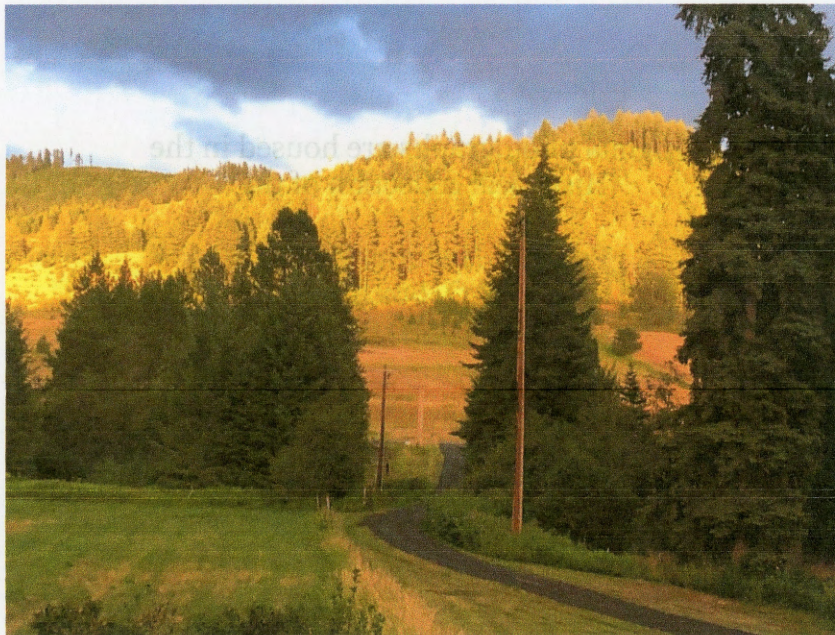


**COMMUNITIES AND TOWNS
IN
NORTH LATAH COUNTY**

Compiled by
Gary E. Strong



**Potlatch Historical Society
2020**

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Occasional Paper Number 4

Gary E. Strong
Series Editor

Appreciation
to
Carolyn J. Strong
For
proofreading
and to the
Latah County Community Foundation'
for its support.

Original photographs are housed in the
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P.O. Box 5
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Cover Photo: Courtesy of
Gary E. Strong
East Deep Creek

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Potlatch, Idaho

2020

INTRODUCTION

In the 1890s the smooth, rolling hills of the rich Palouse farmlands in northern Idaho were broken occasionally by clusters of trees and farm buildings. The discovery of gold on the Clearwater River in northern Idaho late in 1860 indirectly encouraged the settlement of the rich farmlands of eastern Washington and northern Idaho. The Deep Creek Valley, located less than ten miles northeast of Palouse, just over the border into Idaho, drew settlers by wagon train eventually making their living as farmers.

The town of Freeze established as a typical rural center was never large but included a store and post office in one building, a blacksmith shop, grain chopper and chop mill, school, Woodmen of the World lodge hall, community church, and a few houses. The town was short lived as the post office was discontinued in 1907, the store burned about 1908 and the rest of the community soon gave in to the competition from the new town of Potlatch.

Several communities appeared at about the same time; Cora, Mountain Home, Yellow Dog, and Cedar Creek all established schools and to some degree small stores to serve the needs of their communities. But the surrounding farms and forests remained a vital part of the Latah County economy.

Settlers soon founded other rural schools and a few churches by the 1890s. Onaway, Hampton, and Woodfell became stops on stagecoach lines on the routes to the mines. Camp Grizzle flourished in support of the mining districts. Larger communities remained after the Potlatch Lumber Company began to build its mill and company town in Potlatch. The Washington, Idaho, and Montana Railway opened up transportation routes in 1906 that were previously only dirt roads. Potlatch soon became the social and cultural center of the North County. The construction of highway 95 through Princeton, Harvard and north to Coeur d'Alene opened up the communities in the East part of the County. The roads serving the small communities in the Western part of the North County were closer to Garfield and Palouse until the late 1930s when highway 95 was relocated to its current path. The old highway 95 became 95 Alternate and later Idaho 6.

North Latah County is the heart of many creeks, gulches and promontories draining water south into the Palouse River. Small creeks run through much of the countryside, some drying up during the summer but carrying the winter runoff and keeping the aquifer filled to serve the many homesteads and farms that sprang up in the 1890s. Forest land was cleared. While Potlatch created the largest White Pine Mill in the World in 1906, twenty-six small sawmills thrived in providing lumber to build homes, barns and outbuildings. The stories about how churches, grange halls, schools, and community buildings were built with donated lumber and labor document how the area was settled.

Today, only a few of these communities remain. Much of the timber has been logged and only partially reforested and the mines have given up their treasures. But farming, hunting, fishing, and forestry remain the mainstay of the economy of the north County. The Potlatch Consolidated School district has replaced the rural schools, and Potlatch remains the largest community. Many thought that Potlatch would fail when the mill finally closed in 1982, but it thrives today as a bedroom community with affordable housing and amenities, such as a public library and Scenic 6 Park. The historic Administrative Office has been converted into City Hall and the WI&M Depot has been renovated. Annual events such as Potlatch Days, the Annual Fiddle Show, Return to Riverside Music Festival, and Company Town Christmas continue to draw from the entire region.

I was inspired to compile this occasional paper as the result of a question about the small communities around where we live. It is important for us to remember our history, to savor the heritage of our past, and honor the generations which have preceded us.

The Potlatch Historical Society was established in 1998 to gather and preserve the history of the North Latah County region. It is built with the contributions and generosity of those who have come before and continues due to the continued support of those who live here today. History is the past, but it is also the present and the future. We pass along to future generations the appreciation of our history.

Gary E. Strong

Communities and Towns in North Latah County

Advent Hollew T40N R5W sec. 5/8. (1908)

Upper Columbia Mission of the Seventh Day Adventists. Community on 180 acres of 270 people. Purpose was to grow their own food and educate their children away from the influence of the cities. 2 miles East of Viola. Closed in 1959.

Almeda T42N R5W sec 4.

Early settlement formerly called Stringtown in Northwest part of the County in Cedar Creek area. 5 miles Southwest of Cora and 8 miles Northwest of Potlatch. Consisted of a grocery store and blacksmith shop. Names for Almeda Comer. Name changed to Yellow Dog.

Avon T40N R2W sec. 8. (1891)

Post Office discontinued in 1946. Platted by John Van Hook.

Bovill T41N R1W sec 36. (1907)

An incorporated town 9 miles East Northeast of Deary. Named for Hugh Bovill. The WI&M and Milwaukie railroads joined East of Bovill in 1910. Hotel and general store to accommodate sportsmen, homesteaders, and timber cruisers.

Bulltown

Early name for Onaway. So called in honor of John "Henry" Bull, founder of the town.

Buswell T40N R6W sec 1

Early community about 3 miles East and 1 mile South of Viola. Named for L.A. Buswell who lived there and produced vegetables and small fruits, partly for Advent Hollow.

Camas Creek (1878)

Early Chinese mining community at the mouth of Camas Creek on the Palouse River. Post Office discontinued in 1879.

Cedar Creek T42N R5W sec 5/6. (1900)

Pioneer community in Northwest Latah County along the banks of Cedar Creek. In existence before 1900.

Ceylon T41N R4W sec. 9.

An early community established at the mouth of Hatter Creek on the Palouse River about 3 miles East of Potlatch. (1890)

Chambers T41N R4W sec. 1. (1881)

Near Princeton in Chambers Flat Area. Post Office closed in 1887. 2 miles North of Slabtown. There was a store, school and post office. Named for John H. Collins, a timber cruiser and homesteader in the area before 1895.

Coates T42N R4W sec 3. (1907)

Post Office established in 1907 and named for early postmaster. Between Gold and Water Hole Creeks.

Collins T41N R1E sec 18. (1895)

4 miles North of Bovill. Post Office discontinued in 1915. Early lumbering community.

Cora T42N R5W sec 3. (1892)

Early community with a store and post office. Community of 600 people. Store closed in 1926. Seven miles NW of Potlatch. Named for Cora Caruthers.

Cornell T40N R1W sec 15. (1907)

WI&M Railway Station. Between Deary and Bovill.

Cove T40N R6W sec 25.

Railway stop 2 miles N of Viola on the Spokane Inland Empire Railroad. Also referred to as Mountain Cove.

Deary (1907)

Incorporated in 1912. Platted in 1907 by William Deary for Weyerhaeuser Company and named for him. 12 miles NE of Troy on land homesteaded by Joe Blallock. Center of rich farming area with lumbering interests to the East and mining to the Northeast and North. In 1914 there were two churches, a bank, hotel, weekly newspaper, four sawmills, a new 2-story school and more than a dozen other businesses.

Deep Creek T41N R5W sec 2. (1894-99)

Early day community and post office 1 mile North of the Junction of Deep Creek and the Palouse River. John A. Starner was postmaster, 1894-99.

Dunlap T42N R6W (1907)

Community and post office near Washington boundary above the Palouse River.

Dutch Town T42N R3W (1895)

Mining area between Jerome and Big Creeks. Named for Dutch Jake Mines.

Evergreen T43N R5/6W (1871)

NW quadrant of Latah County in the Pine Creek area. 1873 Pine Creek Post Office. Never a town as such but a vital farming community. Pine Creek post office served the entire community drained by Pine Creek.

- Fairview** T43N R5W sec 1,
Early Pine Creek Community in NW part of the county, between Silver and Cedar Creeks.
- Four Corners** T42N R5W sec. 23
Crossroads community 2 miles North of US 95-95A Y where Highway 95 is intersected by West Branch of Crane Creek Road.
- Four Mile** (1878)
Early name for Viola. One of the oldest settlements in the County.
- Freeze** T42N R5W sec 22. (1877)
Named for the Freeze families and contained a blacksmith shop, grocery store, chop mill, community hall, school, church, cemetery, and post office (discontinued in 1907). Lumber mills on Deep Creek favorably affected growth of the town. Approximately 150 families.
- Gold Creek** T41N R4W sec. 8.
Mining town with store and post office. Population 120. Near the Carrico mine at the head of Gold Creek.
- Gold Hill** T42N R4W sec. 23.
A lookout 5 miles North of Harvard and Princeton.
- Griswold Meadow** T42N R3W sec. 36.
Early name for the late 19th century Grizzle Camp.
- Grizzle Camp** T42N R3W sec. 36.
Camping site for trail campers and prospectors and terminus for the Palouse-Grizzle Camp stagecoach line of Wells Fargo during the Hoodoo mining excitement.
- Hampton** T41N R4W sec. 8 (1906)
Early day store and supply center 2 miles East of Potlatch, ½ mile West of Princeton. Stagecoach stop between Palouse and St. Maries. Named for J.E. Hampton.
- Harvard** T41N R3W sec. 9 (1906)
WI&M Railway station 9 miles East of Potlatch. Named by Homer Canfield,
- Helmer** T40N R1W sec. 16. (1906)
Village 4 miles East of Dearly. Named for early-day timber cruiser William Helmer.
- Hoodoo** (1890)
Mining boom town and post office at the peak of gold mining (1890-1903). Name changed to Woodfell in 1903.

Jamestown T43N R6W sec. 12. (1883)

Early Community and post office in NW part of County North of Palouse River on Cedar Creek. Post office served approximately 200 people until 1890. Named for Lorenzo D Jameson, an 1876 homesteader.

Jerome Creek T41N R3W sec. 3. (1870-80)

At peak of mining period small town of 150 people and grew up at the mouth of Jerome Creek. Locally known as Jacks Gulch.

Kennedy Ford T41N R5W sec. 16.

Early day ford on route between Walla Walla to Coeur d'Alene; first used by Indians then later as the only wagon crossing of the upper Palouse River for freighting supplies from Walla Walla to the mines on the upper Palouse River. After 1880, settlers held camp meetings here and a grange hall was created on the site. Homestead in 1893.

Mountain Cove T41N R6W sec. 12. (1879)

Early community on the South bank of the Palouse River and 4 miles North of Viola. Post office open from 1879 to 1880.

Mountain Home T43N R5W sec. 33. (1900)

Pioneer community 3 miles S of SE corner of McCrosky State Park. 7 miles North of Potlatch. Mountain Home grange built in 1935.

Onaway T42N R4W sec. 31. (1880s)

Formerly Bulltown. Incorporated town. Onaway was a stop on the Wells Fargo line from Palouse to Grizzle Camp in the 1880s.

Pigeon Hollow T44N R6W sec. 25/36, T44N R5W sec. 29-32, T43N R5W sec 5/6.

Pine Creek community and school in the NW corner of Latah County.

Pine Creek (1872)

Community in NW corner of Latah County drained by Pine Creek. Found to be in Whitman County, not Idaho.

Pioneer T41N R4W (1890)

12 miles East of Palouse. This must have been the name given the settlement along Rock Creek. Also called Pioneer Mill.

Potlatch T41N R5W sec. 1. (1905)

Incorporated lumber company town 16 miles NE of Moscow. Post office established in Dec. 1904. Established and named by the Potlatch Lumber Company in 1905. Formerly one of the largest sawmill centers in the world. The company owned all the real estate, the houses, schools, churches, and stores. There were some 275 homes of varying design and two churches. There were no saloons. Nothing was owned privately until 1942.

The Washington, Idaho, and Montana Railroad was completed in 1907. Stations on the WI&M were Wellesley, Potlatch, Princeton, Harvard, Yale, Stanford, Vassar, Deary, Cornell, and Bovill. Purdue was the terminus of a short line to facilitate loading logs at Camp 8, 2 miles North of Bovill.

Princeton T41N R4W sec 9/10. (1896)

4 miles East of Potlatch. Named by Orville Clough after Princeton, Minnesota. When the construction of the WI&M began, Princeton was already a town with a post office, hotel, store, livery stable, blacksmith shop, two saloons, and a stage stop for the Palouse-Hoodoo stagecoach. It had started as a convenient shopping place during the mining boom, the placering by the Chinese, and the Hoodoos in the mid-1870s. Later it benefited from farm development and natural meadows.

Purdue T41N R1W sec. 24.

2 Miles N of Bovill. WI&M Railway extension to Potlatch logging camp 8.

Slabtown T41N R1W sec 36. (1906)

Site of camp 8 Potlatch Lumber Company. Community of settlers and loggers. 1 mile North of Bovill. Closed in 1914.

Starner T41N R4W sec 9. (1890)

Early name for Hampton

Stringtown T42N R6W sec. 4.

Local name for an early settlement in Cedar Creek area later called Alameda. Between Yellow Dog and Cedar Creek.

Viola T40N R6W sec. 1. (1878)

8 miles North of Moscow. Formerly called Four Mile. Name Changed to Viola in 1882.

Wellesley T41N R5W sec 7.

WI&M Railway station 4 miles N of Viola.

Woodfell T42N R3W sec. 23/24 35/36. (1903)

Post office, general store and halfway house North of Harvard in the Hoodoo Mining District. Post Office discontinued in 1916. Formerly Hoodoo.

Yale T41N R3W sec 35

WI&M Railway Station. Also called Big Summit.

Yellow Dog T42N R6W sec. 13. (1892)

Early community with blacksmith shop and grocery store. Stop on the Spokane and Inland Empire Railroad (1905). Located in the NW part of the county. Early names were Alameda and Stringtown.

Sources:

An Illustrated History of North Idaho embracing Nez Perces, Idaho, Latah, Kootenai, and Shoshone Counties. State of Idaho. Western Historical Publishing Company, 1903.

Lalia Phipps Boone. *From A to Z in Latah County: a Place Names Dictionary.* 1983.

Index includes lists of towns, creeks and rivers, gulches, canyons, meadows, flats, hollows, historic sites, registered farms, schools, and trail stops.

Lalia Boone. *Idaho Place Names: a Geographical Dictionary.* Moscow, University of Idaho Press, 1988.

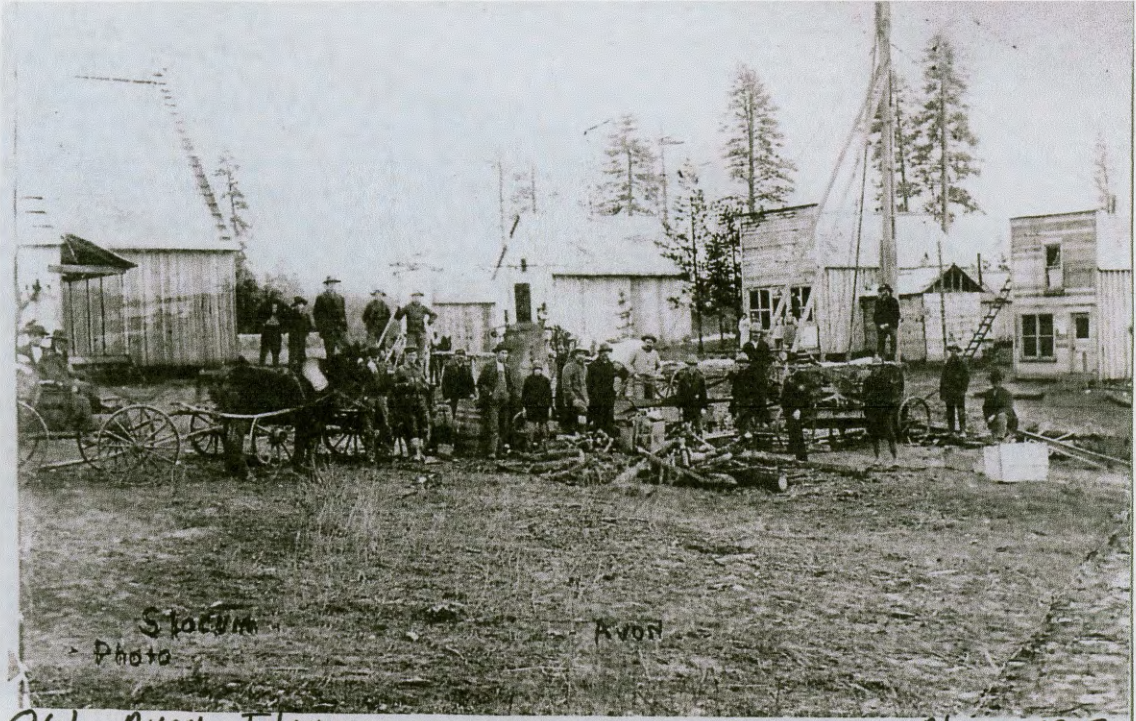
Lalia P. Boone. "Post offices of Latah County" *Latah County Historical Society Quarterly Bulletin.* V. 7, n. 4. October 1978. P 3-29.

Latah Preservation Commission. 2018 Historic Sites Touring Map.

Metzger's Atlas of Latah County, Idaho.

Standard Atlas of Latah County, Idaho including a plat book... . Chicago, Geo. A Ogle & Co. 1914.

See Also the "To Learn More ... section on page.



Stocum
- Photo
AVON
OLD AVON, IDAHO
DRILLING WELL FOR WATER SUPPLY
BUILDING AT LEFT - LIVERY FEED AND SALES STABLE
About 1915



Cora Store



Courtesy
Tom Burg



Freeze



Gold Hill
Lookout Cabin

1939

Nettie and Lee Gale Jr.

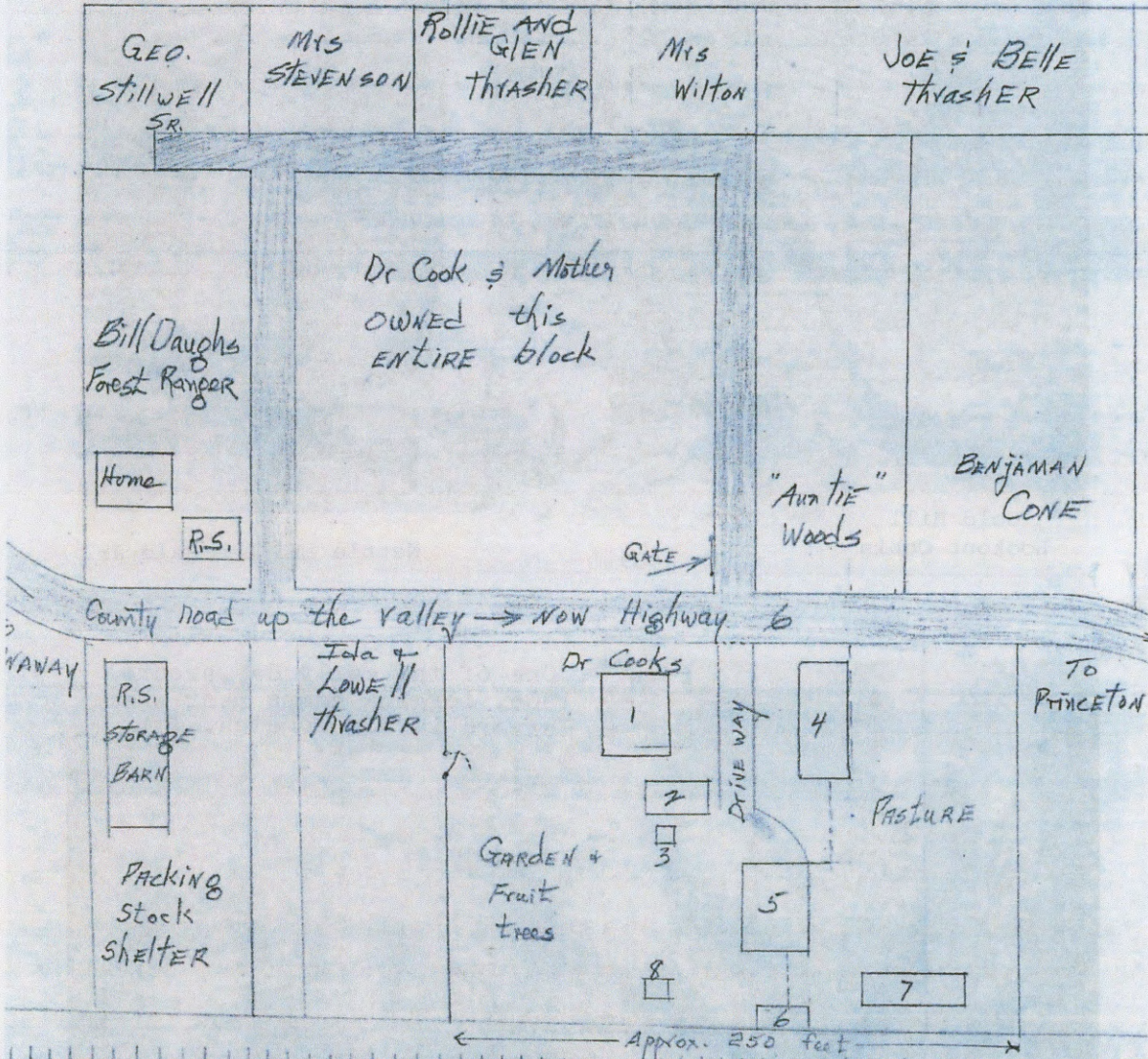
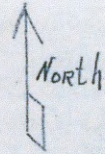


One of the early day, around
- 1905, logging camps near where
Harvard is now located. P.L.Co.

Courtesy 1-26
Potlatch Corp.

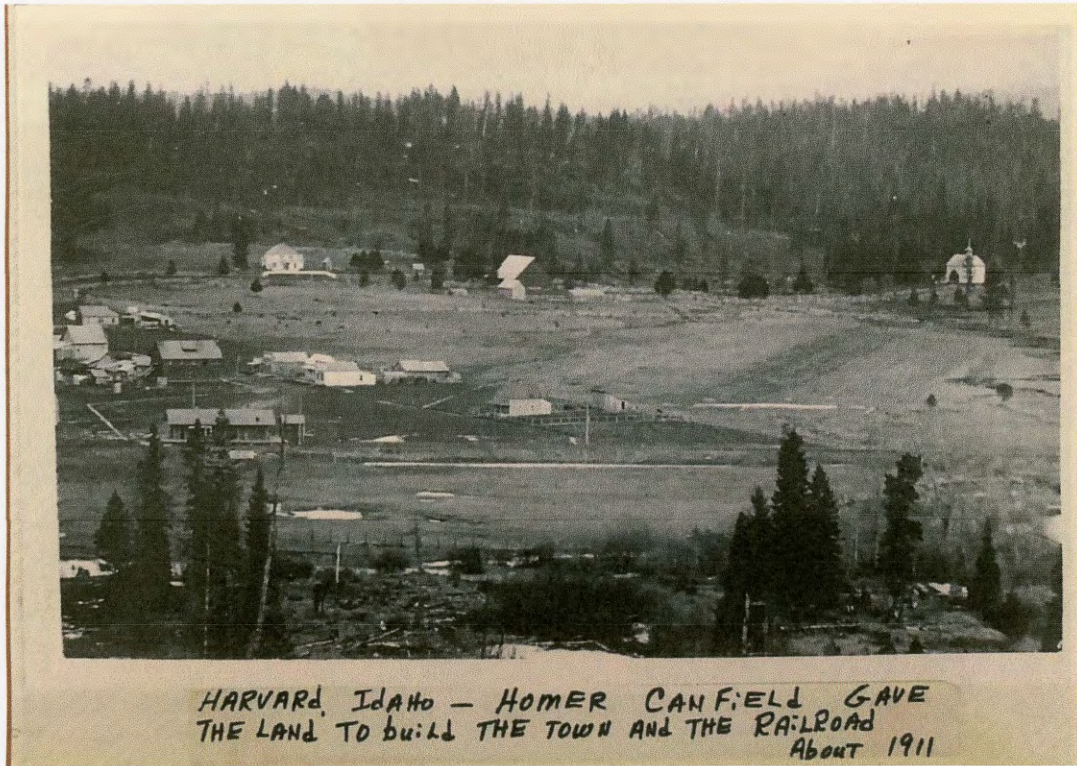
3

GENERAL layout of Hampton - Early 20's
 AT THE TIME WE RETURNED FROM ALASKA



Potlatch Lbr. Co. OWNED W I & M RR

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1 - HOUSE | 4 - STORE Bldg. | 7 - CHICKEN HOUSE |
| 2 - Wood shed | 5 - BARN | 8 - Outside WELL |
| 3 - Out house | 6 - PIG PEN | |



HARVARD, Idaho - HOMER CANFIELD GAVE
THE LAND TO BUILD THE TOWN AND THE RAILROAD
About 1911



KENNEDY FORD GRANGE - BUILT 1906



Mountain Home Grange





Pioneer Cabin on the site of the Potlatch Mill



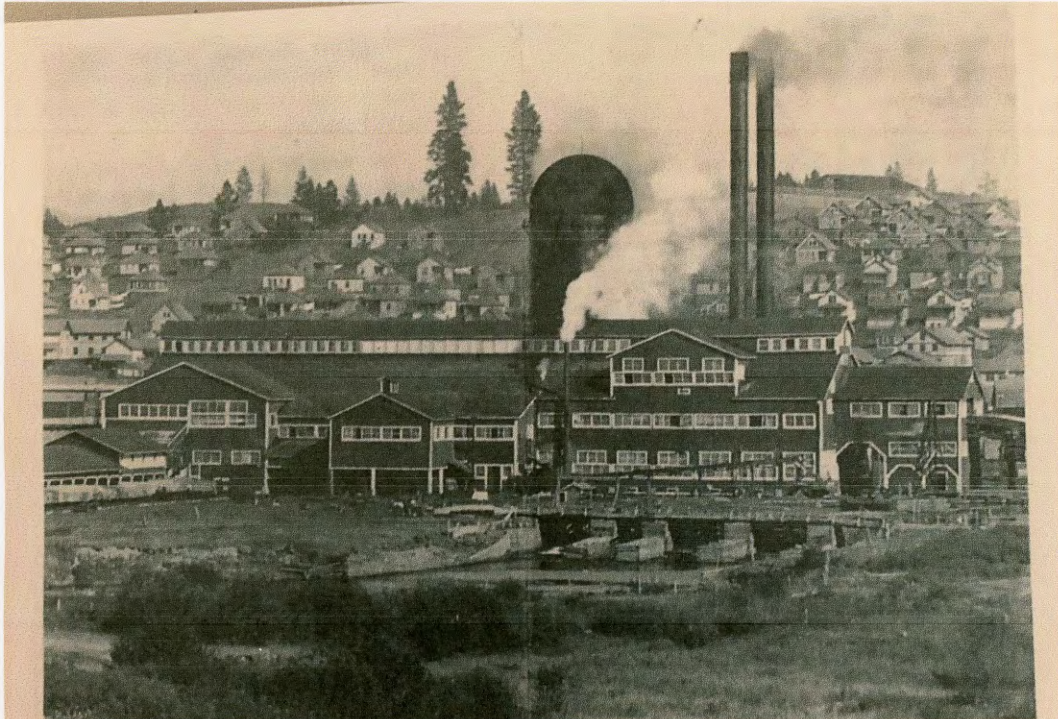


Forest Cabin on the site of the Potlatch Mill



Courtesy ^{20/22}
Potlatch Corp.

The new town of
Potlatch coming
to life.



Potlatch Lumber Company mill and town of Potlatch about 1913.

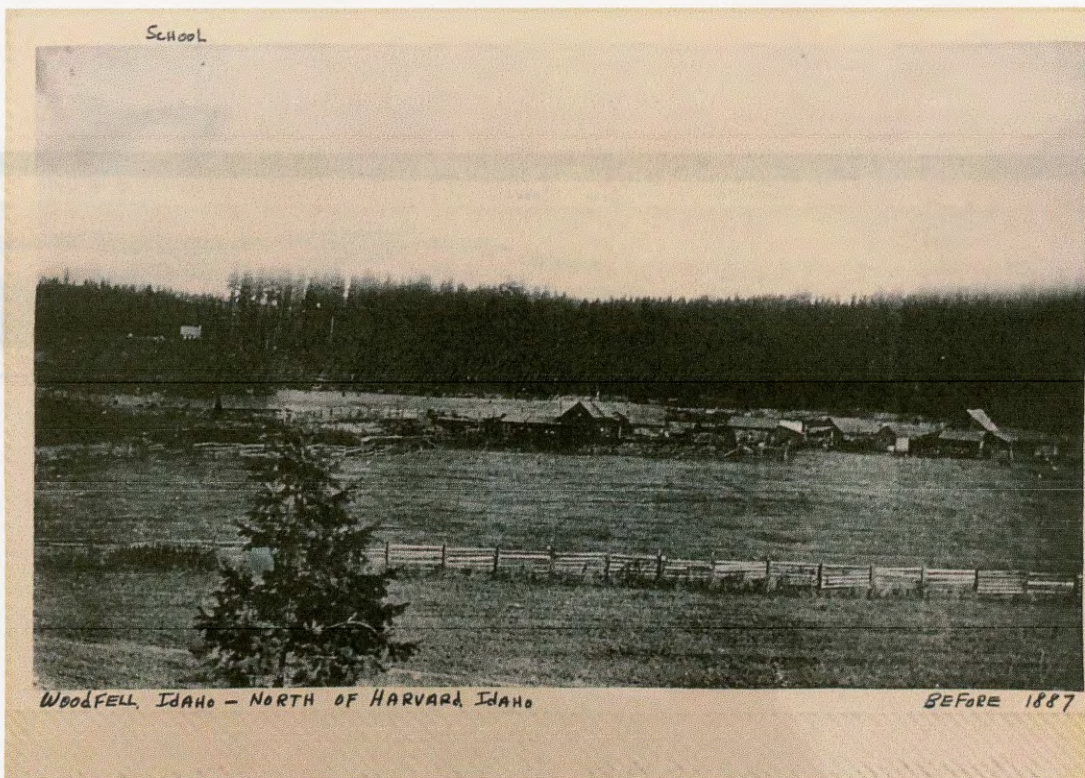


Early Potlatch Street Scene



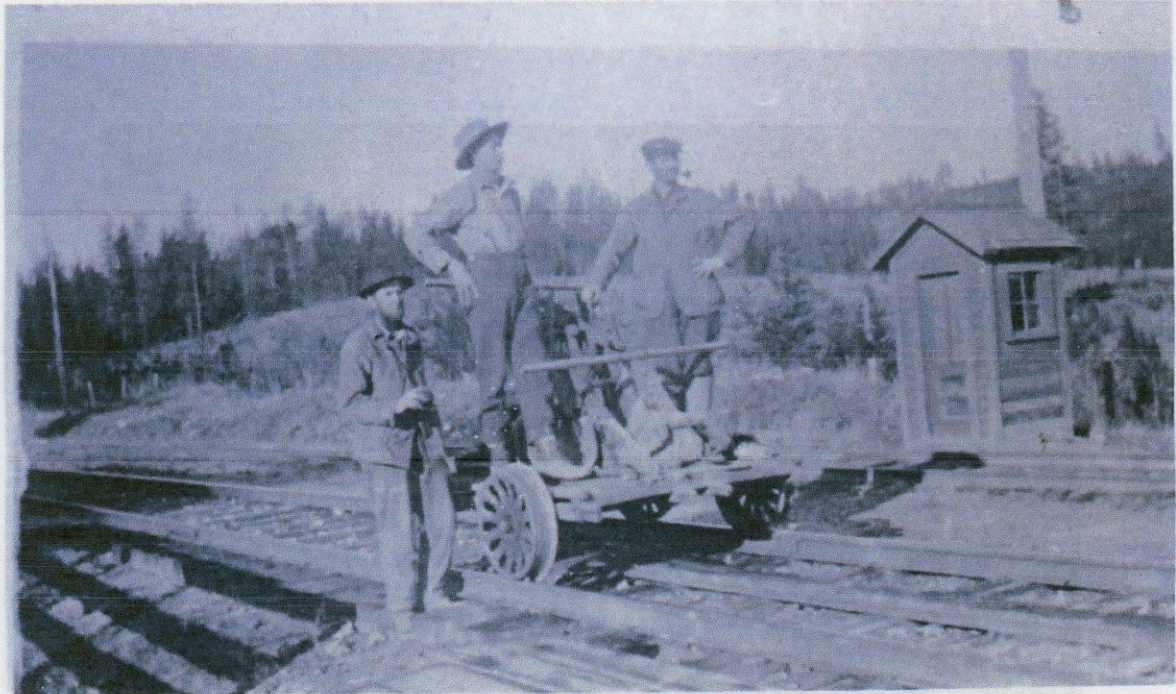
WOODFELL, IDAHO

ABOUT IN 1970'S



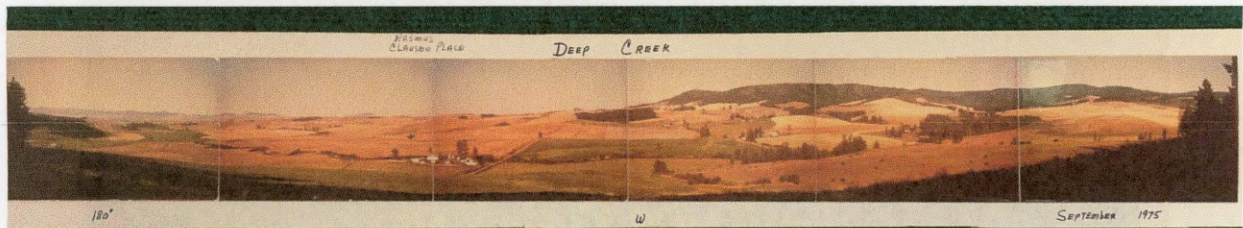
WOODFELL, IDAHO - NORTH OF HARVARD, IDAHO

BEFORE 1887



YALE STATION - NORTH OF AVON, IDAHO
CHARLEY ELLER - ROY SIMPSON - JOHN SIMPSON

ABOUT 1920



Creeks and Rivers

Arson Creek T42N R4W sec 21

Big Creek T42N R3W sec 26
Big Sand Creek T42N R2W sec 28
Blakes Fork T42N R3W sec 3
Bluejacket Creek T42N R2W sec 28
Bonami Creek T41N R2W sec 9
Boulder Creek T43N R3W sec 20
Burnt Creek T42N R2W sec 24

Camas Creek T41 R4W sec 12
Cedar Creek T42N R6W sec 6
Chesley Creek T42N R3W sec 9
Corral Creek T40N R1W sec 32
Cougar Creek T41N R1W sec 10
Crane Creek T42N R4W sec 32
Crumerine Creek T40N R5W sec 30

Deep Creek T41N R5W sec 2
Dry Fork Creek T42N R2W sec 19
Dual Creek T41 R2W sec 2
Duffield Creek 5 mi west of Potlatch

East Fork Deep Creek T41N R5W sec 1
Emerald Creek East Fork T43N R1E sec 34

Feather Creek T41N R1W sec 12
Fern Creek T42N R1W sec 20
Flannigan Creek T41N R5W sec 21
Flat Creek T42N R1W sec 12
Flat Creek T41N R3W sec 4

Gnat Creek T41N R5W sec 9
Gnat Creek T41N R5W sec 24
Gold Creek T41N R4W sec 8
Graves Creek T42N R2W sec 24
Grouse Creek T41N R4W sec 1

Hatter Creek T41N R4W sec 9
Head Creek T42N R1E sec 32
Head Long Creek T42N R2W sec 28
Hidden Creek T42N R1E sec 26
Highline Creek T42N R1W sec 13
Hope Creek T42N R3W sec 5
Hoteling Creek T40N R4W sec 12
Hyaak Creek T42N R2W sec 29

Ipsoot Creek T41N R2W sec 1

Jerome Creek T41N R3W sec 3
Johnson Creek T42N R1W sec 19

Kiwa Creek T42N R2W sec 18
Klawa Creek T41N R2W sec 6

Laguna Creek T42N R1W sec 36
Lamb Creek T42N R1E sec 32
Last Chance Creek T42N R3W sec 23
Lemman Creek T41N R4W sec 9
Little Sand Creek T41N R2W sec 10/15
Long Creek T41N R4W sec 34
Lost Creek T42N R3W sec 26

Mannering Creek T42N R3W sec 12
Maple Creek T41N R3W sec 9
Meadow Creek T42N R3W sec 13
Mizpah Creek T42N R1W sec 19

Nelson Creek T42N R4W sec 33

Olevan Creek T42N R3W sec 8

Palouse River
Pardus Creek T41N R2W sec 11
Pasture Creek T42N R1E sec 32
Piah Creek T43N R3W sec 36
Piccolo Creek T42N R2W sec 36
Pine Creek drains all T43 & half T42N R5/6W
Pittwood Creek T42N R1W sec 16
Poorman Creek T42N R2W sec 22
Post Creek T42N R1W sec 14
Prospect Creek T43N R3W sec 29
Pup Creek T42N R3W sec 13
Purdue Creek T41N R1E sec 18

Quartz Creek T41N R3W sec 3
Queener Creek T41N R3W sec 3

Reservoir Creek T42N R4W sec 15
Rock Creek T41N R4W sec 6
Ruby Creek T41N R3W sec 3

Secunda Creek T42N R2W sec 35
Silver Creek T42N R6/5W sec 36/29, 30, 31
Slate Creek T42N R2W sec 12
Stephens Creek T42N R1W sec 19
Strychnine Creek T42N R2W sec 31
Swamp Creek T42N R1W sec 13

Sypah Creek T41N R2W sec 6

Torpid Creek T42N R2W sec 35

Triplet Creek T41N R2W sec 12

Waterhole Creek T42N R4W sec 21

Wepah Creek T42N R3W sec 1

White Pine Creek T43N R3W sec 33

Wolf Creek T42N R1E sec 31

Yakala Creek T41N R2W sec 2

Gulches & Canyons

Akers Gulch T42N R3W sec 25

Banks Gulch T42N R2W sec 14

Beagle Gulch (Hoodoo Mining Dist.)

Cabin Gulch T42N R3W sec 32/33

California Gulch T42N R2W sec 12

Cleveland Gulch T42N R2W sec 14

Curiosity Gulch T42N R3W sec 22

El Dorado Gulch T42N R2W sec 1

Evacuation Gulch T42N R2W sec 10-16

Garden Gulch R42N R3W sec 5

Greenhorn Gulch T42N R2W sec 23

Heath Gulch T41N R3W sec 8

Hoodoo Gulch T42N R2W sec 23

Jacks Gulch T41N R3W sec 8

Linn Gulch T42N R2W sec 22

McCoy Gulch T41N R4W sec 11

Mountain Gulch T43N R1W sec 31

North Pine Gulch T42N R4W sec 15

Pee Wee Gulch T42N R1E sec 18

Picnic Gulch T42N R4W sec 2

Stria Gulch T42N R3W sec 11

Treasure Gulch T42N R4W sec 11

Turnbow Gulch T41N R2W sec 11

Wagner Gulch T42N R2W sec 26

White Pine Gulch T42N R2W sec 12

Promontories

Abes Knob 4220' T42N R1W sec 27

Baby Grand Mountain 4744' T42N R1W sec 7

Bald Mountain 5,334' T43N R2W sec 34

Ball Butte 3308' T41N R5/6W sec 19

Basalt Hill 3300' T40N R4W sec 1

Beals Butte 4932' T41/42N R1W sec. 6/31

Boundary Point T41N R2W sec 18

Cherry Butte 3763' T40N R2W sec 15

Crooks Hill T41N R5W sec 18-20

East Gold Hill 4677' 1 mi NE of Gold Hill

East Twin 4533' T40N R5W sec 13

Emerald Butte 4480' T42N R1E sec 6

Farber Point 2800' T42N R5W sec 13

Flynn Butte 3604' T42N R2W sec 13

Gold Hill 4661' T42N R4W sec 23

Hoodoo Mountains

Huckleberry Mountain T43 R5W sec 9

Little Bald Mountain 4800' T42N R2W sec 3

Little Sand Mountain T41N R3W sec 1

McCroskey State Park T44N R5/6W

Mica Mountain 4400' T41N R2W sec 15

Mission Mountain 4324' T43N R5W sec 22

Moon Hill 3145' T41N R3W sec 16

Mount Margaret 3770' T41N R3W sec 13

Palmer Butte 3166' T43N R6W sec 18

Prospect Peak 4138' T43N R3W sec 35

Randell Butte 3316' T41N R5W sec 19

Rocky Point 3737' R41N R4W sec 31

Sand Mountain 4800' T41N R2W sec 3

Snow Cap Mountain T42N R1W sec 6

Stratton Butte 3166' T43N R6W sec 8

Three Tree Butte 3330' T42N R3W sec 36

Mines

Blackfoot Mining District T42/43N R3W
Browns Lode T42N R2W sec 1

Carrico Mine T42N R4W sec 13
Copper King T42N R1W sec 6

Daisy Mine T43N R3W sec 15

Gem Placer Mine T42N R3W sec 20
Gold Bug Mine 3200' T42N R3W sec 25
Gold Hill Mining District
Goldfinch Lode T42 R2W

Hoodoo Mining District

Last Chance Mine T41N R2W sec 28
Lost Wheelbarrow Mine T42N R4W sec 12
Luella Mine T41N R2W sec 21

Olson Mine T41N R2W sec 1

Robinson Mining District T41N R2W

Palouse

The source of this term as a place name has long been in dispute. The most commonly accepted explanation is that it derives from French 'pelouse' which means 'grassy spot' of 'lawn' and was bestowed by French trappers because it describes the area. However, there seems to be a more plausible explanation for the name. It may have come from the name of the major village of the Palouse Indians. The Sehaptin (Indian) word for village, 'Palus,' meant 'something sticking down in the water.' The village was located at the confluence of the Palouse and Snake Rivers, and the something sticking down in the water was a large rock. The Palouse believed the rock to be a solidified heart of Beaver, who played an important role in their religious beliefs. The Nez Perce believed the rock to be that canoe of Coyote, who played an important part in their religion. The derivation from Indian "Palus" has the support of Deward Walker and Roderick Sprague, anthropologists, based on extensive research from 1811.

The Palouse River

Heads in the Northeast corner of Latah County in the Hoodoo Mountains at an altitude of 5000', and flows West to Snake River in Washington at an altitude of 480'. North Fork Palouse is 8.9 miles long and flows Southwest to Palouse River 4 miles East of Laird Park; famous for extensive prospecting and gold mining. South Fork Palouse is 18.3 miles long, rises on the South slop of Moscow mountain and flows Southwest into Washington State to the Palouse River. Originally named by explorers Lewis and Clark for George Drewyer, a member of their expedition. French Canadian trappers changed the name to Pavion and then to Pavillion because of the temporary Indian tent camps along its banks. Finally, the name was changed to Palouse,

Hoodoo Mountains

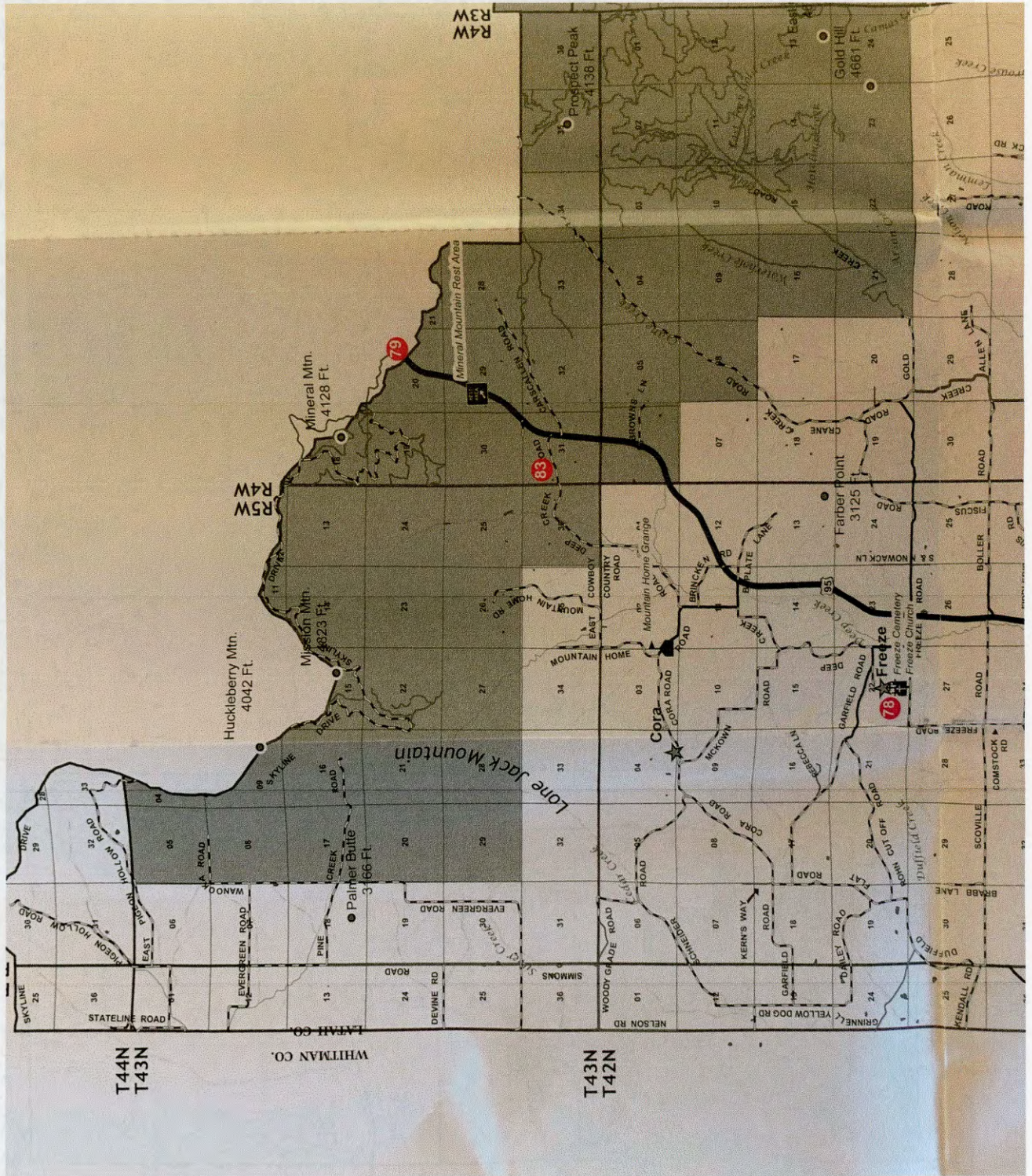
A mountainous area mostly in the Northeast quarter of the county, marked roughly by Potlatch and Sanders of the West Clarkia on the East, Santa on the North, and Deary on the South. They are in the St. Joe National Forest and include important tracts of timber. The name of the discovery of gold in this area was Hoodoo, from which first the gulch, then the mountains and finally the mining district took their names. "Hoodoo:" may have been brought here by California miners, as the term was common there in names of gold mines and areas in the 1840s and long before that in regard to fortunes and misfortunes whether in mining or some other activity.

Old Hoodoo Trail

Early pack trail between Grizzle Camp and mines in the Hoodoo area; 14 miles long. It started at Grizzle Camp, a booming mining camp from 1870 to the late 1880s. Camp Grizzle was the end of the freight line for Wells Fargo State Coach from Palouse, Washington and for the Rawhide Freight Wagon from Walla Walla. Mule trains picked up freight and mail here and carried them to the mines over this trail.

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Source: Latah Preservation Commission. *Historic Sites Touring Map*. 2018. (Used by permission from the Latah Preservation Commission. 2020.)



Source: Latah Preservation Commission, Historic Sites Touring Map, 2018. (Used by permission from the Latah Preservation Commission 2023.)





T42N
T41N

T41N
T40N

T40N
T39N

49-61

70

75

89

