



MONTANA **GHOST TOWN** PRESERVATION SOCIETY

preserving history for the next generation

VOLUME 53

NEWSLETTER

SUMMER 2022



Red Lion, Montana was a camp located along the north fork of Flint Creek. The Red Lion lode was developed in the late 1880s. Its first run would prove to be unsuccessful, and the camp was abandoned. By 1906, the camp was bustling again with two hundred men working at the two mills. As one wanders through the camp today, old wooden structures and loads of leftover machinery paint a picture of Red Lion's glory days.

Photo by Jolene Ewert-Hintz

Montana Ghost Town Quarterly

The **Montana Ghost Town Quarterly** is published four times a year by the Montana Ghost Town Preservation Society, P.O. Box 1861, Bozeman, Montana 59771. e-mail: mtghosttown@yahoo.com www.mgtps.org Copyright © 2022 all rights reserved.

Founded in 1970, the Montana Ghost Town Preservation Society is a 501c3 non-profit organization dedicated to educating the public to the benefits of preserving the historic buildings, sites, and artifacts that make up the living history of Montana.

Opinions expressed in the bylined articles are the authors' and do not necessarily represent the views of the M. G. T. P. S.

SUMMER 2022

President: Brad O'Grosky
Vice President: Mark Hufstetler
Secretary / Treasurer: Connie Griffin
Website Administrator: Cindy Shearer
Facebook Administrator: Darian Halden
Grants Administrator: Cindy Shearer
Membership: Connie Griffin
Newsletter Editor: Jolene Ewert-Hintz
2022 Convention: Brad O'Grosky
Directors: Dan Hill, David Steindorf and Tammy Steindorf
Immediate Past President: Terry Halden

The last time I wrote you was after a war had started in Europe and now, we just finished with the terrible flooding in SW Montana. I hope anyone who was affected is recovering as we need water, but not like this. There were probably some historic bridges that were lost and maybe some structures as well. There will be a chance to share stories of the flood and first responders at the convention.

The signage in Mineral County that MGTPS is supporting is progressing, so hope you get a chance to view them and what they are showing. The signs for the historic sites in Gallatin County are still in the process of being determined as to which need replacement.

I know the following will sound like a broken record, but both Connie and I need replacement. She has graciously continued for a year after she needed to resign, so will someone from the Bozeman area please step up and replace her. And remember my term was up a year ago as well. MGTPS needs new members and members of the board to allow it to continue. So, please do your part to keep it going. We need someone to take care of the 2023 convention. The location has not been determined so that will be up to the coordinator. Please consider doing it and letting your board know.

Finally, I would ask you get your reservations in early for the convention to allow us to determine whether one bus is needed or two. Stay well and safe and see you in WSS, Brad

Missouri Breaks Homestead

By Ellen Baumler

The Hagadone Homestead in 2008. BLM Photo



Twenty miles north of Winifred is a remote, hostile, yet beautiful area in the Missouri Breaks National Monument called the Devil's Pocket. Myrtle Hagadone Hledik, who died in 2006, was one of the last surviving homesteaders who had lived in that wild area. The Devil's Pocket was not a place of fond memories for Myrtle. Her parents married in 1913 and the couple had three daughters. Myrtle was the youngest. The family moved to the homestead about three miles upriver from the McClland Ferry in 1917.

Myrtle recalled the Missouri River bottomlands as unbearably hot in summer, cruelly cold in winter, and a place of terrible hardship. They grew vegetables, and caught pike and catfish and seldom went hungry. But they had no well, and carried buckets of river water to the house, let the silt settle, and boiled it for cooking and drinking. Rattlesnakes were a terrible danger. They were everywhere, and Myrtle's sister Mary was bitten once. Her father cut the bite with a straight-edged razor, sucked out the venom, and wrapped a freshly killed chicken around the bite to draw out the rest of the poison. Mary survived. After four years, Myrtle's mother and father separated. He went to work at another homestead and her mother stayed and worked the homestead alone. She was a mean woman and sent the girls to board in town and go to school. Myrtle's time at the homestead was done. She eventually learned to cook and worked for several ranches. While Myrtle's sisters had more pleasant childhood memories, Myrtle remembered that the rugged landscape of that lonely place was something she never wanted to see again.

-Check out more of Ellen's work at: <http://ellenbaumler.blogspot.com/p/my-books.html>

CONVENTION September 9th- 11th, 2022

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, MT

MGTPS MEMBERS ONLY, PRICE \$100 PER PERSON

BASE MOTEL SPA MOTEL. WSS. 406-547-3366 \$100
Mention MGTPS for this price

PROGRAM

Friday, Sept. 9. at the WSS Senior Center. 101 First Ave. S.E. Registration from 4:30- 6:00
Dinner from 6:00 to 7:00
Beer and wine, BYOB
Presentation by Jerry Zieg, Black Butte Copper Project
on mining then and now.

Saturday, Sept. 10. 9:00 Bus tour to Ringling Mansion
in WSS, St. John's church in Ringling, the Jaw Bone
Railroad and Power Station near Lenep, and the
Historic Trinity Lutheran Church in Lenep.
Lunch in Martinsdale.
Tour the Bair Museum in Martinsdale.
Return to WSS via Checkerboard.
Dinner at 6:00 at the WSS Senior Center.
Beer and wine, BYOB
Annual general meeting.
Presentation of Charcoal Kilns by Lee Silliman.

Sunday Sept. 11. 9:30 Carpool to Castle Ghost Town.
This wasn't on the bus tour as there is no room to turn the
bus around. It will be fire season, so this may have to be
cancelled.



Trinity Church in Lenep, Montana
Photo by Jolene Ewert-Hintz

PLEASE RETURN THE FOLLOWING RESERVATION BY AUGUST 15

Name(s) -----@ \$100 each \$-----

Address -----

-----Membership application @ \$ 15 individual \$20 family \$-----

Send to MGTPS PO Box 1861, Bozeman, MT 59771-1861

M.G.T.P.S. Board Meeting

July 7, 2022

President Brad O’Grosky called the meeting to order at 7:02 p.m. Board members attending were Jolene Ewert-Hintz, Tammy & David Steindorf, Dan Hill and Connie Griffin.

Tammy motioned to approve the April 7, 2022 board meeting minutes as written. Jolene seconded the motion. The motion passed.

Treasurer’s Report:

For the Fiscal year of July 1, 2022 through June 30, 2023 as of July 7, 2022, M.G.T.P.S. had an income of \$0.00 and Expenses of \$0.00 for a Net Income of \$0.00. The Cash Balances are Petty Cash \$160.20, Checking Account \$10,662.65, Savings Account \$20,432.52. Jolene motioned to accept the Treasurer’s Report. The motion was seconded. The motion passed.

Membership:

There are 292 members.

Correspondence:

There was a letter from the Gallatin Historical Society thanking M.G.T.P.S. for being a member of their organization.

Old Business:

Jolene will create a new Facebook account for M.G.T.P.S., if we are not able to access the current account by August 1st, 2022.

There were no updates for Reflections Vol. 2.

Brad has two buses reserved for the 2022 White Sulphur Springs Annual Convention. The Spa Motel has 35 rooms reserved for M.G.T.P.S. convention attendees. Connie is working on the paperwork for the Special Event Insurance.

Dan hasn’t been able to repair the M.G.T.P.S. sign in Elkhorn, yet.

New Business:

Please send Jolene articles for the newsletters at ghosttownsofmontana@gmail.com.

The board discussed Virginia City or Philipsburg as possible locations for the 2023 Annual Convention. The convention might not be held because no one has volunteered to run the event.

The Gallatin County Historical Signs project is on hold. The Gallatin County Historical Society has not had time to view and decide which signs to replace.

Tammy motioned to adjourn the meeting. Dan seconded the motion. The motion passed. The meeting was adjourned at 7:27 p.m.

Respectfully Submitted

Connie Griffin

Secretary/Treasurer

Will the real Tecumseh Smith please step forward...

By Brian Rumsey



Photo by Jolene Ewert-Hintz

Since Pony was first settled, there have been numerous articles written about how the Town of Pony got it’s name. Almost all the articles claim a miner by the name of Tecumseh Smith, with a nickname of Pony due to his diminutive size, found gold in a tributary to North Willow Creek in circa 1867. This tributary is now called Pony Creek, the first settlement being called Pony Gulch, and the subsequent adjacent town site being named Pony. The dates differ slightly in different articles but most center on the 1866 to 1868 to his discovery of gold and that by 1870, the mining camp of Pony Gulch and all traces of Tecumseh Smith were gone. What is common in all accounts is his nickname of Pony is how the town of Pony got it’s name.

So, who was Tucumseh Smith and like “Cotton Eyed Joe” – Where did he come from and where did he go? Most of the folklore says he was first placer mining in Alder Gulch then struck out heading northeast till he got to the Pony area. He was only in the Pony area for a couple years and then never heard from again.

Using some of today's technology, I thought it might be interesting to see if I could find out more about Tecumseh Smith. To date all I've found is folklore and no solid evidence that a Tecumseh Smith ever existed in Montana during that time frame.

His name was a mystery after he left and was argued about into the early 1900s with one person saying his name was Tecumseh Smith, another saying it was the other way around – Smith Tecumseh, and another even say it was McCumpsey. All agreed that the diminutive wanderer went by the nickname of "Pony".

In the early 1920's, Katharine O Adkins (Mrs. Henry A. Adkins), who was the Historian for the Pony Women's Club wrote the following in the article noted below:

EARLY HISTORY OF PONY, MONTANA COMPILED FOR THE PONY WOMEN'S CLUB
BY
MRS. W. HENRY ATKINS
Pony, Montana

"Smith McCumpsey found gold in a gulch in 1866 or 67 and his placer ground was referred to by his mining associates as 'Pony's Gulch'. History does not record from whence he came nor whither he went but his friendly nickname 'Pony', adopted for the entire camp, stands as a monument to his having passed this way."

Using modern technology, I can now say I know **whence** Smith McComsey came and **whither** he went:

Smith McComsey (sometimes spell McCumsey) was born in Ohio on Oct. 27, 1843 to Henry G McComsey, his father, and Mary Evaline (Ross) McComsey, his mother. He had three brothers and two sisters.

Smith fought in the civil war, he was a private in Company H of the 15th Regiment of the Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He was listed on his military record as a farmer when he enlisted at the age of 18 on Nov. 22, 1861, mustered on Dec. 13, 1861, and was discharged for disability on Dec. 20, 1862 in Yokena, Mississippi. His military record shows him at 5 foot 2-1/2 inches so hence his diminutive size from where his nickname "Pony" was derived.

The 15th Regiment was at Shiloh on April 6-7, 1862 as well as the battle of Corinth on Oct. 5-12, 1862 so Smith probably saw action at both those battles.

The last 40 days that Smith was in the service, he had sores on both legs inhibiting his walking and preventing him from performing his soldier duties so he received a disability discharge at Yokena near Corinth.

The doctor's report on his discharge thought his malady was inherited, which could have contributed to his small size.

Accounts from Ancestry.com are a little vague but state that a Smith McComsey, who fought in the civil war, went to Montana.

After Smith left Pony, he traveled to the Boise Area where he was listed on the 1870 census record as being a placer miner.

Smith McComsey eventually settled in Utah where he resided at 134 North 6 West in Salt Lake City for close to 60 years and worked as a carpenter. He married Amanda Eliza Hatfield on Dec. 26, 1872 and they had four daughters: Mary Evaline who was born on May 19, 1875 and died Dec. 12, 1878 at only 3 years of age; Eliza Amanda who was born and died in 1879 living less than a year; Ida May who was born on March 12, 1880 and died April 22, 1966; and Alice Lily who was born on October 13, 1882 and died March 12, 1965. Neither surviving daughter married so that ends the line. There stands an empty lot at 134 North 6 West today.

Smith's wife Amanda died on August 20, 1912 of a ruptured appendix and Smith died on December 23, 1929 of general arteriosclerosis or old age at 86 years, 1 month and 26 days.

From the Dec. 28, 1929 edition of the Salt Lake City Tribune:

FUNERALS
M'COMSEY—The funeral services for Smith P. McComsey (known among his close friends at Pony McComsey), who died December 23 at the family residence, 134 North Sixth West street, in his 87th year, after having lived sixty years in the northwestern part of the city; will be conducted by Utah lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., and the ladies of the Maxwell Relief corps at 1 p. m. Sunday, December 29, in the Quattrough-Alcott mortuary, 544 South Main street. The interment services in the City cemetery will be under the direction of Maxwell-McKean post, G. A. R., and a firing squad from Fort Douglas. Friends may view the body at the late residence Saturday evening or Sunday morning and at the mortuary before the service.

Bottles on Montana's Mining Frontier by Ray Thompson

Shortly after the great 1849 California gold rush, a trapper, Francois Finlay was alleged to have discovered gold in the northern Rocky Mountains in what is now Montana. He panned enough float gold from the bed of a foot hill stream near the present village of Gold Creek to know that there was a possibility of wealth in these valleys. In 1853, a railroad surveying crew under Captain John Mullen also washed gold here and named the stream Gold Creek. There are other reports of gold discoveries in Montana, but the most definitive was as Malone and



Fig. 1

Roeder¹ put it, "The first discovery definitely to be recorded occurred in the spring of 1858, when James and Granville Stuart [Figure 1], along with Reece Anderson, found traces at Gold Creek east of present day Drummond. By the summer of 1862 the Stuart brothers and other men were at work here. A small

settlement called American Fork sprang up on Gold Creek, but neither the diggings nor the town ever amounted to much." It was nearly a decade after the start of the western gold rush era that the streams of southwestern Montana revealed, in significant quantities, their centuries old secret - GOLD!

During this invasion of Montana's Rocky Mountains, newspapers across the country were being fed stories of fabulous strikes. Such accounts were great news to disappointed miners in Colorado, Nevada, California and Idaho. Their itinerant lifestyles were about to take another turn north to the glittering gulches of Montana.

Once the word got out that there was gold in "them thar hills", men came with what they could carry. Like ants on a hot summer day, they scurried over hill and dale in search of gold, the fabled substance of wealth and happiness. In quantities rivaling the California Mother lode, gold was found laced in the placers of Grasshopper Creek (Bannack, 1862), Silver Creek (Silver City, 1862), Alder Creek (Virginia City and Nevada City, 1863), Last Chance Gulch (Helena, 1864), Confederate Gulch (Diamond City, 1864), McClellan Gulch (Pacific City, 1864), Ophir Gulch (Blackfoot City, 1865), Lincoln Gulch (Lincoln, 1865), Cedar Creek (Louisville and Forest City, 1869) and many other significant locations [Figure 2]. It is estimated² that Montana population peaked in 1866 at 28,000 and by the 1870 census had only 20,595

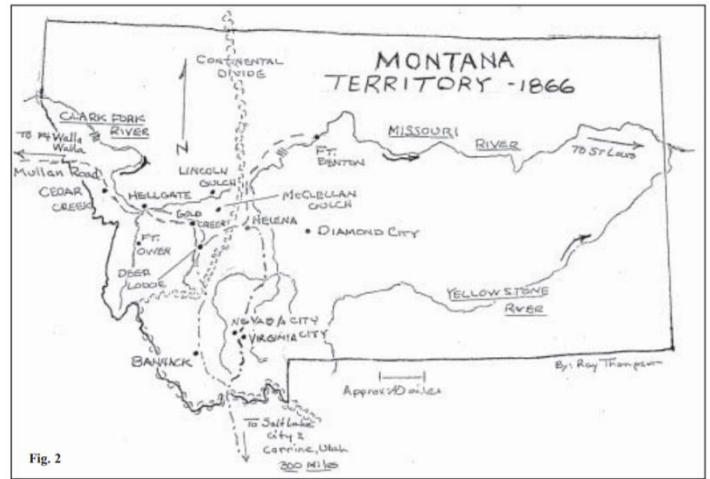


Fig. 2

residents. Tens of thousands were living from the land and on what they could get from early trading posts.

Trading posts were very scarce in the gold country of Montana Territory in the early 1860s. There were Fort Owen on the Bitterroot, Hell Gate [Figure 3] on the lower Clark Fork River near what is now Missoula, and Labarge City (Deer Lodge) on the upper Clark Fork. Fort Benton [Figure 4], the upstream end of Missouri River steamboat navigation, was over 150 miles, as the crow flies, from the mines. None of these sleepy posts were prepared for the mass immigration of miners and those that followed. Hardware, foods and condiments, clothing, tobacco and whiskey were all in very short supply.



Fig. 3

However, it did not take long for the goods to start flowing into the camps. Transportation routes existed and the well of goods and services was primed by the miners. The long distances to civilization was a

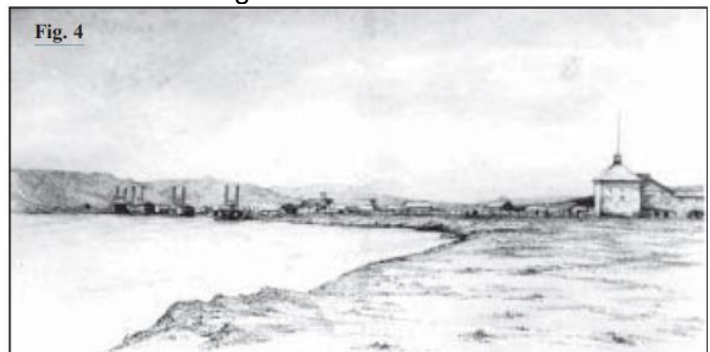
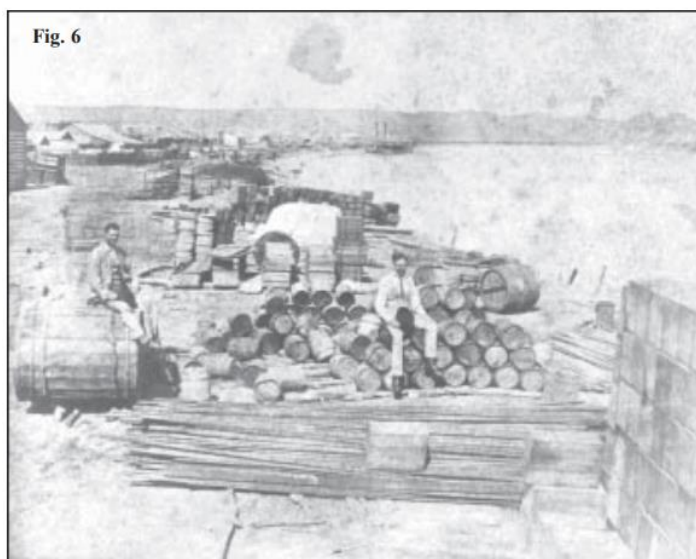


Fig. 4

significant problem. Distance was time. To place orders and receive them took months. Freighting



companies formed and grew [Figure 5]. Hauling out gold and returning with desperately needed supplies was a lucrative business. Established trading routes widened as mule and oxen teams passed over the often muddy and always treacherous trails. Goods poured in during the summers, but winters slowed or even stopped the wagon masters. High spring flows on the Missouri allowed the shallow draught steam boat from St. Louis to unload in Fort Benton [Figure 6]. Long strings of wagons regularly pulled the Mullan



Road grade, topping the bluff above this upriver port, taking their loads to miners and the communities which grew along the gulches. Over the Mullan Road from the west, wagons rolled in from Ft. Walla Walla, Washington Territory and Spokane Valley, stopping at Cedar Creek, Hell Gate, Bear Creek, Gold Creek, and on to Deer Lodge [Figure 7] and Helena.

Several great freighters handled much of the cargo bound for these new camps. Of note are Alexander Toponce, Ben Holladay, J. J. Mann, A. J. Oliver, Peabody and Caldwell, Sweet & Metzgar, and the Diamond R Company. In 1865, Alex Toponce³ had a contract to haul 90,000 pounds of freight from Ft.



Benton to Virginia City. He was to be paid \$0.11 per pound, payable in Alder Gulch gold for every 100 pounds delivered. Maybe with additional research one could determine what was in the load. It could be that some of the bottles I am discussing in this paper were carried on these wagons. Toponce was also a freighter on the road from Utah to Virginia City. His book is filled with interesting incidents and people he encountered in his travels. As competition for freight increased the price per 100 pounds dropped fifty percent or more at the peak of the rush in the late 1860s.

The Mormons' early settlement in Utah and their establishment of a strong agricultural economy gave them a great opportunity to supply the mines of Montana. There were already good trails north to the Idaho mines in the Boise Basin and on the Salmon River. The road to Montana split from the main trail to Salmon just south of what is now Dubois, Idaho. This branch became the main route to the new mines almost overnight. With the completion of the transcontinental railroad across northern Utah in 1869, the stage was set for easier and more regular transportation of goods from Corrine, Utah to Virginia City, Mont. [Figures 8-9] and other Montana mining



camps.

Manufacturers, ranchers, and merchants, used to supplying western gold rushes, were eager to send their goods to more insatiable pioneers. The myriad of supplies arriving in Montana in the 1860s stocked the shelves of businesses and cabins. They were used and used up. Many items, including bottles, were



often reused until they became tainted with disagreeable contents or were broken. They were usually left behind, along with any other unnecessary gear, when the miners moved on to better diggings. It is what was left behind by the prospectors, traders, wagon masters, hurdy gurdy girls, saloon keepers, preachers, thugs, gamblers and agricultural men that entices our generation. A ghost camp has become the Lorelei, which in a silent calling beckons those of us too weak to resist entering. The rewards of a visit to the gray skeletons, which contrast against the deep blue mountain skies or the flowered meadow, are the chill of the breeze, the warmth of the sun and the haunting of knowing that you are not the first to stand on this spot. Every time I see an artifact of those days, I cannot help but be taken back, even momentarily, to when it was new and necessary. Whether it is a perfume, syrup pitcher, ointment container, lamp or other necessity, the user was grateful for it [Figure 10].



Maybe I will raise your awareness of Montana's history by talking about a few types of bottles representing the 1860- 1870 mining era in the newly established territory. Some of the finest products

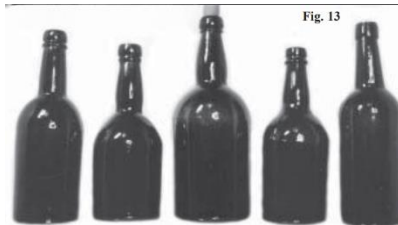


available in the United States at the time were available in the ephemeral, raucous camps. Memories of what was good and useful back home, or the insistence of an ever-present peddler, introduced bottles of all

kinds to these raw and distant mountain valleys. These bottles, most often found in shards, contained whiskey [Figure 11], schnapps, champagne and wine



[Figure 12], ales and brandy [Figure 13], soda and mineral waters, spices, catsup, mustard, pickles and pepper sauces [Figures 14-



15], perfume, ink [Figure 16], medicine [Figure 17], bitters [Figures 18-19] and almost anything else you can

imagine being shipped and stored in a bottle. The cargo of the steamboat Bertrand is a time capsule of glass containers once destined for the mining camps of Montana Territory. The flat bottomed steamboats plied the Missouri with all the



mining gear and goods you can imagine necessary on the frontier; all this in return for a load of gold, hides and passengers. As a testament to the success of many journeys up river, we see the remnants of their cargo scattered across the landscape. The Bertrand



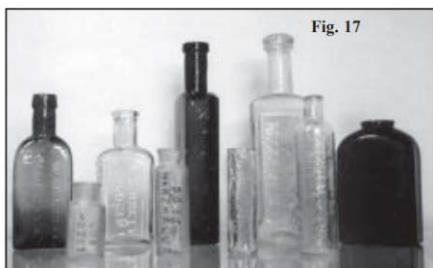
was not so lucky to have delivered its cargo, but left it on the bottom of the Missouri River. It hit a snag about 20 miles north of Omaha, Nebraska on April 1, 1865. Its



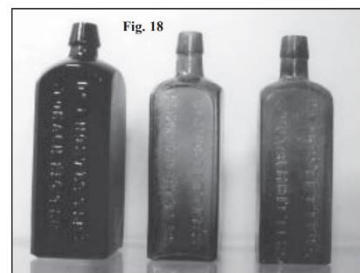
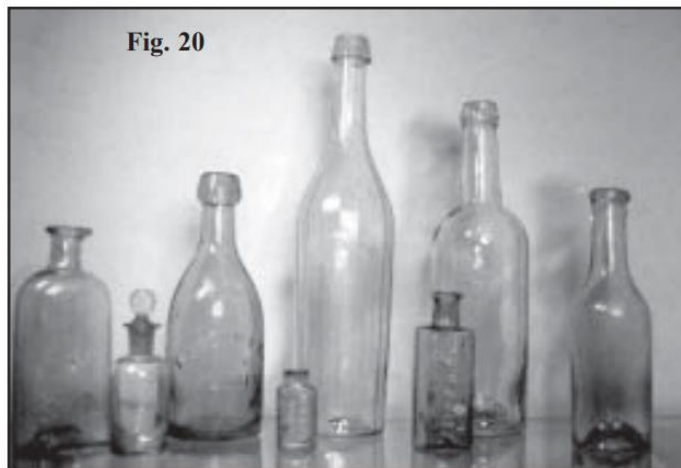
cargo, lost to the ages, was discovered and excavated nearly 100 years latter. This story is told in vivid details, and the cargo is archived

and displayed at the Steamboat Bertrand Visitor Center on the DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge in Missouri Valley, Iowa.

As a significant archaeological discovery, it is

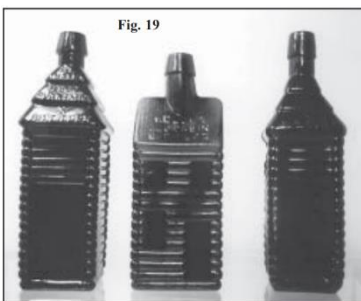


to be given another slice of importance. That is until



the perfect time capsule for this decade of Montana Territorial history. Locally found artifacts can be closely associated, undeniably attributing them to the first major influx of gold miners into the new

territory. As stated in the preface to Leslie Peterson's *The Bertrand Stores*,⁴ "Seldom do we obtain more than a partial glimpse of the past from archaeological endeavors. In the case of the BERTRAND collection, however, the condition of excavated objects was as incredible as their diversity. Lack of oxygen and a slightly acidic soil assured the survival of inorganic and some organic materials. Even foods survived; a variety of canned or bottled fruits and vegetables were bound for Montana gold fields! Indeed, no collection of historic objects from the 1860s in any other federal museum compares to the BERTRAND materials. The significance of this collection retains its research value for archaeologists. Type specimens of every variety help determine the chronology for other archaeological finds."



Ronald Switzer⁵ has provided us with an excellent discussion and view of the Bertrand bottles. Jerome Petsche⁶ covers the wider array of artifacts from the Bertrand. All of these descriptions help me date other artifacts found in association with a described Bertrand item.

Needless to say, the conditions in which the used and discarded artifacts are found in Montana differ considerably from those of the steamboat excavation. These bottles, thrown to the rocks below, were never

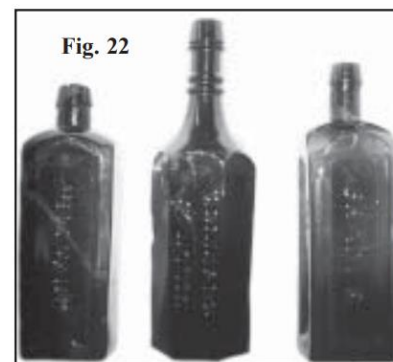
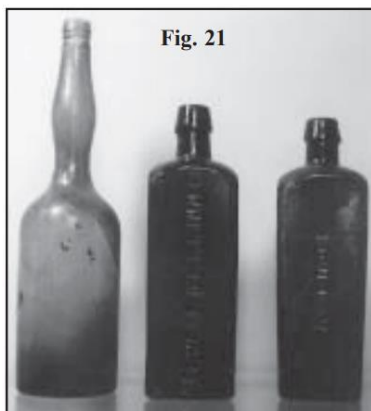
their stories, so faint that most never heard the whispers, were heard. The few with keen ears and eyes came forth after a hundred years to find and retrieve these discards, resurrect their stories and give them, once again, important places in history and on warm and lighted shelves. Very few early bottles, such as these pontiled examples found in Montana [Figure 20], survived this precarious pedigree. These were discarded very early and luckily survived and are among the few in Montana collections.

Many are discovered in pieces and after careful reconstruction give a good representation of how glass-house fresh house examples may have appeared [Figures 21-22].

The items pictured in this article are all attributed to Montana. I have used them to characterize the early mining occupation of Montana Territory from 1860-1870. They have been acquired by the author from many sources over the past 40 years.

The included figures are examples of bottles and the places they were used. The bottles are grouped to conserve space, but you can see that they represent a considerable variety of glass ware. I have described the figures

below. I hope this provides an illustration of what the gold seekers left behind in those first fleeting years of Montana's mining legacy.



Ray Thompson was a Montana native with a life-long interest in western mining history. A big thank you to KC, Ray's wife for allowing us to share this article.

References: 1 Malone, Michael P. & Roeder, Richard B., Montana, A History of Two Centuries, University of Washington Press, 1976. 2 Ibid. page 53. 3 Toponce, Alexander, Reminiscences of Alexander Toponce, Pioneer, 1839- 1923, Published by Katie Toponce, 1923. 4 Peterson, Leslie Perry; The Bertrand Stores, An Introduction to the Artifacts from the 1865 Wreck of the Steamboat Bertrand, Desoto National Wildlife Refuge, Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of the Interior; published by Midwest Interpretive Association, 1997. 5 Switzer, Ronald R., The Bertrand Bottles, A Study of 19th-Century Glass and Ceramic Containers, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., 1974. 6 Petsche, Jerome B., The Steamboat Bertrand: History, Excavation and Architecture, Office of Archaeology and Historical Preservation, National Park Service, Washington, D.C., 1974. Illustrations: **Figure 1:** Granville Stuart. He and brother James were early mining and ranching pioneers, later to become prominent Territorial businessmen. They were consignees of much of the brandy and Udolpho Wolfe's schnapps on board the Bertrand. (Courtesy of Northwest Reprographics, Helena, Montana. 1976.) **Figure 2:** Sketch map of Montana, by author. **Figure 3:** The Worden and Co. store at Hell Gate circa 1860. Judge Woody is in the foreground of this later image. This store stood four miles down river from present day Missoula. (Courtesy of Northwest Reprographics, Helena, Montana, 1976.) **Figure 4:** Northeast view of Ft. Benton in 1869. (Courtesy of Northwest Reprographics, Helena, Montana, 1976.) **Figure 5:** A bull team in front of Murphy, Neel & Co. in Ft. Benton on its way to one of the Territory's mining camps. This company was the consignee of many cases of bitters aboard the Bertrand. (Courtesy of Northwest Reprographics, Helena, Montana, 1976.) **Figure 6:** The banks of the Missouri River at Ft. Benton shortly after a river steamer unloaded. The boxes in the near center and right likely contain bottled goods. (Courtesy of Northwest Reprographics, Helena, Montana, 1976.) **Figure 7:** Deer Lodge, M.T. in 1869. This was Granville Stuart's business location. (Courtesy of Northwest Reprographics, Helena, Montana, 1976.) **Figure 8:** The destination of much of the freight on board the Bertrand was Virginia City, M.T. The gulches around this city supported some of the richest gold finds in the Territory. (Courtesy of Northwest Reprographics, Helena, Montana, 1976.) **Figure 9:** Wallace St. in Virginia City was home to many of the city's businesses. The hand painted advertisement on the box to the right attests to the presence of Drakes Bitters in the 1860s. (Courtesy of Northwest Reprographics, Helena, Montana, 1976.) **Figure 10:** L to R: fancy perfume; syrup pitcher with applied handle and sheared lip as the original pewter pour spout; Cherry Tooth Paste pot lid; utility BIMAL pint; 12-sided ointment container of white pottery; lamp base with applied handle and sheared neck. (Photo by author.) **Figure 11:** From left: WILLINGTON GLASSWORKS with backward "Ns" ; Wm. McCULLY and Co., PITTSBURGH PA with PATENT on shoulder;

ELLENVILLE GLASS WORKS in green. (Photo by author.) **Figure 12:** All free-blown bottles from L to R are a large olive green wine and a smaller amber liquor; a "standard" champagne; wine with a long, intrusive kick up; and a magnum champagne with a graphite pontil. (Photo by author.) **Figure 13:** Black glass - four ales of different shapes and lip finishes surround a three-mold quart brandy. (Photo by author.) **Figure 14:** L to R: three-mold olive oil; a very crude aqua, ground lip mustard, WHITNEY GLASSWORKS GLASSBORO, N.J. pickle with PATENTED MARCH 23, 1869 embossed on the neck ring; PARKER BROS. / LONDON CLUB SAUCE with a LEA & PERRINS stopper; cathedral pickles in three sizes and patterns, WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE on shoulder with plain glass stopper. (Photo by author.) **Figure 15:** Back row has four pepper sauces and an olive oil. The sauces are six-sided, eight-ribs and ring-necked, cathedral square, and round with eight flutes. Front row has an H. T. HELMBOLD/GENUINE FLUID/EXTRACTS//PHILADELPHIA, a pontiled French Mustard, "W" embossed on a raised oval ring for Wichert out of San Francisco, and E. R. DURKEE & CO/ NEW YORK. (Photo by author.) **Figure 16:** A variety of pottery inks and a wood case for a traveling ink. The bottle is missing from the wood case. The pottery pints are stamped from P & J ARNOLD/LONDON. The labeled white cone is from THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO. (Photo by author.) **Figure 17:** This grouping has a G.W. MERCHANT/LOCKPORT N.Y.; JOB/ MOSES on two sides; M. DIMMETT/ST. LOUIS//COUGH//BALSAM; DOCT/ MARSHALL'S//SNUFF: N Y MEDICAL/UNIVERSITY (with backwards N) in cobalt; DR J.H. McLEAN'S/CANDY VERMIFUGE/ST LOUIS which looks like a lozenge cylinder; R.R.R.//ENTd ACCORD/TO ACT OF/CONGRESS// RADWAYS// SARSAPARILIAN / RESOLVENT; rolled lip MRS INSLOWS/ SOOTHING SYRUP/CURTIS & PERKINS/ PROPRIETORS; and an amber rolled lip snuff. (Photo by author.) **Figure 18:** DR. J. HOSTETTERS/ STOMACH BITTERS in olive green (large size) plain base; a greenish yellow with L & W 10 on base with two dots under R; and amber with S. MCKEE & Co. 1 on base. (Photo by author.) **Figure 19:** L to R: ST/DRAKES/1860/ PLANTATION/X/BITTERS six-log black cranberry color; an amber KELLY'S/OLD CABIN/BITTERS//PATENTED/1863; four-log DRAKES in olive green. (Photo by author.) **Figure 20:** All these bottles have open pontils except the soda, third from left, which has a graphite pontil. From L to R these are: a flared lip Jamaica ginger; acid with fitted stopper; blob top soda embossed H. GRONE & CO/St (with two dots under the T) LOUIS/Mo with letters FRL on the reverse; AYER'S //LOWELL/MASS // PILLS; 18 Paneled catsup; GIROLAMO/ /PAGLIANO; two-piece mold catsup; and a utility two-piece mold bottle in very heavy glass. This one was found protruding from a cow trail.(Photo by author.) **Figure 21:** L to R: Light amber lady's leg; BENNETT. PIETERS & CO//RED JACKET/BITTERS, amber; C. H. SWAIN'S//BOURBON//BITTERS on a yellow-amber, case-shaped bottle. (Photo by author.) **Figure 22:** L to R: HELLMAN'S// CONGRESS BITTERS//ST LOUIS. Mo; C. LEDIARD/ST LOUIS six-sided with double neck ring; BRADY'S//FAMILY// BITTERS. (Photo by author.)

Gallatin County Historical Signs PART 3 by BRAD O'GROSKY

Karst Kamp

Karst Kamp - a "recreational mecca" for dudes, tourist and locals, was homesteaded in 1906 by Pete Karst (1875-1966), who came to Montana from Wisconsin in 1898. By the 1920's the resort consisted of log cabins available to accommodate 150 guests. A store, curio shop, gas station,



dining room, bar, dance hall, swimming pool and horseback riding

services. Electricity was supplied by the rushing waters of Moose Creek. In 1937, across the river a ski jump attracted world class jumpers. Karst discovered and mined asbestos in the mountains to the west. His freight, mail and passenger service to Taylor Fork and later to West Yellowstone was the beginning of the present day Karst Stage. Not long after the ranch was sold in 1956 the main buildings burned.

Logan (Canyon House)

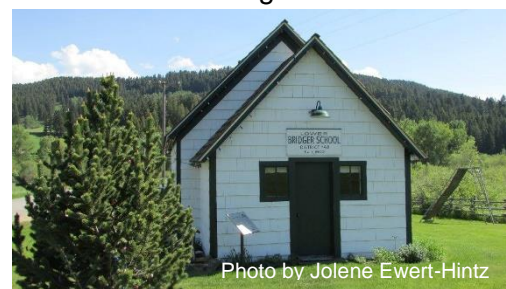
Logan, first called "Canyon House," was named for Adellia Logan who had owned the town site. The Northern Pacific Railroad came to Logan in 1883. Logan became the railroad division point in 1889 from which trains were routed north to Helena or south to Butte. Logan had a five stall roundhouse where engines were turned or repaired, and one of the largest depots in Gallatin County with a cafe known as The Beanery. At one time ten freight and six passenger trains stopped daily. Before the 1919 fire, Logan thrived with hotels, churches, stores, saloons, a movie house and water tanks. A post office operated from 1891 to 1960. The first school district in Gallatin County was in nearby Gallatin City. With the demise of Gallatin City, Logan School became District #1 and operated until 1988. The Northern Pacific passenger service ended in 1971 and Amtrak service in 1979. The cemetery is on a hill southwest of Logan.

Lombard (Painted Rocks) Five Miles Down River

For 40 years Lombard was the only Montana town without road access, serviced by horse or train until 1929. In 1883 the Northern Pacific Railroad came through Lombard. The Jawbone (Montana) Railroad came in the 1890's and was the forerunner of the Milwaukee. In 1903 A.G. Lombard, a civil engineer for the Jawbone, became the town's namesake. This railroad "company town" on the Missouri, five miles north of Clarkston, had two trans-continental railroads – one on each side of the river. At Lombard, a trestle on the Milwaukee Railroad crossed over the Missouri River and also the Northern Pacific Railroad. Lombard had a hotel, general store, coal mine and coke ovens. There was a post office from 1883 to 1957, and in 1911 a school was built. Railroad tunnels in this area were severely damaged by the 1925 earthquake. In 1979 the Milwaukee was abandoned. The Northern Pacific is still operating. No buildings remain at the town site.

Lower Bridger

Bridger Canyon and Creek were named for Jim Bridger (1804-1881). Bridger, a native Virginian, left Missouri in 1822 to travel west. In 1864 as a wagonmaster from Missouri to Montana, he again came through Bridger Canyon. One of the nation's first fish hatcheries was established here in 1891. A school was built and operated until 1959. The building is now a community center.



To the north of the canyon entrance is the Montana State

University "M" built in 1915 and was said to be the world's largest letter of its kind at that time. The 1925 "Three Bears Inn" was built on the south side of the canyon entrance. It burned down in 1932. A mail route began in 1910, telephone service (1912), electricity (1946) and a fire department in 1978.



preserving history for the next generation

P.O. BOX 1861, BOZEMAN, MT, 59771-1861

A Memorable Treat- Sunday was always a long-awaited day, a day without work for most. In memories of many it meant church, picnics, a time to visit and baseball. Probably the fondest memory of all was home-made ice cream. Eyes still light up even now when old freezers appear from basement storage. From the first turn of the handle until it wouldn't turn anymore, to her warning about not getting salt in the mix, all can remember getting to lick mom's home-made ice cream from the dasher. Nothing ever tasted better! This display can be seen at The Montana Agricultural Museum in Fort Benton, Montana.



Photo by Jolene Ewert-Hintz