IDAHO STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Volume 61, Issue 1 | Spring 2025

MOUNTAIN LIGHT

The Newsletter of the Idaho State Historical Society

CELEBRATING AMERICAN MILITARY HISTORY

BEHIND GRAY WALLS PODCAST REACHES 100TH EPISODE

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Note: Some background images were generated with AI technology.

IDAHO STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Idaho State Historical Society is an extraordinary system of cultural and historic resources comprised of the Idaho State Museum and Old Idaho Penitentiary, Idaho State Archives and Records Center, State Historic Preservation Office, and Historic Sites Program. Our vision is to make history essential and accessible through dynamic and gratifying services that inspire, enrich, and engage all Idahoans.

Janet L. Gallimore
Executive Director and State Historic Preservation Officer

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FAMILIAR FACE, NEW ROLE

BY JANET GALLIMORE

We are excited to announce that Seth Wheeler has been promoted to the role of Development and Membership Administrator. Seth has been with the Idaho State Historical Society since October 2022 as our Membership and Volunteer Coordinator.

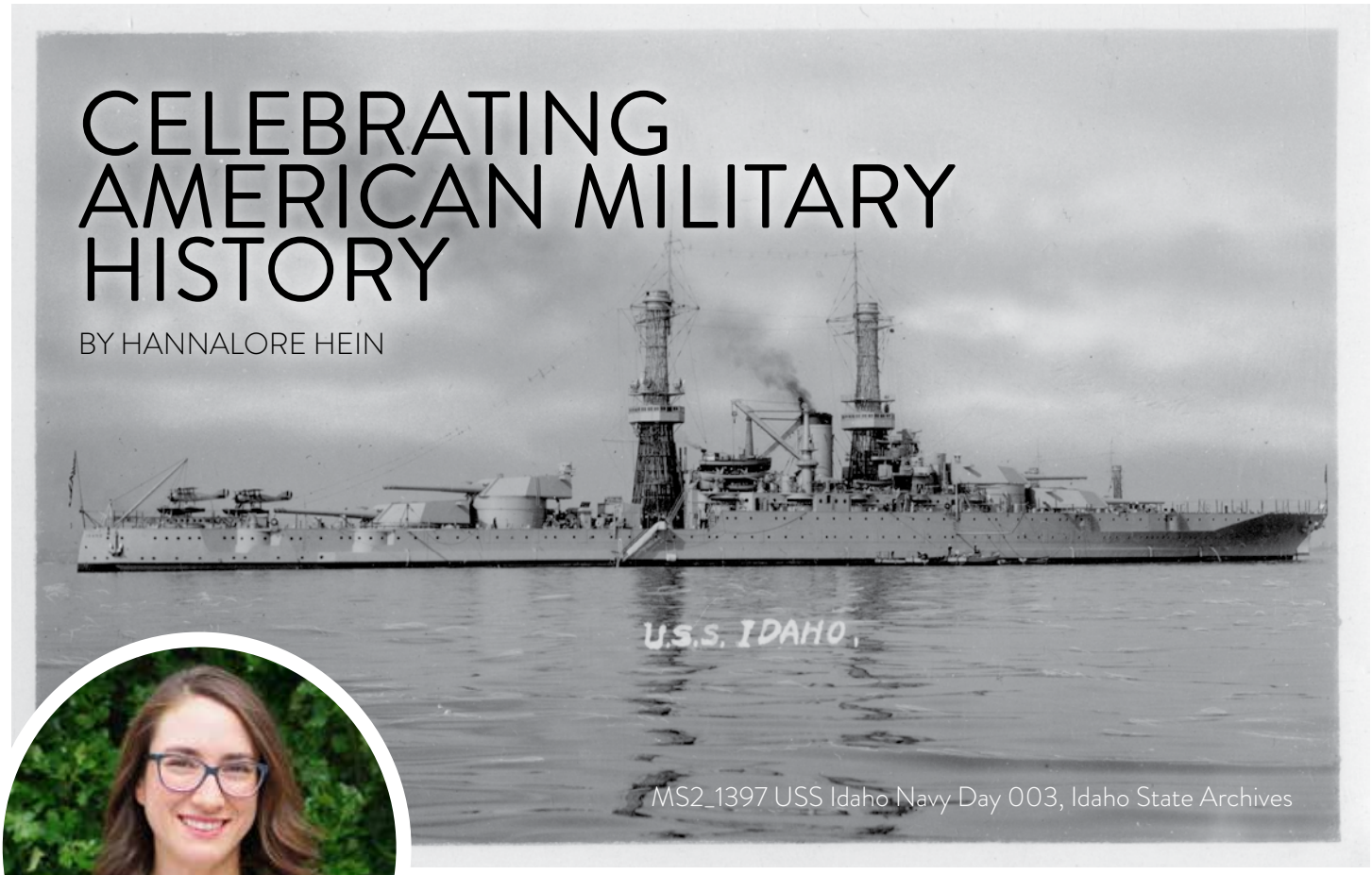
During this time, he has spearheaded an increase in overall membership. Much of that growth has come from boosted retention through strategic engagement initiatives. His support of the annual Wine, Eats, & Artifacts fundraiser has helped the Foundation for Idaho History improve the event's infrastructure and strategy, raising over $88,000 in two years. Seth is also very proud of his work implementing Bloomerang Volunteer, our volunteer management system, to improve tracking and reporting.

Many of you know Seth through his work to ensure our volunteers are brilliant ambassadors for our agency. You may also know him through membership communications and special events. You could have spent time with him at one of the many outreach activities he has led.

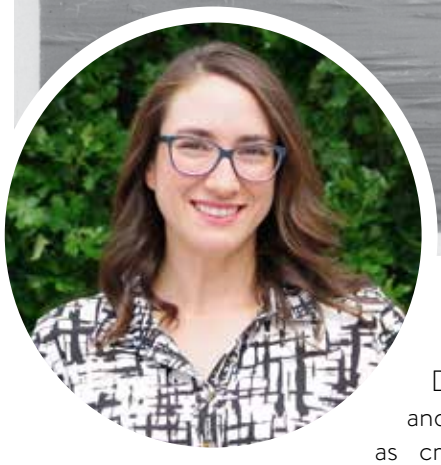
You may not know that, in his career, he has championed philanthropy for the organizations he has served, raising over $3.5 million in private contributions for mission and campaign support. We are truly grateful to have Seth on our team. We look forward to his leadership during our $2 million Old Penitentiary City Behind Walls campaign, implementing our Fund Development Plan, and continuing to build our family of community advocates and supporters.

CELEBRATING AMERICAN MILITARY HISTORY

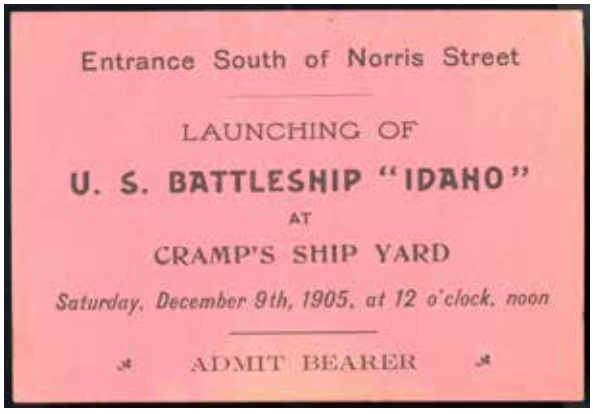
BY HANNALORE HEIN



MS2_1397 USS Idaho Navy Day 003, Idaho State Archives



The country is on the eve of one of the largest celebrations in our nation's history. On July 4, 2026, we will honor and recognize the 250th anniversary of the passage of the Declaration of Independence. The lead-up to that momentous occasion and the events and decisions that followed it were as critical to creating the story of America we know and understand today as was the signing of the Declaration itself. The convening of the Second Continental Congress on May 10, 1775, in Philadelphia, or the creation of the Continental Army and the decision to elect George Washington as its commander, influenced the outcome of the Revolutionary War with Great Britain and set down precedents that the country looks back on today to inform our course of action. Although those activities predated what we would today consider Idaho history, we cannot ignore the fact that many of the revolutionary ideals upon which the Founding Fathers established this country and its system of government either manifested in the American West or were, at the very least, tried and tested here, and that is as true of Idaho's naval history as any other facet of our collective past.


Entrance South of Norris Street

LAUNCHING OF

U. S. BATTLESHIP "IDAHO"

AT

CRAMP'S SHIP YARD

Saturday, December 9th, 1905, at 12 o'clock, noon

ADMIT BEARER

MS2_450 USS Idaho Invitation to Launch 1905, Idaho State Archives

On October 13, 1775, the Continental Congress established the Continental Navy to safeguard the new nation's commerce and reputation. This American institution initially struggled, but with the passage of the Naval Act of 1794, which authorized the construction of six frigates, it emerged by the 19th century as a stable and permanent defense force for the young nation. Throughout the 19th century, the Navy continued to grow and evolve. It played significant roles in conflicts such as the War of 1812, where it achieved notable victories against the British Royal Navy. The Civil War saw further advancements, including the introduction of ironclad warships. By the late 19th and early 20th centuries, as the American West was experiencing rapid growth and development, the US Navy also witnessed a period of rapid modernization and expansion. By the outbreak of World War I, it had become a formidable global force, which only became more apparent during World War II, when the Navy played a pivotal role in both the Atlantic and Pacific theaters. Over the last quarter millennia, service members and state leaders have continued to support the modernization of the US Navy.

Idaho has significantly contributed to the US Navy despite being a landlocked state. One of the most notable contributions is the Naval Reactors Facility (NRF), which was established in the early 1950s at the Idaho National Laboratory in eastern Idaho. This facility was crucial in developing nuclear propulsion technology for submarines and aircraft carriers. However, Idaho's contributions to the US Navy extend beyond nuclear technology. The state is also home to the Navy's Acoustic Research Detachment (ARD) on Lake Pend Oreille, Idaho's largest and deepest body of water. This facility provides an ideal environment for acoustic testing of submarine technology, contributing to the stealth capabilities of the US Naval submarine fleet.

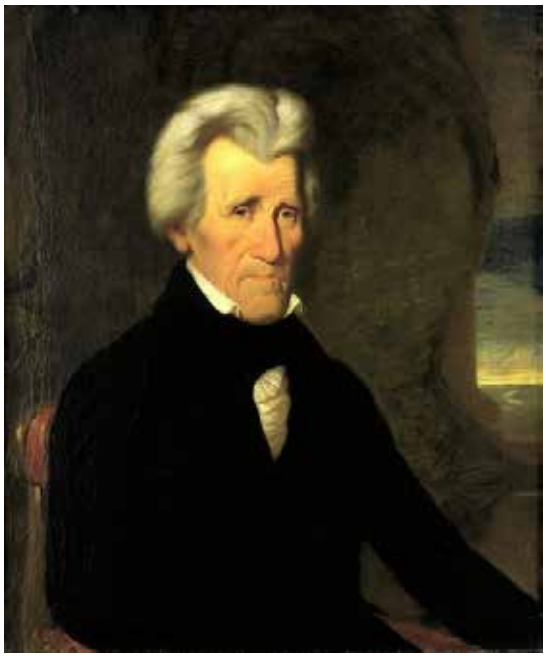
In addition to providing physical space for the Navy to innovate, the Gem State has also supported and shaped naval traditions and international diplomacy. In 1912, Idaho's leaders continued a national tradition of presenting newly commissioned vessels bearing the state's name with elaborate silver services. This custom, which became popular after the Civil War, symbolized the bond between the state and its namesake vessel. Idaho embraced this tradition enthusiastically, commissioning a stunning 52-piece silver service from the Gorham Company Silversmiths for the USS Idaho (BB-24). This tangible expression of support underscored the vital role every region plays in bolstering national defense and maritime strength. Idaho is fortunate to have several key pieces of this original set, which sailed the seas upon not one but two USS Idaho battleships and facilitated international diplomacy with Brazil, in the permanent collections of the Idaho State Museum. These priceless artifacts, presented to the legislature by our staff during our annual Joint Finance and Appropriations Committee (JFAC) hearing at the Idaho State Capitol in January 2025, powerfully remind people of Idaho's enduring commitment to the US Navy, its contribution to national security, and the unique ways in which states connect with the broader narrative of American maritime and Revolutionary era history.

Although these small anecdotes about Idaho's naval history unfolded far from the American Revolution's battlefields, they exemplify the spirit of innovation, self-reliance, and patriotism that fueled the nation's birth. For example, the tradition of a silver gift was not merely a symbolic gesture but an investment by Idahoans in the nation's strength, reflecting the financial sacrifices made during the Revolution to secure liberty. Furthermore, the embodiment of ingenuity that characterized the American Revolution thrives, most notably at the Idaho National Laboratory, where scientists and engineers push the boundaries of nuclear technology. This commitment to innovation mirrors the enterprising spirit of the Founding Fathers, who dared to challenge the status quo and forge a new path for the nation. As we approach the Semiquincentennial, Idaho serves as a powerful reminder that every state, regardless of its location, has a vital role in shaping the nation's future and provides tangible stories that, when compiled, constitute America's legacy.

P 1970-42-153, Governor Alexander's Granddaughter Christening USS Idaho, Idaho State Archives

Andrew Jackson's Portrait in the Lincoln Ceremonial Office

BY DAVID LEROY



In modern times, our American Presidents each redecorate their own Oval Office as soon as they are first inaugurated, changing out the portraits, busts and other historic fixtures to reflect their own heroes and political alliances. Lincoln's office was a large rectangular space on the second floor of the White House, now used and known as the "Lincoln Bedroom." Lincoln's predecessor was the Fifteenth President, James Buchanan, a Democrat, who had served as Andrew Jackson's Envoy to Russia in 1832-1833 and later his Secretary of State from 1845-1849. Predictably, Buchanan hung an oil painting of Jackson, created from life in 1840 by artist Miner Kilbourne Kellogg, over the President's Office's working fireplace. Andrew Jackson, the Seventh President, was known as the Father of the Democrat Party, the arch-enemy of Abraham Lincoln's former Whig Party, and the political foe of his personal heroes Daniel Webster and Henry Clay.

The first recorded political meeting Lincoln ever attended was an anti-Jackson gathering in August of 1832. As a State Legislator, in January 1841, Lincoln even voted against a Resolution to commend Jackson's "distinguished services as a Statesman."

So why would Lincoln, the first Republican Party President, who had just defeated two Democratic candidates for the presidency, leave the portrait of Jackson in his office?

Although no specific statement personally attributed to Lincoln has yet been discovered, several known facts may explain the mystery:

- Lincoln was not a decorator. He paid little attention to such issues, deferring them to his wife. The portrait was already hanging there.
- Like Jackson, who was the first President not living east of the Appalachian Mountains to be elected, Lincoln was a Western man, also born in the South and rising from poverty with little formal education.
- Jackson, in 1833, appointed Lincoln to his first public office - Postmaster of the rural village of New Salem, Illinois.
- Lincoln, like Jackson, intended to become and was, a People's President, inviting not just diplomats, but also the public in great numbers into the White House.
- Jackson, a defender of the Constitution, also faced a secession threat from a Southern state in 1832-1833. Then, South Carolina threatened to leave the Union after Congress enacted two tariff bills to protect New England's manufacturers from British imports. South Carolina, in 1860, again declared its secession from the United States just 6 weeks after Lincoln was elected, presenting him with exactly the same national crisis as Jackson had faced.
- Jackson acted decisively to deny the earlier secession movement, by issuing a Nullification Proclamation. Lincoln used this as the model for both language and arguments in his First Inaugural Address of March 1861. Thirty years earlier, Jackson also sent warships to Charleston harbor and had predicted that the next national crisis would be the "slavery question."
- Lincoln was faced with both issues. The *New York Herald* newspaper claimed, "These times demand a Jackson." Just six weeks later, the Civil War erupted in Charleston Harbor when Lincoln ordered provision ships to Fort Sumter.

The man in the painting, Andrew Jackson, died in 1845 when Lincoln was only 36 years old, but before Abraham had entered national politics. The Jackson portrait remains in the Smithsonian Collection today. It is on display in the Diplomatic Reception Room of the Department of State. The only presidential painting which is consistently on display in Lincoln's former White House working office, now a bedroom, is by artist Douglas Volk and depicts Lincoln himself.

Ironically, Andrew Jackson was the first American President to suffer and survive an assassination attempt on January 30, 1835, when an insane man unsuccessfully attempted to fire two pistols at him in the Capitol. Before April 14, 1865, Abraham Lincoln would not likely have thought about the significance of history potentially repeating itself when he pondered Jackson's image above the fireplace each day.

Hammett School

RECENT IDAHO NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATIONS

BY JASON TIPPECONIC FOX

The Idaho State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) is pleased to announce the recent listing of five properties in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The NRHP is the official list of the Nation's historic places worthy of preservation. In Idaho, the National Park Service (NPS) manages the NRHP program in partnership with the Idaho SHPO and the Idaho Historic Sites Review Board (HSRB). A property becomes "listed" in the National Register after the HSRB and the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places in Washington, D.C. approve a nomination form documenting its historic significance.

To be listed in the NRHP a property must not simply be "old," rather it must be important (historically significant) and look much like it did during its historic period (retain historic integrity).

Idaho has a total of 1,080 NRHP listings which comprise more than 7,000 individual historic resources. The state's most recent NRHP listings encompass a variety of interesting historic properties. Notably, three of the five listings are early twentieth-century school buildings, reflecting the enduring importance of historic educational institutions to their respective communities.

Brookover House

Riggins School

Idaho's five recent NRHP listings are:

J. Gordon and Barbara J. Brookover House, Boise, Ada County: The Brookover House is significant for its association with J. Gordon and Barbara J. Brookover, who were important figures in Boise's retail clothing community in the second half of the twentieth century. They managed and grew Brookover's Inc., a women's fine clothing business originally established in 1917, from a single downtown store to multiple locations in Boise and Nampa. Designed by the Boise-based firm Grider & La Marche Architects and completed in 1961, the Brookover House is also locally significant as an outstanding example of Modern Movement architecture. Its distinctive plan, complex form, and Contemporary design with a Japanese aesthetic put it among a select subset of custom-built, architect-designed Modern Movement residences in the greater Boise area.

Hammett School, Hammett, Elmore County: The Hammett School is significant for its association with the settlement of Hammett, Idaho, and the local development of educational institutions and school buildings in the early twentieth century. It operated as a public school from 1911 until 1965. Designed by the Boise architectural firm Nisbet & Paradice, the Hammett School is a notable example of early twentieth-century school design in rural Idaho. It was architecturally ambitious and advanced for its time and place compared to its contemporaries, particularly in terms of being carefully designed for future expansion and incorporating the latest advancements in safety and classroom lighting. Today, the building serves as a private residence.

Riggins High School, Riggins, Idaho County: The former Riggins High School is locally significant for its association with the evolution of rural education in early-to-mid-twentieth century Idaho County. The building was completed in 1940 and served as the community high school until 1958. It then functioned as classroom space for elementary education and various other education- and community-related functions for several years. As the oldest surviving public school building in Riggins, it embodies decades of local educational history, including district consolidation and adaptation to evolving needs and standards. Today, the building houses elementary art school classes, lunchroom space, and storage for the local school district.


Sperry Bridge


Sunnyside School

Sperry Bridge, Kendrick, Latah, and Nez Perce Counties: Located at the southern end of Kendrick, the Sperry Bridge spans the Potlatch River between Latah and Nez Perce counties. Construction of the bridge was completed in 1908. The structure is significant statewide as the earliest remaining pin-connected vehicular steel truss bridge in northern Idaho. Built by the Columbia Bridge Company of Portland, Oregon, a major contractor in the Pacific Northwest, the Sperry Bridge is notable for its design as an excellent example of a steel, pin-connected Pratt-Through Truss Bridge.

Sunnyside School, Weiser (vicinity), Washington County: In operation as a public school between 1923 and 1969, the Sunnyside School is significant for its association with the development of schools in southwestern Washington County during the early-to-mid-twentieth-century. Designed by the prolific Boise architectural firm Wayland & Fennell, the Sunnyside School is a notable local example of early-to-mid-twentieth-century school design, particularly in its impressive Colonial Revival architectural style. Today, a private preschool leases the property.

The National Register program in Idaho is set for a record year in 2025 with thirteen nominations representing properties across the state currently under review. Stay tuned!

To learn more about the NRHP in Idaho, visit history.idaho.gov/nrhp.

CELEBRATING 100 EPISODES OF BEHIND GRAY WALLS

BY SAMUEL ANDERSON & ANTHONY PARRY

In the spring of 2019, Skye Cranney burst into Anthony Parry's office at the Old Idaho Penitentiary, excited to share an idea—what if they started a podcast about the men and women who worked, lived, served, and died in Idaho's longest-running prison? The concept emerged after staff completed work on the *Faces of The Old Idaho Penitentiary* exhibit, where they struggled to condense complex stories of prisoner's lives into a meager 300 words. By dedicating full-length podcast episodes to just one man and woman, Anthony and Skye could explore their lives more thoroughly and thoughtfully. They named it *Behind Gray Walls*, after an autobiography by Patrick Charles Murphy (#2338), penned in 1920 during his time inside these walls. Creating the podcast took more work than either historian anticipated. Anthony and Skye extensively researched each historic individual by combing prison files, historical newspapers, oral histories, and government documents at the Idaho State Archives. They wrote scripts, recorded episodes on-site in the *J. Curtis Earl Memorial Exhibit of Arms and Armament*, and handled all editing and production in-house.

3053, Southard, Lyda, Idaho State Archives

They broadcast the first episode on July 1, 2019. Six years later, the show is celebrating its 100th episode. In addition, the podcast has featured 46 Stool Pigeon Saturday episodes, bringing in over 34 guest speakers, including historians, authors, and correctional officers, to expand on Idaho's history. The show has also hosted six live episodes, becoming an annual fixture at Treefort Music Festival's "Podfort" lineup each spring. *Behind Gray Walls* has attracted over 146,000 listens from around the world.

The podcast has explored both well-known and obscure Idaho stories. In Episode 10, Skye detailed the history of the infamous Lyda Southard (#3052), whom newspapers dubbed "Lady Bluebeard" for allegedly killing four husbands. In Episode 51, Anthony recounted the life of H.M. St. Cyr (#958), a lesser-known story of a railroad engineer and master of tall tales, earning himself the nickname "Hair Oil Pete." As the podcast evolved, so did its creators. Skye earned her Ph.D. in History at Southern Methodist University, while Anthony became the Historic Sites Administrator for the Old Idaho Penitentiary. In the seventh season, Samuel Anderson joined as a co-host, bringing a fresh voice and storytelling style to the growing audience. Family members of individuals featured on the podcast have reached out to collaborate with the hosts, resulting in more nuanced versions of their ancestors' stories—and in some cases, even solving long-standing mysteries.

73-5-59e, Idaho State Archives

BEHIND GRAY WALLS
AN OLD IDAHO PENITENTIARY
PODCAST

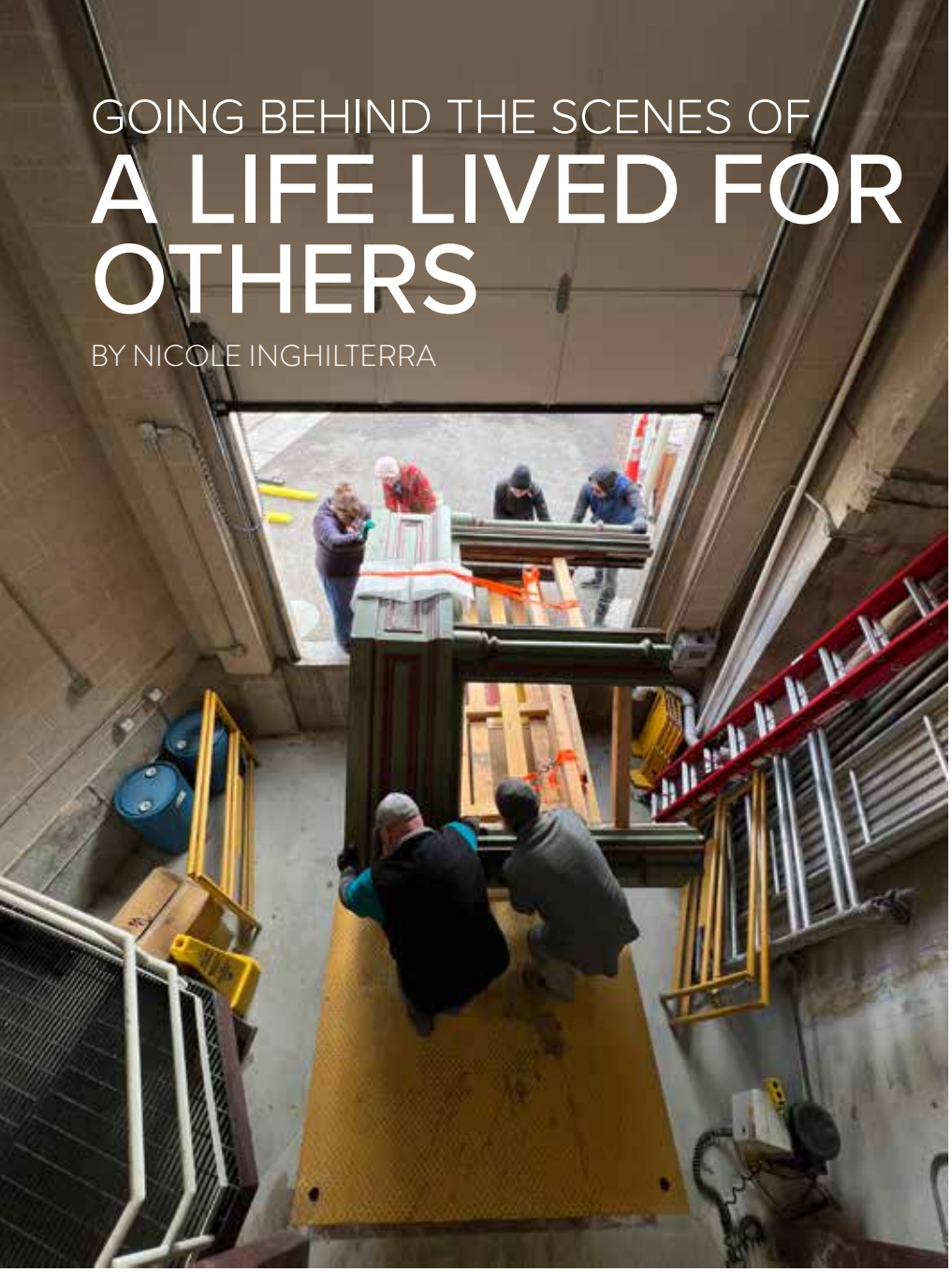
For Episode 94, relatives of Ira Harder (#679) revealed that after escaping from prison, he changed his name to Edward Waldo and lived the rest of his life as a rancher in California. In the 100th episode of *Behind Gray Walls*, Anthony, Skye, and Samuel guide listeners through the site's first-ever audio tour, walking them through the Old Idaho Penitentiary's 101 years of operation. This tour not only serves listeners and visitors to the site but also demonstrates the Idaho State Historical Society's commitment to making history accessible and engaging to everyone. In its six years and 100 episodes, the hosts and audience of *Behind Gray Walls* have shared moments of laughter and tears, uncovering a wide array of stories—some funny, some tragic, and some redemptive. Through it all, the podcast has painted a vast and varied depiction of humanity within the walls of the Old Idaho Penitentiary.

Scan code to listen to the audio tour.

GOING BEHIND THE SCENES OF

A LIFE LIVED FOR OTHERS

BY NICOLE INGHILTERRA



A special kind of wonder comes with opening a new exhibition. What begins as an idea, followed by extensive research, transforms the blank canvas of an empty room into an immersive experience. To our visitors, it may seem like the finished product appeared overnight with the wave of a magic wand. But for those of us inside the museum, it's the result of months, and sometimes years, of hard work. The process is even more rewarding and fun when we can try something new. One such opportunity arose in creating our latest exhibition, *A Life Lived for Others: Laura Moore Cunningham*.

In truth, *A Life Lived for Others* has its origins in the 1970s, when our guest curator, Dr. Carol MacGregor, moved into the Moore-Cunningham Mansion on Warm Springs Boulevard. Dr. MacGregor began meticulously investigating the family heirlooms found in trunks and closets throughout the home.

These items told the story of the Moore family, and a wealth of materials highlighted the life of Laura Moore Cunningham. Born in 1869, Laura's collection included decorative and personal items, as well as a vast wardrobe representing nearly a century of life.

Dr. MacGregor generously donated these pieces to the Idaho State Historical Society with the hope of creating an exhibition to showcase Laura's life and contributions. In 2024, that moment finally arrived! With Dr. MacGregor providing guidance on content, we took to the drawing board to design an exhibit that would truly capture the essence of Laura's life. While fashion would undoubtedly be at its heart, there was so much more to Laura's life and collection, allowing us to share a deeper narrative with our visitors.

Laura Moore Cunningham is most recognizable to Idahoans for the charitable foundation bearing her name. Established upon her death in 1963, the Laura Moore Cunningham Foundation now provides millions of dollars annually to communities across the Gem State. Just as the foundation embodies Laura's lifetime of giving, we wanted this exhibit to visually reflect the story and personality of "the Grand Dame of Boise."

One of Laura's greatest passions was gardening. With the help of a team of gardeners, Laura nurtured the grounds of her family home to bloom splendidly. While we couldn't bring live plants into the museum, we infused the gallery with greenery.

Our team constructed a trellis archway woven with ivy to greet visitors and covered the room's cases and support pillars with boxwood.

The green extended into the exhibit through various visuals and artifacts, including one of the most challenging pieces—a bay window from Laura's childhood home. Visitors may recognize this piece from the old museum's parlor display. We were fortunate to find photographs of this massive artifact's disassembly during the museum's renovation and carefully reverse-engineered the process for the Treasures Gallery. It now quite literally frames the story of Laura's parents, who planted the seeds of her dedication to giving back to her community.

As we continued our design work, Dr. MacGregor shared another essential detail—Laura adored the color pink. Everything, from her hand towels to undergarments, had varying shades of rosy blush to salmon. We incorporated this into the exhibit's graphics and experimented with lighting engineering to highlight the pink hues. To emphasize the fashion aspect, we built an LED-lit platform runway to showcase the most stunning pieces from Laura's clothing collection, custom-programmed to cycle through the exhibit's color palette, with pink taking center stage.

Now that *A Life Lived for Others* is complete and open to the public, it's an incredible feeling to reflect on the dreams, designs, and preparations that went into making this exhibit a reality. We've learned so much along the way and are excited for the next opportunity to transform the gallery into something new!

NAVIGATING HISTORICAL INTERPRETATION IN THE AGE OF AI

BY MARK BRESKE

History serves as a lens through which we view the present and attempt to plan for the future. Primary and secondary sources are the metaphorical compasses that ensure facts lay the foundation for historical interpretation. Historians and researchers carefully examine documents, artifacts, and oral traditions to craft context that provides meaning to our present. The rise of artificial intelligence (AI) has forced us to think differently about research and historical interpretation. As AI technology continues to make its way into the history field, it is important to examine how this advancement affects the reliability and integrity of primary sources and the role of historians and researchers. While this new era of AI is still evolving, understanding the implications of AI-driven historical interpretation will undoubtedly shape the future of museums, archives, and historical institutions—and ultimately influence how we contextualize the past in the present.

Historical interpretation is the process of describing, analyzing, and explaining past events. This process requires careful examination of primary sources—like letters, photographs, legal documents, and oral histories from the original creators—alongside secondary sources, which include mediums like textbooks, articles, and documentaries that are interpretations of primary source materials. Historians and researchers act as interpreters of the past, using evidence to draw conclusions and build a historical narrative. Historical and cultural entities, like the Idaho State Historical Society, play a crucial role in providing access to primary source materials and responsibly and thoroughly illustrating the past.

Interpretation has never been static; it evolves as new discoveries are made and as societies reassess historical narratives. How the field "does history" has shifted based on new findings and the evolution of best practices. The introduction of AI into this process presents new ways to analyze historical data but also raises concerns about how AI-generated narratives might influence public perception of history. Furthermore, the ease of AI generation means a virtually unlimited pipeline of interpretation with no real mechanism for validation, creating a self-perpetuating production line of tertiary source material, a textual consolidation of already published primary and secondary sources. This further strengthens the point that primary sources are the bedrock of historical research—and always will be. They provide direct evidence of historical events and serve as the "ground floor" upon which interpretations are built.

The internet is a vast source of information today. With record digitization becoming more common and the application of AI in text recognition and data analysis, historical interpretation is more accessible than ever. While AI is efficient and accessible, the model is imperfect. AI algorithms fail to understand context, oversimplify nuances, or introduce biases based on an inability to think critically. Therefore, while AI can assist in preserving and analyzing primary sources, human expertise remains essential in ensuring accurate interpretation.

Artificial intelligence has revolutionized how information is gathered, summarized, and repurposed. AI-powered systems can transcribe handwritten manuscripts, analyze vast quantities of data, and even generate plausible historical narratives. Machine learning models can identify patterns in historical texts that might take human researchers years to uncover. This has profound implications for historical study, as AI can accelerate research and bring new insights to light.

P1961-100, Merle Wells, Idaho State Archives

However, AI also introduces challenges that must be carefully considered. One of the main concerns is the reliability of AI-generated historical narratives. AI models, such as large language models, rely on training data that may include inaccuracies, biases, or incomplete representations of historical events. If AI-generated historical accounts are not critically examined, they could perpetuate misinformation or oversimplified versions of complex histories. More so, AI is far from mimicking the passion, enthusiasm, and intuition from a trained professional.

On the more concerning side, AI has the potential to alter how historical knowledge is curated and disseminated. Museums, archives, and historical institutions increasingly rely on AI-driven tools for cataloging artifacts, creating virtual exhibits, and engaging audiences. While these technologies enhance accessibility and educational outreach, they also raise ethical questions regarding the authenticity and ownership of historical narratives. Who decides which sources AI prioritizes? How do we ensure that AI-generated content does not reinforce existing biases or exclude perspectives?

As AI continues to shape the historical landscape, cultural institutions must adapt to both the opportunities and challenges it presents. Museums and archives must prioritize digital literacy and critical engagement with AI tools, while educating the public on best practices and avoiding technological pitfalls. Rather than replacing human historians, AI should be seen as a complement to traditional research methods. Institutions should invest in training historians and archivists to use AI responsibly, ensuring that technology serves as an aid rather than the principal voice of historical interpretation.

Transparency and accountability in AI-generated historical narratives are also critical. Historical institutions must begin implementing AI use guidelines, emphasizing the verification of sources and the importance of human oversight.

While we are uncertain as to what the future holds, integrating technology in the age of information reaffirms the importance of primary source materials and due diligence in historical interpretation. It is not difficult to imagine a world where AI's precision is almost indiscernible from the human perspective, but in the meantime, researchers and institutions must adapt to this new resource and continue to advocate for thorough and accurate historical research through invaluable, essential, and increasingly relevant primary source materials.

HISTORY.IDAHO.GOV

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IDAHO STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

MOUNTAIN LIGHT

The Newsletter of the Idaho State Historical Society

LEAVE A LEGACY FOR IDAHO

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