

2020-0512, Mount Idaho, 7 of 20, 27-Pages.

Battle of Cottonwood

1877-0620, No Warriors in Cottonwood.

Today Mr. Ad Chapman and his scouts found Mr. H.C. Brown and wife near the Cottonwood house and brought them in. The scouts saw no Indians.

1877-0620, Volunteer Survivor Recalls Battle of Cottonwood

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Determined Stand All That Saved Randall Command from Annihilation by Superior Force of Nez Perces - Better Diplomacy by Government Would Have Prevented War of 1877

(Ed. Note: Henry C. Johnson, author of this article is one of the most distinguished living pioneers of northern Idaho. He crossed the plains two years before Ezra Meeker came and took part in the gold rushes before homesteading near Grangeville. He now lives in Spokane with his daughter but makes frequent trips to Camas prairie. This article was written for the University of Idaho in its effort to collect a series of Idaho Historical documents.)

By: Henry C. Johnson

Having been requested by friends and others to write a few items concerning the Nez Perce Indian war of 1877 which occurred in Idaho county Idaho. I will not attempt to outline the real cause of the war as that has been done a long time ago by historians who are far more capable than I. I will only mention some incidents which came under my personal observation of which I am familiar or was at the time of the outbreak – that being a little more than 50 years ago. I will not attempt to give a detailed account of all that happened as memory is treacherous, after so long a period.

I was a resident of Idaho County, engaged in farming and stock raising in a limited way. The country was sparsely settled then and consequently the range was good everywhere and it was the custom of the Indians to congregate near my place annually for the purpose of grazing their horses, digging camas and having a good time generally. Their camping ground was a little over a mile from my home. During the time they were encamped there, which consisted of six or eight weeks, I was not molested by them in any manner. I was a bachelor at that time and was from home quite often during the day. But nothing was ever disturbed in my absence.

Settlers Uneasy

While no hostile demonstrations had been shown, there was a feeling of uneasiness among the settlers that caused some of them to leave their homes at night and secrete themselves as best they could. The government had issued orders requiring all Indians to go on the reservation, and those who wouldn't go peaceably were to be forcibly taken; and it was the opinion generally that the on-treaty Indians would fight or resist the order.

Old Indians Peaceful

The old Indians did not want to fight, but the young men precipitated the trouble by killing several citizens on Salmon River 35 miles from where the main body of Indians were in camp. And when the report reached camp it created a great commotion. Wickyups were torn down, stock driven in from all directions, and as soon as possible there-after the women and children and also non-combatants were hustled off north about eight miles where they had a better place to fortify and give battle in case they were attacked, which was not an impossibility as the few soldiers who were available were stationed at Fort Lapwai distant 40 miles and no conveyance better than heavy freight wagons and the roads were in bad condition from recent rains, which made rapid travel out of the question.

The first squad of soldiers to arrive numbered 85. They were in command of Colonel Perry and were disastrously defeated in their first engagement at the battle of White Bird which occurred on the morning of the 19th of June, if memory serves me right. The loss in that engagement consisted of 33 soldiers killed and three volunteers wounded. Several of the soldiers killed were shamefully mutilated.

That was the first battle of any importance and it gave the Indians great encouragement as their loss was practically nil. Other engagements prior to that had occurred at various times between the volunteers and Indians without any loss to either side except in one instant where an Indian was killed by volunteers.

March Deceptive

After the defeat at Whitebird of Colonel Perry, General Howard appeared on the scene with 225 regulars fully equipped and prepared to do battle. IN the meantime, Chief Joseph and his warriors together with their women and children and all their stock, principally horses, had crossed the Salmon river, presumably with the intention of going south to unite forces with the various tribes of the southern part of the state and also of the eastern part of Oregon. That move later on proved to be a bit of strategy on the part of Chief Joseph to draw General Howard away from Camas prairie so Joseph's forces could re-cross the river 15 miles farther down and give them an opportunity to cross Camas prairie and select their ground for a battle with Howard on a small stream near the Clearwater river. The selection of that place gave the Indian forces a decided advantage over the forces of General Howard.

The next move of the volunteers after Howard had lost the Indians in the Salmon river canyon was to scout the country west of the little town of Cottonwood as it was believed the Indians would return to the north side of Camas prairie and the south fork of the Clearwater river. The prediction proved to be correct. Two scouts, Foster and Blewett fell in with a large party of Indians who were also doing some scout work. The result was that Blewett, one of the scouts, was killed. Foster got away and reported to Colonel Perry who had just arrived at that place – Cottonwood. Perry then ordered Lieutenant Raines to select ten men and go out to locate the Indians, and another officer to take a number of soldiers and hollow up. The Indians, after killing Scout Blewett went into ambush and waited for the Raines party, with the result

that every man in the Raines party was killed, and the Indians retired before the other soldiers arrived to give their comrades any help.

Seventeen Volunteers

Lieutenant Raines and party were killed on the third of July. On the Fourth of July, the soldiers who were encamped at Cottonwood were besieged by the Indians all day. Early on the morning of the fifth, Captain Randall of the Idaho volunteers called for volunteers to scout the country northwest of Cottonwood where the soldiers had been besieged all day previous. Ten who had responded to the call were in the saddles ready to start when a courier from Cottonwood arrived with a message from the officer in command requesting Captain Randall to come to their assistance with all the forces available. Randall then called for more recruits, when seven others responded, making 17 in all, named as follows: Captain D.B. Randall, First Lieutenant James Cearly, Second Lieutenant L.P. Wilmot, Privates D.H. Houser, C.W. Case, Charles Johnson, Peter Beemer, C.M. Day, Farnk A. Fenn, Frank D. Vansise, George Riggins, Ben Evans, All Leland, Eph Bunker, A.D. Bartley, James Buchanan, H.C. Johnson.

This brings us up to the date of the battle of the 17 under Captain Randall, July 5, '77. Only two of that number have survived until the present date, Cassius M. Day of Kooskia, and the writer. The morning of the 5th of July about 6:30, word was passed along to follow our captain, which we did in pairs. Nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of that jaunt on that memorable July morning until we had reached a point about eight miles from Mount Idaho, that being the county seat of Idaho county and the place where our families were huddled together in a very rude pen called a fort, which would have proven a slaughter pen had the Indians attacked us there.

Saw Smoke Signals

When we reached the above-mentioned place, the first intimation we had that the Indians were awake and moving, was the appearance of a signal fire from the of the Cottonwood butte, the highest elevation in 20 miles of that point. Soon after the first signal smoke, the second arose, and that was followed in rapid succession by a third signal. The air was very calm, and the smoke ascended to a great height and seemed to stand in a perpendicular column. It would have been inspiring had it not been for the warning it foretold. Our first lieutenant who had some experience in Indian warfare said that the first signal meant to get ready to move, second to move, third to fight.

The entire body of Indians was camped on a high plateau about three miles in a westerly direction from Cottonwood near the present town of Keuterville. The first appearance we had of the Indians was on the elevated ground just before they descended to the level of the prairie. They were distant from our command about ten miles. Captain Randall requested me to stop and take a look at the large band of horses that were bearing down in our direction. It so happened that I carried the only glasses in the party. After a careful inspection I rode to the

front, as the command had been moving slowly, and reported the horses to be of all colors and a number were carrying packs.

Try Intercept Troops

After traveling a few miles, I was again requested to take a second look and report, and that time I reported that the horses were being handled by men and I believed they were Indians. A little later I was told to take another look and report. I then reported a large number of Indians with their entire equipment, including women and children. I also told Captain Randall the warriors were divided in three parties, that one party was moving directly toward us and that the second party was moving to our left or south of us and I believed they intended to intercept us in case we made an effort to retreat. I also said that the third party was moving back and north of the town of Cottonwood where the soldiers under Colonel Perry had fought them the day before. And I believed they intended to make another fight on the same place if the soldiers were drawn out to our assistance.

The next halt we made to take observation, there was no doubt about the identity of the parties was no doubt about the identity of the parties we had been watching for two hours or more. We didn't need any field glasses to tell who they were or what their intentions were. Captain Randall ordered a halt and a lively discussion took place as to the best thing to do in order to make a defense for our protection and to give the Indians as good a reception as possible as they seemed to think they were entitled to it.

1877-0620, BG Howard Writes to GEN Sherman:

Indians began by murdering a White man in revenge for a murder. Killing three others at the same time. Since they have begun war upon the people near Mount Idaho. CPT Perry started with two companies for them. Other troops are being brought forward. Give me authority to hire twenty-five Indian scouts. I think we shall make short work of it.

This was telegraphed from Washington to New York on the 19th of June and published on the morning of the 20th. Here is an official dispatch from Howard charging that the "Indians began by murdering a White man in revenge for a murder of his father." No fact existed at that time to justify Howard's sending such a telegram. The cause assigned at his adjutant's office in Portland on the eve of the 16th of June, was a horse trader Mr. Ben Norton's. Does the BG now think he will make short work of it? He will first get out of the hole in the rocks he moved his army into scenting Joseph, while Joseph himself and his murderous band are back on Camas Prairie fighting volunteers and destroying Agency and threatening Lapwai Garrison and even Lewiston. Nature made a trap between Salmon and Snake rivers, Joseph baited it by shaking a red blanket at Howard defiantly across the river. Howard followed the bait and consumed three days in crossing his 500 men over the stream. When over, Joseph runs back on this side and returned to Camas Prairie. Howard stayed in his trap two weeks before he finds he is in a trap.

1877-0621, Most Structures Destroyed South of Mount.

Mr. Ad Chapman's scouts went to the White Bird battle field, or near it, saw several dead soldiers horribly mutilated, met a Chinaman who told them that all the building on Salmon river below Mount and below the mouth of White Bird up to Slate Creek were burned and all the cattle and horses driven off. None of Perry's command went out today.

1877-0621, Willful Perversion - The San Francisco Bulletin, 3-Pages.

Summary:

Settlers were not responsible for the war.

The Army in the PNW was not prepared for war.

1877-0627, Troops Cross the Salmon

Troops had made a crossing, and scouts had been out in the hills, found stock, but no Indians, where gone not known. Dispatches were forwarded to Walla Walla to be telegraphed as to apprise persons on Grand Ronde and Wallowa Valleys that they may be on the lookout. BG Howard had sent a detachment of Cavalry to look for Chief Looking-glass' band on Clearwater.

The present whereabouts of the hostiles is a matter of speculation. At noon of that day the Frenchmen were attacked twenty miles down the river, and disarmed, robed, and permitted to escape, showing that some of Joseph's force was in that direction. Look out for a six-month campaign, hunting the enemy in the mountains.



1877-0627, Various Newspaper Articles and Letters on the Nez War, 18-Pages.

1863-0615, Cottonwood, Idaho.

Cottonwood Waystation point was an important resting place for teams traveling from Lewiston to Grangeville, Mount Idaho, and the mines in Florence.

Mr. Wheeler & Mr. Toothacher were in charge of the Cottonwood waystation, situated where Joslin's shop now is. They were succeeded about a year later by Mr. John Byram, and he by Joe Moore and Peter Ready, from the latter of whom it passed to Benjamin Norton, the man who lost his life during the Indian war. After the cessation of hostilities, Mr. L. P. Brown became practically the owner of the townsite by buying the property of Mr. Knighten, Mr. Harry Wilson and others.

A post office was established in the early days but the first business aside from that and a blacksmith shop was the store of Mr. F. B. King, opened about 1880. Some four or five years later, Mr. Charles Wood and A. A. Harris built a saloon. Robert Nugent tells the writer that when he came to the place in 1887, he found "Judge" Gilmore in charge of the blacksmith shop. H. H. Nuxoll and Barney Stubert in a carpenter shop, and the businessmen just referred to at their respective places. Mr. Nugent bought out Wood & Harris's Saloon. F. B. King's store was transferred to Weiler & Wax about 1891. Mr. Nugent started a restaurant in 1893, in which year a pork packing establishment was also started. Dunham & Company, of Chicago, ran it for a couple of years, but eventually failed through mismanagement and gave the farmers a bill of sale of the property in payment of the sums due them. At present the building is used as a slaughterhouse.

In 1893-0127, the first paper of the town, the Cottonwood Report, made its bow. Its first issue, bearing date January 27th, shows by its advertising columns that Wax & Goldstone were then engaged in the dry goods and grocery business; that Mr. C. B. Wood was proprietor of the Cottonwood House; that Mr. Felix Warren owned the Lewiston-Cottonwood stage line; that Revs T. L. Buzzell and William Conger were pastors of the Methodist and Catholic churches, respectively; that Davis & Sweet had a saw and planing mill; that Mr. F. M. Bridgfarmer was engaged in house, sign and carriage painting; that Mr. J. W. Gains had a livery, feed and sales stable; that Dr. J. W. Turner, was practicing medicine and surgery; and that Tannatt & Hogan were engaged in the real estate business and in surveying, also were townsite agents. The paper shows, too, that a literary society was in existence, of which Mr. E. T. Tannatt was president and Miss Ettie Simpson, secretary.

In 1895-0615, the town began building rapidly, and it is since that date that the Cottonwood of today has come into existence. Without attempting to fix the dates of the coming of later business houses or the sequence of their establishment, we summarize the present business houses of the town as follows: Three merchandise stores, Samuel Goldstone's, L. P.

Brown & Brust's and Harry Nuxoll's; three livery stables, J. T. Hale's, C. C. Burge's, and J. M. Eller's; J. W. Turner's drug store and that of the Idaho Drug Company; the Idaho County Bank, of which E. M. Ehrhardt is cashier; the saloons of Lyons & Dixon, John Peterson and John Funke; and the brewery of Schobert & Peterson; the St. Albert hotel, of which A. B. Rooke is proprietor, and the Cottonwood hotel, owned by John Proctor; harness and saddles, Schiller & Simons; planing mill, sash and door factory, Webster & Wright; a steam flour mill of twenty-five barrels capacity, J. W. Crawford; blacksmiths, J. F. Davidson, E. Joslin and S. Saux; meat market, Simons Brothers; millinery and dress making, Mrs. William Bash; bakery, Mrs. Alice Tipton; grain warehouse, Samuel Goldstone; barber, John Caldwell; hardware and implements, H. H. Nuxoll; printing office (Camas Prairie Chronicle), Frank S. Wimer, proprietor; furniture, J. N. Moden; a Chinese laundry. It is said that a large creamery, capable of handling the cream from four or five hundred cows, is in project, also a new brewery. J. M. Wolbert, an attorney, is engaged in the real estate business, and George W. Coutts is also engaged in the practice of law. The dentists of the town are Drs. T. W. Bray and J. E. Smith, and the physicians practicing there are Drs. J. W. Turner and R. Truitt. Samuel R. Libby, the postmaster, is a watch repairer and jeweler.

The churches of the town are the Catholic, Rev. H. A. Kremers, pastor; the Baptist, to which Mr. Daik ministers; and the Methodist, without a pastor at the time of the writer's visit. There is a large fourroom public school in Cottonwood in which three teachers labor, namely, Prof. E. O. Steininger, Miss Mary T. Hayden and Mrs Gussie H. Clark. A Catholic school is maintained by Rev H. A. Kremers in connection with the church, intended, it is said, as a forerunner of a sisters' school. Fraternal orders are well represented, there being subordinate lodges of the I. O. O. F., Rebekahs, K. of P., M. W. A., and K. O. T. M. The first mentioned order has a large two-story hall with lodge and banquet rooms above and an opera and dance hall below.

While Cottonwood is as yet without a railroad it has daily stage connections with Grangeville, Lewiston and Keuterville, and tri-weekly with Kamiah. The O. R. & N. survey passes through the town.

Cottonwood enjoys a very favorable situation on the creek from which it takes its name. It is convenient to a large stock raising country, and there are six saw mills within ten miles of the place. The rich surrounding country furnishes the business men of the town assurance of a reasonably abundant and permanent patronage, and as the country grows their business and their number must enjoy a corresponding increase.

1877-0701, Forces: CPT David Perry and CPT Stephen Whipple with 85-Soldiers and 30-Civilian Volunteers Versus Chief Joseph with 150-Nez Warriors.

In 1877-0701, At Fort Lapwai, BG Howard, is angry. Nez warriors just killed 34-Cavalry Troopers. His plan: Send more USA Cavalry, the finest fighting men, the Earth has ever seen, to

kill those savages on-mules. CPT Perry and 115-Cavalry Troopers leave Fort Lapwai, on a 1-month mission to find and kill those 1,000-Indians.

In 1877-0703, At Mr. Norton's ranch in Cottonwood, 20-miles north of Mount. LT Rains with 10-Cav Troopers and 2-civilian scouts spot the 100-Wagon Nez convoy. He attacks, twice. Nez Warriors kill all 13-White men.

In 1877-0704, BG Howard orders every Nez horse in Idaho killed. The Nez release their 1,000-horses into the wild. Today, if you see an Appaloosa horse in the wild, it was freed by Nez Warriors-July 4TH, 1877.

In 1877-0704-1800, CPT Whipple with 65-Soldiers are barricaded in Norton's cabin. They are blocking the road north.

In 1877-0705, CPT Perry arrives with 20-Soldiers and 6-civilian volunteers. The soldiers bunker down in rifle pits for the entire day as Nez snipers shot at them.

In 1877-0705-0900, Nez are tired of the roadblock. Joseph sends 14-Warriors to attack the cabin, keep the Troopers pinned down. The Nez convoy rolls by unmolested.

In 1877-0705-0900, Gunfire echoes in the Rocky Mountains. 20-miles south, Mount could hear the battle. Mr. Cook arrives from Cottonwood with a cry for help. He says the Nez have the Cav troopers trapped. CPT Randle 40, was in Brown's Club with Mr. Evans 23. Mr. Cook asked Mr. Brown to muster volunteers to head north. 17-Men out of 50-volunteer. They are known as, "The Gallant 17" or, "the Brave 17." Moutonian Mr. Duncan Howser 45, reports: I was one of 17-volunteers from Mount. CPT Randall was leading us when he was killed on the trail. We were in sight of CPT Perry's camp in Cottonwood. Perry's men had Spencer's improved rifles, they shot till the barrels were so hot they could not be handled, 1,000-bullets were fired during the 2-hour battle. The range of the bullet is 100-yards.

The Moutonians were 100-yards away. The Nez were 200-yards away.

CPT Perry would be court martialled for not helping the volunteers from Mount Idaho. He is found innocent.

In 1877-0705-1800, 50-More men arrive from Mount. Nez convoy is camped 20-miles northeast.

In 1877-0705, The Nez Convoy Rolls east towards Lolo Pass.

1901-0131, Article Condemning CPT Perry, in The Lewiston Teller:

Wilmot's Letter: When CPT Perry dies his uneasy spirit will go to the gates of heaven and ask admission. St. Peter will ask him if he is the Perry who failed to bury his dead at White Bird and left them for the vultures to feed upon for a week or more. He will answer, "I am," and St. Peter will tell him to go hence that he has no use for him. He will go to the gates of hell and ask for admission; the devil will ask him if he is the Perry who refused to go to the assistance of the little band of citizens from Mount Idaho. He will answer, "I am," and the devil will tell him to go hence, that hell has no room for hm. As his body lies putrefying on the lain the turkey buzzard

will soar aloft, the coyote will tuck his tail between his legs and sneak away, and the lowly worm that delights to reveal in the carcass of a dog will crawl away from his remains in disgust.

Total KIA and WIA Battle of Cottonwood:

KIA: 1-Nez Versus 17-USA.

1877-0705, Father I Had a battle to-day at this place:

Seventeen volunteers stood off 132 Indians for one hour before the troops came to our assistance. Joseph and band in full force gave Howard the slip, on Salmon. CPT D.B. Randall and Ben. Evans killed. Mr. D.H. Howser wounded in the breast. Charles Johnson slightly in the ankle, myself through the calf of the left leg. Ball still in the leg, getting on very well don't worry. Love to all, A.B. Leland.

1877-0705, Thirteen Soldiers and Citizens Killed:

A dispatch from cottonwood dated at 9 p.m. yesterday states that LT Rains with 2 citizens scouts and a squad of men were attacked on their scout. LT Rains, ten of his men and the two citizens were killed. CPT Perry with his train of supplies was rescued from the enemy this side of Cottonwood by Whipple with his command who heard the firing. The fight was continued as Whipple fell back towards Cottonwood. Orders to stop all travel on the road to Cottonwood except messengers, and request for Jackson's cavalry to be forwarded immediately on their arrival here.

1877-0706, Situation at Kamiah:

We give below facts given us by one who was an eye and ear witness of things at Kamia Agency. On the 4th of July there were 253 male Indians just below the Agency mill besides women and children, supposed to be reservation Indians, about 575 in all. There were two white men at the Agency in charge the miller and engineer, and from what had been seen and known, among the Indians were about from fifty to seventy-five guns, some of them Henry rifles, and some revolvers. These guns in several instances were kept cached since the outbreak and not shown in the presence of the Whites. One of the Indians told the Whites that they had cached their guns. On Sunday the 1st one of the Indians told the miller that he had better go away from there, that he was liable to be killed by some of the Kamias. Before Whipple cleaned out Lookingglass at clear creek, 17 of Looking-glass' men went over to Joseph's camp, six of them returned and were with Looking-glass at the time of Whipple's attack. Looking-glass had then with him about 30 men. After the attack, Looking-glass came to the Agency, and some Agency Indians went up to Looking-glass' camp. Looking-glass left on the 3d with 17 men to go to Joseph's camp and said he would be back on the 4th, but he had not returned on the morning of the 6th. On the night of the 5th just after dark. Two of Joseph's men and three of Looking-glass' men drove near the quarters of the two Whites fired off two guns, then gave a

war whoop and charged down to the main reservation encampment of Indians. About three-quarters of an hour afterwards four reservation Indians came up and told the Whites through one of their number who could speak English, that Joseph's camp was only 12 miles from them, that he would cross the river at Kamia the next day at noon with all his families and stock and was going to the buffalo country, and advised the Whites to leave at once lest they be found there and killed by Joseph, and offered to give them an escort of five or six Indians to take them either on the road to Pierce City or Lapwai. They also said that the Agency Indians would not fight Joseph to protect them and the Agency. They declined the escort, and told the Indians to go back, that they would not leave. After they had gone the Whites debated about what they should do in this extremity. One was for taking to the brush and secreting themselves till Friday evening relying upon an Indian boy to post them what was going forward with the Indians. The other was for leaving the place immediately and under cover of the night and make their way to Lapwai if possible. They remained in this state of uneasiness till 4 a.m. Friday and then with their horses took the lower trail and made Lapwai without seeing an Indian. Our informant says that Lawyer told them and those at the Lapwai Agency that his Kamia people would not fight Joseph and would not do scout duty against him, that it was all he could do to keep them from joining Joseph against the whites. What has taken place at Kamia since the morning of the 6th we know not up to the time of writing. It is however apparent that the whole Kamia Agency is virtually in the hands of Joseph and his band and with this advantage to stimulate the young men there, it is more than probable that he has received large accessions to his warriors from the Agency Indians. His strength is thus increased, and many more troops will be required to stand him off and save the country from devastation. Since the above was written Jim Reuben informs us that on Friday Joseph with his stock, women and warriors crossed to the North side of Clearwater, destroyed some of the Agency fields and fences, went and made his headquarters between the forks of the Middle and south fork of the river, held a council of his men, some were for going to Montana and others said they were not fighting for Montana, but for this country and they would fight there till they died before they would leave it, and that they concluded to leave their stock, women and children and re-cross the river and clean out Camas Prairie.

1877-0707, Saturday a Letter from Mount Idaho to Lapwai:

Mr. Niphon and Mr. Monroe arrived from Mount Idaho Wednesday noon having left that place on the night of the 2d. By Niphon we received letters from L.P. Brown. On the 28th he writes that parties had just returned from Howard's command, that a small squad had crossed that day under the protection of the large guns, that the Indians had disappeared from the view of the troops over the hills; that one man had been rescued from his hiding place on the south side, and that Manual and other wounded were doing well and would recover. June 30th he writes that Ad Chapman reports the crossing of troops still going forward, that CPT

Whipple with two companies of Cavalry and fifteen volunteers in charge of CPT D.B. Randall had gone to look after Looking-glass and his band who had been committing depredations upon settlers houses on Clearwater and driving off their stock; that the escort sent to Lewiston for arms had arrived with 35 guns and ammunition, that COLs Weeks and Mason arrived on the 29th and left for Howard's camp on the morning of the 30th also Sutherland of the Portland Standard as reporter, hope he will do the people and the army full justice. July 1st 2 p.m. he writes that H.C. Brown had just returned from an inspection of his premises on Salmon river. He found everything of value destroyed, carried away or burned. He found the bodies at Mason's place partially burned, also one body at Benedict's in same condition that of Benedict himself was found in the creek. No trace has been discovered of the whereabouts of James Baker's body. Friends of Mrs. Manual who have visited the ruins at Manual's place are convinced that she was burned in the house. Information from headquarters that the main body of the troops will be across the river to-night, and that a forward movement will be made after Joseph in the morning. Scouts report no Indians in the neighborhood of the command.

1877-0709, Movement of Troops:

At 12 midnight Monday night the 9th, Mr. Dave Monroe and John Knifong, messengers to Howard, returned safely to Lapwai having left Lapwai for Howard's Camp with dispatches on Thursday eve the 5th. Monroe came into town Tuesday morning and gave us the following account of his trip, what he saw and heard;

"When we left Lapwai we had orders to go to Howard's camp and return as soon as we could with safety. No one knew precisely where Howard was, and hence we had to find him. We took supper at Caldwell's on Lapwai Creek. We took the safest trail for Lawyer's canyon at Elk City crossing. We made it in the night and crossed it without seeing an Indian. We took off towards the buttes, thinking that the Indians would be more in the direction of Cottonwood. We soon discovered an Indian to our left, mounted, seeing us, as it was break of day, he rode from us. We soon saw another in a different direction, then we saw two more towards the Cottonwood House. We made for Al Chapman's place on the Cottonwood. We soon saw an Indian about 800 yards behind us riding at full speed. We could have shot him, but we paused to do so lest we might arouse other scouts along Cottonwood creek before we got to the creek, and they might cut us off. We rode very fast and our pursuer gave up the chase. We crossed at the high coral near the sheep ranch of Crosdale and made Mount Idaho. Learning that Howard was still on the other side of Salmon river we got fresh horses. Here we learned that there had been fighting at Cottonwood and that 17 volunteers had gone over but no one knew the result. We have since learned that at the time of our crossing Lawyer's Canyon the main body of the Indians were down the Cottonwood to our left towards Clearwater. We proceeded to Howard's crossing of Salmon river above White Bird. Here we found an officer and 22 men. They knew not where Howard was, and I was ordered to stay there Friday night. At Saturday 7 a.m. I swam

my horse and proceeded upon Howard's trail up the mountain, had not gone far when I met a messenger from Howard saying that he left him 60 miles from there, that he was on the march back, having learned that Perry had engaged the Indians at Cottonwood, that the route to Howard was infected with Indian scouts, that he had seen four and that I had better return to the river and get further advice from the officer there. I did so. The officer was in doubt what I should do, I told him I was instructed to reach Howard. He then said I might proceed. I crossed Salmon, proceeded, and met Howard and the whole command arrived at the crossing and most of the men crossed that night, and the balance were crossing Sunday morning when I left for Cottonwood. Arriving at Cottonwood, Knifong and myself with two Indian messengers made the attempt to proceed on the road to Lapwai. The Indian scouts were ahead. In coming up the mountain they sang out a yell and broke from the road, we soon saw several Indians and we turned for Cottonwood. My horse mired, floundered and threw me and fell over on my breast and for a few moments I thought it was all day with me, but he soon righted and I was able to remount and we rode rapidly to Cottonwood. Blake went out to reconnoiter and saw seven Indian horses and a blanket and appearances of Indians in the grass. He came back and reported, and it was deemed unsafe to attempt to get through the scouts of the Indians that night. Perry's command was soon in motion for Grangeville, arriving there at 2 a.m. Monday, learned there that Howard with his whole command save three companies of Infantry had been there and gone to Clearwater leaving orders for the remainder to follow him as soon as possible, that he had procured all the available teams at Mount Idaho to transport his tired men and supplies. That CPT McConville had gone out from Mount Idaho some two days before with 80 volunteers to find the position of the Indians. He had found them between the middle and south fork holding council and war dances and sent back four men to Mount Idaho to report the facts so that the regulars could come and together with them hem them in and give them battle. That the force of the Indians had been largely increased from some source, either from the Agency or from other sources. Such was the position when I left Grangeville Monday noon for Lapwai where we arrived at 12 Monday night without seeing an Indian save four scouts sent out from the Lapwai Agency one of whom we should have shot had he not thrown up his hat to us in token of being a friendly. Mr. Monroe further tells us that Mr. Lew Wilmot told BG Howard in his presence on Salmon River of the manner in which Perry neglected the 17-volunteers at the time of the fight on the 5th. Howard wanted the statements put in writing by the volunteer commanding. Wilmot told him that all the men would sign it. Howard said that was not necessary, that he was very sorry to learn that any officer of the army should so refuse prompt assistance in such an extremity. Howard said he should pursue the Indians and kill them if possible, that he should take no prisoner. Monroe says Howard on his return from Billy's crossing has used great dispatch in his movements and marches, and that he thinks Howard has got fully aroused to the true situation of things, certainly so if his talk means anything. Monroe reports the wounded doing well at Mount Idaho and that Jackson's Company will proceed to-

day from Lapwai for the front guarding supply train. We learn the suspicion is strongly prevalent at Lapwai Garrison that in case Jackson's Company start for the front, that Joseph will again flank Howard while crossing Clearwater at the Bridge and cross his warriors below and hurry and attack the Agency and Garrison at Lapwai it being unprotected save by about twenty-eight men.



1877-1215, Memorial Service, CPT Darius Bullock Randall 40,

KIA Battle of Cottonwood. Mason, no Christian symbolism.

Song played. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ARFhbyjZASc>

Poem read at CPT Randall's memorial service, Mount Idaho Cemetery (homosexuality):

Such perfect bliss, fair Evan we.

In our enjoyment prove:

Pity restless jealousy

Should he mingle with our love.

Let us, since wit has taught us how,

Let's Raise Pleasure to the Top!

You rival bottles of wine must allow,

You rival men to fall.

Think not in this that I design

A treason against love's charms.

When I follow the god of wine

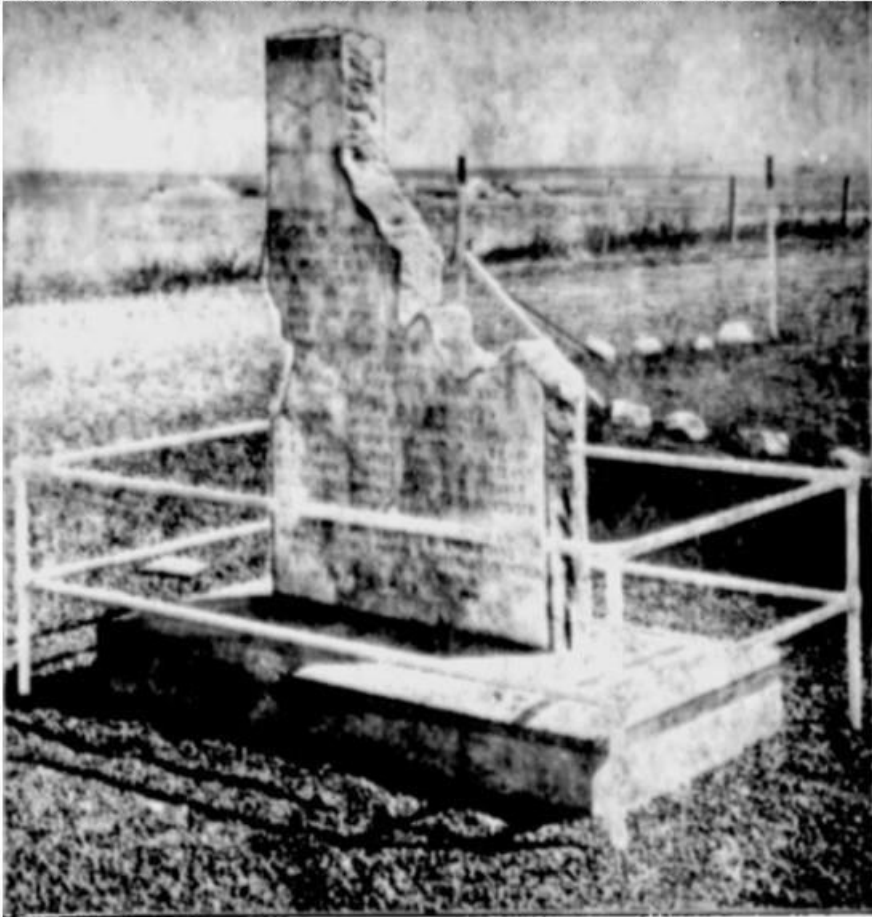
I leave my Evan's arms
To fight the men that might.
At which I'll never regret,
Liquor will take clothes off as fast
As I can take off mine.
There's not an insipid spark
That flutters in this town,
But with your want eyes you mark
Him out to be your man.
Nor do you care
How empty and how dull
The heads of your admirers are,
So that their bags of gold be full.
All this you freely may confess,
Yet this we never disagree:
You love your paid pleasure less.
He was no match for me.
Whilst my pleasure to pursue,
Whole nights we are taking in.
Let the juice of grapes, take us.
Wine, the choice of lusty men.

Mr. Evan Evans 23, from Grangeville paid for the CPT Randall's headstone, and a large memorial monument. He also adopted a boy named Henry 9, who CPT Randall called his son. What a kind man.



1877-0705, CPT Randall, KIA, RIP. Headstone paid for by Mr. Evans.

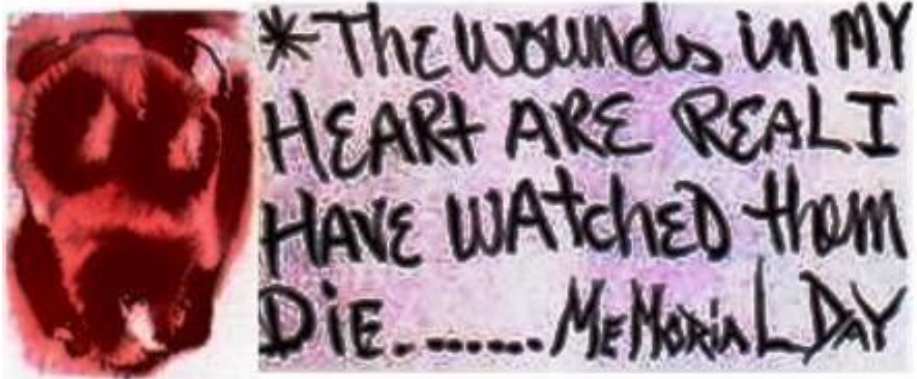
2017-1201, The First Indian Casino, Est. 1862, Mount Idaho, Amazon, CSM.



“HERE WE HAVE IDAHO” — A few miles east of Cottonwood near the North & South Highway stands this concrete monument, shaped like the state of Idaho, to mark the spot where Capt. D. B. Randall fell when he led the “brave 17” volunteers from Mt. Idaho to the rescue of beleaguered soldiers at Cottonwood during the Nez Perce Indian War of 1877. The monument was erected by the late Evan Evans of Grangeville.

**1877-0705, USA Cavalry CP3 Darius B Randall
Headstone, Cottonwood Idaho. RIP.**

Paid for by Mr. Evans.



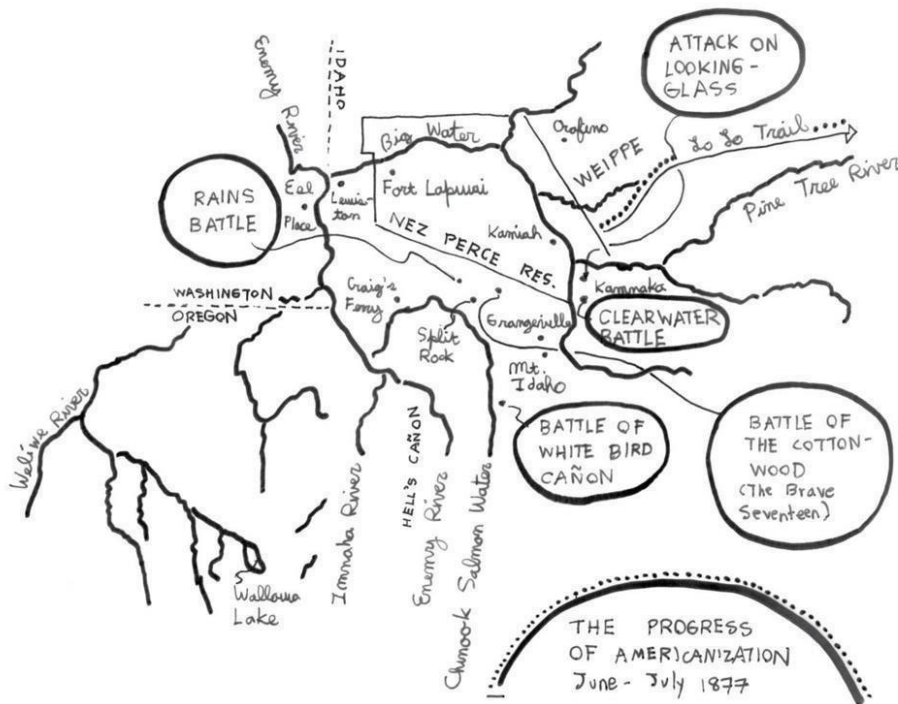
2018-0630, The Wounds in My Heart are Real. I have watched them die, Memorial Day.

In my 30-years in the US Cavalry, 60-troopers died with me. I was in combat in: Grenada, Desert Storm, Bosnia, and Iraq, RIP, CSM.



1879-0215, CPT Perry is Court Martialed for Cowardice.

A single white feather is the mark of a coward. CPT Perry was in trouble for leaving the 34-bodies scattered south of Grangeville for 10-days. And now, for not leaving the cabin area to help the Gallant-17 during the 2-hour battle at Cottonwood. He is found innocent.



1877-0711, BG Howard's Battle Map.

CPT Perry was severely criticized for his tardiness in rescuing the civilian volunteers. He requested a Court of Inquiry, which declared that his delay was not "excessive under the circumstances." The civilian volunteers from Mount Idaho acquired a place in Idaho history as the "Brave Seventeen."

The Nez Perce continued their journey east unmolested for 25 miles, before pausing to rest at the Clearwater River. The band of Looking Glass and other Nez Perce joined the main group there and brought their strength up to about 800 with about 200 fighting men. A few days later General Howard and a force of more than 500 men caught up with the Nez Perce and the Battle of the Clearwater ensued.

Ten members of Company E and L of the 1st Cavalry killed in this battle are buried at the Fort Walla Walla Cemetery.

KIA and WIA Battle of Cottonwood:

KIA, 1-Nez Versus 17-USA.

WIA, 0-USA Versus 1-Nez.

1929-0210. Survivor Recalls Battle East of Cottonwood:

Better diplomacy by government would have prevented the War of 1877

Editor's Note: Mr. Henry C. Johnson, author of this article is one of the most distinguished living pioneers of northern Idaho. He crossed the plains two years before Mr. Ezra

Meeker came and took part in the gold rushes before homesteading near Grangeville. He now lives in Spokane with his daughter but makes frequent trips to Camas prairie. This article was written for the University of Idaho in an effort to collect a series of Idaho Historical documents.

Having been requested by friends and others to write a few items concerning the Nez Perce Indian war of 1877 which occurred in Idaho county Idaho. I will not attempt to outline the real cause of the war as that has been done a long time ago by historians who are far more capable than I. I will only mention some incidents which came under my personal observation of which I am familiar or was at the time of the outbreak – that being a little more than 50 years ago. I will not attempt to give a detailed account of all that happened as memory is treacherous, after so long a period.

I was a resident of Idaho County, engaged in farming and stock raising in a limited way. The country was sparsely settled then and consequently the range was good everywhere and it was the custom of the Indians to congregate near my place annually for the purpose of grazing their horses, digging camas and having a good time generally. Their camping ground was a little over a mile from my home. During the time they were encamped there, which consisted of six or eight weeks, I was not molested by them in any manner. I was a bachelor at that time and was from home quite often during the day. But nothing was ever disturbed in my absence.

Settlers Uneasy: While no hostile demonstrations had been shown, there was a feeling of uneasiness among the settlers that caused some of them to leave their homes at night and secrete themselves as best they could. The government had issued orders requiring all Indians to go on the reservation, and those who wouldn't go peaceably were to be forcibly taken; and it was the opinion generally that the non-treaty Indians would fight or resist the order. Old Indians Peaceful: The old Indians did not want to fight, but the young men precipitated the trouble by killing several citizens on Salmon River a distance of 35 miles from where the main body of Indians were in camp (at Mount Idaho.) And when the report reached camp it created a great commotion. Wickyups were torn down, stock driven in from all directions, and as soon as possible thereafter the women and children and also non-combatants were hustled off north about eight miles where they had a better place to fortify and give battle in case they were attacked, which was not an impossibility as the few soldiers who were available were stationed at Fort Lapwai distant 40 miles and no conveyance better than heavy freight wagons and the roads were in bad condition from recent rains, which made rapid travel out of the question.

The first squad of soldiers to arrive numbered 85. They were in command of CPT Perry and were disastrously defeated in their first engagement at the battle of White Bird which occurred on the morning of the 17th of June, if memory serves me right. The loss in that engagement consisted of 33 soldiers killed and three volunteers wounded. Several of the soldiers killed were shamefully mutilated. That was the first battle of any importance and it gave the Indians great encouragement as their loss was practically nil. Other engagements prior

to that had occurred at various times between the volunteers and Indians without any loss to either side except in one instant where an Indian was killed by volunteers.

March Deceptive: After the defeat at Whitebird of CPT Perry, BG Howard appeared on the scene with 225 regulars fully equipped and prepared to do battle. In the meantime, Chief Joseph and his warriors together with their women and children and all their stock, principally horses, had crossed the Salmon river, presumably with the intention of going south to unite forces with the various tribes of the southern part of the state and also of the eastern part of Oregon. That move later on proved to be a bit of strategy on the part of Chief Joseph to draw BG Howard away from Camas prairie so Joseph's forces could re-cross the river 15 miles farther down and give them an opportunity to cross Camas prairie and select their ground for a battle with Howard on a small stream near the Clearwater river. The selection of that place gave the Indian forces a decided advantage over the forces of BG Howard.

The next move of the volunteers after Howard had lost the Indians in the Salmon river canyon was to scout the country west of the little town of Cottonwood as it was believed the Indians would return to the north side of Camas prairie and the south fork of the Clearwater river. The prediction proved to be correct. Two scouts, Foster and Blewett fell in with a large party of Indians who were also doing some scout work. The result was that Blewett, one of the scouts, was killed. Foster got away and reported to CPT Perry who had just arrived at that place – Cottonwood. Perry then ordered LT Raines to select ten men and go out to locate the Indians, and also another officer to take a number of soldiers and hollow up. The Indians, after killing Scout Blewett went into ambush and waited for the Raines party, with the result that every man in the Raines party was killed, and the Indians retired before the other soldiers arrived to give their comrades any help.

Seventeen Volunteers: LT Raines and party were killed on the third of July. On the Fourth of July, the soldiers who were encamped at Cottonwood were besieged by the Indians all day. Early on the morning of the fifth, CPT Randall of the Idaho volunteers called for volunteers to scout the country northwest of Cottonwood where the soldiers had been besieged all the day previous. Ten who had responded to the call were in the saddles ready to start when a courier from Cottonwood arrived with a message from the officer in command requesting CPT Randall to come to their assistance with all the forces available. Randall then called for more recruits, when seven others responded, making 17 in all, named as follows: CPT D.B. Randall, LT James Cearly, LT L.P. Wilmot, PVT D.H. Houser, C.W. Case, Charles Johnson, Peter Beemer, C.M. Day, Farnk A. Fenn, Frank D. Vansise, George Riggins, Ben Evans, All Leland, Eph Bunker, A.D. Bartley, James Buchanan, H.C. Johnson.

This brings us up to the date of the battle of the 17 under CPT Randall, July 5, '77. Only two of that number have survived until the present date, Mr. Cassius M. Day of Kooskia, and the writer. The morning of the 5th of July about 6:30, word was passed along to follow our captain, which we did in pairs. Nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of that jaunt on that

memorable July morning until we had reached a point about eight miles from Mount Idaho, that being the county seat of Idaho county and the place where our families were huddled together in a very rude pen called a fort, which would have proven a slaughter pen had the Indians attacked us there.

Saw Smoke Signals: When we reached the above mentioned place, the first intimation we had that the Indians were awake and moving, was the appearance of a signal fire from the of the Cottonwood butte, the highest elevation in 20 miles of that point. Soon after the first signal smoke, the second arose, and that was followed in rapid succession by a third signal. The air was very calm, and the smoke ascended to a great height and seemed to stand in a perpendicular column. It would have been inspiring had it not been for the warning it foretold. Our lieutenant who had some experience in Indian warfare said that the first signal meant to get ready to move, second to move, third to fight.

The entire body of Indians was camped on a high plateau about three miles in a westerly direction from Cottonwood near the present town of Keuterville. The first appearance we had of the Indians was on the elevated ground just before they descended to the level of the prairie. They were distant from our command about ten miles. CPT Randall requested me to stop and take a look at the large band of horses that were bearing down in our direction. It so happened that I carried the only glasses in the party. After a careful inspection I rode to the front, as the command had been moving slowly, and reported the horses to be of all colors and a number were carrying packs.

Try Intercept Troops: After traveling a few miles, I was again requested to take a second look and report, and that time I reported that the horses were being handled by men and I believed they were Indians. A little later I was told to take another look and report. I then reported a large number of Indians with their entire equipment, including women and children. I also told CPT Randall the warriors were divided in three parties, that one party was moving directly toward us and that the second party was moving to our left or south of us and I believed they intended to intercept us in case we made an effort to retreat. I also said that the third party was moving back and north of the town of Cottonwood where the soldiers under CPT Perry had fought them the day before. And I believed they intended to make another fight on the same place if the soldiers were drawn out to our assistance.

The next halt we made to take observation, there was no doubt about the identity of the parties was no doubt about the identity of the parties we had been watching for two hours or more. We didn't need any field glasses to tell who they were or what their intentions were. CPT Randall ordered a halt and a lively discussion took place as to the best thing to do in order to make a defense for our protection and to give the Indians as good a reception as possible as they seemed to think they were entitled to it.

1862-0615, Mr. Stephen Fenns moved to the Salmon River mines and to the town of Florence.

This area was part of Washington Territory and later became Idaho Territory. In 1867 they moved to Lewiston and remained there until 1872. president Johnson appointed Stephen as first register of the land office in Lewiston. Mr. Fenn was the prosecuting Attorney for two terms, represented Idaho County in the legislature five sessions and was a delegate to Congress from the territory, serving from 1874 to 1878.

Mr. Frank A. Fenn, newspaper owner/editor, soldier, statesman, lawyer, and conservationist, was born September 11, 1853 in Jefferson, Nevada County, California. His father Stephen crossed the plains to the gold fields on the Yuba River in 1850, thence to the Salmon River, Florence area, in 1862.

Frank was one of seven children who attended the first public school in Idaho. After continuing his education in Lewiston and Walla Walla, he received an appointment to the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md, in 1869. Frank left the academy in 1872 to voyage off to foreign ports.

Frank returned to Idaho County to ranch and teach school, which is what he was doing when the 1877 Nez Perce War broke out. He was appointed a first lieutenant in the Idaho militia and engaged in several noteworthy battles.

LT Fenn was with the volunteers that rescued the survivors of the Norton and Chamberlain families, who were attacked by Indians in the middle of the night. John Chamberlain and his wife, with two children in a wagon loaded with household goods, had tried to make a run from Cottonwood to Mount Idaho. They prevailed on Mr. Ben Norton to go with them and about five miles from Grangeville the Indians caught up with the luckless party.

Writing about his part in the rescue, LT Fenn told of finding ten-year old Hill Norton skulking through the tall grass, trying to get to the Grange Hall ahead of the Indians. Taking the boy to the hall, Fenn and two more volunteers headed out to find the rest of the party and do what they could for them.

Mrs Norton was found under the wagon, shot through both legs and helpless. Her husband was a few feet away, dead, and Mr. Lew Day and Mr. Joe Moore were in the wagon, wounded and near death. They both died a few days later.

LT Fenn was with CPT Perry as a volunteer on his fateful and disastrous trip into Whitebird Canyon. Years later, as owner/editor of the newspaper, the Kooskia Mountaineer, he would write about an incident in which he could only watch as a grizzled old sergeant fell to the advancing Indians.

The name of F. A. Fenn is engraved on a monument dedicated to the memory of the "Brave Seventeen," a group of seventeen volunteers led by CPT B. Randall, who held off a much larger force of hostile Indians on July 5th, 1877.

December 16, 1877, Frank Fenn married one of his students, Miss Florence E. Holbrook, daughter of Mr. Russell & Margaret (Rice) Holbrook, early day pioneers from Douglas County Oregon and the Camas Prairie. Florence came to Idaho County with her parents during the Nez

Perce Indian War of 1877 and helped mold bullets during the siege of Mount Idaho. Florence was a member of "Women of Woodcraft (Wives of Woodman of the World fraternal members").

The Fenns took up farming and raising their family five miles north of Mount Idaho. During this time Mr. Fenn was postmaster at Mount Idaho, Deputy District Court Clerk of Idaho County, and in 1886 he was chosen to represent the county in the Territorial legislature. He raised sheep in Whitebird until he sold out and was admitted to the Supreme Court in Boise to practice law. The Fenns resided in Boise from 1890 until 1901. In 1890 he was elected to the first state legislature and held the important position of Speaker of the House.

From April 1891 to 1896, he was Chief Clerk of the Idaho State Land Board, and in 1896 was elected to represent Ada County and was the only Republican in the entire legislature.

When the Spanish American War broke out he offered his services and was appointed CPT of Company H, First Idaho Volunteers which took part in the Battle of Manila, August 13, 1899; Santa Ana, February 5, 1899; Colcocan, February 10-11, 1899. In September 1899, he received an honorable discharge as a MAJ and returned home to his family.

June 1901, Major Fenn was appointed Superintendent of the U.S. Forest Reserves in Idaho and Montana. He was responsible for establishing the Forest Service in the Clearwater country. He was admired and respected by his employees and the community. Pinchot called him "one of the very best forest officers the west has produced." Frank retired from this position in 1920. MAJ Frank A. Fenn died June 20, 1927, at his home in Kooskia, leaving behind his wife Florence and their children, Fred of Los Angeles, California, Homer of Sacramento, California, Lloyd, who was superintendent of the Kooskia Public School, Rhoda of Great Falls, Montana and Allene Florence Quist of Kooskia.

The Spokane Daily Chronicle reported the death of Mrs. Florence (Holbrook) Fenn, April 3, 1956. She was born January 13, 1861, in Oregon and died at Walla Walla, Wa. March 29, 1956. Survivors include two sons, Fred Fenn, El Cajon, Calif., and Homer Fenn, Dunsmuir, Calif; two daughters, Mrs. Rhoda M. Willey, College Place, Wash., and Mrs. F.E. Quist, Walla Walla, Wa, with whom she had been living at the time.

MAJ Fenn left behind a legacy that endures to this day. He was one of the first to advance the proposal for a highway connecting the Clearwater Valley to Montana through Lolo Pass. After his retirement he told reporters "The Lolo Pass Highway is my only hobby." He was owner/editor of the Kooskia Mountaineer newspaper for a while. The house he built in Kooskia still stands and the interior has not changed much from the days when Florence Fenn lived there.

There is a mountain, a town and several places in the region that bear his name and the names of some of his family. Fenn Ranger Station; Major Fenn Picnic Area on the Lochsa; Fenn Mountain is 8,021 ft and the highest of the Selway Crags in the Selway-Bitterroot wilderness;

Florence Lake named for Mrs. Fenn; Lloyd Lake named for their son, who was briefly a ranger and followed in his father's footsteps as a lawyer, politician, newspaper publisher and educator; When the trail through Jesse Pass and the Craggs was completed in the early 1900's, MAJ Fenn, took his family on a pack trip over the new trail. On reaching this large, unnamed creek, called it Rhoda Creek for his daughter, who thought it so beautiful; Friday Pass was named in 1917 after Lloyd Fenn, who was known as "Man Friday" by the Forest Service survey chief. Fenn Lakes were later renamed, Kettle, Stove and Pipe Lakes.

The Fenn family definitely left their mark on Idaho and that may be the reason why some old timer's call it "Major Fenn's Country."



1978-1215, This photograph is historically significant and has great human interest as well.

It may be the only extant copy in existence of F. M. Sargent's cabinet card of Nez Perce Chief Joseph and his family in Fort Leavenworth Ks. where they were exiled from 1877 to 1885.

1937-0513, Idaho's Biggest Count, Article in the Cottonwood Cornicle Newspaper:

One hundred thirty-one years ago this present month, in May 1806, the Lewis & Clark expedition was encamped just below where the Kamiah Bridge now spans the Clearwater. It must have been a late spring; they did not venture up to Weippe until June 10, leaving there five days later "against the advice of the Indians." They found snow in the Bitter-roots "from twelve to fifteen feet deep;" and did not get across the Divide until June 30th.

CPT Lewis records that while encamped at Kamiah they sent three men across the prairies to the Salmon River; which way do you suppose they went? Quite likely skirting the south side of Lawyer's Canyon, possibly down Rocky Canyon. At any rate they must have crossed what is now Idaho County and so were the first White men who ever set foot in what is now the largest subdivision of our State.

Just how long a time elapsed before the next White man stepped into this section is hard to say; as far as the record goes it was fifty-five years to a month. In May 1861, fifty-two men left Pierce City for the valley below; they followed the Clearwater and the South Fork to about where Stites is now. For some reason they then struck more to the east, and six miles from Stites, on the high ground, they met the Nez Perce Chief Cool-cool-snee-nee in the midst of his followers. The Chief objected very strongly to the invasion of his territory; so threatening was he that thirty of the men went back but the other twenty-two went on over the ancient Nez Perce Trail until they arrived at a high flat or prairie some seven miles long and half mile wide, a spot which came to be known as the Elk City meadows.

Currently and for eight years before, all this section was in Washington Territory, and strange to say was already in Idaho County. The oldest county in our state is Shoshone; Nezperce came next but only a day or so ahead of Idaho County which was created by the legislature of Washington Territory in the spring of 1861. In the fall of the same year CPT Francois built his cabin on the Whitebird Divide.

The Florence discovery was in July of the same year and when another May came around Mr. Allen was running a wayside station where Cottonwood now is, and Mrs. Seth Jones was given a free ticket to Florence over the trail that Mr. Moses Milner was calling by his own name. A book very recently published is known as the "Life of California Joe"; the author claims that his hero was Moses Milner.

Idaho County remained in Washington Territory until the Fourth of July, 1863, when Idaho Territory was created by a proclamation of president Lincoln.

The first county seat was Florence; in 1868 it went to Warrens; in 1875 we voted it to Mount Idaho; not until 1902 did it reach Grangeville.

In 1878 we took a vote on whether we would stay in Idaho or join Washington; the result in Idaho County was 12 votes for Idaho and 221 for Washington. The division question flared up again in 1888 but Fred Dubois fixed it up. He said in effect, "If you will be good, and stay in Idaho, we will build you a road from Mount Idaho to Florence and locate the State

University at Moscow." So we were good and stayed in Idaho. I think we are all glad we did just that. You can safely bet that South Idaho is glad we stayed.