

# **Bovill**

- (1) **First State Bank Building**, 114 Main Street After this small logging town burned twice, this brick building was constructed in 1914. The original bank vault is in use today as a cooler. Stop at the Elk Saloon for eats and drinks.
- \*Bovill Opera House, 2nd Avenue & Pine Street Constructed in 1910, this building hosted vaudeville troupes, silent movies, plays, and community events

on the main floor. The upstairs was used for lodge

meetings and dances. Beautiful murals, on the main

level, were painted by "Cowboy Joe" Breckenridge.

- (3) \*St. Joseph's Catholic Church, 1st Avenue & Cedar Street – Tourtelotte & Hummel, the architects who designed the Idaho State Capitol, designed this building for Elk River in 1912. It was moved from Elk River to Bovill in the 1930s.
- \*Hotel Bovill, Main Street facing the Park Constructed in 1901, this became the home of the English Lord and Lady Bovill who first settled here. They built the hotel for sportsmen and in 1907 added a store and post office. The two buildings were connected in 1910.
- **Bovill Hospital**, north of the hotel Built in 1911 for the Puget Sound Railroad. The Potlatch Lumber Company took the hospital over when they expanded into this area.
- (6) Moose Creek Reservoir, West of Bovill on Highway 8 – The reservoir is surrounded with the beauty of pines and underbrush and has twenty-four campsites.
- → Many of these sites are private property, please respect property owner's rights \*Asterisk indicates listing on the National Park Service National Register of Historic Places as a standalone building or a building that contributes to a historic district.
- (33) \*Skattaboe Block, 318 S. Main Street Erected in 1892 by Taylor and Lauder, this block is architecturally significant as a commercial rendering of the Romanesque-style located at the center of downtown. Local mason contractors, Taylor and Lauder, operated their own kilns, built most of downtown Moscow, and major buildings on the nearby University of Idaho campus.
- (34) \*Kenworthy Theatre, 508 S. Main Street This theatre played a significant role in the recreation, entertainment, and culture of Moscow from 1925 to 1950. In 1925, Milburn Kenworthy developed a new theater that reflected the era's attention to historical elements and exotic atmosphere. The Kenworthy, opened in 1926, was Moscow's first large, elaborate theater, and the first to show talking pictures.
- (35) \*Nu Art Theatre, 516 S. Main Street Milburn Kenworthy developed numerous theaters in Moscow, and in 1935, he built the Nu Art. The Nu Art played a significant part in Moscow's social life and recreation. The theater entertained residents and University of Idaho students with motion pictures during the Great Depression and the Second World
- (36) \*University of Idaho Gymnasium and Armory, 951 Campus Drive - Originally a gym and an armory, this building is significant as it is the first of two buildings designed by the architectural firm Tourtellotte and Hummel. The university completed this Romanesque-eclectic style building in 1904 and it served as the gymnasium and armory until 1928 when Memorial Gym was finished.
- (37) \*Kappa Sigma Fraternity, Gamma Theta Chapter, 918 Blake Street – The Kappa Sigma fraternity residence built in 1916 remains the oldest extant fraternity building on campus and in the state of Idaho. The building is an example of late nineteenth and early twentieth-century neoclassical architecture and echoes the Kappa Sigma fraternity's southern
- (53) \*Potlatch City Hall, 195 6th Street Built in 1917, this was the Administrative Building and the hub of the company town enterprises. It oversaw the company store, hospital, school, fire department, and all housing. The building was a beehive of activity, with corporate executives overseeing mill operations, stenographers tracking lumber production and sales, and mill workers lining up for paychecks. By 1950, the company disbanded and the prominent building became Potlatch City Hall.
- (54) \*Commercial Historic District A walking tour that features several of the original buildings remaining after the mill closed in 1981. Potlatch was designed to meet all the needs of a community of 2,000 people. The company provided social amenities, police, fire protection, schools, library clubs, and civic organizations. The tour highlights the nonresidential structures remaining from those days when Potlatch was one of the West's largest company towns. Brochures are available at the Potlatch City Hall and the Potlatch Historical Society Muse-
- (55) \*Nob Hill Historic District, Spruce Street between 3rd and 4th Streets – Nob Hill includes homes owned by mill managers and 10 houses constructed in 1906. The Worker's District includes houses designed by C. Ferris White that are wood frame bungalows with wooden siding.

um located in the historic W.I.&M. Depot.

- (56) \*Workers' Neighborhood Historic District, Spruce Street between 5th and 8th Streets – The wood frame bungalow houses were built for families and ranged from three to seven rooms. The district contains 13 houses and St. Mary's Catholic Church which the company built in 1906.
- (57) \*Terteling House, 1015 Fir Street The only brick house in Potlatch and built by the founder of the Potlatch Brick Company that supplied bricks for the huge mill.

(85) \*Deesten Farmstead, 3611 Highway 95 South,

Moscow – This farmstead is an excellent example of

the evolution of a prosperous subsistence farm on

the Palouse between 1882 and 1955. The farm de-

veloped as a diversified enterprise that included an

(86) \*Russell Lawrence Farmstead, 5471 Highway 8.

orchard, a large garden, chickens, cattle, and horses.

Deary – The farmstead contains an intact group of

farm buildings that represent the development of

diversified/subsistence family farm operations in

used for cows and calves, horses, and hay storage;

the hog house and poultry house supplemented

(87) Mix Farm, 1041 N Almon Street, Moscow – Frank

lin and Mary Grimes Mix arrived in 1883 in the

Kendrick-Juliaetta area and then bought a farm out-

side Moscow. Franklin operated a nursery that sup-

plied trees to Moscow's East City Park. The barn

was built around 1892. There were once four sepa-

rate farmsteads and the present Mix house is on the

S., Moscow – Mary Zietler left Kansas in a covered

wagon, arriving in Idaho in 1877. The 1878 house

Lloyd Naylor came to Idaho in May 1877 and filed

on a homestead. He became commissioner when

the county was formed in 1888 and also served as

Naylor School was built on the homestead land.

and Maria Ingle filed a homestead claim in 1884.

The family donated land for the chapel and ceme-

tery. The 1890 house was remodeled in 1948 by a

local carpenter from plans drawn by Linnie Ingle.

(90) Ingle Farm, 2110 Highway 3, Kendrick – David

The cow barn was built in 1914.

sheriff. The original house has been remodeled. The

has been remodeled; the barn was built in 1910.

(89) Naylor Farm, 1217 Estes Road, Moscow – John

(88) **Zietler/Clyde Farm**, Zietler Road & Highway 95

site of the nursery.

farm and dairy products with meat and eggs.

Latah County. The three barns on the property were

## Deary

- Pie Safe & Bakery, 307 Main Street The bakery and Brush Creek Creamery are located in a 1920s service station. The old safe was converted to a brick baking oven. Original red fir floors are still intact. They feature delicious homemade pastries, soups, pizzas and cheeses, as well as handmade soaps, jams, candles, quilts, and more. Open Tues. -
- Latah County State Bank, Main Street & 3rd Avenue – This brick building, constructed in 1908, was the only one in the block to survive the fire of 1923. One arched entrance leads to an upstairs lodge hall and the other to the post office that still uses the original vault.
- **Bachelor shacks**, 405 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue The Bennett family built these cabins in the late 1920s. At that time, high schoolers at Deary High School boarded at the cabins during the week and walked home on the weekends.
- (10) Fuzzy's, 408 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue This business was built in 1946 and opened in 1947. In earlier years, Fuzzy's offered breakfasts for the loggers, soup and sandwich lunches, hand-patted burgers and beer. Fuzzy's is still a popular meeting place for a burger and milkshake, or a beer.

#### Genesee

\*Genesee Exchange Bank, 105 N. Fir Street & Walnut Avenue – Built in 1904 for a booming agricultural center this historic brick building features a corner entrance, extensive terra cotta decoration, Greek columns, and a frieze ornamented with garlands. Once a bank, it now houses the top rate Plaid and Pearls Coffee Shop with a gift shop. The western portion of the building houses the post office.

(38) \*First Methodist Church, 322 E. 3rd Street – This

graceful Gothic church was built in 1904 of cut na-

buttressed belfry has clocks in its four faces, and the

round turret with its cone shaped roof enhances the

hood contains a variety of Queen Anne, bungalow,

reflecting the prosperity of Moscow merchants.

D Streets, the district contains 240 buildings.

(40) \*Hotel Moscow, NW Corner of 4th & Main Street

- This hotel was built in 1891 on the site of Mos-

cow's first hotel, the Barton House, which burned in

1890. The hotel has impressive Romanesque arches

and windows. The ground floor once had a barber

home was built in 1886 with an Eastlake interior and

a Queen Anne exterior, and is the only one to sur-

McConnell, first U.S. Senator from Idaho and later

Governor of the state 1887–1893. The mansion ex-

hibits collections and furnishings of the Latah

County Historical Society and is open for tours

Tuesday thru Friday and some Saturdays 1:00 to

(42) \*1912 Center, 412 E. 3rd Street – The former Mos-

gressive School Era. Classic details in brick and

white terra cotta add to the unique design. The

building was renovated in 1997 and is used as a

(43) Appaloosa Museum & Heritage Center, 2720 W.

Pullman Road – A non-profit organization estab-

objects that illustrate the history of the Appaloosa

(58) \*American Legion Cabin, 745 6th Street – This

building is significant as one of the town's few pri-

vately-built structures, for its association with one of

the few private organizations in the town, and for its

role as a public meeting place, one of the few places

where company workers and managers could min-

gle. The site and the logs were donated to the Le-

struction work was done by Legion men and friends

gion by the lumber company; practically all con-

(59) \*Boarding House, 850 Pine Street – This building

was known as the Green Boarding House and in

1910, there were at least five boarding houses in

town, and in 1928 at least four. The lumber compa-

ny forbade unmarried men from renting houses in

town. In this way it encouraged matrimony, believ-

ing married men made for a more dependable work-

force. Unmarried men either sublet from families in

Potlatch, or more likely, lived in one of the boarding

28' house was constructed in 1908 at a cost of \$844.

It was one of fourteen Potlatch houses constructed

built in the initial construction period of 1906–1907

house still retains much of its original integrity and

is the best preserved of the town's four-room hous-

es. Most of these houses were replaced or extensive-

ly remodeled after the company sold the town in the

by 22' three-room house was constructed in 1906 at

structed nineteen 3-room houses. Next to the bach-

were the least expensive rental units. After the com-

pany sold the town in the 1950s, most of these three

-room houses were either removed to make way for

larger houses or extensively remodeled and enlarged.

a cost of \$604. In 1906, the lumber company con-

elor quarters in the town's boarding houses, these

(61) \*Three-room House, 940 Cedar Street – This 22'

in 1908 after the company determined that those

were not sufficient to house the workforce. The

(60) \*Four-room House, 1015 Pine Street – This 20' by

who donated their labor.

horse & its origin. Call 208-882-5578.

lished in 1975 to collect, preserve, study, and exhibit

community center.

cow High School that was built in 1912, features a

classical architecture style prominent during the Pro-

4:00. Call ahead to confirm 208-882-1004.

(41) \*McConnell Mansion, 110 S. Adams Street – This

vive in Idaho. It was the home of William J.

shop and a cigar and candy store.

Greek Revival, Victorian, and other vernacular styles

Bounded roughly by Washington, Hayes, Third, and

tive basalt from a local quarry. The tall, shingled,

(39) \*Fort Russell Historic District – This neighbor-

medieval appearance.

- (12) **Driscoll Block**, W. Walnut Avenue Built in 1906 by George Stelz, this building housed three businesses: a hardware, a mercantile, and a drug store. The center store is now the long serving Brass Lantern steakhouse with apartments surrounding it.
- (13) \*Vollmer Building, 140 E. Walnut Avenue Constructed in 1890 as a mercantile store and named for railroad developer, J.P. Vollmer. The upper floor has a manufactured galvanized iron front with a pointed bay window and pilasters. It became the First National Bank of Genesee in 1893. It is now the home of the Genesee Volunteer Fire Department and the Pastime Bar and Grill
- (14) \*White Spring Ranch, 1004 Lorang Road The ranch was established in 1885 by John & Mary Lorang. It boasts a Victorian 1873–1904 farmhouse and a 1876 log cabin and 1898 barn. The house boasts antique furniture and furnishings, along with 135 years of books, journals, letters, pictures, newspapers, magazines, and artifacts. Tours: 1-5p.m. Sun. and Tues. or by appt.
- (15) \*Nordby Farmstead, 1301 Old Highway 95 This farmstead represents an example of the development of a diversified/subsistence family farm.

#### **Juliaetta**

- (16) \*Bank of Juliaetta, 301 Main Street J. L. Hallett established the Bank of Juliaetta in 1889. It boasted pressed metal ceilings and a huge vault. In 1931, the bank merged with the Kendrick State Bank. Since that time it has been a confectionary and home of the post office for many years. It is now the First Bank of Pizza.
- Palace Hotel, 305 Main Street Established in 1902, this building was a personal residence and later a first rate hotel. In the 1940s, the building became a grocery store serving the community for 20 years then reverting to a private residence.

Latah County, Idaho

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The Latah Preservation Commission

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Historic Sites Touring

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2021

- (18) Colter's Creek Winery, 308 Main Street This is the home of Juliaetta's first pharmacy and the first telephone switchboard. In 1931-32 it was converted into a school. It served as an automotive garage in the late 1930s. In the 1940–1960s era, it became a café. Now the popular Colter's Creek Winery is packed with patrons.
- (19) Niles Home, 417 Main Street This attractive arts and craft bungalow house was owned by a prominent merchant, Oscar Ulysses Niles. It served as a personal residence as well as an undertaking parlor in 1911. It is now a private care center.
- (20) \*The Castle, 191 State Street Abram A. Adams constructed this unique Tudor-Gothic style home in 1905. It has pressed metal ceilings in its nine rooms. Adams fought in the Civil War and was imprisoned at Andersonville. He was a successful engineer, surveyor, contractor, builder, geologist, and horticulturalist. It is now a museum with original furnishings. By appointment 208-276-7174.
- (21) Foster Sanatorium, 403 State Street This building was constructed by Dr. Robert Foster, Sr. as his residence in 1903. It portrays a French Colonial style influenced by elements from the American south. He began his School of Healing here and trained numerous healers. He became famous for his cure for skin cancer. Juliaetta thrived while Dr. Foster practiced here. The building is a private residence today.

#### Kendrick

(22) \*Kendrick Museum, 614 Main Street (back entrance) - Established in 2015, the museum contains a timeline, artifacts and furnishings from 1880– 1950, including pictorial displays and a research center. Open 2<sup>nd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> Saturday from 1:00 to 3:00p.m. or by appointment 208-289-4622.

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members of the Latah Preservation Commission; and the

Agidius, Latah County Planning & Building Department;

Heel tree to contact us with questions or to find out more:

at the location specified in the meeting notice found in

We meet at 9:30 am on the fourth Thursday of the month

We encourage and welcome all public participation at our

Government (CLG) that receives funding from Latah

The Latah Preservation Commission is a Certified Local

districts, and supporting Idaho's heritage organizations.

signage at historic sites, conducting walking tours, writing

the National Register of Historic Places, installing smart

The commission does this by submitting nominations to

brochures, printing flyers, designating historic sites/

the public about the historic physical fabric of Latah

Commission, works to preserve, promote, and educate

The Latah Preservation Commission, a Latah County

Front Street – This seasonal RV Park provides nine

April 1st to November 30th. Please contact the Troy

pull through spots for recreational vehicles from

City Hall to find out more at 208-835-2741.

Viola

(70) Viola Community Center, 1007 Rothfork Road –

This community center provides an environmentally

sound facility for arts, education, recreation, celebra-

tion, and locally-based human services in order to

growth in our community. One room in the center

is dedicated to and used by the Viola Community

Quilters established in 1924. Please call 208-892-

**Rural Sites** 

Elwood School was established in 1896. A typical

one-room school, it is complete with its bell tower

and bell as well as a functioning outhouse. For a

(71) Elwood School, 1198 Texas Ridge Road, Deary -

4288 with any questions.

increase opportunity for personal and collective

(69) **Troy RV Park**, between the Latah Trail and S.

► See <u>https://www.latah.id.us/commissions/</u>

the LPC Agenda on the county webpage.

County and the National Park Service.

luke@historymint.com

Luke Sprague, BOCC Rep

8226-106 (802)

A special thanks for this map project goes out to James

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Sharon Harris, Chair

Latah Preservation Commission

P.O. Box 8068

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regular meetings.

County, Idaho.

- (23) \*Fraternal Temple, 614 Main Street This building was constructed in 1905 by three fraternal organizations. It consists of two levels in the front of the building and four levels in the rear. The upper portion was used for fraternal meetings and dances. It now houses the Kendrick Museum, available for tours. The lower level was a retail outlet for many years and is now a Community Center and home of the Grange.
- (24) \*Kendrick Downtown Historic District When fires destroyed Kendrick in 1892 and 1904, it was determined that all future buildings would be brick. What you see in Kendrick's Downtown Historic District are buildings that were constructed after the 1904 fire. The majority were constructed from Kendrick's own brick factory. You will see unique turn-of-the-century architecture here.
- (25) \*Archies, 607 E. Main Street In 1892 this was a saloon. Later it operated as a barber shop, a bath, and a grocery store. Since 1904 it has been serving food. Long time owners Burt and Vera Souders operated it as "Burt's Café" for years on end. You will find a friendly diner environment with a full menu of delicious food.
- (26) \*Hardware Brewery, 701 E. Main Street The Alexander Building has hosted a variety of businesses since its construction in the earliest days of Kendrick. It has housed the Farmers' Bank, a hardware store, and currently houses the post office. The Hardware Brewery is a popular eating establishment featuring their own brewed libations.
- (27) \*Thomas Kirby House, 102 N. 9th Street Thomas Kirby is recognized locally as the founder of Kendrick and instrumental to its planning and development. The house is the only remaining structure associated with Kirby and architecturally the house exhibits the Queen Anne style of architecture as adapted to north Idaho reflecting Kirby's efforts to establish a town.

(44) \*Almon Asbury Lieuallen House, 101 South

Almon Street – This two and a half storied house

large bays and a wide front porch. The Lieuallen

Asbury Lieuallen arrived in Moscow in 1871. He

Streets are named for this family: Almon, Asbury,

operated the first general store. Four Moscow

(45) \*Administration Building, University of Idaho,

Lilly, and Lieuallen.

was constructed in 1884. It features a Mansard roof,

children used the top floor for roller skating. Almon

#### Moscow

- (28) \*Cornwall Mansion, 308 S. Hayes Street This Italianate house was constructed of brick and covered stucco in 1889. The metal brackets under the eaves are handmade. The Cornwall family arrived in Moscow in 1883 and eventually owned 1000 acres. They founded a village named Cornwall in 1887 that was east of Moscow. Later, Cornwall opened the Bank of Moscow.
- (29) \*Carnegie Library, 110 S. Jefferson Street Built in 1905, the Moscow Carnegie Library is architecturally significant as an early example of the Spanish mission style in Idaho. The baroque gables and finials contribute to the strong local sense of landmark identity for this building. The natural elevation of the site, assisted by its landscaping, further

enhances the building's prominence.

- (30) \*Post Office and Courthouse, 206 E. 3rd Street - Completed in 1911, Moscow's old post office and courthouse was produced from designs of the United States Treasury Department during the time when James Knox Taylor was supervising architect. It is one of the finest public buildings in the state of Idaho. Ivory terra cotta trims the three -story building and reflects an eclectic style of architecture.
- \*McConnell-McGuire Building, 102 S. Main Street - The McConnell-McGuire Building is architecturally significant for its excellent cast iron ornamentation. The iron decoration was the first contract for the Moscow Iron Works and is extensive, unique, and of high quality.
- \*Moscow Downtown Historic District, bounded by First, Washington, Sixth, and Jackson Streets, contains buildings built from 1889 to 1953 for commercial purposes illustrating Moscow's

historic role as a regional trade center.

# **Potlatch**

- (49) \*Railway Depot, 185 6th Street Constructed in 1906, the two-story depot was designed for the Potlatch Lumber Company. The building operated as a freight, mail, and passenger depot for the Washington Idaho & Montana (W.I.&M.) Railway. It also housed administrative offices for the railroad, sawmill, and company town. Later the second floor was converted to apartments. After being restored starting in 2007, it is home to the W.I.&M. Railway History Preservation Group and the Potlatch Historical Society along with several
- boasts walking paths with historical displays. Development began after Potlatch Corporation donated 12 acres for the park. The W.I.&M. Locomotive (Old Number One) is showcased next to the historic Princeton Depot. A historic mining cabin was reconstructed nearby. The park includes a basketball court, a rose garden, reflective pond, picnic space and amenities with an RV Park. It becomes a festival of lights during the Christmas season and hosts Potlatch Days in the summer.
- (52) \*Gymnasium, Sixth & Pine Streets Designed by A.M. Holmes in 1916, the gym replaced the first town gym that burned on Christmas Eve 1915. The new gym rivaled any big city facility with its hard maple basketball floor, its lounges, locker rooms, and club rooms. For many years, the Potlatch Amateur Athletic Club called the gym home, offering boxing, basketball, and even in-

#### 851 Campus Drive – This massive red brick Tudor-Gothic building replaced the original one that

burned in 1906. A large central bay, crowned with four turrets and battlements dominates the east facade. Stained glass windows, arched entry ways and a theater organ in the renovated auditorium are featured. The building was designed by prominent Boise architect John E. Tourtellotte. (46) \*Memorial Gymnasium, University of Idaho,

1001 University Avenue - Constructed in 1928–29,

this elaborate Tudor-Gothic building has arches, tall

- colored-glass windows, cast stone friezes on the octagonal towers, and gargoyle football players above the narrow windows. It is dedicated to citizens who died in the First World War. \*Ridenbaugh Hall, University of Idaho, 601 Campus Drive - Constructed in 1902 on a basalt founda-
- tion, this is the oldest standing structure on campus. It has an Italian Renaissance revival style. The floral motifs under the wide eaves, the arched windows, and the second floor balcony are notable. It originally served as a women's dormitory and campus social (48) Shattuck Arboretum and Botanical Garden, Uni-
- versity of Idaho, 1200 W. Palouse River Drive A sixty-five acre showplace that features ponds, gardens, and plants and trees from Asia, Europe, and North America. A place of stunning beauty and se-

(75) **Idler's Rest Nature Preserve**, 1187 Idler's Rest

(76) Genesee Valley Lutheran Church, 1844 Old

ations of scout troops, families, nature lovers, and

students come together here to nurture this special

Highway 95, Genesee – In 1878, early Norwegian

settlers in Genesee organized the oldest congrega-

tion in Idaho. The Norwegian Lutheran Lebanon

Congregation built this church in 1911 and dedicat-

ed it in 1912. The church is in a scenic rural setting

with a white steeple that is simple and elegant

\*Cordelia Lutheran Church, 1501 Danielson

Road, Genesee – This is the oldest Lutheran build-

ing in the State of Idaho being established in 1883.

It was established by the first Swedish congregation

in Idaho Territory. All but two of the pews are origi-

Road, Potlatch – Built in 1889, the church and cem-

etery were once part of the small-thriving communi-

ty of Freeze founded in 1877. John Freeze donated

cemetery date to 1873. The church is significant for

the land for the church and the headstones in the

its association with the settlement of Deep Creek

Valley, the short-lived town of Freeze, and for its

vernacular construction of a religious building in

tural style provides an example of the simple-

(79) Skyline Drive and Mary Minerva McCroskey

connection with the rural community. The architec-

State Park, 28 miles north of Moscow on Highway

95 – Donated to Idaho by Virgil McCroskey, the

tains and emerges at Farmington, Washington.

There are several picnic areas and scenic view

drive winds 25 miles along the crest of four moun-

nal to the church. The pulpit was added in 1903.

The church and cemetery remain intact.

(78) \*Freeze Community Church, 1214 W. Freeze

- small businesses. (50) \*Potlatch Museum, 185 6th Street – The Potlatch Historical Society Museum is open at the W.I.&M. Historic Depot Thursday through Saturday 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. and in July & August Thursday through Sunday 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. The History Room is open by appointment. Scenic 6 Park, 125 6th Street – This popular park
- door baseball.

### Road, Moscow – A haven for nature lovers, this site has been used for recreation since the 1900s. Gener-

Harvard – named in memory of A.W. Laird, a lumberman and early leader in the Potlatch Lumber Co., is a fantastic location for outdoor fun with your family or friends. (81) Emerald Creek Garnet Area, Idaho Panhandle

(80) Laird Park/Camp Grizzly, Forest Road 1606,

Garnets - India and right here in the Idaho Panhandle National Forest. The Forest Service has developed the Garnet Area as a place where the public may collect these unique gems in a safe and environmentally friendly way. July thru August. (82) White Pine Scenic Byway and Giant White

N.F., Emerald Creek Road, Clarkia – There are

only two places in the world you can find Star

- Pine Campground, Nez Perce-Clearwater **N.F.** – 7 miles north of Harvard on Highway 6 – Named after an enormous, 600-year old white pine that has since been cut down due to disease, but still resides in the campground. This campground has 14 developed sites, all resting in a lush forested setting.
- (82A) **Mountain Home Grange** Formed by 40 members in 1931. They logged the timber and sawed the lumber to build the structure. Vacant for many years, it has been restored in 2021 and brought back to life. The perfect example of a functioning Grange.

#### Historic Farms (83) \*Edward and Ida Soncarty Barn, 1671 Deep

Creek Road, Potlatch - The Soncarty Barn represents the history of agriculture in Latah County through its illustration of the subsistence style of farming practiced in the far northern section of the county. The barn is one of a small number of barns of this style in the county and represents a national barn style that appeared after 1915.

(84) \*Cox Barn, 1290 American Ridge Road,

large family-owned dairy operation for the period of 1920 to 1950. The dairy farm represents a relatively unusual farm operation in Latah County. Then, faced with an outmoded mill and high expenses,

Kendrick – The barn is a select example of an ear-

ly-twentieth century dairy barn and represents a

area are still visible in places.

River beginning in 1810. These trappers picked up the term that the Native Americans used for this region, the Palouse. The name likely originates with the Palus Tribe native to this grassy-rolling-hills region of north Idaho and southeastern Washington. Palouse is also a Native American Sahaptin word for something sticking down in the water. This referred to a large rock that the Palus believed to be the solidified heart of Beaver, who played an important part in their religious beliefs.

Fur trappers laid the bare framework upon which early pioneers built towns and cities. Christian missionaries also made their mark on the land including the Reverend Henry Spalding who established a school and Presbyterian mission at Lapwai south of Latah County.

Isaac I. Stevens, the territorial governor of Washington wrote the first description of the county in 1855. He and members of his surveying party camped overnight at a spring south of Moscow and Paradise Ridge. The Walla Walla Council of 1855 ran by Governor Stevens and Oregon Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Joel Palmer began the removal of Native Americans from the Palouse. Treaties made at this council set aside reservations for the Yakama, Palus, Nez Perce, Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla

Following the Treaties of 1855, the Puget Sound War broke out between Euro-American settlers and Native Americans starting in Puget Sound. It eventually engulfed most of eastern Washington Territory and was known as the Palouse or Coeur d'Alene War.

The conflict in eastern Washington also called the Yakama War concluded with the United States Army in control of the Palouse by 1858 and resulted in the displacement of Native Americans from the area. These military actions had significance for what later became Latah In the 1860s, gold was discovered near Orofino, Idaho,

and then on Crumarine Creek on Moscow Mountain. In 1870, pioneers attracted by deposits of gold began moving to the area. Other strikes followed in the Hoodoo Mountains northeast of Potlatch.

Early settlers established stage stops like Woodfell and

gardening communities like Viola to provide transportation, supplies, and fresh produce for the miners. This influx of Euro-American settlers led to new land use conflicts with Native Americans. When the prospecting boom disappeared, many prospectors turned to ranching and farming. The available land

United States government platted the land for settlement. The first permanent settlers arrived in Viola, Genesee, and the top of Lewiston Hill in the late 1860s; settlement of Moscow began in the early 1870s. Though no open hostilities between Native Americans

was the driving force for many of the first settlers as the

and Euro-Americans occurred in Latah County, the settlers erected crude stockades and forts when a general fear swept the countryside during the Nez Perce War of 1877. A plaque commemorates the site of the Fort Russell stockade in Moscow's Fort Russell Historic District.

The local communities of the Palouse formed a militia and sent militia companies to buttress the United States Army during both the conflict of 1877 and the following

Numerous sawmills and new rail lines created towns and prompted the rapid growth of small settlements like Vollmer, later renamed Troy. Sawmills and the first mail route was established between Moscow and Lewiston in 1872. The first railroad, the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, reached Moscow in 1885.

gle for the establishment of a county separate from Nez Perce County to the south. The city of Lewiston, the Nez Perce County seat, quashed three attempts by Latah County to secede from Nez Perce County. Nez Perce County endeavored to retain her territory, while the city of Moscow insisted upon the creation of a new county.

Latah County has the distinction of being the only county

The founding of the city of Moscow began a long strug-

in the United States created by an Act of Congress. In 1887, Idaho's delegate in Congress introduced a bill for the creation of Latah County, designating the boundaries and county seat as they are today. The city of Moscow, now the county seat, was important because it was the only post office and stage station within the large surrounding area. The bill creating Latah County passed Congress and President Grover Cleveland approved it in

A local committee, including Moscow merchant and Ida

ho's future senator and governor, William J. McConnell, selected the name "Latah" for the county. Latah is a combination of two Nez Perce words. The first being the first syllable of La-Kah, meaning pine trees and the second part being the first syllable of Tah-ol, derived from a stone pestle used to grind camas roots. Thus, Latah means the pine and pestle place. Nez Perce and Palus dug camas roots every summer that grew in large numbers on the grassy meadows of the Palouse and formed an important part of their diet.

The period of homesteading extended for thirty years, from 1868 to 1898. Overall, the settlement on the Palouse occurred decades later than that of Puget Sound, Washington, or Willamette Valley, Oregon. The Palouse remained largely unsettled until the early 1870s, a kind of backwater that Euro-American settlers had bypassed on their way to the Pacific Ocean.

By 1900, Latah and Nez Perce were the two most populous counties in Idaho. When the Idaho legislature created the University of Idaho at Moscow in 1889, the new county seat experienced a period of rapid growth, and soon became the largest town in the county. The other incorporated cities in Latah County include Bovill, Deary, Genesee, Juliaetta, Kendrick, Onaway, Potlatch, and Troy. There are also several small-unincorporated communities: Princeton, Harvard, Viola, Joel, Avon, Cornwall, and Helmer. All of these have a rich history.

## A Land of Contrasts Latah County contains many different regions. Mining

logging, recreation, and timber homesteads shaped the economic growth of the north and northeastern parts. Although many homesteaders, primarily Scandinavian immigrants, took up farming, most holdings were small and did not prosper. Logging had a great effect on this part of the county that contained the largest stand of white pine in the United States. Many filed homestead claims in the timbered areas hoping to win the title to their land and then sell to a lumber company for a handsome profit. With the newly created Forest Service and a national interest in creating forest reserves, the government denied these timber homestead claims.

In the early 1900s, the Potlatch Lumber Company began buying up huge tracts of white pine. In 1905, the company built a mill and town that it named Potlatch after the Chinook word for a large feast. At one time, the mill was the largest steam-powered sawmill in the world. The company sold the townsite in 1952.

it closed the plant in 1981, and in 1983 had it dismantled and sold for scrap. The town of Potlatch is one of the few, true examples of a company town in the West. The company's influence in this area is also reflected in the towns of Deary, Harvard, and other railroad stations that once stood along the route of the Washington, Idaho, and Montana Railway (W. I. & M.) The W. I. & M. built the railroad to move logs from as

far away as Elk River in Clearwater County to its main mill at Potlatch. But the harsh weather helped convince the company to abandon its plans to expand further east into Montana. Among the north county's many scenic areas is Skyline Drive in Mary Minerva McCroskey State Park. The drive begins in north Latah County and continues through Benewah County. Virgil McCroskey, who donated the land to the State of Idaho, was an early conservationist. He is also responsible for Steptoe Butte State Park across the state line in Washington. The White Pine Drive in the north and the Potlatch Canyon in the south provide two very different views of the county.

which are part of the Palouse geological region, contain large farms, some of which have been in the same family for generations. The rich soil of the Palouse prairie is legendary. In the early days, farmsteads had orchards and large gardens, and crops included fodder for cattle and draft animals. Now the land is planted mainly in wheat, dry peas, and lentils. With its fertile soil and dependable climate, the Palouse is one of the primary wheat-producing regions in the United States. It also claims to be the dry pea and lentil capital of the nation. Genesee and Moscow are two centers of these rich farmlands.

The south and southwestern parts of Latah County,

Kendrick and Juliaetta, located along the Potlatch River Canyon, were important trade centers for the mines in the north. At one time, they were famous for their production of fruits and vegetables. That industry has largely disappeared, but the mild climate along canyon has induced some to grow grapes and produce wine.

# A brief history of Latah County, Idaho Before the coming of the Euro-Americans, Native Ameri-

cans lived in north Idaho that included the Coeur d' Alene, the Spokane, the Kalispel, the Nez Perce, and the Palus. The Nez Perce and Palus lived along the Clearwater and Snake Rivers during the winter months. When spring came, they moved up into Latah County to dig camas, fish, hunt, and pick huckleberries. The Greater Nez Perce Trail traverses Latah County, extending north to Spokane Falls. Other native trails that crisscrossed the

West Company that had a trading post on the Spokane

The first Euro-Americans were trappers of the North

Walla Tribes.

Troy

**Chevron Station**, 504 S. Main Street – Once Dinsmore's Texaco in 1925, he advertised that he washed windshields and may have been the first in the state to do so. It became a Chevron Station in 1931. This art deco-repurposed service station is the pride of Troy. Now known as the Filling Station, it serves wonderful lunches, homemade pastries, and specialty coffees and teas.

\*Hotel Rietmann, 525 and 529 S. Main Street – This impressive building was the first constructed of brick in Troy in 1898. This hotel featured lace curtains in the 21 sleeping rooms, a dining room, and bar on the lower level. \*Troy Downtown Historic District, 339 thru 527

for over a century. The brick construction is eye \*Campbell House, 101 E. 4th Street – A 1927 Arts and Tudor Revival house built by Harry H. Camp-

S. Main Street – Two blocks of Troy's Main Street

are significant as the center of capitalism and trade

bell. He was a local contractor and painter who be-

came an accomplished artist in his retirement years. \*Old Hospital, 604 S. Main Street – This large home was purchased in 1926 by Dr. Charles Meyers. He set up his practice here and expanded it into a hospital that served the area for fifteen years. It has

since been converted to a private residence.

\*Ole & Axel Bohman Houses, 114 & 116 N. Main Street – Built by pioneer family brothers Ole and Axel Bohman. Ole was the president of the First Bank of Troy and Axel headed the Troy Lumber Company. From these homes one can look to the south and see most of the City of Troy.

\*Troy Museum, 421 S. Main Street – Troy's Historical Society and museum, a fun place to visit.

tour call 208-877-1185. (72) **Elwood Cemetery**, 5.8 miles SE of Deary on Texas Ridge Road – A picturesque and unique cemetery with twisted metal fencing nestled in the pines. (73) \*Bethany Memorial Chapel, 1221 Bethany Road,

railing, and a pulpit. It was built by the community with construction beginning in July 1902. (74) \*Arthur Snow House, 2949 Clyde Road, Moscow - This house is an excellent example of the Bunga-

Kendrick – This church was established in 1905 by

Norwegian Lutherans. It boasts carved pews, altar

low/Craftsman style of architecture in earlytwentieth century domestic buildings.

vear in 1878 during the Bannock War.