

welcome to **IDAHO**



FARRAGUT STATE PARK
AUGUST 1-9, 1967



IDAHO STATE DEPARTMENT OF
COMMERCE AND DEVELOPMENT



Historic Farragut Site Is Scene Of America's First Boy Scout World Jamboree In 1967

In 1809, David Thompson, fur trader-explorer, built the first two houses in Idaho—the initial phase of his trading post he called Kullyspell—on the shore of Lake Pend Oreille (pronounced PONDERAY). Idaho's first commercial transaction took place here, a barter in furs. Thompson, an unusual geographer, left the first good maps of the area. Father De Smet, a Jesuit missionary, preached and taught here. The Hudson's Bay Company established a trading post in the '60's near what is now the community of Laclede. A gold strike at Helena, Montana, (later part of Idaho Territory) pushed the establishment of a mail and freight route across northern Idaho and Lake Pend Oreille. This route led from California up the Columbia River, across Pend Oreille, up the Clark Fork River and overland into Montana. Steamers were built to handle mail and freight over this route, the shortest at the time, to the heart of Montana.

Lake Pend Oreille, with its 225-mile shoreline, is one of the largest fresh water lakes in the nation. It's depth exceeds half a mile and it is the habitat of KOKANEE (a delicious, land-locked sockeye salmon), Dolly Varden and Kamloops Rainbow trout. A 37-lb. rainbow, caught here, is the world record.

Beautiful Priest Lake to the north holds the world record for a 54-lb. Mackinaw Lake trout.

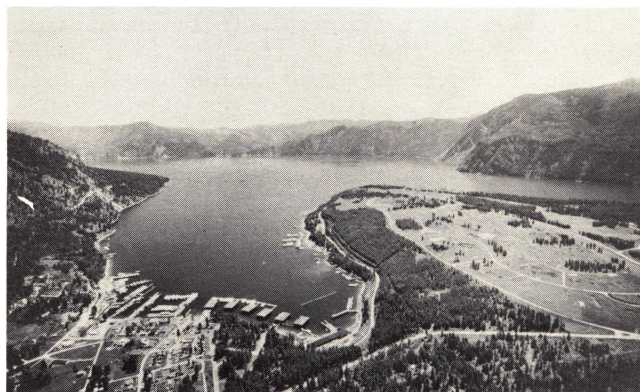
In 1942, a United States Naval Training Center was established on the site where the 1965 Girl Scout Senior Roundup was held and the site for



Buttonhook Bay on beautiful Lake Pend Oreille, is the lovely inlet adjacent to Encampment site.

1967 Boy Scout World Jamboree. This "boot camp," named Farragut Naval Training Center, was the largest city in Idaho during World War II, with a population over 70,000. Well over a million men were trained here during the war.

All of the buildings at the Navy base were sold as surplus following the war's end and the site was converted to a wildlife conservation preserve.



Five thousand acre Farragut State Park site (right) overlooks boat docks at Bayview on Lake Pend Oreille.

During the summer of 1964 it was prepared by leveling, grading and seeding for the 1965 Roundup and improved again in 1966 and 1967 for the Jamboree. The area, over 5,000 acres, will become a permanent state park of matchless beauty following the World Jamboree.

Legends From Idaho's Exciting Past

THE BABOON OF BABOON GULCH



Baboon Gulch, as the old timers spelled it, was a source of wealth and legend in the days when fabulous gold strikes sent colorful stories out of Idaho's lands around The River of No Return, the Salmon.

A great haul of its wealth went with its most colorful character, Peter Bablaine, one of the pioneer prospectors for whom the place was named. Old Babboon, they called him for his "striking resemblance to his Simian Ancestors."

"The most ragged and wretched looking individual I ever beheld," wrote Joaquin Miller, poet, author, pony express rider, and Idaho expressman. "He had a round heavy head covered with a coat of shaggy gray hair, and an enormous chin that looked like a deformity. He seemed to sit behind it and look at me from there, as you would sit behind a redoubt in a rifle pit watching an enemy."

But it took only a few weeks of hard digging in his Babboon Gulch claim to lift Peter Bablaine from the personification of poverty to a person of riches. He left his claim leading a pack mule loaded with gold, a fortune for his time and ours.

HILL BEACHEY PROVES THAT REVENGE IS A KIND OF WILD JUSTICE

In the wild and adventurous days of Idaho's big mining strikes in the Coeur d'Alene, neither good times nor bad jolted the friendships of miners. A rich strike by one often meant sharing it with his friends or partners. One friend would always stake another who needed money. Sickness and death appealed to an instinctive decency "to help a fellow who couldn't help himself." Foul play fired into action a specially ferocious loyalty and devotion. Legendary, but in true epic simplicity, is the story of Hill Beachey.

He was a vigorous pioneer who owned the Luna House in Lewiston. He had a dream of the robbery and murder of his great friend, Lloyd Magruder, long overdue from a pack trip. Finding Magruder's saddle among horses left by some

suspicious parties who booked coach and boat passage for the coast from Lewiston, Beachey got warrants for the arrest of the men with requisitions upon the Governors of three states for their return. He had himself sworn in as a special deputy and took to the trail of his friend's killers. With a rush drive, several horse changes, and a steamboat run to Portland, he found his quarry had sailed for San Francisco. He telegraphed the Chief of Police in that city full descriptions and asked the suspected men be taken upon arrival. Then he set out to reach them by a perilous stage journey. At the end of the ride he found his four

suspects in jail. They were brought back to Idaho in irons. One turned State's evidence and was freed while the other three were hanged.

In the time of pursuit and punishment Beachey had spent months away from his business and spent a sizeable fortune for those days, but he saw the murder of his partner avenged by the law.



THIS MOUNTAIN CANARY CLAIMS THE TITLE OF THE WORLD'S MOST IMPORTANT JACKASS

"Idaho Mountain Canaries," these burros or pack jackasses were called, a sarcastic folk-comment on their braying. This one, however, accomplished more by his silence than perhaps all his brethren since the days when Noah pushed a stubborn pair of them into the Ark.

He was a stray adopted by Noah Kellogg, an impoverished prospector who was grubstaked by a doctor and a building contractor. Kellogg let the burro graze a bit one night in Milo Gulch. When he caught the animal in the morning he found it quietly grazing near what was later Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mines, the richest source of combined lead and silver the world had ever known, having produced two and a quarter billion dollars worth of these two metals.

The pair who grubstaked Kellogg had to sue for their share in the discovery and in the lawsuits much was made of the fact that the burro discov-

ered the mines, the burro being part of the equipment financed by the grubstakers.

For many years the town of Kellogg, about 30 miles south of the J a m b o r e e site, had a sign on its outskirts proclaiming, "Kellogg, the city founded by a jackass and peopled by its descendants." Many stories of how that jackass lived and died have been told until today fantasy and changing lore cloud the truth of his great moment and one of the world's great discoveries.



THE RED MEN FIRST SENT A RELIGIOUS MISSION TO THE WHITE MEN

The religious practices of David Thompson, the great pathfinder and explorer of Idaho's northern lake region, made a deep impression on the Indians. They reasoned that the religion of so wise a man who used the stars to guide him and was so infallible in using maps and trails, must be an enlightening thing.



The giant, Donald McKenzie, too, was deeply religious and at one time studied for the ministry. Weighing over 312 pounds, and standing six feet six, McKenzie was still so energetic he was

nicknamed Perpetual Motion. And to his daring, his almost unbelievable bravery, his keenness of mind, and his great strength, he added skill as a marksman, said good enough to drive a dozen balls through a Spanish dollar at one hundred paces without missing. To the Indians such a man was a hero endowed by the Great Spirit, and his religion had to be a thing of greatness.

So the first great outreach to bring religion to the Indians of Idaho's lands came from the Indians themselves. In 1831 a Nez Perce delegation made the long trip to St. Louis to ask the help of William Clark (of Lewis and Clark fame) in establishing a mission. Other delegations from the Indians

followed and finally the Rev. Jason Lee, a Methodist, responded and conducted the first religious services in Idaho at Fort Hall on July 27, 1834. Activities that day included a horse race in which a man was killed, so Mr. Lee also performed the first religious burial service in Idaho.

Other missionaries came after Lee and today one still finds Indians who practice the white man's religions as a result of those early conversions.

FINNAN MacDONALD, THE RED GIANT



A red-maned lion of a man from a bold Highland family, Finnan MacDonald roved and explored the land of Idaho's north lakes with the great Mountain Men of his time. The Highland Gaelic was his language and he learned English not more easily than he did Cree, French, Kootenai, Flathead, and tongues unknown to the white man. When excited

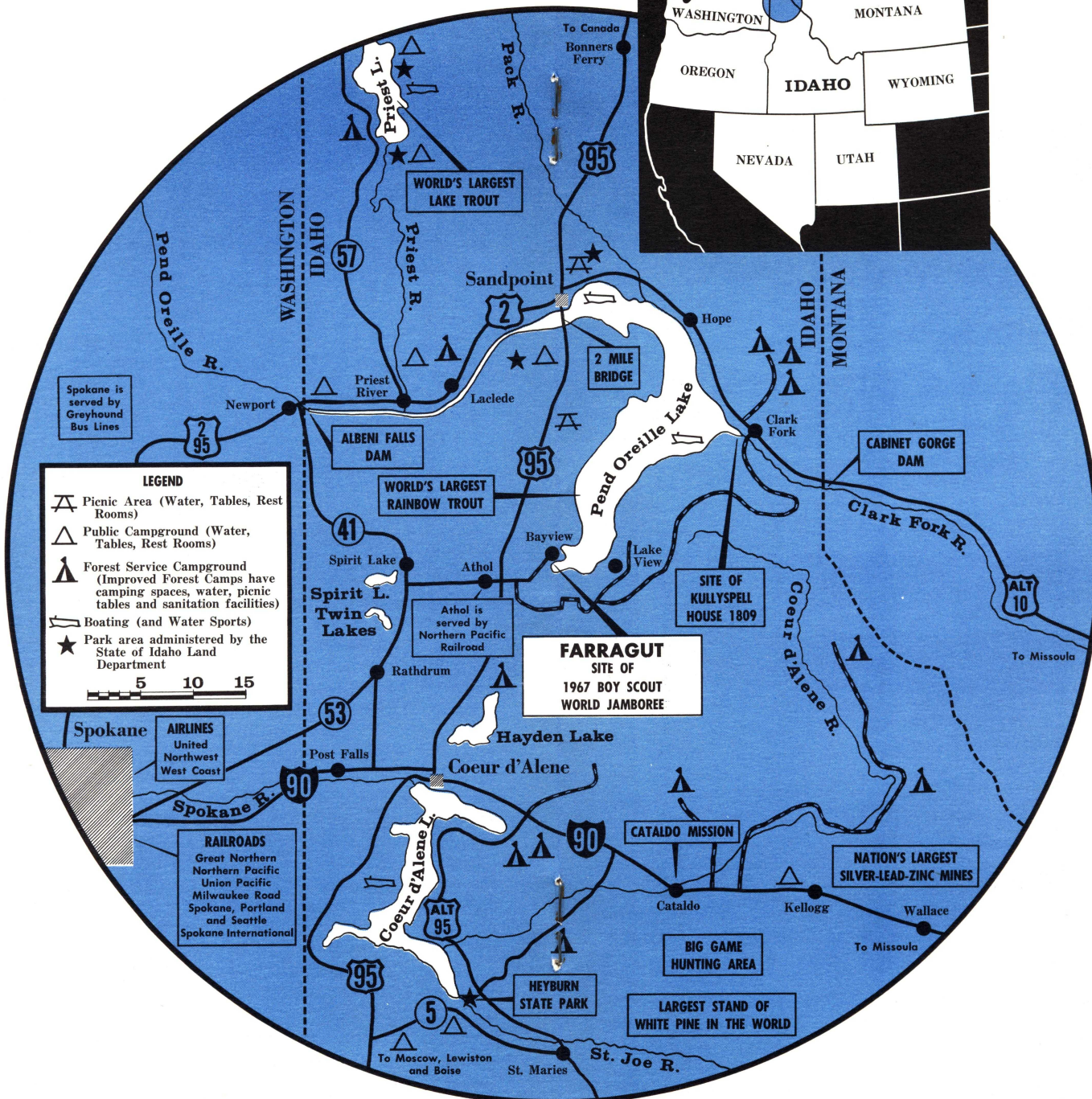
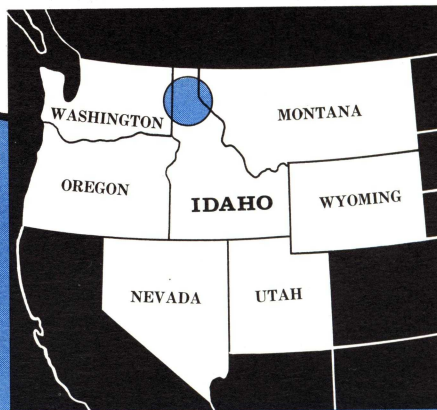
he spoke a combination of all with the violence of vocal explosions. His huge hulking shoulders towered down from a six feet four height, yet he had a great kindness for men smaller than himself. Once on receiving an arrow of challenge to an Indian fight he snapped the shaft between his fingers and flung it in the big chief's face. He and his fellow Scotsman, Donald McKay, killed several braves in the fracas that followed.

It is said that Finnan's horrible, threatening, ghastly smile framed by his uncut flaming red beard and hair, when infuriated could strike awe and fright into red and white hearts alike. He enjoyed a lifelong happy marriage with a chief's daughter but remained a bitter foe of the warlike Blackfeet and helped other tribes defeat these fierce marauders who had gained a temporary superiority by being the first in their area to acquire firearms for their aggressions. He once roasted 68 unfortunate Blackfeet by burning the brush in which the warriors took refuge. Few escaped to warn other Blackfeet of the dangers of fighting MacDonald.

In older age he retired to his Ontario farm with his faithful Indian wife and their several children, but his heart was always in the wild mountain country.

1967 Boy Scout World Jamboree

Farragut State Park,
Idaho



For further information write Idaho State Department of Commerce and Development, Room 66T, Capitol Building, Boise, Idaho.

IDAHO

A State With A Rich And Colorful History

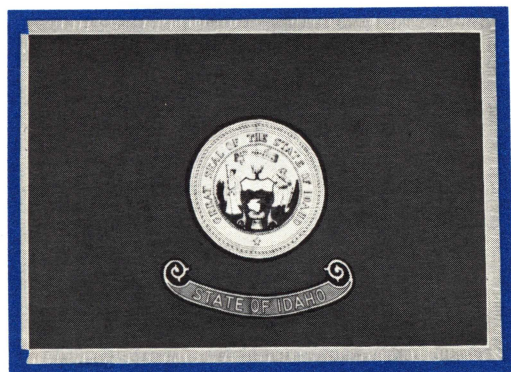
Lewis and Clark were the first white men to enter the territory that is now Idaho. Over 160 years ago the explorers and their party forged their way over the untamed country. Their old route is now the famed Lewis and Clark Highway east of Lewiston.



The many later expeditions further proved the lure of this new land of wilderness. The bloody Indian wars of this era were typical of the West but the undaunted pioneers continued their battle against man and earth until they established the westward route.

Idaho State Seal

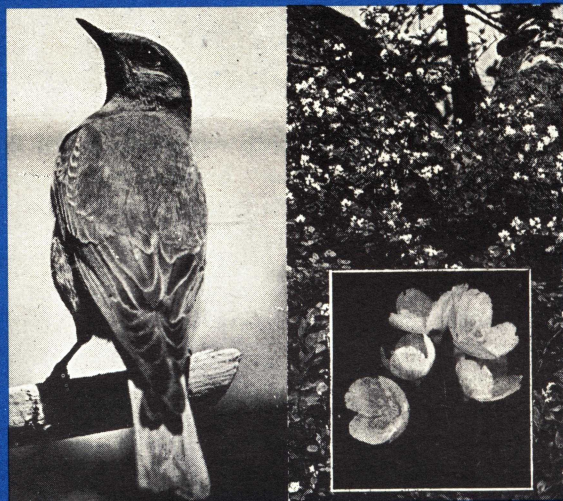
In 1848 Idaho became a part of the Oregon territory; in 1863 Idaho became a separate territory, being admitted to the Union as the 43rd state on July 3, 1890. Idaho's mineral wealth, first discovered in 1860, played an important part in financing the Union's Civil



Idaho State Flag

War effort. Gold was taken from Idaho's rich ground at the rate of a million dollars a month in some areas. The fabulous Coeur d'Alene mining district, discovered in 1884, has become one of the world's largest lead, zinc and silver producers.

In 1891 the first state legislature approved the State Seal. The Latin motto, "Esto Perpetua," is translated "It is perpetuated" or "It is forever." A replica of this seal is embroidered in colors in the center of the state flag.



MOUNTAIN BLUE BIRD

SYRINGA

Idaho State Bird And Flower

Idaho State Song

HERE WE HAVE IDAHO

CHORUS

And here we have I - da - ho Win-ning her way to fame

Sil - ver and gold in the sun - light blaze, And ro-mance lies in her name. . . .

Sing - ing, we're sing-ing of you, Ah, proud-ly, too; All our lives thro', we'll go

a tempo

Sing - - ing, sing-ing of you, Al-ma Ma-ter, our I - da - ho. . . .

Chorus by MacKinley Helm with revisions by Bethel Pakenham. Copyright 1931, Sallie-Hume-Douglas. Used by permission of the University of Idaho.

Year Around Vacation Wonderland

Idaho offers more than a picturesque magnificence to the vacationer. Here is a year round panorama of stimulating adventure for fishermen, hunters, sports enthusiasts and sightseers.

America's largest supply of streams and lakes make Idaho a fishing state second to none. Here are found the world's biggest Rainbow and Mackinaw trout. Lake Pend Orielle, largest of North



Mirror Lake nestled high in the Seven Devils Mountains above Hells Canyon.

Idaho's network of lakes, is the home of the giant Kamloops Rainbow trout. Three world's records have been set by Kamloops taken by rod and reel from this lake. There are over a score of varieties of fighting game fish in Idaho waters. The thousands of streams and lakes provide every kind of fishing and every type of water; from fly fishing with light tackle to heavy lines for 6-foot Sturgeon!

Chinese pheasant, grouse, quail, partridge and some of the best duck and goose hunting in the world are found in Idaho's mild weather uplands. The variety of big game is unsurpassed. In areas readily accessible by car, hunters find deer, elk and antelope. Idaho is one of the few states that still offers

moose hunting. But the greatest challenge is in Idaho's famed high-country primitive area where mountain goat and mountain sheep defy the most intrepid hunters.



Sun Valley, the world's most highly developed ski area, is one of many in Idaho.

Outdoor Fun For Everyone

In the wintertime, Idaho's famed Sun Valley attracts thousands of vacationers. Powder snow and winter sun makes skiing the world's best and there are a variety of other winter sports in this most completely developed winter sports resort, one of over 25 in Idaho.



No spot in Idaho is more than an hour's drive from clear troutwater.

In the summertime, there is a real western rodeo nearly every day in Idaho. The best wild bucking stock gives a mighty challenge to the skill and endurance of world

champion cowboys in the west's most exciting, colorful, thrilling display of sporting courage.

The scenic grandeur in Idaho is unsurpassed. Craters of the Moon offers the most spectacular display of geologically recent volcanic activity in America. This

National Monument provides a unique view of fantastic lava formations. The 8,000 foot deep gorge cut by the mighty Snake River makes Hells Canyon

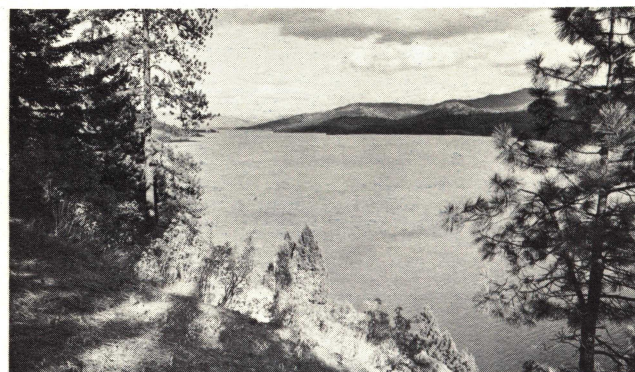
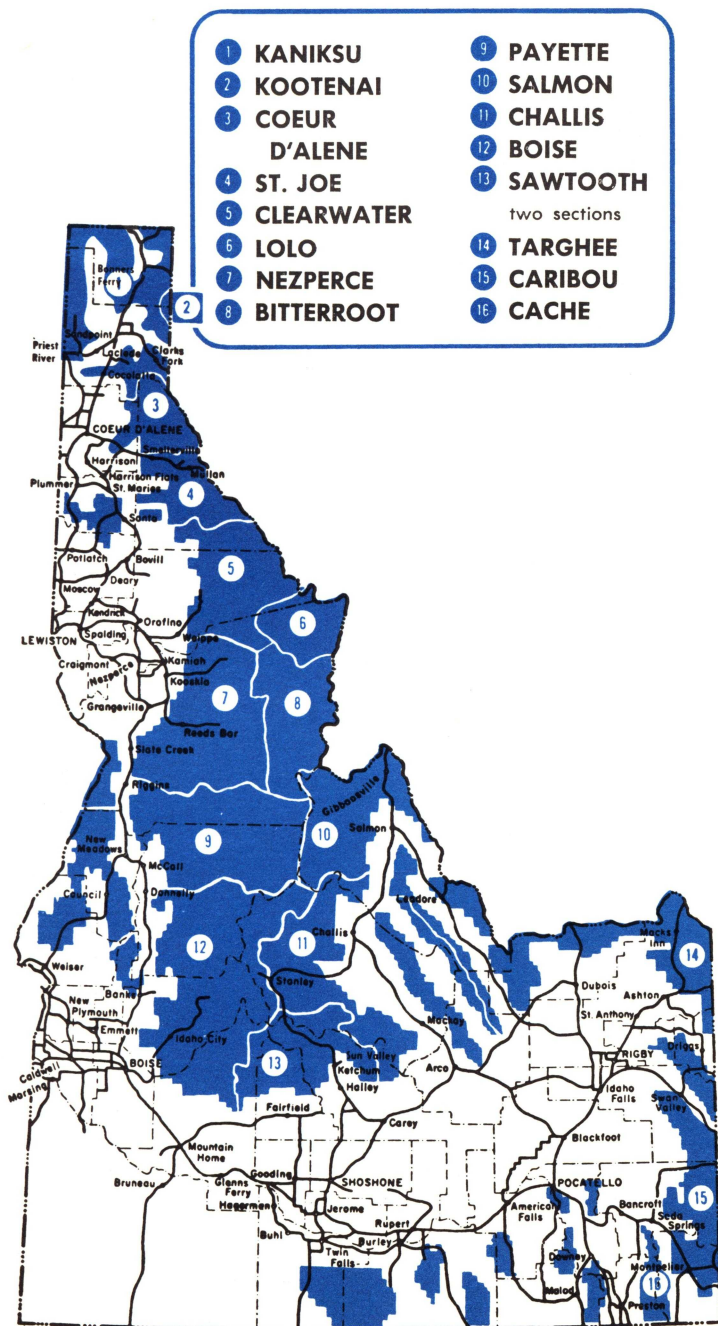


North America's deepest chasm. The surrounding primitive areas are rugged beyond imagination.

Idaho's wide variety of topography, elevations and types of country is perhaps the state's most fascinating attribute. There are twelve-thousand foot peaks whose snow caps never disappear. There are bottomless canyons, lakes, rivers, rain forests and desert. Each has its own unforgettable charm.

For an exciting, colorful vacation of rich adventure, IDAHO IS THE PLACE TO GO.

U.S. National Forests In Idaho



Lake Pend Oreille in Idaho panhandle has beautiful 225 mile forested shoreline.

The vast expanse of wilderness in Idaho's National Forests will provide just the combination of facilities to suit any individual. There are many excellent resorts and ranches; some accessible only by air. Scores of improved campgrounds are available and easily reached. Local forest offices will give information on the many remote, undeveloped areas if primitive camping is preferred. In addition to the millions of acres of National Forest land, Idaho's hundreds of natural wonders are memorable points of interest. Shoshone Ice Caves, Thousand Springs, Crystal Falls Cave are only a few examples of Idaho's wealth of natural beauty.



Idaho's Sawtooth Mountains, America's Alps, rise above timberline near 12,000 feet.

Idaho's forests are the homelands of hundreds of varieties of wild life and also serve as highland reservoirs for the thousands of streams that feed its mighty rivers. The entire forest region is an unspoiled wilderness that is as beautiful today as when Lewis and Clark first set eyes on what is now the Gem State.

facts about **IDAHO**

AGRICULTURE

Idaho's first industry produces an annual \$280 million crop and supports a \$246 million livestock industry. Over 15 million acres of Idaho land are farmed, of which $2\frac{3}{4}$ million are irrigated and 25,000 more are reclaimed annually. Constant sunshine and controlled moisture make Idaho's rich soil yield crops well above the national average in quality and quantity.

EDUCATION

The University of Idaho, Moscow; Lewis Clark Normal School, Lewiston; Boise College, Boise, and Idaho State University, Pocatello, are four year degree granting institutions. The University of Idaho also grants Doctorates in certain fields. There are also five privately endowed institutions and two junior colleges in Idaho.

MINING

Each of Idaho's 44 counties contributes to the total mining resources of the state. Production was valued at more than \$110 million in 1966.

FOREST PRODUCTS

With 34.3% of its surface area in woods, Idaho is more widely forested than any other state in the Rocky Mountain group. Annual volume in forest products is \$190 million.

ATOMIC ENERGY

The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission operates the National Reactor Testing Station at Arco, Idaho, where the submarine engine for the U.S.S. Nautilus was developed. Surface vessel engines and electric power plants are being developed here.

POPULATION

The ten largest cities in Idaho are Boise, the state capital, Pocatello, Idaho Falls, Twin Falls, Nampa, Caldwell, Coeur d'Alene, Lewiston, Moscow and Burley. The official 1960 census population of Idaho was 667,191. The 1967 estimate is 715,000.