Ivyhurst Club, a woman's club founded in Moscow in 1914. Among the documents donated were the Club's minutes dating from 1927 through 1971 and assorted financial records, photographs, and letters, not to mention a corncob pipe that was used as a gavel.

Most likely for the Club's 50th anniversary in 1964, an unknown member wrote this brief history of the Ivyhurst Club:

> "In the spring of 1914, when people in some parts of the world were preparing for war, a small group of Moscow women were organizing the Ivyhurst Club, which has lasted all these years.
>
> Ivyhurst is a name taken from a book by an English author which was read at that time by Mrs. C.W. Brown, the first president of the Club.
>
> Charter members included: Mesdames C.W. Brown, Roy Holman, R.G. Wood, Thomas, Guy Penwell, Carl Smith, Sid Coleman, William Barge, Belle Daylong, Chas. Fisher, Marlotte, Roy Brooks, A.F. Carson, Homer Estes, Anna Yangle, Betty Hatfield, Tim Sullivan, John Canham, Robinson, Julius Cherpiloyd.
>
> Organized as a sewing club, the activities of the members also include the exchange of ideas on cooking and household helps as well as many social functions such as silver teas, card parties and "Around the World Dinners." Through the years, the Club has spent many hours doing Red Cross work and during the 1940s, robes were made for the convalescent soldiers in Boise. In peace time, the Club projects have centered on local needs such as making articles for the convalescent homes, The Lewiston Children's Home, and quilts for needy families."

Among the documents donated were several photographs, including the three in this issue. On the pages of the composition book containing minutes from meetings held in 1927, are what appear to be pen drawings, colored with watercolors; perhaps they were drawn by then-secretary Ruby L. Price. Visit our website, *http://users.moscow.com/lchs*, to see these charming and colorful drawings. Click on *Resources* and then *Latah Legacy*. ✤

Ivyhurst Club, date unknown:
Back row, left to right: Carol Lemke, Lois Patterson, unknown, Marie Skog, unknown, Lois Lamphere [Lanphear is most likely the correct spelling], Emelda Rogers, unknown.

Front row, left to right: Olive Buckelew, Mrs. Yangle, unknown, Gertrude Orcutt, Ruth Naylor, Augusta Rogers.

Ivyhurst Club, date unknown:

Back row, left to right: Mrs. Lamphere, unknown, Mrs. Yangle, Gertrude Orcutt, unknown.

2nd row, left to right: unknown, unknown, Ruth Naylor, Mrs. Beatty, unknown, unknown, Olive Buckelew.

Kneeling, left to right: unknown child, unknown child, Patsy Rogers, Augusta Rogers, Sandra Rogers, Emelda Rogers, Lois Patterson, Lois' daughter, Lois Lamphere or Lanphear, Lois' son.

In 1968 dedicated volunteers organized the Latah County Historical Society to collect, preserve, and interpret materials connected with Latah County's history. If you would like to assist us in this work, we cordially invite you to become a member. Subscriptions to this journal and a discount on books we have published are included in membership dues. The membership categories and dues are as follows:

	Member	Friend	Contributor	Sustainer	Sponsor	Patron
Individual	$20-25	$26-35	$36-80	$81-150	$151-499	$500 up
Family	$25-35	$36-55	$56-105	$106-250	$251-549	$550 up
Business	$35-60	$61-110	$111-260	$261-360	$361-549	$550 up

*Note: For Canada and Mexico, add $4; for other countries, add $8.

Privileges are identical for all classes; the higher categories and sliding scales are available to those wishing to make a donation above the basic membership dues. We sincerely appreciate these donations, which help us provide our many public services. Dues are tax deductible to the extent allowable by law.

The services of the Latah County Historical Society include maintaining the McConnell Mansion Museum with historic rooms and changing exhibits, actively collecting and preserving materials on Latah County's history, operating a research library of historical and genealogical materials, collecting oral histories, and sponsoring educational events and activities. Historical materials relating to Latah County are added to the collections and made available to researchers as well as being preserved for future generations. If you have items to donate or lend for duplication, please contact us.

Our library and offices are in Centennial Annex, 327 East Second St., Moscow; hours are Tuesday through Friday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. The McConnell Mansion Museum is open May through September, Tuesday through Saturday, from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m., and October through April, Tuesday through Saturday, from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. Museum visits at other times can be arranged by calling (208) 882-1004. Admission is free to members, and donations are requested for non-members. Our FAX number is (208) 882-0759 and our e-mail address is <lchsoffice@moscow.com>. The Mansion's first floor is handicapped accessible. Researchers who cannot access the Annex can request information by mail or by e-mail. Research materials can also be made available at the nearby Moscow Public Library.

For current or additional information, please visit our website at **<http://users.moscow.com/lchs>**.

Ivyhurst Club

Members of Moscow's Ivyhurst Club, founded in 1914 as a sewing club. Left to right are Eva Woods, Thelma Smith, Edith Snyder, and Mrs. Price. The date of this photograph is unknown as is the occasion that prompted the women to don men's clothing. (Were they celebrating Halloween?) J. Richard Rogers of Coeur d'Alene donated documents associated with the Club, which convened until the early 1970s, to the Historical Society in November 2004.

Note: Because of high postal costs for forwarding, we appreciate being advised of changes of address.

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