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IDAHO



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Official Program

Containing Historical Data for the Idaho Semi-Centennial Celebration
June 14 and 15, 1910, at Franklin, Idaho

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Facts and Statistics

PERTAINING TO ITS

Early Settlement and Colonization with Special
Reference to the Franklin Colony

TOGETHER WITH

STORIES OF THE INDIAN TROUBLES IN THE SOUTH
EASTERN PART OF THE STATE



Information Collected and Compiled for the
IDAHO SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION
Held at Franklin, June 14 and 15, 1910

Gift of Wm. F. B. Rogers 9-48

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Committees

Executive.

L. L. Hatch, chairman; S. C. Parkinson, first vice-president; Dr. G. W. States, second vice-president; Ezra P. Monson, secretary; I. H. Nash, treasurer.

Finance.

S. C. Parkinson, Hyrum Hatch, Frank Shrives, Martin Anderson, William Mendenhall, Abe Whitehead, S. L. Woodward, George McGee.

Reception.

Hon. J. W. Webster, F. C. Parkinson, Jos. Scarborough, Hon. Thomas Preston, Hon. I. B. Evans.

History and Data.

Pres. Geo. C. Parkinson, S. B. Wright, Hon. T. G. Lowe, S. P. Morgan.

Program.

S. W. Parkinson, A. B. Nash, Thos. Smart.

Invitation and Advertising.

C. D. Goaslind, D. A. Rogers, W. C. Shipley, Ezra Hatch, Jas. Packer, F. Thompson.

Entertainment.

Hon. Thos. Durant, Abe Whitehead, Edwin Bodily, W. M. Daines, John A. Lowe, L. G. Parkinson.

Arrangements.

Peter Whitehead, Cecil Woodward, Wm. Lowe, Hyrum Morrison.

Monument.

Thomas Smart, S. C. Parkinson, Ivan Woodward.

Transportation.

Pres. Geo. C. Parkinson, Hyrum Hatch.

Sports.

A. B. Nash, F. F. Shrives, W. C. Shipley, P. B. Dunkley, Cecil Woodward, Dr. G. W. States.

Fireworks.

Peter Whitehead, Wm. Lowe, Parley Hill, Geo. Robinson.

Firing Salutes, Etc.

Wm. Lowe, Parley Hill, Geo. Robinson.

Parade and Indian Skirmish.

Ivan Woodward, John Whitehead, Jos. H. Lowe, A. W. Webster, B. P. Porter, Dr. G. W. States, O. H. Shumway, P. B. Dunkley, A. C. Smith, Fred Hawkes.

Presented by
Elliott Butterworth
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Salt Lake City

The Academy of Idaho

Pocatello, Idaho

Idaho's Technical School

THE function of the State Academy is to offer to the young men and women of Idaho a well rounded education, that will tend to make them at once efficient producers, good citizens, and cultured individuals.

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*Agriculture,
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Music, and a
College Preparatory Course*

which includes all academic subjects required for entrance to the leading Colleges and Universities.

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The Institution has excellent Dormitory Accommodations for both men and women.

First Semester will begin September 19, 1910.

Special Winter Term will begin November 7, 1910.

Write for free catalogue.

Preface

THE facts and data contained herein have been collected from histories of Idaho written by Hon. John Hailey and James Onderdonk, from diaries and journals of the pioneers, and from living pioneers themselves, still residing at Franklin and nearby settlements. The stories as told by different ones of the first settlers all agree very closely, also as it is told in some of the writings of some of those who have passed to the "Great Beyond"—variations only occurring in some of the minor details.

S. P. MORGAN,
Collector and Compiler.



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Idaho Semi-Centennial Celebration

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Franklin, Idaho

Idaho, O, Idaho!

Song.

(Tune: "Maryland, My Maryland.")

A lovely mountain home is ours,
Idaho, O, Idaho!
Of winters mild and springtime showers,
Idaho, O, Idaho!
Her breezes blow from western shore,
Where broad Pacific's billows roar;
Each year we love her more and more;
Idaho, O, Idaho!

Her mountains grand are crowned with snow,
Idaho, O, Idaho!
And valleys fertile spread below,
Idaho, O, Idaho!
The towering pines on cliffs so steep,
O'er cataracts their vigils keep,
Or in the lakes are mirrored deep,
Idaho, O, Idaho!

A thousand hills where herds may range,
Idaho, O, Idaho!
And lava beds so weird and strange.
Idaho, O, Idaho!
Above our heads are cloudless skies,
In gorgeous hues the sunset dies,
Then starry diamonds greet our eyes,
Idaho, O, Idaho!

Such is our wondrous mountain home,
Idaho, O, Idaho!
And far away we ne'er would roam.
Idaho, O, Idaho!
Oh, "Land of Liberty" we tell,
Beneath a starry flag we dwell,
One star is ours, we love it well,
Idaho, O, Idaho!

—ERNEST O. MILLS, Shelley, Idaho.

The "OWYHEE"

Boise's Best Hotel

Just Completed Strictly Modern
Embodies the latest ideas in
Modern Hotel Construction

The marvelous development of Southern Idaho, from the early pioneer days, with their lack of accommodations and hardships, is fittingly typified by throwing open to the public this sumptuous hostelry. It represents the march of Idaho's progress. It is up-to-date in every way.

*It has all the Comforts of
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Safest, Finest and Most Elegantly Furnished Hotel
between Chicago and San Francisco

250 Rooms Six Stories of
Solid Comfort 100 Private Baths

Twenty-five Large Suite Rooms

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The Schubert Hotel Co.

E. W. SCHUBERT, Manager

Program June 15, 1910

Firing Salutes and Hoisting Flags at Sunrise.

Grand Parade at 8:30 A. M.

Meeting at 10:00 A. M.

President George C. Parkinson	Chairman
Invocation	Hon. Wm. Budge, Logan, Utah
Singing, "Idaho"	School Children
Address.....	Governor James H. Brady
Solo.....	Prof. R. J. Hammer
Address.....	Hon. Robert Lousdon, Secretary of State
Solo.....	Miss Blanche Larsen
Address.....	By Other State Officials
Violin Solo.....	Prof. C. M. Harris
Singing	Franklin Choir
Benediction	Hon. Solomon H. Hale

INTERMISSION.

3 P. M.

Trip to the top of Mt. Smart, in charge of Mr. Thos. Smart.

Short Address on "Incidents Connected with the Mountain"

.....Mr. C. D. Goaslind, State Insurance Commissioner

Reply.....State Officials

The usual games and field sports, from 11:00 A. M., until evening. Grand ball, Opera House, 8:30 P. M.



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James B. Wallace*

The Only Paper
in
Eastern Oneida Co.
and
Northern Cache Valley

A Faithful Representative of the People

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Preston, Idaho

Program, June 14, 1910

Marshall of the Day.....Hon. Wm. H. Mendenhall, Thatcher, Idaho
 Firing Salute and Hoisting Flags at Sunrise
 Pioneer and Indian Skirmish, 8:30 A. M.,
 ...Between 75 Shoshone Indians Against Whites, Representing Pioneers
 Pioneer Meeting at 10 A. M.
 Temporary ChairmanHon. Lorenzo L. Hatch
 Chairman Idaho Semi-Centennial Celebration.
 Permanent Chairman.....Judge Alfred Budge, Pocatello, Idaho
 InvocationPres. Jos. S. Geddes
 SingingFranklin Choir
 Pioneer Addresses
 Mr. S. R. Parkinson, Mr. Wm. G. Nelson, Mrs. Wm. Wright, Mr. A. Stalker
 SongIndians
 AddressHon. John Hailey, State Historian
 Song, Pioneer Daughters..Mrs. S. C. Parkinson, Mrs. Jos. S. Geddes and Others
 Pioneer Reminiscences by a Pioneer...Hon. Wm. H. Smart, Vernal, Utah
 Sing'ngFranklin Choir
 Benediction.....Hon. Thomas Durant

INTERMISSION.

2:30 P. M.

Services at the Monument.

Bishop S. C. Parkinson presiding, who will make a short address, presenting
 Monument to the Public.
 Unveiling of Monument by.....
 Speech of Acceptance
 ...His Excellency Hon. Jas. H. Brady, Governor of the State of Idaho
 Dedicatory Speech.....Pres. Jos. F. Smith
 MusicBy Bands
 Baseball between Indians and whites, horse races, foot races, tug-of-war,
 other sports, and the usual carnival attractions on the grounds.

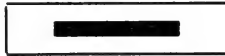
Evening, June 14.

Banquet.

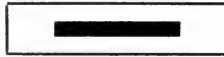
Hon. D. C. McDougall, Attorney-General, State of Idaho, Toast Master
 Toasts—Hon. T. G. Lowe, Hon. C. A. Hastings, Treasurer of State of Idaho;
 Hon. S. D. Taylor, Auditor, State of Idaho; Mr. J. B. Scarborough, Miss
 S. Belle Chamberlain, Superintendent Public Instruction, State of Idaho;
 Hon. J. W. Webster, of Rexburg, Idaho.
 MusicOrchestra
 Open Air Concert.....Brass Band
 Indian War Dance, Etc.

Choice
Irrigated Lands
Carey Lands and
Government Lands

*With Perpetual Water Rights
at \$20 to \$40 per Acre*



Also Choice Improved Farms and Stock
Ranches with Government Range
and Decreed Water Right, on Big
and Little Lost Rivers at \$30 to
to \$75 per Acre; one to five miles
from Railroad.



S. J. VANCE

Blackfoot or Arco, Idaho

Idaho Day Proclamation

In the early sixties small bands of pioneers located in different sections of Idaho, some in the western and northern parts of the state locating at Pierce City and Orofino, some in Lemhi County, and some at points in the southern portion of the state, a number of such settlements still being in existence.

Many were the hardships endured by these pioneers, and it is but fitting and proper that we keep in mind the noble sacrifices they made in order that the generations of the future might enjoy the fruits of their labors.

By the grace of God a few of these forerunners of our powerful civilization now live to tell the story of privation, battle with the Indians, and the long struggle for livelihood, and I am sure that every citizen of Idaho, with them, gives thanks to our Creator for His great share and help in subduing the waste places and bringing about our present prosperity.

Authentic records of these first settlements are very rare, but I am informed that, upon the affidavits and recollections of the survivors of one of these expeditions, the historians are agreed in saying that the first permanent white settlement was made at Franklin, Idaho, fifty years ago on the fourteenth day of this month. On this day thirteen families were located, and from that day began their struggle to subdue the then bare waste of Idaho and to combat the red men. During the summer this number was increased until there were in the neighborhood of sixty families. This little band, while engaged in their pursuit for subsistence, built the first school house and conducted the first school within the state of Idaho. Thus the first foundation stone of our Commonwealth was laid.

I desire to call the attention of the people of our great state of Idaho that the citizens of Franklin will celebrate the fourteenth and fifteenth days of June, 1910, in commemoration of this settlement by the Franklin pioneers. I, therefore, request that Wednesday, June fifteenth, 1910, be observed by our citizens of the state as "Idaho Day," and I trust that each one of us on this day will momentarily pause and reflect upon the great debt we owe our pioneers, and to pay reverence to their memory.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Idaho to be affixed.

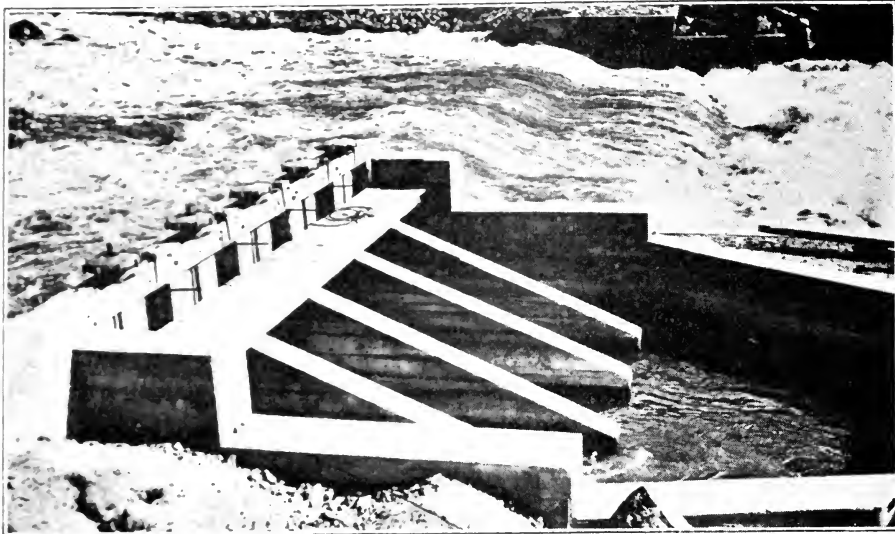
Done at the Capitol in the State of Idaho this twenty-sixth day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ten.

JAMES H. BRADY, Governor.

By the Governor.

(Signed)

Secretary of State.



WEIR HEADGATE FLUME

W. B. SLICK, Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

J. W. SLICK, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

W. E. GRAY, Secretary

Directors:

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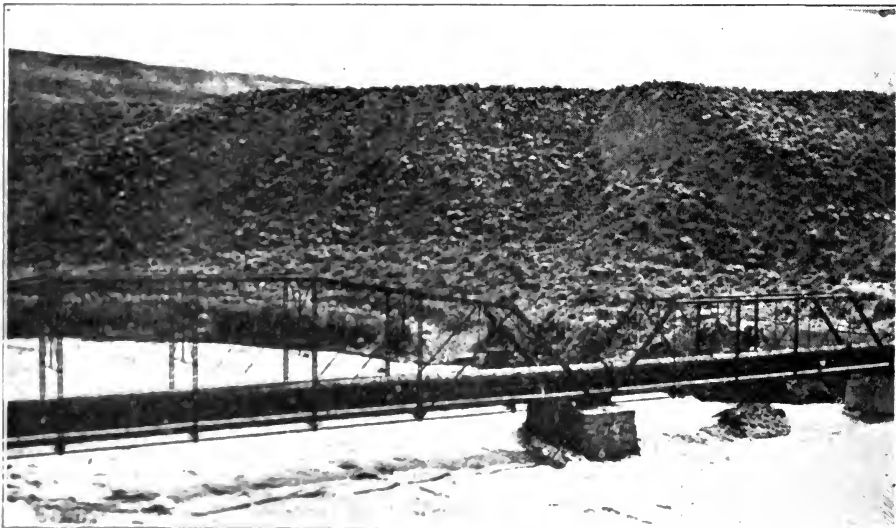
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"THE MEN WHO DO THINGS"



SNAKE RIVER BRIDGE, HIGH WATER

Historical



JUST how the United States acquired the territory from which Idaho was formed, is somewhat confusing as presented by the majority of text-book writers. Nearly all of them assign it as a part of the vast area included in the Louisiana Purchase. This, however, is hardly correct. The territory known as "Oregon Country," was not included in the tract of land bought from France in that purchase. Mr. Blaine, in his "Twenty Years of Congress," sets forth the following facts: "The Louisiana Purchase did not extend eastward beyond the main line of the Rocky Mountains, and our title to the scope of country which includes the states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho rests upon a different foundation, or a series of claims, all of which are strong in the laws of nations." We claimed it, first, by right of the discovery of the Columbia River by an American navigator in 1792; second, by the right of prior exploration in 1805; third, by settlement in 1810; by a party of home-seekers headed by John Jacob Astor; and lastly and principally by the transfer of title from the Spanish government, many years after the Louisiana Purchase, in 1819.

Washington Territory was created March 2, 1853, and included all the present states of Washington, Idaho and the western part of Montana. Idaho was created March 3, 1863, from parts of Dakota, Nebraska and Washington Territories. As first created Idaho embraced 326,373 square miles, including all of Montana and a large portion of Wyoming. In 1868 Idaho was reduced to its present boundaries.

Origin of the Name.

The name Idaho is generally supposed to be a corruption of an Indian word E-dah-hoe, meaning "The Gem of the Mountains"; some claim that it means in Indian tongue, "Shining Mountain," but the terms are closely synonymous. The poet Joaquin Miller claims that the honor of naming Idaho belongs to Colonel Craige and dates from 1861.

A writer in the "New West Magazine," who appeared to be well informed, declares that Idaho is not a Nes Perce word, and says: "The mountain that Joaquin Miller speaks of may be named with somewhat similar appellation, but most likely the whole story grows out of the fertile imagination of the poet. Idaho Springs, Colorado, were known long before Idaho Territory was organized." Colorado should have been named Idaho. It was the name first,

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Big Lost River Project
IN SOUTHERN IDAHO



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Carey Act, with Government Protection
and Supervision at all times.

\$40.50 per Acre for Land Permanent Water Right

The Price of Land

AND WATER ON FUTURE PROJECTS in this State will range from \$50.50 up to \$65.50 per Acre, for the same kind of land, the same climate and same markets, etc. **WHY DO YOU WAIT AND PAY THE HIGHER PRICES WITH THIS OPPORTUNITY IN VIEW?**

Go' to Arco, via Blackfoot, Idaho, select your land and make your filing NOW. First on the ground, first served.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ADDRESS

Clinton, Hurtt & Co. Boise, Idaho

placed in the hill which created Colorado and afterwards changed.

Pleased by the beauty of the country William H. Wallace, the delegate to congress from Washington Territory introduced a bill in congress creating a territory out of the eastern part of Washington, and suggested Idaho as an appropriate name. The bill first passed the House of Representatives and naming the present state of Idaho, 'Montana,' when it came up in the senate for consideration March 3, 1863. Senator Wilson of Massachusetts moved that the name be changed to Idaho. And the name is familiar with the Nes Perce, Shoshone, and Flat Head Indian tribes; so says Ex-senator Nesmith of Oregon.

First Discoverers and Settlers.

So far as authentic records show, the first white men to enter Idaho were the party that accompanied Lewis and Clark on their exploring expedition in 1805-6. They passed through the state and along the Snake River, which they called Lewis Fork, to its Junction with the Columbia. They returned through Idaho the following year, did some exploring and named several streams and places, such as Horse Plains, Red Rock Creeks, Fish Creek. Salmon River they called Sammanah and Quamash Flats, now known as Camas Prairie.

The next expedition of any note to come to the "Gem of the Mountains" was Captain Bonneville who, with one hundred men, came during the year 1834 in his search for the outlet of Lake Bonneville. He explored the southeastern part of Idaho, and traced the Port Neuf Rive rto the Snake. Both of these expeditions were merely exploring parties and made no attempt at settlement.

In the same year Nathaniel J. Wyeth, in his trip across the continent established "Old Fort Hall" on the east bank of the Snake River, north of the present site of Pocatello. Wyeth sold "Fort Hall" in 1836 to the Hudson Bay Company. This company had already established, during 1835, a trading post at old "Fort Boise." Both these posts were abandoned by the Hudson Bay Company when the United States gained undisputed title to the land.

The Indian mission at Lapwai, some twelve miles from the present site of Lewiston, was established during the year 1836. This was the first mission established in the state. During the year 1839 the missionaries of the Sandwich Islands presented to the Presbyterian missions of Oregon a printing press, with type which was set up and put into operation during the same year at Lapwai. O. E. Hall put the press into operation and began printing books in the Nez Perce language to be used in the Indian schools. This was the first printing office on the Pacific Coast of the United States. Thus Idaho has the honor of the first printing office in the West.

Other missions and trading posts were established in various places, and at different times through the state, all of which including the ones mentioned, were sooner or later abandoned.

During the early Spring of 1860, a little band of six families left Provo, Utah, on a journey northward in search of some favor-

The Oneida Mercantile Union

Franklin, Idaho

CONTINUES to be the Old Reliable, and deals in First Class Merchandise at lowest possible prices consistent with reliable merchandising. They are headquarters for Dry Goods, Notions, Staple and Fancy Groceries, Glassware, Crockery, Hats, Caps, Shoes for Everybody and Furnishings.

An inspection of their immense, well selected stock, and comparison of their prices, will convince you that you can well afford to make your purchases of them at all seasons.

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Franklin, Idaho

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Franklin, Idaho

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able spot to locate and build for themselves future homes. This little band of home-seekers belonged to the Mormon faith, one of the policies of which was to expand and settle new territory. They were travelling under the directions and orders from the head of the church. They arrived at Wellsville, Cache County, Utah, early in April and after a few days rest and wait for orders from the leaders of the Mormon Church, who were located in Cache Valley. The order for them to proceed to the east side and north end of Cache Valley and locate on what was then known as "The Muddy," now Cub River. They left Wellsville early the morning of the 10th of April and that night reached a point about two miles southeast of the present site of Franklin. Here they camped for three days, while a road could be constructed and a bridge built across Spring Creek. During their stay at Camp Cove, as it was called, their number was increased to twenty-three families. On the morning of April 14, 1860, they all left Camp Cove and arrived at their newly-constructed bridge across Spring Creek, where they were stopped by some Indians. After some discussion the emigrant train was allowed to pass unmolested and arrived on the present townsite of Franklin, near the east end of Main street at ten o'clock that morning.

The Indians of the vicinity of Franklin at the time of its settlement were under Chief Kitemare who welcomed the whites to the land, water and timber. Kitemore and his band were great beggars, and exacted beef, flour, grain, potatoes and other provisions quite often. The policy of the people was to feed and treat the Indians kindly rather than fight them. Their requests were complied with and at times became very burdensome.

There was a great difference between this band of people and those who had visited Idaho before. All the former parties were in quest of gold and rich furs, that they could barter from the Indians for a few trinkets. This band of Pioneers came to settle here, build up the country and conquer the sage brush wastes and convert them into beautiful homes and farms. They at once began to plough the land and plant crops and build for themselves homes. Being men and women with some years of western experience, they knew that crops could not be grown without the aid of irrigation. Thus during the Spring they built a ditch and took out the waters of Maple Creek and irrigated their crops during the first season, thus laying the foundation for the first irrigation system in the state.

The number kept increasing until by Fall their were about sixty families in Franklin.

The houses were built along the sides of a square enclosing a rectangle sixty by ninety rods. The houses were all constructed with the fronts facing the inside of the square, with the corrals and yards outside. Being people who were actually hunting homes and desiring to settle and build up the country, and they were necessarily industrious and hardworking people. During the spring and

Ben Franklin

who used to run a newspaper down east years ago, also edited an almanac which contained some wise sayings. Here is one of them:

“The way to wealth, if you desire it, is as plain as the way to market. It depends chiefly on two words—industry and frugality. He that gets all he can honestly and saves all he gets (necessary expenses excepted) will certainly become rich.”

What Ben said was not only true at that time but it still holds good at the present day.

There is no better way to save than to have a bank account—you are not tempted to spend it.

We will be glad to have you start an account at this bank.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Preston, Idaho

Do YOU Know

That the PUREST, STRONGEST SALT
in the World is produced at our New Plant?

Royal Crystal Shaker
Royal Crystal Table
Crown Dairy, Stock Salt,
Red Rock Lump
Sulphurized Rock

“SALT WITHOUT A FAULT”
FOR EVERY PURPOSE

Inland Crystal Salt Co.

Salt Lake City, Utah

summer of 1860 they built for themselves homes, planted and harvested crops of grain and vegetables, constructed roads into the canyons, so that they could get what timber and firewood they needed; dug a small irrigation canal, about three and a half miles long with which they irrigated their crops; erected a school house large enough to accommodate all the children of the settlement and accomplished many other things of minor importance. The writer has been impressed in collecting his data with the wholesouledness and unity with which every one turned out on public works, or to help a neighbor in need. In many instances when a call was made by those presiding, or in charge in the settlement, every man and boy would turn out, and men would have to be detailed to stay at home to protect the women and children from the Indians. At one time when a call was made to work on the irrigation ditches every man and boy that was large enough to do so went to work. William Garner and a crippled boy were appointed to stay at home. During the day, to the terror of all in the settlement seventeen Redskin Warriors, decorated in war paints and feathers, came to the settlement. Mr. Garner entertained the Indians until the crippled boy could make the ride of about four miles on horseback and notify the men, who were working on the ditch. The Indians were fed and treated with kindness and soon went their way peaceably.

Thomas S. Smart was captain and leader of the first company that came to Franklin. He, with Samuel R. Parkinson, and James Sanderson formed a committee of three, with Alfred Alder as clerk, who had charge of the affairs of the colony during the first few months of the settlement. This committee had charge of all public work, presided over all meetings and were supervisors of everything of a public nature.

June tenth, 1860, Brigham Young, the resident of the Mormon church, and Governor of Utah, came to Franklin and appointed Preston Thomas as Bishop. Franklin at this time and up to the early seventys was considered to be in Utah and all political affairs were conducted under the laws of that territory.

The season of 1860 was very dry, and Maple Creek afforded very little water, but the crop acreage was small and all was irrigated. The hay used in those days were the wild grasses that grew in the meadows south and east of town. Very little hay was put up during the Summer of 1860, but the Winter was open and mild and there was no loss of cattle on that account. Soon after arriving the people selected a committee of three of their number whose duty it was to have the farm and haylands surrounding the settlement surveyed and divided into one-acre tracts and the bench east of town, five-acre lots in the bottoms north and ten-acre tracts in the meadows south. This committee also had the allotting of the lands to the settlers, each one receiving a one-acre tract for gardening. Owing to the location frost did not do the damage on the one-acre tracts as anywhere else surrounding the town. These lots were used principally to produce sugar cane, from which molasses was

Studebaker

LEADERS IN

**Vehicles
and
Harness**



The season of 1861 was a good one and the rich soil yielded abundantly and a good harvest of wheat, oats, potatoes, corn, cabbage and other garden truck was gathered that fall. Some of the wheat was not threshed that fall and owing to the very mild Winter of '61-2 got moldy and consequently many of the people had to eat musty bread. The rains of the Winter were very disagreeable to the settlers, filling their cellars with water and their "government shingles" (dirt roofs) would not stand the steady downpour of rain, making some of the houses as wet inside as they were on the outside.

During the Fall and early Winter of 1862 large bands of Indians under Chiefs Bear Hunter, Sanguitch and Pacatello, had collected at the mouth of Battle Creek, about twelve miles northwest of Franklin on the west bank of Bear River. Brigham Young's well-known policy that had become proverbial, "It is cheaper to feed the Indians than to fight them," was the only thing that had made it possible for the settlers to exist at all. The peace offerings that settlers were compelled to give the exacting Red man from time to time had become a burdensome tax and the worst of it was that these peace offerings did not furnish immunity from Indian thievery and treachery. No Mediterranean pirate ever levied tribute with more regularity and persistency than did these Indians. Their begging, exacting and stealing had gone on until a large supply of provisions had been collected which was to form a base of supplies for an organized system of raids to be made upon the white settlers later on in the Spring. Thanks to Providence that incidents came about which caused Colonel E. P. Conner to make that memorable forced march from Fort Douglass, near Salt Lake City, to Franklin during the dead of the cold Winter of 1862-3 and the fight at Battle Creek.

Soon after Christmas, 1862, David Savage and William Bevins, with a small company of men, came down from Leesburg, a mining camp on the Salmon River to get supplies and cattle. They lost their way in a blinding storm in the north end of Cache Valley and kept on the west side of Bear River. When the storm cleared off they found themselves about west of Richmond. Making a boat of some wagon boxes, the party crossed the river. While the last boat load were still in the river some of the Indians from the Battle Creek camp, who had followed them, came upon them and began shooting at them. One man of the party was killed and several others wounded. The survivors hid in the brush and during the night made their way to Richmond, six miles south of Franklin, and told their story. In the morning Bishop Marriner W. Merrill of Richmond (afterwards Apostle Merrill), sent some men down to bring up the dead man and horses. This party was attacked by a large band of Indians but succeeded in getting the dead man's body and a number of the horses. Bishop Merrill sent the message with Savage and Bevins to Salt Lake City, which brought Colonel Conners with 200 soldiers from Fort Douglas. Col. Conner and his

men arrived at Franklin during the evening of January 28, 1863. On the 27th Bear Hunter and a party of his warriors came to Franklin and exacted twelve sacks of flour (two bushel sacks) and wanted more, and when the people hesitated (seeming to them more than they could stand, for in those days flour was scarce), the Indians surrounded Bishop Preston Thomas's house and held a war dance, flourishing their tomahawks and threatening the people. The next day Bear Hunter came to Franklin for wheat. When they had collected three sacks (between six and seven bushels), the soldiers came in sight over a small ridge about one mile south of town. The old warrior did not seem worried, as he did not leave until the soldiers were close to town, and upon going some one said to him: "Here comes the soldiers, you may get killed." He coolly and carelessly remarked, "Mav-be-sa soldiers get killed too," and started for camp with his burden of wheat. It is evident though, that the old fellow became a little worried as one of his sacks of wheat was picked up by the soldiers next morning about a mile out of town, and the other two before they reached ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~place~~ ^{place} ~~where~~ ^{where} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~men~~ ^{men} ~~stayed~~ ^{stayed} Preston.

Conner and his men camped at Franklin that night. The men all seemed eager to get at the Indians and left the post at 3 o'clock January 29, 1863, with the thermometer registering far below zero. When they reached the Indian camp they found it well fortified with rifle pits under a steep bank which made a perfect protection against the fire of the soldiers and drove them back three different times. The cavalry crossed the river and charged the Indians first, but were driven back, fourteen brave soldiers being shot dead at the first volley from the Indians' guns. Conner, after three unsuccessful attempts fell back and divided his men into three parties, sending one around to come up the creek, another to go around to the north and come down the creek, while he attacked from the front. The two divisions that went up and down the creek came in behind the Indians on some high bluffs. The fight began in earnest and some eye-witnesses, that are still living, say that Conner made "Good Indians" out of about three hundred bad ones in a few seconds—not minutes. The fourteen dead and forty-nine wounded soldiers were hauled to Franklin by the settlers, where they were nursed and cared for with the very best that the people had. The dead and wounded were taken to Fort Douglas by teams and sleighs furnished by the people of Franklin and other settlements in Cache Valley.

During the battle a line of men were stationed along the road from the top of the hill on the east bank of Bear River to Franklin, and the progress of the fight was rapidly transferred from one to the other until the anxious ones in the fort got the news. Those were strenuous moments for the women and children in the Fort, as it meant that if the Indians were successful, as it would look during the forepart of the battle, they must make a run to the settlements in the southern part of the valley for their lives, such as they never had before made.

Chief Bear Hunter was among the "Good Indians" after the battle. As nearly as can be learned twenty-three Indians escaped, among whom were Sagwitch and Pocatello, but they were never able to obtain followers of a warlike disposition, to do any damage. Different stories are told as to how many Indians were killed. Colonel Conner, in his official report, places it at 224, while eye-witnesses, still living in Franklin, say they counted 368, and that where the last fight occurred one could walk on dead bodies without stepping on the ground.

While this battle had but very little effect on the northern part of the state, it was everything to southern Idaho as it has been said, "it put the quietus," on the Indians in this section of the state.

Two more passes occurred with the Indians at Franklin. The first of a revengeful, cowardly and treacherous nature happened the first day of May, 1863. While in the canyon about three miles northeast of town, near where the home of William H. Gibson now stands, for fire-wood, Andrew Morrison and William Howell were attacked by three buck Indians. Just about the time they were getting ready to leave with their loads an Indian came upon them and began to talk with them. After discovering that Morrison and Howell were unarmed the Indian called to his comrades, who had remained behind on the hill. They at once gave a murderous war-whoop and came running down to the assistance of their comrade. Morrison, being able to speak the Indian language, tried to talk and reason with them. They said that white men killed Indians at Battle Creek, and they were going to kill every white man they could. Morrison offered them the horses if they would let him go unharmed, but it was scalps the Indians wanted, rather than horses. Howell wanted Morrison to run while there was but one Indian near them, but he said no, "he would not run from an Indian." They invited the Indians to get on their loads and ride down to the town with them, which invitation the Indians accepted. They had not proceeded but a few rods when Howell's team got stuck in the creek-crossing. While the two white men were working to get the stalled team liberated the Indians caught them off their guard and shot at them with arrows. Howell was missed and Morrison received an arrow just under the left collar bone. As he fell he called to Howell to run as he was shot and no need of both being killed if he could get away. Morrison received another arrow a few inches below the heart. He pulled both the arrows out, but the spike came loose from the lower one and remained in his body, lodged in one of the floating ribs, or his spine. Howell made good his escape and being a very fast runner got out of reach of the arrows before one of them took effect on him. He ran all the way to town and gave the alarm. A posse of men were at once sent for Morrison's body, but when they found him he was still alive. He was brought to Franklin and S. R. Parkinson was sent to Salt Lake City for medical aid, making the trip of 220 miles with a span of mules and the front wheels of a wagon in forty-eight hours. When the doc-

tor (Dr. Anderson) came, he made an examination, but found that the arrow head was so close to the heart that he dare not take it out. The doctor said Morrison could not live and filled the wound with cotton and went back to Salt Lake City and left the entire wound, a cut of about three and one-half inches, open. Morrison recovered, however, and lived for twenty-seven years, carrying the arrow head to his grave with him.

The minute-men were called out and went after the Indians, but before they overtook them they had joined a band of several hundred strong. The minute-men followed them into Gentile Valley, some forty miles north of Franklin, but had to come back without either the horses or Indians.

During the Spring of 1864 the Indians had been giving little or no trouble for some time, and the settlement was rapidly growing, and the people deemed it advisable to move out of the Fort, and the town was surveyed, and the people built on their lots that were allotted to them by the presiding authorities.

All went well and peaceably with the little colony as it now began to take upon itself the appearance of a civilized town, and shake off some of its frontier fort appearance. The Summer was favorable, and abundant crops were harvested. But during the Fall an incident occurred which came within a "hair's-breadth" of costing every man, woman and child in the place their scalp.

About a thousand Indians on a migration and hunting expedition were going through the country under the leadership of Chief Washakie. These Indians were a peaceful band and quite friendly with the whites. They camped for a short rest in the river bottoms north of Franklin and while there some of the young warriors came up town. Some of them procured a quantity of liquor from two of the citizens. One of the drunken Indians got on his horse and ran up and down the street trying to run over every one he came in contact with. Finally he knocked down a woman, Mary Ann Alder, and was trying to trample her to death, when Ben Chadwick, who was driving the horse-power on a near-by threshing machine, got a pistol and shot and wounded the Indian in the neck. Chadwick made his escape. This enraged the Indians and they immediately went on the war path. Washakie siezed Samuel Handy at whose place the threshing was being done, and after snapping his revolver in Handy's face six times, and finding all the chambers empty, used it as a club and beat Handy nearly to death. Handy's wife interfered and the enraged chief knocked her down and tore her clothes all off her, and would have killed her had not an under chief named Alma interfered. Robert Hull was captured and held as prisoner on a knoll about a quarter of a mile from town. The Indians would dance around him with drawn tomahawks and other instruments of torture, and make him call for the bishop. Finally about ten o'clock Bishop L. H. Hatch, with Armenus M. Neeley as interpreter and Alexander Stalker went to the Indian camp and Hull was liberated and come to town. The

Indians demanded Chadwick, the man who shot the Indian, that they might put him to death by some torturous method. Their request was granted by promises, but Chadwick was miles away and escaped torture, and is alive today to tell the story. Bishop Hatch and his party then wanted to come back home, but the Indians would not let them come. The bishop said "allright" he was going to go to sleep as it was near midnight and he was tired. He rolled over as though he was going to sleep. The Indians then held a short council among themselves, and soon let the prisoners go home. As soon as the trouble began William L. Webster mounted the best horse in town and started south through the settlements to notify the minute-men, and by moonlight they began coming to Franklin with their guns and ammunition and by daylight three hundred armed men were in town. The Indians, through their scouts, learned of the minute-men's coming and began soon after midnight to pack up and send their squaws and papposes across Cub River and started them out for Bear Lake Valley. Next morning peace was made with the Indians for four beeves and twelve sacks of flour. The two men who sold the Indians the liquor had to furnish the oxen and the community the flour.

During the argument that took place at the peace meeting one of the finest and most picturesque examples of eloquence that is characteristic of the highest type of American savage was made by Chief Washakie. His theme was, "Put Yourself in My Place." The savage brought home to the Christian the beauty of the eleventh commandment: "Do Unto Others as You Would That They Should Do Unto You"; and his brief speech was a temperance sermon besides. He said, "Until the white man come there was no fire water, and the Indian was sober: your people sold fire water to my people and made my warrior loco (crazy). If my people had sold fire water to your braves and made them drunken, how would you feel about it? Would you like to see him shot down like a dog, because he made a fool of himself? Will the White Father put himself in Washakie's place?"

Samuel Handy was robbed by the Indians of everything in the way of clothing, food, cattle, chickens and everything on the place, of which they thought they could make use. The threshing machine belonged to Joseph Hendricks and it, like Mr. Handy, was robbed of all belts, chains, tools and anything that the Indians thought they could use. The treaty was finally made for the above stated amount of property and all was well between Washakie's band and the whites again. This was the last trouble the Red man ever gave the citizens of Franklin.

One of the first things that the sturdy pioneers undertook was the education of the rising generations. During the Summer of 1860 a log school house was erected as near the center of the fort as could be selected. This house was used for school, church, amusements and all public gatherings. School was begun early during the fall of 1860 with Hannan Cornish as teacher, thus laying

the cornerstone in the foundation of the educational system of the commonwealth of Idaho, this being the first school taught for white pupils within the boundaries of the present state. The next year school was taught by George A. Davy and in '61-3 by William Woodward. The old log school house became too small and had to be enlarged for the coming season. School was taught each year from then until the present time. During the Spring of '65 work was begun and the rock meeting-house and the rock school-house was built during 1866. It was a good sandstone structure; was twenty-five by forty feet, with a good shingle roof and accommodated the town for a long time as a school-house, and stood until it was torn down to make room for the present brick structure.

The "Mormon" meeting-house, which still stands in good repair was begun during the spring of 1865. When the structure was nearing completion, the roof fell ^{down}, owing to bad architecture. The people were disheartened, as they had worked hard and faithfully with the hopes of soon having a place where they could meet and be comfortable and enjoy themselves. The building stood in its ruinous condition for nine years, when it was eventually taken hold of and completed.

The old rock school-house that has been mentioned before was begun one year later than the meeting-house, and pushed to completion that season. The lumber that was used in these buildings was hauled from Bear Lake with ox teams over a round-about road some fifty miles in length.

The saw-mill business of our state had its beginning at Franklin during the year 1861 by Joshua Messervy in the form of a "pit saw" which is a saw-mill constructed by digging a hole, or pit, in the ground deep enough for a man to stand in. The logs, or timbers, that were to be cut into lumber, were then rolled over the pit and with one man under the logs and another on top with a large saw with handles on each end, the log was slowly ripped into lumber. What would one of our modern lumbermen think of attacking one of our forests in the northern part of the state today with a mill of this kind?

In 1863 Samuel R. Parkinson and Thomas Smart built a more modern saw-mill which was operated by water-power, a few rods west of the present residence of Bishop S. C. Parkinson. The story is told in a joking way that Messorvey could cut more lumber in the same time than could the new mill. In 1872 Flave Green brought to Franklin a steam sawmill and set it up in one of the near-by canyons and this solved the question of building material for the surrounding country. Lumber from this mill was hauled to all parts of Cache Valley.

During the year 1865 L. H. Hatch, James Howarth and John Goaslind built a mill, the fallen-down ruins of which are now on the Howarth homestead. To a young person of today it would be interesting to visit this old mill and compare the wooden snarts,

the wooden gearings, some pin ~~???~~ cog, the wooden bearings in which they operated, the wooden worms used in the transmission of the grains and flour, and the old stone burro between which the wheat was ground, the old wooden water wheel that set the mill in motion with the present modern, up-to-date, four-story mill which stands a little northwest of town, and note the contrast.

The North Star Woolen mills, located about two miles east of Franklin were built by the Franklin Co-operative Mercantile Company in 1877 and was the pioneer institution of its kind in the state; and is probably the only one of its kind in operation today in Idaho.

The mercantile institution from which the present Oneida Mercantile Union grew was incorporated under the name "Franklin Co-op Store," in 1894, with William Woodward, Charles W. Fox, William T. Wright, Samuel R. Parkinson and Alexander Stalker as directors, and Alexander Stalker as manager, clerk and book-keeper. The store was kept in the vestry of the meeting house.

Franklin was first incorporated as a city under the laws of Utah Territory, February 19, 1868, and is described in the act creating it as follows, "Commencing at a point eighty rods east from the northeast corner of Lorenzo H. Hatch & Co.'s grist mill, thence west four miles, thence south four and one-half miles thence east four miles, thence north four and one-half miles to the place of beginning." Franklin at that time covered eighteen square miles or sections, or eleven thousand five hundred and twenty acres. The village boundaries today embrace about six hundred and fifty acres, or a little more than one square mile. We have not yet reached the expectation of our founders.

The first person to suggest the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Idaho was William Woodward, some two years ago. Mr. Woodward was near the close of years allotted to man at that time, and failing quite rapidly. He had a great desire to live to take part in the great event, but that privilege was not granted him. The idea was kept alive by some of Franklin's leading citizens, and at the celebration of the 24th of July, 1909, the people took up the matter and the board of village trustees was appointed as a central committee to attend to the work. The village trustees did not do anything with it and during the Winter the people again took hold of the matter and a central committee, consisting of twenty representative citizens of Southern Idaho, and northern Utah, all of whom at one time were citizens of Franklin, was formed. This committee met at Franklin and chose L. L. Hatch as chairman, S. C. Parkinson, Dr. G. W. States as first and second vice-chairmen, E. P. Monson, secretary and I. H. Nash as treasurer. They appointed a number of sub-committees and set the work in order. Arrangements have gone on smoothly since. One of the first pieces of work completed for the coming event was the building of the figures "1860" on the east side of Mt. Simart (commonly known as "The Little Mountain"). They stand for the date which the pioneers came to Franklin. These figures are thir-

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LIBRARY

ty-seven feet high by thirty feet wide, the entire number covering a space one hundred forty-one by thirty-seven and one-half feet. The material used in their construction was twenty-five hundred pounds of Portland cement, ten bushels of lime and rock from the adjoining hill side, and seven hundred gallons of water, hauled from town. It required the labor of twelve men and three teams two days to construct them.

When the committee took up its labors at the first meeting of the Central committee a load was lifted off the shoulders of Chairman Hatch by Thomas Smart, Jr., proposing to join any number of men and erect a monument in honor of the pioneers. Samuel C. Parkinson, Hyrum Hatch, Joseph B. Scarbraugh and Thomas G. Lowe volunteered to join him in this work with the necessary time and money. All who wanted to come in and help on the monument and bear an equal amount of the expense were invited. James W. Webster, Wm. H. Mendenhall, Wrfight Brothers, Dunkley Brothers and Doney Brothers all joined. The contract for the building and erection of a rustic style granite monument from the Cotton Wood quarry near Salt Lake City, was let to Brown and Hansen, marble workers of Logan, Utah.

The monument was built and brought to Franklin Saturday, May 28. During its erection some articles, such as the Bible, Book of Mormon, L. D. S. Hymn Book, some newspapers, some coins, photos, a biographical sketch of the pioneers, and a United States flag were placed in a small vault which had been prepared in the top of the large base stone. The vault was then sealed with cement and the shaft of the monument placed on top of it, and the erection completed.

A SHORT BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE HEADS OF THE PIONEER FAMILIES WHO CAME TO FRANKLIN DURING THE YEARS YEARS 1860-3.

Alfred Alder, village blacksmith.

George Alder was a tailor by trade and made his livelihood by that occupation. He also operated a small farm.

Enoch Brodbent was the town butcher and did the slaughtering for the settlement.

Thomas Burnett was a farmer.

John Biggs gained a livelihood by working in the canyons as a lumberman; cut some of the first lumber used in the state of Idaho. He also kept a small garden farm.

Alexander Bawthwick was a Scottish farmer and did considerable labor for his neighbors that were in need of help.

Richard Coulters was a quiet peaceable, unassuming man of not much note, and did not figure much in public affairs.

Nephi Cornish was one of the first stage actors of the town and quite a successful farmer.

John Cornish kept himself busy on his farm and is still following that occupation.

Benjamin Chadwick, one of Franklin's minute-men was a horse-man of considerable note.

James Chadwick was a stone mason. Some of his work may be seen today in the L. D. S. meeting-house at Franklin; also a rock dwelling, now owned by Ella Monson, which he built for himself some forty years ago.

Joseph Chadwick, a miner and prospector, also did some farming. He hailed from the gold fields' of California.

George W. Crocheron had some literary talent; composed some lyric poetry. He was also a farmer.

William Corbridge, like Enoch Broadbent, was a farmer and butcher.

John Corbridge, Jr., is one of our successful farmers of today. His present farm is located some five miles northwest of Franklin. He followed the occupation of farming since he came to Idaho.

William K. Cornish came from the Isle of Mann and followed the occupation of farming.

Joseph Dunkley, before coming to Franklin, worked at Calica printing. After his emigration he became a farmer.

John Doney was one of Franklin's most successful farmers and dairy men. He owned a farm of 160 acres, joining the town on the east, which he handed down to his children when he went to reap harvests in "That bright land afar." He and his faithful wife, Ann, who still survives him, crossed the plains with the hand-cart company in 1856; walking all the way from Council Bluffs to Salt Lake City.

Robert Dowdle gained his livelihood principally as a common laborer; was one of the early minute-men and in latter years became a farmer. He was an excellent axeman—one that could hew to the line.

George A. Davey, Franklin's second school teacher; taught school in the old fort school-house during the years of 1861-2, and for some time afterwards.

Ephraim Elsworth was a common laborer and farmer.

George Foster was an English Waterloo veteran; made a living after coming to Franklin by farming.

Charles W. Fox was a stone mason; helped to build the present L. D. S. meeting-house; also, like Chadwick, built for himself a large stone dwelling some forty years ago, now the home of Hon. L. L. Hatch. He also took a prominent part in the first mercantile business of the state, established at Franklin in the early 'sixties.

William Fluit, a typical frontiersman, was a farmer and sheep raiser; froze to death on one of his exploring trips during the Winter of 1863.

John Frew was a common laborer. Mr. Frew had considerable talent along the line of vocal music.

James Frew, a farmer, horse and cattle raiser is at present located on his farm 2 1-2 miles west of the town of Preston, Idaho.

Robert Gregory was a successful farmer after the English style of doing things on the farm.

William Garner made himself conspicuous as a builder and repairer of irrigation ditches.

John Goaslind, a millwright and carpenter, built the first flour mill of the state. Part of the old wooden machinery and ruins of the building still stand on the site, one and one-fourth miles northeast of Franklin.

Arnold Goodleif was a miller by trade and worked along that line during his stay at Franklin.

Lorenzo H. Hatch, a carpenter by trade, was the second bishop of Franklin ecclesiastical ward and one of the energetic men of the early days of Franklin and Idaho, serving his people two terms in the Territorial legislature, and was first mayor of the city of Franklin.

George Hampton came to Franklin when a boy about fourteen years of age, learned the carpenter trade and followed that line of work until the present time.

T. C. H. Howell was a veteran of the Mormon Battalion that went to the Mexican war; was the first justice of peace elected by the people soon after their arrival at Franklin.

Sarah Hampton, a widow with four children, came across the plains in the hand-cart company and moved to Franklin in the Spring of 1860; married shortly after coming to Franklin to William Rodgers.

Samuel Huff, the shoe-maker of the town, gained his livelihood in his humble line of work.

Samuel Handy, in the early days of the settlement, was the town herdsman and attended to the herds and flocks of the people. Handy became a farmer, which occupation he followed the remainder of his life; was a minute-man and figured quite prominently in some of the Indian troubles.

Henry Hobbs was a gardner and a man gifted with musical talent.

William H. Head was captain of the first company of cavalry which was a local organization organized for the purpose of protection against the Indians. He was also a musician.

Martha D. Hawland came to Franklin as a widow; was at one time the wife of Bill Hickman; sustained her family by teaching school.

Robert Hull, a rock mason and a farmer, figured quite conspicuously in the early Indian troubles of Franklin; at one time was taken prisoner by a band of Red warriors. He was liberated, but was finally killed by an Indian in cold blood at Blackfoot, about the year 1886.

William Hull was a farmer; was an expert hand with the old "Armstrong binder," known as a cradle.

Thomas Hull was a farmer and like his brother William could bind the grain by hand at about the same speed that William could cradle it.

Charles W. Halbo, during the early days of Franklin, was a farmer, while his wife conducted the village hotel. They were both conspicuous singers and faithful members of the L. D. S. choir.

William Handy, a farmer of Whitney, some three miles northwest of Franklin, was one of the first to come upon the present site of the town, and was one of the early day minute-men.

Dahnes Keel was the fiddler and a farmer and a very industrious man.

Edward Kingsford, a man of English descent was a successful farmer.

Peter Lowe was a farmer of Scottish descent; was a peaceful, good citizen; also an Old Country mason and brick-layer.

Thomas Lowe, a carpenter and lumberman, established a shingle mill about 1865 and sawed the first shingles in the state, after which the dirt roofs began to disappear. He presided as acting bishop of the ward for some time in the seventys'.

George Lee was a common laborer and good citizen, and tilled a small farm of his own.

John Lord, a Scotchman, gained a livelihood by weaving cloth and carpets.

Thomas Mendenhall was a farmer and "traveling merchant," making regular monthly trips between Franklin and Salt Lake City, and took orders to deliver anything that the settlers along the route wanted.

Thomas Mendenhall, Jr., one of Franklin's honorable citizens, was a farmer and stock-raiser; owns a large cattle ranch and farm four miles west of Preston, Idaho.

John Morrison was a hardy farmer of Irish decent.

Thomas McCann was a witty Irish farmer. Astory is told of his mowing hay with a scythe in early days and he laid his mat down where he cut one swath and when asked what he did that for said, "so I can tell where to start in on the next swath."

Joshua Messorvy, a cabinet-maker and cooper, and all around mechanic, manufactured the furniture and buckets and barrels used in Franklin and surrounding settlements.

Joshua Messorvy, Jr., was a self-made man and a genius of some little note.

John Messeorvy, a veteran of Captain Lot Smith's company, is a farmer and stock-raiser of Idaho Falls, Idaho, at present.

Joseph Messeorvy, son of Joshua, assisted his father in his work as a cabinet-maker, and afterwards became a school teacher in Snake River Valley.

Sarah Marshall was a widow with a large family of girls and soon after coming to Franklin became the wife of Joseph Chadwick.

Mrs. Mayberry, a widow, with her two sons, were successful farmers and wheat raisers.

Andrew Morrison was one of the minute-men and a farmer. While in the canyon during 1863 he had his team stolen and was shot by Indians. The head of the arrow, after passing into his body, lodged in the spine, where it remained until his death twenty-seven years afterwards.

Isaac B. Nash was a blacksmith by trade, who instilled his profession into each of his three sons. Mr. Nash was a very prominent character in the ward as a choir leader, singer, Sunday school superintendent, stage actor and play-writer; had considerable talent in a literary line, especially lyric poetry. Many of his songs are now being sung by the Sunday school children.

Amenus M. Neeley was a farmer of some little note and an Indian interpreter of the early days of Franklin.

William G. Nelson was an industrious farmer. He was chief of the night guard and at one time was deputy sheriff. He surveyed the first irrigation ditches for the farmers and the town.

Joseph S. Nelson, the first captain of the minute-men, was a great Indian fighter and spent nearly all his time of the years 1860-3 in Indian affairs. In the Spring of 1864 he left Franklin and moved to Bear Lake Valley, where he took up farming, which occupation he still follows.

William G. Nelson built the first house in Franklin. He became the first bishop of Oxford, fifteen miles northwest of Franklin. Here he built the first shingle roofed house in the town.

James Oliverson, a worthy citizen and a farmer, who had been a sailor, lives in Franklin at the present time. He is noted for his honesty in his dealings with his fellow men. Mr. Oliverson draws a pension as an Indian veteran.

Samuel R. Parkinson was one of the minute-men and was a leading man of affairs; served as counsellor to the bishop for thirty-two years and is at present an honored Patriarch of the Oneida Stake of Zion. Mr. Parkinson took a prominent part in surveying the town of Franklin, the only instruments used being the North Star and the carpenter's square. He served some time on Idaho's first board of school trustees; was also first sheriff and first marshal of the city of Franklin; was also one of the first successful merchants of the town.

Shem Purnell was one of Franklin's first blacksmiths and finally became a prosperous farmer.

Joseph Perkins, a Welch Collier, after emigrating, adopted farming and became a prominent citizen.

Nathan Packer was a millwright and timber man and obtained his living by means of the axe and his tools.

James Packer was a freighter until railroads came into the country; then he became a railroad construction contractor.

William J. Pratt, a nephew of Parley P. Pratt, was a Franklin pioneer of sterling qualities, who left Franklin in 1884, and became bishop of Clifton ecclesiastical ward.

Susana Preece was a widow who came to Franklin with her two sons, Peter and Mark. Peter owned and afforded the first threshing machine in Idaho, used in the very early 'sixties.

William Rogers, a tailor by trade, was the choir leader and humorist.

John Reede came to Franklin during April, 1860; was killed by Indians July 23 of same year; was the first person buried in the Franklin cemetery.

Allen Rankin was the town shepherd and made his living by herding sheep for the settlers for a fixed price per head of sheep.

Thomas Smart, a man of sterling qualities, was the leader of the first company to come to Franklin. He had charge also of the church organization until a bishop was appointed. He was a minute-men captain, and one of the first board of school trustees; became a successful farmer and wool grower.

Charles J. Sponberg was a blacksmith and followed that line of work in connection with his farm; the latter vocation he took up when he moved from Franklin to Preston.

Alexander Stalker was a farmer and gardner; was a prominent citizen; was the first Mormon chaplain in the Idaho legislature and also served one term as a member of the House of Representatives.

James Sanderson came to Franklin with the intention of farming; built an irrigation ditch to use the waters of Oxkiller Creek. He died during October, 1860.

Preston Thomas, a farmer by occupation, was the first bishop of Franklin, being set apart by Brigham Young, June 10, 1860. He built the old "Thomas Ditch," which afterwards became the Cub River Irrigation company's canal, one of the strongest and best irrigation systems in southeastern Idaho.

Isaac H. Vail was a fiddler and farmer.

Granuey Vail was a weaver of cloth and carpets.

William Woodward was one of the prominent citizens; a man of wonderful memory, being able to give day and date for all incidents that came under his notice, either great or small, during his life time and retained this memory to the last hour of his death.

He was a successful farmer and leaves Franklin four of its most successful farmers of the present day in his four sons. He was elected to the Territorial Legislature, but his seat was contested on religious grounds and he was not seated. Mr. Woodward was one of the pioneer school teachers of the town.

William L. Webster was a shoe-maker in early days; went into the harness business and then into general merchandising. He was elected to the Territorial Legislature for one term on the Democratic ticket. He served for a number of years as Stake Superintendent of Sunday Schools in Oneida Stake.

William Whitehead, a farmer, was captain of the infantry at Franklin, organized under the laws of the territory of Utah. He was one of the first city councilmen of Franklin, and had some talent in the dramatic line and was a well educated man for his time.

William T. Wright, one of Franklin's successful farmers, acted as the first city clerk and recorder; was clerk and historian and also one of Franklin's first school teachers; was the best penman and educated man of the town. He acted as County Examiner of School Teachers in the early days of Oneida County; also served as one of the Board of County Commissioners.

Elvina T. Wheeler, a widow with ten children, seven girls and three boys was a nurse and doctor. She gave some very valuable service along her line, under all circumstances and conditions.

Taylor Packer, a farmer and teamster, was one of the early minute-men and early day freighters and all around useful man.

John Goaslind, Jr., a timberman and carpenter, was drowned in Cub River about the year 1873.





LORENZO N. STOHL
Vice-Pres. and Mgr.

ASSETS
JANUARY 1, 1910
\$306,113.63

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FORCE
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