

## HISTORY OF HUNT

Hunt is a War Relocation project which was brought out for the supposed protection of both the Japanese and the Nation.

This project under the ~~Nor~~<sup>SC</sup> & \_\_\_\_\_ Construction Company began in late May. The land was chosen because land is owned by the government and it is close to a large agricultural area. Under the direction of the U.S. Army Engineers, the construction officially got under way on June first, although there was no large-scale activity the first month.

The first water supply was pumped from the canal and chloroformed. However this water was only for washing and laundrying. The wooden boxes outside of the mess halls held the drinking water. The water now comes through four deep wells about four to five hundred feet deep.

People first started arriving August 10 at 2:30 P.M. These were the advanced crew. From the sixteenth till the thirtieth, people came in at approximately five hundred a day. Eight days elapsed and then the people started coming in again at approximately the same number. On September 14th the relocation of the evacuees of Portland and Puyallup was completed. This project was made to hold ten thousand people, but total number of persons is somewhat less. Originally there were thirty-seven blocks. Afterwards, after seeing the lack of rooms, several more blocks were added.

The living space takes about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  <sup>Miles by</sup> ~~times~~ one mile of the 68,000 acres. Within the administration area itself there are forty workers, including the secretaries.

Our chief source of electricity is the Idaho Light and Power Company in Jerome. The sewerage system will be completed within a short time.



First arrival of evacuees

August 10	-	213	(advanced crew of workers)
" 16	-	493	
" 17	-	516	
" 18	-	508	
" 19	-	524	
" 20	-	511	
" 21	-	525	
" 22	-	516	
" 30	-	517	
" 31	-	512	
September 1	-	503	
" 2	-	525	
" 3	-	505	
" 4	-	412	
" 5	-	297	
" 7	-	500	
" 8	-	494	
" 9	-	501	
" 10	-	506	
" 11	-	317	
" 14	-	92	

At the end of September 14th, the number of persons relocated came to about 9587.

A number of persons went to work outside and many went to schools which lessened the population.



## GHOST TOWN

It has been difficult to know what to include in the category of ghost towns because many Idaho towns now in comparison with their former activity, still maintain a dubious existence; and still others are showing signs of renewed life after a long period of quiescence.

Their are approximately 140 ghost towns in the state Idaho. Therefore I will give reference to Ghost towns only in the Twin Falls county. Austin was a town opposite the thousand Springs, near U. S. 30. A post office and store once operated there. Ancient fruit trees in a forgotten orchard still blooms, but nothing remains of the buildings except a cellar, a chimney, and some stone walls.

Howe was another town about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles of Crystal Springs in the Snake River Valley, directly north of Filer. Here there is an old orchard which marks the site where there was once a log store and post office.

Mudbarville was a town on the Snake River bar at the mouth of Mud Creek. Mudbarville was founded in the spring of 1875 by Johnny Steward, who settled a claim and built two cabins east of it, one of which was used as a saloon. Immediately a town sprang in existence, and considerable excitement was created because the amount of dust in the first cleanup was so much more than had been expected. No books were kept at Mud Creek Bar, and gold dust was weighed out so recklessly that there was no definite report as to how much there was. Gold dust and liquor got the best of Johnny Steward, and after he had committed various depredations it became necessary for him to escape justice by fleeing the county. He was later killed by a<sup>b</sup>/and of Sioux Indians, and since that time Mud Creek Bar has remained inactive.



Rock Creek was a town about 8 miles southeast of Twin Falls in the northeastern part of the county. This historic settlement, which was also known as the Stricker Stage Station, had its beginning as a permanent settlement in 1863, although it had been used as a camping spot and express station, a store, a saloon, and a black smith shop were built soon after the Overland Stage Co. began operations between Salt Lake and Walla Walla. The Rock Creek Station became important to emigrants because it was the first trading post west of Fort Hall. It later became a freighter station, where large quantities of hay and grain were kept for the feeding of stock used in transportation. During the next era the station became the chief trading point for stockmen and miners. In 1879 a group of cattlemen located ranches in this dominated the region. When the railroad passed Rock Creek by, the settlement lost its trade and the post office was moved to Hansen in 1908. The old store was still standing in 1937, but the site is now only a farming community in possession of a Scandinavian families Roseworth.

Roseworth was a town 25 miles southwest of Buhl, in the west central part of the county. Roseworth was originally settled as a homestead in 1884 and was first known as Cedar Creek. As more people come in a post office was established under the name of Butte for Marshall Butte, and landmark near there. In 1922 a group of promoters bought out the interests of the original settlers and founded an irrigation project. After building a reservoir for the diversion of the waters of Cedar Creek, the promoters went to New York and brought out a caravan of land-hungry settlers. The project ended disastrously for the settlers because there was not enough water to irrigate the amount of land under the project, and the promoters foreclosed on the victims of the swindle and sold the project to the Utah Construction Co. It is now a supply base for this construction company.



Springtown was a town  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile below Hansen Bridge, in the north-eastern corner of the county. This old mining town was in existence from 1870 to 1876. The mud huts of the Chinese can still be seen.



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HISTORY OF IDAHO

1805 - First white men to enter Idaho were members of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, which was sent to explore the wilderness and find a route to the Pacific. They entered Idaho over Femki Pass on August 12, explored the Salmon River for about 40 miles, and returned to Montana to follow the Bitterroot Range to Solo Pass. This was the second overland trip across Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. On September 1st, Lewis and Clark camped on a site which is now five miles north of North Fork. A monument marks the spot.

Lewis and Clark re-entered Idaho September 13th, by way of the Solo Pass. They camped on the Clearwater River, where they built five canoes; on October 10th, they reached the present site of Lewiston and after camping below the junction of the rivers opposite the present site of Lewiston, they left Idaho by way of the Snake to the Columbia.

Solo trail had been used by Indians for many centuries. In Idaho it follows the divide between the Sachsa River and the North Fork of the Clearwater, and descends to the Weippe Prairie. Few trails have a longer history or a more beautiful setting.

1806 - The return journey of Lewis and Clark brought them to the lovely Kamiah Valley on May 10th, where they camped for more than a month, waiting for snow to melt on the eastern mountains. Nez Perce Indians conducted them to a council of Indian chiefs.

1809 - The Missouri Fur Company was organized at St. Lewis.

David Thompson built Kullyspell (Kalispell) House, the first building to be erected by white men in what was to be Idaho. He effected the first recorded commercial transaction in future Idaho.



1819 - The Spanish treaty and the United States ceded all Spanish rights in the Northwest to the United States.

1824 - Treaty with Russia ceded to the United States the Russian rights to the Northwest Territory below 54 degrees and 40 minutes, north latitude.

July 26, 1834 - Hudson's Bay Co. established Fort Boise, its first Idaho trading port, chiefly to draw trade from Wyeth's Fort Hall. It was a simple log structure, built by Thomas McKayon on the Boise ( then known as Real) River about 10 miles above its mouth. In the summer of 1836 the Whitman party were guests at this fort, and Mrs. Whitman recorded in her journal that the Rev. H. H. Spalding preached there.

1835 - Rev. Samuel Parker, a Presbyterian minister from New England, journeyed with Nez Perce Indians across Idaho by entering Teton Basin and following the Snake, Pemki and Salmon Rivers to Walla Walla.

1836 - First white women to cross the continent were Mrs. Marcus Whitman and Mrs. Henry Spalding, who with their husband assisted in missionary work among Indians. The Whitmans established their mission near Walla Walla; the Spaldings, at Topwai. Spalding or Topwai Mission, was the first in Idaho. Spalding's first location was at the foot of Thunder Hill near a big spring two miles above the mouth of Topwai creek, about 12 miles east of the present site of Lewiston. After a year he moved to the mouth of the creek near the bank of Clearwater River, where he erected a large house as well as a gristmill. It was here that he established the first school, the first church, the first orchard and garden, and the first system of irrigation in what is now Idaho. His printing press was not only the



first in Idaho, but first in the Northwest. Hudson's Bay fought Fort Hall and enlarged the structure, replacing the cottonwood logs with adobe walls. The main entrance faced the Portneuf River; the rear walls extended back toward Snake River. The main building within the fort was occupied by the chief trader; the smaller ones were used as storehouses or as quarters for employees.

1837 - November 15, occurred the birth of the first white child in Idaho - Eliza Spalding. She was the second white child born in the Northwest.

1838 - As business exceeded all expectations, Francis Payette, who was in charge of Fort Boise, built a new fort on the east bank of the Snake River 8 miles below the mouth of the Boise River, near the site of the present town of Parma. Blockhouses were built at the corners to protect the sides in case of attack; within the walls were several small buildings, used as storehouses or living quarters; the main entrance opened on Snake River. In the spring of 1853 the fort was partly washed away by an extraordinary rise in the Snake River. A monument near Parma marks the site of the second Fort Boise.

1839 - In May the Topwai Mission received a small Ramage writing, copying, and seal press, Number 14, that had been presented to Rev. Spalding by a native church in Honolulu. It was transported by horse from Walla Walla, and set up at Topwai, May 16th. Among books printed on it later were a primer, hymn book, a translation of Matthew, and a code of laws for the Nex Perce Indians. Just before the Whitman Massacre in 1847, it was moved to the Dalles and from there sent to Hillsboro, Oregon, where it came into the possession of Rev. J. S. Griffin, a brother-in-law of Spalding. In 1875 he gave it to the Historical Society of Oregon, it is now in Portland. Branch mission



was established at Kamiah by Rev. Asa B. Smith, but was abandoned in 1841 because of hostile Indians.

1840 - Colonel Wm. Craig, Idaho's first permanent white settler, located on Topwai Creek near the mission and he and his Indian wife homesteaded 640 acres under the Oregon Donation Act. He was later the Indian Agent at Topwai.

Father de Smet, a Jesuit missionary, conducted Catholic services in Pierre's Hale, the first in this region.

1843 - First highway across Idaho was the Oregon Trail, which entered near Montpelier, passed by Fort Hall.

1853 - Cataldo Mission, built by Indians, under supervision of Jesuit Missionaries. Located on Coeur d'Alene-Yellowstone Trail.

1863 - March 3, Idaho Territory organized.

1863 - First quartz claims of high grade gold are located in Boise Basin.

1863 - First treaty with Shoshoni Indians at Fort Bridger, Utah.

1863 - Boise barracks established on Mores Creek, and cavalry brought in for protection from Indians.

1864 - Mail stage coaches began bringing mail from Salt Lake via Fort Hall, to Boise and Walla, Walla Washington.

1865 - Territorial capital removed from Lewiston to Boise.

1866 - Gold discovered at Leesburg, in Lemhi County.

1867 - Masonic Grand Lodge established at Idaho City.

1869 - Statue of George Washington, carved from native wood by Charles Ostner, was unveiled on capitol grounds.

1869 - Union and Central Pacific railroads completed as far as Kelton, Utah, with stage connection into Idaho.

1869 - Fort Hall Indian Reservation set aside by President Grant for Shoshoni and Bannack Indians.



1870 - First census of Idaho was taken, showing a population of 14,999.

1873 - Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation set aside by President Grant for Coeur d'Alene and Spokane Indians.

1874 - First railroad to enter the Territory was the Utah Northern, a narrow gauge, built to Franklin, Idaho.

1875 - Lemhi Indian Reservation set aside by President Grant for Shoshoni, Bannack, and Tukuarika Indians.

1877 - Nez Perce Indian war; June 17, Battle of White Bird Creek Canyon.

1879 - Mormon people began settlement in Snake River Valley near Idaho Falls.

1880 - Placer gold discovered in the Coeur d'Alenes.

1880 - Lead-silver mines opened in the Wood River district.

1881 - First daily paper published at Hailey, Idaho, by T.E. Picotte.

1883 - Northern Pacific Railroad completed across panhandle.

1883 - Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows established at Boise.

1884 - Lead mines of the Coeur d'Alene region, which developed into the greatest lead-producing region in the world, discovered.

1884 - Oregon Short Line railroad completed across southern Idaho.

1885 - First capitol building to be constructed at Boise, voted by Legislature, to cost \$80,000.

1889 - January, University of Idaho was established at Moscow, six months before Idaho was admitted to statehood.

1890 - July 3, Idaho was admitted to the Union as a state.

1890 - First session of the State Legislature met at Boise December 8.



1896 - Idaho became the first state in the Union in lead production.

1903 - Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad was extended to cross northern Idaho.

1907 - William E. Borah elected United States Senator.



## CONCLUSION

Today Idaho is a place of scenic beauty and wonderful attractions.

Idaho has the largest stand of white timber in the entire United States. The largest white pine lumber mill in the world is in northern Idaho.

Idaho contains 53,960,320 acres; 10,000,000 acres of agricultural land; 5,000,000 acres of mineral lands; 20,000,000 acres of timberland, and 18,960,320 acres of grazing land.