

IDAHO



State Capitol

ITS SYMBOLS

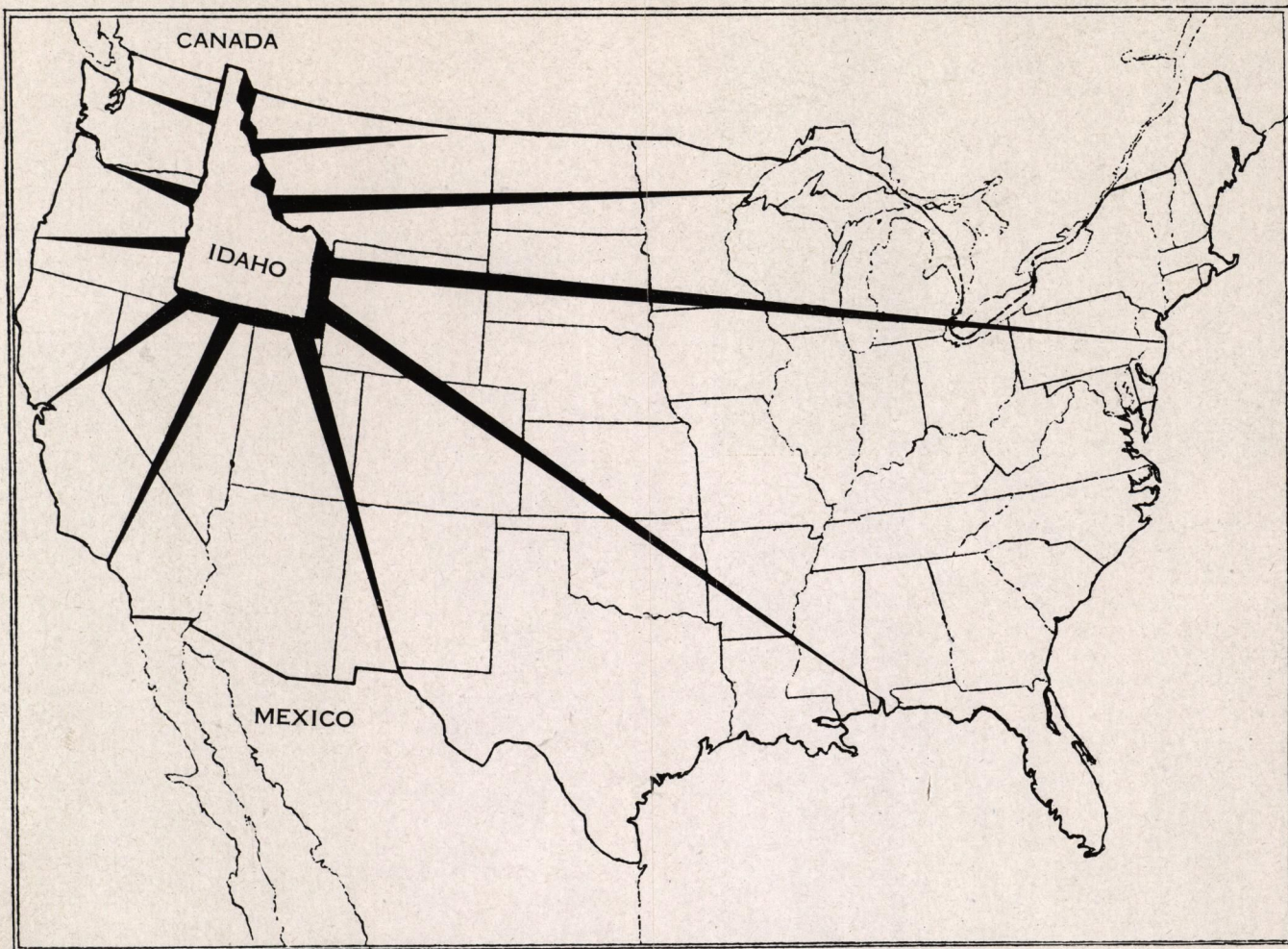
ITS CAPITOL

SOME OUTSTANDING DATES IN
IDAHO HISTORY



IDAHO STATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
BOISE, IDAHO

IDAHO - - - The Gem State



POINTS OF INTEREST

Lava Hot Springs, on U.S. Highway No. 30, health and pleasure resort; mineralized water and springs.

American Falls Reservoir, at American Falls, the "Power City."
Capacity 1,700,000 acre feet. Indian Springs Natatorium,
four miles south.

Shoshone Ice Caves, near Shoshone; large chambers with floor, walls, and ceilings of solid ice.

Craters of the Moon National Monument, near Arco.

Rock Cities, one near Oakley, one north of Gooding.

Balanced Rock, near Buhl.

Shoshone Falls, 212 feet high.
Thousand Springs, near Hagerman, gush from the side of
Snake River canyon.

Arrowrock Dam, 22 miles from Boise, capacity 276,000 acre feet.

Payette Lakes, popular resort and recreational area.

Winter sports, skiing, tobogganing, dog racing, at Ashton, McCall, and Ketchum.

Hansen Suspension Bridge, one of the highest in the world.

Twin Falls-Jerome Bridge, 476 feet above Snake River.

Cataldo Mission, east of Coeur d'Alene, built in 1848 by Jesuit Fathers.

Hell's Canyon of the Snake River . . . deepest canyon on the North American continent.

Lapwai, where H. H. Spalding established the first mission, the first school, and the first home in Idaho.

World's largest white pine sawmill at Lewiston.

St. Joe River, highest navigable river in the world, in the great white pine area.

Coeur d'Alene Lake, in northern Idaho, one of the most beautiful lakes in the world.

Lake Pend d'Oreille, with a shore line of five hundred miles and 1,100 feet deep in places. Boat excursions are run on Pend d'Oreille in the summer.

Silver-lead mines in the Kellogg and Wallace section, where some of the largest mines in the world are located.

I D A H O

IDAHO . . . The Gem of the Mountains . . . land of towering peaks and mighty canyons . . . of forested slopes and sage brush plains . . . of rushing, gleaming, cascading rivers and deep blue mountain lakes . . . of the white syringa and the purple sage . . . of lava wastes and irrigated gardens . . . of trout and deer . . . of sheep and cattle . . . of bountiful crops and rich mines.

Ee-dah-how . . . the sun is coming down the mountain! Ee-dah-how . . . the peak is glittering under the morning rays! Ee-dah-how . . . dawn is in the valleys, dew is on the syringa! Ee-dah-how . . . Idaho . . . Thus the Indians named her.

Organization

Idaho Territory was organized March 3, 1863, out of parts of Washington, Nebraska, and Dakota territories, with Lewiston the capital, and William H. Wallace the governor. The new Territory contained four counties, ten mining towns, and 20,000 people.

The territorial capital was removed from Lewiston to Boise, in May, 1865, by United States Marshal J. H. Alvord, under orders from Washington, D.C.

Idaho was admitted into the Union as the forty-third state, July 3, 1890. The first state governor was George L. Shoup.

Idaho contains 83,354 square miles and has forty-four counties.

State Capitol

Erected 1906; cost \$2,290,000. Outside walls are faced with Boise sandstone. Corridors, floors, wainscoting, and base throughout the building are of Vermont marble. Covers an area of 50,646 square feet.



State Flag

The official flag stands in the office of the Governor of Idaho. State Flag: A silk flag, blue field, 5 feet 6 inches fly; 4 feet 4 inches on pike, bordered by gilt fringe 2 1-2 inches wide; with the State Seal of Idaho reproduced in the center of the flag. The words "State of Idaho" are embroidered in gold block letters two inches high on a red band, the band being embroidered in gold and placed about 8 1-2 inches from lower border of fringe.



State Seal

The Great Seal of the State, replica of which is embroidered in colors in the center of the flag, came into existence in 1891, by act of the first State Legislature. The translation of the Latin motto on the seal, "Esto Perpetua," is "It is perpetuated," or "It is forever." The river depicted in the shield is our mighty Snake River, a stream of great majesty.

State Parks

Idaho has four state parks. Heyburn State Park, on Lake Chatcolet, is a beautiful forest and lake park, west of St. Maries.

Spalding Park, near Lapwai, marks the spot where the Reverend Henry H. Spalding set up the first mission 100 years ago. The first home, the first printing press, the first church, and the first school were established by Spalding, in 1836.

Packer John Cabin Park, near New Meadows, was established to commemorate one of Idaho's earliest citizens, Packer John, who carried pack between Grangeville and Boise Basin in the 'sixties. The first Democratic territorial convention was held in Packer John's Cabin.

Shoshone Falls Park includes the grounds around Shoshone Falls on Snake River, north of the city of Twin Falls.



State Flower—Syringa

The Syringa (*Philadelphus lewisii*) was designated the state flower of Idaho by legislative enactment on March 2, 1931.

It is a branching shrub with clusters of white, fragrant flowers. The blossoms are similar to the mock orange; has four petals and the flowers grow at the ends of short, leafy branches.



State Bird—Mountain Blue Bird

The Mountain Bluebird (*Sialia arctica*) was designated as the state bird for Idaho by the Legislature, February 28, 1931.

OUR IDAHO

You've heard of the wonders our land does possess,
Its beautiful valleys and hills;
The majestic forests where nature abounds,
We love every nook and rill.

CHORUS

And here we have Idaho,
Winning her way to fame;
Silver and gold in the sunlight blaze,
And romance lies in her name.
Singing, we're singing of you,
Ah, proudly, too, all our lives thru
We'll go singing, singing of you,
Singing of Idaho.

There's truly one state in this great land of ours,
Where ideals can be realized;
The pioneers made it so for you and me,
A legacy we'll always prize.



The White Pine King was the largest Idaho White Pine tree known to have been grown in Idaho, of which record is available.

It grew in Latah County, near Bovill. The White Pine King was cut December 12, 1911; height, 207 feet; diameter, 6 feet 9 inches.

It scaled 28,900 board feet; enough lumber to build about two average-sized 5-room houses. White Pine King was 425 years old when cut.

State Tree—White Pine

The White Pine (*Pinus Monticolae*) was designated to be the state tree of the State of Idaho by the Legislature, February 13, 1935.

Idaho has the largest body of virgin white pine in the world.

SOME OUTSTANDING DATES IN IDAHO HISTORY

- 1805—Expedition led by Lewis and Clark camped on Lemhi River, near Salmon City.
- 1834—Fort Hall, built by Captain Nathaniel Wyeth, near Blackfoot.
- 1836—Rev. Henry H. Spalding established the first home and a Mission, near Lewiston.
- 1840—First sawmill built by Rev. Spalding established one of the state's basic industries.
- 1843—First highway across Idaho was the Oregon Trail, which entered near Montpelier and passed Fort Hall.
- 1853—Cataldo Mission, built by Indians, under supervision of Jesuit Missionaries. Located on Coeur d'Alene-Yellowstone Trail.
- 1855—First irrigation development in Lemhi Valley by Mormon pioneers—forerunner of the two and one-half million irrigated acres now in the state.
- 1860—Gold discovered by Captain E. D. Pierce on Orofino Creek.
- 1863—March 3, Idaho Territory organized.
First quartz claims of high-grade gold ore located in Boise Basin.
First treaty with Shoshoni Indians at Fort Bridger, Utah.
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.
- 1870—First census of Idaho was taken, showing a population of 14,999.
- 1874—First railroad to enter the Territory was the Utah Northern, a narrow gauge, built to Franklin, Idaho.
- 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.
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.
- 1884—Lead mines of the Coeur d'Alene region, which developed into the greatest lead-producing region in the world, discovered.
Oregon Short Line (Union Pacific) 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, 18 months before Idaho was admitted to statehood.
- 1890—July 3, Idaho was admitted to the Union as a state.
First session of the State Legislature met at Boise December 8.
- 1903—Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad was extended to cross northern Idaho.