



Preserving Idaho's Heritage for Tomorrow

Idaho Heritage Trust

Idaho Heritage Highlights

July 2013

The Trust has been traveling the state offering technical assistance to the many professional, volunteer, and local preservationists working to save the historic fabric of Idaho. We invite you to follow our journey on [Facebook](#). A few projects are highlighted below.

The Board of Trustees and staff are honored to welcome Paulette Jordan of Plummer to the Board. Paulette is a member of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, serving three years as the youngest elected member of the Tribal Council. She has twice served as the Idaho State At-Large Delegate to the Democratic National Convention, and as a National Committeewoman for the Idaho Young Democrats. Paulette is currently serving as the NW Representative Board Regent for the National Indian Gaming Association and Gaming Co-Chair for the Affiliated Tribes of the NW Indians. She was a candidate for the Idaho State House of Representatives in 2012. Welcome Paulette!



Registration has opened for the Idaho's Heritage Conference to be held at the Idaho Statehouse September 25 - 27th, 2013. We encourage you to [Sign Up Now](#) to reserve your spot on the field trip of your choice.

In closing, the Trustees and I wish you and your families a joyful and memorable celebration this Independence Day!

Respectfully yours,

Katherine Kirk
Executive Director

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First Territorial Capitol of Idaho Revitalization Project

Dedication Ceremony

July 10, 2013 11:00 a.m.

12th St. and Main, Lewiston

Parish House

Cataldo Mission



The First Territorial Capitol of Idaho Revitalization Project, Inc. was created to build a replica of Idaho's first Territorial Capitol building.

Lewiston was Idaho's first territorial capital from 1863 to 1865. The 1st and 2nd Idaho Territorial Legislative sessions were held in Lewiston, setting the stage for Idaho's first laws, regulations, governmental structuring



The Parish House (blue house on left) at Cataldo Mission State Park originally sat next to the Mission building (on the right) where the tree exists today. Sometime, roughly c 1920, it was moved to its present location.

Although visitors will not notice anything out of the ordinary. Representatives of Idaho Parks and Recreation and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe who protect and care for this sacred site have noticed issues with the double hung windows on the west elevation of the first floor. It is the current understanding that this pair of windows were installed after the Parish House was relocated. This early structure was constructed of balloon framing with long continuous vertical structural members. It is believed that when the supporting wall studs were cut to create a window opening, no additional reinforcement was added. The results are a buckling of the wall studs on each side of the window opening.

After temporary shoring is installed, a new system of support will need to be engineered to support the wall and disturb historic fabric to the least extent as possible. The Trust is developing a solution. It is doubtful the wall can be "pushed" back into a plumb condition. The goal is to stabilize the existing condition and protect the house from any further movement.

Indian Springs Schoolhouse

Harrison / St. Maries



The National Trust for Historic Preservation recently listed Historic Rural Schoolhouses of Montana to its 2013 List of America's Most Endangered Historic Places. "Montana families (like Idaho families) that farmed the land in the 19th and 20th centuries relied on these rural schools to educate their children, as the vast distances between towns made it impractical to travel to schools in population centers . . . As these one and two room schoolhouses close, they face the issues of neglect, vandalism, and exposure to weather." (www.preservationnation.org)

Well in Idaho, the Indian Springs Huseby Schoolhouse is one of these one-room schoolhouses being saved and restored by the local community. Built in 1920 on land donated by Henry Huseby, the school taught all ages of children, grade's 1-12. It is a one-room school with tall windows on the north side heated by a wood stove. The schoolhouse had a small kitchen off the southeast end of the building where there was an old wood cook stove. There was a wood shed, a horse shed, and two outhouses. The school operated until 1945.

In 1949, the locals began using the schoolhouse as a Community Hall. Thus the beginning of the Indian Springs Community Club, Inc. Over sixty three years the club enjoyed coming together at the schoolhouse for dances, potluck's, pinochle parties, pie socials, and Easter Egg Hunts. The youngsters who grew up at those festivities are now keeping the club's minutes and focusing on preserving their historic schoolhouse. Through the active membership of people like Deann and Tom Turcott and John Bedwell, the club was able to obtain the ownership of the schoolhouse and the land it sits upon through a reversionary right from the schoolboard. They have installed a new metal roof and are looking forward to a restored front porch soon. The Trust has provided \$6,464 in ongoing matching grants.

Wees Bar

Snake River Birds of Prey Conservation Area



of the territory and built the foundation for Idaho's rich, adventurous history.

2013 Roundup, Wild West History Association

July 10 - 13, Riverside Hotel, Boise

The National Association for Outlaw and Lawmen History (NOLA), formed in 1974, and the Western Outlaw-Lawman History Association (WOLA) founded in 1990, joined in the formation of the Wild West History Association (WWHA). These two history groups, with a worldwide membership, created the Wild West History Organization.

This year, the Wild West History Organization is hosting their Roundup in Idaho. The program will feature some famous names with ties to Idaho such as Wyatt Earp, Butch Cassidy, Abraham Lincoln, Charlie Siringo, The Sundance Kid, Blackjack Ketchum, Will Carver, Rube Robbins, Diamondfield Jack Davis, Kittie Wilkins, Hank Vaughn, Hill Beachy, Henry Plummer, Dave Van Dyke, Harry Orchard, Big Bill Haywood, Ferd Patterson, China Polly, Ed Johnstone, and "Deadshot" Reed.

IHT's own Board of Trustee, Max Black will be presenting "The Legend and Myth of Diamondfield Jack (Idaho cattle/sheep war)".

Join us and hear about the personalities and the stories of the wild west in Idaho.



Sign Up Now!

September 25 - 27, 2013
Idaho Statehouse, Boise

The Idaho Heritage Trust is pleased to be a partner in organizing and hosting the Idaho's Heritage Conference. Featuring field sessions, educational classes and cultural events, the Idaho Heritage



There are a few remaining historic structures in the Snake River Birds of Prey area, one of those is the well crafted rock house on Wees Bar.

James Lowell Wees, a farmer, miner, and stone mason came to the area from Benton Harbor, Michigan in about 1879. Wees and four others filed placer mining claims in 1895. In 1901 Wees built the stone structure to accommodate people he hired to do the annual assessment work on the claims. The house was constructed of lava rock and river cobbles with a clay-soil mortar. The interior walls were plastered with a lime base mortar and a wood floor. Originally there were four rooms and two chimneys, with a wood addition to the side.

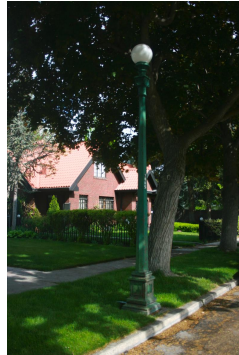
Fred Walters, Historical Architect and Budd Landon, Historical Mason representing the Trust provided an assessment of the structure, drawings, and a preservation plan to preserve the structure from continued deterioration and loss. The preservation plan does not propose to reconstruct the house but instead honor's the structure as a ruin. Repointing the existing rock walls with a matching clay-soil mortar and rebuilding small wall sections to maintain the structural integrity are the first priority

It is being studied to incorporate some lime mortar into the clay-soil mortar to increase the weather durability of the stone walls. The original mortar is being tested at a local materials testing laboratory and the results will determine the extent of added lime to the mixture.

Lincoln Avenue

Twin Falls

Electricity first came to Twin Falls for farming irrigation pumps and to light and heat homes. By 1917, cast-iron lampposts were installed at the courthouse, city park, churches, and commercial streets. The Lincoln Street electric lights were believed to have been installed by 1920, with the developer's effort to create attractive subdivisions. They represented a conscious attempt to create an urban landscape at an early date. The cast-iron posts were manufactured by George Cutter Company of South Bend, Indiana. Although the company is out of business, the catalogue for these lights can still be found online. A quote from the catalogue describes the tone of that era's focus on City Beautification; "Ornamental street lighting is the paramount attainment of city beautification. It expresses art and economy, progress and morality, safety and comfort as the prime issues of a city or town government. An installation of ornamental standards . . . encourages civic betterment and stimulates business activity." [CutterStreetAndIndustrialLighting](#)



In 1978, the City of Twin Falls discontinued the power and maintenance of these historic electric street lights. The neighborhood is organizing to work in partnership with the Twin Falls Historic Preservation Commission and the Idaho Heritage Trust to restore these lights. They are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Conference aims to educate and promote the state and ensure history survives for future generations.

Early registrants have their pick of four field sessions, which include Archeology of Overseas Chinese: Hop Lee's Pace Claim; State Archives and Storage Facility; Idaho 150 Sites; and Nampa Main Street. Field session participants are limited, and early registration is encouraged.

The three-day conference is \$79 for general attendees, which includes access to all events, including meals, and one field session. It is \$25 for students, which includes a field session and all educational sessions, but does not include the Reception at the Museum, Lunch Plenary or Dinner on the Basque Block. All educational sessions are at the Idaho Statehouse. Late registration begins Sept. 25 and is \$99 per person.

Speakers have expertise in topics ranging from historical preservation to economic development, and include educators, artists and leaders from museums, libraries and universities from across the country.

Aimed at professional historians, archaeologists, teachers, students, community leaders, volunteers, amateur preservationists or local history buffs, the three-day Heritage Conference aims to make connections between people, knowledge, and powerful ideas to build the story of Idaho's diverse heritage and expand its reach.

For more information, go to preservationidaho.org/heritageconference.

