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A HISTORY OF MUSICAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT
IN THE CITY OF MISSOULA
1860-1940

by

URSULA JANE DAVIS

B.M. Montana State University, 1959

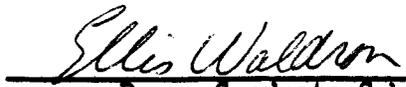
Presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of
Master of Music in Applied Voice

MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY

1960

Approved by:


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Dean, Graduate School

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INTRODUCTION

THE PROBLEM AND THE PURPOSE

The purpose of this paper is to put in narrative form, for the first time, a history of the growth and development of music in the city of Missoula, from the time it was established in 1865 to the year 1940. Special emphasis is on music in the schools; civic music; music organizations; performing groups; and the professional entertainment brought into the city.

The sources used are records and books from the Montana Collection at the Missoula Public Library, clippings and articles from The Daily Missoulian, The Missoula Sentinel, The Missoula Pioneer and interviews with people who have taken part in the musical activities through the years in Missoula.

DELIMITATIONS

A history of Church music in Missoula would necessitate going through the files of each separate church, thus due to a limited time for research, that phase of music is not included in this paper.

The effects of radio and phonograph records on music are also excluded here. Only "live" music is dealt with in this paper.

The history of music in Missoula starts shortly after the establishment of the city in 1865 and in this paper will end in 1940. The seventy-five years prior to 1940 laid a foundation for the

ensuing years in which the growth and development of music in Missoula moved very rapidly.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF MISSOULA

A history of the growth of music in Missoula must include a short history of the town itself, so that a parallel in growth and development of both can be drawn.

Missoula's first period 1858-1890 was one of vigorous, bustling beginning. The first house built within the present city limits was located near the Rattlesnake Creek. It was built by William T. (Wild Cat Bill) Hamilton in 1858.

Captain C. P. Higgins and Frank L. Worden, under the firm name of Worden and Co. opened in 1860, near the east bank of "Grants" Creek, the first general merchandising store in what is now the state of Montana. Here a small village sprang up and was named Hell's Gate. Five years later this town transferred to Missoula's locality and was called Missoula Mills. Several years later the "Mills" was dropped.

In 1869 the discovery of gold at Cedar Creek brought new growth to Missoula. This growth helped bring about the establishment of the first school. The classes were taught by Mrs. W. H. H. Dickinson (Miss Emma Slack).

By 1872 there were 250 people in the town. During the first ten years of Missoula there were probably as many Indians in and around the town as whites.

Many first's for the state of Montana occurred in Missoula. There was the first church for whites; the first birth of a white child; the first marriage of whites; the first jury trial was held

here in 1864; Missoula was the first county organized; Hellgate was the first county seat; and the first post office was here in 1862.

In September 1870, the first newspaper published in Missoula was issued. It was called "The Missoula and Cedar Creek Pioneer." The name was changed in 1872 to "The Missoulian."

Fort Missoula was established in 1877 to protect the three hundred residents of Missoula against the Indians. However in war campaigns the Indians passed by Missoula.

The long anticipated event, the coming of the first Northern Pacific train into Missoula occurred in the autumn of 1883. "The rails reached Missoula on June 23, 1883, and the line was completed on August 22."¹ This was the first major boost to the town of Missoula.

In 1883 the town was incorporated and Frank Woody was made the first mayor.

During the period 1890-1915 Missoula became an ambitious town. The railroad was an important factor in the growth of the community.

The population in 1890 had reached 4,500.

The legislature of Montana gave Missoula another boost in 1893 when it established the State University in this town. The growth of the University in the ensuing years was also an indication of the progress of Missoula.

¹News item in The Missoulian-Sentinel, Centennial Edition, July 27, 1960.

In 1898 Missoula was proud to have the troops at Fort Missoula be the first unit of the army to move in the war in Cuba.

"A great flood of 1908, which made Missoula a seaport, interrupted inter- and intra-communication of all sorts and wrought numerous changes in local topography."²

In 1910 the forest service was established. Other important industries or businesses included farming, lumbering, railroad and transportation, flour and cereal milling and many others.

The years of development and growth of Missoula also brought a growing interest in the arts. This was stimulated by some of the finest entertainment in the nation being available at Missoula theaters. Not many small cities had such an opportunity to see and hear the best as did this town.

The playbills of the period 1890-1915 carry the names of Booth and Barrett, Irving and Terry, Warde and James, Modjeska, Duse, Mansfield, Barlow and Wilson, Thatcher and Primrose, The Cohans, Anna Held and many others. The list is long. The Evans opera house under the management of G. N. (Nape) Hartley and Chancy E. Woodworth provided Missoula with better dramatics than the size of the town normally would warrant. However, the house was almost invariably filled. Later the Union Hall which is still standing was the playhouse. Still later another building was dedicated for use by the Primrose minstrels and at the opening performance Missoula heard for the first time "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight."

²A. L. Stone, "Missoula 1890-1915," The Sunday Missoulian, August 18, 1940, p. 2.

The Harnois Theater was opened in 1908, by Digby Bell. The theater had a seating capacity of twelve hundred. With the passing of this theater in 1934 went the "golden age of drama" in Missoula. But in the years to come Missoula had some of the finest touring artists in the country.

The third period of history, 1915-1940, brought a stretch of time when advancements followed advancements and business and civic achievements made rapid strides toward building the city up to high levels of living standards. "Missoula had finally found itself."³

An outbreak of fires in the old structures of the town during this third period caused new, more modern buildings to be built. It has been said that by fire has come much of Missoula's progress.

There was a growth in recreational facilities in the town. The parks were increased from two to eleven, and two swimming pools were built to accommodate the swelling population.

The State University as mentioned before was one of the best yardsticks for measuring the growth of the city. In 1915 the University had five permanent buildings, a regular academic enrollment of 658 and a total year enrollment of 1,028. The 1915 class graduated forty-five. The year of 1940 saw the University with a regular enrollment of 2,196 students, and graduated 417 at the 1940 commencement. There were eighteen permanent brick structures, with six frame buildings on the campus.

The Forest Service had grown from two men in forest research

³Bob Price, "Missoula 1915-1940," The Sunday Missoulian, August 18, 1940.

problems in 1915 to a staff, in 1940 that occupied two floors of the Federal Building. Among other businesses added to the town were the sugar beet factory and KGVO radio. A \$3,000,000 airport was also in the process of being built.

The population in 1920 of 12,688 had increased to 18,378 by 1940.

Missoula had certainly kept pace with every major development in civic improvement throughout the country. With the seventy-five years of dynamic progress behind Missoula, the citizens in 1940 were looking forward to more years of increased improvements.

MUSIC PRIOR TO 1890

Music was a part of Missoula from the time the town was first built. The first band to be organized was Bob Pelkey's String Band. It consisted of seven to eight pieces and played for the Court-Week Ball and other dances around town. The band was described thusly in the Missoula Pioneer, December 1, 1870, in the article, "With Lute and Gay Guitar." "The chivalric members of the Missoula String Band are tendered the thanks of the editor. . . for delicious strains." From other articles in the same paper it appears Mr. Pelkey was also the County Sheriff.

Other musical organizations of the period included the Gem Theater Band which was a part of the City Band. The latter will be explained in more detail in a following chapter.

A dancing school opened in Missoula in 1870. The instructor, Mr. J. B. Cavan, provided lute and mandoline music for his students. The school was a great success.

The first Protestant church service held here saw Mr. Pelkey and another man, (unknown German brewer) who played the violin, providing the music for the service.

A touring theatrical group, "The Langrishe Theatrical Co.," performed here September 15, 1870. Between the acts of the show music was presented. The show was a financial success, playing to a full house.

Even the saloons provided entertainment for their patrons. The programs varied from the common dancing girl to the lady artiste

executing the Can Can with variations.

The task of bringing the first piano to Missoula was related by Mrs. George Wilcox at a Women's Club Meeting in 1933. The old square Steinway piano was the property of her mother, Mrs. Kennett. The piano was shipped to Helena, Montana, from Galena, Illinois, in 1875. It came (by rail to Helena) but from there, since there was no railroad to Missoula in those early days, it had to be shipped here by some other means. A wagon was provided. But in a number of places where even a wagon could not be gotten through without endangering the piano, mules were employed. The instrument was strapped to their backs. This at least insured safe passage over the mountains and in due time the piano was set down, unharmed in Missoula. no 1

Missoulians certainly realized that musical occasions, concerts, etc. added tone, dignity and self-respect to a developing frontier town. Thus musical activities continued to grow as the town expanded.

MUSIC IN EDUCATION

GRADE SCHOOLS

Music is not mentioned in the grade school curriculum until the year 1924. However, this writer feels it must have been included prior to that time.

Music supervision first appeared in the grade school in 1924 and was a permanent position until 1933. Miss Hazel Alden was the supervisor. The depression of the thirties eliminated the position. However, music was continued to be taught in the classroom. It was not until the late forties that the band, orchestra, and chorus program was established.

In the Course of Study for Rural and Graded Elementary Schools in the State of Montana prepared by Elizabeth Ireland music is an important subject.

Music, more and more is coming to be recognized in the educational world as a major subject in the curriculum. It helps develop mental powers, physical control, social adjustment, individual self-reliance; and above all it provides a permanent means of leisure employment and of happiness, as well as ample opportunity for creative expression.¹

MISSOULA COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL

October 22, 1869, the first public school, at Missoula was organized. Miss Emma Slack was the teacher. The courses included the three "R's"; no music was offered.

¹ Elizabeth Ireland, "Course of Study for Rural and Graded Elementary Schools in the State of Montana," Public Schools of Montana, 1932.

Twenty-six years later fifteen boys, no girls of course, organized what is claimed to be the first high school band in Missoula. They presented their first concert in the Bennett Theater. The music played was from the beginners' band book. According to Mr. Claude Elder, Horace Warden blew a strong trombone, Bill Dickinson an E flat cornet and Gil Heyfron the slide trombone. The leaders of the organization were M. R. C. Smith and John Barneycoat. The band was all brass; no reeds were included.

The first music courses included in the curriculum of the Missoula County High School were offered in 1906. There are no positive dates concerning any music classes held prior to this date.

In the records of the high school's publications of 1911 is found mention of three students who performed at an athletic benefit. Lawton Beckwith played a violin solo; Earl Denel, a trombone solo; and Bernice Berry (Mrs. Ramskill, later a member of Montana State University music faculty), a piano solo.

An extra-curricular activity at the high school in 1915 was the Farrarian Club. This was an all-girl vocal organization with forty members. The same year an orchestra of fifteen members was directed by Miss Evelyn Castle.

By 1919 there were enough students in music to divide the vocal groups into a boys' glee club and a girls' glee club.

Music was becoming more firmly established by 1923 and apparently a department was formed. The director was listed merely as a member of the history department.

A. Hoelschler interested the boys of the county high into organizing a boys' band in 1924-25. Twenty boys signed up. About

sixty students were active in glee clubs that year.

Mrs. T. A. Price seems to have been the first full time music instructor employed by the school, beginning in 1926. The same year the forty-four piece orchestra placed second in the State Music Festival in Kalispell.

Mr. Hoelschler reorganized the band in 1926-27. Apparently the first band had not been successful. Other groups in the same year were the orchestra, girls' chorus, girls' glee club and the boys' glee club.

Interest in vocal music increased greatly by 1929. Choruses included the Aeolian Glee Club, Accelerando Glee Club for freshmen, sophomores and juniors; and the girls' glee club, boys' glee club and the Presto Glee Club in music appreciation for seniors.

Records for the period 1930-34 are rather vague concerning music. Several glee clubs and the orchestra were under the direction of Mrs. T. M. Pearce. Ramona Noll served as a volunteer director during the depression year of 1932-33. Marjorie Gausted, grade school instructor, was in charge of the orchestra.

In 1935 the Montana State University Band presented a concert to raise funds to start a high school band. About two hundred dollars was realized. Stanley Teel of the University Music School served as first director. This was the beginning of the present high school band.

Leslie Clifford directed a drum corps of eighteen freshmen and sophomore girls in 1934 to 1936. A fife and bugle corps was also organized by Mr. Clifford.

Band uniforms were purchased in 1936 by means of funds raised by sponsoring a movie and by donations from service clubs. Leslie Smith was band director at the time.

Emmett Anderson, director of the band in 1936, took the group on their first football trip. There were fifty-two members in the band that year.

In 1938 Kathryn Borg became director of the vocal music. She had a boys' glee club, a girls' glee club, girls' sextet, boys' quartet, a girls' trio and other small ensembles, as well as soloists.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY

Sacred Heart Academy was established in 1873; and the building that now stands was erected in 1900. The first school included, for girls, both a grade and high school. The latter had a very fine music department.

Sister Donat of Boston was the first music teacher in the school. She was educated at the New England Conservatory of Music before entering the novitiate. Immediately after her profession she came to Missoula in 1886 and stayed for many years. In 1911 the City Band honored her in her twenty-fifth year of teaching with a special concert. Sister Donat was evidently widely known and admired and some people tried to take advantage of this fact as the following quotation shows:

Sister Donat of Sacred Heart Academy wishes it understood that she has given no testimonials in favor of any system of teaching music. Agents of some system have repeatedly given her name as in favor of the style of teaching music by mail, but without her consent. She stated that she knew nothing whatever of the new idea and while she did not oppose it,

she had nothing to say of it in testimonial.²

Others were very grateful for the work she and other women had accomplished with music in Missoula.

Of the ladies who have been pioneers and leaders in making the music and developing the musical talent, Mrs. Agnes Lombard, Mrs. J. E. Power, Mrs. Blanche Whitaker, Mrs. T. A. Price and Sister Donat come first to mind. These ladies, besides having themselves the talent and training that makes their work a delightful inspiration, have been always quick to welcome new talent. . . . All evidence of ability to appreciate and to make music has been given glad welcome. It is this harmony of spirit and unity of effort, free from petty jealousies that has made possible the exceptional development of musical Missoula.³

Actual records on music in the Academy begin about 1905. However, recitals were presented during the school years as early as 1899. The "big" program of the year was given at commencement. All the pupils participated in this event. Newspaper articles praised the Academy students after these recitals, for their outstanding work and fine accomplishments.

These musical events at the Academy are becoming more and more popular as the students progress and each one is eagerly looked forward to by the music-loving class of this community. In this direction the work of the sisters in charge is most commendable.⁴

In 1908 the Music Department of the Academy sponsored the lecturer, Professor W. W. Landor of Chicago. The following appeared in the paper:

Beginning Monday, February 3, 1908, the pupils of Sacred Heart Academy of this city will enjoy a week of musical and literary work."

²News item in The Daily Missoulian, 1912 no further date, Scrapbook of Sacred Heart Academy.

³Ibid.

⁴Ibid., 1909 no further date, Scrapbook of Sacred Heart Academy.

Professor Lander of Chicago has been engaged to give a series of musicals, lectures, etc. Mr. Lander has given lecture recitals throughout the United States, in Canada and Europe. He has over four thousand works in his repertoire and sixty-nine lectures."

The lectures for the week are as follows: The Story of the History and Development of Art, Music and the Beautiful; Great Masters; special treatment of great forms of compositions, such as rondo, sonata, overture, etc.; Folk Song; Church Song; aesthetics, expression, interpretation, individuality, personality; and Recital Programs. Also a general survey of all necessary matters in education, study and the forming of a character capable of being successful and truly happy."⁵

Piano was the principal subject taught at the Academy. In 1911 the course of music in the piano department was as follows:

Preparatory Grade

Elementary Short Etudes
Scales in Flats
Elementary Exercises
Scales in Sharps

First Grade

Berens, Gurlitt, Kohler, LeCouppey
Brauer, Duvernoy, Burgmuller, Herz
Scales and other Technics

Second Grade

Biehl, Beren, Bertini, Kohler, Heller
Loschhorn, and other Etudes
Scales and Various Technics

Third Grade

Bernes, Czerny, Heller, Kalkbrenner
Loschhorn, Kohler, and other Etudes

Fourth Grade

Czerny, Cramer, Haberbier, Low
Scales and Continued Technics

Fifth Grade

Cramer, Czerny, Moschle, Bach Selections

⁵Ibid., February 3, 1908.

Neupert, and other Etudes
Continued Technics

Sixth Grade

Alkan, Czerny, Clementi, Henselt
Chopin, and Bach Selections

The above list of studies has been made solely from a technical point of view. Other authors and works are used in connection with these to cultivate and develop expression and interpretation. Only as many etudes of each grade are required as warrant a pupil's promotion.⁶

The pupils of Sacred Heart Academy presented the operetta, "The Tyrollien Queen," in the Harnois Theater April 30, 1912.

The music programs of the Academy continued to be very numerous right through the depression and up to 1940.

LOYOLA HIGH SCHOOL

The Loyola High School for boys organized an orchestra sometime about 1911 or 1912. There is no mention of size but a "concert and social" was presented December 17, 1912, and again May 7, 1914. Mr. M. Polliver was director. Nothing further can be found concerning the group.

Missoula County High School, Sacred Heart Academy, and Loyola High School (when in existence) certainly made musical development possible for students who had not had the opportunity in the grade schools to acquire certain musical abilities. The schools also carried forward the work began in the grades, offering opportunity for advanced study, more intelligent appreciation, perfection of technique and development of individuality

⁶Ibid., 1911 no further date.

MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY

The Music School was founded in 1895 and has continued to grow steadily since that time. For further details see "A History of the School of Music at Montana State University" by John Cowan, Jr.⁷

PRIVATE TEACHERS

Private teachers in Missoula were very numerous in the early 1900's. They presented frequent recitals which were long, but from the looks of the program were of high quality. The long list includes: Miss Lida Hurbut, Miss Grace I. Bourret, Mrs. J. C. Orr, Mrs. J. H. McGuffey, Mrs. Elsa MacPherson, Miss Zona Shull, Miss Hope Whitaker, Mr. H. M. Barratt, Miss Maude Wilcox, Miss Nell Linn, Mrs. Abbey Paxten, Miss Hartley, Miss Marie Thompson, Miss Edith Welling, Miss Leipheimer, Mr. Henry A. Amiraux, Lillian Reeves and Mrs. Katharine Giltinan Bowen.

Teachers in the years that followed to 1940 contributed much to the musical growth of the citizens of Missoula.

⁷John Cowan, Jr., "A History of the School of Music at Montana State University" (unpublished Master's thesis, Montana State University, Missoula, Montana, 1952).

PERFORMING GROUPS

CITY BAND

The history of the local band is nearly as long as that of the city itself. The backbone of the original band was members of the orchestra of the old Gem Theater. The theater was a hot blooded little showhouse. The men of the orchestra who played for the "hurdy gurdy" girls went on duty at eight o'clock in the evening and one tune followed another until perhaps two o'clock in the morning. These same musicians were never too tired to parade at ten o'clock in the morning the next day with the other musicians of the city. Probably just as singular as the theater was the band leader of 1905, Henry Ganke, who was in charge of the Gem Orchestra. Ganke was a serious musician and worked hard for his little group. He got the men purple uniforms. The musicians were a feature of each Independence Day Parade. Mr. Claude Elder says of the early day band:

Brass bands as they were called have been a part of Missoula almost from the time the town was established by Captain C. P. Higgins and his partner Frank L. Worden in 1865. It might be mentioned that Worden's youngest son, Horace, was a member of the first junior or boys' band organized by John Barneycoat and M. R. Smith.

In the 90's the city band was known as the Garden City Band. Professor Steele, its leader, was billed as the "World's Greatest Double Cornetist." He was able to play two cornets at the same time. This band was completely equipped with C. G. Conn silver plated instruments, flaming red coats, blue pants and caps which could be fitted with a type of oil lamp for night marching. It was not recorded that this lighting system was ever used but it was popular and necessary at that time. Some band members were L. N. Simons, Billy and Frank Esmay, Charles Dailey, Fred Morgan and Otis Worden.

In the fall of 1900, a Republican campaign train was run from Missoula to Saltese. A band was needed and to make the

required number of musicians, some were drawn from the Bonner Band.

In 1896 the Band put on a Fourth of July celebration which netted each member ten dollars for playing all day and almost all night."¹

Directors since the days of Ganke were: Charles Lawrenson until 1907; A. J. Witzman 1907-10; Harvey Allen 1911-12; Gustave Fischer 1913-14; Charles Lawrenson again 1914-23. Then the latter passed the baton to his son George. George Borchers succeeded the younger Lawrenson. Frank E. Martz followed Borchers. George Lawrenson served again as director until Clarence Bell took over. Finally Alec Stepanzoff became director and still is to the present date.

The local aerie of the Fraternal Order of Eagles supported the band in the four years following 1908. When the band became too large for the aerie to support, the Chamber of Commerce made contributions. The band took part in most all of the early day celebrations. They turned out for patriotic affairs all during World War I, although the ranks were thinned by enlistments and influenza. In 1924 the city levied a small tax for the support of the band, a practice still being followed.

The band itself raised money for the present bandstand to be erected by playing for dances and giving special concerts.

BOYS' BAND

The Boys' Band started early in Missoula. As mentioned

¹Claude Elder, "City Band," The Sunday Missoulian, August 29, 1954.

Worden's youngest son, Horace, was a member of the first group. A few other members were High Kennedy, Fred Dodge, Gilbert Heyfron, Sid Williams, William Dickinson and Claude Elder.

The band's first paid engagement was at the town of Quigley, Montana, during that town's sole Fourth of July celebration in 1895. The town lasted only one year, thus had only one celebration. The band received a hundred dollars and expenses from the trip.

The first concert of the group in Missoula was in the Christian Church, and later for the Second High School graduation exercises. They also played between acts of "Richard the Third" presented here by Daniel E. Bandman, Missoula actor.

The exact date when the group disbanded is not known. However, it is this writer's belief that the Boys' Band became a part of the City Band.

GIRLS' BAND

Around 1900 a girls' band was organized in Missoula. The organization lasted only one season, although it really made very good progress, giving several excellent concerts. One of the reasons for disbanding was that the director, Professor Steele, left town.

MISSOULA PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY

This group was formed on the University Campus, but both students and townspeople participated in it. The organization was one of the ancestors of the present Missoula Civic Symphony.

The first concert presented by the Society was in 1907. The guest artists were Fanny Ferguson, prima donna soprano with the

Savage Opera Company and Diamond medallist of the Chicago Music College; Karl Riedelsberger, solo violinist and lecturer; Master Raymond Lehr, solo cornetist, pupil of Jules Levy and medallist of Dana Conservatory; Miss Ruby King, pianist and accompanist. The program, according to the paper, was all it claimed to be, really more. Every number was encored.

The Society in 1908 listed Dr. C. A. Duniway as President; S. R. Inch, Vice President; Mrs. J. E. Power, Treasurer and A. W. Williams, Librarian. There were eight couples as patrons and patronesses and nine as associate members. Mrs. Blanche Whittaker and Miss Lillian Reeves were pianists and accompanists. Enrolled members of the Orchestra were Mrs. R. Gruin, Mrs. H. D. Galusha and Miss Maude Wilkens.

CONCERTS

COMMUNITY CONCERTS

The Missoula Community Concert Association was formed in 1934. However, Missoula had certainly not suffered from lack of artists until that time. The Association lists the following artists as having appeared in Missoula.

- 1934-35 Jose Iturbi, pianist; Kathryn Meisle, contralto; Budapest String Quartet.
- 1935-36 Ruggerio Ricci, violinist; Bartlett and Robertson, duo-pianists; Carola Goya, dancer; Hackett and Davis, tenor and soprano.
- 1936-37 Jooss Ballet; Russian Imperial Singers; Hart House String Quartet.
- 1938-39 Nino Martini, tenor; Albert Spaulding, violinist; Carola Goya, dancer; Mozart Boys' Choir.
- 1939-40 Agnus Enters, mime; Helen Jepson, soprano; Artur Rubenstein, pianist; Barrere Symphony.

OTHER PROGRAMS

Many people were responsible for bringing fine artists to Missoula. Among those Mrs. Blanche Whitaker, Deloss Smith, Professor Fischer and John Crowder stand out as impresarios for Missoula.

Between the years 1896-1910 Mrs. Whitaker brought such artists as Leopold Godowsky, pianist; Edward Perry, the blind pianist; and Max Bendix, violinist.

Miss Jeanne Scott and Miss Jeannie Caborne presented recitals here in 1899.

A song recital was executed by Mr. Richard Ridgely of New York in 1902.

Four lecture-recitals were given by Mr. Waugh Lander of Chicago February 22, 1908. Mr. Lander was a pupil of Liszt and Bulow. His program consisted of many transcriptions of Wagner's Operas for piano.

In the early 1900's Louise MacPherson, pianist and Mrs. T. A. Price, vocalist, presented a program in the Elks Hall. The Women's Club was responsible for the program.

The list of artists continue:

- 1908 Karl Reidelsberger, recital.
- 1911 Chamber recitals and concerts at University; LeBrun Grand Opera Company.
- 1912 St. Paul Symphony Orchestra, Walter Henry Rothwell, conductor; soloists: Mr. George Harris, Jr., tenor; Mr. Richard Wagner, cello; Mr. Vincent Fanelli, Jr., harp; Mr. Herman Martonne, violin.
- 1915 Mr. Franz Rath, pianist.
- 1917 New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor; featured soloist: Zimbalist; French Military Band.
- 1919 Golden Age of Professional Music; Francisca Zarad, soprano, Chicago Grand Opera prima donna; Mrs. Deloss Smith, accompanist; Anna Pavlova, ballerina; Ernestine Schuman-Heink, contralto; Fritz Kreisler, violinist; University Men's Glee Club
- 1920 University Orchestra Concert, Kathleen Parlow, violinist, guest artist (considered at that time world's best woman violinist).
- 1924 Arthur Frazer, pianist.
- 1926-27 University Music School presented comic opera, "H.M.S. Pinafore."
- 1929-30 University Music School, "A Midsummer Night's Dream."
- 1930-31 John Powell, pianist; John Crowder, pianist, ten lecture recitals.
- 1934-35 University Music School, "Desert Song"; Community Concerts begin series.

MUSIC ORGANIZATIONS

FIRST MUSIC CLUB

The Treble Clef Club organized in the fall of 1892. The first public concert was March 18, 1893. Membership included many talented women of Missoula in the 1890's. Charter members were: Mrs. W. H. Smead, Mrs. Agnus Lombard and Mrs. William Fitzgerald. The club sent a delegation to the World's Fair in 1893 to participate in the program to be given by the National Federation of Music Clubs.

One noticeable feature of the weekly programs given by the Treble Clef Club was the quality of music used for presentation. It was uniformly of a high order. In fact the women composing the club were musicians in the highest sense of the word. Each one had come from the schools or conservatories of the East, and when she came West, she brought not only her musical instrument but also her love for the very best music the world had to give. It was this love for the best that made the Club a real institution.

Music in 1893 was held in high esteem and the musician was some one worthy of utmost respect. Hence a club for the purpose of concentrating on music as a means not only of entertainment but also of culture was regarded as a definite civic enterprise.

The club was a member of the National Federation of Music Clubs. In 1902 the Club became the Music Department of the Women's Club.

A typical program of 1893 was presented at the home of Judge and Mrs. Hiram Knowles. The entertainment included Professor John

Stahrl, zitherist; Mrs. H. D. Moore and Mrs. L. M. Higgins, vocal solos; Mrs. J. G. Boyd and Miss Hillmatel, pianists; The Treble Clef Chorus; Mrs. J. E. Power and Miss Edith Poneer, vocal duet; Mrs. Power, Mrs. J. M. Hamilton, Mrs. H. O. Collins and Mrs. L. M. Higgins, vocal quartet.

The Music Department of the Women's Club in Missoula still continues to the present date.

MISSOULA MUSIC TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

Deloss Smith and A. L. Weisburg were charter members of this organization established in 1920. This group disbanded in 1928 and was reorganized in 1931. The latter group was made up largely of the same people as the 1920 organization.

This Association was responsible for the first Music Week in 1924 and the future ones that brought so much musical growth to Missoula. Music Week was and still is an occasion of special recitals and programs sponsored all over the United States.

The University has aided the Association with its promotion of Music Week and together they have spread and increased its small beginning to a fine program for Missoula.

In connection with the Association, Elsa E. Swartz organized the first federated club and also had a Musical Research Club of high school students in 1928. Josephine Pearce organized the Nordica Club of high school students in 1935. She was assisted in sponsorship by Mrs. Kathleen Walford and Mrs. Horace Green.

Mrs. Green organized her music students into the Musical Missoulian Club January, 1938, for mutual improvement along musical

lines. She carried it on until a decision was made to dispense with junior competition and festivals for the duration of World War II.

There surely were smaller musical groups organized by private teachers for their pupils development. However, there are no records available.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

When music first came to Missoula, it was in the form of folk song and dance tunes. As the years passed and more educated pioneers entered Missoula, the tastes of people changed and enlarged. Now they had formal concerts. Some of the finest artists available were brought here. As the city continued to grow there was more interest in the teaching of music to both young and old. Civic groups sprang up rapidly. Missoula was fast becoming the cultural center for Montana.

With a solid foundation laid by the pioneers in the first seventy-five years musical growth would continue to increase rapidly in the period 1940-60, in Missoula. These latter years should provide material for another historical study and together with the present study should serve as a historical record of the musical growth of Missoula.

There are several people still living who could not be reached at the time of writing this paper. They might have additional information concerning Missoula's music. They are: Mr. Claude Elder, Mrs. Horace Green (talked with her at length but she has scrapbooks that were not available until she finished them), Mr. Harry Healy, Mrs. Thomas Seeley and Mrs. Kathleen Walford.

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