Idaho Council on Indian Affairs

March 6, 2017



www.history.idaho.gov





(208) 334-2682



Idaho State Historical Museum ORIGINS

EXHIBITION GRAPHICS 100% DESIGN DEVELOPMENT



LISA MCGUIRE COMMUNICATION & DESIGN 303-981-1796

101. | ORIGINS EXHIBITION INTRO

MIGHTY IDAHO!

Idaho rises from the complex interplay of powerful geological forces, vast wild landscapes, and diverse peoples who have long called this place home. From scorching deserts to giant lakes, tall mountains to deep canyons, Idaho has many different ecosystems that provide homes to distinct plants and animals.

> "For me, Idaho invites intellectual curiosity because of the constant conflict between the natural environment and the humans who try to conquer it, or at least co-exist with it."

> > -F. Ross Peterson, historian, 1986







IDAHO STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY 100% Design Development | March 3, 2017

A.101 SPECIFICATIONS

HPL Panel: iZone

2 layers sandwiched: 1/4" thick base panel with type 1/4" frame panel, routed

Final Size: 48"w X 38"t X 1/2"d

Recessed in wall, see page XX of Exhibit Design package for detail.

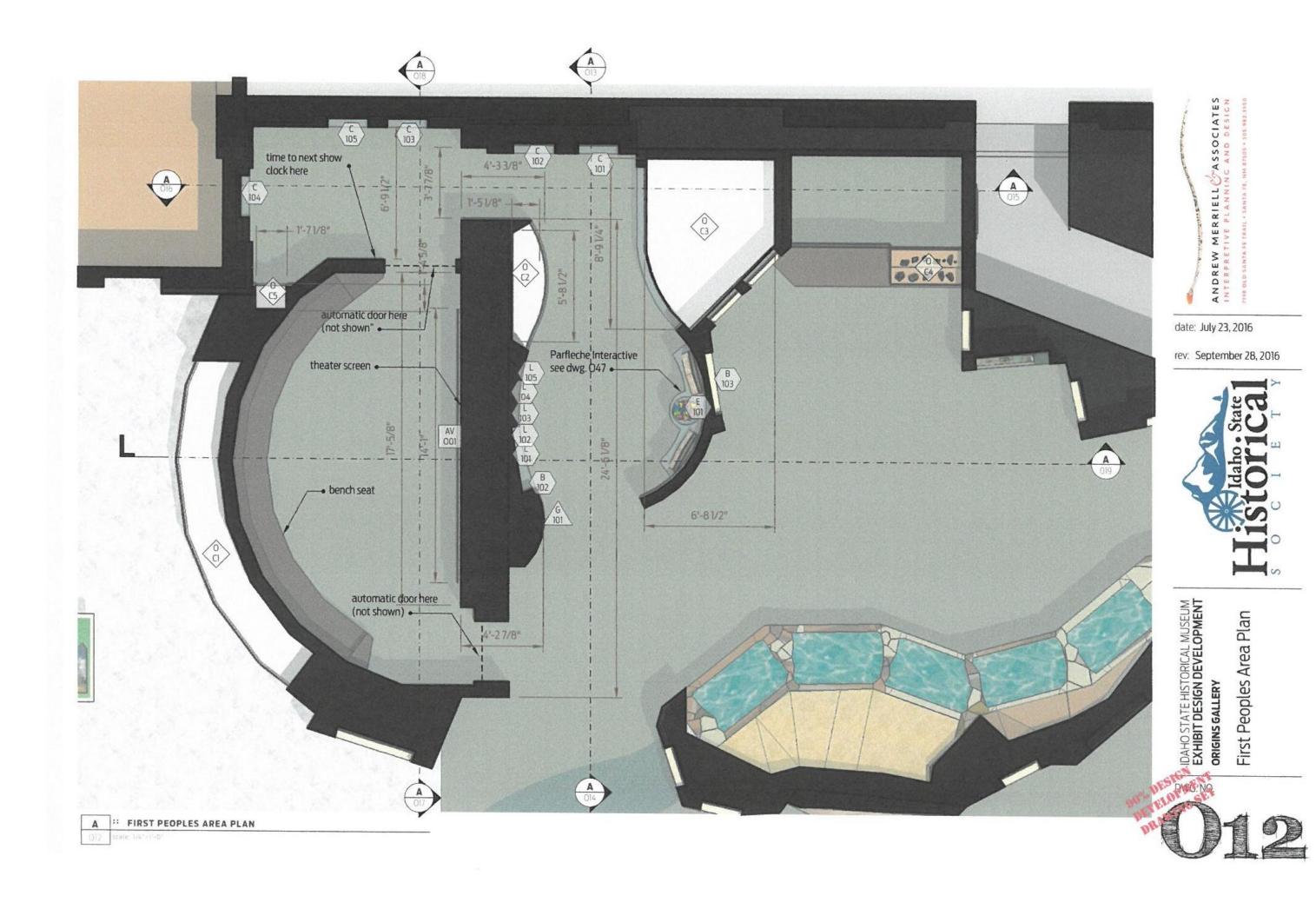
Word count: 60-75

TITLE TO BE DETERMINED

Dimensional letters see page 46







B.101 | FIVE TRIBES INTRO

MEET IDAHO'S FIRST PEOPLE

Repellendus et harum quidem rerum facilis est et expedita distinctio. Nam libero tempore, cum soluta nobis est eligendi optio. Cumque nihil impedit, quo minus id, quod maxime placeat, facere possimus, omnis voluptas assu menda est, omnis dolor repell.

Et harum quidem rerum facilis est et expedita distinctio. Nam libero tempore, cum soluta nobis est eligendi optio, cumque nihil impedit, quo minus id, quod maxime placeat, facere possimus, omnis voluptas assumenda est, omnis dolor repellendus. Et harum quidem rerum.

facilis est et expedita distinctio. Nam libero tempore, cum soluta nobis est eligendi optio, cumque nihil impedit, quo minus id, quod



Five Tribes wall mural, see page 33

Tribal shields, cutout iZone, see page 44



B.101 SPECIFICATIONS

HPL Panel: iZone

2 layers sandwiched: 1/4" thick base panel with type 1/4" frame panel, routed

ICE finsh

Final Size: 34"w X 44"t X 1/2"d

Recessed in curved wall, see page XX of Exhibit Design package for detail.

Word count: Intro paragraph: 25-35 Secondary paragraphs: 50-55 plus map caption

[7]





C.101 | Five Tribes: Nez Perce



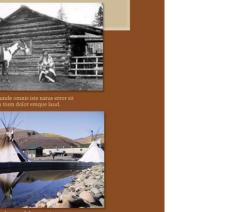
Nez Perce aboriginal territory was located in what are now north-central Idaho, southeastern Washington, and northeastern Oregon. The current reservation consists of 770,000 acres in Nez Perce, Lewis, Latah, Clearwater, and Idaho Counties. The Tribe or individual tribal members own 19 percent of those reservation lands. Tribal headquarters are in Lapwai.

The Tribe operates a diversity of businesses that provide economic benefits for tourists as well as tribal and non-tribal residents of the Nez Perce Reservation, including the Clearwater River Casino/Lodge, It'se Ye-Ye Casino, a State of Idaho Traveler's Oasis Rest Area, and a variety of other enterprises. The Tribal Agricultural Center, established in 2013, produces local, sustainable, and healthy food for the Nez Perce and other people in the region.











IDAHO STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY 100% Design Development | March 3, 2017

C.101 SPECIFICATIONS

HPL Panel: iZone

2 layers sandwiched: 1/4" thick base panel with type 1/4" frame panel, routed

Final Size: 24"w X 36"t X 1/2"d

ICE finsh

Recessed in wall, see page XX of Exhibit Design package for detail.

Word count: 75-100 and short captions

TYPE STANDARDS

Headline: Capita Regular, 160/150, caps

Narrative: Cassia Regular, 46/60

Captions: Cassia Regular, 23/26

LISA MCGUIRE

[9]

C.102 | Five Tribes: Kootenai

KOOTENAI Ktunaxa

The Kootenai Tribe of Idaho is headquartered near Bonners Ferry. It is one of seven bands of the Kootenai Nation that are located in British Columbia, Montana, and Idaho. The Kootenai language is an "isolate,"unrelated to any other language. The Kootenai were the last of Idaho's tribes to receive federal recognition.

In 1974, the 67 members of the Tribe in Idaho declared war on the United States. Although it was a peaceful "war," the action gained national attention, along with federal recognition. The federal government deeded 12.5 acres of land to the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho for its reservation. With the Kootenai River Inn, the Kootenai Tribal Sturgeon Hatchery, and other undertakings, today the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho is one of the largest employers in Boundary County.







IDAHO STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY 100% Design Development | March 3, 2017

C.102 SPECIFICATIONS

HPL Panel: iZone

2 layers sandwiched: 1/4" thick base panel with type 1/4" frame panel, routed

1/8" photo panels applied on top

Final Size: 24"w X 36"t X 1/2"d

ICE finsh

Recessed in wall, see page XX of Exhibit Design package for detail.

[10]



C.103 | Five Tribes: Coeur D'Alene

COEUR d'ALENE Sch<u>i</u>tsu'umsh

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe's aboriginal territory stretched more than 5 million acres across eastern Washington, northern Idaho, and western Montana. Now located in Kootenai and Benewah Counties, the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation was established in 1873. Tribal headquarters are in Plummer.

The Tribe's economic impact on Idaho is the largest of any Idaho tribe, with income generated by the Coeur d'Alene Casino Resort Hotel, the Circling Raven Golf Course, and a wide array of other businesses. Five percent of the Tribe's net gaming revenues are distributed annually to educational programs in the region, both on and off the reservation. The Coeur d'Alene's also operate the Benewah Medical Center, a national model for rural health care, providing services to both tribal and non-tribal residents.





C.103 SPECIFICATIONS

HPL Panel: iZone

2 layers sandwiched: 1/4" thick base panel with type 1/4" frame panel, routed

1/8" photo panels applied on top

Final Size: 24"w X 36"t X 1/2"d

ICE finsh

Recessed in wall, see page XX of Exhibit Design package for detail.

[11]



C.104 | Five Tribes: Shoshone-Bannock

SHOSHONE-BANNOCK Newe-Bannaqwate

The Tribes consist of various mixed bands of Shoshone and Bannock Indians whose aboriginal homelands extended throughout the Great Basin, a land once plentiful with the Tribes' food mainstays, including salmon, buffalo, and camas roots. Today the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes are located on the 544,000-acre Fort Hall Reservation in southeast Idaho, 97 percent of which is under tribal or individual Indian ownership.

An Executive Order established the reservation in 1868, and the Fort Bridger Treaty of that same year affirmed the reservation as a permanent homeland for Bannock and Shoshone people. Tribal government was initiated in 1936. The Tribes operate three casinos, the Shoshone-Bannock Hotel and Event Center, a grocery store, a travel center, schools, and a museum, while 110,000 acres of the reservation are in farmland producing various crops.





C.104 SPECIFICATIONS

HPL Panel: iZone

2 layers sandwiched: 1/4" thick base panel with type 1/4" frame panel, routed

1/8" photo panels applied on top

Final Size: 24"w X 36"t X 1/2"d

ICE finsh

Recessed in wall, see page XX of Exhibit Design package for detail.

[12]



C.105 | Five Tribes: Shoshone-Paiute

SHOSHONE-PAIUTE Newe-Numa

The ancestral lands of the Western Shoshone and Northern Paiute ranged over three current states, Idaho, Nevada, and Oregon. Now members of those two closely related tribes occupy the Duck Valley Reservation, situated in both Idaho and Nevada. The reservation was established by Executive Order in 1877; tribal government was initiated in 1936. The reservation is composed of 290,000 acres, with more than 22,000 being wetlands.

Farming and ranching have long provided livelihoods for many tribal members. The Tribes provide health care, education assistance, housing, and other services to the Duck Valley community. The Tribes promote fishing opportunities at three reservoirs on the Owyhee River, operate a store and an airport, and manage several ranches for both income and to enhance fish and wildlife habitat.

<image><image><image>



IDAHO STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY 100% Design Development | March 3, 2017

C.105 SPECIFICATIONS

HPL Panel: iZone

2 layers sandwiched: 1/4" thick base panel with type 1/4" frame panel, routed

1/8" photo panels applied on top

Final Size: 24"w X 36"t X 1/2"d

ICE finsh

Recessed in wall, see page XX of Exhibit Design package for detail.

[13]



Horse and cattle ranching is vital to the local economy. Sed ut perspiciatis, unde omnis.

N.101 PARFLECHE INSTRUCTIONS

Design Your Own Parfleche

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Horse and cattle ranching is vital to the local economy. Sed ut perspiciatis, unde omnis iste natus error sit voluptatem accusan.



Horse and cattle ranching is vital to the local economy. Sed ut perspiciatis, unde omnis iste natus error sit voluptatem accusan

IDAHO STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY 100% Design Development | March 3, 2017

N.101 SPECIFICATIONS

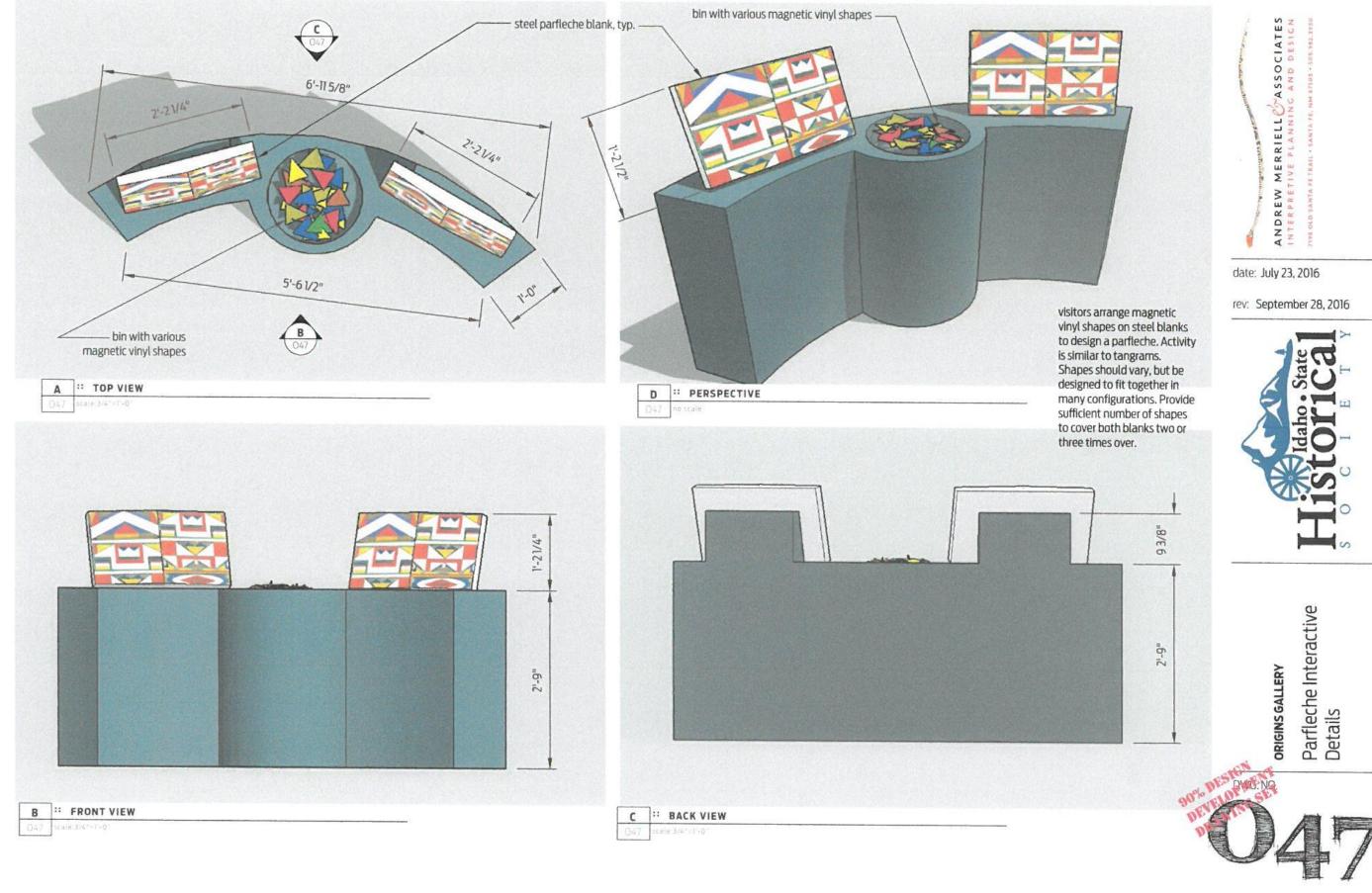
Material: Wall vinyl TBD by Lexington

Sizes: 48"w X 20 1/2"t X 1/2"

Installed onto curved wall, see page XX of Exhibit Design package for detail.









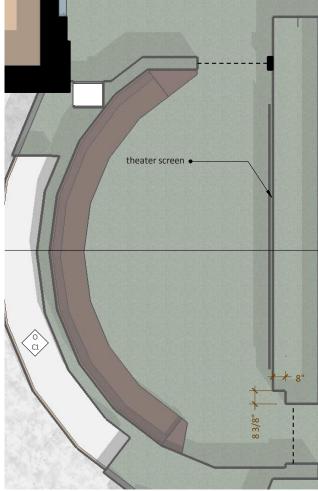
IV. MURAL F102 | Theater Mural (duplicate from Night Forest Mural in The Middle)



IDAHO STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY 100% Design Development | March 3, 2017

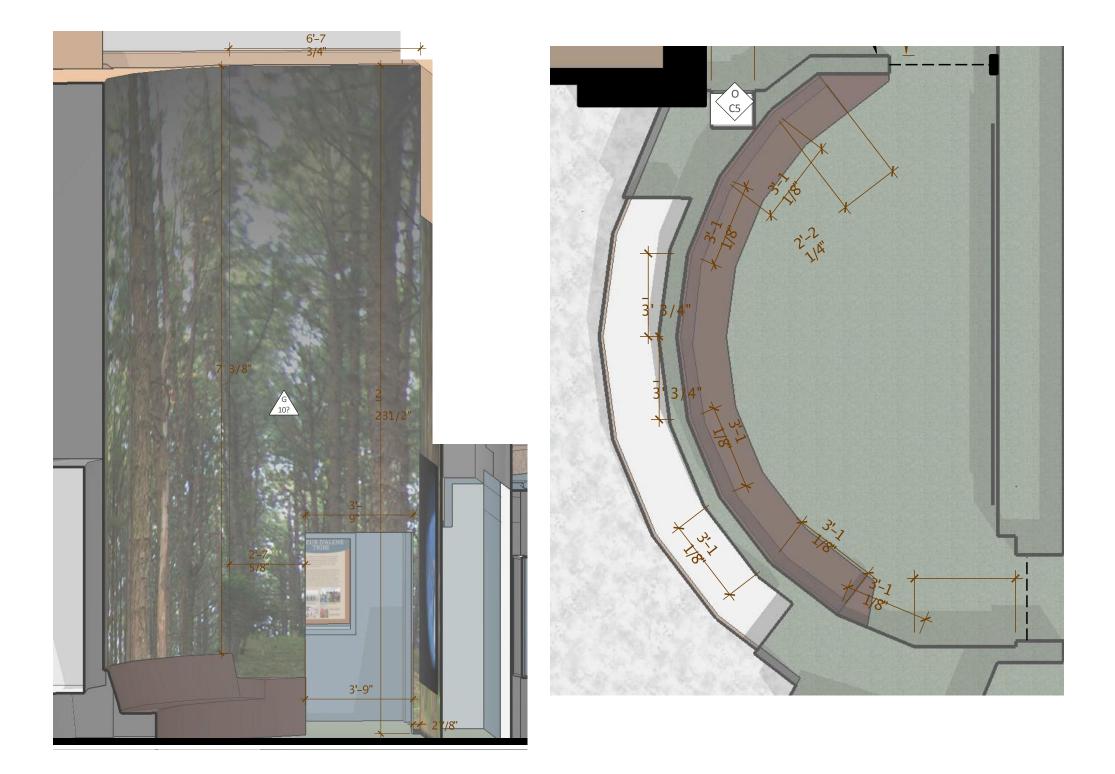
F.102 SPECIFICATIONS

Size: See drawing 60 Material: TBD by Lexington Installation condition: angled painted walls



[33]





IDAHO STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY 100% Design Development | March 3, 2017

F.102 SPECIFICATIONS

Size: See drawing 63 Material: TBD by Lexington Installation condition: angled painted walls

[34]



P.101 PETROGLYPH PANEL

Sacred Rock Art

Carved petroglyphs and painted pictographs have survived on Idaho rocks for thousands of years. We don't know who made them or why? Their ancient pictures seem to tell a story. Idaho's Indian Tribes view them as sacred, to be treated with respect. Rock art is very fragile, so please don't touch!



IDAHO STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY 100% Design Development | March 3, 2017

P.101 SPECIFICATIONS

HPL Panel: iZone

1/2" thick panel

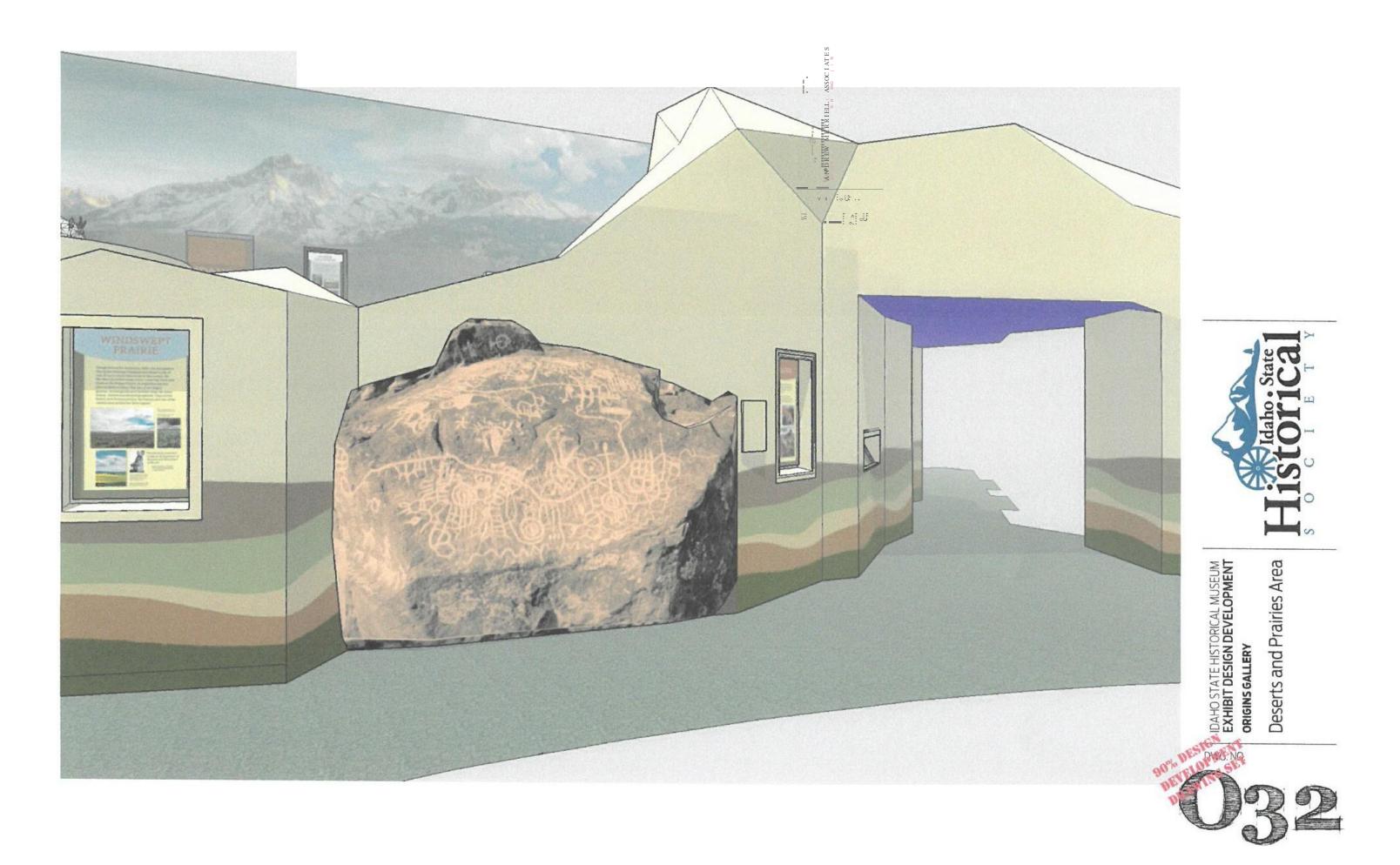
ICE finsh

Sizes: 11"w X 11"t X 1/2"

Installed onto curved wall, see page XX of Exhibit Design package for detail.

[42]







Idaho State Historical Museum Idaho: Land & Its People | Introduction Gallery

EXHIBITION GRAPHICS 100% DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

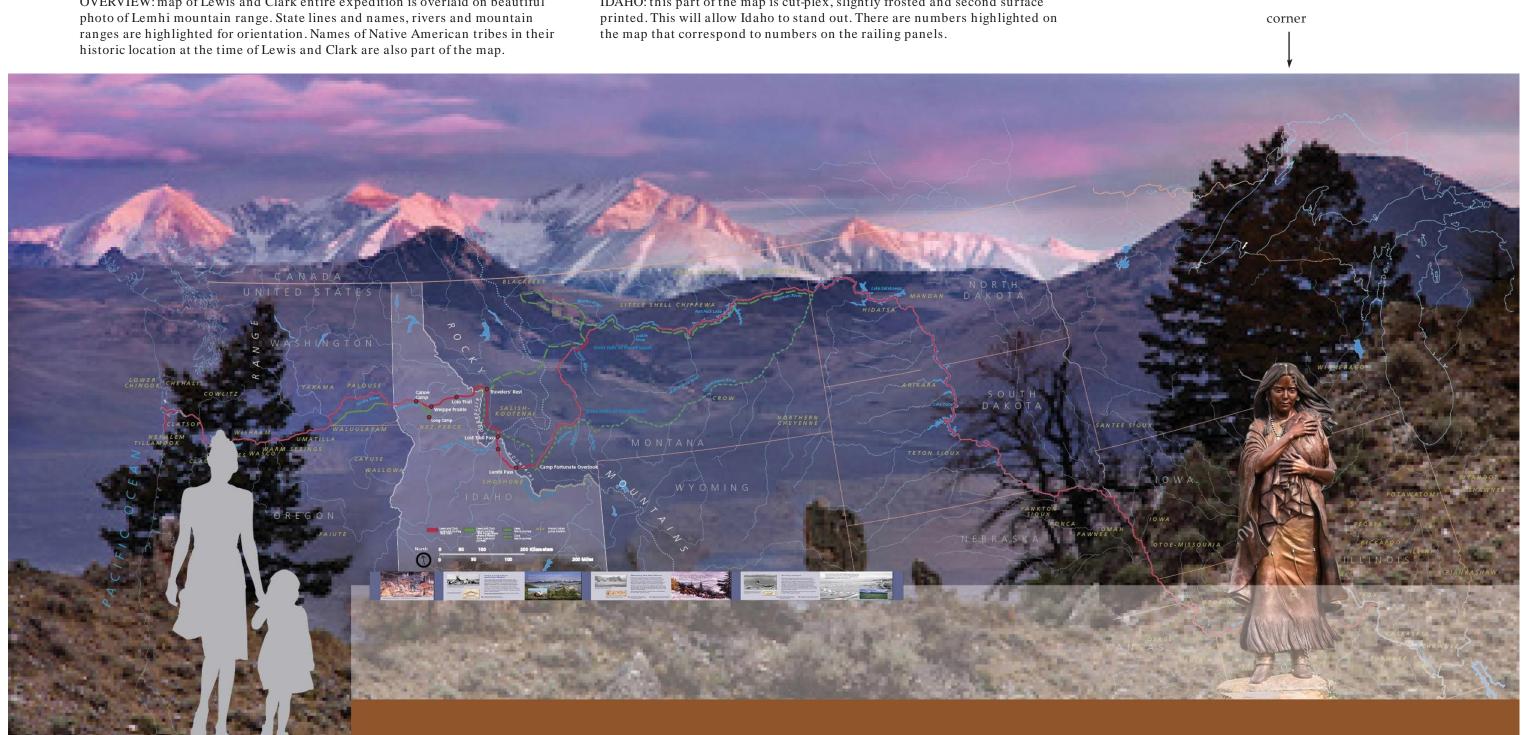


LISA MCGUIRE **COMMUNICATION & DESIGN** 303-981-1796

LEWIS & CLARK WALL

OVERVIEW: map of Lewis and Clark entire expedition is overlaid on beautiful

IDAHO: this part of the map is cut-plex, slightly frosted and second surface

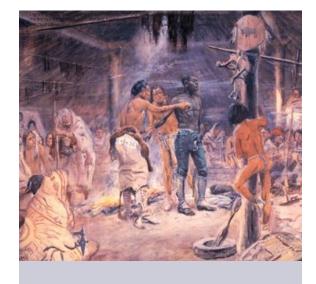


IDAHO STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY 100% Design Development / March 3, 2017 [27]



D.200 | RAILING PANELS | Quantity: 5







Ovidellatusci simagnissum asi doloria eosae sit id quatem. Pel is repudant poremolupta peliquam experepero dolorec aboriae



No Water Route Through Idaho

Idaho was the last state entered by Euro-Americans. Members of the Lewis and Clark Corps of Discovery crossed Lemhi Pass on August 12, 1805. The expedition's 93 days in Idaho were its most difficult. Here the party faced a rugged, unforgiving landscape.

They had hoped to travel by cance to the Pacific. But they could not navigate the wild Salmon River rapids. So they traded for horses from the Lemhi Shoshone. On August 30, the expedition left the Lemhi Valley headed west.

doloria eosae siti di quatem. Pel is repudant poremolupta peliquam experepero dolorec aboriae "my party hourly Complaining of their retched Situation and [contemplating] doubts of Starveing in a Countrey where no game of any kind except a fiew fish can be found." --William Clark, August 27, 1805





Ovidellatusci simagnissum asi doloria eosae sit id quatem. Pel is repudant poremolupta peliquam experepero

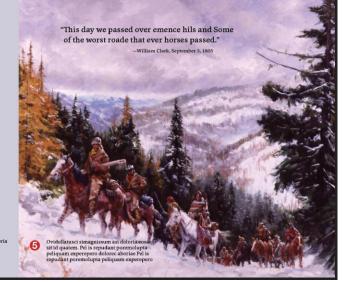


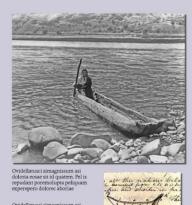
Reaching the Nez Perce

After nearly starving in the Bitterroot Mountains, the Corps met the Nez Perce at Chief Twisted Hair's Weippe Prairie camp. A member of the tribe, Wat-ku-weis lived there. She had been captured earlier and lived among whites, who treated her well.

The exhausted travelers were vulnerable to attack. The Nez Perce discussed how to treat them. "These are the people who helped me," Wat-ku-weis said. "Do them no harm."

The Nez Perce fed the party and taught them to carve dugout canoes. They continued their journey by water.





bordant poremolupta peliquam perepero dolorec aboriae

Snow Turns Them Back

In May 1806, Lewis and Clark returned to Idaho heading home. Deep snow prevented them from crossing the Bitterroots. They established Long Camp and stayed for 26 days at presentday Kamiah.

On June 15, they attempted to cross Idaho's mountains, but steep, snow-covered slopes turned them back. They set out again on June 24 with the help of Nez Perce guides. This time they crossed successfully.

The Corps of Discovery left its mark on Idaho history. Idaho's landscape also left lasting impressions on expedition members.

Ovidellatusci simagnissum asi doloria eosae sit id quatem. Pel is repudant poremolupta peliquam dolorea dolorea desina dellatusci simagnissum asi e sit id quatem. Pel is repuc emolupta peliquam experep orec aboriae

IDAHO STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY 100% Design Development | March 3, 2017



Snow Turns Them Back

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foloria eosae sitiit querem. Pel oputant poromolupta poliqua Ovidellariaet simagittanum öst dokora ovsar sit id quatem. Pel is repudant poromolupta piliquam asperepono dokore: aboriae

SPECIFICATIONS HPL Panel: iZone Final Sizes: D.241: 12" X 12" X 3/4"d D.242: 31"w X 12"t X 3/4"d D.243: 31.625"w X 12"t X 3/4"d D.244: 34.375"w X 12"t X 3/4"d WORD COUNT: Narrative: 80 words plus quotes and captions, and small numbered **6**

map ID labels

See Sheet N8 of Exhibit Design package



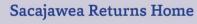




osae sit id quatem. Pel is repudant oremolupta peliquam experepero lolorec aboriae

"The Indian woman recognizes the country and assures us that this is the river on which her relations live...this piece of information has cheered the sperits of the party."

> Ovideilatusci simagnissum asi dolor eosae sit id quatem. Pel is repudant poremolupta peliquam experepero dolorec aboriae



Sacajawea, a Lemhi Shoshone, was born near present day Salmon. As a young woman, she was captured and taken east by Hidatsa warriors to the Mandan villages near present day Bismarck. There she "married" trader Touissant Charbonneau, who won her in a game. Lewis and Clark hired Charbonneau as interpreter.

She was reunited with the Lemhi Shoshone when the Corps reached Idaho. Chief Cameahwait was Sacajawea's brother. The resulting good feelings helped persuade the Lemhis to sell the expedition horses.

Serving without pay, Sacajawea aided the expedition by preparing native foods and acting as interpreter. Her presence reassured tribes of the Corps's peaceful purpose.

Ovidellatusci simagnissum asi doloria eosae sit id quatem. Pel i repudant poremolupta peliquan experepero dolorec aboriae



IDAHO STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY 100% Design Development | March 3, 2017 SPECIFICATIONS HPL Panel: iZone Final Size: D.245: 48" X 12" X 3/4"d

WORD COUNT: Narrative: 80 words plus captions

See Sheet N8 of Exhibit Design package

[7]



Dimensional letters includes subtitle Painted acrylic 1", 3/4" and 1/2"

> large wall vinyl includes color bands and photos

Cut vinyls (80 words)

Lakes and Forests

Mountains and Rivers

Deserts and Canyons

PAINTED WALL

IDAHO THE LAND AND ITS PEOPLE

"The history of Idaho cannot be understood apart from the prominent geographical features that are essential to every Idahoan's sense of place." - calle Schwarter, Monardo Schwarter (1991)

Idaho's regional landscapes contain breathtaking contrasts. The north claims dense forests. Central Idaho boasts majestic mountains. High desert sprawls across the south. Each landscape has offered unique rewards while challenging generations to adar. And adapt they have, in different ways. There are more loggers in northern Idaho, more irrigators in the south.

People have inhabited the land with ingenuity and resolve. In the process, they have produced a unified state and a distinct Idaho character, one defined by its natural heritage. This is our story.

IDAHO STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY 100% Design Development | March 3, 2017 [26]





Idaho State Historical Museum Idaho: Land and its People: Lakes and Forests

EXHIBITION GRAPHICS 100% DESIGN DEVELOPMENT



LISA MCGUIRE **COMMUNICATION & DESIGN** 303-981-1796



B.201 | Kootenai Story



The Kootenai and the White Sturgeon

The Kootenai people have long relied on the Kootenai Riv for food, transportation, and spiritual inspiration.

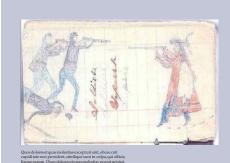
White sturgeon once thrived here. These freshwater fish, the largest in North America, have hardly changed since the time of dinosaurs. But pollution and changes in river flow caused by Montana's Libby Dam have taken a toll.

In 1990, the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho opened a sturgeon hatchery, part of a larger program to restore the river. Tribal members believe their efforts to save the white sturgeon fulfill a commitment to their creator, Nipika.





B.202 | Nez Perce Wars





tate non provident, similique sunt in cuipa, qui ornica. earum. Quos dolores etquais molestias except uri sint, cati cupidi tate non provident, similique sunt in culpa, icia. Itaque earum.

> No photo panel overlay on these two panels

Inset object box

Treaties and Rights

"We walked ...with the lake on our right...The water seemed spread over half the world." -Sandroint native Marikenne Robinson, Haverkergive: A Nicol. 1980

Fishing has long been at the heart of Nez Perce culture. In 1855, they signed a treaty with the US creating the Nez Perce reservation and guaranteeing fishing rights.

After miners trespassed onto the reservation, the US government forced the Nez Perce to negotiate a new treaty.

The 1863 treaty shrank the reservation, but retained tribal fishing rights. Chief Joseph refused to sign. In 1877, the Army forcedhis people onto the smaller reservation, igniting the Nex Perce war.



the second second

In 1980, a "Second Nez Perce War" erupted. Amid poor salmon runs, Idaho Fish and Game halted tribal fishing at Rapid River. Tribal members viewed this as an attack on their sovereighty. An armed standoff resulted in Nez Perce arrests. A judge dismissed all charges. The victory solidified fishing rights, and the Nez Perce became major participants in Idaho fisheries management.

Quios usourse esti cupidi tate non provident, similique sunt in culpa, qui officia. Itaque earum. Quos dolores et quas molestias excepturi sint, obcae cati cupidi tate non provident, similique sunt in culpa, qui officia. Itaque earum.

IDAHO STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY 100% Design Development | March 3, 2017

B.200s SPECIFICATIONS

HPL Panel: iZone

B.201 Final Size: 34"w X 44"t X 1/2"d see sheet N15 of Exhibit Design package

B.202 Final Size: 50"w X 30"t X 1/2"d

see sheet N19 of Exhibit Design package (note that the graphic is not in place)

Word count: 100 - 125 (includes quotes) Captions: <20

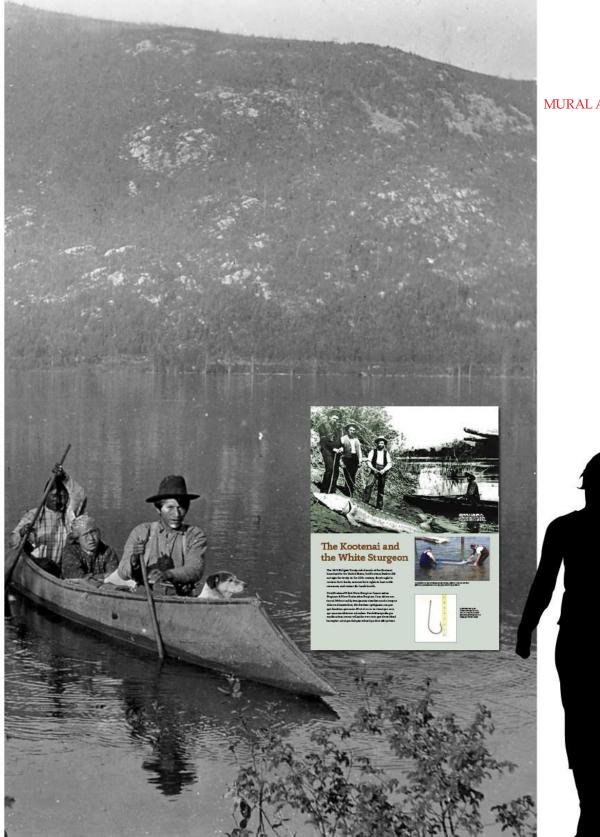
All photos and illustrations by ISHS

[7]



F.200 | WALL MURALS | Quantity: 9

F.201 Kootenai mural



MURAL ARTWORK STILL TBD

IDAHO STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY 100% Design Development | March 3, 2017 F.201 SPECIFICATIONS Wall vinyl typical Final Size: 8'-3/8"w X 12'-9 7/8"t

See sheet N15 of Exhibit Design package

All photos and illustrations by ISHS

[25]



C.205 | Coeur d'Alene



Monitoring Lake Coeur d'Alene

For more than a century, tons of mining wastes in Silver Valley streams flowed into Lake Coeur d'Alene.

In 2001, the US Supreme Court ruled that the southern third of the lake belonged to the Coeur d'Alene Tribe. The Court recognized the Tribe's traditional uses of the area. Its ruling confirmed tribal jurisdiction over the waters.

Today, the Tribe helps monitor water quality. The goal is to keep mining contaminants undisturbed and in place on the lake bottom, protecting tribal interests while preserving the lake for all.





C.206 | Superfund



Superfund

"West of Kellogg with its miracles of machinery, there is ... a poisoned and ... dying landscape." -Vandus Fisher, Make A Guide in Word and Picture, 1937

Bunker Hill was the engine of one of the world's great mining districts. But mining practices polluted the environment.

In 1983, the Environmental Protection Agency named Bunker Hill a Superfund cleanup site. The EPA sparked controversy when it later expanded the boundaries due to basin-wide contamination. But cleanup efforts removed tainted soil from yards and public spaces, and created a healthier environment for residents and tourists.

Silver Valley mining continues. It now complies with much stricter environmental regulations.

Miners in 1920s undergoing electroly process to "treat" lead poisoning; evid the mining companies knew lead pois was an issue long before Superfund.





IDAHO STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY 100% Design Development | March 3, 2017

C.200s SPECIFICATIONS

HPL Panel: iZone

Final Size: 24"w X 30"t X 1/2"d

205. see sheet N29 of Exhibit Design package

206. see sheet N24 of Exhibit Design package

Word count: 100 - 125 (includes quotes) Captions: <20

All photos and illustrations by ISHS

[12]



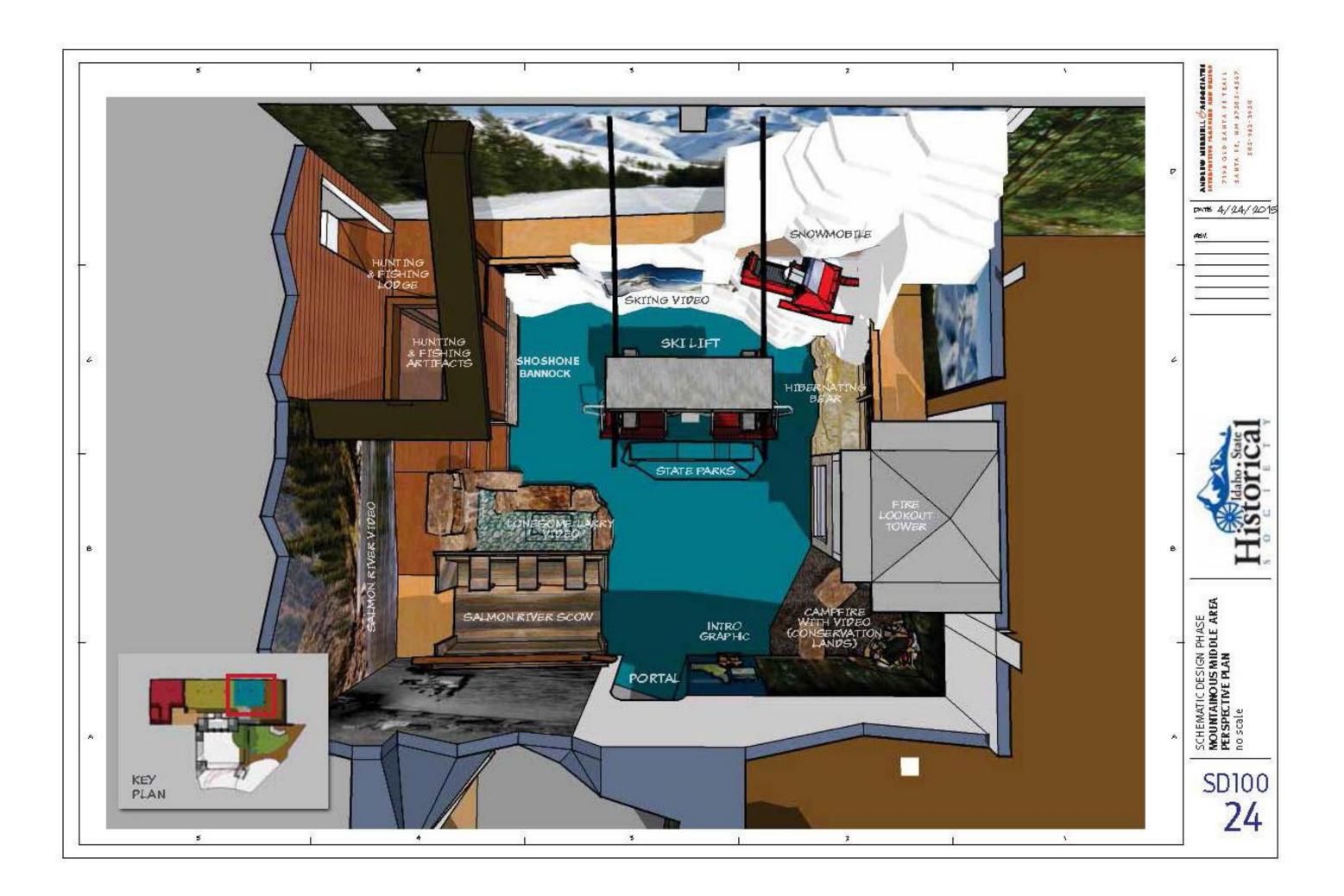


Idaho State Historical Museum Idaho, Land and its People: Mountains and Rivers

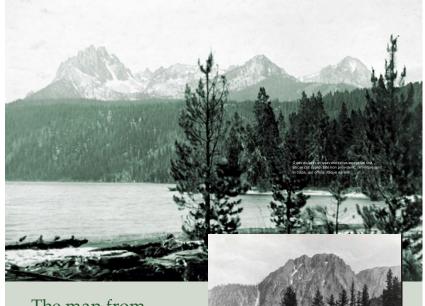
EXHIBITION GRAPHICS 100% DESIGN DEVELOPMENT



LISA MCGUIRE COMMUNICATION & DESIGN 303-981-1796



C.210 | Robert Limbert



The man from the Sawtooths

Robert Limbert, traveled throughout the Sawtooth Mountains, naming then-uncharted mountains and lakes. During the 1920s he and his family moved to the Sawtooths, where he worked as a hunting and fishing guide, later establishing Redfish Lake Lodge in 1928, still a popular Lakor resort.

From his base at Redfish Lake Lodge, traveled the nation, promoting Idaho's scenic wonders, particularly the Sawtooths. Another nickname he carried: 'The Man from the Sawtooths'. In many wayshe was a visionary, foreseeing the attraction of wilderness and wild places, the longing for the disappearing frotiter – and recognizing that people would be willing to pay to experience it.





C.211 | Fishing Rights







Shoshone-Bannock fishing rights

In 1991, after a petition by Shoshone-Bannock Tribe, sockeye were listed as endangered species. In 1992, Lonesome Larry, a lone male sockeye, returned to Redfish Lake, the last of the run that formerly numbered in the thousands. His milt was frozen and was later was used to fertilize eggs. Hatchery sockeye were reintroduced to Redfish Lake. Today, sockeye return to Redfish Lake, and all of them are descended from Lonesome Larry. Redfish sockeye are generally considered an Endangered Species Act success story, though the merits of hatchery-produced vs wild salmon is debated



IDAHO STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY 100% Design Development | March 3, 2016

C.100s SPECIFICATIONS

HPL Panel: iZone

Final Size: 24"w X 30"t X 1/2"d

See sheet M24 of Exhibit Design package

Word count: 100 - 125 (includes quotes) Captions: <20

All photos and illustrations by ISHS

[9]



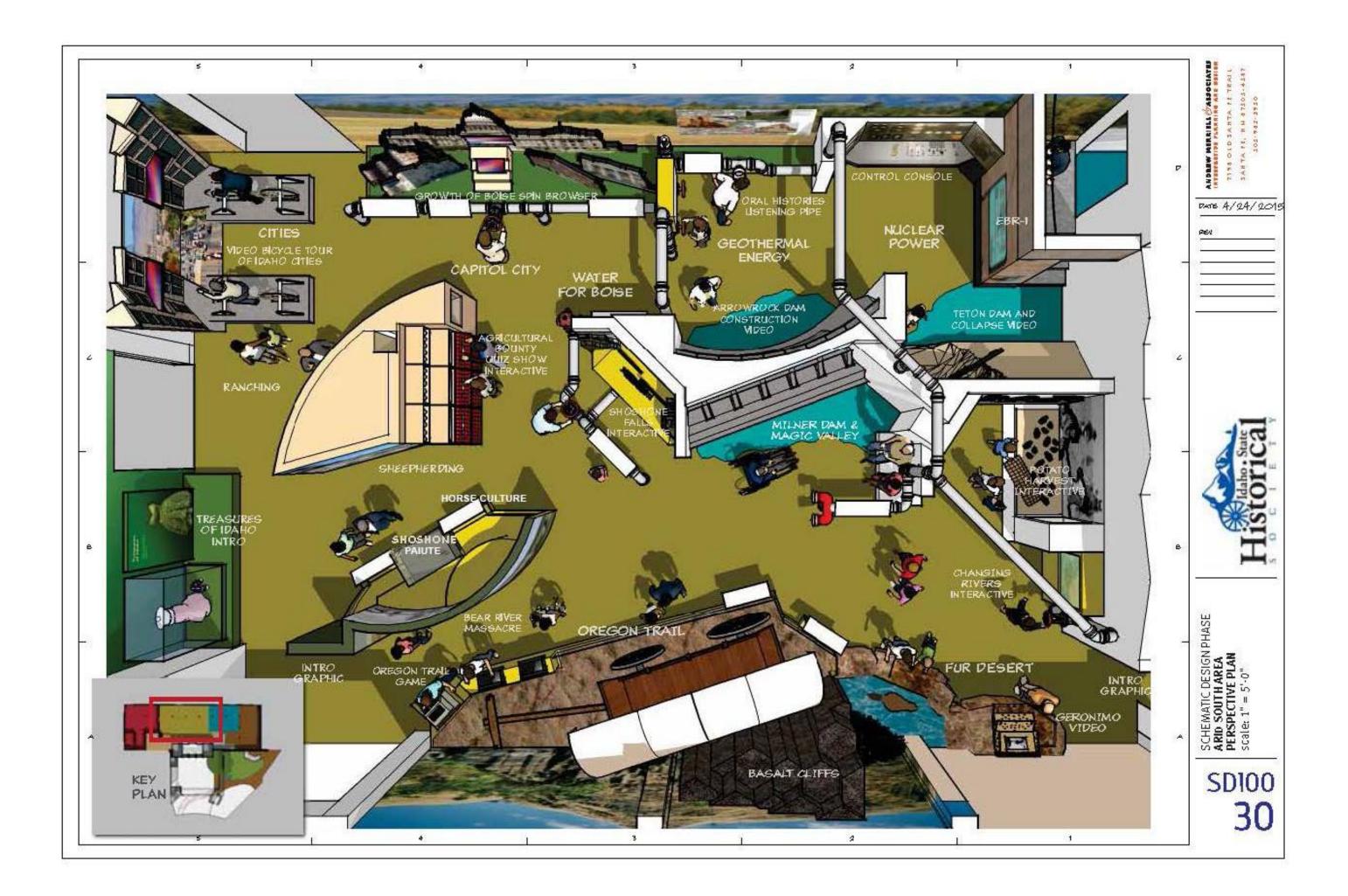


Idaho State Historical Museum IDAHO: The Land and it's People | South Idaho

EXHIBITION GRAPHICS 90% DESIGN DEVELOPMENT



LISA MCGUIRE **COMMUNICATION & DESIGN** 303-981-1796



B.213 | Protecting Ancient Sites



Quos dolores et quas molestias except uri sint, obcae cati cupidi tate non provident, similique sunt in culpa, qui officia. Itaque earum.



uos dolores et quas molestias except uri sint, bcae cati cupidi tate non provident, similique

Protecting Ancient Sites

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B.214 | Early Mormon Agriculture



Mormon Farmers and the Great Feeder

Mormon colonists first brought significant irrigation to Idaho when they settled southeast Idaho in the early 1860s. The Great Feeder in Jefferson County represents the apex of Mormon irrigation efforts. In the winter of 1894-95, teams with scrapers excavated a channel at the future site of the Feeder northeast of Ririe. Simultaneously, men dug fordings for a massive rock dam that would serve as the headgate. They eventually built a structure 116 feet long, 16 feet high, and 32 feet thick.

On June 22, 1895, nearly a thousand people celebrated the opening at the Great Feeder Canal. In the 1890s, it provided water to the West's largest irrigation system, a project undertaken with individual initiative and private funding.





"In the Spring of eighty-six, my land was fenced, My crop was all up, and real farming commenced. By hard work Id paid a good water right, To get my ditches all dug, I had worked day and night." ------

No Photo panels

Photo panels on top

IDAHO STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY 90% Design Development | November 15, 2016

B.200s SPECIFICATIONS

HPL Panel: iZone Final Size: 34"w X 44"t X 1/2"d Photo panels: various sizes X 1/8"d

213. ee Sheet S19 of Exhibit Design package

214. see Sheet S23 of Exhibit Design package

Word count: 100 - 125 (includes quotes) Captions: <20

All photos and illustrations by ISHS

[8]





C.221 | Conflict on Oregon Trail





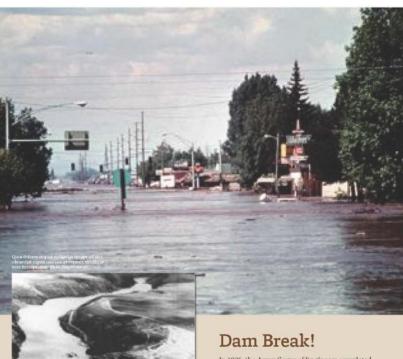
Quos dolores et quas molestias except un sint, obcae cati cupidi tate non provident, similique sunt in subpa, qui officia. Baque earum.

Conflict Along the Trail

In the early years of Trail travel, peaceful relations reigned between Indians and emigrants. Trail emigrants appreciated the chance to trade with Indians for fresh food like salmon, and the Indians also appreciated the influx of trade goods. But increased migration caused by the California gold rush and expanded use of the trail to Oregon resulted in conflict. Indians correctly associated new diseases that were sickening their people with emigrants. Of even greater concern was the loss of food caused by heavy emigrant traffic. This was a land of scarce resources.

Emigrant traffic trammeled much of the vegetation that tribes had used for sustenance; even more damaging was the foraging of emigrant animals. Soon, a wide swath far broader than the "Traff" iself became a dead zone in terms of food. What little game existed in the area was heavily hunted by white emigrants. With the increased tension, some Indians responded.

C.222 | Teton Dam Break



In 1975, the Army Corps of Engineers completed Lower Granite Dam on the Snake River below Lewiston, the last in a series of large federal dams that brought slackwater to Lewiston, making it an inland seaport. In 1976, the Teton Dam collapsed. For years environmentalists had criticized the construction of large main-stem dams. Its collapse meant the end of the large dam-building construction era.

Construction started in 1972. The dam collapsed on June 5, 1976. The resulting flood killed 11 people and 13,000 head of cattle and destroyed thousands of homes and businesses. Floodwaters virtually wiped away Wilford and Sugar City; damaged 80 percent of Rexburg's buildings.

IDAHO STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

C.200s SPECIFICATIONS

HPL Panel: iZone Final Size: 24"w X 30"t X 1/2"d C.221 see Sheet S18 of Exhibit Design package C.222 see Sheet S38 of Exhibit Design package

Word count: 100 - 125 (includes quotes) Captions: <20

All photos and illustrations by ISHS

[15]



D.224 | Utter Massacre



Disaster Befalls an Emigrant Wagon Train

Beginning in the early 1840s, overlanders endured a difficult journey along the Oregon Trail across some 400 miles of southern Idaho.

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D.225 | Horse Culture



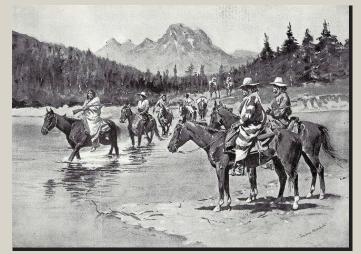
Horse culture

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D.224 SPECIFICATIONS

HPL Panel: iZone Final Size: 20"w X 12"t X 1/2"d C.224 see Sheet S18 of Exhibit Design package

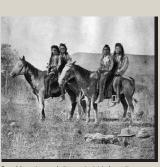
D.225 SPECIFICATIONS

HPL Panel: iZone Final Size: 48″w X 12″t X 3/4″d C.225 see Sheet S19 of Exhibit Design package

Word count: 80-100 (includes quotes) Captions: <25

[18]

All photos and illustrations by ISHS



Quos dolores et quas molestias except un sint, obcae cati cupidi tate non provident, similique sunt in culna



F.216 | MURALS | Quantity: 13



HORSE CULTURE MURAL TBD Erika Larsen National Geo Story http://www.erikalarsenphoto.com/collections/people-of-the-horse/ Contact her to see other images from Idaho

IDAHO STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

F.216 SPECIFICATIONS

Wall vinyl typical Final Size: 12'-4 7/8"w X 6'-2"t

See Sheet S19 of Exhibit Design package

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Governor C.L. "Butch" Otter Janet L. Gallimore, Executive Director

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