

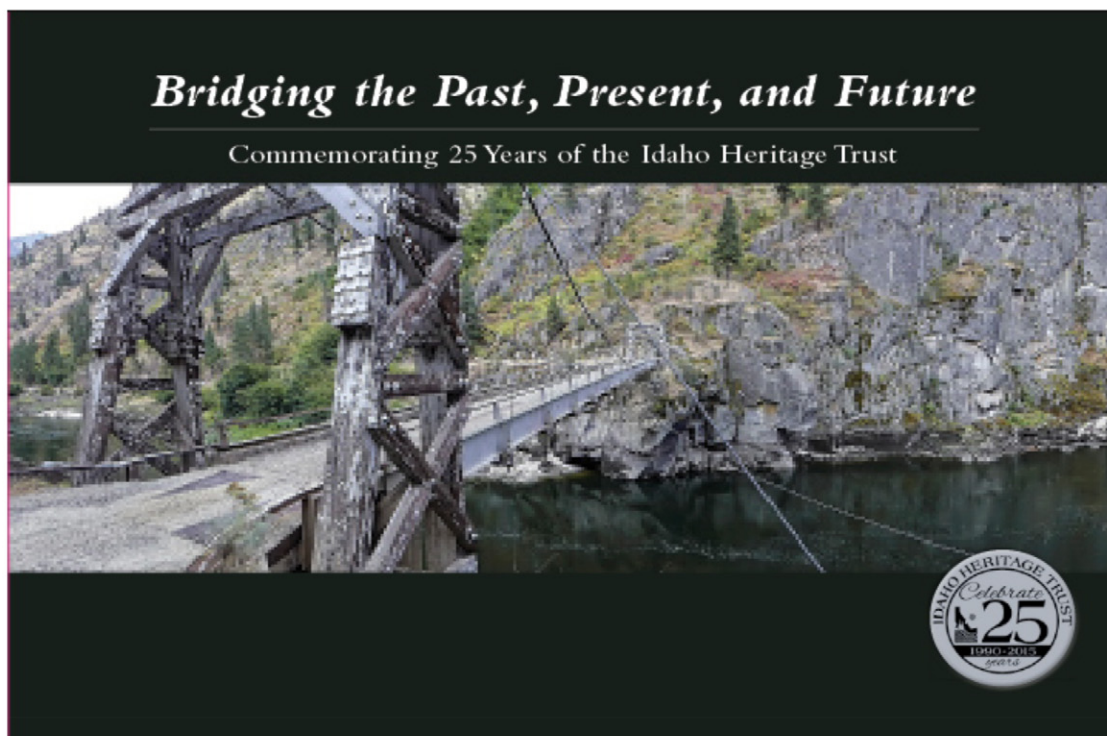


A great gift idea for those who love Idaho - AVAILABLE NOW!

In commemoration of 25 successful years of the Idaho Heritage Trust, we published a beautiful photo-book in January 2016. A keepsake for friends and family, it illustrates the diversity and allure of Idaho's heritage. And highlights many of the historic preservation projects the Trust has helped support over our first 25 years.

\$25 for 25 years. Books may be purchased from the Trust's office at 208-549-1778 or iht@idahoheritage.org (wholesale pricing for resale is also available for any book sellers)

Books will soon be available at Harriman State Park, Mesa Falls Visitor's Center, and City of Rocks Visitor's Center; Nez Perce County and Latah County Historical Museums; and the Robert E Smylie Archives at the College of Idaho.



"The book is an excellent portrait of the wonderful history of Idaho as shown through its buildings and human landscape. "

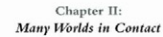
Ivar Nelson and Pat Hart,
"CCC in Idaho" Project

Look inside ↓

Professional and amateur photographers from around the state donated their artistic gifts to make this commemorative edition one that lovingly reflects Idaho's diverse historic landscape.



The Whipple Prairie is an open prairie, where canvas flowers attracted native gatherers of the canvas root. It is where the Lewis and Clark Expedition emerged from crossing Lolo Pass and where the explorers first met members of the Nez Perce Tribe.



NATIVE PEOPLE had long interacted throughout Idaho, but cultural contact shifted drastically in the nineteenth century arrived. Although horses and European-derived diseases were introduced in Idaho about 1700, the fur trade and American settlement in Idaho accelerated when Lewis and Clark arrived a century later in 1805.

Exploration represented many things. Perhaps most noticeable was the first time that the West came with explorers like Meriwether Lewis and William Clark. Authorized by Congress, and sent by President Thomas Jefferson, the Lewis and Clark Expedition inaugurated official American exploration of the West. As Rockies, an interest with deep economic and scientific roots. As scientists and agents of the state, Lewis and Clark paid close attention to the Indian people they encountered and how it fits together. Their descriptions of mountains, wildlife, and people helped set the place in the national imagination and inspired others to follow. Lewis and Clark's career marked another state stage on the Glaciated Creek Country along the Lostee River, memorializing the presence of

the Corps of Discovery.

In fact, on the return trip, senior members of the Corps left the expedition to search for furs, inaugurating the fur trade as the first economic activity in the West. In 1809, David Thompson, an explorer-trader, worked at Kulkpe Pond (Oxley) on the shores of Lake Pond Ocella, where he left to Piman McDowell who ended up staying in the fur trade for the rest of his life. During the 1810-12, Wilson Price Hunt brought a party into southeastern Idaho at Fort Hare which Andrew Huxley had built in 1810. Although neither Huxley's nor Hunt's expeditions were for furs, they pioneered routes and encouraged subsequent fur trade.

Idaho's mountains and river valleys during the fur trade layd out from 1810 through the 1840s. The fur trade was a central point in a fur trade economy that decentralized ecosystems and shaped international relations. Imperial concerns influenced the nature of the trade, as all of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, as well as Nevada and some of the Rocky Mountains went into British Canada. It was officially just occupied by

Assaults and deaths amongst this sharing used the Hudson's Bay Company interests political, and so keen competitors – economic and political unity – the British company launched an expedition out west, and in the process, too little animals to put, officials received, few American trappers would bother relocating. The company's Snake River, created by Peter Skene Ogden and John Work, entered a so-called "fur-shedding" season. The company's "fur-shedding" season, 35,000 pelts out of Idaho, and depleting ecosystem of a key animal species.

As the social interests of trading mission and the political interests arrived, too, bringing with them a new sacred mission but a secular one, too. This Spalding's, a Presbyterian missionary who arrived in 1836, with his husband Henry, examined this fur-shedding season. The fur-shedding season of Nidupine (New Perry) met her party. "All appeared happy to see us," he perceived to reach their country and locate among them, may also have been a fur-shedding season and spiritual goods. These twin goals of Christian spiritual conversion and a more general "American" conversion

to central agricultural life marked the entire project of Protestant missionaries throughout the era – an endeavor the Spillings pursued among the Nisqually in Lapaia. There, the missionaries vigorously sought out agricultural pursuits that included the first irrigation works in Idaho, ready in 1839. Eventually, they also worked to impose the value of private property and ownership, which they believed to be essential to the growth of a society.

Further north, Jesuit missionaries moved among the Salish's lands (Coeur d'Alene). Father Antoine Ravalli arrived and directed the Coeur d'Alene to build a new mission, finally completed in 1868, and now the oldest building in Idaho. Catholic missionaries also imported knowledge of Christianity and, therefore, in 1836, Mormon missionaries arrived in Idaho. Mormon missionaries, especially those known as the "Salt River" or "Fort Lemmon" men, in a demand of cultural assimilation at the other missionaries, the Mormon mission only lasted a few years. The missionaries' efforts influenced an attack that killed several missionaries and closed down the effort.

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Lemhi County Historical Museum
Salmon, Lemhi County

The museum houses the largest extant collection of Lemhi Shoshone (Agii Dika) artifacts, including clothing, beadwork, arrowheads, ceremonial accessories, and an extensive photographic collection detailing the traditional lives of Sagoyew's people.



Mission of the Sacred Heart, Old Mission State Park, Cataldo, Kootenai County

Minion of the Sacred Heart, Old Mission State Park, Cataldo, Kootenai County
Father Anthony Ravalli of the Society of Jesus (Jesuit) designed, and members of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe built, this striking Greek revival style church in 1853. For more than a quarter century, the Mission of the Sacred Heart was a thriving agricultural village, mission, and way station for travelers using the Millan Road. The site, which became a state park in 1978, is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and is the oldest extant building in Idaho.

