

LATAH LEGACY

The Semi-Annual Journal of the Latah County Historical Society

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"The memorial Centennial Medallion struck in 1988 captures the essence of Kendrick's past in the design conceived by area resident James Black. The history is all there: the Potlatch, the railroad tracks, the grain elevators, the tramway, the locust trees, and Kendrick's historic brick buildings up Main Street. It is the story of a small town that has survived a hundred years. And that looks forward with an indomitable spirit to the challenges of its next century."

--Frank Jacobson in *A Centennial History of the Kendrick-Juliaetta Area*

KENDRICK Celebrates 100 Years

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Special thanks to these people who help preserve local history.

Vol. 20, No. 1, Spring 1991

The Latah County Historical Society

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Kendrick, Idaho

Celebrating 100 Years

1890 - 1990

DEDICATION

In a curious way, this is my centennial salute to an interesting community and to its good people: it's a pleasure to know my neighbors and to discover their exciting history. --*Carolyn Gravelle*



About the author . . .

Carolyn Gravelle grew up in Dayton, Ohio, where she received her Bachelor's degree in Liberal Arts and her teaching certification at the University of Dayton. She also has a M6 Master's degree in the Art of Teaching English from the University of Idaho and is currently working on an advanced degree in Educational Leadership.

After living in Yokosuka, Japan, and Moscow, Idaho, she and her husband Paul moved to Juliaetta, Idaho, with their three children John, Matt, and Lisa in 1973.

Discovering an area's history is a natural interest of Carolyn's. With this *Latah Legacy* project, she is delighted to finally use some of the "boxed up" information that she has saved for many years about her neighboring town, Kendrick, Idaho.

A Centennial Salute to Kendrick, Idaho

Compiled and Edited
By Carolyn Gravelle

The first known reference to the land comprising Kendrick, Idaho, is found with Captain Elias D. Pierce's expedition, led by Jane Silcott, a Nez Perce Indian princess. The expedition party went through the area to make their gold discovery at Pierce City in the summer of 1860.

In *Beckoning the Bold: Story of the Dawning of Idaho*, Rafe Gibbs writes what Pierce experienced in the Kendrick area:

Just south of the present city of Moscow, the travelers turned east--by daylight. The Indians in this area were friendly--as long as no one disturbed their camas root grounds where the women dug winter supplies of the potato-like plants.

Fording the rippling Potlatch River at what is now Kendrick, the party moved--slowly and arduously--toward the North Fork of the Clearwater River. Pierce said: "I had been in some rough places, but that was the crookedest I ever went through, owing to the dense forest and fallen timber. Some days we didn't make over a mile...."

After the land making up Juliaetta, Idaho, (a town three miles south of Kendrick) was homesteaded by Rupert Schupfer in 1878 and then platted as a townsite in 1884, Lon Nichols homesteaded the townsite of Kendrick (Township 35 N, Range 3 W, Sections 24 and 25) around 1887.

One year after the Kendrick area was homesteaded, a man named Thomas Kirby bought land from Nichols, and was establishing another town and another drugstore there. At first people

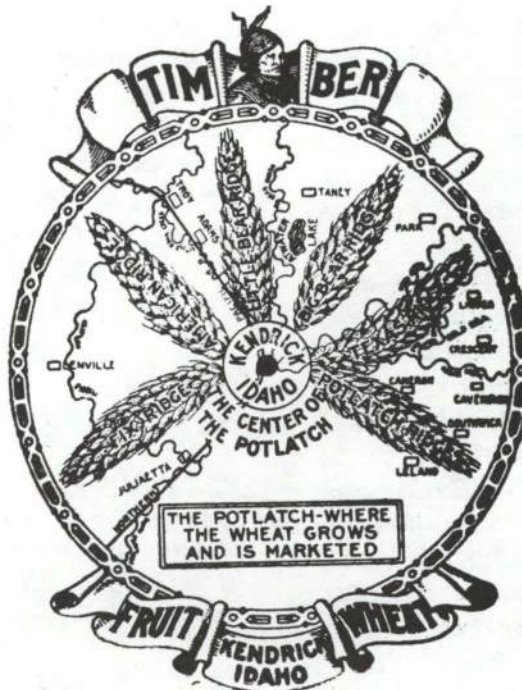
called the town "Kirby" but Kirby himself referred to it as Latah City. In the meantime, his Juliaetta drug store caught fire on 27 July 1889 which destroyed the building and its contents.

This was the start of a long drawn-out controversy between Kirby and Juliaetta townspeople over the insurance money Kirby wanted in his claim because of his tragic fire.

A letter to the editor written by Kirby from Latah City on 12 August 1889 and published by the *Moscow Mirror* on 16 August 1889 describes the controversy in more detail:

Gentlemen:--Will you please allow me a small space in the MIRROR in defense of myself against the abuse of a lot of men or rather mossbacks who, when they could not use me as they wanted to, have done everything they could do against me. Now when I came to this country just one year ago, I shipped a car load of drugs to Moscow, the freight on same was \$747.50, cost me \$100 to have the same hauled to Juliaetta. I moved the goods along in February and made a low estimate of same and at that time had

\$4,687; have kept the stock about the same ever since. My building cost me over \$900. Mr. Chamberlin of Dayton, Washington, called on me to insure against loss by fire and as I always did insure, I put \$2,800 on drugs and notions; \$200 on showcases, shelving and fixtures; \$500 on my building. Everybody that seen my stock said it was the largest and best stock of drugs and notions in this country. Mr. Chamberlin said when he wrote the policy that it was good enough to put in Portland, or any of the larger cities. When I first came to Juliaetta, I was the best man that ever struck this country. They could have carried



This illustration, from a zinc engraving, was used at the turn of the century to help publicize Kendrick and its products. --Kendrick Gazette engraving.

me around on a chip, and the town was on the eve of a big boom, but just as soon as I commenced buying and selling some real estate and making a little money on same and because the people of Juliaetta could not get a finger in it, they became jealous and began abusing me and have done all they could do against me and made the open threat that they would bust me up in business and that they would make me lose lots of money. Now after being burnt out, they are making the boast that they will do all they can to keep me from getting the insurance money, as they say I only had a small stock of drugs there and that I had moved most all of the goods to Latah City. Now I did move \$435 of the stock to Latah and wish I had moved three times as much as the loss would not been so great.

Future City of the Potlatch

This is all because after they commenced abusing me, I started Latah City, the future city of the Potlatch country beyond any doubt, as the Railroad men and business men of Colfax and Garfield who have the money and brains and who have bought large interests here to make a city at the mouth of Bear Creek. It only requires a man to look the country over and the natural lay to say beyond a shadow of a doubt that Latah City is the place. As soon as the Northern Pacific Railroad is to build its road down Bear Creek to tap this the finest agricultural land to be found any where and ship the mineral that is gotten from the mines of which Latah will be the closest market, what a great marketing center this will make. Mr. Huston, the chief engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, when he was here to secure an interest for his company, said that seven-tenths of the products of all these ridges which center at Latah would be marketed here. Say that since Latah City started, Mr. Schupfer, the Juliaetta town man has not sold \$100 worth of lots and I am satisfied that in five years from now Juliaetta will not be as big as it is now. As soon as people can get what they want at Latah which won't be long, good-bye Juliaetta.

Newspapers Take Sides

The STAR paper has taken sides against me as also the GEM at Juliaetta, because I would not patronize the GEM paper. I have always treated Mr. Brown fairly and was taking his paper and having all my printing done by him and paid him promptly for same and don't see why he

should stop the paper and be so bitter against me. I came here from Howard, Kansas. Will refer any one to any business man in that place: Tootle, Hofin & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; Mayer Bros., Kansas City, Mo.; R.G. Dunn & Co. Commercial Report. Have been in business for about 15 years, always paid 100 cents on the dollar, never failed, never had to put my means in wife's name to save it and defraud my creditors as some of my accusers have done, have paid thousands of dollars for insurance and never had a fire before; never had a cent's insurance paid me. Now the above are facts that I can make affidavit to if necessary. Referring to the article in Juliaetta GEM of August 3rd, the GEM man says I had a very small stock of goods in my store at the time of the fire. Perhaps the GEM man can enlighten me a little as to where the balance of the goods went to after 5 o'clock p.m. the day of the fire as is I passed through Juliaetta at that time and my full large stock was there then. The GEM man is simply acting as the stool pigeon of a lot of mossbacks and interfering boobies in trying to traduce my character and injure my business.

Respectfully yours,
Thomas Kirby

As the controversy continued between Kirby and the Juliaetta townspeople, the Moscow newspaper wrote a favorable article about Kirby's town. The *Moscow Mirror* on 30 August 1889 describes Kendrick like this:

THE POTLATCH COUNTRY

Arriving at Latah City, we were greatly surprised to find so much improvements in the town, it being only three months old. Latah is the prettiest place to build a town we have ever seen in the Potlatch, it being at the point where the Little Bear Creek and the Big Bear Creek empty into the Big Potlatch. Grades are being built down from American Ridge, Bear Creek Ridge and Potlatch Ridge, which when finished will be the easiest grades down to the Big Potlatch that can be found on that stream. Latah City's people are alive to the upbuilding of their city and do all in their power to make the stranger welcomed. In addition to its being the center of all the big grain producing ridges in the Potlatch country, it has the advantage of a completely level town site and two fine springs at an elevation of two-hundred feet above the town which can be used to build water

works at a very small expense. Mr. Kirby, one of the owners of the town site, informs us that since the town has started he has sold over \$3,200 worth of property to different parties who will locate there. It might be well to state that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company has invested in one-half of the town site, thus leading us to believe that that company will extend the Spokane & Palouse road from Bradham station through Moscow to Bear Creek, thence down the Bear Creek to Latah City and on down the Big Potlatch to Clearwater and on to Camas Prairie as soon as the spring weather will permit. Latah City now has a drug-store, livery stable, hotel, school house, blacksmith shop, wagon maker shop, postoffice and several residences. Besides being in the midst of one of the best farming countries on the coast, it is in the immediate vicinity of one of the finest timber belts in the Northwest. In a private letter from S.H. Huston, one of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company's officials, to T. Kirby, he says that that road will not be built until spring, and Latah City will be made the terminus until the Nez Perce reservation is opened for settlement.

Receives Full Insurance

As the months went by, Kirby was issued his full insurance money. The announcement officially appeared on 15 November 1889 in the Moscow newspaper with a statement by the insurance adjuster R.E. Drake, along with an affidavit by the drugstore clerk Charles J.H. Bellmer:

There having been some remarks made by the citizens of the county as to the delay in the settlement of the Thomas Kirby loss at Juliaetta, insured in the Northwestern Fire and Marine Insurance Company, the following affidavit will speak for itself and put the blame and cause of delay not on the company but on the proper shoulders. What Bellmer's object was, no one knows, suffice it to say that Mr. Kirby has since satisfied the company that the affidavit was false and today has been paid his full loss by said company of Portland, Oregon.

*R.E. Drake
Adjuster*

TERRITORY OF IDAHO, COUNTY OF LATAH

Charles J.H. Bellmer, being first duly sworn deposes that he was clerking for Thomas

Kirby of Juliaetta, Idaho, on or about July 27th, 1889 and had been so for a period of one month or more and was well acquainted with the contents of a certain drug store of Thomas Kirby which was destroyed by fire on or about July 27th, 1889. I have been employed in drug stores and am well acquainted with drug stocks and their value. Previous to said fire Mr. Kirby had moved most of his stock to his store at Latah, said county, said Territory, and the balance of stock remaining in said store at Juliaetta was of an unsalable and refuse stock and much of the same was worthless, had been purchased in east of broken stocks and second hand. The stock of drugs on hand in the Juliaetta drug store at time of fire would not exceed \$300. The stock of drugs was very old and comparatively worthless. The Saturday before the fire, Kirby came to the store and told me I could go home he would run the store Sunday, and Sunday night it burned. He does not stay or run the store at Juliaetta, but stays and runs his store at Latah, and did not generally come to Juliaetta.

Chas. J.H. Bellmer

*Subscribed and sworn to before me
Sept. 5, 1889*

*R.E. Drake
Notary Public*

Although the insurance claim was settled, ill feelings remained. Kirby saw to it that his town got favorable publicity. The following article, dated 1 May 1890 from the *Lewiston Teller*, is an example of the type of promotion Kirby was doing:

Town of 'Latah' Changes to Kendrick

Palouse City News

The town of Latah has been changed to that of Kendrick, in honor of the chief engineer of the Northern Pacific railroad. The railroad officials and the principal property owners were in Palouse City, Wednesday, making final arrangements as to which portion of the new town they were to have. Mr. T. Kirby, the original owner of the town site, informed us that he had sold part of his interests to different parties, and that the

town had given the railroad a bonded deed of one-half of the town site, provided they had the road there by January 1, 1891. The site has 240 acres in it. Mr. Kirby says that all the preliminary steps have been taken, surveys and maps made, showing the number of bridges required and the amount of piles, etc. The road will probably start from Whealen, thence to Moscow; from Moscow to Kendrick (Latah), thence to the Clearwater, down to Lewiston. Kendrick has certainly the right to expect grand things. She has good water power

In spite of chilly weather

Kendrick Centennial Celebrated

Town to Observe History, Progress

From the Kendrick Gazette, Thursday, 11 October 1990:

One hundred years of history and progress will be observed Saturday, October 13, 1990, as the community of Kendrick celebrates its Centennial anniversary of its incorporation as a city. A full day of activities have been planned for the occasion and over two years of effort and work have gone into the making of this day.

While most of the emphasis of the Centennial has been directed toward fun and entertainment, there is still the underlying theme of pride and accomplishment of the people who turned the small wide spot along the Potlatch River into a community that furnishes many of the needs of a 200-square mile area.

Activities that should fill the day with interest and amusement are:

10:00 a.m.: Opening Ceremonies. The Honor Guard; welcoming remarks. Introduction of guests; dedication of the time capsule and Centennial tree, and the presentation of a new "liar's bench." This will be on the steps of the Farm Bureau Insurance Bldg.

11:00: Centennial Parade on Main Street.

9:00-10:00 & 12:00-1:00: Ninja Turtle Pictures at Snyder's Home Center.

9:00-4:00: Volleyball Tournament at Kendrick High School.

11:45-4:00: Food Fair. Booths and concessions open at east end of Park.

Walking Tour: Pick up guide at Centennial

and a vast country surrounding to support her. A private letter, shown to the News representative, assures the people of Kendrick that the grading of the road will probably be commenced by May 1st. Keep your eye on Kendrick, she's a coming, and will knock out every other small town in Northern Idaho.

Note: On May 8, 1890, the town was platted by Kirby; on October 15, 1890, Kendrick became incorporated.

Center or Information Booth for self-guided tour.

Bingo at the Senior Center.

Horseshoe Tournament west of Kendrick Rochdale.

Pioneer Crafts Demonstrations between Red

Cross Pharmacy and Clinic.

12:00-4:00: Quilt Show at the Fraternal Temple.

Historical Movie and Slide Presentation at

the Fire Hall.

Flower Show between Diner and Kendrick Country

Store.

Mini Country Fair and Antique Display at

Variety Store bldg.

ENTERTAINMENT IN THE PARK

Much of the day's music entertainment will be presented in the gazebo in the Kendrick Park. Here is a tentative program:

12:45: Community Band

12:45: Halseth Sisters

1:00: Trout Fishing for children at the swimming pool

1:00: Old Time Fiddlers

1:00: Contests and Races at K.H.S.

2:15: Community Chorus

2:35: Tap Dancers

3:00: Cedar Creek Band Revisited

4:00: Melodrama at KHS gym

8:00: Centennial Ball at the VFW Hall.

Special opening ceremony at 8 p.m.

If present plans still prevail on Saturday night. Governor Cecil Andrus and Harry Magnuson, chairman of the Idaho State Centennial Commission, will be present at the opening ceremonies of the Ball.

EDITORIAL NOTE: Individuals listed in the *Welcome to Kendrick's Centennial Celebration* brochure are:

Centennial Chorus: Joanne Gertje, Director; Joyce Clemenhagen, Accompanist; Irene Christensen; Alberta Turner; Lucille Magnuson; Caroline Mustoe; Mike Boe; Pat Rush; Katie Hoisington; Margie Silflow; Frank Jacobson; Vera Hutchison; Jane Ford; Loeda Reil; Horst Reil; Heidi

Reil; Esther Nye; Darlene Wolff; Theo Meske; Barbara Gustafson; Peggy Lohman; Sharon Harris.

Centennial Band: Darrel Bozett, Director; Suzanne Brammer; Pat Holt; Cathy Bohan; Marilyn Cuddy; George Brock, Jr.; Dean Brocke; Skeeter Rush; Jerrod Hosley; Becky Witt; Mellissa Eichner; Tim Eichner; Marilyn Eichner; Jerry Brown; Tracy Anderson.

Cedar Creek Band Revisited: Charles Lyons, Dana Magnuson, Dan Fey.

Halseth Sisters: Margaret Cox, Betty Chisholm.

Tap Dancers: Kelly Fey, Marilou Groseclose, Tricia Jeffries, Marnie Henson, Amy Pinson, Syrina Groseclose.

Centennial Committee: George Brocke, Chairman; Caroline Mustoe; Mark Mustoe; Marilyn Eichner; Emil Silflow; Marlene Meyer; Martha Long; Dr. Eldon Taylor; Ed Nelson; Erna Nelson; Loeda Reil; Sally Browning; Barbara Clayton; Elizabeth Heimgartner; Lucille Magnuson; Marjorie Wilken; Gladys Whiting; Wayne Harris; Harry Burmeister; Donna Burmeister; Leasel Abrams; Bill Roth; Frank Jacobson; Priscilla Armitage; Nell Heimgartner; L.W. Heimgartner; Pat Grim.

Activity Marks Celebration

From the Kendrick Gazette, 18 October 1990:

Ignoring the cool, damp weather, a chilling wind, and a brief shower of rain, a crowd estimated to be in excess of 2,000 gathered Saturday, October 13, to observe the 100th anniversary of the incorporation of Kendrick, Idaho, as a city. A day of activity and entertainment, punctuated with prayer, pride and remembrance, was a fitting tribute to a grand old community that had reached its centennial year.

People from many parts of the United States, whose roots run deep in the community's history, returned to Kendrick for the centennial and joined with hundreds of local and nearby relatives and friends. These, in turn, were joined by numerous state and county dignitaries including Idaho Governor Cecil D. Andrus, who was present at the Centennial Ball that evening.

It was a cold, blustery wind that whipped the large crowd gathered on Main Street near the park at 10 o'clock to witness the opening ceremonies. Dana Magnuson, a local businessman and a member of the Latah County Board of Commissioners, served as master of ceremonies. A color guard from Baker-Lind Post 3913, Veterans of Foreign Wars, representing the four branches of military service, presented the flag of the United States and of the state of Idaho. The guard was composed of Robert Rollins, USAF; Richard Witt, US Army; Keith Ford, US Navy; and Frank Dammarell, US Marine Corps.

Following the raising of the flags, Mr. Magnuson led the crowd in the Pledge of Allegiance.

The invocation of blessings on the day was made by Pastor Doug Littleton of the Kendrick Assembly of God Church.

Next, Kendrick Mayor Jerry Brown made the official welcoming remarks and read the text of the original grant by the Latah County Commission of the petition for the incorporation of the Town of Kendrick. Mr. Brown is a native of this city and his grandfather, George F. Brown was mayor in 1914.

Harry F. Magnuson of Wallace, Idaho, chairman of the Idaho Centennial Commission, accompanied by his wife, Colleen, was introduced by Dana Magnuson.

Harry Magnuson told the crowd, "You have a double reason to celebrate on this day." He went on to say, "You look forward to the second century, and you celebrate the preservation of the quality of life this community represents." Following his remarks, Mr. Magnuson was presented with a Kendrick Centennial Commemorative Medallion.

Introduced as very special guests were descendants of Thomas Kirby, the founder of the town. A number of Kirby's descendants still live in nearby towns. Also present for the day were Al and Lucille Kendrick of Toppenish, Washington, who are descendants of James P. Kendrick, the railroad engineer for whom the town was named.

Mary Reed, director of the Latah County Historical Society and chairperson of the Latah County Local Celebrations Committee of the Idaho Centennial Commission, was introduced and she made the presentation of Kendrick's Centennial Bench and the Centennial Tree.

The dedication of the Centennial Time Capsule, fabricated by Chas. Dammarell of Lewiston, a descendant of a pioneer family, will be encased at a later date and will hold items of interest from this point in the town's history.

Also dedicated Saturday was the Rochdale Centennial Park and a newly created horseshoe pit, made possible through the generosity and spirit of the Kendrick Rochdale Farmer's Cooperative with financial assistance from the Juliaetta-Kendrick Recreational District.

Charles Bower, who was born and raised on Big Bear Ridge, the son of area pioneers, and his cousin Harold Larsen, presented a new "Liars Bench" to the community in the name of Alex and Katie Galloway, who were among the earliest

settlers on Big Bear Ridge.

Dana Magnuson then made official recognition of the efforts of two individuals. George F. Brocke, Jr., the chairman of the Centennial Committee, was given the appreciation of the community for his untiring labor in organizing and supervising the day's celebration. Two years of planning and work went into the presentation of Saturday's event.

Also singled out for special recognition was James Hoogland, Jr., the man who designed, constructed and helped erect the booths used on Saturday and which will be utilized for many years to come.

Parade was Finest

It may be, in coming years, that Kendrick will not have a better parade than that which was viewed last Saturday. Under the chairmanship of Emil Silflow, Eldon Taylor and Wally Butler, the parade committee had assembled 22 entries, 57 horse and mule entries and many individual entries. The magnificent team of draft horses entered and driven by Don Nagel of Potlatch, and a string of pack mules led by Bud Adamson were parade standouts. Entries ranged from individuals walking to fine riders on beautiful horses, and many auto and truck entries added to the color. Floats of much interest and originality were viewed by an appreciative crowd.

The parade was announced by Wayne Harris, himself dressed in appropriate costume for the occasion, including a "stove pipe" hat.

Following the parade the crowd dispersed in many directions about the town as all activities and attractions opened. Entertainment ranging from young tap dancers to Old Time Fiddlers kept visitors amused and entertained in the park during the rest of the afternoon, while a variety of foods at the food fair were consumed and enjoyed. The quilt and flower show, bingo, horseshoe games, volleyball tournaments and races for children were held. A real fish pond had been set up in the wading part of the swimming pool. Over 200 rainbow trout, supplied free by the Idaho Fish and Game Department were caught by eager and excited youngsters.

In the afternoon the skies cleared, and although the weather was still chilly, bright sunshine helped warm the visitors.

The Mini Country Fair and Antique display wasn't even thought of until late in the planning of the Centennial. But, under the chairmanship

of Elaine Galloway and Debbie Ackerman, an energetic committee put together one of the most popular attractions of the day. It was estimated that well over 500 people filed through the old variety store building.

A word must be said for the men and women who composed the clean-up crew. Most of the activities began to wind down about 4 o'clock and by 6:30 that evening, the workers had removed almost all evidence of the busy day. A truly tremendous and well-done accomplishment.

Centennial Ball is Climax

A fitting climax for Kendrick's Birthday Party was the gift of a truly fine Centennial Ball given by the members of Baker-Lind Post 3913 and Auxiliary Unit. Splendid in every way, the Ball was the work of Baker-Lind Post 3913 members and Auxiliary almost exclusively. Governor Cecil D. Andrus was the special and honored visitor, and he appeared to enjoy himself as he visited and danced that evening.

The crowd was large but orderly, and the Ball was a great ending for one of Kendrick's finest hours.

Gift to Kendrick Will Be An Enduring Legacy

From the Kendrick Gazette, 1 November 1990:

Wallace Park, in west Kendrick, now has an impressive new sign. Six foot tall, including its attractive concrete and rock base, the sign is the shape of the state of Idaho, showing the location of Kendrick with the wording at the bottom, "Centennial 1890-1990."

The sign is the Eagle Scout service project of Cameron Smith of Kendrick who is a member of Boy Scout Troop 148 of Lewiston. It will also be Cameron's enduring legacy to the community....

The sign will be a lasting tribute to the citizens of Kendrick and a reminder that we are embarking on our second one-hundred years as a city.

Commenting on Cameron's work, Kendrick Mayor Jerry Brown said, "On behalf of the City of Kendrick, I would like to commend Cameron and all of those who were involved in this project for a job well done. His contribution will be long lasting and much appreciated."

2,000 Converge on Kendrick for

First Locust Blossom Festival

Western Flavor Mix

From the Lewiston Morning Tribune, Sunday, 28 May 1961:

Kendrick--More than 2,000 jammed this town in a tight canyon Saturday for the first annual Kendrick Locust Blossom Festival. They saw a show that had a western flavor mixed with that of an old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration--a band concert and dinner in the city park.

Every nook and cranny of parking space in the alleys off of the main street was fender to fender with cars.

The visitors saw a two-mile-long parade that lasted almost an hour. At noon, 1,100 were fed a barbecue dinner with dispatch--in an hour and 20 minutes. While they ate or waited for food, they listened to the music of the Kendrick and Kamiah high school bands. The two groups played singly and as a massed band under the direction of Merton Merrell, Kamiah music instructor. The Kendrick band was under the baton of Elmer Stitzlien.

Oldtimers Also Gather for Picnic

At the same time, about 200 were holding an old-timers' picnic in the park.

The major event of the day was an afternoon gymkhana in which 200 riders from 14 area saddle clubs took part. William Rogers, general chairman of the festival, announced there that Sally Glenn of Kendrick was festival queen and placed the crown on her head. He announced her princesses as Judy Benscoter and Dee Magnuson, both of Kendrick. Each was given a wrist watch.

Honored at the old-timers' picnic as the one who has lived at Kendrick the longest was Charles Hossman, 79, who was born near here in 1882 and has lived here all his life. Coming the greatest distance were Mr. and Mrs. Jake Kauble, Anderson, Calif. Others came from as far as Seattle and Portland.

The day got under way with the morning parade. One of the outstanding entries was a group of 14 logging trucks entered by Mead &

Howard Lumber Co. of Kendrick-Juliaetta, many loaded high with logs and others carrying products of the firm and in one case a tent and Boy Scouts of the Kendrick troop.

Children and their pets were in the parade, as well as the two high school bands and members of the riding clubs.

The festival was sponsored and under the direction of the Kendrick Lions Club.

Gymkhana first place winners were: Barrel races -- boys and girls under 11, Ginny McAllister; boys and girls 12-15, Walter McCurdy, Lapwai; boys and girls 16-18, Dianna McCurdy, Lapwai; women 19 and over, Caroline Cook, Kendrick; men 19 and over, Clayte Gephart, Moscow.

Pole-bending -- boys and girls 16-18, Sharon Tribble, Moscow; women 19 and over, Sandy Nelson, Kendrick.

Two-stake race -- boys and girls 11 and under, Ginny McAllister, Moscow; boys and girls 12-15, Linda Churchill, Clarkston; boys and girls 16-18, Dianna McCurdy, Lapwai; women 19 and over, Caroline Cook, Kendrick; men 19 and over, Bill Smith, Moscow.

Keyhole race -- boys and girls 11 and under, Ginny McAllister, Moscow; boys and girls 12-15, Diana Schmidt, Clarkston; boys and girls 16-18, Linda Hermann, Genesee; women 19 and over, Caroline Cook, Kendrick; men 19 and over, Bill Smith, Moscow.

Sandbag pull for men 19 and over -- George Gaiser, Lapwai. Best western dress -- Caroline Jones, Lapwai.

Rein the bridle race -- 11 and under, Rhonda Lohman, Clarkston; 12-18, Dianna McCurdy, Lapwai; 19 and over, Kenneth Pedersen, Clarkston.

1904 Kendrick Gazette

A recent cold spell caused several inches of ice to form on the creek. A. Hill and the Kendrick Hotel managed to harvest about 12 tons before the thaw.

Kendrick Flood of 1900

Residences Inundated

From the Lewiston Morning Tribune, Saturday, 13 January 1900:

Kendrick, Jan 12--[Special to the TRIBUNE.]--The Potlatch river is a raging torrent tonight and the worst flood in its history is resulting in great damage to property. The lower part of Kendrick is under water and in some of the residences in that locality six feet of water covers the floors. Eight miles of railroad track are washed out between this point and Vollmer, and below here a bridge and considerable track are gone. The approach to the big wagon bridge at this point has been carried away and the loss of the main structure is momentarily expected at this time (8 o'clock p.m.) At the railroad yards there is a foot of water and the track is being washed out there. The water is now creeping into the stores on the lower side of the street and is rising at the rate of eight inches an hour. Unless a recession soon occurs the loss will be terrible.

A pronounced rise was noticed in the river at 5:30 o'clock and then the volume of water seemed to increase minute by minute in vast repeating swells. In one hour the canyon from wall to wall became a roaring, raging flood. Up to this time the waters have risen fully eight feet.

Fear for Embankment

The greatest excitement prevails here and the fear is general that the railroad embankment one mile above, which prevents the water entering the upper end of town, will give away. If it does, great destruction of property will surely follow. A force of men are being organized to go to that point and if possible strengthen the embankment.

At this time it is of course impossible to estimate the extent of the damage done along the creek above and below here but the loss to the railroad company is suggested by the reports already received.

The Lewiston bound passenger train is tied up here, having reached this point at 2:30 this afternoon. A freight train going to Lewiston early

in the afternoon was compelled to tie up at Juliaetta.

The telegraph wires are all down and it is impossible to get in communication with intermediate points between this point and Lewiston and Moscow.

It will undoubtedly be several days before train service can be resumed.

Houses Swept Away; Three Children Die

From the Lewiston Teller, Saturday, 13 January 1900:

The heavy rainfall of yesterday gathered in the narrow canyon of Potlatch creek created a flood of raging waters that swept out miles of the railroad, and gathering full force where the stream makes a sharp bend at Kendrick it broke through the railroad embankment and flooded the town. Thirty or more houses were swept away by the waters and three lives are reported lost. Three children of the family of James Campbell were made victims of the flood. The parents were rescued, but help could not reach the children in time to save them.

No news can be had directly from Kendrick today, but via Juliaetta the TELLER is able to report the latest from the scene of disaster. From 6 o'clock in the afternoon the waters rose very rapidly. The record taken at Juliaetta was nine inches in an hour and one-quarter. The waters continued to rise at an alarming rate till 2 o'clock this morning. At Kendrick the depot has gone out and the railroad yards are wrecked. The Lewiston-bound train is tied up there and the passengers are prisoners aboard the Oxain, having had nothing to eat. Between them and the hotel the waters run in a roaring flood. The water swept into the St. Elmo hotel and drove the people to the hills. Everywhere there is consternation and dismay.

At Juliaetta the water reached to the depot platforms. Two sleeping cars and a caboose

belonging to the work train were swept from the siding by the flood and carried like straws before the current. This wreckage struck the county bridge, carrying it out, swept through the bridge leading to the tramway warehouse, tearing up the track, and plunged on down stream. Two of the cars on the track about one-half mile below town, and the third one cannot be found. All the county bridges on the Potlatch are swept away. The water reached to the tramway warehouse, but did no damage there. At the farmers' warehouse the main building suffered no damage, but the additions were swept into the stream, carrying the wheat stored in them.

The Lewiston Northern Pacific office reports the loss of three bridges between Potlatch

and Juliaetta. The bridge on the Orofino branch is still in place, but will have to be sustained by piling before a crossing can be effected. But the pile-driver is at the end of the branch near Stuart, with several heavy landslides between it and where the work has to be done. Train service for Lewiston seems out of the question for a week or ten days.

At Juliaetta the waters have receded about three feet, but it has begun to rain again and the outlook is gloomy.

At Kendrick at 12 o'clock the waters had receded so that fires could be built in the hotel. A man in top boots was able to reach the telephone, and had sent a confirmation of the news that makes the basis of this report.

Torrential Rains form Wall of Water as

Cloudburst Hits Kendrick Area

Buildings, Cars Destroyed

From the Lewiston Morning Tribune, Monday, 27 May 1946:

Sudden heavy rainfall that hit American ridge late yesterday afternoon sent a wall of water roaring down Brady gulch near Kendrick to destroy at least three cars, many farm buildings, and caused a yet unestimated amount of damage to crops in the American ridge area.

The wall of water was pushing a small tool shed ahead of it when first seen by Ernie Roberts, American ridge resident, as he returned with his wife and Mr. and Mrs. Norla Callison from a fishing trip.

Paul Revere Ride

Throwing his car into reverse, he raced backwards ahead of the flood until he found a place wide enough to turn and then rushed down the gulch ahead of the water, warning motorists of the impending flood.

He reached the Harry Langdon residence in time to warn residents there of the flood who escaped the house before the flood hit. Outbuildings in the vicinity of the Langdon place were destroyed or damaged and the Langdon house was

moved 50 feet when the water hit. At least one cow is missing.

Roberts described the wall of water as being "higher than the top of the car," and said the creek was "about normal" as he started up the gulch.

House Swept Away

The McDowell house in the lower, or west, end of Kendrick was swept away as were the barn and other outbuildings. The ballground was flooded to a depth of several feet and water was reported to have been more than three feet deep in about five houses.

The flood hit at 6:30 p.m. just before dark, and as it destroyed all normal communication routes, area residents were unable to determine the extent of damage last night.

Roads out of Kendrick, both towards Lewiston and Moscow, were ruined by the flood. The road to Moscow lay in Brady gulch and about four miles of that road is believed to have been destroyed. The junction of the Lewiston-Moscow road was washed out. Damage to the railway was unknown, but the tracks were inundated.

One truck carrying two horses was reported abandoned on the road by its occupants when the flood approached.

Huge Boulders, Debris Remain After Flash Flood

*From Lewiston Morning Tribune, Tuesday, 28
May, 1946:*

Huge boulders cover a fan-shaped area with a 150-yard radius to a depth of five to six feet at the mouth of Brady gulch at Kendrick as a result of the flash flood which completely destroyed one automobile, seriously damaged two houses, removed a rock crushing unit in its entirety, and left holes 12 to 15 feet deep in the Kendrick-Troy road, Sunday night.

About 500 feet of the Lewiston-Kendrick highway was covered with boulders and debris and James Reid, district highway engineer, last night announced that the crew would work continuously until the road was cleared.

Crops Suffer Loss

Damage to the crop lands on American Ridge was yet undetermined yesterday as several days must pass before accurate estimates can be made. Loss is believed to be the heaviest near the head of Brady gulch in the area of the Eichner ranch. Wheat and bean fields are known to have been badly washed by the sudden downpour.

At Kendrick five houses were damaged, one seriously, as boulders were piled against its sides and water poured through the rooms. The other houses received less interior damage, but were considerably battered on the outside by the force of the water and debris.

The Kendrick ball park is completely covered with stones, silt, logs, trees and other floating debris.

The two-hour rush of water destroyed one auto so completely that merely the frame, two wheels, the gas tank, and the spare tire remained wrapped around a tree. The engine was carried about two miles down the gulch, and other parts of the car distributed along the way.

Logs, 30 feet long and two feet in diameter, were carried down and 40-foot trees were felled and denuded by the water.

About 24 people were in the gulch at the time of the flood, and all escaped, most climbing the steep banks of the narrow canyon. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd May and three children of Troy were in their truck heading towards home when

warned of the flood. They escaped, but left two horses in the truck. The water turned the truck over, which acted as a shield protecting the horses, which were later turned loose.

Mr. and Mrs. J.N. Morrison, Lewiston, owners of the completely destroyed car, and their children left the car as the water struck.

Auto was Undamaged

Omar Bowman, Troy, had four passengers in his car. They left the auto on a high spot in the road and went up the side of the gulch on foot. The car is isolated but was undamaged.

The Langdon house, which was located in the gulch just above its mouth, was moved about 40 to 50 feet and received considerable damage to its frame and interior.

Another torrent of water cascaded boulders onto the Juliaetta-Kendrick highway and the Northern Pacific tracks about three-quarters of a mile above Juliaetta, nearly blocking the road. A state highway power shovel cleared that road in about an hour, and the Northern Pacific railway cleared the tracks before 1 p.m.

The flood was described by Kendrick residents as worse than the cloudburst of 1909. Tom Lang, Kendrick highway district commissioner, said that two and a half miles of the district's road towards Troy had been completely destroyed as was a rock crushing unit on the road.

Reid said that the slides on the Spalding-Orofino road were nearly cleared up last night and that the road had been opened since 10 p.m. Sunday. He said all motorists should watch for falling or rolling rocks loosened by the rains.

Kendrick's First Doctor

Dr. W.A. Rothwell was Kendrick's first doctor, coming to the area in 1890. His obituary from the Kendrick Gazette in 1924 reads: "In the early days his territory reached as far back as Pierce City which place he visited on horseback on many occasions. The Doctor had accounts for professional calls, scattered for a radius of 20 miles or more, which if collected, would represent a considerable fortune. Rather than present a bill for professional service he would go to the bank and borrow money when needed. A kind heart, a willing spirit, a brilliant mind and devotion to his profession--such was the life of this good country doctor."

The people tell of his doctoring rich and poor alike. He carried thousands of dollars on his books; but when he died, he asked that all accounts be burned.

One-Room School House

By Charles A. Bower

The year was 1927, my first year of school. I have vivid memories of that one-room institution, housing all eight grades and one teacher.

The windows were only on one side, high above the floor on the east side so the light always came in over my left shoulder (the same as my reading lamp at home). The main entrance was front-center with a cloakroom on either side: one for girls; one for boys.

Standard fixtures were a huge wood stove encased in a tin shield at the back of the room. On the side opposite the windows stood a table with a tin waterpail, a long-handled dipper, a granite washbasin, bar soap, wash cloth, towel, and a bucket on the floor for waste water. Everyone drank out of the same dipper, and used the same basin and towel. On the front wall was a large blackboard. Other fixtures were a bookcase, wall maps, a clock, a piano, a flag, and oak desk and swivel chair for the teacher. Last but not least, there was a supply of willow switches. (Maybe you would get a slap on the side of the head or your knuckles rapped with the edge of a ruler when the willow switches weren't used.)

School Had 2 Outhouses

Every country school had two outhouses (one for the boys, one for the girls), measuring 4 x 4 each, on the back edge of the school yard some distance apart. Other outbuildings were enclosed sheds for horses, wood storage, a pitcher pump on a hand-dug cistern.

You walked to school or rode horseback. Fair weather or foul, up to two miles, maybe three. In bitter cold or deep snow, someone on the "far end" of the district picked us up in a horse-drawn sled with horsehide robes and hot bricks.

There were no hot lunch programs. You took your own sandwiches with mashed bean filling or canned beef jelly or jam. Store-bought prepared food was virtually non-existent. If you forgot to put your lunch in the main room behind the stove, it would freeze solid.

We had a fifteen-minute recess mid-morning, one hour for noon, fifteen-minute recess in

the afternoon, at which times we played. "Anti-over" sides were chosen. One team was on each side of the schoolhouse. A rubber ball was thrown over the top, the thrower calling, "Anti-over!" If it rolled back, you called, "Pig-tail!" on catching a thrown ball. (It couldn't touch the ground.) That person ran to the other side and tagged whoever he could catch. That person became a member of the opposing team. Other games were "Dare Base," "Ring Around the Rosie," mumble peg, and marbles.

Christmas Social Highlight

The social highlight of the year was the Community Christmas at the community hall, where each school in the area provided part of the program of readings, recitations, songs and a stage play by young people of the area. It concluded by a visit from Santa who passed out a sack of nuts, candy, and an orange to every man, woman, and child, from under a huge fir tree decorated with tinsel, ornaments, strings of popcorn and real wax candles. The flickering flames, the smell of hot wax and fir boughs were heavenly. Preparation and rehearsal started weeks before. The community was canvassed for donations to buy treats, along with those who could make candy to add to the store-bought. A "sacking bee" was held by a number of neighbors. The event was held at night with 40-50 families present.

Other highlights were the first crusted snow, allowing crossfield travel and coasting. A special treat was sucking on the balls of ice formed on blades of dry grass hanging over the surface of the running water of tiny streams. The coming of spring and the race through meadow and forest looking for the first flowers and song birds. The ever popular mud pies. School is out! Barefoot time.

These are just a few of the cherished memories of this country boy that the present generation can only read about. I firmly believe children of that era and before were happier, and got education superior to anything the modern high-tech "rat race" has to offer.

Pioneer Histories:

**Charles J. Bower
Anna Galloway Bower**

By the Kendrick-Juliaetta Centennial Committee

From: *A Centennial History of the Kendrick-Juliaetta Area:*

Charles John Bower was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, in 1873. He was one of eight brothers. Charles left home at an early age, riding the freights west and arriving in Hailey, Idaho, where he homesteaded in 1891. In 1913 Charles sold the homestead and moved to Avon, Idaho, to manage his deceased brother's farm. He purchased a grain thresher and steam engine and did custom threshing at Avon, Texas Ridge, Bear Ridge, and Dry Creek. He retired from threshing in the 1930s.

In 1917 Charles married Anna Galloway. They had one son, Charles, who worked the family farm. More land was leased from the Galloway brothers and land was purchased from the Larson and Gustafson families. The farm became known as the Eleventh Commandment Farm.

A highlight was when two ounces of soil from the farm was placed around a sapling oak tree in Independence Square in Philadelphia along with soil from 2,915 other farms commemorating the work of the soil conservation districts.

Son Charles is a member of the Mt. Deary Grange, and Palouse Clearwater Search and Rescue. He married Erma Burton in 1963. Charles had been involved in many service organizations, the most cherished being the American Heart Association's Cardiac Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) program. Charles also believes in the importance in taking time in life to enjoy the nicer things, and protecting and caring for our Mother Earth.

Wild Run Down Kendrick Canyon Causes

Frightful Train Wreck

Four Men Killed When Train Derails

From the *Lewiston Morning Tribune*, Saturday, 16 December 1899:

Kendrick, Idaho, Dec. 15--[Special to the TRIBUNE.]--A frightful train wreck, resulting in the almost instantaneous death of four men, and the maiming of another, occurred at 7 o'clock this evening one mile above Kendrick. Freight engines 364 and 700 are in the creek at that point and a heavy train of cars, which was carrying a load of railroad iron, is a confused mass covering the track for yards. Engineer Dick Baine, of 364; Engineer Ogden, of 700; Brakeman J. Budge and a fireman, name unknown, are dead. The bodies of Baine and Ogden, the latter horribly mutilated, have been recovered from the wreck.

The unknown fireman is still buried under a mass of railroad iron. J.E. Peterman, fireman on 364, was pulled out with a broken leg, suffering also internal injuries, and the physician

treating him says he cannot recover. These unfortunates had ridden to their death on a runaway train which ditched after a wild run down the Kendrick canyon from Vollmer, six miles above this point.

Budge, the head brakeman, jumped from the train a minute before the double engines left the track. Both his legs were broken by the fall. He died at 9 o'clock.

As soon as the news of the wreck reached Kendrick hundreds of people flocked to the scene and immediately began the work of recovering the bodies. It is impossible to determine the number of cars in the destruction. It is but a picture of awful ruin. Peterman, the fireman, was partially paralyzed from his injuries and could make no statement at the time of his recovery.

From the best information obtainable at this time it appears that control of the train was lost just as the descent of the heavy grade was reached near Vollmer. The conductor of the train, W.E. Galbraith, and the rear brakeman, P. M. Baker, were riding in the caboose at the time. Galbraith, realizing the inevitable impending

catastrophe, cut the caboose loose from the train. The wild six-mile plunge of the runaway engines down one of the steepest railroad grades in the northwest country and the awful sensations experienced by the fated crew during that mad run, lack any description of accuracy because no one at this time has been able to tell it. Galbraith and Baker are safe, having stopped the caboose with the use of the brakes. Intense darkness prevailed and only the swift fleeting rumble of the swaying engines just for a second told those living along the road that something was passing. A dim streak had gone on to reach an ending in death and destruction.

Up to 10 o'clock, aside from the death of Brakeman Budge, there had been no developments beyond that which first greeted the eyes of the rescuers from Kendrick. The search for the body of the missing fireman was then still in progress. Telegrams were sent to Spokane for a relief train, but as the wires were down a delay resulted and a despatch was sent to Agent Hooper at Lewiston. He immediately secured the services of Dr. J.B. Morris and fitted out a special train, which started for this point at 9:45.

The runaway is supposed to be the result of the slippery condition of the track. The train was heavily loaded with railroad iron for use in construction work on the upper Clearwater branch.

The men killed are all residents of Spokane.

LATER--It has been learned that the missing fireman is Earl Bradshaw. The search for his body is still in progress.

The relief train from Lewiston has arrived here.

The track in the vicinity of the wreck is torn up for a quarter of a mile. Nineteen cars loaded with steel rails are included in the wreck.

Doctor Returns from Train Wreck

From the Lewiston Morning Tribune, Sunday, 17 December 1899:

Dr. J.B. Morris returned on the regular passenger train yesterday from Kendrick, to which point he had been summoned to administer to the victims of the railroad wreck. The special train on which Dr. Morris left Lewiston at 10 o'clock

Friday night did not reach Kendrick until 2 o'clock yesterday morning, due to the fact that a run had to be made first to Lenore to secure a wrecking crew. When the doctor arrived, Peterman, the only survivor of the ill-fated railroad crew, was in a precarious condition. One of his legs had been broken and as the result of other injuries blood was pouring from his mouth and ears. His weak condition made amputation impossible, but particles of broken bone and splinters were removed from the broken limb. He stated that when he realized the train had passed beyond control he started back from the engine, crawling on his hands and knees. He said it all seemed but a minute when the terrible crash came.

The work of repairing the track was completed at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and Peterman was sent to the Butte hospital on the first train. The dead bodies of Engineers Baine and Ogden and Brakeman Budge were sent to Spokane for interment. They all have families there.

Fireman Buried in Wreckage

All day the search for the body of Earl Bradshaw, the missing fireman, continued without success, although hundreds were engaged in the search around the wreck. He is undoubtedly buried beneath a mass of the heavy railroad iron, the removal of which may take some days.

The terrible force of the crash at the point where the engines left the track is illustrated in the fact that portions of the steel rails were found fully 250 feet away. Some of the demolished cars are lying 150 feet from the track. The main wreck occurred at a curve about 150 yards from the Kendrick depot.

It appears that one of the engineers remained at his post until the crash came. People of Kendrick heard the whistle of the engine which was sounded apparently when the train had reached the point where the usual depot signal is given.

There has been no further light thrown on the cause of the runaway and the belief is general that it was due to the slippery condition of the track. The railroad company hastened to repair the track and the train service is now in full operation again.

The outgoing Spokane passenger train did not leave Lewiston yesterday until 12 o'clock, and the incoming train did not reach the city until 5 o'clock, the delay of two hours being due to the wreck.

NOTE: Two inquests were held, one on the 16th, over the remains of those first recovered and one on the 22nd over the remains of Earl Bradshaw. The inquests were held by Coroner Samuel T. Owings of Moscow, in the city hall of Kendrick. The first jury was composed of Charles Hamlin, D.E. Thomas, W.O. Long, Lewis Hunter, J.H. Ellis, S. Mellison and W.G. Campbell. This jury termed the wreck an unavoidable accident. The Bradshaw jury was composed of L.L. Carmean, Math Jacobs, John S. Crocker, S.A. Kerr, J. Jasper, T.H. Powell and John Mark. Their verdict was that the deceased came to his death through negligence on the part of the employees of the railroad company. There has always been a difference of opinion as to where the responsibility for the wreck should rest.

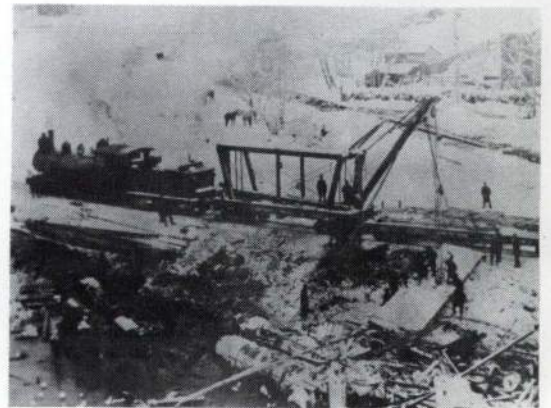
The railroad was censured for running such a heavy train down so steep a grade in such weather as was prevailing, and with crews that, although they had been over the division a few times previously, were not regularly on this branch and therefore could not have realized as fully as would a regular crew the risks they were facing. The company discharged conductor Galbraith and brakeman Baker on grounds that had they not cut off the caboose the speed of the train would not have been so great on reaching the Kendrick curve and would probably have passed it in safety. While a number of minor accidents have since occurred to freight trains on this grade, this is the only one of great magnitude since the building of the road in 1890.

"GOOD OLD DAYS!"

A 1930 Kendrick Gazette newspaper carries these memories:

Back in the good old days when an electric light was a thing to be read about and marveled at. Back in the good old days when you could lay down and go to sleep and not be disturbed by your neighbor's radio, blazing away with some tinpanny jazz orchestra selection. Back in the good old days when there wasn't any fire department and folks came to each other's aid with buckets and the like when fire threatened their home or their store. Back in the good old days when soda water was soda water and there wasn't a lot of new-fangled drinks to stir up a fellow's stomach. Back in the good old days when a fellow could take a swim in the old swimmin' hole without being hampered with a bathing suit. Back in the good old days when a fellow was lucky to get a peep at the ankle of the best-looking girl in town.

Kendrick, Idaho

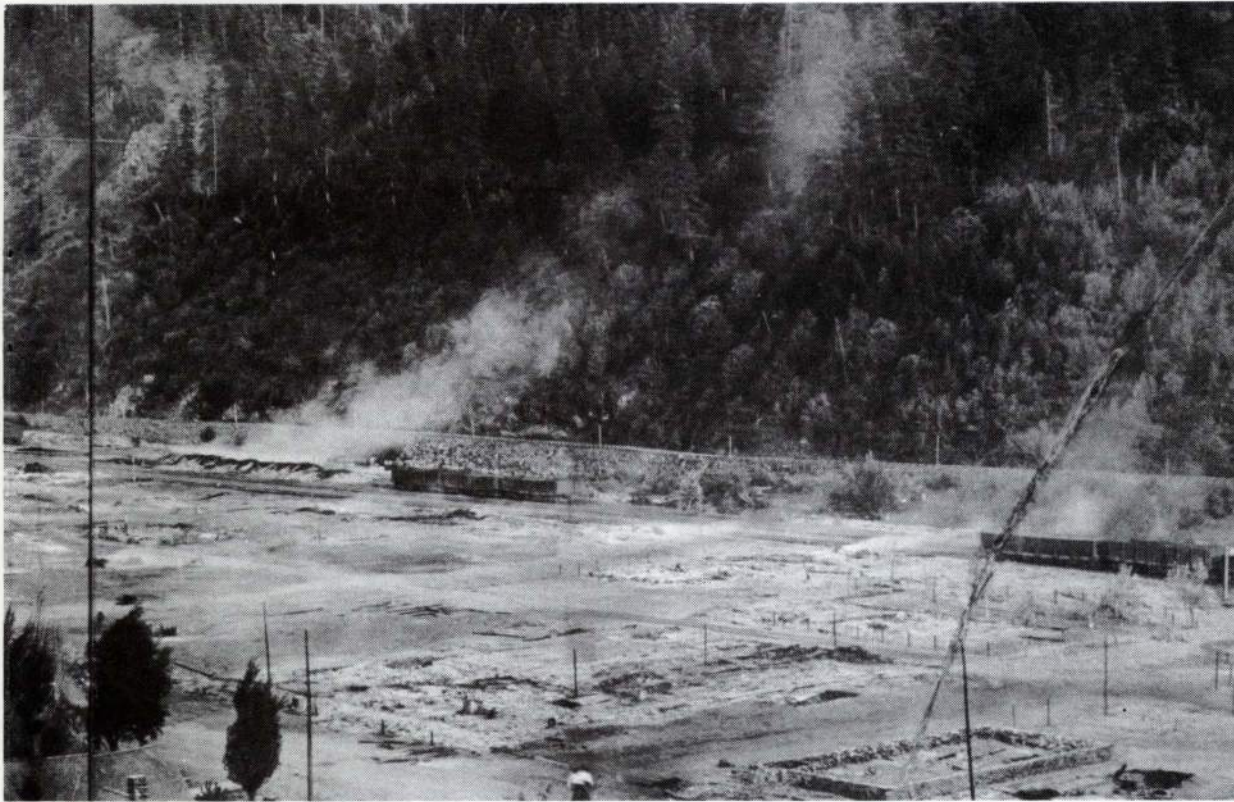


Above: Kendrick, Idaho, around 1890 when it was incorporated.

Below left: Thomas Kirby, founder of Kendrick, built this home around 1889; later the house was purchased by N.B. Long in 1908, and is still kept up on Main Street by Martha Long.

Below right: After the tragic train wreck in December 1899, work of repairing the track was completed in a day.





"In fact, a fire could not have more completely wrought a general destruction in the field that it covered."

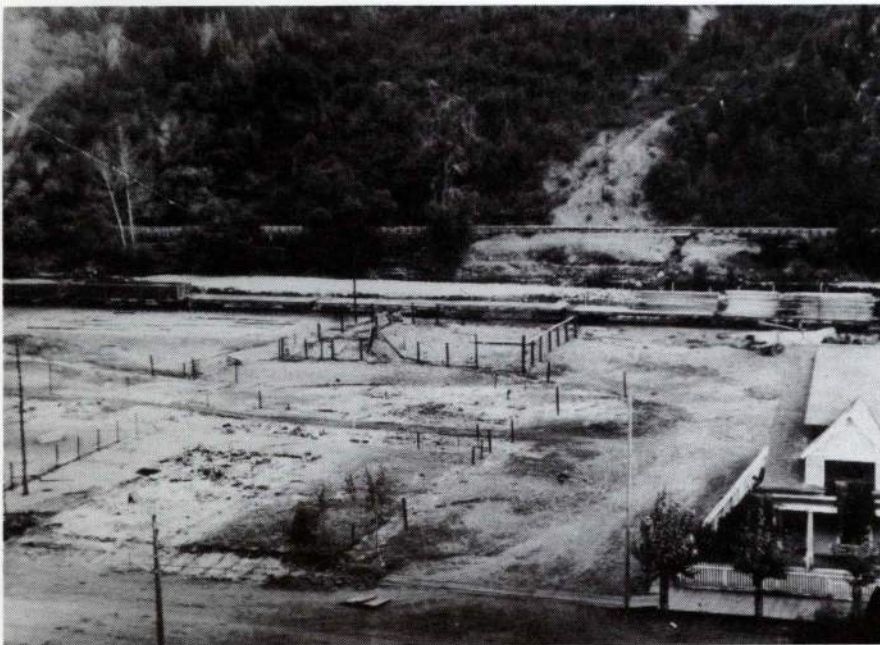
-Herman Schupter,
Oral History Collection

Above left: A smooth, mud floor in front of St. Elmo Block remained after the 1900 flood.

Left: The Kendrick Flood of 1900 swept away houses and lives.

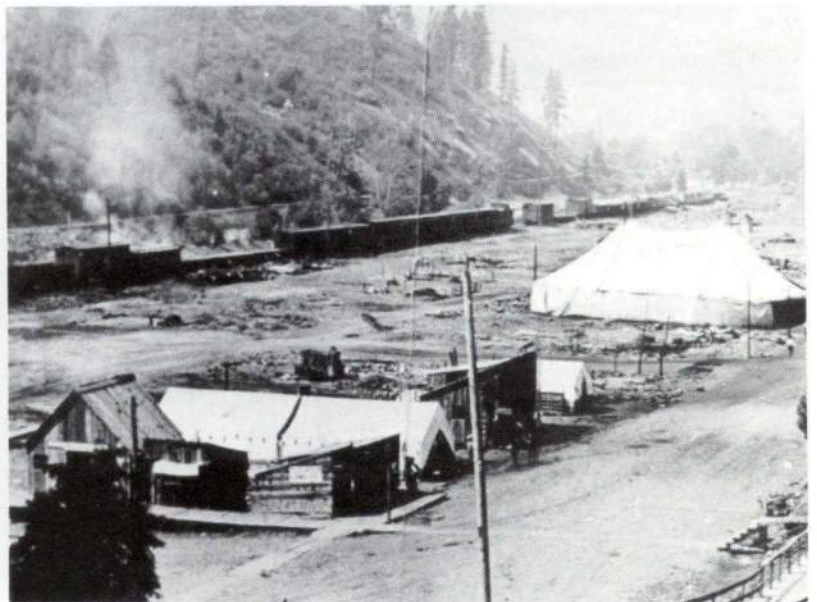
Below: The 1904 fire burned every residence in Kendrick as far south as the house occupied by Al White.

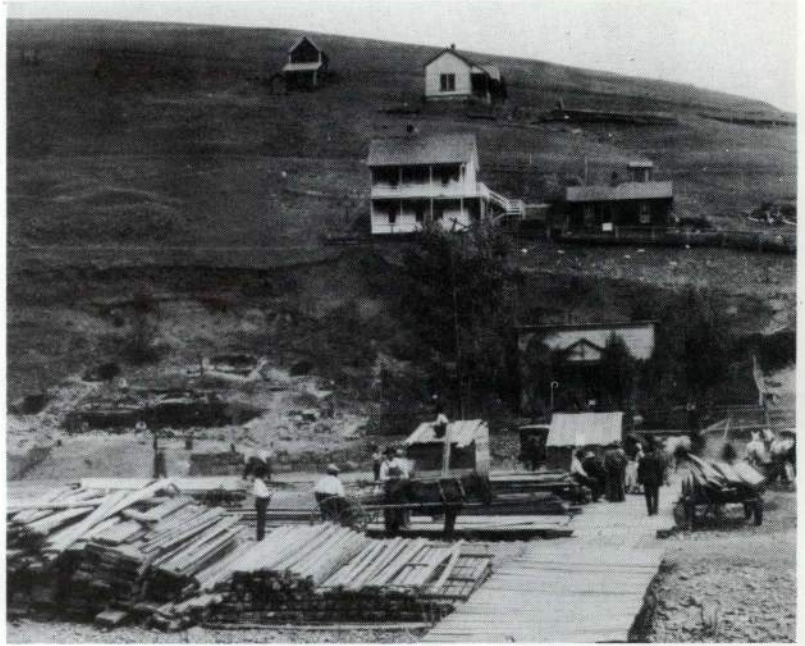
Below right: Within three hours on August 5, 1904, Kendrick was the scene of smoldering ruins.





Above: H.P. Hull's store, after the 1904 fire, is one of brick, due to a town ordinance requiring buildings in the business district be constructed of brick with fire walls between the structures.
 Below left: H.P. Hull's general merchandise store in 1897 is a wooden structure.
 Below right: In less than a week after the 1904 fire, merchants were back in business in wood shacks or in tents.





Above left: In 1905, the Gazette Print Shop moved into a new brick building, where Bill Roth currently prints the weekly newspaper, The Kendrick Gazette.

Above: Kendrick begins rebuilding immediately after its 1904 fire.

Left: The Brady Gulch waters ruined the Kendrick ballpark, flooding to a depth of several feet in 1946.

Below: Huge boulders remained after Kendrick's 1946 flash flood.





Above: A color guard from the Baker-Lind Post 3913, Veterans of Foreign Wars, begins most Kendrick parades; this is the 1990 Pioneer Locust Blossom Festival.

Right: Since 1961, Kendrick enjoys its Pioneer Locust Blossom Festival on the last Saturday of May.

Below: Observing the end to Kendrick's first 100 years, these two descendants portray what many others felt.



PHOTO BY MILTON PATTERSON

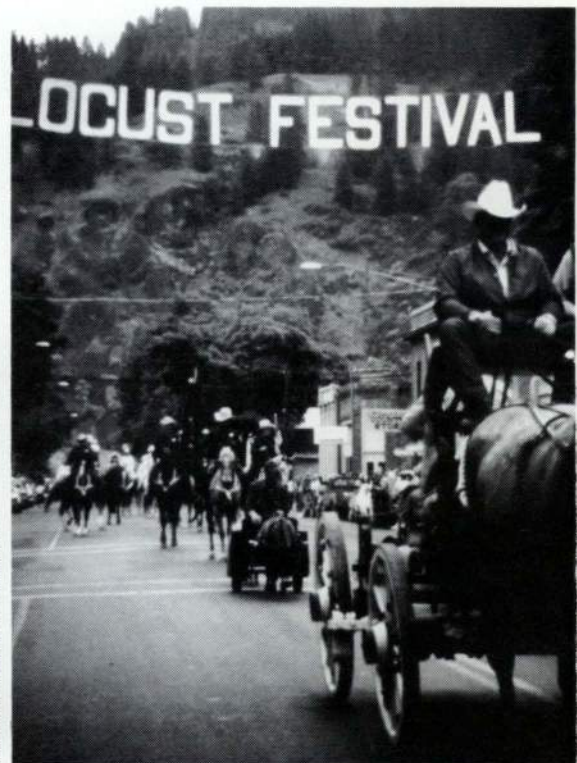


PHOTO BY MILTON PATTERSON

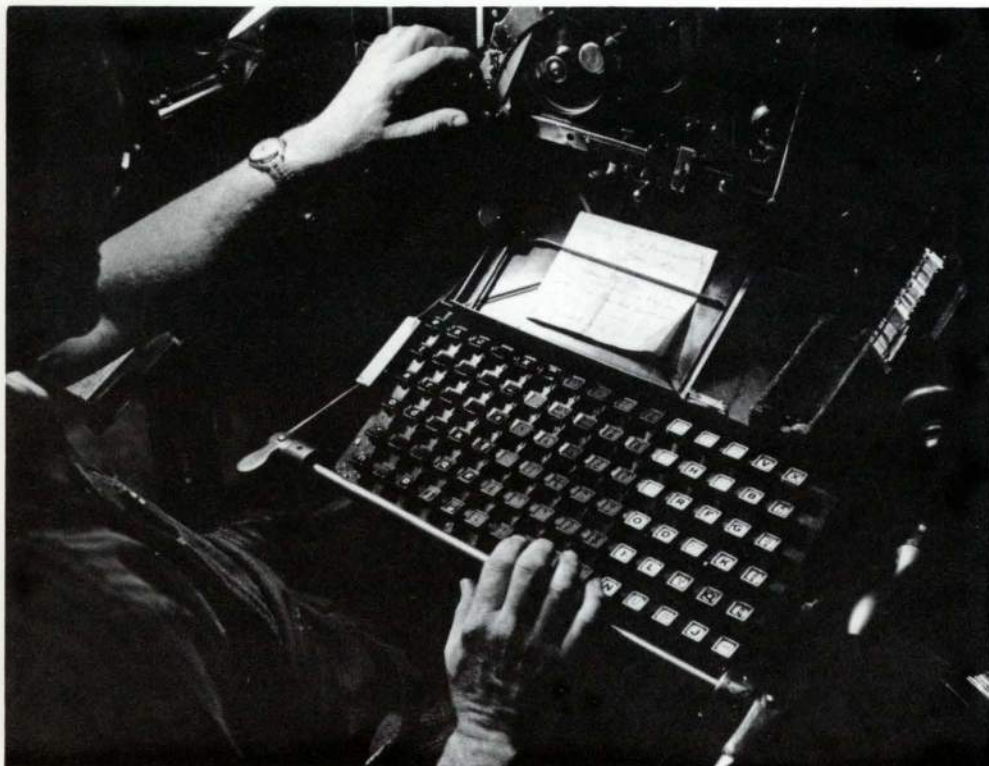


PHOTO BY MILTON PATTERSON

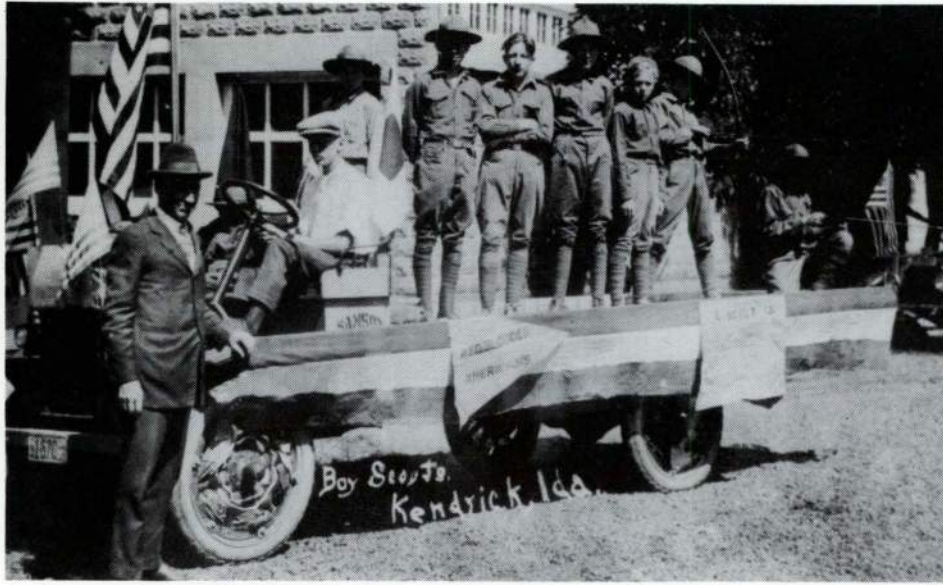
Left: Bill Roth converts his scrawled notes directly into hot lead at his ancient Mergenthaler Linotype machine.

Above: A painting on a downtown window captures some Kendrick history for the Centennial celebration.

Below: Charles Bower, a descendant of Kendrick Pioneers, displays his blacksmith skills at the town's Centennial.



PHOTO BY MILTON PATTERSON



CAROLYN GRAVELLE PHOTO COLLECTION

Above: In the 1920s, the Kendrick Boy Scouts ride in the Fourth of July parade.

Right: For his Eagle Scout service project, Cameron Smith made this Centennial sign for the city of Kendrick.

Below: The locust trees that were planted around 1910 provide cool, summer shade for Kendrick, Idaho, in 1990.



PHOTO BY MILTON PATTERSON



PHOTO BY MILTON PATTERSON

FIRE DESTROYS KENDRICK

Town is Mass of Ruins

From the Lewiston Evening Teller, Friday, 5 August 1904:

Word reached The Teller office at noon today that the town of Kendrick was on fire with every prospect of the entire town being swept off the map. The report stated that the citizens were using every effort to check the fire but it gained such headway that the inadequate water supply could not be put to much use. The information from the stricken city is meagre. The depot of the Northern Pacific is burned and as a consequence communication from that source is cut off. The telephone office is also burned out and Manager McGillivray of the local office started a construction crew for Kendrick at 12:30 leaving the information that communication between here and that point would be resumed as the force are equipped to make the connections.

Fire Started in Hotel

The latest report of the fire while not authentic says that the fire started in the Pacific hotel which is just a block from the depot and is on the east side of Main street. From there the fire swept along the Main street taking in the row of frame buildings to the south. The sparks and flying refuse next swept across the street which is adjoining the First National bank. This building was soon consumed and the next building to go was the St. Elmo hotel on the corner across the street from the bank building. The McGrew store adjoins the hotel and is also a total loss. The Kettenbach building which is along side of the railroad track was completely destroyed. All the information coming from the scene of the conflagration has been telephoned from points near Kendrick.

The office of the Northern Pacific in this city is entirely cut off from communication and has no wire north of Kendrick. At this office it is reported that two freight trains are stalled at Kendrick which are bound this way. The Northern Pacific passenger train will be held at Troy

until arrangements can be made to bring the train through or transfer. It is surmised that the burned grain warehouse of the Kettenbach company, which was on the railroad right of way, will interfere with the rails which will undoubtedly be spread from the heat. In this event it is impossible at this time to say when the Spokane train will reach this city.

The latest report received in the city comes in a message from Juliaetta at 3:30 to the effect that the entire business portion of the town is wiped out with the exception of a small building occupied as a photograph gallery and the Northern Pacific depot. The coal bunkers are reported to be on fire and the Spokane passenger train is stalled north of the coal bunkers. It is reported that if the fire in the bunkers can be extinguished that the passenger train can get through and make the run to Lewiston.

Grain Warehouse Lost

The Kettenbach company of this city have just received advices that their grain warehouse and contents are a complete loss. At the office here it is reported that there was some small lots of grain in the house and the total loss will reach about \$2,500 and is well covered with insurance. The firm had 31,000 grain bags on the platform but are not advised whether the same was saved. The firm has already ordered the lumber and will rebuild at once. Another report reaching here states that the fire burned every residence in the town as far south as the house occupied by Mr. White. This takes the fire to Oakes addition.

At the office of the Vollmer-Clearwater the advice has been received that the fire had not reached their warehouse.

The J. Alexander company received a message this evening from Fred Beckwith who is at Juliaetta to the effect that the entire city is wiped out and that his merchandise store is a total loss. The loss is estimated to be anywhere from seven to ten thousand dollars and is covered by insurance.

At the Northern Pacific office word was received at 4 o'clock that the Spokane passenger

train had passed Juliaetta and would reach here about 4:45.

The conflagration at Kendrick today is the second of its kind that has visited Kendrick. The town was wiped out in a similar manner during July, 1892, and hardly a building was left standing in town at that time. Kendrick has been unfortunate during its existence in suffering great loss from washouts, floods and fires and the citizens of that town are to be sympathized with in their heavy loss. In the fire today no fatalities are reported which is a source of satisfaction.

Passengers Will Arrive

Juliaetta, Aug. 5.--The Spokane passenger train arrived here at 3:40 enroute to Lewiston. It was reported that the Northern Pacific depot was still intact. A later report coming in here says that the depot has caught fire. The reports are conflicting and there is nothing definite.

Troy Asked for Help

Troy, Ida., Aug. 5.--A message was received here at 11:40 this morning to the effect that the town of Kendrick was burning up and asking that men and fire apparatus be sent from here. No facilities were at hand for transportation and a message was sent to Moscow for a special train to carry men and powder. It is surmised that the telegraph office is burning as communication was cut off soon after receipt of the first message. A number of men immediately left on a hand car for Kendrick and many more left on foot. Great volumes of smoke can be seen from here and fears are entertained that the whole town is doomed.

Juliaetta Sends the News

Juliaetta, Aug. 5.--All telephone communication as well as telegraph service between this point and Kendrick is cut off. From the appearance of things a hot fire is raging. Smoke can be seen emanating from that direction. It is but four miles between here and Kendrick and many of the people of this place left here just before noon for Kendrick to offer what assistance they can in fighting the fire.

At 1:30 a party arrived here from Kendrick reporting that the entire business section of the town was burned to the ground. The hotels are destroyed and the Kettenbach warehouse is in ashes. It is reported that the residence portion of the city is now in flames with no possible chance

of checking the blaze. The information is meagre as the party who was here passed through here on his way to Potlatch. It is presumed that the citizens of Kendrick are endeavoring to blow down buildings as several thunderous reports were heard coming from that direction. An effort was made to reach that city by telephone but the wires were evidently down soon after the fire started. The operator in the Northern Pacific depot could get no information at all and only heard the fact going over the wire that the town was on fire.

Hottest Day of the Year

The report from the weather bureau shows the highest temperature to be 106 degrees which is a record breaker by one degree for the summer. Residents of the city have been complaining of the heat more today than at any othertime and the report bears them out. Local thermometers in the business district according to local enthusiasts have registered 138 in the sun but then sometimes the sun has peculiar powers of expansion on the brain and perhaps the most reliable way is to take the weather bureau as its reports are unbiased, it is as follows:

5 o'clock a.m.....	63 degrees
6 o'clock a.m.....	67 degrees
7 o'clock a.m.....	71 degrees
8 o'clock a.m.....	75 degrees
9 o'clock a.m.....	81 degrees
10 o'clock a.m.....	88 degrees
11 o'clock a.m.....	95 degrees
12 o'clock m.....	100 degrees
1 o'clock p.m.....	104 degrees
2 o'clock p.m.....	106 degrees
3 o'clock p.m.....	104 degrees

Disastrous Fire Destroys Kendrick

From the Lewiston Morning Tribune, Saturday, 6 August 1904:

Kendrick, Aug. 5.--(Special to the Tribune.)--Kendrick today suffered a disastrous fire--the entire business section of the city has been wiped out, including many residences. The loss is estimated at a half million dollars, with comparatively light insurance, not covering more than one-fourth. The fire was of such a nature that practically no goods or personal effects were saved. Tonight smouldering ruins take the place of the business district and the gloom that only

such a disaster could bring pervades the community.

The fire which caused this disaster started at 10:55 o'clock this morning in a carpenter shed near the Pacific hotel. This shed had been built in connection with plans for remodeling the hotel, which is owned by Mr. Heber, the rich brewery man of Spokane. The direct cause of the blaze was perhaps a match dropped carelessly by some workingman, but at this time the exact cause has not been determined.

Within five minutes after the smoke was detected, the entire hotel building, a two-story structure, was in flames. The fire companies responded promptly and within three minutes two hose carts were on the ground and two streams of water started. But the town was doomed. Kendrick's water supply comes from two reservoirs. The first provided a fairly good head of water for a few minutes. Then the reservoir on the north side of the gulch was called upon. It was dry.

Heat Was Unbearable

In the meantime the flames spread with awful fury and the heat was unbearable. The fire fighters were compelled to abandon the hose carts, and the uncontrolled flames leaped in every direction. Directly opposite the Pacific hotel is the big establishment of the Lincoln Hardware store, and it was soon on fire. This placed the flames on both sides of the street and with marvelous rapidity they leaped from one structure to another. People could only stand away beyond the oppressive waves of heat and see the buildings burn. In the business district there were eight brick buildings and the walls of these melted away like tallow candles. It was impossible to save any of the big stocks of goods. The business men rushed to save private papers and documents and then hurried out of the dangerous district. Within three hours the business district was a wreck of charred walls and heaps of smouldering embers.

That in such a disaster there were no serious accidents or loss of life is remarkable. A few prostrations from heat and exhaustion due to the excitable work occurred, but otherwise no suffering was reported.

Directly contiguous to the business district were a number of residences. These were all destroyed. The tremendous heat afforded no opportunity to save personal effects. In fact, a fire could not have more completely wrought a general

destruction in the field that it covered. Residences located on the hill above the business district, and the depot, grain warehouses and a few buildings located in that section of town alone remain. The Tribune correspondent this evening made a trip through the burned district and observed that the following business houses had been destroyed with all stocks of goods:

R.B. Hines, photographer.
Gazette, newspaper, owned by D.T.A. McIntosh.
Hunter Bros., furniture.
Haizlap & Norman, merchandise.
Lincoln Hardware & Implement Co.
J.M. Wild, butcher.
W.E. Kerr, confectionary.
F.S. Beckwith, general merchandise.
G.W. Suppiger, law office.
State Bank of Kendrick.
St. Elmo Hotel.
Postoffice.
J.J. Hamley & Co., harness manufactory.
M.C. McGrew, general merchandise.
Opera House and Lodge Hall, owned by M.C. Nor-
moyle.
Miss Hamley, photographer.
Benjamin & Son, livery stable.
Tacoma Grain Warehouse, owned by Martin Thomas.
Al White, druggist.
C.W. Hall, confectioner.
C.W. Lewis, jeweler.
Wm. Hunter, blacksmith.
Chandler & Hall, livery stable.
McCrea Bros., hardware.
T.P. Lorang, cigar manufacturer.
Pacific Hotel.
H.P. Hull, general merchandise.
Canyon Echo, newspaper, owned by M.C. Duncan.
Kollenborn & Co., implement dealers.
Star Restuarant.
D.S. Hunter, lumber yards.
A. Hill, lumber yards.
Northern Pacific coal sheds.
Kettenbach Co., warehouse.

The sixteen residences destroyed were owned by the following parties:

R.B. Himes.
Herbert Helm.
Ramsey Walker.
D.S. Hunter.
H.P. Hull
T.B. West.
L.A. Kerr.
Louis Hunter.
T.A. Hunter.
United Brethren, parsonage.
J.C. Bibb.
C.M. Luken.
R. Recard.
Frank LeBole.
J.M. Duncan.

These residences, independent of personal effects, ranged in value from \$500 to \$2000 each.

The business houses suffer most severe losses. The heaviest losers in point of stock carried, include the Lincoln hardware store, McCrea, Hull, McGrew, Haizlep & Norman, Beckwith and the lumber companies.

In the gloom of the present disaster it is recalled that just 12 years ago this month Kendrick was destroyed by fire resulting in severe loss. Since that time also the town has suffered by two floods, but following each disaster was shown a determined spirit to meet the misfortunes and rebuild the town. This is the spirit shown here tonight in a remarkable degree.

Rebuilding the Town Begins

"We will rebuild the town," can be heard on every hand. Some merchants even left for Lewiston on the afternoon train to purchase preliminary stocks, and Editor McIntosh, of the Kendrick Gazette, announces that his newspaper will appear tomorrow.

In the excitement and in the self-interest that essentially govern man when so much is at stake on an occasion such as visited Kendrick today, there was a pretty exhibition of the feelings of kindness that are found in men's breasts. Many turned from the saving of their own property to assist in rescuing horses from the stables and other domestic animals. No livestock whatever was lost.

Inquiry tonight discloses the fact that the new reservoir went dry on Wednesday night. Members of the water company were here this morning, including the president, Mr. Waite of Roseburg, Ore., and an inspection of the plant was made. It was believed a leak had occurred and the inspection was made to determine the cause of the condition. This inspection had just been completed when the fire broke out.

Many people are here from Juliaetta, Lewiston, Moscow, Troy and the surrounding towns. Before the wires went down messages were sent out to all points in the vicinity, but no help possible could have checked the spread of the flames.

The buildings destroyed number 60 and the fire spread over ten blocks. Tonight business men informed the Tribune representative that the rebuilding of the town would commence as soon as the debris could be moved from the ground. This evening many merchants were in receipt of tele-

grams from wholesale houses offering to ship goods in carload lots immediately upon telegraphic order.

In further reference as to the rapidity in which the flames spread it can be cited that at the Lincoln Hardware store the employees did not have time to secure even money from the counter tills. A quantity of dynamite was removed from the premises and then it became necessary to abandon all hope of saving the structure. No wind was blowing, but the flames spread as if by magic in all directions. The Pacific hotel building, being a two-story frame structure, gave such impetus to the fire that with the facilities at hand no success whatever could be made in checking the spread of the flames.

Detail of the Losses

The Tribune representative this evening secured as far as possible at this time an estimate of the losses suffered in the fire, with the insurance where known. The losses are, in part, as follows:

- Dan Hunter, three residences, \$1500.
- Tacoma Grain company, warehouse, \$1500.
- T.B. West, residence and office, \$1000.
- C.W. Hall, general merchandise and residence, \$1500; insured.
- Valley Lumber Co., \$500; no insurance.
- R.B. Himes, two residences and photograph gallery, \$3500; insurance \$1600.
- Hill & Brown, lumber yards, \$3000; no insurance.
- Court saloon, owned by Judge Terry, \$3000; insured.
- Hunter's Lumber company, \$5000.
- McCrea Bros., hardware, \$20,000; partially insured.
- Al White, druggist, \$5000.
- Dr. J.T. Moser, \$1000.
- Postoffice, \$500; partially insured.
- C.W. Lukens, residence, \$400; no insurance.
- Perry Heath, livery stable building, \$1500; no insurance.
- J.W. Rousch, carpenter shop, \$400; no insurance.
- John Benjamin, livery stable, \$1000; no insurance.
- J.E. Bibb, residence, \$500; no insurance.
- Kettenbach Grain company, warehouse, \$2500; insurance \$1500.
- D.S. McGrea, business building, \$2500.
- Wm. Hunter, blacksmithship, \$500; no insurance.
- United Brethren, church and parsonage, \$1600; no insurance.
- W.E. Kerr, residence, \$1400.
- Mrs. Keller, business block, \$4000; insurance \$1500.
- Matt Jacobs, business block, \$1500; partially insured.
- J.J. Hamley, harness manufacturer, \$3500; partially insured.
- M.C. Normoyle, St. Elmo block and other buildings, \$12,000.
- L.A. Kerr, residence, \$1000.
- Miss Hamley, photographer, \$300; no insurance.
- C.P. Chase, confectioner, \$400; no insurance.
- Lincoln Hardware & Implement Co., \$18,000; insurance \$12,000.
- K. of P. lodge and opera house, \$1800; insurance \$1400.

Canyon Echo, \$600; partially insured.
 Mrs. John Duncan, restaurant, \$800; small insurance.
 T.P. Lorang, cigar manufacturer, \$1800; insurance \$1200.
 H.P. Hull, general merchandise, \$15,000; partially insured.
 Pacific hotel, \$5000; no insurance.
 W.B. Crews, barber shop, \$300; no insurance.
 D.S. Hunter, residence, \$500; no insurance.
 Francis LaBole, residences, \$1000; no insurance.
 Hunter Bros., general merchandise, \$12,000; insured.
 Mrs. J.S. Vincent, Gazette building and plant, \$1200;
 insurance \$700.
 Northern Pacific Railroad company 300 tons of coal,
 stockyards, \$2500.
 Thomas Hunter, residence \$2000.
 R.M. Walker, household furniture, \$500.
 Kendrick State bank building, \$6000; furniture, \$1700;
 insured.
 I.O.O.F. lodge room and fixtures, \$600; no insurance.
 Masonic lodge, \$400; no insurance.
 M.C. McGrew, general merchandise, \$25,000; insurance,
 \$12,500.
 W.H. Kollenborn, implements, \$1000; insurance \$500.
 W.A. Rothwell, general merchandise, \$2000.
 Mrs. Miller, St. Elmo hotel fixtures, \$1000; no insurance.
 C.A. Howard, St. Elmo hotel saloon, \$800; no insurance.
 Fred Beckwith, general merchandise, \$15,000; insurance
 \$8000.
 W.E. Kerr, confectionery, \$1100; partially insured.
 G.W. Suppiger, law library, \$2000; no insurance.
 Joe Wild, meat market, \$1000.
 Haizlet & Norman, general merchandise, \$15,000; insured.

Late tonight the Western Union telegraph service was restored, the connection of the broken circuit being made by an employee of the Inland Telephone company to enable the transmission of the Associated Press to the Daily Tribune at Lewiston. The wires had gone down shortly after the fire started.

Kendrick to Rebuild

From the Lewiston Evening Teller, Saturday, 6 August 1904:

Kendrick, Aug. 6.--The devastated city today is a scene of smoldering ruins. The spirit of the residents are by no means broken. Already the work of rebuilding the city is in progress. Almost every person who has suffered by the fire yesterday has signified their intention of rebuilding. The work of clearing the debris from the burned district is already in progress.

The first business to be resumed here was the Beckwith store. Mr. Beckwith has shipped in a supply of groceries and installed them in a temporary shack that was still standing. He has ordered a larger stock of goods to be shipped in

tomorrow to supply the immediate demands of the people.

Thus far there are about 20 families without homes but no cases of destitution has as yet been reported. The decision of the people today is to transact their business and furnish living quarters in tents which have been ordered. A couple of board shacks have been put up temporarily today.

The city council will hold an open meeting this evening at which the business men will confer and advise with the council as to the best method of procedure.

It is the purpose to rebuild the city according to the old city plat. Assistance has been offered from all the nearby cities which is thoroughly appreciated.

An effort is being made this afternoon to open the safe of Kendrick State bank but the effort is unavailing. Experts will arrive here tomorrow and it is probable that the safe can be opened. No one seems to know why the water was not turned on from the high reservoir. The organization of the fire department was rather lax but no one is to blame as the fire gained such headway and burned so rapidly that the business district could not be saved.

Excerpts on the Fire. . .

From the Kendrick Gazette, Friday, 5 August 1904:

Just as the Gazette was going to press this (Friday) morning which happened to be five minutes of eleven o'clock, a couple of boys cried fire--we glanced out of the door and saw smoke rising from the room of the Pacific Hotel. Everyone by this time was on the "qui vive" and a rush was made for the hose cart which was quickly connected to the hydrant and turned on the fire while the hill hose was brought down by the dray with a rush. No water could be found in the Main to give any pressure and inside of five minutes it was realized that the business portion (of the town) was doomed.

By this time the flames were shooting up 100 ft. in the air and the heat was terrific....

That the town is not killed by the fire can be seen by a glance at the Gazette and we ask you to read the ads--they are all new, set up since 11 o'clock [p.m.] and speak in loud tones of the

energy of our citizens.

As soon as the insurance adjustors arrive we can tell where we are at and just what can be done in the way of rebuilding, which will probably be in a couple of days, but it wants to be strictly understood that Kendrick is like the phoenix and rises from the ashes, triumphant even in defeat, and pressing on to more and greater mercantile victory and supremacy than she has even enjoyed in the past.

* * *

The way the court adjourned a case when the cry of fire was heard opened the eyes of old lawyers even, we might incidentally state that everyone in the courtroom was lighting out even before adjournment was made. Wonder what was done with that case anyway?

* * *

R.C. Sinclair and bride returned home this afternoon. While glad to see them, we had not figured on quite such an extensive celebration.

* * *

Coal and wood sufficient for the use of the town this winter burnt up when we wasn't needing it particularly.

* * *

The evening was spent promenading

between the ruins. The full dress was not prevalent, fancy dress was.

* * *

The absence of liquor, even beer, worked a hardship on a few who thought they needed it.

* * *

Politics today found something hotter than it was and is likely to be so for some time.

* * *

A note from the doctor--Don't get sick during the next couple of days if you can help it.

Spirit of a Town One Year Later

From the Kendrick Gazette, 4 August 1905:

One year ago Kendrick was in ashes, her citizens in sack cloth, while today, she is dressed in brick buildings, 20 of which have been erected and her citizens are wearing--not silk--but at least silkalene.

Such is the spirit of a small town. When all is lost, it is the binding force that brings people together to help one another and the driving force that pushes them forward to undertake and complete seemingly impossible tasks. It is that intangible but ever present quality that makes "a bunch of buildings and people" be a town.

Earliest Kendrick Postmasters

(with their official starting dates)

Thomas Kirby	18 October 1890
Emmet W. Hill	3 December 1890
James M. Pearce	15 April 1893
John I. Mitcham	3 July 1897
Arthur P. Hamley	21 June 1901

School of Country Living

Idahoan Scorns Machines

From the Idaho Statesman, Sunday, 25 May 1975:

Kendrick (UPI)--Carla Emery believes the American people have become too dependent on machines for survival and have forgotten how to do even the simplest of chores.

So she's decided to make the country a little more rural.

It will mean much more money than the thousands of dollars she's already spent, but she believes it will be worth it just so "city people" can learn how to milk a goat, churn butter, spin wool, make bread and even slaughter and butcher a cow.

Mrs. Emery wants to start a free school for country living.

"We've gotten, as a people, to such an extreme dependency on the mechanisms around us that convey us food and clothing that the people are really feeling vulnerable," said the 36-year-old mother of five.

Self-Sufficiency Needed

"You've got to make yourself a little more self-sufficient. That's important as a people. That's survival."

A venture as ambitious as the school for country living, aimed at teaching as many as 200 men, women and children a day how to do things for themselves, is the outgrowth of another project.

Six years ago Mrs. Emery decided to write an encyclopedia of home food production known as the Old Fashioned Recipe Book. More than 20,000 copies have been sold in every state of the union and 20 foreign countries.

"I started the cookbook because I felt so many people needed this kind of information and couldn't get it," she said.

Mrs. Emery started a year after her husband, Mike, had returned to the Northwest from New York, where they had met while both were attending Columbia University.

A native of Clyde Park, Mont., she was

enrolled in the East Asian Institute, and her husband, from Arco, was completing work on a doctorate in clinical psychology.

The cookbook has undergone six major revisions since its inception, and Mrs. Emery said she continues to add new recipes and household hints offered by readers.

But despite the success of the cookbook, which Mrs. Emery said was primarily the result of her going around to older people and "picking their brains" for recipes and ideas, she said she was still frustrated with trying to teach through the printed word.

"I wrote the best chapter I could on butchering a cow, but I'm horrified to think of somebody actually trying to butcher a cow by using the book," she said.

The idea for the school, Mrs. Emery said, came one day "while I was hanging clothes on the line."

That first idea was for a one-day workshop, but the concept gradually expanded into that of a continuing school, she said.

"It would be set up to be a cram course because people would want to use every minute they have," she said.

Dear Friend and Neighbor. . .

From the Lewiston Morning Tribune, 19 February 1975:

[Note: These are excerpts from a letter Mrs. Emery wrote to the Lewiston Morning Tribune explaining her school to the people of the area. Not all of it has been reproduced here.]

There are so many awful misunderstandings in people's minds about my dream of building something called "Country Living." Please read this to help you understand better. It's set up like a true-and-false test. The first statements are what I'm told people are saying (because I've been away since January 31st and only can know second hand.)

Some of the quotes are very much my fault because it simply never occurred to me that any neighbors in the valley would object to my idea of Country Living or to my idea of a way to get it built cheaply since I was short of money. Now I'm ashamed of having been so ignorant and short-sighted. I'm sorry for the suffering I've caused on both sides of the argument. Forgive me. I'm trying to find a way out of this that as nearly as possible satisfies everybody. Those who want Country Living. And those who don't want outsiders coming to town.

1. "Carla smoked pot last summer."

FALSE. No, I didn't. Not once. Not even one little tiny puff. I didn't even smoke a cigarette.

2. Carla has been changing her mind a lot about what the plans are."

TRUE. Because I want so much to please everybody that any changes I can possibly make to satisfy objections raised I will make. So I told the people who wanted to come and help build Country Living, who were willing to pay their own way here and then to work only for room, board, and \$10.00 a week, many of them skilled in the building trades, whom I had in most cases forewarned that they could stay no longer than six months--We've now finished telling them that they cannot come at all because Kendrick doesn't want them. The only exceptions to that are old Bill who showed up on the first day and who flatly refused to quit even when I asked him to although he was afraid to go into Kendrick for a hair cut because of threats he imagined. And widower Herb and his 16-year-old daughter, Tina, who have already sold their home in Los Angeles and really have no choice. I plead with you to be merciful to these three strangers who come to our Valley, wanting only to work, to help make an idea they thought was worthwhile come true. I think I understand how you feel about outsiders coming to Kendrick. I had talked to a wonderfully skilled and gentle elderly couple in Denver. I accepted their offer to become a permanent part of the Country Living Staff--he teaching carpentry subjects, she spinning and weaving. But they changed their minds after a farm lady from American Ridge told them vehemently over the telephone that outsiders weren't wanted by the

Kendrick Community....

6. "Fifty family homes are going to be built on the Country Living land."

FALSE. I'm thinking maybe as many as thirty cabins someday. The cabins I'm planning mostly have no electricity and none will have plumbing. Many of them will be adjoining motel style. They are to be grouped around a big wash house summer camp style. There will be one double bed in each cabin. I did say 50 of them in my brochures. I'm bad at arithmetic. When I recently refigured that estimate, I saw it was 20 too high....

16. "There will be 200 resident guests."

FALSE. We are building dining facilities that can handle 200 people at the most. That includes feeding teachers, workers and drop-ins. I'm planning for a maximum because that makes more sense to me than planning for a minimum. The way I figure it, if I actually expected 200 guests all the time I'd have to build for over 400. Do you see what I mean? In case it happened one day of one summer in one year, 200 is the peak load we could feed. Maybe only 10 people will be there. Right now I just don't know. It's all theoretical. And the plans figured that even if we did have 200, 20 to 40 of them would have come for only one class or just for the day--having driven from Kendrick, or Juliaetta, or Moscow, or Pullman, or Lewiston, or Orofino. So you see I was figuring on being able to feed them but not having to sleep them. I really believed that I was dreaming a dream that you could all enjoy too and that you would want to come....

18. "Carla offered some classes and tours before she got permission from the people involved."

TRUE. I'm very, very sorry. I was trying to create a wonderful sort of master plan. I had intended to ask you but I never found the time before I had to leave again. I sincerely apologize and I've taken out of the proposed schedule all classes or tours of this sort....

29. "The County Planner of Nez Perce County is presently doing a study on the probable population growth of the Potlatch

River Valley because of the publicity Carla, her book, and Country Living are getting and will get."

TRUE. But I don't think there is going to be any unusual growth. Because from this day on, every brochure I send out, every book I distribute or sell and in every public appearance where I am given the opportunity, there will be the following statement:

Dear Friend, Who is a Stranger to Kendrick,

Once there was a beautiful, peaceful little valley called the Potlatch River Valley and therein lived good and wonderful people. I came along, and lived there too and wrote a book about--among other things--that Valley and those people. Now some of them are really upset at the possibility that, as the fame of this valley spreads, outsiders will want to come and see it or even to come and live there too. They are afraid their lovely little valley will become littered or changed in some unfortunate and permanent way.

Because I am responsible for having written the book, because I really understand and sympathize with their viewpoint, because I believe that if they don't want outsiders these should not be forced or encouraged upon them, I beg you to help me protect them and their valley. Don't come here as a tourist please, "looking around." Especially don't camp here. Don't use the city parks or the swimming pool or the swimming hole. They are truly worried about problems that might arise. Respect their feelings. If somebody offers to sell you land in the valley please turn it down, knowing not only that the neighbors don't want your presence, which feeling would be a terrible trouble to both you and them, but also that I would be considered responsible for your coming in, the mere prediction of which is already a heart breaking problem to me.

When we open Country Living in the spring of 1976 or later sometime as I hope sincerely we will be able to do, please drive directly there from Lewiston or Moscow without stopping along the way, and expect to remain totally within the boundaries of our property until you are ready to leave. Then drive straight away in the same way that you came.

Please don't think that the valley people are bad hearted or unfriendly because of this. That's absolutely not true. They are just scared and

having brought this fear upon them I know I must do my very best to try to undo it by frankly telling all you people who are "outsiders" to them--frankly how they feel and by begging you to respect their wish for isolation however long they feel this way--And if it turns out to last forever then to respect it forever. I love my valley and my neighbors and I don't want them to have to feel hurt or angry or scared.

30. "It will take a lot of struggle to stop Country Living."

FALSE. I'm no heartless corporation or government with right-of-way privileges to ignore how people feel. I am a Christian and Jesus said, "Give." Country Living will be easy to kill if that's what you want. It's as fragile as hope, as vulnerable as saying "I love you" to somebody you're not sure loves you back. It's only an idea and all I can beg you for is your willingness to let me try and make it come true, because I can't promise for sure I can do more than try anyway. I've learned a big lesson in humility this past month.

Country Living School May Have to Close

By Robert C. Gibson

From the Lewiston Morning Tribune, 10 August 1976:

Kendrick--Carla Emery's School of Country Living near Kendrick may be a thing of the past.

Mrs. Emery, owner of the school, told the Lewiston Morning Tribune that a mud slide, which swept through the school grounds last week, "did more damage than we have resources to recover from."

She has started selling the animals and equipment that were used in classes to help pay off some of the debts.

The school has been in debt since it opened in June of 1975. The flood and mud slide were the final blow.

A flash flood and mud slide, sparked by heavy rain last Monday evening, swept through the school grounds knocking over buildings, killing animals and filling every room with mud and rocks.

Extensive damage was done to the water system. The system of pipes, which carried water to various barns, sheds and pens that housed animals to be studied at the school, was devastated by the mud slide. The rabbit barn and the building housing the textile classes were flattened. Nearly 150 rabbits died when the mud slide hit their building.

All of the buildings that were left standing were filled to the window sills with mud and rocks.

Mrs. Emery, whose never-say-die enthusiasm guided the fledgling institution through political hassles and financial strife, said the school will not open again unless all of the debts are paid and the proper animals and equipment are purchased and paid for. She said she is not optimistic about the school's future.

The school is now \$30,000 in debt and another \$25,000 capital would be needed to start classes, she said. "I have learned a pretty good lesson in reality. And I just don't see how we could do it. We would need some kind of a miracle."

The school was open three or four months a year at a monthly deficit of about \$6,800. Less than \$200 in tuition and donations was received per month from students. The feed bill for the animals ran at least \$1,000 per month.

Faced Political Problems

The school was conceived amid a series of political problems. Latah County zoners refused to zone the property for a commercial school. So, when the first group of students started classes in June, 1975, the only income was from donations.

When the school reopened this summer, tuition was \$3 per day. That was reduced to \$1 because it was too expensive for most students.

Neighboring farm families objected to the school for health reasons. They said they did not want groups of students camping along the creek all summer and contaminating the water and environment.

So 50 cabins to house 200 students were planned. The cabins were not built because no money was available and neighbors objected to the impact that 200 students would have on the Potlatch Valley.

At the height of its success, just before the mudslide, about 30 students and staff members spent their days at the school.

Mrs. Emery said her dreams were of a

school with 200 students willing to pay \$25 per day to learn such skills as beekeeping, butter churning, weaving and butchering.

The school was financed through the sale of Mrs. Emery's "Old Fashioned Recipe Book" which has sold more than 45,000 two-inch-thick mimeographed copies. It has been one of the few financial successes. Every year she tours the United States, living in a camper van, promoting the book on radio and television stations.

She said last week she cannot afford not to make the trip again this year. "That is the only real income that keeps the school running. If I don't go out and sell the recipe book there isn't much income."

Mrs. Emery recently received \$115,000 from Bantam Books for publishing rights on the book.

Another casualty of the mud slide was a \$32,000 film about the school. A Los Angeles film crew was in the process of shooting 32 half-hour programs about the school. They were to be either sold to networks or syndicated.

She said 26 of the shows had been filmed, but finances do not allow the other six shows to be filmed. And the 26 that have been shot cannot be developed and printed because of a shortage of funding.

"I have learned a pretty good lesson in reality," Mrs. Emery repeated. "The school was a beautiful hobby that cost a lot of money and gave a lot of people happiness. I made money on a miracle and spent it on a dream."

The following poem was printed in a 1928 Kendrick Gazette during a great commotion over the road program in the highway district:

IT'S A LONG WAY TO KENDRICK

It's a long way to Kendrick
It's a long way to go;
It's a hard trip to market,
Over the muddy roads we know!
Good-by old cow trail,
Farewell turns and fear.
'Twill be a pleasure trip to Kendrick
When the gravel road is here.

He Likes Hot Lead

Publishes The Gazette-News

By Bob Bain

From Idahonian, Thursday, 15 May 1980:

Most U.S. newspapers have embraced the new technology of video display terminals, computerized typesetting and offset printing, but Bill Roth is content to put out his weekly paper using the traditional techniques of linotypes, hot lead and letterpress printing.

Roth publishes The Gazette-News in Kendrick, which serves the people of Kendrick, Juliaetta and Genesee.

Out of his old-fashioned shop comes large amounts of commercial work for individuals and businesses, but more importantly, his newspaper.

Two Papers Merged

Originally the paper was two publications, The Kendrick Gazette and The Genesee News. The Roth family had owned the Genesee paper since 1954 and the two were consolidated after Roth bought the Gazette in 1968.

The Genesee News was first published in 1888 by two businessmen named Hoppe and Powers. The Roths purchased the Genesee paper from the late E.D. "Pete" Pederson, who had bought it from the late Bill McCreary. McCreary subsequently moved to Kendrick, where he published the Gazette until retiring and selling it to Roth.

Roth is the only printer in the area who still uses "hot type," a distinction he shares with only two other printers in the state: Burt Rogers of Council and Rodney Hawes of Homedale. Rogers publishes the Adams County Leader and Hawes puts out the Homedale News.

The Gazette is a labor of love--a joint effort by Roth and his mother, Jane, who operates the Linotype. Joining them in producing the paper are news editor Marilyn Cuddy and four part-time helpers, who collate and fold the papers by hand.

The news is gathered by correspondents from many farm neighborhoods, such as Park,

American Ridge and Stony Point.

The paper has a circulation of about 1,350, but it is the large amount of commercial printing that keeps the paper in business.

Perhaps Roth's best customer is Vern McPherson, owner of Mac's Lures of Leavenworth, Wash. During the past year Roth has printed 10 different styles of cards for McPherson's products, totaling more than 700,000 cards.

Roth continued to work on the next issue of the Gazette while being interviewed for this article. Mrs. Roth proofread copy and sorted the stories.

Roth carefully spaced out a new advertisement for the paper, making sure that it fit perfectly. The lead forms were to be ready in a few hours, although Roth would not print the paper 'til the following morning.

It is a never-ending job. No sooner is the current issue printed than work begins on the next week's paper. But that's all part of the cycle when a printer uses hot lead.

The Pleasure Has Been All Ours. . .

From the Gazette-News, Thursday, 27 June 1985:

Please believe me when I tell you that the decision to sell The Gazette-News was not made lightly or easily. It was the most difficult decision I have ever made and I am still agonizing over it. To give up a business that has dominated one's life for 31 years is a most traumatic experience. When that business involves an entire community, the emotions are even greater.

The Gazette-News was so much a part of my life that I never really could imagine not printing it. Of course, I knew I wasn't immortal, but giving up the paper was something I just chose not to think of in any realistic way. But then, just about one year ago, complications from high blood pressure, plus many lectures from my doctor, forced me to face the truth. But that

didn't make the decision any easier if a person truly loved his profession--and I do. To me a weekly newspaper is more than just a business in town: to me its part of the spirit that helps unite and bond a group of people into a community.

Now I know The Gazette-News was no great literary accomplishment. We missed lots of stories, made a tremendous number of mistakes, and were hopelessly out-moded--but it was still ours and 31 years of our lives went into it, and it isn't easy to give it up.

Once I faced the fact that I had to let the Gazette-News go, I had to face another fact: nobody wanted it like it is. To have sold to some offers would have meant The Gazette-News would have just disappeared. While we have a good circulation and some loyal advertisers, in this modern world the newspaper just wouldn't stand alone except for a letterpress printer who is willing to put in a seven-day week and not ask an out-of-reach price for his product.

New Publisher Best Hope

When I met the new publisher, Martin Farrell, I finally came to acknowledge that he was the best hope of preserving some kind of a community newspaper. I believe he is an honest, sincere man. I know he is a competent, skilled newsman with a deep and abiding respect for weekly publications. Mr. Farrel will consolidate The Gazette-News into the Latah Republic, the newspaper he now publishes, and so it will continue. It will change--but it will continue.

I know from the experience of consolidating The Genesee News and The Kendrick Gazette, that there will be some who will not like the change--and it will be a change. What I hope is that the people of the communities The Gazette-News serves will be as understanding and fair to him as they were to me back in 1968, when I first came to Kendrick. I probably wouldn't have sold the newspaper if I didn't truly believe that this consolidation has an excellent chance of being a really good newspaper--one that will serve our community very well. The coming weeks, I know, will be very difficult ones for Mr. Farrell as he struggles to make this consolidation work. I plead for your tolerance.

And, finally, I could not give up the paper without saying "thank you" to all of you who have subscribed, advertised in, and supported The Gazette-News over these years. The dedicated correspondents are appreciated beyond words...my

co-workers are loved beyond measure.

It hasn't been an easy 31 years, but the pleasure has been all ours.

--Bill

Two Magpie Press

By Martha Southgate

From Small Press magazine, November / December 1985 issue:

There's an old Irish counting rhyme about magpies that goes, "One is for sorrow, two is for mirth, three for a wedding, four for a birth, five is for silver, six is for gold, seven's a secret not to be told."

Bill Roth, editor of Two Magpie Press, says of this rhyme (and his company's name), "We chose the name *Two Magpie* because we [publish] for mirth, for the pleasure it gives us to produce books. Also, our founder, Rob Moore, really goes for anything Irish, so he liked the idea."

The press was founded in 1980 to publish books of poetry and short fiction--"anything from the lady down the street to Howard Moss," says Roth. "We also do a lot of broadsides--Derek Walcott, Gary Snyder, Stanley Kunitz."

Two Magpie also has under its wing a literary magazine called *aag-aag!*, which, appropriately enough, is the call of the magpie (at least as it is described in most bird-watching books). The magazine appears once a year and includes poetry, short fiction, and essays. Both the magazine and all of Two Magpie's books are set in letterpress type....

Printer Receives Award

From Whitman-Latah Republic, Thursday, 23 January 1986:

Kendrick--Among the nineteen individuals and organizations from around the state nominated to receive the Governor's Award for Excellence in the Arts is William A. Roth of Kendrick in the field of visual arts for his printing with Two Magpie Press.

The announcement was made last month

by the Idaho Commission on the Arts and by Gov. John V. Evans for the upcoming Eighth Biennial Governor's Awards for the Arts Presentation on February 20th in Boise.

Roth has printed over thirty publications since 1980 including works by Pulitzer Prize winning poets Stanley Kunitz and Carolyn Kizer, senior poetry editor of *The New Yorker* Howard Moss, Caribbean poet Derek Walcott, Gary Snyder, William Stafford, Robert Bly, Wendell Berry and numerous others, along with Idaho-writers-in-residence Ron McFarland and Robert Wrigley.

Roth selects the kind of type a poem, essay, short story, or chapbook is to be set; the choice and quality of paper; the color of ink and combination of colors; the size of the graphic; the spacing, centering, readability. With the vision of an artist and the skill of a printer, together with a sensitivity of good literature and fine art, Roth creates a letterpress masterpiece.

Through his printing, Roth preserves in Idaho the literary presence of writers visiting or living in the state.

The award was designed to recognize and encourage excellence and awareness of the arts. Gov. Evans said, "To be nominated for this award is a great honor. All the nominees are to be congratulated for the work and dedication they have shown for the arts in our state."

Ink Flows Again At Revived Gazette

By Peter Harriman

From the Idahonian/Daily News, Wednesday, 3 June 1987:

Kendrick--On Wednesday mornings, for 34 years, the hissing clatter of the linotype machine and the clangor of an ancient press in Bill Roth's print shop here were not simply the sounds of a commercial printer plying his trade.

Instead, they became a workaday herald of a newspaper being born.

For 15 years Roth published and printed the Genesee News. In 1968, he purchased the Kendrick Gazette and merged the papers here. The Kendrick Gazette-News was a compendium of local events, a vehicle for weekly grocery adver-

tisements, and a community chronicle. This newspaper got close to its readers, as friendly as a chat over a cup of coffee. The comings and goings of citizens--trips to Seattle and visits from grandchildren--were important enough to find mention in the pages of the Gazette-News.

Two years ago, however, Roth, slowed by a heart condition, sold the Gazette-News. It was replaced by Martin Ferrell's Whitman-Latah Republic, a weekly paper with a much wider coverage area. At the time, Roth thought he had consigned his newspaper to history. "That was the way I was feeling. When your coronary arteries are plugged up, you think nothing is going to be the same again."

Newspaper Comes Back

But Ferrell has reduced publication to once a month, and Roth had coronary bypass surgery last year that left him "feeling pretty good." Those two events prompted Roth to get back into the newspaper business. Today marks the return of the Kendrick Gazette. Roth has decided to focus coverage on Kendrick and Juliaetta and has dropped the identification with the Genesee News.

Otherwise, "It'll be the same as it was for the 34 years I've been doing it. I don't know enough to do anything different," Roth said.

He will be assisted by Marilyn Cuddy of Juliaetta, who will help with news gathering.

The return of the Gazette marks the end of Kendrick grocer Phil Heinen and his wife Donna to print local news on the back of his weekly grocery flyer.

"We got taken over by the big time," Heinen joked. "We were just filling a void while Bill was taking a vacation."

Roth plans to print about 1,000 copies of the next two issues of the Gazette and mail them free to area residents in an effort to re-acquaint them with the paper. Today's issue will announce the Gazette's return.

After the two-week trial, local subscriptions will be \$10 a year. Any papers that must be mailed out of Clearwater, Nez Perce and Latah Counties to be delivered will cost \$13 annually.

"Just tell people I'm back, and I'm begging for subscriptions," Roth summed up of his return.

Donna Heinen doesn't think that's going to be a problem.

"He's worried about getting his old subscribers back. I think he's just going to be amazed. I think he'll have that many and more.

People are really anxious to get their local paper back."

She said of the Heinen's fling with newspaper publishing, "People really appreciated what we were doing, I know, but it still didn't take the place of the Gazette.

"We're all looking forward to that first edition."

'If it Works Leave it Alone'

By John McCarthy

From the Lewiston Morning Tribune, Sunday, 14 October 1990:

Kendrick--Editions of the *Kendrick Gazette* have rolled off the press here for 100 years, in much the same form as today.

Although it was called the *Kendrick Advocate* back in October 1890 when it began, for all its years the *Kendrick Gazette* has served as the voice, the billboard, the marketplace, the signpost and the heartbeat of this valley trade center.

The newspaper marks time, every week, much the same as always.

When editor and publisher William A. Roth was asked last week if he'd come up with any new improvements to printing and producing the paper, his reply was immediate and simple.

"Never," he said. "This is the system that's probably been used for 50 years. If it works, leave it alone."

Editor, Equipment Dated

At 59, Roth may be the youngest piece of working equipment in his print shop in the old hotel building on Main Street.

The press is a 1905 Miehle, single-sheet fed, using flat paper, where it's run through once and then flipped to ink the other side.

The *Kendrick Gazette* is one of two letterpress newspapers left in Idaho, the other being the *Adams County Leader* at Council. Roth converts his scrawled notes directly into hot lead at a pair of ancient Mergenthaler Linotype machines, with an array of cogs, belts, gears, springs, arms and shots to take pigs of lead and make lines of type.

The entire operation is labor intensive,

with papers folded by hand, addressed individually off a Wing Mailer--which is the only machine in the operation still manufactured--bundled with string and then carried a block and a half down to the post office.

The *Kendrick Gazette* is a remnant of another time, when many small communities enjoyed newspapers in which almost no detail in between birth and death was too small to see print.

Obituaries and birth announcements go front page at the Gazette. This week's page one carries stories announcing a blood pressure clinic, the beginning of a Western swing class and the Kendrick School Board meeting Thursday night.

Stories on Kendrick's Centennial, the Grange, the volunteer fire departments, watering restrictions, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Future Farmers of America, the Evergreen Friendship Club, the high school homecoming week, school lunches, the sale of a Kendrick accounting business and "Toby Foster Kills Large Rattlesnake" all made the jammed-packed, front page.

Comes to Area in Fifties

Roth came to the area in 1954 with his mother and father to fulfill a family dream of running a weekly newspaper. His father was a pressman; his mother was a linotype operator and young Bill "got put in the business when I was 16."

They bought out the *Genesee News* in 1954 and then bought the *Kendrick Gazette* in 1968, creating the *Gazette News* for both communities. After his father's death, Roth and his mother, Jane L. Roth, moved to Kendrick from Genesee in the early 1970s. She continued to work on into her 70s, but stopped a few years back. Mrs. Roth died earlier this year.

Roth got out of the business for a couple years, selling the paper's name and subscriber list to the Whitman-Latah Republic. After six-way heart bypass surgery and the Republic's failure, Roth started up his newspaper press again in 1987, just calling it the *Kendrick Gazette*.

Circulation climbed steady, up to the current 850, which is not bad in a town of 350. Roth sells subscriptions for "\$10 a year and worth every penny of it." He also plans to do it for some time.

"I'll do it forever, as long as I can. I'll never retire," says Roth, who never takes a vacation and never misses a week's edition.

"The paper may get smaller but I'll never retire. I'm the paper and the paper is me."

EDITORIAL NOTE:

Originally, Kendrick's newspaper was named the *Kendrick Advocate*, started by H.L. Frost on July 4, 1890. The printing office was set up under the shade of a tree where the first copy was printed.

In January 1891, Frost leased the operation to James F. Vincent, a son of Judge Vincent of Mount Idaho, Idaho. The next year, January 1892, Vincent established the *Kendrick Gazette* but continued printing the *Kendrick Advocate* with Frost as editor. The *Kendrick Gazette* office was on the first floor of the building with the

Kendrick Advocate office and Frost's law office on the second floor.

Fire broke out from the second story of this building on Tuesday, August 16, 1893, around 2:00 a.m. In a half hour, two blocks were burned in the city with \$80,000 of assessed property up in smoke. The Gazette building was destroyed but the forms were saved so the *Kendrick Gazette* never missed publication. In the meantime, suspicion of how the fire started rested upon Frost, so he left town quickly and headed to Moscow for safety.

The Gazette building burned again on March 16, 1894, the night before publication but enough matter was saved to issue a paper the next day.

Items taken from the 1904 Kendrick Gazette:

Having bought the dairy fixtures but not the spring belonging to H.W. Weber, I am prepared to deliver milk once a day to anyone at the popular price of 20 quarts for \$1.00, Canyon Valley Dairy, R.F. Bigham, proprietor.

* * *

In case of fire and the hose cart is needed--make a quick run to the Kendrick Livery Stable where you will find it in one of the front stalls, which the Council has rented so that the hose may be readily secured.

* * *

A few of the members of the Kendrick Rod & Gun Club have been indulging in turkey shoots and, as usual, have proved the superior marksmanship of Kendrick shots. Sam Callison and J.T. Moser visited the shoot at Joel and in competition with some of the crack shots of Moscow as well as local experts brought back everything they shot for including 6 turkeys, 4 geese, etc. Wednesday, these two, with Wm. Hunter and John Hamley, attended the Leland match with the result that another calf was added to the spoil of war besides 16 out of 20 turkeys and the same proportion of geese, ducks, etc.

The following poem is from the book *Buds of Sagebrush: Western Poems*, written by William C. Jacks and printed in 1917 by the Kendrick Gazette Print Shop:

REVERIE

Oh, the happy days of childhood that are gone,
In the mistic vale of yesterday roll on,
Oh, the spring time and the joy,
Of my life, when but a boy
All the happy days of childhood blend in one.

Pleasant were those days of childhood that are gone,
In the brightness of sweet memory roll on;
As in childish glee we played.
'Neath the tall hackberry shade,
When the errands of the summer days were done.

Oft' I now recall those happy days of yore,
That have rolled away so far and come no more;
They have fled far, far away,
And no more I romp and play,
With my brothers and my sisters round the door.

Happy were we, brothers, sisters, long ago,
In the winter, when the ground was white with snow,
Then upon the glassy ice,
Glide away, so smooth and nice,
Or go coasting on the hill side, to and fro.

School days too, there were, in childhood that's gone by,
In the morning to the school house we would hie,
There our playmates all to meet,
And the teacher's smile to greet,
While he urged us all our youthful minds to ply.

Where are they, those loved ones that I used to know,
Brothers, sisters that I played with long ago?
Alice with her rosy face,
Gave her blushes for the grace,
Of a mother, and a mother's love must show.

Yet, another of those loved ones that I knew,
She from infancy to childhood scarcely grew,
'Til her little spirit fled and we laid her in her bed
And her dark, bright eyes were hidden from our view.

And those little brothers now to men are grown,
Each one now his path of life must tread alone.
Each a burden has to bear,
Each in toil must take a share,
Leaving far behind the childhood sun that shone.

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

	Member	Friend	Contributor	Sustainer	Sponsor	Patron
Individual	\$10-15	\$16-30	\$31-75	\$76-150	\$151-499	\$500 up
Family	\$15-25	\$26-50	\$51-100	\$101-250	\$251-499	\$500 up
Business	\$25-50	\$51-100	\$101-250	\$251-350	\$351-499	\$500 up

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

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

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

The Society is housed in the Centennial Annex, 327 East Second St., Moscow, and is open Tuesday through Friday, 9 a.m. to noon, and 1 to 5 p.m. The McConnell Mansion museum is open Tuesday through Saturday from 1 to 5 p.m. Visits to the museum or research archives at other times can be arranged by calling (208) 882-1004.