

IHC awards \$148,417 in grants

The IHC awarded **\$148,417** in grants to organizations and individuals at its fall and spring board meetings in Boise. Sixty-five awards include 46 grants for public humanities programs, three Research Fellowships, 15 Teacher Incentive Grants, and one Planning Grant. The grants were supported in part by funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities and IHC’s Endowment for Humanities Education. The following projects were funded:

PUBLIC PROGRAMS:

Ada Community Library, Boise, received **\$2,000** to support the “Read Me: Impressions of Idaho” program in Boise, February 2013. The community-wide reading project for Ada County included numerous titles focused on Idaho to commemorate Idaho’s Territorial Sesquicentennial. **Mary DeWalt** is the project director.



Albert Camus

Idaho Human Rights Education Center, Boise, was awarded **\$1,500** to bring award-winning author Gail Tsukiyama to Boise in conjunction with activities celebrating the 10th anniversary of the center. Tsukiyama is the author of *The Street of a Thousand Blossoms*, a story about life in Japan before, during, and after World War II. Her public presentation complemented a visit to Idaho from Japanese students and teachers. The project director is **Dan Prinzing**.

City of Hailey Historic Preservation Commission, Hailey, received **\$1,500** to support an exhibit with artifacts and interpretive text on Hailey’s rodeo history. The exhibit will be part of a larger Wertheimer Park Welcome Center with a large exhibit display area. Formally referred to as the Hailey Rodeo Park, Wertheimer Park has a 100-year history as a community center and was the site for the rodeo arena. The project director is **Rob Lonning**.

Preservation Idaho, Boise, was awarded **\$1,540** for support of the second annual “Modern Masters” program featuring local architects. The February 2013 program included a lecture and slide show with retired local architect Ernie Lombard, three YouTube videos featuring Lombard-designed local buildings, and a family-oriented walking tour featuring local architecture. **Amy Pence-Brown** was the project director.

The Community Library Network, Hayden, received **\$3,500** for a March 2013 performance tour by Oregon chatauquan Melinda Strobel titled “Western Women: Pioneers & Prostitutes.” Strobel’s program explored the lives of five pioneer women, Dr. Bethenia Owens-Adair, Oregon’s first woman doctor; Mathilde Schroeder, who homesteaded a ranch near Keuterville, Idaho; Sister Loyola, one of six nuns from Belgium to begin a boarding school for the daughters of trappers in Oregon; Molly b’Dam, a prostitute in Murray, Idaho; and Charley Parkhurst, a woman stagecoach driver in California. **Melinda Strobel** was the project director.

Idaho Writers Guild, Boise, was awarded **\$4,000** for the second annual Writers & Readers Rendezvous in Boise in May of 2013. In addition to readings and panels by noted writers, the Rendezvous offered talks on screen writing, the writing profession, and the future of publishing. The project director is **Doug Copsey**.

White Spring Ranch Museum/Archive Library, Genesee, received **\$1,250** to help preserve and archive artifacts at their unique family-ranch-turned historical center. The museum will archive new items found at the site, create interpretive DVDs and complete interpretive brochures for each room. **Diane Conroy** is the project director.

Idaho Shakespeare Festival, Boise, received **\$4,500** to help support *Shakespeareance*, an annual educational outreach program that brought an edited version of *Much Ado About Nothing* to schools and students throughout Idaho. The performance is followed by question/answer sessions, and workshops. A comprehensive study guide is provided to teachers. The project director is **Christine Zimowsky**.

Lewis-Clark State College, Lewiston, was awarded **\$2,000** to help support its local humanities Speakers Bureau, which provides regional speakers on a variety of historical topics to local schools, libraries, and other non-profit organizations. These presentations engage participants in the history of the Corps of Discovery, the Nez Perce people, and the regional history of the Lewiston-Clarkston Valley. The project director is **Jack Peasley**.

Idaho Public Television, Statewide, was awarded **\$12,300** to help support statewide broadcast of *American Experience Season 25*. The proposed new program lineup for this season includes programs focusing on Henry Ford, John F. Kennedy, Intel founder Robert Noyce, leaders of the abolitionist movement, a look at the effects of the first radio broadcast of the War of the Worlds and the birth of forensic science. **Cindy Lunte** is the project director.

Lewis-Clark State College Native American Club, Lewiston, received **\$2,000** for support for its 26th Annual Native American Awareness Week held March 11-13, 2013. Activities increased awareness of Native Americans and Native American cultures. Native American elders and tribal leaders and focused on topics relating to preserving the culture, history and traditional knowledge of their individual tribes. **Bob Sobotta** is the project director.

Wallace District Mining Museum, Wallace, was awarded **\$3,500** to help support the development of a new video documentary on the history of the Silver Valley to show to visitors. The program will cover the early history of the area from David Thompson’s contact with the tribes in the early 1800s, the arrival of the missionaries, the discovery of gold, and the story of the Coeur d’Alene Mining District. The project director is **Jim McReynolds**.

Owyhee County Historical Society, Murphy, received **\$2,000** to support the documentation of Idaho Buckaroo culture. The award supports a tour of a photographic exhibit documenting this unique Intermountain West culture, and will help fund additional interviews and photography for a book. **Andrea Scott** is the project director.

Idaho Falls Arts Council, Idaho Falls, was awarded **\$2,000** for an

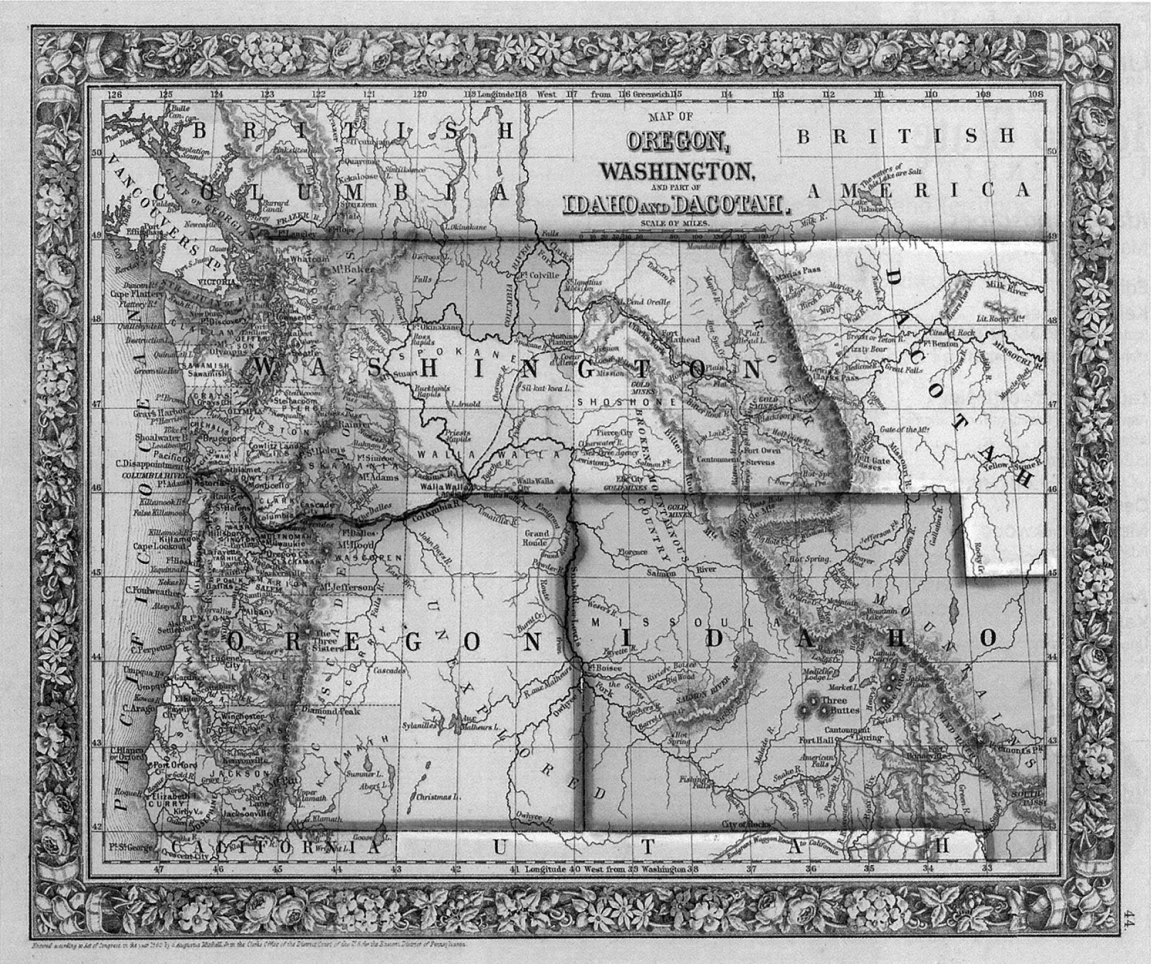
(See GRANTS, Page 5)

IDAHO Humanities

The Newsletter of the Idaho Humanities Council Spring 2013

Five Lives: Idaho in 1863

by Keith C. Petersen
State Historian
Idaho State Historical Society



Editor’s Note: The year 2013 marks Idaho’s Territorial Sesquicentennial. Two years into the Civil War, on March 4, 2013, President Abraham Lincoln declared Idaho a Territory. In 2013, to commemorate “Idaho at 150,” a number of commemorative projects and programs have been and are currently underway. The Idaho Humanities Council, for example, will sponsor a series of two-day summer workshops for teachers in four cities exploring territorial history (see related story, page 4). The IHC also has partnered with the Idaho State Historical Society in developing a modest traveling exhibit, circulated by the ISHS throughout Idaho, exploring territorial issues. We asked Keith Petersen, Idaho’s State Historian, to reflect on that history. The following article is excerpted from a special edition of Idaho Landscapes, devoted to scholarly reflections on territorial history, published in the spring of this year. Petersen chose to explore the story of 1863 Idaho through the lives of five individuals.

The 37th Congress adjourned in the early morning of March 4, 1863, having finally agreed to boundaries for a huge new territory in the West. A few hours later, President Abraham Lincoln signed the act officially creating Idaho.

On that very day, from his home on F Street in the nation’s capital, Captain John Mullan hastily scribbled a letter to Lincoln seeking appointment as the territory’s first governor. In another part of the city, William Wallace also composed a letter to the president promoting himself for that same position. In Yamhill, Oregon, a continent away, William J. McConnell invested his life savings in mules to carry him to the new territory to seek his fortune. Lorenzo Hill Hatch already had a considerable fortune. On March 4, he was living in Lehi, Utah, about to receive a call from Brigham Young, President of the Church of Jesus Christ

of Latter-day Saints, to become Bishop of the new community of Franklin—a town both Young and Hatch believed to be in Utah. And along the Snake River in Lewiston, Madame Melanie Bonhore LeFrancois, married three weeks, registered guests at her new Hotel De France, promising “good board, good rooms, and prompt attention.”

On that day in March 1863 the fortunes of all five became intricately tied to the new territory of Idaho. Idaho would shape their lives, and they in turn shaped Idaho.



Until that spring of 1863, **John Mullan’s** career had been an ascending arc. The oldest child of a large Annapolis family, as an audacious 17-year-old he journeyed to the nation’s capital to meet with President James Polk. Mullan came away with an appointment to West Point. In 1853, Isaac Stevens, Washington’s first territorial governor and head of one of several expeditions sent west that year to ascertain the best route for America’s first transcontinental railroad, selected the recently graduated Lieutenant Mullan as the youngest of seven Army officers in his 230-person party.

Mullan earned Stevens’ confidence on the trek west, and as Stevens headed to Olympia to assume his governor’s duties, he left Mullan in the Bitterroot Valley, where, over the course of a year in 1853-54, he undertook some of the most significant explorations in Northwest history, searching the best railroad route across the mountains.

In those days, wagon roads preceded railroads, means by which to get supplies to work crews. Stevens recognized that for a transcontinental railroad to follow the route he explored, he would first have to lobby for a wagon road. And, as both Washington’s governor and later as its territorial delegate to Congress, he did. When Congress authorized the War Department to construct the road,

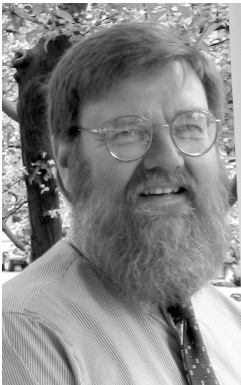
(See FIVE LIVES, Page 3)

40 Years

By Rick Ardinger

The year 2013 is a special year for Idaho, as the state commemorates its territorial sesquicentennial in some important and imaginative ways. This year also marks the 40th anniversary of the Idaho Humanities Council, one of 56 humanities councils in the states and territories devoted to promoting greater public understanding of literature, history, law, and other humanities disciplines. Congressional legislation created the National Endowment for the Humanities in 1965. A few years later the state councils were created to bring the humanities to grassroots America. A group of individuals in Idaho saw the educational opportunity and seized it in 1973. This year, we celebrate their foresight, and work of many since who have worked to bring the humanities to a broad public audience.

The grants listed in the pages of this issue of *Idaho Humanities* offer an impressive sampling of the projects and programs funded in just one fiscal year. Over the past four decades, the IHC has awarded millions of dollars to organizations throughout the state for similar activities. The IHC has underwritten broadcast of public radio and Idaho Public Television programs that reach thousands of Idahoans every year. The Council has invested many



thousands of dollars in research projects of university faculty and independent humanities scholars. Hundreds attend library reading programs every year. Thousands of Idahoans attend IHC Speakers Bureau lectures annually. Hundreds of K-12 teachers over the years have attended the IHC’s humanities workshops and institutes, and thousands of their students have benefitted from those experiences.

It’s been my great fortune to serve the IHC for more than half of its existence. I could not work with a better staff that truly deserves the credit for making it all possible. During my time, I’ve had the privilege of working with an outstanding board of directors, volunteers from all walks of life, all political parties, and from all corners of the state who believe simply that the humanities give meaning to the lives of Idahoans, strengthen civic infrastructure, promote civility, and make a better world. Our work together has created many strong friendships. Our work together has done a lot of good.

IHC’s partners—the many libraries, historical museums, colleges and universities, and individuals who take responsibility to make our communities better—are very grateful for the financial support IHC awards for so many projects and programs. But the IHC is equally grateful to so many individuals and organizations for helping the Council meet its mission to enhance access to the humanities throughout this geographically diverse state.

Here’s to 40 more. ♦

IDAHO
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COUNCIL

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The Idaho Humanities Council, a nonprofit organization, receives funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities and from other foundations, private corporations, and individuals. IHC’s mission is to increase the awareness, understanding, and appreciation of the humanities in Idaho. It accomplishes this through educational projects for the general public and various target audiences. The Council plans and conducts projects on its own and in concert with other organizations such as universities, colleges, libraries, civic clubs, professional associations, historical societies and museums, and other cultural, educational, and community entities. IHC also provides grant support for humanities projects throughout Idaho.

Opinions expressed in *Idaho Humanities* do not necessarily reflect views of the Idaho Humanities Council or the National Endowment for the Humanities.

MISSION STATEMENT
The mission of the Idaho Humanites Council is to deepen understanding of human experience by connecting people with ideas.

Four new members elected to IHC board



Fred Walters
Cambridge



Murry Feldman
Boise



Russ Tremayne
Twin Falls



Wendy Jaquet
Ketchum

The Board of Directors of the IHC elected four new members from southwest and southeast Idaho to its 19-member board. The new members will serve three-year terms. Three of the four attended their first board meeting in March.

Fred Walters (Cambridge) is an historical architect and architectural conservator who has worked with the Idaho Heritage Trust, National Park Service, and U.S. Forest Service, among other organizations. He has been honored by the Maryland Historical Trust and has received the Distinguished Preservationist Award from the Idaho Historic Preservation Council. Fred holds a B.A. in English Literature from the University of New Mexico and a post-graduate diploma in the Conservation of Historic Buildings from the Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies from the University of York (England).

Murry Feldman (Boise) is a partner at the Boise law firm Holland and Hart. He represents clients in environmental litigation, including Endangered Species Act and National Environmental Policy Act cases, public land litigation and administrative proceedings, and the defense of citizen suit and government enforcement actions. He holds M.S. and J.D. degrees from the University of California, Berkeley, and the University of Idaho respectively.

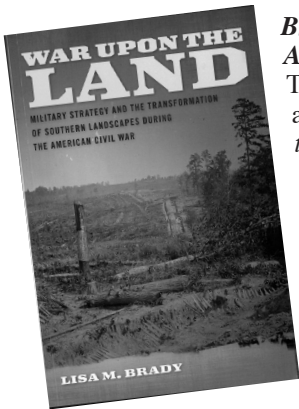
Russ Tremayne (Twin Falls) is an associate professor of

history at the College of Southern Idaho in Twin Falls. He is a member of the Friends of Minidoka Board of Directors, and he has been involved in planning and conducting the annual Civil Liberties Symposium since its inception. He received CSI’s “Outstanding Academic Faculty Award” in 2006. He holds M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in history from Boise State University and the University of Washington respectively.

Wendy Jaquet (Ketchum) is a former member of the Idaho State Legislature, where she served nine terms (18 years) in the House, holding many leadership positions including Minority Leader. Wendy was elected to the board as an “At-Large” member. Prior to her service in the State Legislature, Wendy served 14 years as the director of the Ketchum-Sun Valley Chamber of Commerce. She has served on many boards and committees, has taught at Boise State University on state and local government, and currently serves on the board of the Sun Valley Marketing Alliance and the Foundation for Parks and Lands.

The IHC board is comprised of Academic, Public, and At-Large members representing all regions of the state. Four members are appointed by the governor. Terms are three years, renewable once. Several members rotate off the board each fall as terms expire and new members are elected. ♦

News and Opportunities



BSU historian publishes book on American Civil War

The University of Georgia Press announces publication of *War Upon the Land: Military Strategy and the Transformation of Southern Landscapes During the American Civil War*, by Boise State University History Professor and IHC board Member Lisa Brady. The book is one of the first book-length environmental histories of the American Civil War, where Brady argues that

ideas about nature and the environment were central

to development and success of Union military strategy. Union generals increasingly targeted southern environments as the war dragged on, including digging canals, or dramatically attempting to divert the Mississippi River. Union strategy was to attack the most potent power of southern identity—agriculture. Brady explores the Battle of Vicksburg, union marches through Georgia and the Carolinas, and events along the Mississippi River to examine this strategy and its devastating physical and psychological impact on the South. Combining environmental history with military history and cultural study, Brady elucidates an intriguing, largely unexplored side of the nation’s greatest conflict. The book is available at www.ugapress.org.

(See NEWS, Page 6)

FIVE LIVES
(Continued from Page 1)

Stevens insisted that John Mullan be in charge. From 1858 to 1862, Mullan led a crew constructing the first engineered highway in the Pacific Northwest, a 625-mile route from Fort Walla Walla to Fort Benton, finally fulfilling Thomas Jefferson’s dream of connecting the Missouri and Columbia rivers. In the winter of 1862-63, the 32-year-old Mullan—recently promoted to captain—sat in the office of the Topographical Engineers in D.C., compiling his project report. That is when Representative James Ashley of Ohio came calling. Ashley chaired the House Committee on Territories. Though the proposed new territory did not yet have a name, Ashley’s committee spent much of its time discussing boundaries of the huge land mass that eventually became Idaho. Since no one knew that part of the West better, Ashley recruited Mullan to draw the territory’s boundaries. **William Wallace**, 19 years Mullan’s senior, had served in the Iowa legislature before moving to Washington Territory in 1853. In 1861, he replaced Isaac Stevens as Washington’s delegate to Congress, representing a territory that included all of what is now the State of Idaho.



News of gold strikes lured William McConnell to Horseshoe Bend and the Boise Basin in the spring of 1863 to make a fortune supplying miners with fresh produce and other items.

With gold discoveries in the Clearwater Valley, Washington Territory’s population shifted dramatically east. These new residents clamored for a territory with a more conveniently located capital, and the inhabitants of Olympia enthusiastically consented, believing the eastern population surge threatened their city’s status as seat of government if Washington retained its existing boundaries, being a capital far removed from most of the populace it served. As territorial delegate, Wallace spent that winter of 1862-63 attempting to appease both his eastern and western constituencies. While Mullan worked for the House of Representatives, Wallace assisted the Senate. And the two men had dramatically different opinions about the new territory’s shape. John Mullan believed Walla Walla would boom as the terminus of his road. He bought property in the town before departing for D.C.; he expected to return and grow rich with the city. Walla Wallans hoped their city would become the capital of Washington, and could make a strong case now, being more centrally located, with the gold discoveries luring population east. The map Mullan drew for the House left what is now the Idaho panhandle and its miners in Washington; Idaho would consist of all the rest of what is now Idaho, plus most of Montana and Wyoming. Walla Walla conveniently rested near the center of this territory; Olympia on the western fringe.

Mullan’s version of territorial boundaries passed the House in February 1863. Wallace’s map cut Washington off at its current eastern boundary and included the panhandle in an Idaho territory that otherwise resembled Mullan’s. In this vision, Olympia was not as distant from its eastern Washington extremities. Wallace’s version passed the Senate. Mullan’s map made geographical sense. Northerners for years attempted to secede from Idaho and join Washington—where Mullan had placed them—nearly succeeding in 1887 when such a measure passed both houses of Congress, only to receive President Grover Cleveland’s pocket veto. But in 1863, in the wee hours of the last day of the 37th Congress, both houses—over the vigorous protests of Ashley—approved Wallace’s map; the panhandle would become part of Idaho. Much of Idaho’s political history was shaped by that late-night decision. Wallace had outmaneuvered Mullan. Mullan hoped to become governor of the new Idaho territory, and although he and President Lincoln were of opposing political parties, he might have won that post had his boundary proposal passed. Mullan was willing to concede the panhandle to Washington. His vision for Idaho was a territory Mullan knew much better than Wallace. Mullan would stake his governorship claim on that knowledge. But having lost the boundary fight, Mullan entered the governor’s contest wounded. Still, on the day Lincoln signed the Idaho bill, Mullan wrote the president seeking the position. An impressive number of politicians supported him. Wallace also submitted his application. And Wallace had the strongest advantage of all: he knew the president and they were of the same political party. On March 10, 1863, Lincoln appointed him Idaho’s first territorial governor. A month later, Mullan resigned from the Army, married, and moved to Walla Walla where he quickly went broke. He then operated a stage and freight line from Chico to new mines in the Boise Basin, and went broke again. He spent the rest of his life as a lawyer in California and Washington, D.C., and died virtually bankrupt in 1909. By that time the first automobiles had made their way over the road he had engineered. Eventually that highway would become Interstate 90, with Idaho’s portion officially named the Captain John Mullan Highway.

Hill Beachy had replaced the canvas top of his Luna House Hotel with a permanent roof by the time Madame Melanie Bonhore arrived in Lewiston with her ailing husband in the fall of 1862. Still, the Luna House and the ragtag conglomeration of other hostelrys in the booming town held little appeal for the Parisian-born Madame Melanie. She decided to build her own. Even after her husband Paul’s death, she continued with construction. It did not take long for Madame Melanie to attract another suitor, and on February 9, 1863 she married Frenchman Charles LaFrancois, the first recorded marriage in Nez Perce County. That same week, an ad appeared in the town’s newspaper noting the opening of her new establishment, the Hotel De France, one block west of the Luna House. Madame Melanie, Lewiston’s first woman hotel keeper, determined to make hers the best hostelry in “the north country.” And she succeeded. The De France became the most lavish hotel in Lewiston, with velvet carpet and hand-carved furniture—center of the city’s social life. No wonder Governor William Wallace called it home while in Lewiston. William Wallace knew the Lewiston of 1861; he had campaigned there to become Washington’s congressional delegate. That had been a swashbuckling town squatting on Nez Perce Indian land, many of its

buildings sheathed in canvas, few constructed with any thought of permanency. Lewiston just grew, without plat or plan, a supply depot for the mining camps to the east. Resting on a bank of the Snake River, the town received supplies from Portland whenever water ran high enough that steamers could negotiate the rapids. No one kept a strict accounting, but Lewiston probably boasted more than 10,000 residents by 1862. New governor William Wallace had that robust community in mind when, on his trip west to Idaho, he proclaimed Lewiston the seat of territorial government. Of course, there was not much competition; Idaho boasted a land mass larger than Texas, virtually devoid of towns. Wallace arrived in the capital on July 10, 1863, and found a Lewiston little resembling its heyday. Much of Idaho’s population had already streamed south to new diggings in the Boise Basin; Lewiston, only two years old, looked a bit long in the tooth. But not the Hotel De France, and here the governor set up residency, the beautiful Madame Melanie, purring her French accent, paying him close attention, much to the consternation of her rival, the bearded and balding Hill Beachy. During that hot summer and into the fall, the Hotel De France became the site of some of the most significant discussions in Idaho’s history, as Wallace supervised the organization of Idaho’s first government from his pampered quarters. He especially prepared for the territory’s first election. And on October 31, he won the seat as Idaho’s congressional delegate. Idaho’s first governor served one of its shortest terms; that fall William Wallace moved again to Washington, D.C. He would serve one term as territorial delegate, then return to Puget Sound, where he died in 1879. But though Madame Bonhore had lost her most celebrated guest, she remained in Lewiston until her death in 1897. She created an oasis of elegance. She hired a Parisian chef who astounded Lewistonians with such exotic fare as frog’s legs, *foies gras*, pigeon pie, and wine-simmered rabbit. The Madame sold imported wines, choice liquors, and fine cigars; her brightly wallpapered parlor became a favored spot for weddings. The De France eclipsed the Luna House, which Hill Beachy sold in exasperation in November 1864. He journeyed south and established a stage line from California into the southern Idaho mines, a rival to the one led by John Mullan. Like Mullan, he too went bankrupt. **Lorenzo Hill Hatch** probably knew little about those doings far to the north in Lewiston. A highly religious member of the Brigham Young’s inner circle, he was about to move with his three wives to Franklin to bring civic and religious leadership to Idaho’s oldest town. Problem was, it would be another decade before anyone living in Franklin realized they were in Idaho. Hatch believed he was moving to northern Utah. Only after a boundary survey in 1872 did the 12-year-old Franklin suddenly become “Idaho’s oldest city.” Hatch was born in Vermont in 1826, about 30 miles from the birthplace of LDS founder Joseph Smith. His family followed the prophet to Illinois, and upon Smith’s murder, moved to Utah. Hatch served as Lehi’s mayor, and won election to the Utah legislature. Franklin grew in classic Mormon fashion. Brigham Young, seeking to expand the boundaries of Mormon settlements into the northern Cache Valley, sent out an exploration party. They brought back news of a potential community site, and Young selected colonists. On April 14, 1860, 13 families rode into what became Franklin, laid out a village, distributed town lots, built cabins, and named the place after Mormon apostle Franklin Richards. In 1863, Young moved Franklin’s first bishop, Preston Thomas, to the Bear Lake Valley and requested Hatch to take up Thomas’s duties in Franklin. Hatch’s first trip to town came just weeks after Colonel Edward Conner had led 200 California Volunteers through the valley on that bloody morning of January 29 when Conner precipitated one of the greatest massacres in American history, killing hundreds of Shoshonis in winter camp. Hatch no doubt heard many stories about the massacre, maybe from Franklin resident William Hull, who wrote after visiting the site on January 30: “Never will I forget

(See *FIVE LIVES*, Page 4)

FIVE LINES
(Continued from Page 3)

the scene, dead bodies were everywhere. I counted eight deep in one place and in several places they were three to five deep; in all we counted nearly 400, two-thirds being women and children.”

In May, Hatch moved permanently to Franklin. The town of about 400 grew dramatically when Hatch, his three wives, and 24 children settled in. Unfortunately, Hatch, a disciplined journal writer, inexplicably left a six-year gap in his diary that coincides with his early years in Franklin. In 1867 he summed up his activities this way: “I have...labored faithfully for the benefit of the people and have visited Logan [Utah] once each month, summer and winter, to attend council meetings. I traveled three winters as a missionary and preached to the people of this Valley.”

As Brigham Young’s agent for the central church, Hatch collected tithes and relayed official pronouncements. He was, in the words of Young, “to know every man, woman and child in his ward.” In this capacity, he served as a mentor. He might advise a person on how to erect a home one day, and the next, lecture a family on how to care for children. He conducted church services, taught morals, and resolved disputes. He supervised Franklin residents as they constructed a meeting house, built roads, dug irrigation ditches, and organized a cooperative store. And he did all of this without pay.

To provide for his family, Hatch in 1863 formed a partnership to establish a flour mill. Like other residents of Franklin, he also farmed, probably growing grains and raising livestock.

When Idaho and Utah finally figured out their boundary in 1872, Hatch won election to the Idaho territorial legislature—the first member of the LDS church to serve in that body. He sponsored legislation leading to the incorporation of Franklin and then became its first mayor. Hatch no doubt believed he would remain in Franklin for a long time, for he constructed an elegant Greek Revival home, proudly noting, “I can say that my house is a fine rock building, two and a half stories high with much cut stone; and when completed will be one of the best buildings in the county.” But Brigham Young again called on the redoubtable Hatch, and he moved to the Southwest. He died in 1910. But his beautiful Franklin house remains, owned by the Idaho State Historical Society, and open to the many visitors who travel to Idaho’s oldest city.



In 1872 as the newly elected legislator Hatch made his way to the capitol in Boise—“a city of great wickedness and full of debauchery”—he experienced another Idaho evil. A highwayman “who used very profane language” ordered the stage to stop. Instead, the driver whipped his horses and got away. Hatch “praised God for the escape we made.” It was the type of experience that led to the political ascent of one of Idaho’s most significant early statesmen.

William J. McConnell, born in Michigan in 1839, made his way to California in 1860, and acquired half-interest in a placer mine. “My first winter in California,” he later wrote, “proved...more profitable in developing...muscles than in adding to our little hoard of gold dust.” So in the spring of 1862, catching the Clearwater and Salmon River gold fever, he took

a steamer to Portland where he encountered “large numbers of disappointed prospectors . . . trying to make their way back to their former homes.” Instead of mining in the territory soon to be named Idaho, he took a teaching job in Yamhill, Oregon.

But by March 1863 the “news of rich discoveries... in the Boise Basin” tempted him again—not so much for the mining as for the supplying. “In California, I had discovered that all those men who had truck gardens in the vicinity of the mines made money surely and rapidly,” he wrote. “If they did not get

Many people passed through Idaho in its first year. Most left no tracks in the sands of documentary evidence. These five did.

drunk and play poker, they got rich.” So McConnell determined to move to Idaho to get rich off miners.

He and his new partner John Porter pooled their life savings and purchased a pack string. Traveling the Oregon Trail in the opposite direction of most, they reached Idaho’s Payette Valley on April 30, 1863. Here, about three miles above Horseshoe Bend, where they had “emerged from the region of sagebrush and entered a land of bunch grass and buttercups,” they staked a claim and planted a large garden.

As crops ripened, they hauled them to Placerville, selling them at handsome prices to miners desperate for fresh food. “It was a high-priced market” McConnell understated. Those high prices also attracted some disreputable characters.

On one trip to Placerville, road agents accosted Porter. It was hardly the only incident of highway robbery in Idaho. That same fall, Hill Beachy, the Lewiston hotel keep, was in the process of tracking down the murderers of his friend Lloyd Magruder, killed for the gold dust he carried as payment for supplying miners east of Lewiston. Beachy eventually found the killers in California and returned them to Lewiston, where they were tried and hanged in Idaho’s first criminal case and legal execution.

About the same time McConnell arrived in Idaho, another group settled in the Payette Valley. Known as the Picket Corral Gang, a well-organized band of animal thieves, they often stole horses and mules from farmers like McConnell. Finally fed up with the increasing lawless acts, the farmers of the valley “declared [war] against horse-thieves and stage-robbers.” In that great tradition of the American West, they formed a vigilance committee and pledged that it, the first in south Idaho, would eliminate “horse-stealing, highway robbery and the passing of ‘bogus’ gold dust.”

The Committee selected McConnell to serve notice to leave the country to a member of the Picket Corral Gang, which in McConnell’s telling of the

story he did gallantly, facing down desperadoes with bluster, and a belief that “unless they shot my spinal column off, I would get every man in the party” before they could kill him. No gunplay ensued, but McConnell gained a reputation.

Shortly afterward, the Committee chose McConnell as “Captain of the Vigilantes,” a token of pride he carried the rest of his life, making note of it particularly when running for elected office. Under McConnell’s leadership, the vigilantes quickly weeded out bad characters, receiving credit for lynchings they probably did not commit. What is true is that local residents appreciated the new calm. “A few weeks sufficed to have it become known that a criminal code had been enacted,” wrote McConnell. “From the day that announcement was made...there was not another stage robbery or case of horse stealing...the news proved to be satisfactory to the general public.”

Satisfactory, indeed. The former school teacher and erstwhile farmer had come to Idaho as an unknown, and would exit with the reputation of a man of justice. He won appointment as Deputy U.S. Marshall in 1865, served two years, then moved to California before going back to Oregon. In 1882 he won election to the Oregon legislature.

In the 1870s he began investing in the growing town of Moscow, Idaho, eventually constructing its largest store. He and his family moved there in 1884, where McConnell became a community leader. When a convention met in Boise in 1889 to create a state constitution, Latah County sent William McConnell, who branded that most important document in Idaho governance with several pet projects, most significantly writing into the constitution the permanent location of the University of Idaho at Moscow, a constitutional protection that more than once in Idaho’s rocky north/south political rivalry saved the university from relocation.

McConnell was one of those unusual politicians who had a positive reputation in both the north and south, and it served him well. He became the state’s first U.S. Senator and twice won election as governor. In 1895, his oldest daughter, Mamie, married a Boise attorney named William Borah, who would become the longest-serving U.S. Senator in Idaho history. Borah’s father-in-law proved instrumental in the young attorney’s rise to political power. McConnell served with the Immigration Service from 1909 until his death in Moscow in 1925. His handsome Moscow home became a museum in 1968.



Many people passed through Idaho in its first year. Most left no tracks in the sands of documentary evidence. These five did. Their collective biography offers a glimpse of Idaho in the formative year of 1863. Idaho today would be different had circumstances not led these five people to brand a part of themselves on that new territory in the West. ❖

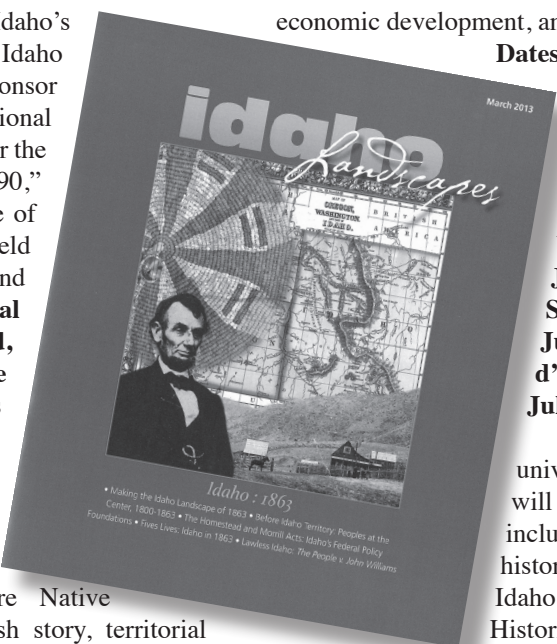
Keith C. Petersen is Idaho’s State Historian. He is the author of numerous articles and several books including *Company Town: A History of the Potlatch Lumber Company* (1986), and *River of Life, Channel of Death: Fish and Dams on the Lower Snake* (1995).

IHC hosts four regional summer teacher workshops on Idaho history

In commemoration of Idaho’s sesquicentennial, the Idaho Humanities Council will sponsor a series of four two-day regional workshops, titled “Lighting Out for the Territory: Idaho History, 1863-1890,” for K-12 teachers starting in June of 2013. The workshops will be held in Boise, Lewiston, Pocatello, and Coeur d’Alene. **Though the formal deadline to apply has passed, there are always last-minute openings; interested teachers should contact IHC Grants and Fiscal Officer Cindy Wang at (208) 345-5346, or cindy@idahohumanities.org, for more information.**

The workshops will explore Native American relations, the gold rush story, territorial law and politics; Mormon migration and settlement,

economic development, and more.



Dates and locations for the four workshops include the Idaho State Historical Museum, Boise, June 24-25; Idaho State University, Pocatello, June 27-28, Lewis-Clark State College, Lewiston, July 8-9; and Coeur d’Alene (location TBA), July 11-12.

Scholars from several universities and agencies will lead the workshops, including University of Idaho historian Katherine Aiken, Idaho State Historical Society Historian Keith Petersen, ISHS

Board Trustee Tom Blanchard, Idaho State

University historians Laura Woodworth-Nye and Kevin Marsh, and others. Participating teachers will be given texts to read in advance of the workshops, including a special *Idaho Landscapes* issue devoted to the theme *Idaho: 1863* (see feature story on page 1).

A modest traveling exhibit developed by the Idaho State Historical Society in partnership with the Idaho Humanities Council will be on display at each workshop. Special evening lectures also will be open to the public at each location.

Successful applicants will receive lunch, texts, lodging (if needed), and the opportunity to apply for optional college credit. In addition to the texts, teachers also will receive an electronic compilation of related essays and articles recommended by the presenting scholars. This resource will include possible lesson plans and/or curriculum ideas related to the topic.

Information about the workshops is posted on the IHC’s website at www.idahohumanities.org. ❖

GRANTS

(Continued from Page 1)

interactive program for middle school students, combining reading, performance, discussion and literature-based workshop activities. The American Place Theatre’s “Literature to Life” organization was to present Lois Lowry’s *The Giver*, followed by student and teacher workshops. The project director is **Jill Barnes**.

Boundary County Historical Society, Bonners Ferry, received



\$2,000 to help the museum develop an interpretive exhibit about the White Caribou Bar, a popular meeting place started in the early 1900’s. The project director is **Dottie Gray**.

The Jacklin Arts and Cultural Center, Post Falls, received **\$3,483** for the development of exhibits, a brochure, and a curriculum guide interpreting the building’s history (a former church) and the history of Post Falls. **Liisa Spink** is the project director.

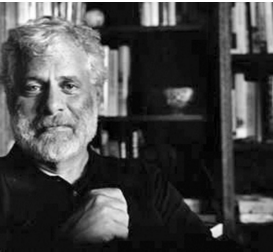
Boundary County Historical Society, Bonners Ferry, partnered with the White Sturgeon Film Group, received **\$2,000** to produce a documentary on the story of the White Sturgeon, one of the largest and oldest fish in North America, isolated in the Kootenai River of north Idaho. The film will explore the geologic, historic, and cultural significance of the fish to the tribes. The project director is **George Sibley**.

McCall Arts & Humanities Council, McCall, was awarded **\$3,000** to develop an exhibit exploring the theme of “Identity & Renewal” in the lives of several generations of local residents who experienced economic collapse in the region more than once, and carried on to renew their commitment to the place through reinvention and renewal. The project director is **Tracey Kindall**.

Andrus Center for Public Policy, Boise, was awarded **\$4,000** to present two workshops for teachers on “The State of the Presidency” in Boise and Coeur d’Alene in February and April. **Troy Hamilton** is the project director.

The National Oregon/California Trail Center, Montpelier, received **\$1,700** to bring to Montpelier this summer a traveling exhibit from Boise’s Basque Museum about the history of the Basques in America. Along with the exhibit, Boise’s Oinkari Basque Dancers will perform and Basque scholars will make presentations about Idaho’s Basque history. The project director is **Becky Smith**.

The Trailing of the Sheep Cultural Heritage Center, Hailey, was awarded **\$3,500** to support a lecture by writer Mark Kurlansky,



Mark Kurlansky

author of bestselling books *Salt, Cod, and The Basque History of the World*, at the Trailing of the Sheep festival in October 2013. Kurlansky will conduct a workshop on issues exploring cultural survival as well. **Mary Austin Crofts** is the project director.

Idaho State University, Pocatello, received **\$1,974** for support of a festival titled “Hard Boiled: Global Detectives and Spies.” Held in March, the festival included lectures, panels, and films open to the general public for a week-long consideration of the societal themes and ethical issues examined through detective and spy narratives. **Jennifer Attebery** was the project director.

The Adams County Historical Society, New Meadows, received **\$1,500** to develop an interpretive project dating to Idaho’s territorial period, bringing attention to the site of “Packer John’s Cabin,” a local landmark of 1862. The exhibit will interpret historical events during this early Idaho era. **Marla Krigbaum** is the project director.

The Clayton Area Historical Assoc., Clayton, was awarded **\$2,000** to develop a short video exploring the history of the area’s mining and ranching history. The video will be shown to visitors of the interpretive museum. The project director is **Jolene Ogden**.

Boise State University, Boise, was awarded **\$2,000** to help support an interdisciplinary lecture series on “the idea of nature” in the spring of 2014. Presenters will examine how ideas of nature are expressed in literature, art, philosophy, music, and other humanities disciplines, and how these concepts have changed from the late 17th century to the present. **Samantha Harvey** is the project director.

The Sawtooth Institute, Sun Valley, received **\$2,000** to help implement a writer-in-residence program. Planners will sponsor an author to reside in the Wood River Valley for two-three months. The author will make public presentations, give readings, and conduct workshops for the public and local schools. **Wendy Cairncross** is the project director.

Idaho State University, Pocatello, was awarded **\$1,200** to help support a presentation by Holocaust survivors Les and Eva Aigner as part of the “National Days of Remembrance” in April. The ISU event complemented the broader national observance, and provided an opportunity for a public dialogue examining the evolution of human rights since World War II. The project director was **Justin Stover**.

The Idaho Botanical Garden, Boise, received **\$1,825** to help support the 2013 summer lecture series presented in partnership with the BSU-affiliated Osher Lifelong Learning Institute. The lectures provide an opportunity for the public to engage in discussions on a variety of historical topics. The project director is **Elizabeth Dickey**.

Boise State University, Boise, received **\$3,122** to support public presentations and production of a DVD presenting an interdisciplinary study of the history and culture of early Idaho. Using primary source documents and photographs, the DVD will tell the story through historical narration, music, and poetry. **James Armstrong** is the project director.

Pocatello Parks and Recreation, Pocatello, was awarded **\$2,000** to help support the updating and reprinting of two booklets – *The Story of Old Fort Hall* and *The Shoshone-Bannock and Old Fort Hall*. The booklets will be reprinted and made available as part of Idaho’s Territorial Sesquicentennial celebration activities and to help mark the 50th anniversary of construction of the Fort Hall Replica. The project director is **Jacquie Alvord**.

The Human Rights Education Institute, Coeur d’Alene, was awarded **\$5,000** to conduct a year-long educational program titled “Schitsu’umsh Country: The American Indian Experience.” Through community presentations, workshops, interpretive exhibits, and other activities, the public will have the opportunity to explore American Indian culture and contemporary issues. The project director is **Brian Keenan**.

Global Lounge Group, Boise, received **\$3,500** to help support workshops and interpretive performances at two cultural festivals in Boise in 2013. The group will join “Boise 150” celebrations in July and will participate in the Hyde Park Street Fair in September. The events will involve many cultural groups demonstrating the unique diverse cultural characteristics of Boise’s international communities. **Dayo Ayodele** is the project director.

The Idaho Heritage Trust, Boise, received **\$2,000** to help support the 2013 Heritage Conference to be held in Boise in September of 2013. Sponsored by a collaboration of Idaho organizations, the conference will bring together scholars, preservation groups, and the general public to strengthen connections and explore Idaho’s history. **Katherine Kirk** is the project director.

The Idaho Association of Museums, Statewide, received **\$2,000** to support individual travel stipends for museum employees and/or volunteers to attend the Heritage Conference in Boise in September. The conference provides opportunities for attendees to expand their knowledge of the museum field and strengthen collaborative networks with people in other related fields. The project director is **Mary Reed**.

The Salmon Arts Council, Salmon, was awarded **\$2,000** to partner with the Lemhi County Historical Society for an October 2013 program about the history of songs and ballads. The dynamic performance lecture by historian and singer Sara Grey together with her son, Kieron Means, includes a PowerPoint illustration of period photographs as she traces the roots of ballads and their historical relation to the American West. **Teresa Shipley** is the project director.

Idaho State University, Pocatello, was awarded **\$3,500** to help support the creation of a digital application about Yellowstone Lake and Yellowstone National Park history. Using an interactive digital history format, the app will provide users with scholarly-researched content about the park, providing a cultural, social and environmental history from 1800 to the present. **Yolonda Youngs** is the project director.



Malad Valley Welsh Foundation, Malad City, received **\$2,000** to help support educational presentations at the 2013 Malad Valley Welsh Festival. Held June 27-30, the festival celebrates the valley’s Welsh roots and attracts over 1200 visitors from several states and nations. The grant helps support presentations on Welsh history, mythology, and literature, the Welsh language, the history of Malad Valley Welsh pioneers, and the literary works of Welsh author Leslie Norris. The project director is **Gloria Jean Thomas**.

The Weippe Community Club, Weippe, received **\$1,000** to help support the annual Camas Festival to be held May 24-25, 2013. The 2013 theme is “Rendezvous,” focusing on the fur trade era of the early 1800’s. Speakers will explore the diverse heritage and traditions of early western life and participants will experience activities of the early fur traders, including those at the annual Rendezvous. **Marge Kuchynka** is the project director.

The Oregon Cultural Heritage Commission, Portland, Oregon, was awarded **\$5,250** to support a multi-faceted traveling exhibit exploring the life of Japanese World War II internment camps in Idaho and Oregon. The exhibit will consist of a series of images by Farm Security Administration photographer Russell Lee taken in 1942, supporting text panels, and a selection of video oral histories. It will debut in early 2014 and travel to multiple venues in Idaho and Oregon. **Morgen Young** is the project director.

The Culture Conservation Corps, Salt Lake City, Utah, received \$2,000 for support of a collaborative project between Idaho independent scholar Gary Eller and Utah folklorist and musician, Hal Cannon, to research early eastern Idaho music. They will search for pre-radio songs that provide a unique glimpse of the history and culture of Idaho. Eller and Cannon will present their findings at three public programs in the fall of 2013, and a CD and booklet will be made available to the public in 2014. **Gary Eller** is the project director.

Mujeres Unidas de Idaho, Boise, received **\$3,500** to continue a project producing Latino corridos by Idaho musicians. This is the culmination of a project educating Latino musicians in the art of writing corridos, the traditional form of folk music in Mexico used to convey news and immortalize incidents in history. The corridos will be produced on a CD with an accompanying interpretive booklet and made available at public events in the summer and fall of 2013. The project director is **Ana Maria Schachtell**.

Lewis-Clark State College Center for Arts & History, Lewiston, was awarded **\$3,000** to produce a short video documentary providing historical background about the Beuk Aie Temple and Chinese settlements in Idaho. In the fall of 2013, as part of Idaho’s Territorial Sesquicentennial commemorations, the Center will open its exhibits about the temple that have not been displayed since a 2009 fire in the building. The project director is **Debra Fitzgerald**.

The City of Boise, Boise, received **\$2,000** to help support the 10th season of the Fettuccine Forum, First Thursday presentations in October and November 2013, and February, March, April, and May of 2014. The forum brings together the public for conversation and civic engagement. Topics include Native Americans in the Boise Valley, the Mexican settlement, enterprise, environment, and community. **Terri Schorzman** is the project director.

The Community Library, Ketchum, was awarded **\$3,000** for support of the annual Ernest Hemingway festival scheduled for September 19-21, 2013, titled “Hemingway and the Modern.” It will highlight Hemingway’s life and writing and feature lectures by several Idaho and national scholars, including keynote presenter David Earle, University of West Florida. **Sandra Hofferber** is the project director.

Rathdrum/Westwood Historical Society, Rathdrum, was awarded **\$1,000** to fund speaker presentations on a variety of topics, and to develop a display focused on the life of Joe Culp, editor of the *Rathdrum Tribune*. The museum exhibit will include the printing press and photos and interviews with Culp and his family. **Ellen Larsen** is the project director.

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS:

Samantha Harvey, Associate Professor of English, Boise State



University, Boise, was awarded **\$3,384** to complete a book examining the changing conceptions of nature from 1660 to 1835. With an interdisciplinary approach, Harvey will look at literary texts, scientific views of natural philosophy, and artistic depictions of nature in landscape paintings, and the creation of parks.

Roger Schmidt, Professor of English, Idaho State University, Pocatello, was awarded **\$3,500** to conduct research in England and document materials for a book on Jane Austen’s writing. Schmidt contends that imitating her writing provides students with a better understanding of her diction, punctuation, and writing style

Scott Yenor, Associate Professor of Political Science, Boise State University, Boise, received **\$3,500** for a book project examining the post-Civil War Reconstruction Era and the tensions resulting from the desire for individual freedom, equality, and self-government. He will concentrate on the careers of statesmen Benjamin Butler, Lyman Trumbull, James Garfield, and Carl Schurz.

TEACHER INCENTIVE GRANTS:

The IHC awards grants of up to \$1,000 twice a year to K-12 teachers and educational organizations to enhance teaching of the humanities in the classroom. The following grants were supported by IHC’s Endowment for Humanities Education.

Dixie Herring, Cole Valley Christian High School, Nampa, received **\$1,000** to enhance her teaching of the Civil War and introduce her students to primary sources in the study of history. Herring will continue primary source research in letters of A.S. Pendleton, a staff officer in the war, and will create an instruction booklet and PowerPoint on primary source research. Her students will conduct a primary source research project to be presented to the public at a spring History Fair.

Gail Chumbley, Eagle High School, Eagle, received **\$1,000** to bring Holocaust survivor Marion Blumethal Lazan to Eagle for multiple presentations. Lazan wrote about her ordeal in her book *Four Perfect Pebbles*. Eagle High School History Club will help coordinate a school assembly-type presentation for high school, middle school, and elementary students from Eagle schools, as well as an evening presentation for students and the community.

Dani Zwolfer, Sage International School, Boise, was awarded **\$989** to purchase a classroom set of *The Idaho Adventure* textbook for 4th grade Idaho history. This text fits well into the Core Standard requirements for both reading and social studies. Zwolfer will pilot this text and share results with other teachers in the school.

Teegan Carter, Rocky Mountain High School, Meridian, received **\$1,000** to enhance the study of historical political events through online research. She will purchase some equipment for classroom use and will evaluate its effectiveness in better understanding current and historical political events.

Rita Langley, Garden City Library Foundation, Garden City, received **\$750** to help fund the 4th year of purchasing bi-lingual books for the Garden City Library Bells for Books program. The program provides books specifically for the families of English language learners, and also has laptops and wifi available to help with homework projects and adult research.

Maura Goddard, North Junior High School, Boise, was awarded **\$500**, to partner with other team teachers to integrate all of their subjects – English, Reading, Math, and Social Studies – into a journal writing semester.

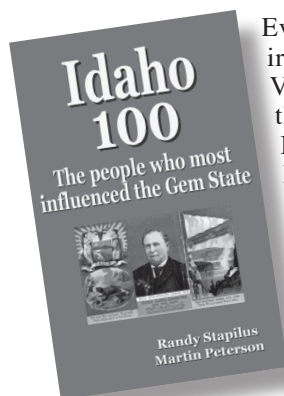


Kerry Evans, Malad Elementary School, Malad City, was awarded **\$400** to help support a one-day hands-on activity to enhance study of Idaho history among Malad Elementary students.

Maggie Shaughnessy, Woodside Elementary School, Hailey, received **\$1000** to support the printing of a book on the early history of the area written by librarian Sandra Hofferber, Regional

(See GRANTS, Page 10)

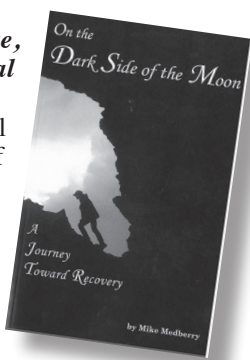
New book for Idaho's Sesquicentennial



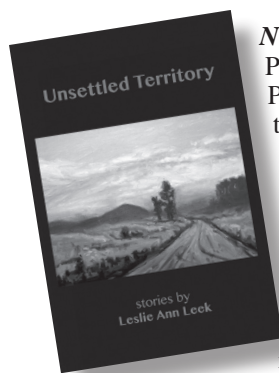
Ever wonder who brought irrigation to the Magic Valley? You may assume that the road through Idaho to Yellowstone National Park has always been there – but who was responsible for getting it built, and why? And, just how did a Michigan lumber company end up with owning so much of North Idaho? Ridenbaugh Press announces publication of *Idaho 100: The People who Most Influenced the Gem State*, by longtime Idaho political strategist and IHC Board Member Martin L. Peterson and political analyst Randy Stapilus, a volume that unearths the sometimes famous, sometimes infamous, and often obscure people who most transformed Idaho in ways large and small, to create what many people now take for granted. According to the authors, to a large extent, Idaho is the result of what these 100 people did. Idaho probably wouldn't have its trademarked potatoes but for the imagination of one energetic potato farmer, or developed its unfortunate link to neo-Nazis but for a former aircraft engineer. The names of Cecil Andrus, Frank Church, J.R. Simplot, and Joe Albertson are familiar to Idahoans today, but the state's direction was influenced as much by people like Frank Fenn, Tom Roach, and Lafayette Cartee – names virtually forgotten, that shouldn't be. You may agree or disagree with the selection of people profiled—or not profiled—in this book, available in paper for \$15.95 from Ridenbaugh Press at www.ridenbaugh.com or Kindle Edition from Amazon.com.

New memoir about stroke, recovery, and environmental preservation

Caxton Press of Caldwell announces publication of *Dark Side of the Moon: A Journey to Recovery*, by Boise writer Mike Medberry, a longtime advocate of conservation with American Lands, the Wilderness Society, and the Idaho Conservation League, who suffered a stroke in 2000 in the remote wilderness of the Craters of the Moon. Rescued after nearly a full day lying alone and contemplating death in one of the harshest yet most beautiful landscapes in the lower forty-eight states, Medberry was flown to a Pocatello hospital about the same time that Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt, on behalf of President Clinton, came to the Craters of the



Moon to support protecting three-quarters of a million acres as a unique national monument, a conservation effort in which Medberry himself had already been personally involved. This story interweaves Medberry's own struggle to relearn to speak, walk, and think with the struggle to protect this unforgiving lava-bound landscape. His recovery and his struggle to protect the Craters of the Moon is a story of renewal, restoration, accommodation, and, ultimately, of finding workable compromises to some of life's most difficult problems. It's available for \$14.95 from www.nebraskapress.unl.edu.

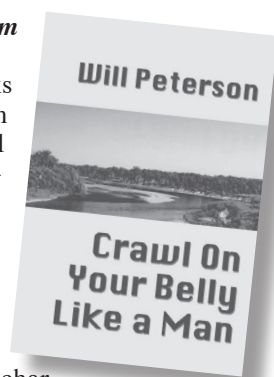


New stories by Leslie Leek
Pocatello's Blue Scarab Press announces publication of *Unsettled Territory*, stories by Pocatello writer Leslie Ann Leek, who has promoted writers and writing in southeast Idaho for many years, while crafting her own stories and reading them before south-

east Idaho audiences for three decades. *Unsettled Territory* is her second collection of stories, which are indigenous to the Intermountain West, exploring Idaho characters, high deserts, long drives in the night, small town lives, and the humor and loneliness of remote places. A native Idahoan, Leek has been praised by writer Mary Clearman Blew as a true original "of damn good stories" that have appeared in magazines throughout the West. An award-winning writer, longtime instructor of speech and drama at ISU, and a veteran director of many plays on and off campus, Leek has been an organizational force behind Pocatello's annual spring Rocky Mountain Writers Festival, where many of these stories were first read. *Unsettled Territory* is available for \$12 (plus \$3 shipping) from Blue Scarab Press, P.O. Box 595, Inkom, Idaho 83245.

And another from Pocatello . . .

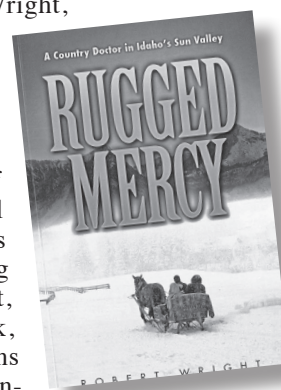
Walrus & Carpenter Books announces publication of Pocatello writer Will Peterson's long-awaited novel *Crawl on Your Belly like a Man*. The book is a stream-of-consciousness experience that takes place in southeast Idaho, where Craters of the Moon is a character in itself as a physical and mythical landscape. *Crawl on Your Belly like a Man* is a sustained lyrical love story, a 300-page song to the Intermountain West, penned by the longtime



bookstore owner and literary promoter, musician, and Main Street raconteur. Peterson was an early force behind the Rocky Mountain Poetry Festival two decades ago in his bookstore until the audience outgrew the venue. Now a Pocatello literary landmark, Peterson's Walrus & Carpenter Books is profiled in the May 2013 issue of *Idaho Magazine*. *Crawl on Your Belly Like a Man* is available for \$15 plus \$3 shipping from Walrus & Carpenter Books, 251 N. Main, Pocatello, Idaho 83204. Ask for a signed copy.

New book about doctoring in early Idaho

Washington State University Press announces publication of *Rugged Mercy: A Country Doctor in Idaho's Sun Valley*, about the life of pioneer physician Robert H. Wright, who practiced medicine in Hailey, Idaho, in the early 20th century. Written by grandson Robert Spencer Wright, the book tells the story of a doctor practicing rural medicine in mountainous central Idaho, performing surgeries by lantern light, traveling by horseback, dog sled, and other means to reach patients in the hinterlands, often as rescue efforts for victims of fever epidemics, avalanches, and mine cave-ins. Based on oral histories, *Rugged Mercy* introduces readers to a range of cultures and lifestyles of early Idaho, including Basque sheepherders, Chinese miners, and many backcountry characters. Available in paperback, the 250-page book sells for \$26.95, available from WSU Press at www.wsupress.wsu.edu.



Idaho Nursing History Lectures

Interested in knowing more about the history of nursing in Idaho? Boisean Verlene Kaiser, co-author of the book *Charting Idaho Nursing History*, is interested in speaking to groups about nursing in the Gem State, from 1805 to the present. She and her co-author Randy Hudspeth have prepared a PowerPoint presentation about the story of nursing in Idaho, and they are eager to talk to groups about the social, environmental, and educational history. To schedule a presentation, contact Verlene Kaiser, 2739 Starcrest Drive, Boise, Idaho 83712, 208 345-2868, kieferhaus@cablone.net.

Idaho Territory Sesquicentennial

The Idaho State Historical Society offers essential services that provide a better understanding of Idaho's unique history and the significant role history plays in leading to a shared vision of the future. Join them in commemorating the territorial sesquicentennial. Visit <http://history.idaho.gov/idaho-150> for more information. ♦

Poet Robert Morgan to keynote Thomas Wolfe Society Conference in Boise, Friday, May 24

The Idaho Humanities Council will help sponsor a lecture by acclaimed North Carolina author Robert Morgan, entitled "From the Blue Ridge to the Rocky Mountains: Thomas Wolfe and the American West," on Friday, May 24, 7 p.m., at the Idaho State Capitol Senate Auditorium, as part of the national Thomas Wolfe Society's 35th annual Conference, to be held May 24-25 at the Grove Hotel in Boise. Co-sponsored by the Wolfe Society, the North Carolina Humanities Council, and BSU's Hemingway Western Studies Center, Morgan's lecture on Wolfe is free and open to the public.

Thomas Wolfe was one of America's most renowned writers of the early twentieth century, most famous for his rhapsodic novel *Look Homeward, Angel* (1929) and the posthumously published *You Can't Go Home Again* (1940). Wolfe's untimely death at age 37 in 1938 was brought on in part by an exhausting two-week car trip across the American West, beginning in Oregon and crossing eleven national parks and 4,500 miles of highway. From this whirlwind tour Wolfe would produce his last piece of writing, *A Western Journal*.

Morgan's lecture will discuss the geography of Wolfe's life and interests, and his early ambition to escape the confines of Asheville, North Carolina. Near the end of his life Wolfe became a passionate traveler



Novelist Thomas Wolfe (1900-1938), perhaps most famous for his novel *Look Homeward, Angel*, is the subject of a conference in Boise, May 23-25.

and student of the American West.

Born in Hendersonville, North Carolina, Morgan has published fourteen books of poetry, eight books of fiction, and two books of nonfiction devoted to America's westward expansion. Like Wolfe, Morgan's

gaze has been drawn toward the West. In most of his books, Morgan has focused on the western frontier. Perhaps Morgan's best known novel, *Gap Creek* (Algonquin 1999), follows the struggles of a newly wed couple to begin a life together on an abandoned frontier farm in the early twentieth century. *Gap Creek* won the Southern Book Critics Circle Award for Fiction (2000), was chosen as a Notable Book by the *New York Times*, and was selected for the Oprah Book Club and the Appalachian Writers Association's Book of the Year for 2000.

In 2007, Morgan published a bestselling biography of Daniel Boone. He followed this biography with *Lions of the West: Heroes and Villains of America's Westward Expansion*, a composite biography of such figures as Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, Johnny Appleseed, Sam Houston, Davy Crockett, and Kit Carson, as well as other less well known figures. The book allows the reader to determine who were the villains and who were the heroes.

Morgan currently teaches literature at Cornell University.

For more information about Morgan or the Thomas Wolfe Conference in Boise, go to <http://www.thomas-wolfe.org/>. For other information, contact: George Hovis, Vice President, Thomas Wolfe Society, at george.hovis@oneonta.edu. ♦

Alan Marshall honored for Outstanding Achievement in the Humanities

The Idaho Humanities Council honored retired Lewis-Clark State College Anthropology Professor Alan Marshall, of Lewiston, by presenting him with IHC’s award for “Outstanding Achievement in the Humanities” at a standing-room-only ceremony in Lewiston’s Red Lion Hotel on March 21. The award, which carries a \$1,000 honorarium, was presented to Marshall for his exemplary career as a teacher, scholar, and mentor to many interested in exploring cultural anthropology and Native American studies. For many years, he made extraordinary efforts to reach off-campus to promote greater awareness, appreciation, and understanding of Nez Perce culture. At the award presentation, a number of Marshall’s LCSC colleagues and friends from the Nez Perce tribe spoke to the appropriateness of him receiving the award. After several testimonials, Marshall delivered his own talk about his life’s work in the humanities.

“Alan Marshall established strong and trusting relationships with the Nez Perce over several decades of teaching and research at Lewis-Clark State College,” said IHC Chair Katherine Aiken, Dean of the College of Arts, Letters, and Social Sciences at the University of Idaho. “His work is inspiring, and his legacy is a program that promotes cross-cultural understanding and the preservation of the Nez Perce language.”

After earning his Ph.D. in anthropology from Washington State University in 1977, Marshall began his career at LCSC a year later, teaching courses and



Honored and roasted: LCSC anthropologist Alan Marshall (with plaque) is flanked by friends and colleagues (L to R) Margo Aragon, Katherine Aiken, Steve Evans, Chris Riggs, Silas Whitman, and Alan Pinkham

building relationships with Nez Perce tribal historians, elders, and other leaders to better interpret tribal culture and history. Over thirty years, he taught hundreds of students, but he also committed himself to quiet, unheralded work interpreting treaties with the Nez Perce regarding hunting, fishing, and water rights, for federal, state, and local agencies.

Most significant is his role, in collaboration with Nez Perce tribal elders, in bringing Nez Perce language instruction to LCSC. Today, LCSC students may take Nez Perce to satisfy the general language requirement. Students may even earn a minor in Nez Perce.

As part of his consulting work, Marshall has written

several major reports that detail the Nez Perce tribe’s conception of and interaction with the environment. Through his work Marshall has served as an informed source and cultural guide through traditional Nez Perce ways.

“Alan’s work has been exemplary and is worthy of recognition,” said colleague Christopher Riggs, LCSC professor of history and a board member of the Idaho Humanities Council. “His commitment is passionate and his work in the field has benefited tribal culture and the academic professions of teaching and research.”

Although retired, Marshall continues his research and work with the Nez Perce.

The IHC has presented its award for “Outstanding Achievement in the Humanities” annually since 1986. Previous recipients of the award have included State Historian Keith Petersen, Twin Falls anthropologist James

Woods, College of Idaho Professor Louie Attebery, State Historian Merle Wells, Constitutional scholar David Adler, Moscow writer Mary Clearman Blew, BSU History Professor Robert Sims, Idaho poet William Studebaker, historian Arthur Hart, Nez Perce elder Horace Axtell, former LCSC English Professor Keith Browning, Idaho State University History Professor Ron Hatzembuehler, Basque Museum and Cultural Center Director Patty Miller, Boise Independent Schools administrator and history teacher Russ Heller, North Idaho College English Professor Virginia Johnson, and others. ♦

Best-selling writer Alexandra Fuller speaks to 250 in Idaho Falls

Best-selling author Alexandra Fuller gave IHC’s 6th Annual Eastern Idaho Distinguished Humanities Lecture in April at the Shilo Inn in Idaho Falls. Fuller spoke about “Tales from the Motherland: How Africa Gave Me a Voice, and America Gave Me the Freedom to Use It” to an audience of 250.

Fuller has written four books of non-fiction. Her debut memoir, *Don’t Let’s Go to the Dogs Tonight: An African Childhood*, was a New York Times Notable Book, a Booksense Best Non-fiction book, a finalist for the Guardian’s First Book Award and the winner of a Winifred Holtby Memorial Prize.

Prior to speaking that evening, Fuller greeted dozens of Benefactors at the beautiful home of Tim and Anne Hopkins.


Tremendous thanks goes to the supporters and sponsors of the event including the Bank of Idaho, Eastern Idaho Regional Medical Center, the Post Register, Idaho Public Television, Teton Toyota, and Barnes and Noble.

Thank you also to Robin and Steven Piet, Jim Francis and Karen Leibert, John and Marion Buzzell, Georgia Haynes, John McGimpsey, Effie’s Book Club and EIRMC for the student scholarship donations.


Lastly we’d like to thank IHC’s Idaho Falls’ board members Chris Hatch and Ed Marohn whose dedication to the humanities in their community made this evening possible. ♦



Clockwise: (1) Writer Alexandra Fuller thanks benefactor reception guests for the invitation to speak in Idaho Falls. (2) IHC Board Member Ed Marohn (R) presents autographed books to reception hosts Tim and Anne Hopkins. (3) Reception guests take time to meet Fuller. (4) Host Tim Hopkins thanks Fuller for coming back to Idaho. (5) After her lecture, Fuller signed books for many dinner guests.




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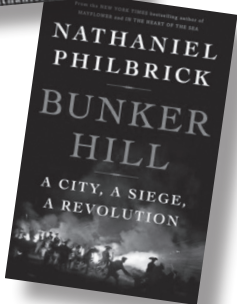
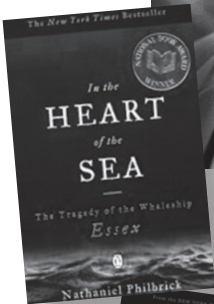
National Book Award-winning historian Nathaniel Philbrick to speak in Boise, Thursday, September 26

National Book Award-winning historian Nathaniel Philbrick will be the speaker at the IHC's 17th Annual Distinguished Humanities Lecture and Dinner on Thursday, September 26, 2013, 7 p.m., at the Boise Centre.

The event is made possible in part by the generous support of OfficeMax Boise Community Fund, Idaho Public Television, the Boise Co-op, and more.

Champion sailor, award-winning scholar and bestselling author, Philbrick is a lively and illuminating speaker on all things historical and maritime. He's the author of numerous books including *Bunker Hill: A City, a Siege, a Revolution* (published in April of 2013), an in-depth look at the bloodiest battle of the American Revolution and the blistering origins of America.

Philbrick first gained fame for his nonfiction classic *In the Heart of the Sea: The Tragedy of the Whaleship Essex*, which familiarized modern readers with the harrowing true story behind Herman Melville's *Moby-Dick*. The gripping bestseller won the prestigious National Book Award in 2001, and later inspired a PBS *American Experience* documentary about the *Essex*. Philbrick revisited the bestseller lists with *Mayflower: A Story of Courage, Community, and War*, his fresh take on the Pilgrims' journey to Plymouth Rock. He has also penned absorbing accounts of the quest to map the Pacific Ocean (*Sea of Glory*) and the rich history of his beloved Nantucket (*Abram's Eyes*



and *Away Off Shore*), as well as several lighthearted books about sailing. In 2011, Philbrick released two books, *Why Read Moby-Dick?*, a rhapsodic appreciation of the American classic, and *The Last Stand*, a mesmerizing account of General Custer, Sitting Bull, and the Battle of Little Big Horn, a story that continues to haunt our collective imagination.

A renowned scholar who wears his learning lightly, Philbrick entertains listening audiences with fascinating accounts of America's past and tales of his own seagoing adventures. His lectures are

delivered in the same brisk and engaging style that has made him one of the country's most popular authors of historical narrative.

Tickets are available now for purchase online at www.idahohumanities.org under "IHC Events," or by calling the IHC at 345-5346. General tickets are \$60. Benefactor tickets are \$125, offering an invitation to a pre-dinner reception with Philbrick in a private home and preferred seating at the dinner and lecture. IHC always recommends reserving tickets early as the event usually sells out. The evening will begin with a no-host reception at 6:00 p.m. at the Boise Centre. Dinner will be served at 7 p.m., with Philbrick's talk to follow. Philbrick's books will be available onsite and he'll be available for signing afterwards. A silent auction of signed first edition books will be in the lobby of the Boise Centre.

Since 1997, the IHC has brought top historians and authors to Boise for the Council's annual event. Previous speakers have included historian Stephen Ambrose (1997), western writer Ivan Doig (1998), presidential biographer Doris Kearns Goodwin (1999),

historian David McCullough (2000), journalist David Halberstam (2001), author Frank McCourt (2002), novelist John Updike (2003), presidential biographer Robert Dallek (2004), Pulitzer Prize-winning author Jane Smiley (2005), *NewsHour* anchor and author Jim Lehrer (2006), presidential historian Michael Beschloss (2007), *ABC News* Chief White House Correspondent Martha Raddatz (2008) Abraham Lincoln historian Harold Holzer (2009), prize-winning historian Douglas Brinkley (2010), reporter, author and humorist Calvin Trillin (2011) and in 2012, Pulitzer Prize-winning author Richard Russo, all of whom have inspired audiences with personal and memorable talks that have resonated long afterward. ♦

RESERVE YOUR PLACE NOW!

When: Thursday, September 26
Where: Boise Centre

General Tickets	\$60
Benefactor Tickets	\$125
Benefactor Table for 10	\$1,000 (\$250 savings)

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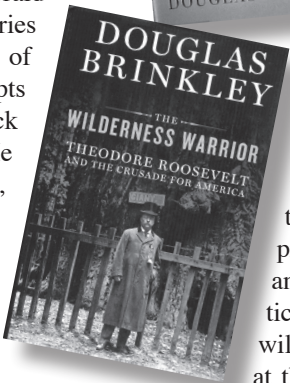
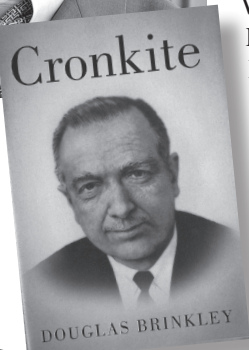
TICKETS AVAILABLE NOW: Historian Douglas Brinkley to speak in Coeur d'Alene, Thursday, October 3

Prize-winning historian Douglas Brinkley will be the speaker at the IHC's 10th Annual Northern Idaho Distinguished Humanities Lecture and Dinner on Thursday, October 3, 2013, 7 p.m., at the Coeur d'Alene Resort. Tickets to the event are available now.

The event is made possible in part by support from Idaho Forest Group, Hagadone Corporation, the Coeur d'Alene Press, and Idaho Public Television.

Brinkley is a professor of history at Rice University and one of the most distinguished historians of our time. He is the author, co-author, and editor of more than two dozen books exploring American history and literature, the American presidency, and contemporary culture and events. His books range from biographies of Presidents Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter and histories of World War II, to the compilation of letters and unpublished manuscripts of contemporary literary icons Jack Kerouac and Hunter S. Thompson. He is the official historian for CBS news, contributes to CNN, NBC and PBS news productions and to the *New York Times*, *Boston Globe*, *Vanity Fair* and *Rolling Stone*.

Mentored by historian Stephen Ambrose, with whom he co-wrote three books, Brinkley's long list of books includes *The Majic Bus: An American Odyssey*; *The Reagan Diaries*; *Voices of Valor: D-Day, June 6, 1944*; *Tour of Duty: John Kerry and the Vietnam War*; *The*



Great Deluge: Hurricane Katrina, New Orleans and the Mississippi Gulf Coast; and *The Wilderness Warrior: Theodore Roosevelt and the Crusade for America*.

Brinkley's latest bestseller is *Cronkite*, a hefty biography of longtime CBS News anchor Walter Cronkite, known as "the most trusted man in America," during the turbulent 1960s and 1970s, when the nation was embroiled in the Civil Rights Movement, the Vietnam War, the assassinations of President Kennedy, Senator Robert Kennedy, and Martin Luther King, Watergate, and more. The book explores the history of America through Cronkite's life, from radio to television, the evolution of network news, and the story of contemporary journalism.

Tickets are available now for purchase online at www.idahohumanities.org

under "IHC Events," or by calling the IHC toll free at 888-345-5346. General tickets are \$45. Benefactor tickets are \$100, offering an invitation to a pre-dinner reception with Brinkley in a private home and preferred seating at the dinner and lecture. IHC always recommends reserving tickets early as the event often sells out. The event will begin with a no-host reception at 6:00 p.m. at the Coeur d'Alene Resort. Dinner will begin at 7 p.m., with Brinkley's talk to follow. Brinkley's books will be available onsite with booksigning to follow the lecture.

Since 2004, the IHC has been bringing prominent

historians, journalists, and fiction writers to Coeur d'Alene, including presidential biographer Robert Dallek (2004), western writer Ivan Doig (2005), journalist Susan Orlean (2006), *War Letters* collector Andrew Carroll (2007), former National Public Radio News Analyst Juan Williams (2008), National Book Award winner Timothy Egan (2009), detective novelist Sara Paretsky (2010), Pulitzer Prize-winning Civil War historian James McPherson (2011) and prize-winning short story writer Anthony Doerr (2012). ♦

RESERVE YOUR PLACE NOW!

When: Thursday, October 3
Where: Coeur d'Alene Resort

General Tickets	\$45
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Benefactor Table for 8	\$800

Benefactors receive an invitation to a pre-dinner reception with Douglas Brinkley and preferred seating.

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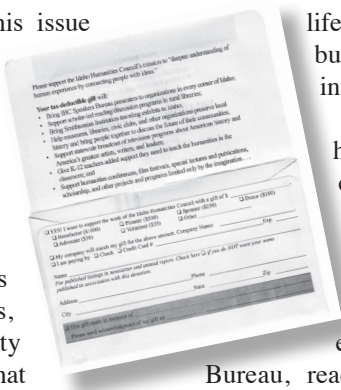
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GRANTS (Continued from Page 5)

History Librarian at The Community Library. The book includes photographs and family histories specific to Hailey.

Bradley Veile, Lakeside High School, Plummer, was awarded **\$1,000** to expand lesson plans to incorporate contributions of Native American soldiers in WWI. He will present his lesson plans at a seminar at the National WWI Museum in Kansas City, will conduct additional research, and will include references to local Coeur d’Alene tribal members serving in WWI. The lesson will be shared on a national website, with the Coeur d’Alene tribe, with the Coeur d’Alene and Boise Human Rights Education centers, and with his colleagues.



Shirley Ewing, Idaho Museum of Mining and Geology, Boise, received **\$750** to support the Museum Rock Party in September. The event focuses on the mining, archeological and geologic history of Idaho. Several hands-on stations including fossil digs, mine mapping, gold panning, etc., are prepared and run by teachers and museum volunteers.

Margaret Marti, Writers @ Harriman, Boise, was awarded **\$1,000** for support of the week-long writing workshop for high school students. The camp brings students and teachers together in workshops and hands-on activities designed to engage student writers and promote increased learning.

Sandra Gray, Washington Elementary, Pocatello, received **\$1,000** to bring children’s book author Gary Hogg to the school for several presentations during a one-day visit. Hogg will present

at an all-school assembly, conduct reading and writing workshops for classes, and a teacher workshop at the end of the day.

Ellen Weissman, Sandpoint, was awarded **\$1,000** for a pilot project in the Bonner County schools developing curriculum and teaching students about the Kalispel Indians, their lifeways and heritage in northern Idaho. Kalispel cultural educators, Johnny Arlee and Kayleen Sherwood, will make school presentations and meet with fourth-grade classes at Sandpoint’s Washington Elementary School.

Angela Harvey, Never Again is Now, Boise, was awarded **\$1,000** to help bring Linda Christensen, speaker and author of *Reading, Writing and Rising Up*, to a six-day course June 17-22 at BSU for 20 Idaho teachers. The course explores effective ways to teach social justice issues to inspire students to take an active role in fighting against human rights violations in their communities.



Jamessa Williams, Lapwai, received **\$1,000** for continuing support of a highly successful and popular program for her students – writing and publishing their own stories. Williams conducts family surveys, collects photos, and helps students write about their histories and their traditions, then compiles them into hard-bound books.

PLANNING GRANT:

Preservation Idaho and the Long Valley Preservation Society,

Donnelly, received **\$1,000** to study the feasibility and procedure for building a heritage agricultural buildings register in Idaho. LVPS is working to document 300 existing sites in Valley County and their register will serve as a model for replication throughout Idaho. **Frank Eld** is the project director. ♦

The Next Deadline for IHC Grants:

The next deadline for Idaho Humanities Council grant proposals—and for Research Fellowships—is **September 15, 2013**. IHC strongly recommends that prospective applicants contact staff to discuss their project ideas before writing their proposals. Applicants also are strongly encouraged to submit a rough draft of their proposal for staff critique several weeks prior to the deadline. Grant guidelines and online application instructions, as well as information about IHC grants and activities, are available on IHC’s website at www.idahohumanities.org, or by calling 208-345-5346.

What Are You Reading?

In each issue of *Idaho Humanities*, several readers tell us what they've been reading and what they recommend.

Reader: Marsha Nipper, Idaho Falls
Occupation: Graphic Artist
Book: *Why the Dreyfus Affair Matters* by Louis Begley



The Dreyfus Affair polarized France in the 1890’s. When I chose this book, I was aware of the miscarriage of justice that sent Lt. Dreyfus to Devil’s Island, but I wanted to know more about the conditions in French culture and the legal system that enabled this travesty

to happen. Are there parallels that we can learn from?
For the most part, this short book answers well. The author covers the trials, the cover-ups, the interplay of personalities, the cult of the military, anti-Semitism, the role of the press, and the highly-charged political climate. It is a convoluted and horribly fascinating story.
My response to the book, however, is nuanced. Given the title, I expected the analysis of the affair’s relevance to be as carefully crafted as its historic milieu. That the Dreyfus Affair *does* matter in today’s world of military tribunals, renditions, torture and the suspension of *habeas corpus* - I don’t doubt. But Begley’s examples seem hastily tacked on to an otherwise well-done account. The space devoted to the Dreyfus Affair in French literature, while interesting, might have been used to answer *Why the Dreyfus Affair Matters*.
Nonetheless, this is a most thought-provoking book.

Reader: John Hand, Boise
Occupation: Sales Development, Hewlett-Packard
Book: *The Name of War: King Philip’s War and the Origins of American Identity* by Jill Lepore



Every year, Americans celebrate Thanksgiving, when colonists were ‘saved’ by native peoples. Jill Lepore examines how white and native views of each other changed radically during this little-remembered New England war (1675-76). By the end of the conflict,

the stereotypical “savage” image was well-established, the spirit of Thanksgiving vanished, and the stage was set for the emergence 150 years later of the “noble savage” myth.
Lepore balances thoughtful scholarship with readable, often witty narrative. Famous historical characters, such as Increase and Cotton Mather and the captive Mary Rowlandson, populate Lepore’s story; but lesser known characters like John Sassamon, the Harvard-educated Christian Indian whose murder ignited the war, and Benjamin Church, the colonist who killed Philip, add depth and texture to her work. Lepore is a worthy companion to Francis Jennings and Alvin Josephy: she challenges us to re-think traditional views of Native Americans in history books and, more importantly, asks how contemporary American society can accommodate “their Indianness”.

Reader: Nancy Flagan, Coeur d’Alene
Occupation: Relationship Manager
Book: *The Plague of Doves* by Louise Erdrich



“A Plague of Doves” ...the title comes from a very old newspaper article. There was a plague of doves, and the congregation of a Catholic church gathered in order to try and walk through the fields praying to drive away the doves and prevent them from eating the crops.
The story evolves from an 1897 lynching of Native American men, including a thirteen-year-old boy. Erdrich weaves a story that goes back and forth through time showing the influence of history on the passions and decisions of people who live in the present. Her narrators offer unique storytelling abilities and characters that move from depths of darkness to enlightenment. The mysticism of dream-like Native American culture mingled with storytelling that explores the existence of two cultures seeking to exist together, creates a compelling mystery.
This book was my welcome to Louise Erdrich territory. The *New York Times Book Review* describes her as “a talented storyteller who has created a world, fictional but real: absorbing, funny, serious and convincingly human.” This view was echoed in reviews from numerous other valued reviewers and I’m a “Believer.” Explore Louise Erdrich, and you will be delighted.