

Early History *of* Gallatin County

By
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SECRETARY OF THE
PIONEERS' SOCIETY OF
GALLATIN COUNTY

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*In loving memory of my Father
William W. Alderson, an early
Pioneer of Gallatin County, who
was first engaged in farming then
in newspaper work for twenty-
eight years, and who was promi-
nent in the educational, religious
and civic life of Bozeman for
forty-two years.*



Mrs. E. Lina Houston of Boze-
man, Secretary of the Pioneers'
Society of Gallatin County.

FOREWORD

This book has been written with an effort to preserve in print some of the important facts about the early days of Gallatin county, especially to give to the school children information I have found them eager to secure. As the greater part of my life has been spent in Bozeman, I have learned many of the facts from my own experience. Other facts I have learned from articles written by my father, W. W. Alderson, from incidents he has told me, or from information given to me by other pioneers. I have endeavored throughout the book to be accurate in the various statements.

From an editorial written by Mr. Alderson in 1904, at the time of the re-union of the Pioneers of Gallatin county, recalling some of the struggles and sacrifices of the early pioneers of the county, the following excerpts are given:

“There were no inviting fields ready for the harvest, no flocks and herds on either one or a thousand hills; no quiet homes for either safety, convenience or comfort to greet the eye or cheer the heart of the first visitors to the Gallatin valley. It was a land of fair promise, of course, with its extensive acreage of nutritious pasturage, but even that was only available at the risk of encountering at any day or hour, a band of hostile Indians to dispute the white man’s right of possession.

“Of the early pioneers, as a whole, it may be truthfully said, that they were composed of that material of which genuine heroes are made, courageous in defense of their God-given rights and privileges, patient through sacrifices, cheerful through toil, privation and suffering, and to the utmost of their ability, ever ready to respond generously to the faintest call, not only of want or suffering, but of any charitable or deserving enterprise. Such have been the men who in the past pushed out from the crowded centers of civilization in the east to reclaim the vast and fertile domain of the wild and boundless west. Of such men were the pioneers who settled and reclaimed the fertile valley of the Gallatin, ‘The Egypt of America’.”

E. LINA HOUSTON

ILLUSTRATIONS

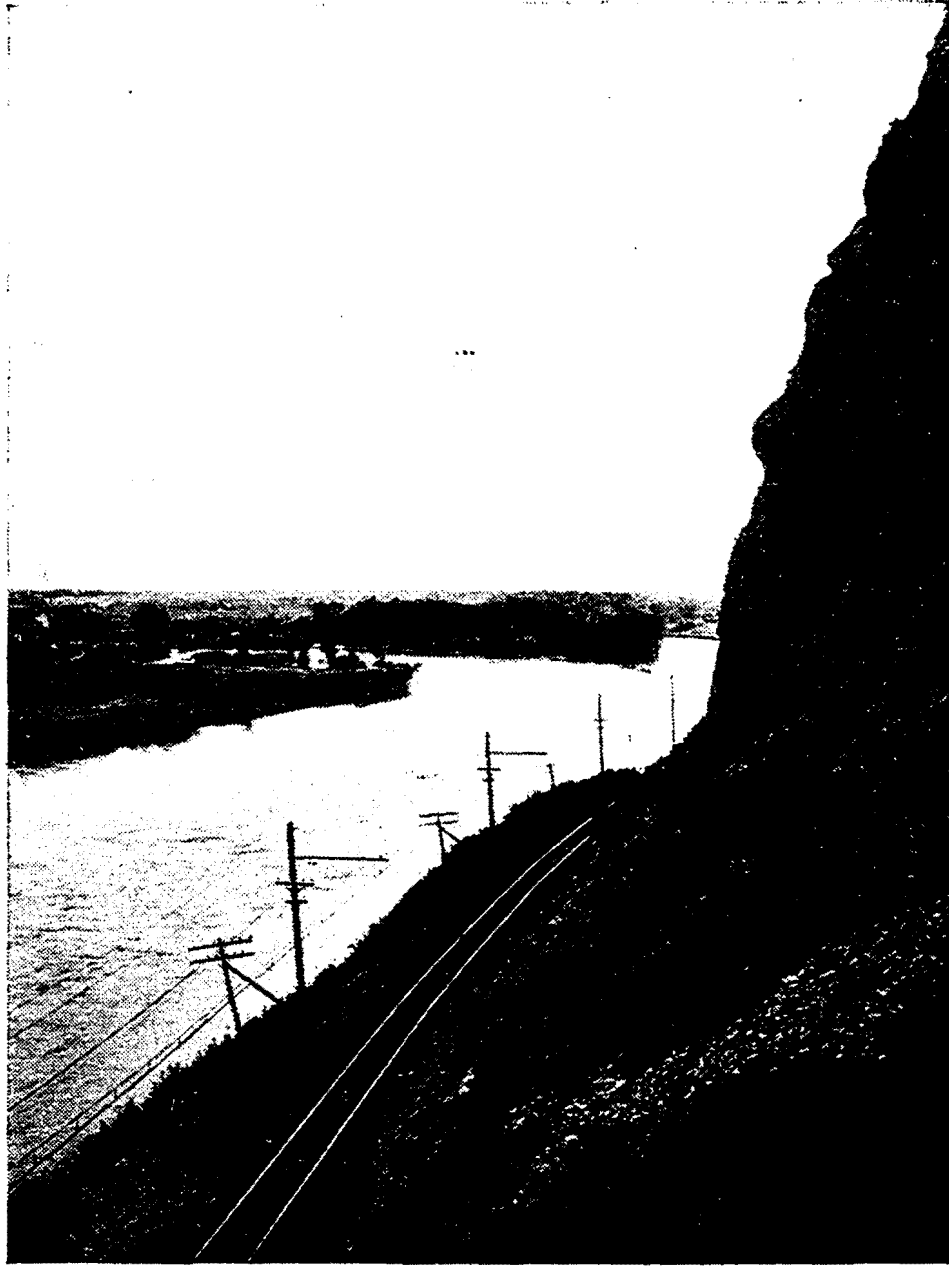
Headwaters of the Missouri	2
Main Street in 1872	8
Entrance to Bridger Canyon	12
John M. Bozeman	14
W. W. Alderson	18
First Hotel	20
Second Flour Mill	22
Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Penwell	24
First Church	27
Pioneer School House	27
Train leaving Bozeman Pass	37
Mrs. W. W. Alderson	45
Main Street in 1881	48
Grayling	56
West Yellowstone School House	58

Early History of Gallatin County

Gallatin County, Montana, derives its name from the Gallatin river, one of the forks of the Missouri river that rises in Yellowstone Park, the three rivers, Gallatin, Jefferson and Madison, being named by Lewis and Clark, famous explorers, on their expedition to this part of the world in 1805. The Gallatin river was named for Albert Gallatin, at that time secretary of the United States treasury under President Thomas Jefferson. Albert Gallatin was a native of Switzerland. He was graduated from the Academy of Geneva in 1778, and came the following year to the United States, where he became a great American statesman and one of the foremost financiers of the country. The Gallatin river has its source in Gallatin lake among mountain peaks with an elevation of more than 9,000 feet in Yellowstone National park.

The other rivers uniting with the Gallatin to form the Missouri river, a few miles from the present town of Three Forks, are the Jefferson, named in honor of Thomas Jefferson, then president of the United States, and the Madison, named in honor of James Madison, then secretary of state. It was in July 1805, that Lewis and Clark reached the three forks of the Missouri, and they spent considerable time in exploring the three streams and the territory immediately tributary. These streams have retained the names designated at that time.

Entries in the journal of Lewis and Clark under date of July 28, 1805, tell of their naming these three branches of the Missouri river as mentioned, and their description says: "The Jefferson and Madison, as well as the Gallatin river, run with great velocity and throw out large bodies of water. Gallatin river, however, is the most rapid of the three, and though not quite as deep, is yet navigable for a considerable distance. Madison river, though much less rapid than the Gallatin, is somewhat more rapid than the Jefferson; the beds of all of them are formed of smooth pebble and gravel, and the waters are perfectly transparent."



Headwaters of the Missouri River near Three
Forks. Courtesy of Milwaukee railroad.

FIRST WHITE VISITORS

The first white man known to have explored this region is Sieur de la Varendry, who made his way up the Missouri river during the years 1730 to 1744, and reached the Rocky mountains, in January 1743. He did not remain, and did not contribute any valuable historical information about the country.

The journals of Lewis and Clark, recording their explorations in 1804 and 1805, are full of interesting and valuable information. With their interpreter, Charbonneau, a French Canadian, and his wife, Sacajawea, known as the bird woman, and members of the party, they reached the head of the Missouri river in July, 1805, and Sacajawea proved a valuable guide to them in this part of the journey, as this was her home land. The explorers were camped close to the spot where her countrymen, the Shoshones or Snake Indians, had their huts five years before, when they were attacked by the Minnetares of Knife river, who killed many men, women and boys and made prisoners of the girls, some women and four boys. Sacajawea, one of the prisoners, was sold to Charbonneau, who reared her and married her. A monument has been erected in her honor in the town of Three Forks by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Emanuel Lisa with a group of men ascended the Missouri river in 1807, and established a trading post at the confluence of the Yellowstone and the Big Horn rivers. He returned to St. Louis, and with eleven others formed the Missouri Fur company, with a capital of \$40,000. In 1809, they came up the Yellowstone river, crossed what is now known as the Bozeman pass, and established a post at the Three Forks of the Missouri, that was abandoned a few years later. No permanent settlement resulted from Emanuel Lisa's trading post, but for many years the Bozeman pass served the fur trader, as well as the Indians as a gateway to the Northwest.

George Droulliard, John Potts and John Colter of Lisa's group had been with the Lewis and Clark expedition. Droulliard and Potts were killed by Indians near Three Forks, and Colter had a narrow escape when chased by Indians, after being stripped of shoes and clothing, saving his life by jumping into the Madison river and hiding over night in a beaver house. Colter is believed to have been the first white man to view Yellowstone park.

The Gallatin valley has never been the permanent abode of any tribe of Indians, so far as historical records show, but it has

been claimed by the Blackfeet, and has been crossed by hunting and fighting parties of the Blackfeet, Crows, Bannacks, Nez Perces, Flatheads and Snakes on their way to the hunting grounds of the Yellowstone, or the trapping grounds of the Snake river plains. The trail was worn deeply into the soil by the moccasins of the Indians and the hoofs of the Indian pony.

CLAIMED BY BLACKFEET

A writer who was adopted by the Blackfeet Indians is authority for the following information: When first met by adventurers of the Hudson's Bay company, Henry, 1754, and Cocking, 1772, the three tribes of Blackfeet Indians claimed as their country, their hunting ground, the vast extent of plains and mountains between the Saskatchewan and Yellowstone rivers, and from the summit of the Rocky Mountains between these streams, eastward for an average distance of three hundred miles.

In 1855, at the mouth of the Judith river, the three tribes concluded a treaty with the United States, the so-called Stevens treaty, whereby the government stipulated that the country lying between the Canadian boundary line and the Yellowstone river, and between the summit of the Rockies and a north and south line intersecting the junction of the Missouri and the Milk river, was the country, the property of the Blackfeet tribes. This, of course, included what is now Gallatin county, which they called "Ahkoto waktai Sakum," Many-come-together Country, or as we would say, Three Forks of the Missouri country.

Though this treaty of 1855 was ratified by Congress, President Grant, the Blackfeet claim, without their knowledge or consent, took from them that part of their domain south of the Missouri, and later, President Hayes, in like manner, took from them the plains between the Marias river and its tributary, Birch Creek, and the Missouri.

For the vast country of which they claim they were despoiled, the Blackfeet are asking \$60,000,000 through the United States Court of Claims.

MONTANA MADE A TERRITORY

When Montana was made a territory, May 26, 1864, the pioneers began to plan for a legislative session, in accordance with the act creating the territory. Sidney Edgerton was the first governor of Montana, being appointed by President Lincoln while he was on

the way home from Washington, D. C., where he was one of a group securing the consent of the president, and assisting in arranging the details necessary to make Montana a territory. Members of a territorial legislature were chosen and convened at the town of Bannack, Montana Territory, December 12, 1864. An act was approved by this legislative assembly on February 2, 1865, creating the counties of Beaverhead, Big Horn, Chouteau, Deer Lodge, Gallatin, Jefferson, Edgerton (later becoming Lewis and Clark), Madison and Missoula.

All but Big Horn were authorized to perfect their organizations, but Big Horn was attached to Gallatin county for judicial and legislative purposes, as there were few white men in the county. At that time, Big Horn county, which included all of that portion of the territory not included in the boundaries named for the other eight counties, contained practically 56,284 square miles. This, with Gallatin's official quota made an area of nearly 80,000 square miles, more than half the territory within the limits of Montana. For many years, Gallatin carried this burden until Big Horn county passed out of existence and other counties were formed from this area. Some of the counties formed or at least partially formed from Big Horn county are: Park, Sweetgrass, Stillwater, Yellowstone, Carbon, Custer, Dawson and Wheatland.

GALLATIN COUNTY ORGANIZED

Phillip Thorpe, A. F. Nichols and D. H. Ketchum were appointed by Governor Edgerton as county commissioners of Gallatin county. The county was organized by these men at the Nichols' ranch near Gallatin city, March 11, 1865. W. M. Wright was appointed clerk. The commisisoners were sworn in by Thomas Dunbar, probate judge, and the bond of the clerk was approved. The commissioners appointed C. D. Loutzenheiser as sheriff to serve until the election. J. B. Campbell, county treasurer, and George D. Thomas, county assessor, were appointed by the governor, and the bonds of all were approved.

FIRST OFFICERS ELECTED

The first officers elected, September 4, 1865, were: Thomas Cover, clerk; John S. Mendenhall, sheriff; P. W. McAdow, treasurer; John M. Bozeman, probate judge; George D. Thomas, assessor; Stephen Allen, superintendent of schools; F. M. Meredith, surveyor; J. H. Shober, district attorney; Phillip Thorpe, A. F. Nichols and D. H. Ketchum, county commissioners. On November 11, Thomas Cover resigned as clerk, and W. M. Wright was appointed in his place.

Other Early Officers

The second group of Gallatin county officers included: W. M. Wright, clerk; O. D. Loutzenheiser, sheriff; J. B. Campbell, treasurer; Thomas Dunbar, probate judge; George D. Thomas continuing as assesor, and the other officers holding for another year. The next group included; Stephen Sales, clerk; J. C. Guy, sheriff, holding office three years; A. Lamme, treasurer, Caleb Fritz, probate judge; B. M. Davis, assessor; F. L. Stone, superintendent of schools, holding the office nine years; George W. Link, surveyor; J. H. Shober, continuing as district attorney; J. H. D. Street, L. J. Beck and J. L. Noble, county commissioners.

Early Representatives

Members of the house of representatives from Gallatin county were: James Gallaher, 1865-1866; James Gallaher and J. R. Weston, 1867; Lester S. Willson and A. L. Shaffer, 1868; A. Lamme and V. A. Cockrill, 1869; C. M. Tate, 1870; A. B. Moore, 1874; R. P. Vivion, D. P. Hobbins, and Otho Curtis, 1876; W. L. Perkins, 1878;

A. L. Corbly and Michael Hanley, 1880; Caldwell Edwards and H. J. Wright, 1882.

Territorial Council

Early members of the territorial council from Gallatin county were: F. G. Risk, 1865-66; Sample Orr, 1867; T. R. Edwards, 1868; J. P. Barnes, 1869; J. L. Noble, 1870; Phillip Thorpe, 1871; Owen Garrigan, 1872; Joseph J. Davis, 1873; J. J. Lewis, 1874; S. W. Langhorne and W. O. P. Hays, 1875; P. W. McAdow, 1876; W. O. P. Hays, 1878-1880 and George D. Thomas, 1882.

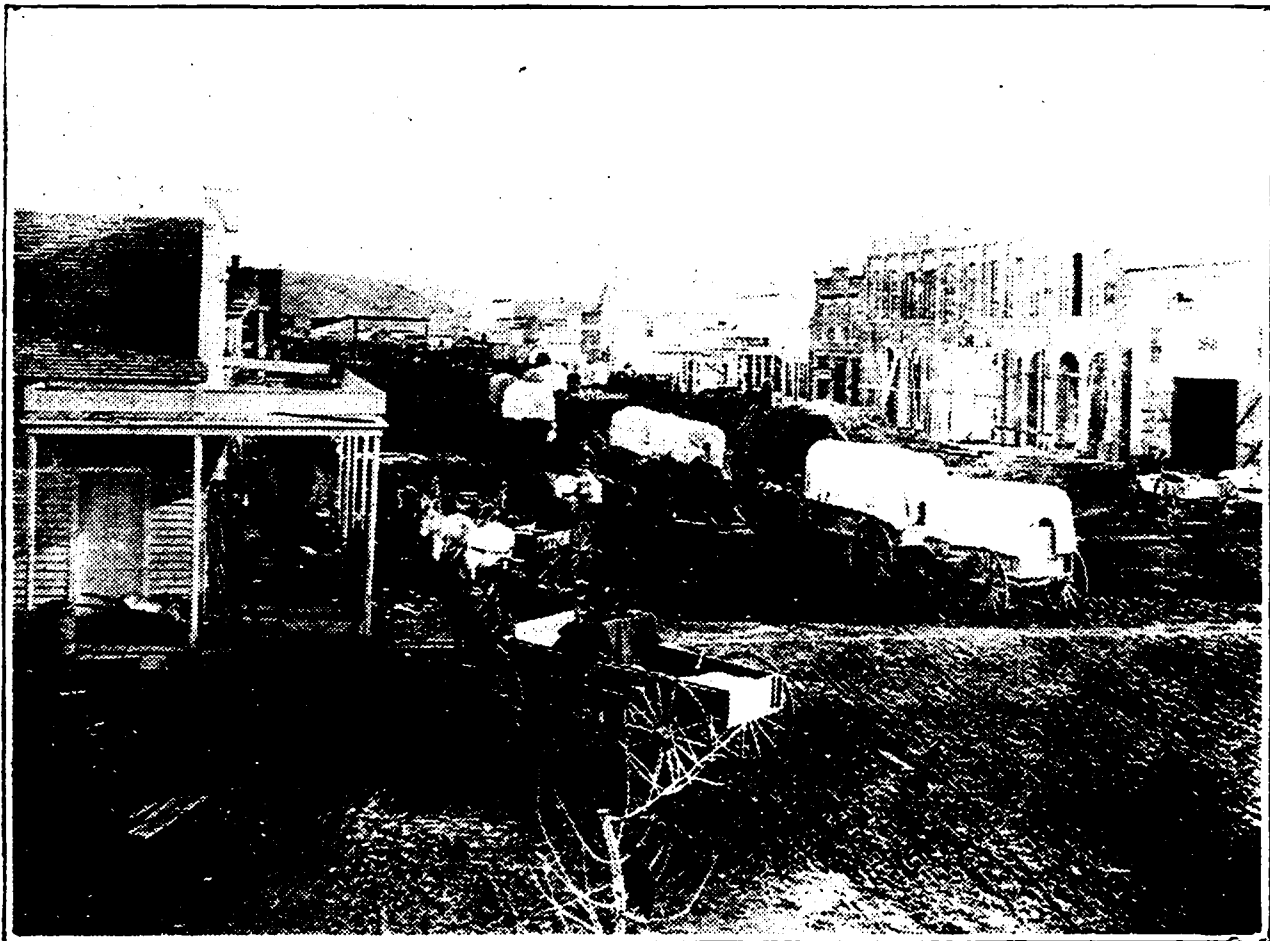
FIRST COUNTY SEAT

Gallatin City, located near the three forks of the Missouri river, a town not now in existence, was the first county seat of Gallatin county, being so named by the legislative assembly when the county was created. An act authorizing the people of the county to vote at the general election in 1867 to locate the county seat, was approved by the territorial legislature, December 14, 1866. The election was held on Christmas day, 1867, when Bozeman was chosen as the county seat by 475 votes, nearly 200 majority over Farmington, the other principal candidate, with a few votes for Gallatin City. The act of the legislature granting the people permission to vote for the county seat, provided that it should be named Farmington, this being a plan of C. P. Blakely, representative to the legislature, who aimed to have the county seat on his Middle Creek farm. Bozeman was therefore known officially for a few months as Farmington, but the legislative assembly adjusted the matter at the next session, and Bozeman has continued as the county seat.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY

Gallatin county lies just west of the Bridger range of mountains. The valley is from 4,500 to 4,600 feet above sea level. It is surrounded on nearly all sides by high mountains, some of the lofty peaks retaining snow that may be seen practically all summer from the valley. These mountains are store houses for the snows of winter that in the spring and summer melt slowly and come down the mountain streams for irrigation to some of the land in the valley.

In some of these mountains are springs and lakes forming the nucleus for reservoirs, providing water systems for some of the



Main street in Bozeman in 1872. Facing east from Black avenue. Freight train of wagons and mules. A. Lamme & Co. store on left. Brick block on right under construction. Tall frame building store of Willson and Rich with families of Charles Rich and Lester Willson living upstairs. Jewelry store. Headquarters and Chesnut saloons.

cities in the valley. The high mountains give protection from severe storms such as prevail in some of the plains countries, and provide cool nights following the hot summer days. The county is abundantly watered. The Madison river is on the west side, while the East Gallatin and the West Gallatin with their tributaries, Middle Creek, Spanish Creek, Bozeman Creek, Rocky Creek, Bridger Creek, Spring Creek, Cottonwood, Bear Creek, Flathead and others, issuing from a semi-circle of lofty mountains, cut through surrounding foothills and flow rapidly over gravelly beds down the length and breadth of the rich valley, until they unite to form the Gallatin river which helps to form the Missouri.

VALLEY OF FLOWERS

There was an early tradition among the Indians of Montana that Gallatin valley, called by them the "Valley of Flowers" was neutral ground. The name seems appropriate because of the great variety of wild flowers found on the mountain sides as well as in the valley. According to the tradition told to early pioneers by John Richau, a half breed Indian: In ages past, a band of Sioux and a band of Nez Perces, deadly enemies, met in Bridger canyon and spent two days fighting.

While they were in deadly combat the third day, darkness overspread the sun, and a strange noise seemed to come from the heavens. The contending warriors stood spell-bound as a sweet voice was heard singing and a white flame appeared on top of the mountain, since called Mount Bridger. The flame settled on "Maiden Rock," where the figure of a maiden was seen as the darkness disappeared. In a strange language all seemed to understand, she said, in part: "Warriors, children of the Great Spirit, sheath the hatchet and unstring the bow. Shed not the blood of your brothers here lest it mingle with yonder foaming water and defile the Valley of Flowers below. There must be no war in the Valley of Flowers, all must be peace, rest and love. The Spirit Maiden has spoken the words of the Great Spirit." According to Mr. Richau, the truce of that day has been sacredly observed by the Indians.

Variety of Products

While the Gallatin valley is beautiful, and was called by the late Theodore Roosevelt, "a fair dimple in the cheek of nature," when he visited here a number of years ago, the valley is recognized

as one of the most productive in the state. In early days, wheat and oats with several kinds of vegetables were the principal products, and there was some wild hay put up. Later, barley was a standard product, and then crops of clover, timothy and alfalfa became especially important. Potatoes have been one of the principal vegetables in the valley since pioneer days, and records were made of wagon loads of potatoes taken to Helena and Virginia City in 1866, and sold for 13 cents a pound. Some sugar beets are raised in the valley now, but they are shipped to factories in other parts of Montana.

Canning Factory

With the large plant of the Bozeman Canning company in Bozeman, peas and beans for canning have been raised on a large number of farms in Gallatin valley, and carrots and peas in combination have also been canned. Seed peas are raised for shipment to other states, as well as for home use. During the canning season and the sorting of seed peas, employment is given to a large number of men and women of the community.

Strawberries, raspberries, lettuce and onions have been shipped to market in other states during recent years, and vegetables of nearly all kinds are raised for home consumption. Wild raspberries, gooseberries, currants, chokecherries, service berries, huckleberries and buffalo berries growing along the streams or on the mountain sides were found very helpful for table use and preserving in pioneer days, and they were often brought to the homes by friendly Indians to trade for sugar, trinkets and other articles that took their fancy. There are still chokecherries in many places and a few huckleberries and buffalo berries, but only a few wild raspberries or wild strawberries are found, largely on account of cattle pasturing along the streams and the removal of much shrubbery along the creeks.

EARLY TRAILS

The Bridger Trail

Jim Bridger, the old mountaineer who led his first party over the divide in the early sixties, and traversed the same route many times afterward, was said to be the most famous frontiersman to act in the role of trail blazer into what is now Montana. The Bridger trail left the main transcontinental route, the Oregon trail, at a point on the north fork of the Platte river, a short distance east of Independence rock, Wyoming. Proceeding northward, the trail crossed tributaries of the Big Horn river, entering Montana west of the Pryor mountains, in what is now Carbon county; then, in a northwesterly direction, reaching the Clark's fork of the Yellowstone, the trail struck that river at the mouth of Bridger creek, in what is now Sweetgrass county.

The Bridger trail proceeded along the Yellowstone river to the mouth of Shield's river, up this tributary and a western branch of the same, through Bridger pass of the Bridger range of mountains, down Bridger creek and through Bridger canyon to the present site of Bozeman, where Jim Bridger arrived with a train that he had piloted, July 6, 1864. From Bozeman in a southwesterly direction, the Bridger trail led to Virginia City and Bannack. Bridger's name in many places helps to outline his trail in Montana, and especially in the naming of the Bridger mountains, Bridger canyon and Bridger creek.

The Bozeman Trail

It was for many years the desire of John M. Bozeman, a famous guide, to locate a trail that would shorten the distance from Omaha to the gold camps of the west, and in the face of many dangers, untold hardships and privation, through his indomitable spirit, he accomplished his aim in the Bozeman trail. This trail left the Oregon trail at the Red Buttes, on the Platte river, going northwest, passing Fort Laramie, Fort Reno and Fort Phil Kearney. It entered Montana on the upper branch of the Big Horn river, in what is now Big Horn county. Following down this stream, the trail suddenly made a turn west, reaching the Big Horn river at Fort C. F. Smith, one of the early military posts of the northwest.

The course of the Bozeman trail led west near the point where the town of Bridger now stands joining the Bridger trail for a short distance. It cut across the Clark's fork from the Beartooth



Entrance to Bridger Canyon. Courtesy of Chamber of Commerce.

mountains to the Yellowstone river, east of the present town of Livingston; then by way of the Bozeman pass over what later became nearly the main highway to the Gallatin valley, and from there merging with other trails to Virginia City and the gold camps.

This route had been taken by John M. Bozeman when he passed through the Gallatin valley in 1863 with a party of horsemen, on the way to some of the famous mining districts of the territory. In 1864, Mr. Bozeman succeeded in bringing a large group of people through with an emigrant train by his projected shorter route, crossing the divide on what is known as Bozeman pass, reaching the site of the present city of Bozeman in July, and coming back from Virginia City about the first of August. He has been honored in the naming of the city of Bozeman, Bozeman pass, Bozeman creek, sometimes called Sour Dough creek, and Bozeman canyon.

John Jacobs, another guide, came through in 1864 with an ox train of emigrants, leaving the Bridger route on the Yellowstone, and coming through what is now known as Bozeman pass.

A deed filed for record with W. M. Wright, county clerk of Gallatin county, November 11, 1865, for which a fee of \$2.25 was paid, shows the transfer by John M. Bozeman of one half interest in his town property and improvements in Bozeman to J. J. Parham for \$500, March 27, 1865.

John Bozeman Killed

John M. Bozeman and Thomas Cover left Bozeman April 17, on horseback, a pack horse carrying bedding and provisions, for Fort C. F. Smith, to see about an order for flour, for the Cover and McAdow mill in Bozeman. They spent the night at the Story and McKenzie ranch where Livingston is located. While camped on Mission Creek for lunch the next day, with their horses picketed, four Blackfeet Indians, supposed to be friendly, visited the camp, shot and killed John M. Bozeman, slightly injured Tom Cover, and stole the horses and most of the supplies. Cover wrapped Bozeman in a blanket, walked to the Story and McKenzie ranch, got a horse and rode to Bozeman, reporting his companion's death. John Alderson, D. E. Rouse, and John Baptiste left to bring the body back, but found the roads so bad they buried John Bozeman's body where he was killed, and three years later, the body was brought to Bozeman, a coffin was made by W. J. Beall and A. D. McPherson, and burial was made in the local cemetery, a monument being erected later by Nelson Story.



John M. Bozeman for whom the city was named. Was killed by
Indians in 1867.

YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION

The Yellowstone Expedition down the Yellowstone in 1874 is identified in a way with the history of Gallatin county, as it was started from Bozeman, the prime object being to open up the Wolf Creek country, where the men supposed there were rich placer mines as represented by a man named J. L. Vernon, a former Bozeman teacher, who claimed he had found gold in paying quantities in the Wolf Creek mountains.

James Gourley, one of the party, a pioneer who came to what is now Montana in 1862, and who on May 4, 1932, celebrated his ninety-second birthday anniversary in Bozeman, said, "I don't think there was ever an expedition made into the heart of a hostile Indian country that equaled this. The country was alive with Sioux Indians, and yet we made that march, losing only one man out of 146 that started from Bozeman."

With the 146 men, every one having a saddle horse, the outfit included about 20 wagons with about 50 teams and some cattle, 100 pack horses, one 12-pound Howitzer and one 12-pound Napoleon. "The company was organized," Mr. Gourley says, "about the middle of February, 1874, with Benjamin Franklin Grounds captain. He was a Texan, who had seen service in California in early days. The outfit over which he had wonderful command was composed of ranch men from Gallatin valley, citizens of Bozeman, hunters and trappers from the Yellowstone, prospectors and miners from various parts of the territory."

The weather was intensely cold, and when they reached the Sweet Grass country, they had to keep the cattle moving all night to keep them from freezing, and some of the men had feet, hands and ears frost-bitten. Going on to the Yellowstone they had to shovel the way through snow-drifts and in one place it took 50 men with ropes to pull the wagons and teams up the steep hills.

They had several skirmishes with Indians and narrow escapes from being killed, but routed the Indians most of the time with the big guns. The Indians filled the wagon sheets full of holes, and killed 21 of their horses one night.

In one skirmish, the men killed several Indians, frightened about 30 from a couley, got the scalps of 13 Indians and captured 23 of their horses. While in camp on the Rosebud, the Indians tried to get the herd of horses but failed. One Indian was shot off his horse, and while trying to get the scalp of this red man, "Zack Yates, one

or our best men" Mr. Gourley said, "was shot through the heart, and died instantly. This was the only man killed on the trip."

A dummy grave was dug to fool the Indians, and into this was put a loaded shell, some sticks of giant powder and other missiles to cause trouble if the Indians opened the grave, and the body of Mr. Yates was taken to the next camp and buried in the breast-works. With numerous narrow escapes in the skirmishes on the trip, it seemed marvelous that no more men were killed, and that no serious trouble came from the extreme cold, but Mr. Gourley said, "I think our success came from the fact that we always got in the first shot. We worked on their superstitions, making them think our medicine was stronger than theirs, through leaving cartridges loaded with giant powder that they picked up."

"We did not find any gold," he continued, "but we traveled slowly on the way home, making our camps with great caution. We crossed the Big Horn river at Fort C. F. Smith, April 10, and arrived back in Bozeman May 3."

EARLY SETTLEMENTS

According to articles written by the late W. W. Alderson, an early Gallatin valley pioneer, and corroborated by other pioneers, it was in the fall of 1863, and the spring of 1864 that the first settlements were made in Gallatin valley by a few mountaineers. Joe Wilson, Al Nichols, J. Gallaher, Lotzenheiser brothers, Dunbar brothers and others settled near the three forks of the Missouri river, where they started Gallatin city, and W. J. Beall, D. E. Rouse, Jacob Gum, W. O. P. Hays, George D. Thomas, M. W. Penwell, Oscar E. Penwell, W. H. Babcock, F. A. Meridith and others located on the East Gallatin river.

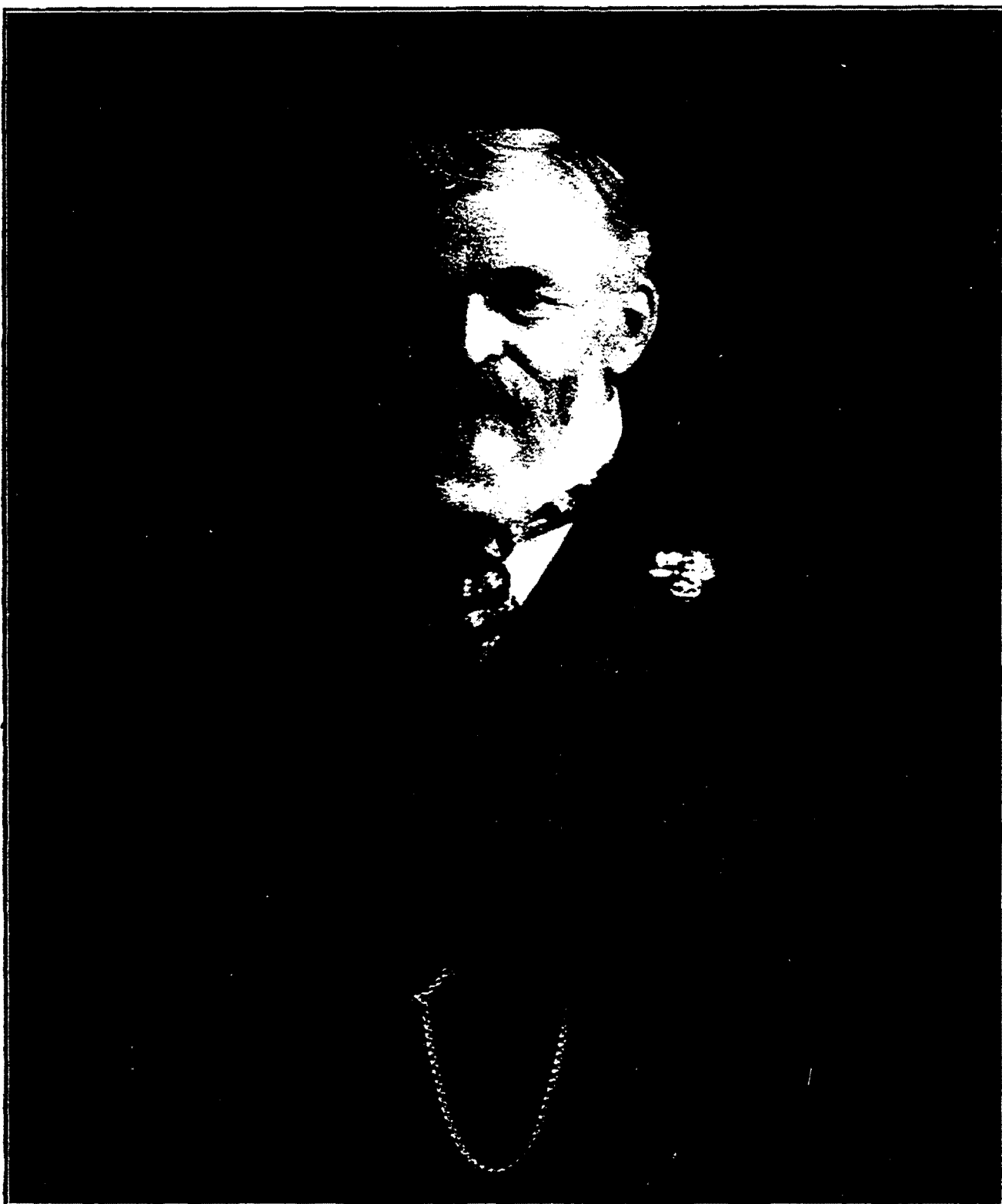
In the spring and summer of 1864, a heavy tide of emigration coming from the east and the west, settled in Montana, attracted to the territory by the almost fabulous accounts of the discovery of gold and silver. Many persons who were disappointed in their efforts to secure gold, and others who were naturally disposed to other pursuits, found their way into the agricultural valleys of the territory, that had previously received little attention on account of the intense excitement of the mining prospects.

Locating the City

The City of Bozeman was located in 1864. William J. Beall and Daniel E. Rouse located claims for themselves and one for John M. Bozeman at his request, on the site of the present city, early in July. W. W. Alderson and his brother John arrived July 14, and learned from Mr. Beall and Mr. Rouse that they were holding down a townsite for Mr. Bozeman, who was piloting an emigrant train from the Platte river to the mining districts of the territory. Mr. Beall and Mr. Rouse hauled logs from the mountains and built cabins, Mr. Beall on the north side of Main street and the west side of the present Bozeman Avenue, north of the present site of the Masonic temple. Mr. Rouse built on Bozeman's claim on the south side of Main street, east of Bozeman Avenue, Mr. Bozeman taking possession of this cabin on his return from the mining district. Early pioneers say that both cabins were finished about the same time, Mr. Beall's probably having the roof on first.

Naming the City

In August, 1864, a few settlers, prominent among them being: W. J. Beall, D. E. Rouse, William W. Alderson, John Alderson, John M. Bozeman, J. Merriwell and John Richau, who had located



William W. Alderson, early pioneer farmer and preacher who came across the plains in 1864. In newspaper work 28 years until his death in 1906.

claims in Bozeman and vicinity, determined to locate the town officially, and accordingly, a claim association was formed, by-laws were enacted, fees for recording were fixed, and other necessary business was transacted. At the meeting August 9, 1864, with John M. Bozeman chairman, and W. W. Alderson, secretary, on motion of Mr. Alderson, the town was named Bozeman, according to the official minutes of the meeting now in possession of Mrs. E. L. Houston, daughter of the late W. W. Alderson. The minutes show that boundaries of the district were defined, and the sum of one dollar was decided as the recording fee for claims.

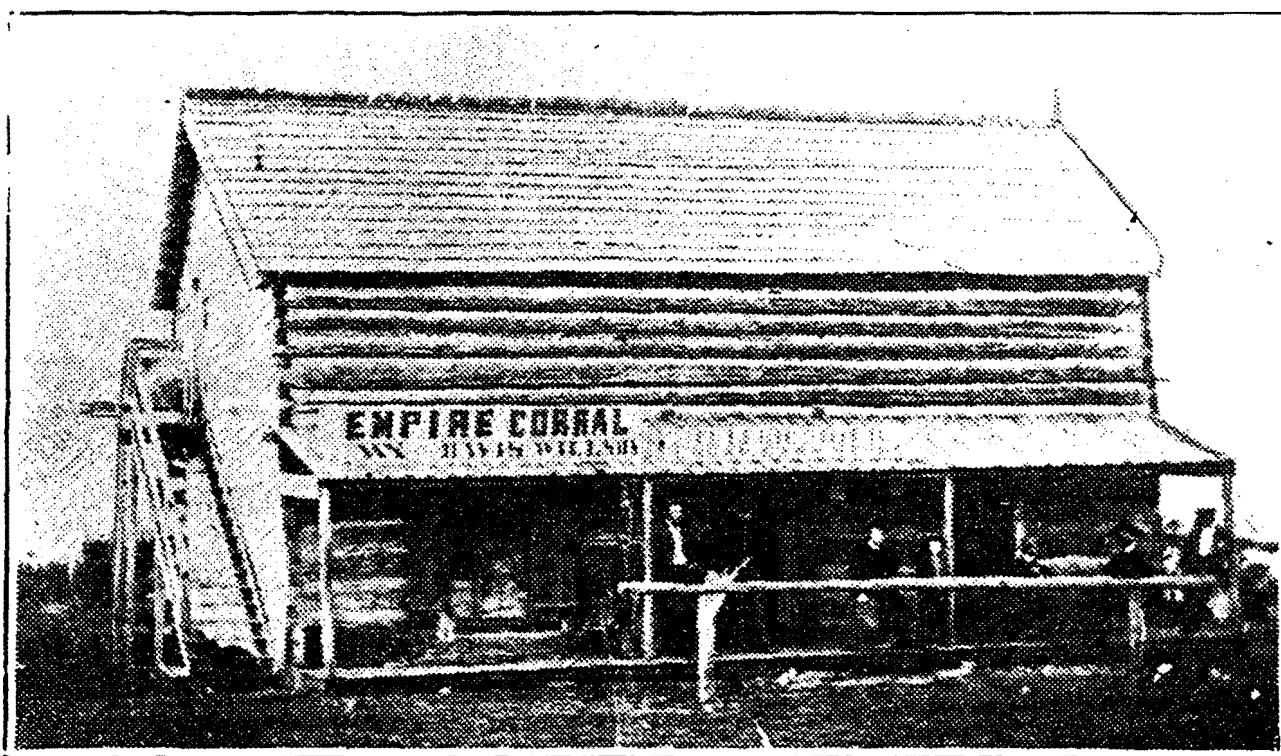
First Buildings Erected

The first house built in Gallatin valley was that of Frank Dunbar in 1863, at Gallatin city, near the present town of Three Forks. Mr. Dunbar used this residence later as a hotel, and some of the early day meetings of county officers were held there when Gallatin City was the county seat of Gallatin county.

The first houses in Bozeman, as previously stated, were built by W. J. Beall and D. E. Rouse. The first hotel in Bozeman, according to official records, was built by Stafford and Rice, on the corner of Main street and Bozeman Avenue, where the Masonic building of Gallatin lodge No. 6, A. F. and A. M. is now located. It was a story and a half log building, and before partitions were put in, an entertainment was held there, Christmas eve, 1864, in the form of a grand ball, recorded by early pioneers as the first important social event in Bozeman. The first wedding in Gallatin county took place in that hotel, January 11, 1865, when John Stafford and Miss Sallie Smith were married by the Rev. W. W. Alderson, who was a local preacher, as well as a pioneer farmer.

In this hotel, women and children of Bozeman and vicinity were housed for two days during July 1865, when hostile Sioux Indians were reported on their way to Bozeman, and the men of the community had to go over the divide in an effort to drive the Indians back. This they succeeded in doing, though one of their number, Colonel Kimball, was killed.

The building was purchased by Gallatin Masonic lodge, No. 6, and they used the upstairs for a lodge room several years, renting the first floor for business purposes. Tuller and Rich, pioneer merchants, who were later succeeded by Willson and Rich, occupied part of the first floor for a time. This firm finally became the Willson company of today. The building was torn down in 1882,



First hotel in Bozeman, built by Stafford and Rice in 1864. Later called the Masonic building.

when the Masonic building was erected, and the logs, purchased by W. H. Tracy, were used to build a barn on the alley back of Main street. In 1914, the barn was torn down and the logs were used for firewood. The Guy House, Northern Pacific hotel and Laclede hotel were among those of pioneer days.

A hotel on Main street was opened by Mr. and Mrs. G. W. A. Frazier in 1866, and was conducted for about three years. Their sign "City Hotel" was one of the first signs on the street. John M. Bozeman was interested with Mr. Frazier in the erection of this building. Squire Fitz and son, John S. Mendenhall and A. Lamme were among the early pioneer merchants of Bozeman.

Fort Ellis Established

Fort Ellis was established as a military post three miles east of Bozeman, August 27, 1867, in charge of Captain R. S. La Motte, with three companies of United States troops, for the protection of the people of this part of Montana territory from the Indians. Four companies of cavalry came in 1869. The fort was named in honor of Colonel Augustus Van Horn Ellis of the 124th New York Volunteers. In 1886, Fort Ellis was abandoned, because it was no longer needed.

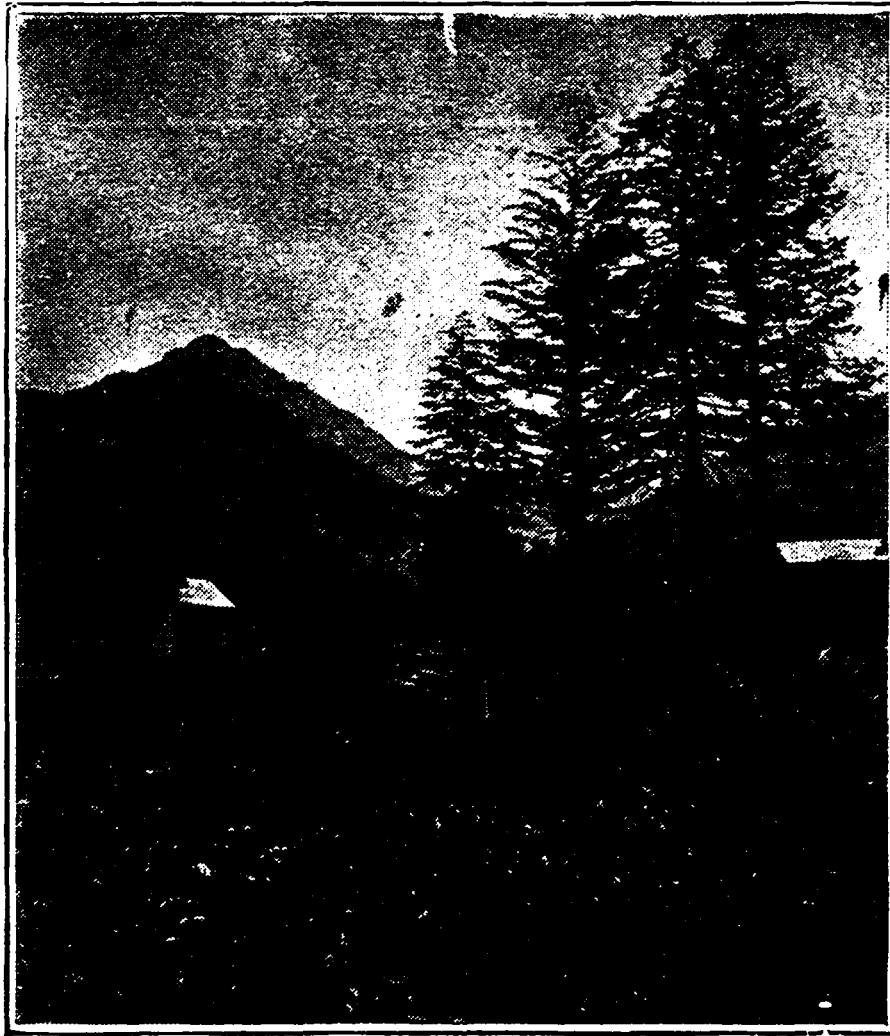
EARLY FLOUR MILLS

First Flour Mill

The first flour mill in Gallatin county, and said to be the first in the territory to make flour for commercial purposes, was built by Cover and McAdow, in the fall of 1864 and the spring of 1865, on ground a short distance northeast of the present city limits of Bozeman. It was ready for business in the fall of 1865. P. W. and W. B. McAdow later bought the interest of Thomas Cover, and the McAdow brothers continued the mill until 1879, when P. W. McAdow went down on the Yellowstone and located on a ranch, establishing the town of Coulson, now part of Billings. W. B. McAdow kept the mill operating until 1883. When the north line of the Milwaukee railroad was built from Bozeman in 1912, the old mill was torn down, as the right of way of this road passed through the mill site. The first electric light plant used this old mill for a few years.

Mill Stones Preserved

The mill stones from this historic mill lay on the ground near the former residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. McAdow for



Union Mill on right and residence of Oscar Penwell left. Built at Springhill in 1867.

several years, but were moved in the spring of 1931, through the efforts of the Board of Public Recreation of Bozeman, to another historic spot, in the southeast corner of Beall Park, city recreation center, four blocks north of Main street. They were placed on a foundation of logs preserved from the former home of early pioneers, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Beall. These mill stones, one weighing approximately 1,000 pounds, and the other 1,365 pounds, were purchased by Cover and McAdow in St. Louis, Mo., and were shipped by steamboat to Fort Benton, Montana, and were brought overland from Fort Benton to Bozeman with mule teams and wagons by Cover and McAdow with the assistance of Frank Rich.

Other Pioneer Mills

The second flour mill in the valley, erected at Springhill, about 20 miles north of Bozeman in 1867-68, was known as the Union Mills, started by three Penwell brothers, who conducted the mill several years. The mill was later owned and operated by J. F. Roll. It had not been operated for several years, and during the winter of 1930, it was destroyed by fire from some unknown cause. George D. Thomas, who had settled with his family near what was then the town of Hamilton, not far from the present city of Manhattan in 1864, moved to Gallatin City in 1871, and took charge of the Madison mills, erected the previous year. He installed new machinery, changed the name to Empire Mills, and manufactured famous brands of flour for several years.

Later Flour Mills

Nelson Story, an early Montana pioneer, built a flouring mill in 1882 at the mouth of Bridger canyon, a few miles north of Bozeman, and with the help of his sons Nelson Story Jr. and T. Byron Story conducted the business several years, then sold to the Bozeman Milling company that also erected a cereal mill. These mills were sold to the Montana Flour Mills company, which company is continuing the business. The Gallatin Valley Milling company operates at Belgrade, and the Bon Ton Flour mill was built in 1932 in Bozeman.

First Wheat Growers

One of the first pioneers to raise wheat in the Gallatin valley was the late John Thomas, step father of Henry Davis, now living in Bozeman. He had a bushel of wheat which he brought with him



Mr. and Mrs. Merrit W. Penwell,
starting on their wedding trip to
Gallatin valley in 1867.

from Utah, planted it in the spring of 1864 on land about 12 miles north of Bozeman, and in the fall he reaped 50 bushels from his crop, threshing it, Mr. Davis says, by putting it on a floor with the heads out, leading horses over it to trod the grain out. The wheat and chaff were then raised to a platform and thrown down, and the wheat became separated from the chaff. Mr. Thomas and Mr. Davis would not sell any of this crop, but the following year they sold seed for \$10 a bushel to farmers in the valley.

Lorenzo B. Lyman, who had a homestead about three miles north of Bozeman, on the East Gallatin river, near Lyman Creek, which still bears his name, brought a half bushel of wheat with him from Wisconsin in 1864, planted it in the fall and from his first crop in 1865, Mr. Lyman sold all he could spare for \$25 a bushel, and the year following, he sold seed to the farmers for \$9 a bushel. He raised 85 bushels to the acre of spring wheat and 60 bushels of winter wheat. During the winter of 1864-65 there was little flour in the valley, and it sold for 90 cents and \$1.50 a pound.

Threshing Machines

The first threshing machine brought to Gallatin Valley was purchased in 1865 by Cover and McAdow, who started the first flouring mill in Bozeman. Benjamin F. Bisel, a pioneer, farming south of Bozeman, ran the threshing machine for the owners. It was a small machine of the endless apron type, and was run by horsepower, eight horses being required to operate it. He was paid 25 cents a bushel for threshing in 1866, but the minimum charge for any farmer was \$50. Several horsepower machines were brought to the valley during the next two years, and Mr. Bisel also operated the first steam threshing machine brought to the valley by Cover and McAdow. George W. Krattcer began operating a steam threshing machine in 1875, and continued at the business for 33 years.

PIONEER CHURCHES

First Church

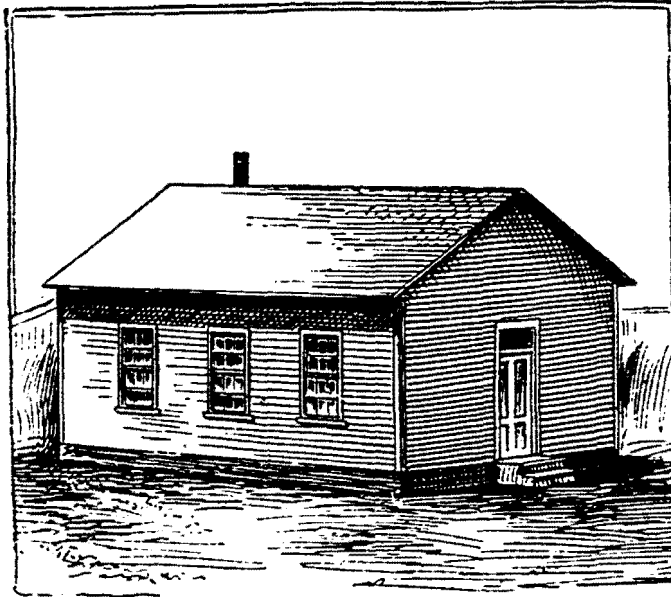
The first church service held in Gallatin county was by W. W. Alderson, a pioneer farmer, who had been licensed to preach in Illinois, and whose license was also issued in Montana. This service was at the cabin of Merritt W. Penwell and Oscar Penwell on East Gallatin, about 12 miles north of Bozeman Sunday, June 4, 1865. Services were conducted again at the Penwell ranch and in Bozeman by Mr. Alderson, who organized the first Sunday school at the log house known as the Masonic building, in July 1866.

The Rev. A. M. Hough, superintendent of Missions for the Methodist Episcopal church in the territory, came to Bozeman, and on August 8, 1866, organized the Methodist Episcopal church in the city, and plans were discussed for a church building. On August 9, a subscription list was started by W. W. Alderson, the original being in possession of Mrs. E. L. Houston, the names on the list including those of W. W. and John Alderson, W. J. Beall and D. E. Rouse, founders of the city, John M. Bozeman, Matthew Bird, John S. Mendenhall, Sanford Ruffner, W. H. Tracy, Nelson Story, M. W. Penwell, Davis Willson, Tuller and Rich, G. W. A. Frazier, F. F. Fridley and others.

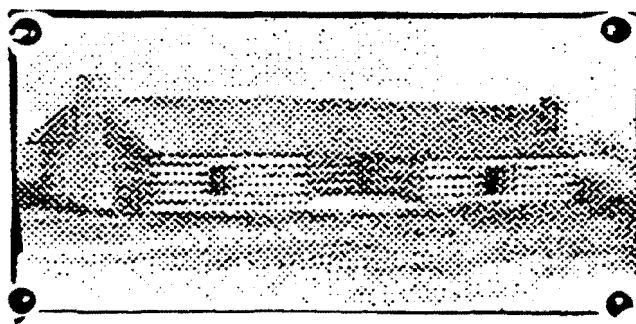
Money was subscribed, and the building, costing about \$2,500 was erected during the winter and spring of 1866 and '67, for the Methodist Episcopal church society. It was the first church built in Bozeman or in Gallatin valley. Before the building was completed, church services and Sunday school were held in the log building, called the Masonic hall. Before the floor was laid, a term of the district court was held in the church, with Hezekiah Hosmer, then chief justice of the supreme court of the territory, presiding. Gallatin county paid the trustees a warrant of \$240 for use of the church building for two weeks, and the warrant was sold for 30 cents on the dollar, netting the church fund \$72.

Uses of Building

During the winter of 1868 and '69, a term of the district school was held in this church building, with Charles Kempster teacher, while a school house was being built. The church was used for regular services for the Methodist Episcopal church and Sunday school, plastering and seating being accomplished through another subscription list in 1867 and '68. Visiting ministers of other churches were



First Methodist Episcopal church of
Bezeman, built in 1866 and 1867.



Joe Merraville's house where school
was taught by Davis Willson in the
winter of 1867 and 1868.

extended courtesies in the use of the church, among them being the Right Reverend Daniel S. Tuttle, pioneer bishop of the Episcopal church during his annual visits, ministers of the Presbyterian church and other visitors.

When the brick church was started on what is now Willson Avenue and Olive street, the lots were donated by W. W. Alderson, who turned over to the new pastor, the Rev. T. C. Iliff, subscriptions amounting to \$4,000, and a loan of \$2,000 from the church extension society. After this church was completed in 1875, the small frame church, which stood where the Gallatin Trust and Savings bank was later erected, was sold to W. H. Tracy for \$400, moved across the street, where it was used as a printing office for the Avant Courier for several months, then by Dr. S. H. Osborn for a drug store, and while so used, it was destroyed by fire in 1880.

Oldest Church Bell

The bell hanging in the tower of the M. E. church was bought for \$100 for the pioneer church in 1869, by a Helena firm that donated the freight from St. Louis to Helena, and Rich and Willson of Bozeman brought the bell from Helena free of charge. It is one of the oldest, if not the oldest church bell in Montana.

Other Churches Started

The Rev. L. B. Stateler preached at Willow Creek and organized the Methodist church South about the year 1866. Later this church was established in Bozeman. The Presbyterian church was organized in 1872; the Episcopal church in 1875; the Baptist church in 1883; the Disciples or Christian church in 1887; the Roman Catholic church erected their first church building in 1887, but priests had held services in Bozeman and other parts of Gallatin county previous to that time. Services were held in other cities and rural districts of the county, and several of these districts built churches in the seventies and eighties. Substantial church buildings have been erected in Bozeman by about ten denominations, and recent years have seen new buildings in various parts of the county.

FIRST SCHOOLS IN COUNTY

The first school in Gallatin county was taught by Samuel Anderson, in the winter of 1865 and '66, in the back room of a log store in Bozeman, the store built and owned by Squire Fitz, being

on ground where the Fechter building was erected a few years ago. The second school was taught by Miss Florence Royce in part of a log house where the Commercial National Bank building stands. This school was in the winter of 1866 and '67. These two teachers were paid by subscription. The following year, Miss Royce taught the first school outside of Bozeman at Gallatin city, and was paid from public funds. Davis Willson was the first teacher in Bozeman to receive public money. He taught during the winter of 1867 and '68 in part of a double log house on Bozeman Avenue North, where the Frazier house was built later, across from the present library building. According to the records of School District Seven, which includes Bozeman, a tax of five mills on each dollar of taxable property in the district was levied for school purposes in 1868.

First School Building

The first school building in the county erected with public money was in the winter of 1868 and '69 on the corner of what is now Tracy Avenue and Olive street, a frame structure costing \$500, W. J. Beall being the architect. This building used for about eight years for school purposes, was later re-modeled into a residence, moved east about half a block, and still stands at 9 East Olive street. The first brick school building was erected in Bozeman in 1877, and was replaced ten years later by a larger building, now called the Irving school.

Two teachers were employed for the Bozeman school in the winter of 1873 and '74, when T. B. Gray, who had served as treasurer of Gallatin county for one term, taught the upper grades in the school building, while D. B. McMurray taught the lower grades in a log house on Babcock street near Black Avenue. The following winter, Mr. Gray again had the upper grades and E. D. Ferguson taught the lower grades in the log house.

School System Changes

In the fall of 1878, a change was made in the school system, when Prof. W. W. Wylie was employed as principal and planned a definite course of study, establishing a high school course. Other teachers employed that year in the new brick school building were: A. D. Maynard, Miss Amy A. Sweet and Miss Mamie Evans. Other teachers were added to the force as the population of the district

grew and the school census increased, the high school continuing with the grades in what was known then as the west side school building.

The east side school house, later called the Hawthorne school, was built in 1883, the Longfellow school on the southeast being built later, and the Emerson Junior high school somewhat centrally located on Grand Avenue between Babcock and Olive streets. There are in 1932, 38 teachers with D. S. Williams superintendent.

School Census

No official record could be found of a census of school children in the county before 1883, but the records of Bozeman school district, Number Seven, show a bill allowed, October 26, 1872, by the board of trustees to J. H. Taylor, clerk of the district, for \$39.90, for taking the census of the district and other expenses. The report does not show the number of children listed.

The first official record on file is dated December 15, 1883, and shows the number of male children in the county between the ages of 4 and 21, to be 1,101, and female, 919, making a total of 2020. Number attending school, 1,012. The number under four years of age included male, 301 and female, 285. The report shows at that time, 32 organized districts, with nine male teachers and 20 female teachers employed. The average number of days of school taught were 90. Two private schools were reported with 29 pupils. In 1883, there were two brick school houses in the county, both in Bozeman, and there were 29 log school houses.

The census for 1884 showed 2,244 children between the ages of 4 and 21, and 706 under four years, with 1,370 attending school. There were 18 male teachers and 25 female teachers employed, the average number of days of school taught, 120. There were two graded schools and 41 ungraded.

The census report in 1884 shows the towns of Big Timber, Chico, Chicory, Cooke, Gardiner and Livingston included in the list of districts, as these towns were then in Gallatin county before the formation of Park county in 1887, and other counties later from Gallatin county.

The school census in 1932 showed 5,247 children between the ages of 6 and 21, the present school age in Gallatin county, and 1,656 children under the age of six.

HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGE

Gallatin County High School

The Gallatin county high school was organized in 1898, absorbing the Bozeman high school, and including pupils from all parts of the county. It was held first in what was known as the old Academy building on ground where the Holy Rosary Catholic church stands. The first Gallatin county high school building of ten rooms was erected in 1901 and 1902, and an addition with a remodeling of the old building was erected in 1914. G. B. Swan was the first principal of the county high school.

The Bozeman Academy

The Bozeman Academy was opened in October 1872, by the Rev. L. B. Crittenden and his daughter Mary Gertrude, in the Good Templars' hall, where the Episcopal church now stands. Later, the Academy occupied a building on west Main street, continuing only a few years.

Gallatin Female Seminary

Miss Gertrude Crittenden started the Gallatin Valley Female Seminary in Bozeman in 1873, at a private residence. Later, it was transferred to Hamilton where it was conducted for a few years.

Holy Rosary School

The Holy Rosary school, under the supervision of the Holy Rosary Catholic church of Bozeman, was started in 1919, and has pupils in all grades and high school, as well as a musical course. The school has a group of specially prepared Sisters as teachers.

Schools in County

There are district high schools, as well as grade schools in Belgrade, Manhattan, Three Forks and Willow Creek in 1932, pupils from some of the rural districts near these cities attending, especially for the high school course, being transported by busses. Manhattan has a separate high school building, and there are substantial school buildings in all four of these cities. There are now 69 active school districts in Gallatin county, with a number of fine school buildings, including several two room schools, some with basements finished to provide for serving hot lunches.

Montana State College

Montana State College, one of the units of the Greater University of Montana, was established at Bozeman in 1893, through act of the

third legislature of the state, the bill introduced by C. W. Hoffman of Bozeman being signed by Governor J. E. Rickards, February 16.

The State Board of Education, including Governor Rickards, Attorney General Haskell, E. A. Steere, superintendent of public instruction, members ex-officio, with Nelson Story of Bozeman, Alfred Myers of Billings, T. E. Collins of Great Falls, R. G. Young of Helena, James Reid of Deer Lodge, J. F. Forbis of Butte, J. E. Morse of Dillon and J. M. Hamilton of Missoula, met in Bozeman, March 21, 1893, and selected the present site of the college, accepting a campus site of 40 acres donated by Nelson Story and a farm of 160 acres given by citizens of Bozeman.

Luther Foster was temporary president when college opened in the Bozeman high school building, April 17, 1893, and with Prof. A. M. Ryon, the first president, college opened in September in the old Academy building on Main street, with 45 students in the college course and 15 in preparatory. Dr. James Reid, second president of the college, served from 1894 to 1904, when James M. Hamilton became president and served 15 years. He then resigned and became dean of men, being followed as president by Alfred Atkinson.

The corner stone of the main building on the campus, now called Montana Hall, was laid October 21, 1896. The first local executive board appointed by the governor with advice and consent of the State Board, included, Walter Cooper, Peter Koch, Nelson Story and Gen. L. S. Willson of Bozeman; E. H. Talcott of Livingston and George Kinkel of Manhattan.

First Library Started

The first library in Gallatin county was started in Bozeman in 1872, by the Young Men's Library association, in a room over Alward's drug store. Later, it was in the office of Judge A. D. McPherson, then in the office of J. V. Bogert, and in 1885, the books were given to the Bozeman schools. The following year, the Young Men's Christian association started a library, and books were collected by a group of women, who took turns in serving as librarian. In 1890, the library was taken over by the city, and a librarian was employed part time, with the assistance of local women, Miss Belle Chrisman serving several years. With a contribution of \$1,500 secured from Andrew Carnegie, the present brick building was erected on ground purchased by the city, and a regular librarian has since been employed with part time assistant.

Through the efforts of club women, a library was started a few years ago in Three Forks, a discarded box car being remodeled into a neat building for the library, with women alternating in serving as librarian. Contributions were made by other clubs in the county. Belgrade club women have started a similar plan, securing a room for library use.

Every school in Gallatin county now has a library, though not an extensive one. The law requires that a fund shall be set aside every year for library purposes, and in the rural districts, the county superintendent assists the teacher and school board in making selections from a list of books suggested by the state superintendent. Additional funds have been raised through entertainments to purchase books for the Bozeman schools, and at Gallatin county high school, a number of books have been donated to add to the list purchased, and a regular school librarian is employed. Montana State college has a valuable library, especially for reference, and a librarian and assistant are employed.

EARLY NEWSPAPERS

First Newspaper of County

The first newspaper published in Gallatin county, one of the early publications of the territory, was the "Montana Pick and Plow," published and edited by H. N. Maguire in Bozeman. Mr. Maguire had been connected with the "Montana Post," the first newspaper of the territory, published in Virginia City. A copy of the first number of the Pick and Plow, issued December 31, 1869, and preserved for 60 years by Mrs. W. J. Beall, an early pioneer who died in 1930, was presented to Mrs. E. L. Houston, secretary of the Pioneers' Society of Gallatin county, whose father, W. W. Alderson, was one of the stockholders of the company publishing this first paper, which suspended at the end of 18 months, as Mr. Maguire wished to engage in other business. He sold the plant to Colonel L. M. Black. The subscription price of this first Bozeman paper was \$8 for one year, \$4 for six months, \$1 for six weeks.

The first number of the paper contains a salutatory stating the paper is free from partisan and political shackles. Nearly a page is given to a digest of the latest general news culled from exchanges. On the local page, the most important item is the report of "A Brilliant and Fashionable Ball," given Christmas eve, with 150 couples attending, the proceeds, more than \$700 being for the benefit of the "Montana Pick and Plow." The address given at the ball by Mr. Maguire, occupies two columns on the first page of the paper.

Among the advertisers are names familiar to old timers; A. Lamme & Co., Black and Story; C. W. Hoffman, Blum and Engesser, Walter Cooper, Harper and Finch, Willson and Rich. Davis, Sperling & Co., Spieth and Krug, and F. F. Fridley. A long list of letters uncalled for at the post office is signed by Joseph Roth, post master. The marriages of William P. Parsons and Miss Mary E. Street, and also of T. M. Carr and Miss Ella Church, are reported, and the death of Mrs. Joseph J. Davidson at the Canyon house near Gallatin City. The retail family market report shows, butter one dollar a pound, eggs one dollar a dozen, and flour \$6.00 and \$7.00 per sack of 98 pounds. A warning was given by T. B. Gray, county treasurer, to taxpayers to pay their taxes at once and save costs.

The Avant Courier

With the help of the stock holders of the Pick and Plow, Joseph Wright secured the newspaper plant and started the Avant Courier, September 13, 1871. In 1877, W. W. Alderson purchased the paper and continued its publication with the aid of members of his family until 1904, when it was combined with the Gallatin County Republican, and the paper is now known as the Bozeman Courier. Mr. Alderson was editor until his death in October 1906.

The Bozeman Chronicle

The Bozeman Chronicle was started in January, 1883, with Samuel Langhorne editor and A. K. Yerkes, business manager. Mr. Yerkes later became editor. The paper has continued, and since December 4, 1911, the company has published a daily paper with full Associated Press report, beside publishing the weekly with local news from the daily. James P. Bole has been editor for many years and H. H. Howard manager of the Chronicle Publishing company. Other papers have been established in the county during recent years, and some have been published for brief periods in Bozeman.

EARLY DAY BANKS

The First National Bank of Bozeman opened for business in August 1872, was the first bank established in Bozeman or in Gallatin county. The officers were: President, L. M. Black; cashier, George W. Fox; additional directors, C. J. Lyster and John P. Bruce. The bank suspended in 1878.

The Bozeman National Bank opened in 1882, with Emory Cobb, president; C. H. Cobb, vice president; D. F. Sherman, cashier; directors, Thomas Lewis, W. H. Tracy, F. M. Esler, C. W. Hoffman, G. W. Wakefield and Walter Cooper. In 1893, this bank was closed for four months, on account of the panic, but was re-organized with some change in stockholders, and Peter Koch as the new cashier, C. W. Hoffman becoming president. This bank was merged with the Commercial National bank January 1, 1907.

The Gallatin Valley National Bank, established in 1882, had Nelson Story, president; J. E. Martin, cashier; additional directors, Lester S. Willson, E. Broox Martin and E. B. Lamme. This bank went into voluntary liquidation in 1893.

The Commercial National Bank, organized October 4, 1892, as the Commercial Exchange Bank, had as first officers: E. Broox

Martin, president; George Kinkel Jr., vice president; George L. Ramsey, cashier, and George Cox, assistant cashier. The additional stockholders beside these officers were: Mrs. Nettie Davis, Joseph Kountz, Louis Krueger, Mark Miller and John Seahill. In 1894, the capital stock was increased and the bank joined the national system as the Commercial National Bank. Henry Elling of Virginia City became president. In 1898, George Ramsey resigned as cashier and George Cox was elected, serving in that office until he was elected president of the bank, and J. H. Baker became cashier, a position he occupies in 1932. Mr. Cox resigned as president in 1921, becoming vice president, and Charles Vandenhook, then vice president, became president both occupying those positions in 1932. The good will of the Bozeman National Bank was purchased in 1907, and the stock of this bank has been increased at times, and in 1920 the Commercial National moved into its own fine business block.

The Gallatin State Bank, organized in 1902, continues in 1932 as the Gallatin Trust and Savings Bank. The Martin and Hall Bank, later changed to the National Bank of Gallatin Valley, was absorbed by the other local banks. There are banks in other parts of Gallatin valley in 1932.

RAILROADS AND ELECTRICITY

First Railroad Arrives

The Northern Pacific railroad, the first to reach this part of the northwest, arrived in Bozeman, March 21, 1883, and the arrival was celebrated as an important event in the history of the city. In the parade from the court house to the depot during the afternoon of that day, C. P. Blakely was grand marshal, and his aides were followed by Company D, second cavalry from Fort Ellis; saluting party with gun; Bozeman Board of Trade represented by Walter Cooper, president; J. V. Bogert, secretary; Peter Koch, treasurer; C. W. Hoffman, J. Ellis and J. S. Mendenhall; survivors of Yellowstone expedition of 1874 with the Big Horn gun; band; invited guests; H. N. Maguire, orator of the day; delegation of oldest citizens; societies in regalia and other citizens of the county and of the territory.

Among the distinguished citizens of the United States on the train which later passed through Bozeman for the driving of the golden spike at Gold Creek, marking the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad across Montana, September 23, 1883, was General



Northern Pacific train on way to Bozeman, after
coming out of Rocky canyon, west end of the
Bozeman Pass.

U. S. Grant, former president of the United States, and Henry Villard, then president of the road. Bozeman citizens greeted them at the depot, and some of the local citizens went on the train to Gold Creek for the celebration.

When the Bozeman tunnel was built through mountains between Livingston and Bozeman, an early pioneer of Montana, John F. Work, who came west in 1862, and during the later years of his life resided in Bozeman, had the contract for the excavation and the tunnel was completed by eastern engineers.

Electric Power

The use of electric power for lighting in Bozeman and Gallatin county was inaugurated in February 1887, when a franchise was granted to the Bozeman Electric Company, incorporated by George W. Wakefield, W. W. Livingston and others. A machine of thirty arc lights capacity, purchased from the General Electric company, was installed in the old McAdow mill in the eastern part of Bozeman, using water power, which served the purpose until the plant passed into other hands, when a larger ditch was built and an alternating machine was installed in 1890. Two years later, the Gallatin Light, Power and Railway company was organized and took over the plant, adding additional machinery to furnish power for the street railway that ran from the Northern Pacific depot to Montana State college for several years.

The plant was enlarged again in 1904, and in 1906, the Madison River Power company completed their transmission line from the Madison Canyon station, and with the gradual improvements to the line, the use of electricity was extended for lighting, cooking and for power for mills, elevators and other machinery, not only in Bozeman, but throughout Gallatin county, not only in the towns or cities but in many rural districts. The local plant was finally taken over by the Montana Power company.

Suburban Electric Train

The Suburban car established by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad in 1909, from Bozeman to Bozeman Hot Springs and to Salesville, later called Gallatin Gateway, was electrified. This service was discontinued in 1930. The Milwaukee road which has electric service from Three Forks over part of the road on the regular train service in Montana, has a branch road from Three

Forks to Bozeman, especially for freight service, with limited accommodations for passengers, and during the Yellowstone park season runs limited Pullman trains from the through trains at Three Forks to Gallatin Gateway, where coaches from the Park transportation company take passengers on the trips through Yellowstone park, from the Milwaukee's fine hotel, the Gallatin Gateway Inn.

CEMETERIES AND MONUMENTS

Monuments Erected

Four monuments have been erected in Gallatin county, impressive ceremonies marking their dedication or unveiling. On August 8, 1914, a monument unveiled in Bozeman was erected "In commemoration of the organization of the Territory of Montana, May 26, 1864, and of the admission of the territory to the union of states, November 6, 1889. Erected August 8, 1914, by the Society of Montana Pioneers, assembled in annual re-union." The re-union that year marked the Golden and Silver Jubilee of Montana, and the Golden Jubilee for Bozeman, the city being officially named August 9, 1864.

The Montana Daughters of the American Revolution placed a bronze tablet on a huge boulder donated by J. Q. Adams, in the city of Three Forks, in October 1914, "In patriotic memory of Sacajawea, an Indian woman, whose heroic courage, steadfast devotion and splendid loyalty in acting as guide across the Rocky Mountains, made it possible for the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1804-1806 to occupy an important place in the history of the Republic."

Mount Hyalite chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Bozeman, in 1923, placed a bronze tablet on an immense boulder at the east end of Main street on the corner of Buttonwood Avenue, on the Yellowstone trail, marking, "The trail of the Lewis and Clark Expedition in 1805." The chapter secured the boulder from Gallatin canyon with the aid of the county commissioners of Gallatin county.

On the sixtieth anniversary of the establishing of Fort Ellis as a military post three miles east of Bozeman, Mount Hyalite chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Bozeman, on August 27, 1927, unveiled a monument on the site of the abandoned post, with a bronze plate they had placed on a large stone secured from Gallatin canyon, recording that: "Captain William Clark of the Lewis and Clark expedition encamped here, July 14,

1806, with his valuable guide, Sacajawea, her husband Charbonneau, their son Baptiste, and the following men: Pryor, Shields, Shannon, Bratton, Hall, Windsor, Gibson, Labiche and York, the slave." This monument is on the Yellowstone trail.

Cemeteries in County

There are cemeteries in or near Bozeman, Manhattan, Belgrade, Three Forks, Willow Creek and Gallatin Gateway, and in some rural districts, including Reese Creek, Springhill and East Gallatin, but the largest and among the most beautiful cemeteries in Montana is the Sunset Hills cemetery of Bozeman, used by people of all parts of Gallatin county, by people of other parts of Montana, and sometimes by people of other states former residents of the valley, who bring their loved ones to this spot for their final resting place.

The original plot for the Bozeman cemetery, to which many acres have since been added, was a five acre plot purchased and presented to the city in 1872, by Lord Blackmore. He and Lady Blackmore of England were traveling in Montana, and while he was starting on a trip through Yellowstone park, Lady Blackmore remained in Bozeman, where she died suddenly. Her husband decided to have the burial here, in accordance with an agreement made by the couple in their travels. In appreciation of the kindness of the people of the city, Lord Blackmore purchased the plot from the Rouse brothers, had the burial for his wife, presented the ground to the city for a cemetery, and later had a monument erected at his wife's grave. On this monument, the Bozeman Cemetery Board, a few years ago, had an appropriately engraved copper plate placed.

The remains of John M. Bozeman, for whom the city was named, are buried in this cemetery, a monument at his grave being erected by Nelson Story.

The Masonic lodges and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows have their sections in the Sunset Hills cemetery, and in 1930, a tract was set aside for the people of the Holy Rosary Catholic church, who expect, in time, to move the bodies from their Holy Cross cemetery northwest of Bozeman to this section. Arrangements are being made to set apart a section for the burial of war veterans and their families. Ground has been purchased south and east of the present grounds used for the cemetery, rented at present for farming purposes, to be added to Sunset Hills cemetery as needed in the future.

HEALTH AND RECREATION

Healthful Hot Springs

Hot springs that have proved beneficial for health and recreation have been discovered in what was formerly Gallatin County. Hunter's Hot Springs, now in Park county, were discovered by Dr. A. J. Hunter, an early Montana pioneer, in 1864, while he and his family were traveling overland from Missouri on the way to Alder Gulch. Later, he secured a patent to the land, developed the springs, treated hundreds of patients and finally sold the property and spent the rest of his days in Bozeman. Chico Hot Springs, now in Park county, have been visited by many for health and recreation. Bozeman Hot Springs, about seven miles southwest of Bozeman, were first known as Matthews' Hot Springs, when Jerry Matthews with an out door pool and bath houses helped people to secure health and recreation there. E. M. Ferris made important improvements to the plant and it was a popular resort for several years then the property lay idle for a few years, until Sam Collett secured the property and he and his son Gerald erected a large bath house and pool that were destroyed by fire. They built a larger pool and bath house, with private baths for the sick, and with the large recreation hall and the immense grove and picnic grounds provided a healthful and popular resort, especially during the summer months.

Many Gallatin valley families have summer homes in Gallatin and Middle Creek or Hyalite canyons, and people from various parts of Montana as well as from the far east spend part of the summer at Karst Kamp, the Buffalo Horn or "320" ranch or the Elkhorn ranch in Gallatin, or at the Rising Sun ranch on Taylor's Fork of the Gallatin river.

Parks and Playgrounds

On the school grounds of the cities and in most of the rural districts, plots have been set aside for playgrounds with equipment of various kinds. At Beall park in Bozeman, is a municipal park and playground under supervision, with the grounds equipped with special apparatus, with ball grounds, tennis courts and picnic grounds, band stand for use during the summer, and with a large plot of ground made into a skating rink in the winter time. A beautiful community building or recreation center was built and presented to the city by Mrs. E. Broox Martin, the ground having

been secured from Mrs. W. J. Beall through funds raised by private subscription. Trees and shrubbery have been added to those raised by pioneers.

Bogert grove park was purchased by the city, and for a time was used as a tourist park by the city, but it is now used for picnics and for Boy Scout gatherings. Cooper park was presented to the city through the efforts of Walter Cooper, and is a beauty spot used some for picnics in the summer.

MANY ORGANIZATIONS

Fraternal Organizations

There are numerous fraternal organizations in the county. The oldest, so far as known, having continued existence, is Gallatin lodge No. 6, A. F. and A. M., organized October 4, 1866, with J. L. Noble worshipful master. Bozeman lodge No. 18, A. F. and A. M., was organized March 5, 1872, with W. H. Bailey, worshipful master. Western Star lodge No. 4, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized April 26, 1872. W. L. Blackwood was the first Noble Grand. Pythagoras lodge No. 2, Knights of Pythias, was chartered November 29, 1879. Lily of the Valley chapter of the Order of Eastern Star, No. 4, was started April 1, 1890, with Mrs. Mary Lancaster, worthy matron, and Dr. C. E. Lancaster, worthy patron. Gallatin Masonic lodge No. 6 and the Odd Fellows lodge have erected their own lodge buildings. Bozeman Lodge No. 463, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, among the later orders, also erected its own building, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles, a later organization, has purchased a building. Many other fraternal orders exist in 1932.

Several fraternal orders have established chapters in other parts of Gallatin county.

Other Organizations

A number of organizations were formed in early days, among these, the Young Men's association, for social intercourse and to plan for a city library. The association did not last long. A Gallatin County Teachers' association was formed in Bozeman, December 28, 1874, a record of the first few meetings and a copy of the constitution and by-laws being sent to Mrs. E. L. Houston from California by her former teacher, T. B. Gray, secretary of the association. The object as stated in the constitution, was: "First, the improvement of our public schools; second, the dissemination of useful information; and third, the cultivation of social intercourse." Names of members signing the constitution and by-laws were N. M. Farnum, Samuel M. Reed, T. B. Gray, J. H. Aylesworth, E. D. Ferguson, J. V. Bogert, T. C. Iliff, W. W. Alderson, F. L. Stone, H. N. Maguire, H. H. Stone, J. W. Iliff, Stephen Allen and Matt W. Alderson. The officers elected were: N. M. Farnum of Cottonwood, president; Stephen Allen of Gallatin City, vice president;

T. B. Gray of Bozeman, secretary and J. H. Aylesworth of Bozeman, treasurer. The records do not show how long the association lasted.

Pioneers' Society

The Pioneers' Society of Gallatin county was organized in Bozeman, November 25, 1893, with the following officers: Walter Cooper, president; George D. Thomas, vice president; J. D. McCamman, secretary-treasurer, and W. W. Alderson, corresponding secretary. Membership was limited to those coming to Montana on or before December 31, 1864. The limit was changed at the business meeting in January, 1932, to conform with the state organization, eligibility now including those who came to Montana on or before December 31, 1868. The first social gathering of members and their families was on February 22, 1894, in celebrating the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. William Rea, and annual re-unions are still enjoyed on that date. The Society of Sons and Daughters of Pioneers of Gallatin county was organized November 16, 1894, and the members join with the pioneers in the annual banquet and social gathering. George D. Pease was first president; O. P. Morgan, vice president; Walter Davis recording secretary; Miss Hattie Street, corresponding secretary and O. L. Reese, treasurer.

Pioneer Women

There were not many women among the earliest settlers in Gallatin county, Mrs. W. J. Beall, who crossed the plains with her first husband and two little daughters, arriving August 1, 1864, being the first white woman to locate near Bozeman, residing here until her death in April 1930, when she was nearly 92 years old. A few families settled in the county later in that year and in 1865, and many others during the next five years, several coming from the mining districts. Among those arriving in 1866 were Mrs. W. W. Alderson and four children who came up the Missouri river to Fort Benton. The pioneer women were devoted to their homes and their families and were ever ready to lend a helping hand to those in need and to extend comfort in time of sorrow and affliction. They helped materially also in the church, school and civic work in pioneer days.

Women's Organizations

In the early days there were no women's clubs in Gallatin county, the aid societies and guilds of the churches assisting in civic



Mrs. W. W. Alderson, who came to Bozeman in 1866, residing in or near the city until her death in 1910.

and educational work, and cooperating with the schools in providing entertainments. Men and women of all denominations joined in fairs, concerts and various entertainments given for any particular church or community benefits, the Silver Cornet band assisting with the music for such entertainments. Dances provided the entertainment in many rural communities, the early day "fiddlers" furnishing most of the music for such affairs. The officers and wives at Fort Ellis in the early seventies provided some high class entertainments to which Bozeman citizens were invited.

W. C. T. U. Started

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized in Bozeman, May 24, 1884. Mrs. George Byron Morse, wife of the first Baptist minister of the city, was the first president, and served one year. Mrs. M. M. Rich, widow of Charles Rich an early day merchant, served as president of the union for 17 years. The organization has had continuous existence.

Women's Clubs

The first club of women organized in Gallatin county was the Housekeepers' club, first called the Housekeepers' Society, organized in April, 1894, and having continuous existence, helping to organize the state federation in 1904, affiliating also with the General Federation of Women's clubs. The Woman's club was organized in 1911, and is the largest club in the county. The Gallatin county federation of women's clubs includes these two clubs, also the Belgrade Woman's club, Manhattan Woman's club, Three Forks Woman's club; Willow Creek Study club, Leverich Woman's club, O. D. O. club, Helpful Hour club and Bozeman Business and Professional Woman's club. They aid in much civic work, the Tuberculosis Seal Sale and in the Sunshine Health Camp.

Fire Department

The first fire company in Bozeman was organized in 1880, with A. P. Clark as chief. The only facilities for fighting fires at that time were wooden buckets and home made hooks and ladders. The only water supply was from private wells and from the streams running through the city. In 1884, the Bozeman Volunteer fire department was organized with 50 members, William G. Alexander being chosen chief; James F. Keown, assistant chief; Horace Cleveland, foreman hose company; Lon Clark, foreman engine company; Wil-

liam Boyle, foreman hook and ladder company. Large wells were dug on Main street, a steam engine was purchased and with hose carts and hook and ladder truck, improvements were made and a hose tower was erected. Other improvements were made when the city water system was installed, and later with the installation of electricity, alarm boxes were installed and with the installation of automobile trucks and up-to-date equipment, Bozeman has a most satisfactory system in 1932, with some paid officers and a large list of volunteer firemen.

Board of Trade

The Bozeman Board of Trade was organized in March, 1883, with Walter Cooper, president; J. V. Bogert, secretary; J. S. Mendenhall, first vice president; General L. S. Willson, second vice president, and Peter Koch, treasurer. This organization was succeeded later by the Gallatin Valley club that was largely a social organization. The Gallatin Valley Commercial club was incorporated in 1914, for the purpose of promoting the business, commercial, financial and social welfare of Bozeman and Gallatin county, the Gallatin Valley club having assumed some of these functions for a few years, but not making the official record as a Commercial club. The social rooms in the Story block included an elaborate grain and grass display on the walls in 1908. A fire destroyed much of this a few years later. The club was succeeded by the Bozeman Chamber of Commerce in 1916, still functioning with an executive board and a paid secretary in 1932.

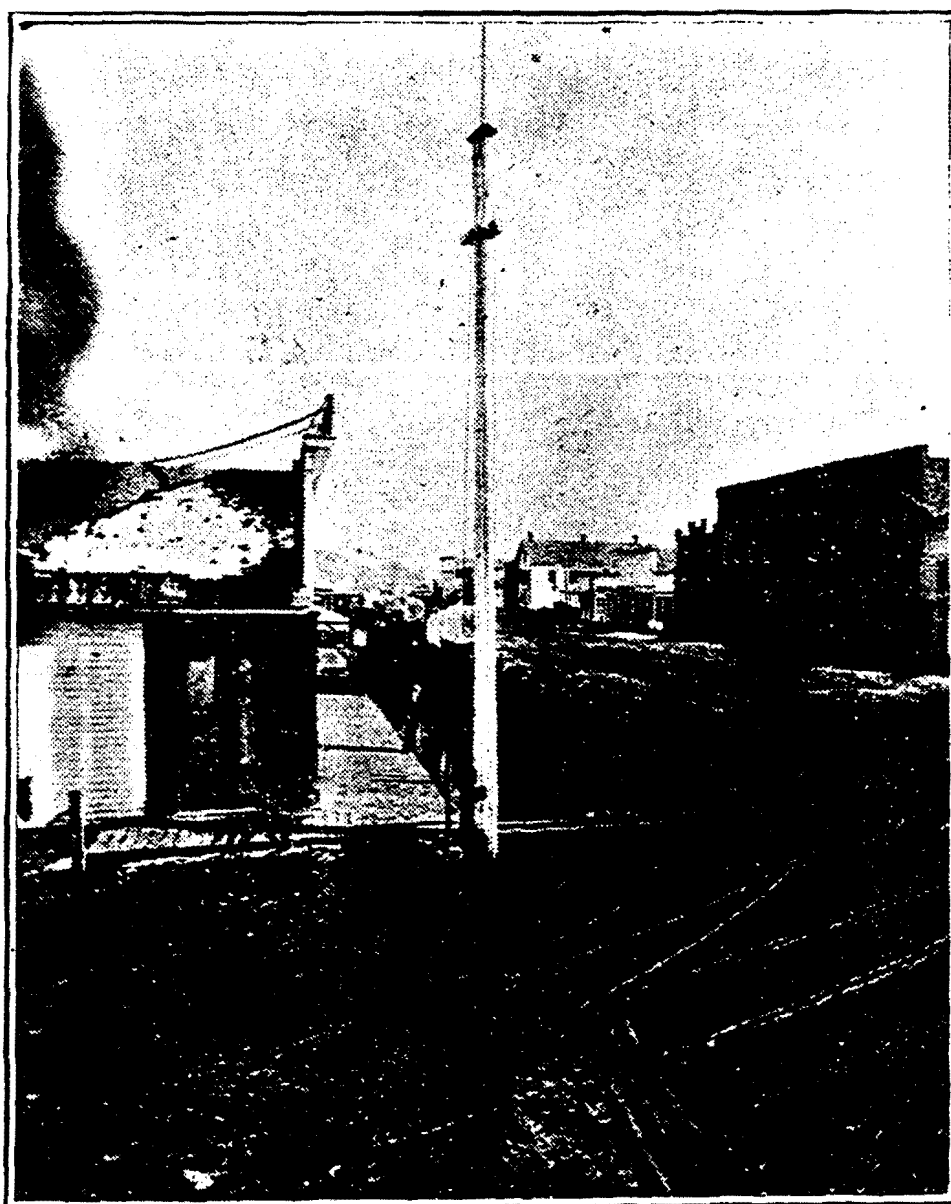
Other cities in Gallatin county now have their commercial clubs, carrying on work for their communities and the part of the valley in which they are located.

Building and Loan

Pioneer Building and Loan association of Bozeman, organized in September 1888, with a continued existence has enabled many persons in Bozeman and vicinity to become owners of homes. It was started largely for the purpose of helping people with small means to build or buy, and the association has proved a good place for small investments.

Fair Associations

The first annual fair of the Eastern Montana Agricultural, Mineral and Mechanical association was held at Gallatin City, October 7, 1872, according to announcement made by W. S. McKenzie, presi-



Main street in Bozeman in 1881, from Main street and Black avenue looking east. Kleinschmidt Bros.' store on left. Cooper's Armory, Langhorne's Drug store, Postoffice, butcher shop of Sloan and Proffit, and county offices up stairs in brick block. Willson and Rich in frame building farther east. J. B. Bogert standing in front of store. Freight wagons and mule teams of Willson and Rich on the street.

dent and R. B. Wells, secretary. An extensive race program was the most important feature of this fair and others following arranged by the same organization.

The Inter-State Fair association was formed by a group of Bozeman business men in 1903 with Frank L. Benepe, president and R. D. Steele, secretary. Previous to that time, races had been conducted every fall on a track a mile south of Bozeman, under an association with J. V. Bogert secretary-treasurer, and a group of local directors. The association formed in 1903, leased a tract of 90 acres north of the city, that was later purchased, and while fairs were conducted by the association, for a few years, the management was later put into the hands of a County Fair board appointed by the county commissioners, with a paid secretary, and with a number of fine buildings for exhibits and one of the best race tracks in Montana, the Inter-Mountain fair is carried on every fall, H. P. Griffin being the present secretary.

Court House Built

The Gallatin County court house was built in 1880 at a cost of \$25,000, the lots on Main street near the corner of what is now Third Avenue, being donated to the county. A separate building was erected a few years later for the office of the clerk and recorder. This was later torn down and an addition was built to the main building.

Bozeman Opera House and City Hall

The first opera house in the county, combined with a city hall, was completed in 1890, and was opened with a grand concert by the Queen City band, September 19, 1890, the proceeds to provide scenery and curtains for the stage. A grand opening of the opera house was held October 13, 1890, with the Mendelssohn Quintette company of Boston providing the entertainment. Traveling companies produced many high class entertainments there in early days, and when the motion picture industry struck Bozeman, the opera house was used for a time as a motion picture theater, until modern theaters were built.

Part of the building is still used for city offices, for the Bozeman Fire department and a city jail. The main opera house section is now used for storage.

BANDS IN BOZEMAN

The Bozeman Silver Cornet band was a prominent organization in 1880 and for a few years later, A. B. Charpie, the leader, being a very fine musician and cornet player. So far as known, the only members of the band now living listed on the calling card for New Years' day, 1880, are Frank L. Benepe of Bozeman, and John Kopp, now a resident of Oregon.

The Queen City band was Bozeman's next band, first under the leadership of A. B. Charpie, later with Herb Van Horn and then with Billie Peck. It lasted a few years, taking part in the celebration when the Northern Pacific railroad arrived in Bozeman.

The Bozeman Kid band, later called the Bozeman Free Silver Kid band, was organized in 1892, with five Howard boys, Harry, Lou, Ed, L. D. and Eugene Howard, the first three still living in Bozeman in 1932, Byron and Walter Story, the former still in Bozeman as is also Fred F. Willson. The other members were Rob and Perry Chisholm, Jim Young, Reno Sales and George Morganstine forming the band, with Lou Howard leader. This band functioned for several years, and it is a matter of record that the band in full uniform played a concert on Main street, Christmas day, 1893, when the weather was pleasant and the streets dusty. This band provided music for the ceremonies when the corner stone of Montana Hall, the main building at Montana State college was laid, in October, 1896.

The Bozeman Brass band succeeded the Kid band, with the addition of some older musicians and Lou Howard still leader. This band functioned until the installation of the 163rd Regimental band, which under the leadership of Warrant officer John Fechter, is the leading band of the city.

The Bobcat band of Montana State college, recognized as one of the leading bands of the state, is under the direction of Lou Howard, who has been connected with bands in Bozeman for the past forty years.

Gallatin county high school has a creditable band, started by Miss Marguerite Hood and in 1932 it is under the direction of Clayton Farrington.

The Ladies' Imperial band, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Thompson, was active for a few years, and took part in the parade of the Sweet Pea Carnival in 1906 and 1907.

There are numerous orchestras in the city and in the schools of Gallatin county and in some churches, as well as those providing music for dances and other entertainments.

PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

Gallatin Canyon Road

It was about 1898 that the first wagon road was built up the Gallatin river as far as Taylor's Fork, the intention being to connect with a National Park wagon road at Swan Lake basin. James M. Moore, a pioneer who celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday anniversary in November 1932, says that in 1910 and 1911, he and a nephew, William Moore, blazed the trail from Taylor's fork to West Yellowstone, building 53 bridges and culverts. In 1932, there is a fine surfaced highway from Bozeman to West Yellowstone, and this gateway to Yellowstone Park is said to have the finest scenery to be found on any park entrance.

Bozeman Sanitarium

The Bozeman sanitarium established in 1894 by Dr. H. W. Foster, was the first hospital established in Gallatin county. It was taken over by Dr. J. F. Blair after the death of Dr. Foster, and was later leased by Deaconesses of the Methodist Episcopal church, then purchased with the aid of local subscriptions. The original hospital was transformed into a nurses's home and rooms for the training school when the new and larger Deaconess hospital was built. There are now some smaller hospitals in other parts of Gallatin county.

Lumber Business

George W. Flanders was among the first to start the lumber business in Middle Creek canyon, and J. J. Tomlinson and Z. Sales on West Gallatin river. Other lumber mills developed, also for some time tie camps flourished, and lumber yards are important features of the business in Gallatin county in later years.

First Telegraph Line

The first telegraphic communication between Bozeman and Helena was completed November 11, 1871, and a telegraph line between Bozeman and Bismarck, Dakota, was completed March 20, 1880.

Telephones Instal'ed

Telephones were installed in Bozeman in 1885 by the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone company, but were not adopted very generally for a few years. Later, an independent company installed what was known as the home telephone, the system being later absorbed by the Bell company, which sold in 1911 to the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph company. Bozeman now has 2,358 telephones, and the company has exchanges in the other towns in the county and a large number of telephones in rural homes of Gallatin county. Long distance connection may be made not only throughout Montana, but with any part of the United States.

Sweet Pea Carnival

The Sweet Pea Carnival, sponsored largely by the Bozeman Civic League, with the cooperation of the Gallatin Valley club was first held in 1906, and also with the cooperation of the Bozeman Lodge of Elks in 1907, was an event in which people of the community, as well as some from other parts of the valley, helped. The state grand lodge of Elks being held in connection with the carnival in August 1907, brought hundreds of people to the city, and boosted Bozeman as the "Sweet Pea City," because of the exceptionally fine blossoms grown here. The parade showed many elaborately decorated rigs and floats. After a few years, the carnival was given up.

Government Fish Hatchery

The United States fish hatchery, established in 1894, is located in Bridger canyon, about four miles northeast of Bozeman. It includes about 120 acres of ground, some land having been turned over to the Gallatin national forest a few years ago for the location of the Bridger ranger station. The hatchery is supplied with cold water from a spring-fed creek, and has a number of open fish ponds in addition to the hatchery building. Fish have been distributed from this hatchery, not only to many streams and ponds in Montana, and to Glacier national park, but also to other states, including Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Wyoming.

EARLY TOWNS AND CITIES

Gallatin City, sometimes called East Gallatin, was the first town located in Gallatin county, through the efforts of pioneers organizing in the winter of 1862 and 1863, and a charter was granted for the city by the first legislature in February, 1865, and this was the first county seat. A lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars was organized there in 1871, and Keystone Grange was organized in 1874, granges at Farmington and Elk Grove being organized about the same time. This town ceased to exist many years ago.

Hamilton started in 1865 and 1866, about 18 miles west of Bozeman, also had a Good Templars' lodge, and at this town, Miss Gertrude Crittenden had a seminary for girls for a few years. John Potter opened a general store there in 1872, with a large hall on the second floor that was a popular place for dances, lodge and other meetings. When the town was abandoned, the Potter store and some other buildings were moved to what later became the town of Manhattan.

Bozeman is the oldest city in the county having continued existence, being formally named August 9, 1864, and being the county seat of Gallatin county nearly ever since the creation of the county by the territorial legislature. On February 13, 1874, the legislature approved an act authorizing the inhabitants of Bozeman to organize as a corporate body, and defined boundaries as laid down on the original plan.

Under a charter granted by the legislature in 1883, Bozeman was organized as a city, and on April 9 of the same year, the city council was organized with J. V. Bogert, mayor; W. B. McAdow, Will F. Davis, William H. Tracy, Walter Cooper, Nelson Story, W. W. Alderson, Peter Koch and D. E. Rouse being the first aldermen; J. J. Davis, clerk and city attorney; Jacob Oakwood, city marshal; T. I. Dawes, police magistrate and John B. Davidson, assessor. The city is now under the commission-manager form of government. It has a wonderful water system municipally owned, with pure mountain water. Bozeman is the Gateway to Yellowstone National park from the Northern Pacific railroad through Gallatin canyon and the West Yellowstone entrance.

The original town of Three Forks, established not far from the headwaters of the Missouri river, has only a few buildings now to mark the early settlements, the new town of Three Forks, about a

mile southwest of the old town, being established about 20 years ago by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad. It is a prosperous little city with many lines of business, two weekly newspapers, a fine school building, churches and hotels.

There were many pioneer farmers around what is now the town of Willow Creek in 1864, and while there seems to be no official record of the time the town was started, the first post office was established at Willow Creek January 1, 1872, and has continued ever since. The town has a fine school building, a substantial church and general merchandise stores. It depends upon the farming and poultry raising industries largely for support.

Salesville was one of the pioneer towns, named for Z. Sales, who secured a saw mill started by J. J. Tomlinson, continuing the business on the West Gallatin river several years. With his family, he established the town on his property, the name of the town being changed in 1927 to Gallatin Gateway, by the Milwaukee road, when this town became the terminus of the branch line from Three Forks, carrying passengers for the trip through Yellowstone park by way of Gallatin canyon. The passenger depot was established in the commodious Gallatin Gateway Inn built by the railroad. A good brick school house, some substantial business blocks and comfortable homes are found there.

It was in the Springhill district that the second flour mill was built in Gallatin valley, and through a false report of the discovery of gold in the district, a town was established there in 1871. A post office was continued at Springhill several years, but the people of the district, which still retains the name, now receive their mail through rural delivery from Belgrade.

The town of Chesnut, named for Colonel Chesnut, a discoverer of coal mines in Rocky canyon, was in its prime in the eighties, when the mines were developed extensively. Few people reside there now, getting out some coal, but the railroad station still functions, and the school house is still in use.

CITIES STARTED LATER

Belgrade was established in 1883, the year the Northern Pacific railroad passed through the valley. Thomas B. Quaw with his family started the town in the heart of an important grain raising section of the valley, having a warehouse and facilities for shipping grain over the railroad before a station was built. The town has had a

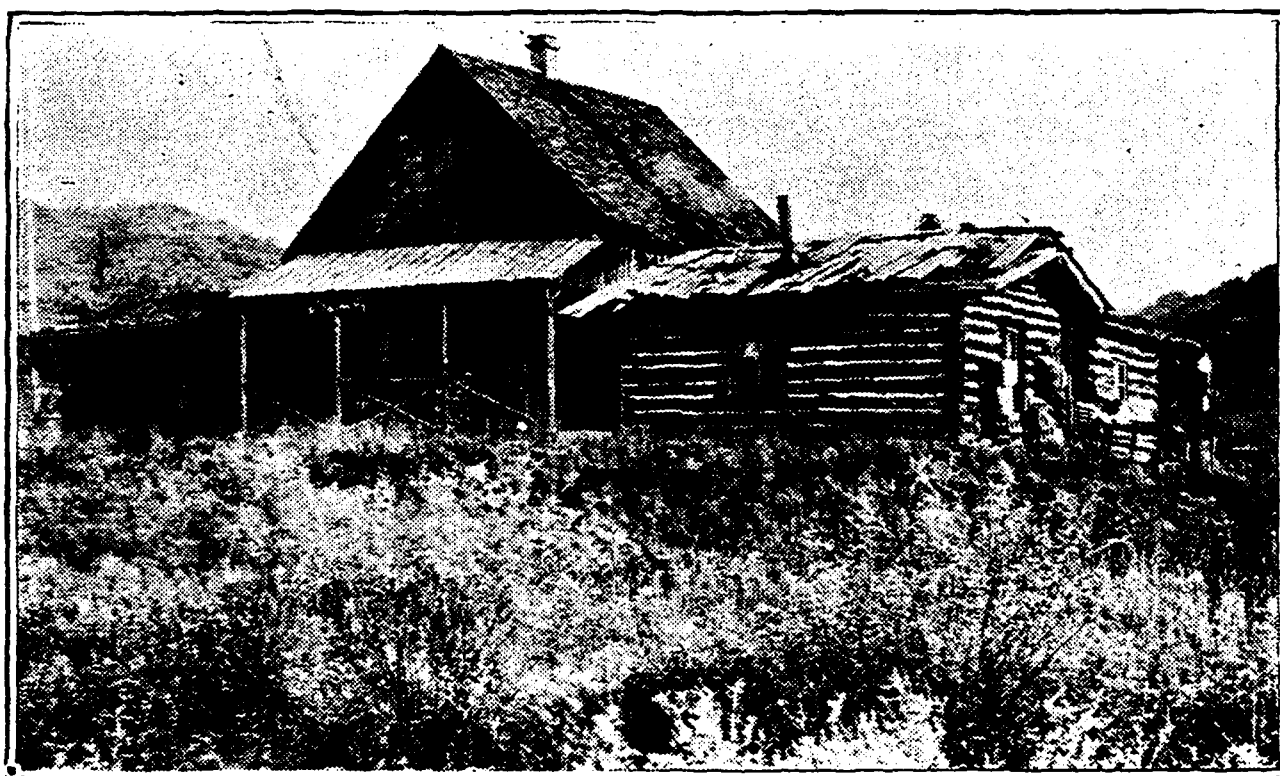
steady growth, a flour mill, elevators, a bank, several business houses, a weekly newspaper marking the progress of the community. There is a fine large school building, with churches and substantial residences in the city. The city owns the water works system.

Manhattan, one of the progressive cities of Gallatin county, was established in 1884, on the line of the Northern Pacific, about 20 miles northwest of Bozeman, practically supplanting the old town of Hamilton. Some of the best buildings were moved from Hamilton to Manhattan. A large malting plant was the most important industry for several years, but this was abandoned and a few years ago the building was torn down. Agriculture and stock raising for shipment are important industries, a branch line of the Northern Pacific to the Anceney station 20 miles south bringing large stock shipments for eastern and western markets. Sugar beets raised by some of the farmers are shipped to the Missoula sugar factory. The people are especially proud of their large community high school and the grade school. There are also churches and important business blocks. A weekly newspaper is published.

Trident is the home of the large plant of the Three Forks Portland Cement company that manufactures large quantities of cement from material found in the stone bluffs or mountains in that vicinity, about a mile east of the headwaters of the Missouri. This cement is shipped to all parts of Montana and to other states for road building and for business blocks. The Montana Power company furnishes electric power for the machinery and for lighting and cooking purposes. The residences and school house, as well as business houses are of cement.

Central Park is a small town on the Gallatin river about 15 miles northwest of Bozeman, where a cheese factory is the chief industry. Cream is shipped by the farmers of the district from the railroad station, and some other farm products are also shipped. A school house is used by two teachers during the school year, and a church, used at one time for regular service, is used occasionally.

Logan five miles west of Manhattan, is the junction for the Northern Pacific railroad, stubs from regular through trains making connections with Helena and Butte and intermediate points. With a round house there, several employes of the road with their families reside there, and with families living near needing school advantages for their children, a substantial brick school house has been built, and two churches.

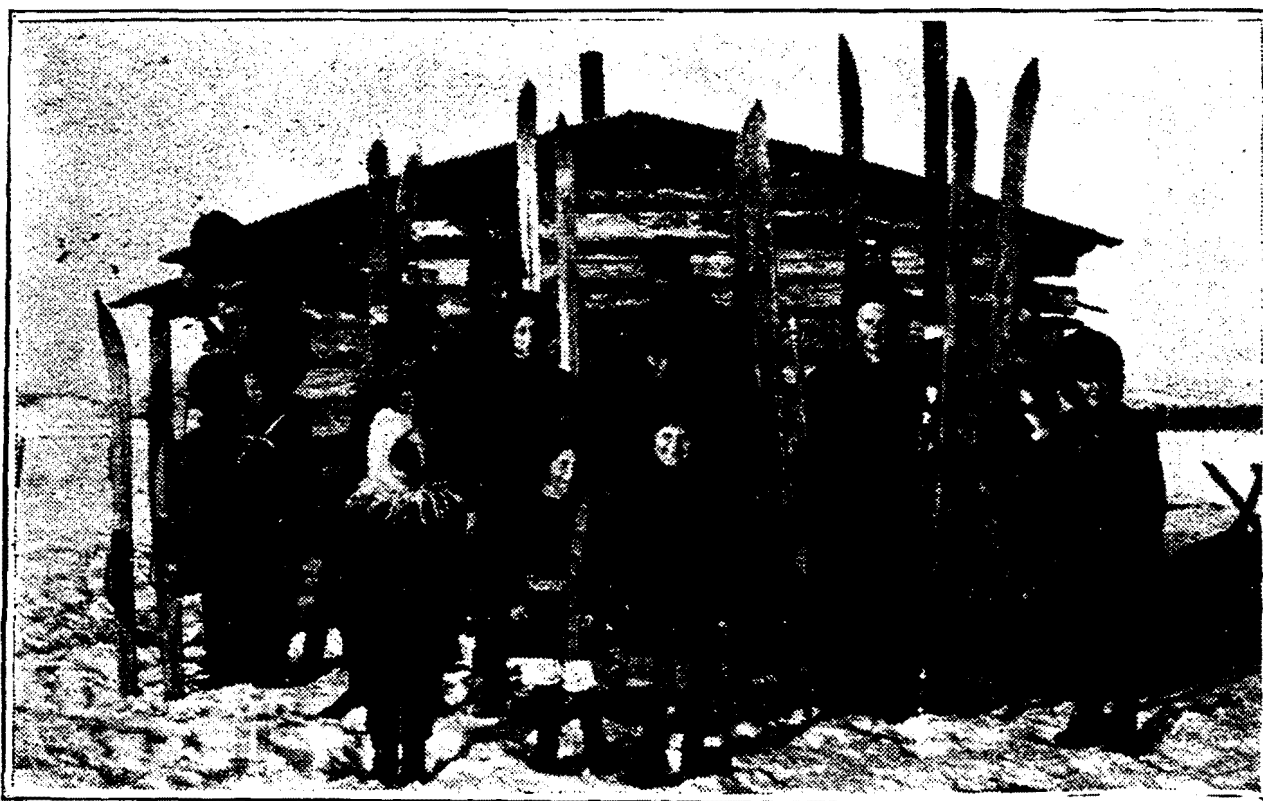


Grayling postoffice and residence of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Kerzenmacher.

While there is no town at Grayling, a few miles northwest of the regular Gallatin canyon road on the way to the Madison, Peter Kerzenmacher has been engaged in farming in that district for 42 years, and has had the post office at his home since it was established in December 1899. For many years this has also been a voting precinct.

West Yellowstone was first settled in 1907 and 1908 by S. P. Eagle, Alex Stuart, L. A. Murray, Charles Bowers, Joe Clause, Steve Kramer, and C. A. Arnett. The post office was established in 1908, with Charles A. Arnett post master. He was succeeded in 1910 by S. P. Eagle, who is still serving in 1932, and with his family conducts a general store, the family now moving to Bozeman for the school year. West Yellowstone was made an official entrance to Yellowstone park in 1907, the year the railroad reached there from Idaho, though there had been an entrance at what was known as West End for several years.

The first school was established at West Yellowstone in 1914, with Miss Clara Stephens, a graduate of Gallatin County high school, who had attended the State Normal college, as the first teacher. The picture of the log school house with the children shows that in the winter months the teacher and children went to school on skis. They now have a model school house with two teachers and better traveling facilities.



First school house at West Yellowstone in 1914. The children traveled to school on skiis.

INDEX

Avant Courier	35
Bozeman Bands	50
Bozeman Chronicle	35
Bozeman's Death (John M.)	13
Bozeman Trail	11
Bridger Trail	11
Board of Trade	47
Building and Loan	47
Canning Factory	10
Chamber of Commerce	47
City Hall and Opera House	49
Cemeteries	40
Court House	49
County Described	7
Early Cities	53
Early Day Banks	35
Early Representatives	6
Early Settlements	17
Electric Power	38
Fair Associations	47
First Buildings	19
First County Officers	6
First County Seat	7
First Churches	26
First Flour Mills	21
First Newspapers	34
First Schools	28
First Railroad	36
First Telegraph and Telephone	51
First Wheat Growers	23
First White Visitors	3
Fish Hatchery	52
Gallatin County Organized	6
Gallatin Canyon Road	51
Gallatin High School	31
Hot Springs	41
Lewis and Clark	3
Montana State College	31
Naming City of Bozeman	17
Oldest Church Bell	28
Organizations	43
Parks and Playgrounds	41
Pioneers' Society	44
Pioneer Women	44
Schools in County	31
Territory formed	4
Territorial Council	7
Yellowstone Expedition	15

