

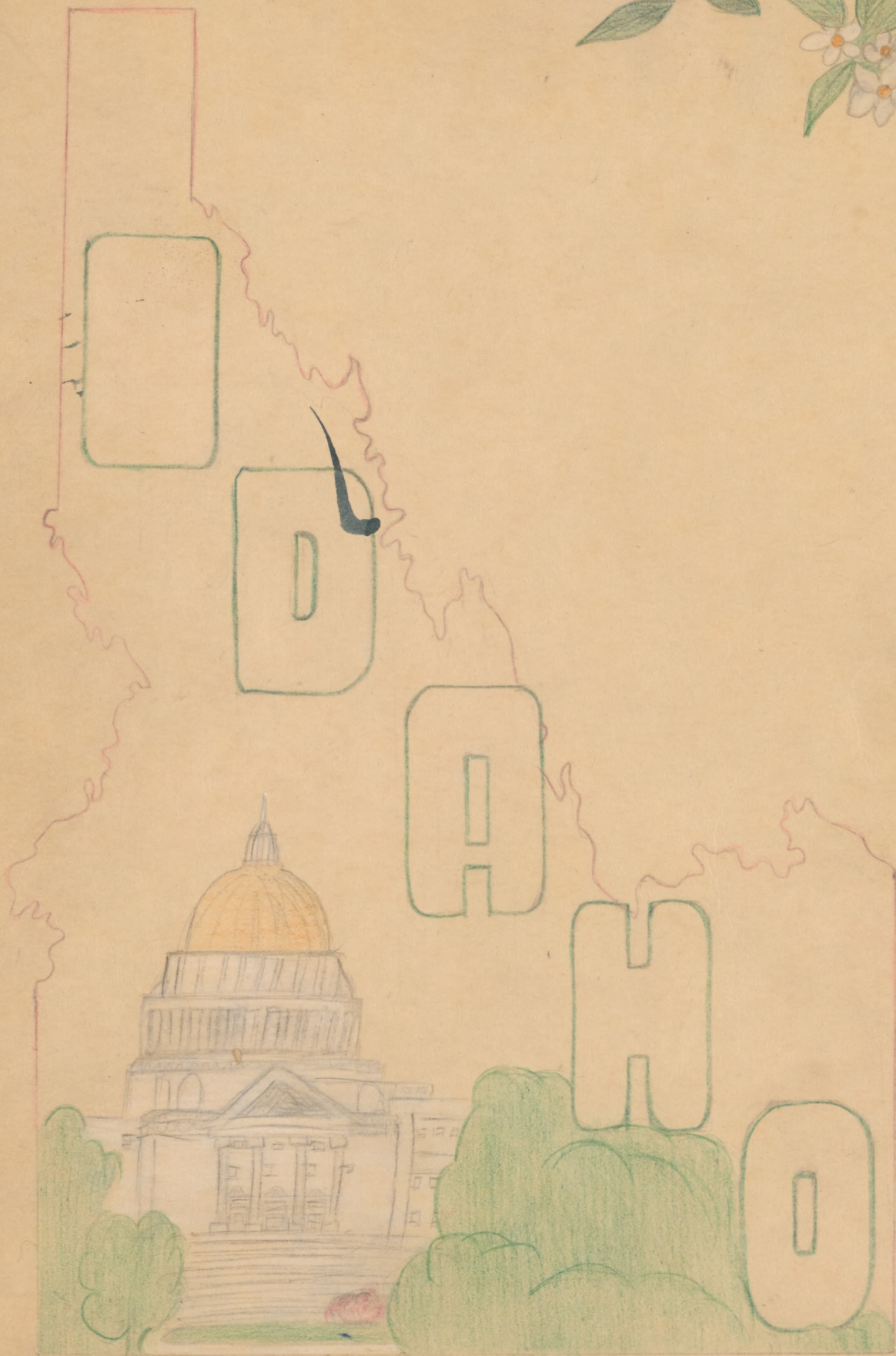
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state flower - syringa



state capital - Boise

HISTORY COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN-MITZI KIRIHARA

FLORENCE KIMURA

EMMA WATANABE

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PREAMBLE

We, the people of the United States in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessing of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

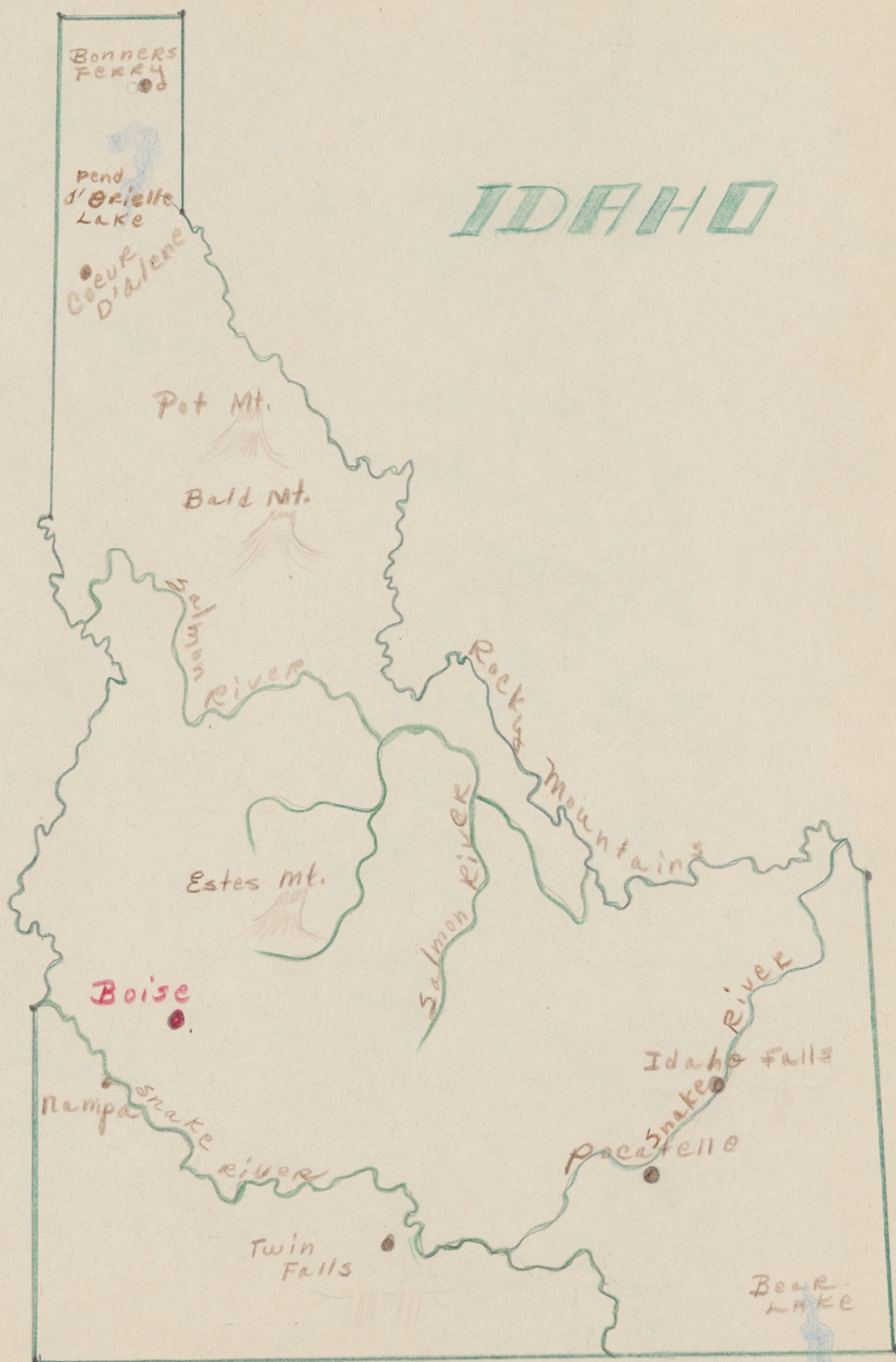
PREAMBLE

We, the people of the State of Idaho grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, to secure it's blessings and promote our common welfare to establish this constitution.

HISTORY

Lewis and Clark were the first white men to visit the territory in 1805-06.

On March 3, 1863 Idaho Territory was organized from parts of the territories of Washington, Dakota, and Nebraska. It then included the area now comprising Idaho, Montana and a part of Wyoming as Territories in 1864 and 1868, respectively, left Idaho with its present boundaries. In 1889 a State constitution was adopted, and on 3, July 1890 Idaho was admitted into the Union.



GEOGRAPHY

The state of Idaho is a part of the large area lying between the main range of the Rocky Mountains on the east and the Cascade Range on the west. All of Idaho, except the south-western corner, is in the Columbia River Basin. More than two-third of the state is drained by the Snake River.

Gold brought thousands of people to Idaho, this state was a place for people to cross instead of a place where people wanted to live.

Much of Idaho's history happened as it did because of the peculiar geography of the Columbia Basin.

The Columbia basin is made up of two quite different kinds of country, The mountains and the plateaus. Mountains are called young mountains because they are so high and rugged, altho they are much older than the plateaus and the lower valleys. These mountains were raised high in the air many millions of years ago. Since then glaciers and streams have worked on them, cutting deep canyons and rivers.

BOUNDRIES

Idaho's shape and size were determined with no regards to what they should have been, but as a leftover area after the limits had been finish in state around it.

IDAHO GEOLOGY-Idaho was the leftover after Oregon and Washington were blocked out of the Northwest Territory. Because of that fact its boundaries are only in part natural ones and we find the vast irrigated plains of the south separated from the corridor of the north, by broad and well high mountainous upland. For this boundries there is one compensation, and that is a variety of terrain which makes Idaho some-what unique.

Based on topography, elevation, rock structures, and drainage, the U.S. is laid off into seventeen physiographic provinces. Many states, as in the Mississippi Valley, lie in only one province, but Idaho sprawls across four of them:

1. The Middle Rockies.
2. The Great Basin.
3. The Columbia Plateau.
4. The Northern Rockies.

- SIZE

Of the States, Idaho is twelfth in size, with an area of approximately 84,000 square miles. Idaho is less than a third of the area of Texas, but is larger than Rhode Island, Vermont, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maryland, West Virginia, Connecticut and Delaware put together.

COUNTIES

| Counties | Founded | Population |
|------------|---------|------------|
| Ada | 1864 | 37,925 |
| Bannock | 1893 | 31,266 |
| Canyon | 1891 | 30,930 |
| Twin Falls | 1907 | 29,829 |
| Bonneville | 1911 | 19,664 |
| Kootenai | 1881 | 19,469 |
| Shoshone | 1861 | 19,060 |
| Bingham | 1885 | 18,561 |
| Latah | 1888 | 17,798 |
| Nez Perce | 1861 | 17,591 |
| Banner | 1907 | 13,152 |
| Cassia | 1879 | 13,116 |
| Idaho | 1861 | 10,107 |
| Fremont | 1893 | 9,924 |
| Franklin | 1913 | 9,379 |
| Minidoka | 1913 | 8,403 |
| Jerome | 1919 | 8,358 |
| Madison | 1913 | 8,316 |
| Washington | 1879 | 7,962 |
| Bear Lake | 1875 | 7,872 |
| Gooding | 1913 | 7,580 |

COUNTIES(con.)

| Counties | Founded | Population |
|-------------|---------|------------|
| Gem | 1915 | 7,419 |
| Payettee | 1917 | 7,318 |
| Clearwaters | 1911 | 6,599 |
| Benewah | 1915 | 6,371 |
| Lewis | 1911 | 5,238 |
| Lemhi | 1869 | 4,643 |
| Boundary | 1915 | 4,555 |
| Elmore | 1889 | 4,491 |
| Power | 1913 | 4,457 |
| Owyhee | 1863 | 4,103 |
| Blaine | 1895 | 3,768 |
| Valley | 1917 | 3,488 |
| Teton | 1915 | 3,573 |
| Lincoln | 1895 | 3,342 |
| Custer | 1881 | 3,162 |
| Adams | 1911 | 2,867 |
| Caribou | 1919 | 2,121 |
| Butte | 1917 | 1,934 |
| Camas | 1917 | 1,411 |
| Clark | 1919 | 1,122 |

COUNTIES IN IDAHO

| COUNTIES | MAIN CITES IN THE COUNTIES |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| Boundary..... | Bonnors Ferry |
| Bonner s..... | Sandpoint |
| Kootenai..... | Coeur D'arlene |
| Shoshone..... | Wallace |
| Benewah..... | St. Maries |
| Lath..... | MOSCOW |
| Clearwater..... | Orofino |
| Nezperce..... | Lewiston |
| Lewis..... | Nezperce |
| Idaho..... | Grangeville |
| Adams..... | Council |
| Washington..... | Weiser |
| Valley..... | Casc ade |
| Lembi..... | Salmon |
| Gem..... | Emmett |
| Boise..... | Idaho City |
| Ada..... | Boise |
| Elmore..... | Mountain Home |
| Owyhee..... | Murphy |
| Twin Falls..... | Twin Falls |
| Cassia..... | Burley |
| Jerome..... | Jerome |
| Gooding..... | Gooding |

(con't)

COUNTIES

MAIN CITIES IN THE COUNTIES

Camas.....Fairfield

Blaine.....Halley

Lincoln.....Shoshone

Minidoka.....Ruper

Power.....American falls

Bannock.....Pocatello

Bingham.....Blackfoot

Franklin.....Preston

Bear Lake.....Paris

Bonnerville.....Idaho Falls

Teton.....Driggs

Madison.....Rexburg

ClarkDubois

Butte.....Arco

CusterChallis

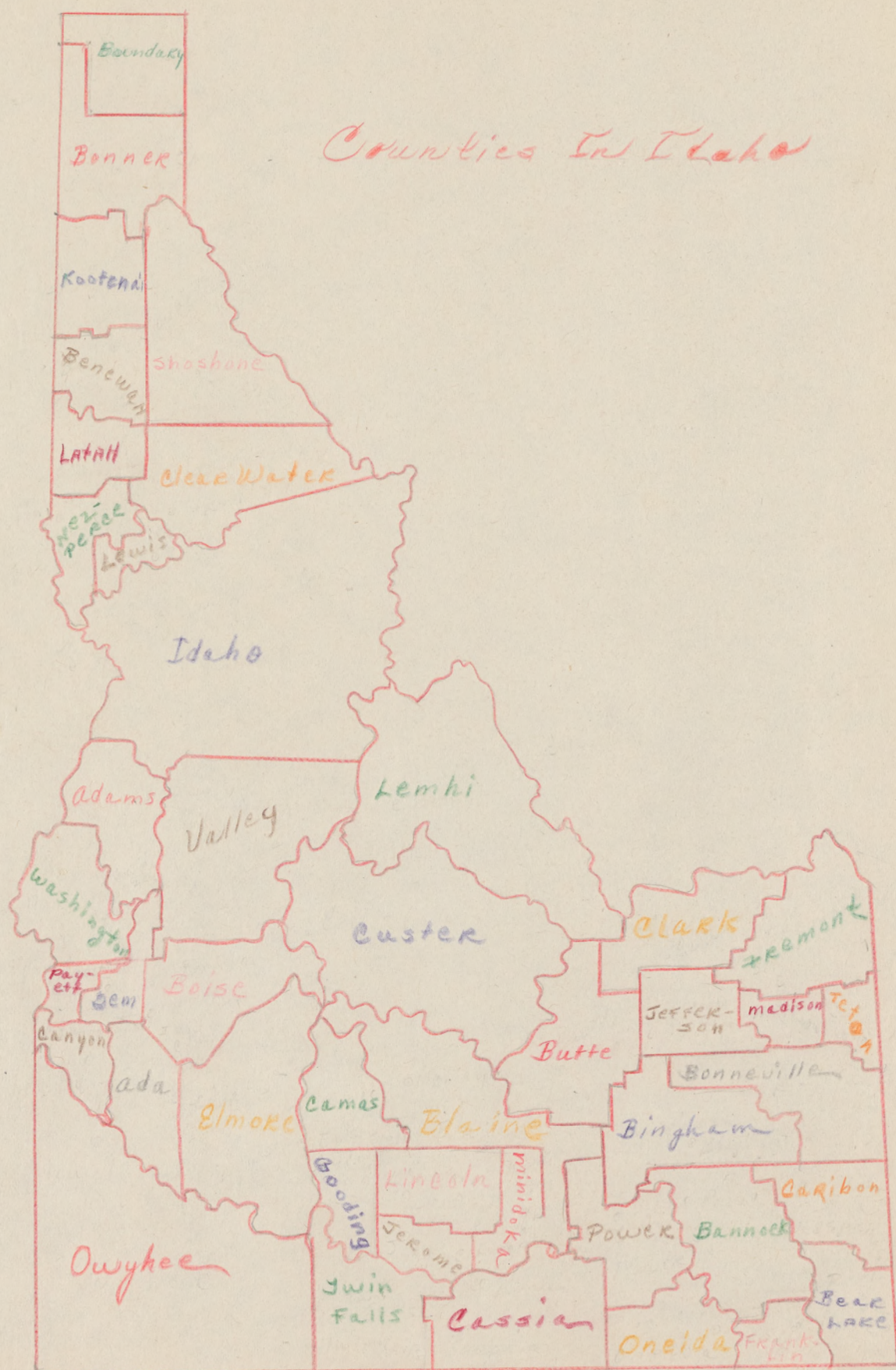
Fremont.....St. Anthony

Payett.....Payett

Canyon.....Caldwell

Oneida.....Malad

Caribon.....Soda Springs



TOPOGRAPHY

In elevation, Idaho is an extremely unusual State. They vary from 738 feet at Lewiston, to the summit of Mt. Borah at 12,655. Most of the Panhandle is considerably higher than Lewiston which lies in a narrow valley 2,000 feet below the rolling plateaus around it. Elevation in the broad Snake River Valley gradually fall from more than 5,000 feet at the eastern end to about 2,000 in the western valleys close by Oregon. The average for the State is about 4,000 feet.

Extreme southeastern Idaho is relatively high with no point in Franklin County lower than 4,600 feet, and with no part of Bear Lake County under 5,500 feet. Jefferson on the other hand lies entirely within the valley and averages 4,700 feet. No other County in the State is so uniformly level. Other elevation in the southeastern part are:

Bannock altitudes ranging from 4,200 to 5,780.

Mt. Putnam in the Portneuf Range reaching 8,933.

Bingham, relatively even terrain with elevation above 4,500.

Bonneville, variate because of Mountains ranging from 4,600 to almost 10,000.

Clark averages above 5,000.

Fremont elevation ranges 4,968 to 6,200.

Teton, highest reach is 9,000.

- TOPOGRAPHY (con)

The South central part of the State includes Snake River Valley and the several ranges south of it.

The averages for Oneida is about 4,500.

Cassia varies from 4,200 to 9,500 because of peaks in the western division of Minidoka Forest. The upland region of Twin Fall County averages 4,000.

Minidoka is relatively even, with an average of about 4,000 feet.

Blaine has some of the highest mountains, no point is under 4,600 feet.

Mountainous Central Idaho ranges from 4,000 ft. to the altitude of Mt. Borah. The average is about 4,000 ft.

Butte is about thousand ft. higher than the average.

Custer varies from 4,700 to 6,300.

Canyon has the lowest average being a little over 2,000.

Boise and Gem running into mountains have much higher reaches.

Valley and Adams have wide variations from the river valleys to the high peaks.

Idaho County ranges from 1,200 to 9,387.

In the Panhandle are extremes also.

Nez Perce runs from 700 to 3,000.

Latah's agricultural lands range from 1,200 to 2,750.

Shoshone is a dissected plateau standing at 6,000 in southern part and sloping northward to about 5,500.

CLIMATE

Idaho extends through seven degrees of latitude. Its altitude ranges from about 700 feet to more than 12,000 feet. Its northern end lies within the path of the rain areas which pass eastward from the north Pacific Ocean while the southern portion lies well out of that path.

The lower Snake, Salmon and Cleawater River valleys have a very pleasant and equable climate. The higher valleys have more agreeable summers with long winters and heavy snowfall. The temperature of Idaho is varied, ranging from 108 degrees above in summer to 45 degrees below zero in winter.

RIVERS

Here are the more important rivers of this State.

BOISE-It's source is the mountains northwest of Boise at an altitude of about 8,000. Altitude at mouth is 2,177. This important tributary of Snake River bisects the Boise Valley and empties into the main stream just west of Parma. It's terrain is very rugged mountain and lava canyons in the upper part; a wide valley in the lower. It's use is for irrigation. It has three important forks.

COEUR D'ALENE-It's source is on the Pend d'Oreille Divide; altitude unknown. This river flows in a southerly direction through Beaver, McPherson, Rock City, and Big Creek to Prichard; and thence southwesterly through Enaville, Rose Lake and Medimont. It empties into Lake Coeur d'Alene at Harrison. Length is about 100 miles. Terrain in upper reach is timbered slopes of Coeur d'Alene Forest; in the lower reach it is rolling valleys. It's South Fork passes Mullan, Wallace and Kellogg to it's junction at Enaville. It's North Fork heads near Lakeview and joins the main stream at Len-far.

SALMON-It's source is the mountains of central Idaho at altitudes above 8,000. Altitude at mouth is 903. Terrain is timbered mountains and two of the deepest canyons in North America. Length in main stream is unknown, but this is

RIVER(con)

the most important tributary of the Snake River. It's main drainage is 14,100 square miles. The length of it's East Fork is 35 miles; it's drainage 600 square miles. The Middle Fork, a mighty stream in it's own right rises in the mountains of west central Idaho and flows northward down a deep and picturesque canyon. It's altitude at it's source is 7,000 at it's mouth 3,908. It's length is 130 miles. It was originally called "River of No Return" but this characterization is now applied to the main stream. It is not accessible by road at any point. The North Fork comes down from the Continental Divide at an altitude of 8,000. The Yankee Fork has at it's source an altitude of 8,500, at it's mouth 5,895. This large tributary enters the Salmon at Sunbeam Dam 13 miles east of Stanley. It is about 30 miles long. It's West Fork leads to Hindman Lake.

SNAKE-It's source of the North(Henrys) Fork is the Mountainous area west of Yellowstone Park at an altitude of 7,000 feet. Altitude at junction of this fork is 4,800. Length of this fork is 65 miles; it's drainage is 3,280. It's canyon through the Island Park country is very picturesque with a descent of 819 feet in one stretch of 20 miles. The main river has it's source in Yellowstone Park in Wyoming. It flows south through the Jackson Hale

RIVER(con)

county of Wyoming. It's distance from Jackson Lake to the Idaho Line to Heise, a distance of 57 miles, the river flows down another canyon interrupted by valleys joining the North Fork north of Rigby. From here Snake River describes a great arc across southern Idaho; gradually swings northward to enter Oregon west of Wilder; returns to Idaho and from Weiser to Lewiston marks the boundary between Idaho and Oregon. It's a canyon from Cuprum to a point 60 miles south of Lewiston is the deepest in North America. Snake River (including the South Fork) covers a distance of 1,000 miles drains 109,000 square miles and forms 42 per cent of the Columbia River System.

- WATERFALLS

There are many waterfalls in this State, but it is impossible to name all of them and get data on them. Here are a few of the most important ones.

AMERICAN-This really spectacular fall is on Upper Preist River in the Kaniksu Forest about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Canadian border. Just north in Canada are the Canadian Falls. Both drop between 100 and 200 feet. They are connected by a narrow rugged gorge with sides so precipitous that it is impossible except in low water, when the dry portion of the channel can be followed by agile hikers.

MESA-The Upper Fall on the North Fork of Snake River and accessible by poor road from U S 191, has a sheer drop of 114 feet. Because of the enormous volume of water plunging over its escarpment, it is one of the most impressive fall in the State. The lower fall just downstream and visible from an observation point just right of U S 191 has a drop of 65 feet. Its greater concentration of water between shoulders of rock gives it in some respects a more impressive grandeur than the upper.

SHOSHONE-On Snake River near Twin Falls, this once mighty plunge of 212 feet has been tamed and in some season wholly abated by the use of upstream water for irrigation. First discovered by white men in 1811, it was for a

- WATERFALLS(con)

long time major attraction.

TWIN-Twin Falls are no longer twins, inasmuch as one of them has been appropriated by a power co. The one remaining, the North, is northeast of Twin Falls on Snake R. upstream from Shoshone Falls. The single cataract, now taking more water than formerly, is in consequence more impressive than used to be.

LAKES

Nobody knows how many thousand of lakes there are in Idaho. A great many are still uncharted and unnamed. It may even be that some remain undiscovered; possibly in such areas as the Bingham Crags and certainly some high ones are seldom seen, as in the Sawtooth Range. Here are a few of them.

BASIN-These two lakes have a combined area of approximately 37 acres, with the larger having about 25 and a depth of 200 feet. They are on the head of Bear Valley Creek, a tributary of Hayden Creek and on Basin Creek not far east of US 93 about midway between Challis and Salmon City. At an elevation of 8,500 feet, they are accessible by trail, and are stocked with rainbow and cutthroat trout.

BEAR-This large fresh water lake lying half in Utah and half in extreme southeastern Idaho, is about 20 miles long and from 5 to 7 wide. Its area is about 125 square miles, its elevation 5,943, its extreme depth 175 feet, its average 40 to 60. Until drained by a power company it had an ideal beach.

COEUR D'ALENE-Situated just south of Coeur d'Alene, this justly famous body of water extends southward from the city about 30 miles. It is the center of a large resort area, with many fine homes on its lovely bays.

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LAKES (con)

Dismal- A very beautiful stocked lake, about 10 acres in extent and surrounded by dense forest. This inappropriately name body of water is in the north central part of St. Forest northeast of St. Maries.

JOSRPHUS- These two lakes are in a very beautiful setting in the Challis Forest just northwest of Seafoam Mine or 11 miles north of Cape Horn. The largest covers about, 6 acres the other about t wo.

PEND D'OREILLE - The largest lake in Idaho and one of the largest fresh water lakes in the United States, is in Bonner and Kootenai Counties, with an area of 180 square mile. The extreme length is 65 miles, extreme width 15, shore lines over 300. Soundings have been made to a depth of 2500 ft. Its low water elevation is raised 15 - 30 ft. in spring and ear ly summer . In the lake are a number of islands . The largest of which covers 160 acres. The chief tributary of Lake Rend D'Oreille is the Clark Fork, the chief outlet, Pend d8 Oreille River.

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VALLEYS

The valleys of Idaho are all narrow, usually not more than ten miles in width, whereas their length, though sometimes no more than a mile, frequently extends beyond 100 miles. For most part they are of rich and flat bottom land or gently rising plateaus. The most extensive are Bear, Boise, Blackfoot, Clearwater, Snake, and Weiser. The arable portions of these lie from 700 feet to 6,000 feet above sea level.

BEAR-In valley county Northwest of Cape Horn, this is the only valley on the Uppers Waters of the Middle Fork of Salmon River. About 2 miles wide and possibly 20 long. Flat as a table and is a beautiful mountain meadow.

BLACKFOOT-This lies in a southwesterly direction between Blackfoot Mountains on the northeast and the Portneuf Mountains on the southwest. In width it varies 1 to 6 miles. elevation 6,100 feet.

BOISE-Boise Valley lies from Boise to Oregon. It's 60 miles in length from 2 to 10 in width and 2,000 square miles. Beautifully diversified, it's one of the most unusually valleys in the state.

MINERALIZED SPRINGS

There are hundreds, possibly thousands of hot and cold springs in the State with more than ordinary mineral contents. Most of those which are hot are heated, not by chemical action of the mineral contents, but by hot ashes and lava in volcanic areas.

ATLANTA-This spring is .2 miles up the south side of Boise River just above the mouth of Roaring River. It flows 150 inches of hot water.

GRANDJIAN-Situated 30 miles east of Lowman on the headwaters of Payette River at the northern edge of the Sawtooth Mt. these springs serve a commercial pool. There is an excellent camp close by in the forest.

LAVA-There are more than twenty springs in the Lava area constitute, in both volume and mineral properties, the most remarkable group of hot springs in the State. Though commercialized, their possibilities have never been fully realized.

VULCAN-About 10 miles above Knox on the South Fork of Salmon River this well known spring is the largest on the Payette Forest. It gives rise to a creek several inches deep and several feet wide. Though undeveloped and though the water is too hot for bathing, with no cold water available, this spring nevertheless is visited by many person.

IDAHO PARKS

Heyburn State Park: In Benewah county, this park covers 7,836 acres of which 2,333 are water. Occupies a mountain basin at the Southern extremity of Lake Coeur d' alene, and has heavily timbered backgrounds. Among the lakes are Hidden, Chatcolet and Benewah. This park is served by first-class highways. Rocky Point is an attractive area of 25 acres. It's idea for boating and bathing. The Plummer Peninsula is a quite and secluded spot for picnics. Hidden Lake is recessed at the foot of Crane Mountain. Very beautiful with abrupt shore lines on 3 sides and the St. Joe River on the fourth.

Lawyers Canyon Park: On U.S. 95 midway between Craegmont and Ferdinans this park consists of a narrow strip of land paralleling the highway and Lawyers Creek. The grounds are landscaped, there are several rustic bridges across the creek. At the one end is the steel viaduct of the camas Parie RR. This structure is 300 feet high and 1,500 long.

Spalding Memorial Park: Eleven miles East of Lewiston, at the junction of Lapwai Creek and Clearwater River. The complete acre is 19 acres. Purpose of the park is to preserve points of historic interest.

CANYONS

BRUNEAU-On canyons of Bruneau River and its tributaries there are but few information. Two miles north of Bruneau, the river plain terminates abruptly against a small lava capped mesa that is separated by the canyon of Sanke River from the centering basalt-cover plain north of the latter stream. Across the south-western life of the mesa, Bruneau River scudes a narrow canyon two and half miles long, four-hundred and fifty feet deep. The most breath taking one in the state.

DANSKIN-This, on the South Fork of Boise River, is a beautiful canyon from its mouth to Indain Point, a distance of thirty-five miles. The stream has cut through lava formation, which now stands in sheer walls on either sides for a height of one-thousand-one, one hundred feet. There are several large and interesting caves in these walls, some of which were formerly used as assembly places of Indains and in them they have left paintings and ceremonial structures.

JUMP CREEK-The canyon of this creek is one of the most picturesque in the state. Along the trail are huge chambers under overhanging bluff vaulted archways where great piles of stone overshadows the stream, and high, colored crags against the sky. The stream itself is very small.

CANYONS(con)

NORTHFORK-The Canyon on the North Fork of Boise River runs upstream from the mouth for six miles. One of the most rugged gorges in the Boise drainage, it can be traversed only by using a boat. Sheer granite walls rise on their sides for one-thousand feet. On a few places the perpendicular walls are almost two-thousand feet, with water rushing down through the narrow defiles at such tremendous speed that it is white.

AGRICULTURE

Seventy one per cent of the population is classed as rural (1930). As of 1930 Idaho had 41,674 farms, 24,631 of which were wholly irrigated, 3,322 partly irrigated. The farm area is 17 per cent of the land area. Canyon county leads in number of farms, with 3,279. Clark is last with 124. Irrigated farms averaged 174 acres, nonirrigated, 329 acres. Average size of all farms was 224 acres, with three fourths of them smaller than that.

General farms; associated with diversified farming, are concentrated in canyon and ada counties. Of the 7,228 general farms in the state, nearly two thirds were owned by the persons who operated them. Cash Grain Farms varying widely in size, are devoted chiefly to wheat and usually employ large scale equipment, as in nonirrigated areas. Crop Specialty Farms: concentrated chiefly in irrigated sections of Snake River Valley, are given largely to sugar beets, potatoes and peas. Dairy Farms are widely distributed, with concentrations in Boise Valley and in Northern Counties.

RESERVOIRS AND DAMS

Idaho's storage reservoirs lie upon 8 rivers, 3' creeks and 3 lakes. Together they have a total of 4,656,000 area feet enough water to cover 7,275 square miles one foot in depth. This is enough water to fill a canal from New Youk City to San Fransico 100 wide and 100 feet deep.

DAMS

American Falls: This, the largest dam and reservoir in Idaho, measures more than a mile along its crest and impounds 1,700,000 acre-feet. The dam is of concrete with earth-filled end embankments 100 feet high.

Arrowrock: Highest dam in the state, this, upon Boise River is 348.6 feet. It's foundation is 223 feet through and is set 100 feet deep in bedrock below the river bottom. The reservoir is about 17 miles long and covers a maximum area of 2,890 acres. Its' storage is 280,000 acre-feet.

Barton: In Weiser Basin is an earth and rock-filled dam with a maximum height of 35 feet a length of 700. Reservoir covers 88 acres- has a storage of 3,050 acrea feet.

DURATEX FOLDER
HEAVY WEIGHT

