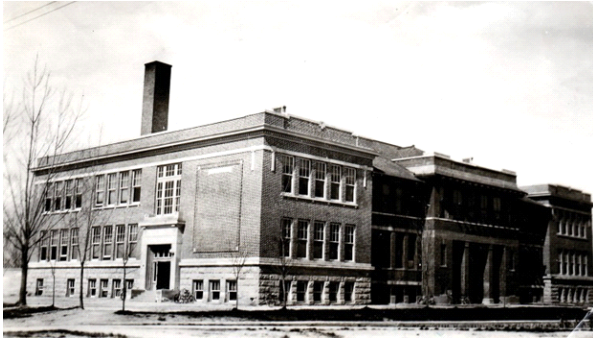


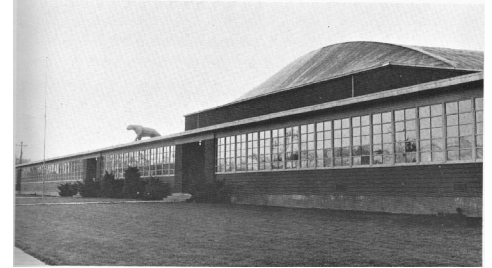
CHS - Caldwell High School

Caldwell High Schools



The first Caldwell High School was built in 1910 at the corner of S 12 Ave. and Dearborn St. This was our Junior High.

In 1956, a new high school was built and the old building was renamed to Jefferson Junior High. Later, in 1975, a new Jefferson Jr. High was built on S. 10th Street, and the old building was eventually torn down. Today a monument in Sebree park marks where the original building once stood.



Today Caldwell High School is located at 3401 S. Indiana, Next to Brothers park and near the YMCA.



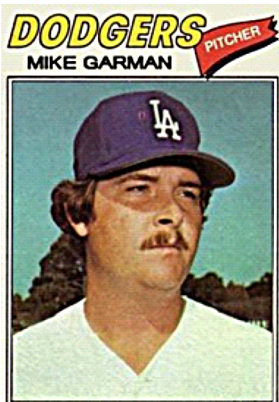
Notable Caldwell High School Graduates

Joe Albertson: Founder of Albertson's supermarket, class of 1925.



Paul Revere Dick: Entrepreneur and founder Paul Revere and the Raiders, class of 1956.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kVwEwdIIZDo&list=RDFGL5ReYunoY&index=34>



Shirley Englehorn: Pro Golfer, won 1970 LPGA championship, class of 1958.

Mike Garman: MLB pitcher, class of 1967.

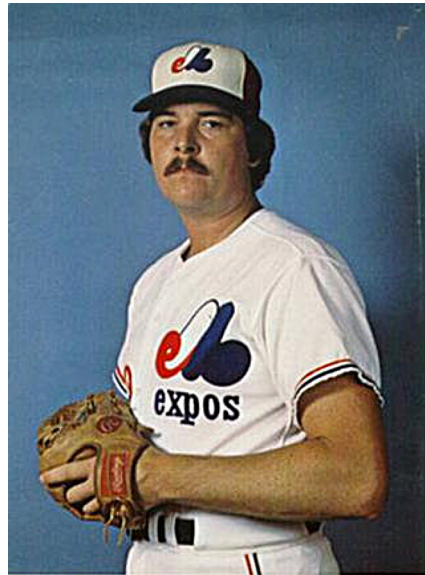
Mike was dominant in three sports at Caldwell High — football, basketball and baseball — but it was on a pitcher's mound where he truly belonged.



CHS - Notable Graduates

In the spring of 1967, then 17 years old, Mike was a lock to become the first player from Idaho selected in the first round. As it happened, the Boston Red Sox picked Garman with the third overall selection. Forty-four years later, Garman remains the highest drafted player from Idaho and one of seven players with Idaho ties to be selected in the first round.

He was called up to the Red Sox and made his major league debut on Sept. 22, 1969 against the New York Yankees at Boston's Fenway Park.



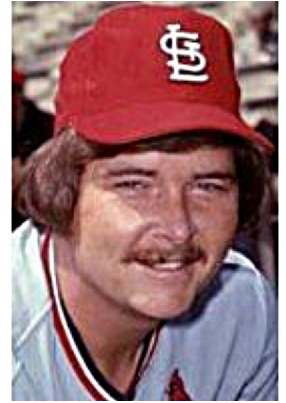
MIKE GARMAN
Lanceur/Pitcher

"Standing out there for the National Anthem, if there would have been a hole I could have jumped into, I would have right then," Garman said. "It's really one of those things that you've thought about your whole life."

The then-19-year-old struck out six, walked six and held the rival Yankees to three runs on five hits. He also went 1-for-3 at the plate as Boston won 4-3 to give Garman his first big league win. He played for the Boston Red Sox (1969-1973), St. Louis Cardinals (1974-1975), Chicago Cubs (1976), Los Angeles Dodgers (1977-1978) and Montreal Expos (1978).

His best season was 1975 with the Cardinals, when he posted a .273 ERA and 10 saves in 79 innings pitching out of the bullpen.

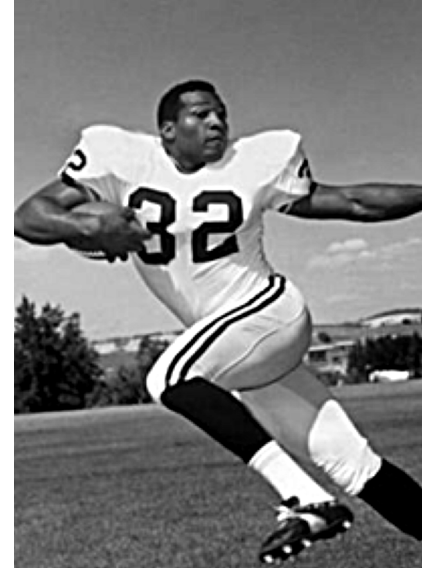
He pitched in a World Series with the Dodgers in 1977.



Ray McDonald: NFL running back for Washington Redskins, class of 1963.

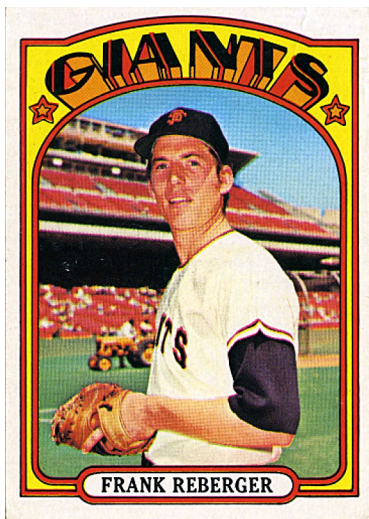
Jim Johnston, NFL running back and end, class of 1935.

Dean McAdams, NFL player.



CHS - Notable Graduates

Cody Pickett, NFL and CFL quarterback, class of 1999.



Frank Reberger, MLB pitcher, class of 1962.

Steve Symms, former U.S. Senator, class of 1956.



Randy Trautman, College Football Hall of Fame inductee, CFL defensive lineman, class of 1978.



Caldwell History

How much do you know about Caldwell Idaho?

In 1970 Caldwell's population was 14,219, 46,237 in 2010 and over 51,000 today. The average income in Caldwell is \$41,368, with the average age is 29.7 while the average home is around \$224,000 in 2021.

Early History of Caldwell

Taken from a speech made by Sam S Foote sometime around 1940-1952? (Note: some of the names may be misspelled. Some added wording was added to this speech to make Caldwell's History more complete.)

It is hard to talk about the early history of Caldwell without going into a few things that happened before the founding of Caldwell. Boise Valley began with people coming from the Eastern United States in 1863 as the Indians had kept people out especially after the Ward massacre of 1854. During the Civil War, the discovery of gold in Idaho's mountains brought many new settlers into the area. Many never made it to the gold fields but settled in the area to build businesses, create farms and ranches, and run ferries and freight lines. Boise was laid out in 1863 and Middletown 1865, both in Boise County. Later it was changed to Ada County and in 1890 Canyon County was formed from Ada County.

The Boise River was first known as the John Reed River, as John Reed and his party were killed by Indians. In 1834 the Hudson Bay Company started the first Fort at the mouth of the Boise River and the Fort in Boise was formed in 1863 to subdue the Indians so others could now settle the Boise Valley.

Early Pioneers in the Valley: Reverend Morrow in 1869 -- Monte Quinn, a Middleton Merchant who later moved to Caldwell -- George Reed -- Frank T. Gilbert, west of Caldwell -- Dr. Junius Wright in 1864 -- Perry Mundy in 1865, started first ferry over Boise River -- and Michael Jenkins, first lived in Middleton and then Caldwell.

Caldwell's inception largely occurred as a result of the William Curtis party and 3 McKenzie brothers passing through Boise Valley in 1862. Mr. Curtis and his mule were drowned in the lower Boise River while crossing ahead of the party. His wife, Emma, two daughters, on one son proceeded into Baker County Oregon. In 1865 Robert McKenzie and Emma Curtis were married and moved back to the point on the north side of The Boise River, near where the present Curtis Park is now located. Her brother Ed Curtis filed for land just west of the McKenzie property.

The construction of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, which connected Wyoming to Oregon through Idaho

1887



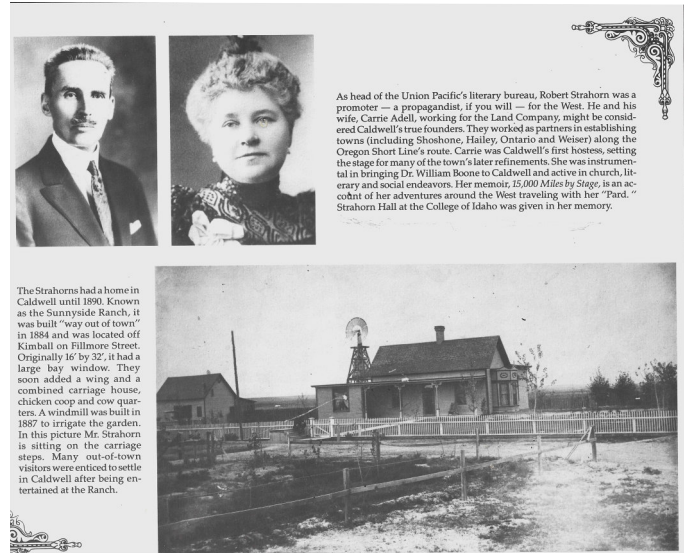
Caldwell in 1887 as viewed from Canyon Hill. The Baptist Church, at about 11th and Chicago is on the left, to its right and slightly up is the unfinished Presbyterian Church at 9th and Albany. The first school is the white building near the center of the picture. In the far background, near the center of the picture stands the brick Odd Fellows building, home to the Stockgrowers and Traders bank. The railroad water tower and the large Pacific Hotel are also visible. On the far right are two two-story homes. The one on the left at 409 N. Kimball was later remodeled by A. K. Steunenberg.

for the railroad. Strahorn
ise City as too steep,
30 miles to the west. He
li flat of sagebrush close to
Hamburg was named after
d a blacksmith shop there.
was ignored and the area
n. The City of Caldwell
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elped Strahorn's decision.

Caldwell History

The Oregon Short Line was later called the Oregon Slow Line by many.

Robert Strahorn's wife, Carrie Adell Strahorn, was not enamored with the choice for Caldwell's location when she first saw it in 1882. She described it as "...a place deserted by God himself, and not intended for man to meddle with." As part of showing their investment in the new Caldwell townsite, the Strahorns moved here and established their new home, called Sunnyside Ranch. It was located on present-day Fillmore Street (with the back door facing what is now Caldwell Memorial Park). People were entertained and encouraged to move to Caldwell as it became the town's model home. Carrie Strahorn worked on "planting" the seeds of Caldwell's first religious, cultural, and social institutions while her husband directed 500 trees to be planted in the area to attract business and people to settle here.



As head of the Union Pacific's literary bureau, Robert Strahorn was a promoter — a propagandist, if you will — for the West. He and his wife, Carrie Adell, working for the Land Company, might be considered Caldwell's true founders. They worked as partners in establishing towns (including Shoshone, Hailey, Ontario and Weiser) along the Oregon Short Line's route. Carrie was Caldwell's first hostess, setting the stage for many of the town's later refinements. She was instrumental in bringing Dr. William Boone to Caldwell and active in church, literary and social endeavors. Her memoir, *15,000 Miles by Stage*, is an account of her adventures around the West traveling with her "Pard." Strahorn Hall at the College of Idaho was given in her memory.

The Strahorns had a home in Caldwell until 1890. Known as the Sunnyside Ranch, it was built "way out of town" in 1884 and was located off Kimball on Fillmore Street. Originally 16' by 32', it had a large bay window. They soon added a wing and a combined carriage house, chicken coop and cow quarters. A windmill was built in 1887 to irrigate the garden. In this picture Mr. Strahorn is sitting on the carriage steps. Many out-of-town visitors were enticed to settle in Caldwell after being entertained at the Ranch.

Prominent Early Caldwell men:

Howard Sebree -- Henry K. Hartley, 1864, his son Charles was only one year old at this time but later was a heavy land owner near Caldwell -- Robert Strahorn -- Monte Quinn -- Pat Fahy and brother, merchants and later owned a saloon -- Dan Brown, saloon -- and Dr. Junius Wright, founded the Greenland Drug store.

An early small school was started, but the first permanent school was the Lincoln school. Mr. J. Walter Johnson was one of the early principals of Lincoln School.

The Idaho and Oregon Land Improvement Company platted Caldwell in August 1883. The company started persuading settlers and businessmen to move to the area. Caldwell had 600 residents living in 150 dwellings, 40 businesses in operation, one school, a telephone exchange, eleven saloons, two newspapers, and a private water pump four months later. Another two months passed and several churches established, social activities including an amateur theatrical group, a skating rink, and the Caldwell Silver Cornet Band joined Caldwell. In 1884 the first circus drew around 7,000 people from the surrounding area.



Frank Coffin and Brother were the "hardware kings of Idaho." They sold hardware, iron, stoves, tinware, agricultural implements and wagons. Their first building in Caldwell was at 802 Main. The first jail was out behind the store. Coffin's was a major supplier for Owyhee County and Jordan Valley ranchers. Teamsters often drove into Caldwell, left their wagons and their supply lists with Coffin, who went all over town gathering the necessary materials, while the wagoners took their horses and rode into Boise for a "night on the town." They returned the next morning to find their wagons loaded and ready to go.

Coffin's, at 721 Main, was the first brick building in Caldwell. Sherman M. Coffin operated it until 1897, when he moved to Boise. The enterprise changed its name and ownership many times; it was Coffin & Northrup, S. M. Coffin Commercial Co. Ltd., in 1894 the T. C. Eggleston Co., then Ballantynes, and in 1911 Cupples Mercantile Company. A small room was built on the dock where the Iron and Steel sign can be seen, and operated as Gill's Jewelry Store for many years. The Gwinn and Baker store is on the left, and on the far left the chimneys from the Pacific Hotel are just visible.



Interior of Cupples, ca. 1912.

Early Firms were: Caldwell Tribune, 1883 -- Caldwell Record, 1892, later called the Caldwell news in 1890 -- Gem State Rural, 1894 by A.E. Gipson -- Monte Quinn Grocery -- Coffin Implement Co. -- The Moralists, later called the Blab in 1905 by D.J. Shorb -- T.K. Little, Clothing -- Oakes Brothers, Ralph and George -- Henry Blatchley, Drug store -- Doan Hay, grocery -- Swain Beatty, Barber -- Mike Deyers -- Riley Cox -- D.D. Campbell, Livery Stable -- Pete Engel, Livery Stable -- A Steunenbergs, Founded IOOF Lodge in 1894 -- Dr. Lee, 1883 -- Dr. Froman, 1864 -- Dr. A. F. Isham, long time in

Caldwell History

IOOF Lodge -- Frank Steunenberg, teacher, accountant, and later Governor of Idaho -- and John T. Morrison, Attorney and later Governor.

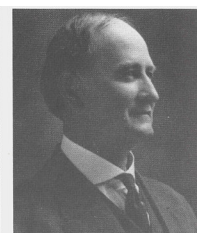
Dr. W. J. Boone in early 1880s, was Minister for several years in Caldwell and surrounding area making several travels each Sunday. In 1891 Dr. Boone started the College of Idaho, with considerable opposition from the heads of his church in the East. But he was determined to make it a success. First it was on the North side of town and around 1910 it was moved to the South side of town. This caused a big stir as the better homes began to move with the College out to Cleveland Blvd. The C of I is the oldest institution of higher learning in Idaho.



Caldwell Freight Line



The Wood River Presbyterian, casting about for a location for a Presbyterian college in Idaho, selected Caldwell because of the donation of property by the city. Dr. William Judson Boone, pastor of the Caldwell Presbyterian Church, was made president and the school opened in the fall of 1891 with "two trembling candidates for higher education"; before the year ended the student body numbered 19. Their first building was located at 1015 Albany.



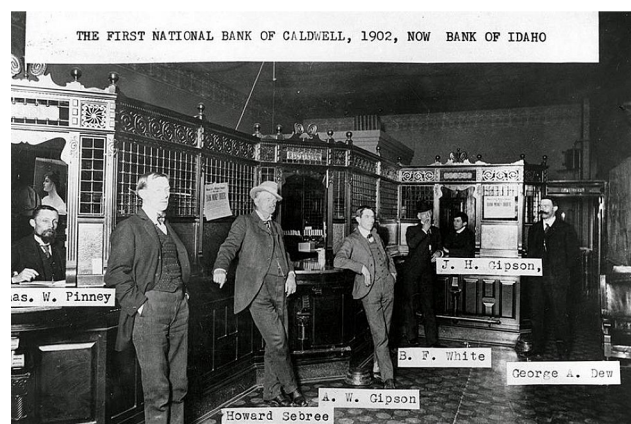
William Judson Boone
1860-1936



The college was incorporated in 1893 and admitted its first college-level class in 1906, graduating three students in 1911. During that time it moved to the "Heights" and a construction boom began; in 1909 Sterry Hall, Finney Hall and the Blatchley mansion were all under construction on the 20-acre plot. This is Sterry Hall, named for Christopher Sterry, the father of Mary Kirkpatrick of Roswell, donor of the building.

Julia V. Finney, H. H. Hayman, Monte Quinn, Mrs. Henry Blatchley, Mr. Strahorn, and Frank Steunenberg were all helpers in getting the College going.

Banks:



First National, Howard Sebree -- Western National, I.S. Dille -- Commercial State, Ed Plowhead -- and American National, Mr. Simpson.

Dr. Junius Wright and Mose Fowler built the Methodist Ditch from the Canyon in the 1890s. Caldwell and Canyon County worked well together since they both started at the same time.

Several businesses burned down in the fire of 1888, so bricks became the new building blocks of downtown Caldwell. A French Renaissance

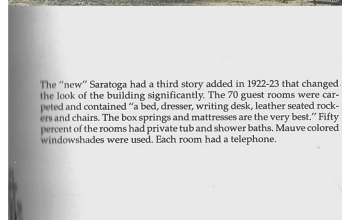
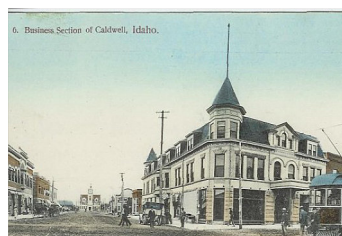
style hotel was built and named the Saratoga Hotel. Then in 1884 the Pacific Hotel and then the Hotel Calvert in 1890 were built.

Idaho was admitted to statehood in 1890, and Canyon County was formed from Ada County on November 19, 1892 signed by Governor Norman H. Willey.

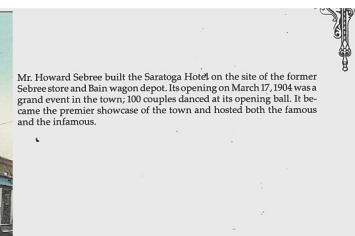
First appointed Commissioners were:

Monty B. Glinn, Caldwell -- J.H. Richards, Payette -- George W. Paul, Parma -- Howard Sebree, Treasurer -- and Michael R. Jenkins, Probate Judge.

The first meeting of the commissioners was in the Reed & Dorman building on Main street. Settlement with Ada County over the tax situation was a big problem. Gov. W.J. McConnell appointed E.W. Johnson as an



The "new" Saratoga had a third story added in 1922-23 that changed the look of the building significantly. The 70 guest rooms were carpeted and contained "a bed, dresser, writing desk, leather seated rockers and chairs. The box springs and mattresses are the very best." Fifty percent of the rooms had private tub and shower baths. Mauve colored window shades were used. Each room had a telephone.



Mr. Howard Sebree built the Saratoga Hotel on the site of the former Sebree store and Bain wagon depot. Its opening on March 17, 1904 was a grand event in the town; 100 couples danced at its opening ball. It became the premier showcase of the town and hosted both the famous and the infamous.



Caldwell History

arbitrator.

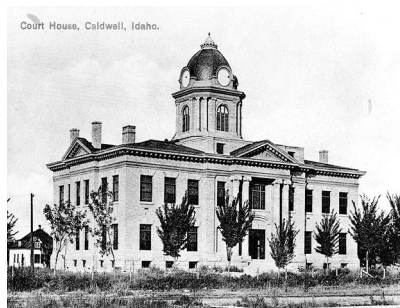
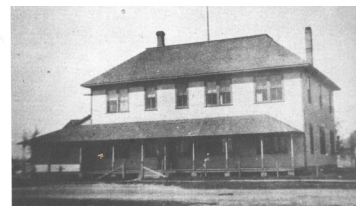
Canyon County seat election was held on November 6th, 1894. Votes were Caldwell 727, Payette 599, Middleton 92, and Emmett 1. Nampa sided with Caldwell. Middleton sent men to find out what Payette was doing on election day. After these men found out what Payette was planning, they called Middleton and told them to switch to Caldwell.

Lots 23 and 24 of block 62, Original to Caldwell, were given for a Jail building on March 2, 1893. The balance of the block was purchased for a Court House for \$1.00 and it was completed the same year.

The present court house was built in 1906 (remember this speech was give in the 1940-1950s) and the entire County population in 1906 was 7,500, which included Washington, Gem Counties, as well as the present Canyon County. The cost of the court house at that time was \$58,000 while the furnishings were extra. The top dome and Clock were later donated by the citizens of Caldwell. The Pacific Hotel was just next to the track on North Kimball and the Laundry was across the track from the depot.



On July 4, 1893, the Stars and Stripes waved for the first time over the new 30' x 60' Canyon County Courthouse. Built by Lem Harding for \$2,500, it kept good Caldwell businessmen's pledge to furnish a free court and office rooms for two years. The full city block at Eleventh and Albany was donated by the Caldwell Real Estate and Water Co. The sheriff, county clerk, probate judge and commissioners had first floor offices. A 30' x 38' courtroom, the judge's chamber and a jury room filled the upstairs. A four-cell stone jail was built behind the courthouse on the corner of Belmont and Twelfth. The following year Caldwell won a bitter fight with Payette for the honor of the permanent county seat.



This new courthouse was conceded to be the finest of its kind in the state. Built in 1906 at a cost of \$65,000, it boasted two stories, a basement, five vaults, a basement heating plant, two courtrooms and many office rooms. It was 64' x 108'. Canyon County at that time consisted of the present area, all of Payette County and most of Gem County. Upon completion of this building the contractor treated all the county officers to a banquet at the Saratoga and a Grand Ball at the just-finished Lavering Hall. The third and present courthouse was built in several phases starting in 1975. It was built around this building which was then demolished.

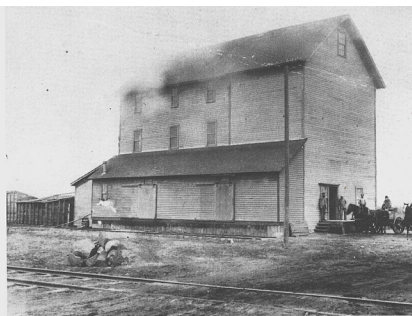
Businessmen: G.H. Van Wyngarden, Contractor --

Frank Kipp, Brick Kiln -- W.H. Schench, Civil Engineer -- and "Crazy" Parker as he was generally known, collected the garbage around the stores and homes. He was called this because he talked to himself all the time. When questioned why he talked to himself, he stated he did not know anyone smarter to talk to, however he was very clever when dealing with anyone.

Doctors Dr. Froman, Dr. Junius Wright, and Dr. Lee all were in Idaho but moved to Caldwell in 1883. Later, other doctors also moved to Caldwell, Dr. Isham, 1883, Dr. W.E. Maxey, 1887 and his son Dr. Ed Maxey in 1897. Dr. Ed Maxey arrived at 4 PM and at 8 PM was sent by his father to Middleton to deliver a new baby. (The speaker Sam S. Foote)



S. S. Foote tore down his flouring mill at Middleton to build the Caldwell Mills on Fifth at the railroad in 1899. Wheat was brought in by farmers throughout the area and the mill was successful from its very beginning. It burned, perhaps the work of an arsonist, in 1905 and was rebuilt on the same site as the Imperial Mills. Another fire claimed that building in 1909. Foote returned to Middleton.



While the first Foote Mill had a capacity of 75 barrels a day, the Caldwell Mill built by B. M. Holt in 1909, produced 250 barrels a day. The first sack of his new flour, "the Flour of Idaho," was given to Frank Wood, "the Main Street baker . . . (who) . . . made it up into bread. Not being much of a judge of bread, (he lives mostly on pie) he took it over and had it experted by certain housewives, and the consensus of opinion was the new product would stand up with absolutely the best." Many Caldwell children grew up on his other brand name, "Wigwam." Holt was also involved in the building of the grain elevators at the back of his mill.

In 1899 my father S.S. Foote Sr. moved his flower mill from Middleton to Caldwell, the same was burned down in June of 1905. The Flour mill was called Joy Flour after Sam's daughter. The flour was great but the flour bags seemed to be more valuable and sought after by women.

William McKenzie and Anna Gilgan were married in Boise in 1900 and Governor Frank Steunenberg was best man.

Caldwell History

The present Caldwell Park, was then Frost's pasture (across from the now Golf Course), and across Kimball was the first Fair Grounds (now the national guard building). The second fair grounds are now across from the College of Idaho and in 1908 President Howard Taft spoke and shook hands with hundreds of people at the fair.

Lincoln school was built out of brick in 1887. Caldwell's population grew so Van Buren Schools was built in 1904 followed by Washington School in 1906.

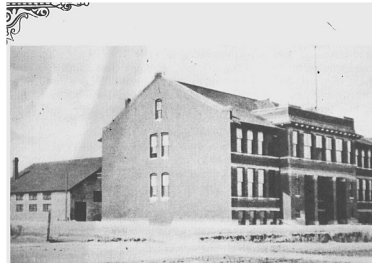
Lincoln School was built in 1887 at 524 Cleveland. A 37' x 57' building, it had four rooms, two up and two down. In *Boise, The Peace Valley*, Annie Laurie Bird relates the story of the bond election for the \$7,000 structure. Several women in the community owned property and therefore had the right to vote in the election. Four ladies were especially interested and rode in Charles Sebree's carriage up and down the streets to influence the voters. When one voter, Rev. B. F. Morrow, who had come to town just to vote against the bond, saw the ladies, he turned around and left without voting, saying that he "couldn't go against the women."



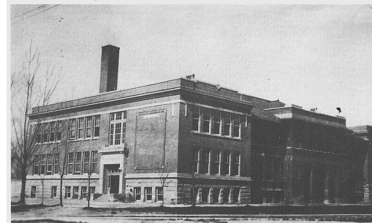
The school was enlarged and modified several times. Even the attic was finished to make additional classroom space. The first high school courses were offered in 1892. The building was vacated in 1943 and torn down in 1948. The school's bell can be seen in Memorial Park.



Van Buren School, 1109 Denver, was built in 1904 for elementary students, grades 1-5, on the north side of the railroad. Parents had become concerned about the safety of their children who crossed the busy railroad track each day to go to school. Its foundation used lava rock from Canyon Hill.



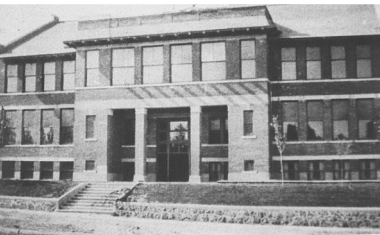
This side view of the Caldwell High School shows the gym to the rear of the building.



Wings were added to the high school in 1919-1920. Renamed Jefferson Junior High in 1956 when a new high school was constructed on Willow, it was abandoned in 1974 upon the completion of a new Jefferson Junior High on South Tenth Street.



A new auditorium and gymnasium were constructed in 1935-36 for \$139,000. The senior class of 1937 was the first to graduate from its own building. Earlier classes had graduated in the Methodist Church or the Opera House.



The 1911 sophomore class is shown on the Dearborn Street steps of the new high school before the lava rock retaining wall was completed. The public library was just a block away and students often studied there during the school day; class period bells were rung at the library to alert students of the time.

A separate high school was erected at 1118 Dearborn in 1910. The first floor included offices and three large classrooms; the second floor had seven. Caldwell was justly proud of this new building. Students from the outlying areas came to Caldwell to attend high school. This building was demolished in 1976-77.



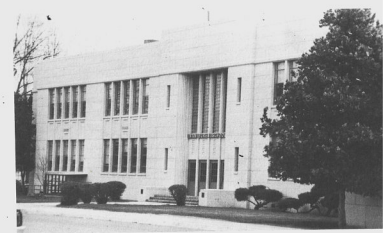
Domestic science, agriculture and manual training classes shared the basement of the high school with the heating plant.



In 1943 a new building facing Eleventh Street was built just to the rear of the original Van Buren School. Started the same time as the new Lincoln School, both were far enough along in construction when World War II started to allow work to proceed. It was completed one year ahead of Lincoln and has undergone several additions and modifications. The original Van Buren was sold for \$1 to the Calvary Temple Church for materials.



Washington School, 1600 Fillmore, a grade school, was built in 1906 for the children of the "Heights." It was enlarged in 1949 and again in 1958. It was a junior high (grades 7 and 8) from 1944-1956. The Parent-Teacher Association began sponsoring hot lunches there in 1937. Students were instructed to "bring a cup, a bowl and a spoon." To the rear on the right you can see the stable for the horses of those who rode to school.



The new Lincoln School, on the site of the Walter Sebree home on Grant Street, used the same plan as Van Buren with modifications to the entrance and the addition of a clock tower. Finished in 1944, it also has been modified several times.

The Oregon Short Line Railroad became part of the larger Union Pacific Railroad network and in 1906 the Caldwell freight and passenger depot were constructed.

Frank Steunenberg, Idaho's governor from 1897 through 1900, was murdered after leaving his home office in Caldwell. In 1905, Harry Orchard fixed a bomb to a gate at the Steunenberg residence at the southeast corner of Dearborn and 16th streets. When Steunenberg opened the gate, the bomb exploded and killed him. Orchard, a member of the Western Federation of Miners, confessed and went to prison for life.

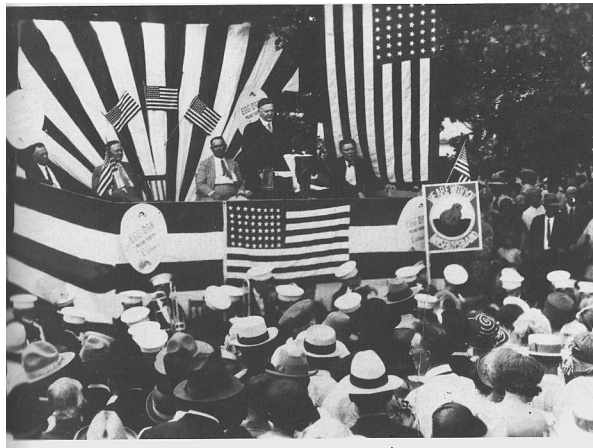
Other Prominent Men in Caldwell:

Ross Madden -- J.H. Lowell, Lake Lowell Project -- Ed L. Bryan, Long time District Judge -- John C. Rice,

Caldwell History

District Judge and Supreme Court Judge -- Frank Mumford, Canyon Abstract -- Henry Zeh, Canyon Abstract -- William A. Stone, Attorney -- John T. Morrison, Attorney -- Walter and Henry Griffiths, Attorneys -- Thomas Buckner, District Judge - - Turners, Horse Market -- Ross and John Smeed, Livestock. Later John developed the largest livestock auction in southern Idaho. J.H. Gipson The Caxton Printers, early in 1900 and became known Nationally for Book binding and printing. Dr. Lawrence Gipson, early Rhodes scholar -- Ralph and William Cowden, Implement Dealers -- W.H. Redway, Grocery -- Baker & Harris, Grocery, Later Hay & Boone -- John Bardsley, Implement -- Maxey & Schnabel, Hardware -- H.R. Clever Lumber yard -- Botkin-Blake, Drug, later Botkion-Harmon -- Rev. B.W. Rice, Marrying preacher, with a stairway up on Canyon Hill.

There were many people close to Caldwell that were instrumental to the building of Caldwell such as: The families of Paynter, Gales, Vassar, Rev. Clemens, Robert White, and Charles Madden.

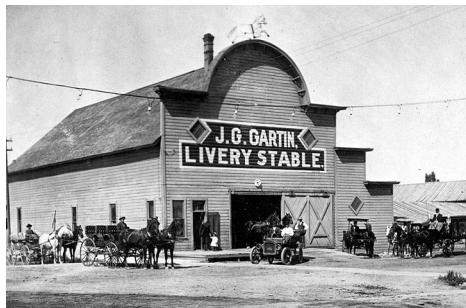


A special feature of the 1926 program was the appearance of Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover. Throughout the 1920s Caldwell was shipping from 69 to 175 railroad cars of eggs per year. The men on the platform are, left to right: J. H. Lowell, Wm. Allison, H. R. Cleaver, Secretary Herbert Hoover, U.S. Senator Wm. Borah. Senator Borah is sitting to the left of the platform.

For that year's Egg Day, work was hurried to complete the concrete street paving from North Kimball to the River Bridge in time for the motoring public. The concrete highway to Nampa had previously opened and proved to be a popular drive.



Caldwell Night Rodeo - Audie Murphy



City Hall



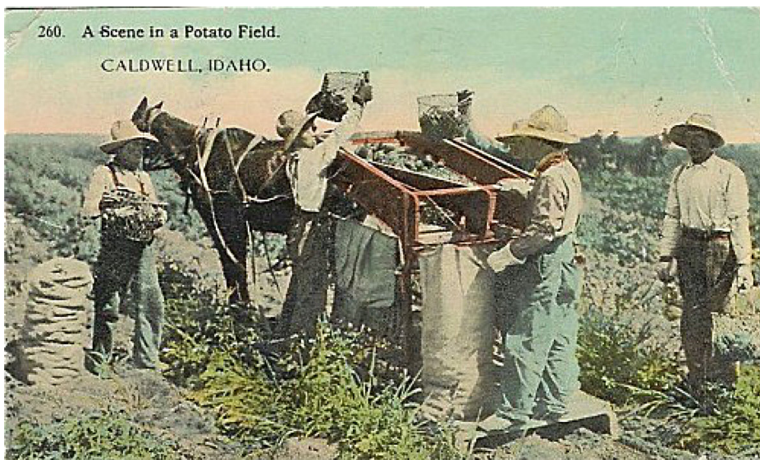
The Boise Interurban provided electric streetcar service to valley towns including Boise, Nampa, and Caldwell for several years during the early 1890's. One of Caldwell's greatest growth of approximately 5,000 occurred between 1905 and 1908.

Caldwell History



The Liberty Bell Visits Caldwell

Commercial associations sprung up in Caldwell. The first ones were the Board of Trade in the 1880's followed by the Caldwell Commercial Club in 1903. Associations like the Masons, Eagles, Elks, Kiwanis, Women's Forward Club, and Harmony Club started up to work on many concerns which included city beautification, a permanent library building, creation of parks, cultural and social activities, and increased recreational and educational opportunities for children.



Agriculture started up in Caldwell on Canyon Hill and along the interurban railroad stubs to Wilder and Lake Lowell produced small orchards. Caldwell had an apple logo on the city's business letterhead and was known as the "home of the perfect Johnathan Apple."

Potato Harvest in Caldwell

[Did you recognize some of the names? Perhaps you had a relative who helped established Caldwell?]



1915 Caldwell Football Team The Dog Was the Snapper

Sometime in 2024 I will get the time to add another speech about Caldwell given by Betz (Corn/Purcell) Montgomery. It will be in History Part 6.