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Interviewee: Audra Browman

Interviewer: Lenora Koelbel

Date of Interview: circa 1972

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Lenora Koelbel: —said that this is supposed to be a pretty accurate drawing. That's what I thought because you had showed me that one map, and everything seemed to be on one side of Mullan Road.

Audra Browman: Yes, now you see this was done by...When [unintelligible] who owned land out in Grass Valley [unintelligible] got the idea painting something about Hellgate. He went and talked to Al Partol (?). Al Partol told him the different kinds of people who had had cabins, but there were only a few pictures. You have copies of all those pictures of the old buildings.

LK: Yes.

AB: And otherwise, there was no way of knowing. Now, the point is that this probably may have been accurate—more or less accurate—at one time, although it doesn't fit those photographs. Of course, it depends upon at what date you take it because at different dates there were different buildings in Hellgate. So all you can say is that it's a reproduction of what Hellgate may have looked like.

LK: Yes. May have looked like.

AB: Yes, because when I sat down and tried to figure out the specific buildings, and then I looked at those old photographs of the tumbledown buildings, you can see that this does not.

LK: Yes, yes. Well, that one map that you gave me about a year ago that shows it? Where did that map come from of Hellgate? I don't have it with me. I probably should have brought it.

AB: Is this the one you mean? [pulls out map]

LK: Yes.

AB: Now, that is one that was in the University Library and they had no source either. I just copied it. It was down in the basement of the Liberal Arts building. They had all these old things. So years ago, I copied it, and it was guessed that it probably came from Governor Dixon but I don't know. Because Governor Dixon gave...a number of old photographs came from him. He was supposedly interested in this sort of thing, but otherwise, I have no way of knowing. To the best my knowledge, I don't know anybody who does. It could be could, if you showed to Al Partol, it might ring a bell. I don't know.

LK: Yes, well, the printer that I'm going through, Mr. Hirszenbaum (?) is a friend of Al Partol's and he's going to have him look at my manuscript too, which bothers me because I'm afraid he's going to say...Well, one thing that I found...Remember when I was questioning whether David Thompson was here in 1810?

AB: Yes.

LK: Well, I've read his journal and there just isn't anything to indicate that that's true. Yet, I found out where I got that. It was from the writings of Al Partol. So he's stating—

AB: Yes, but there again you face the fact that what he wrote to print at one time in his master's or in one of these little short articles for the quarterly may have been what he believed on the basis of say [unintelligible] his school's journal of...I've forgotten [unintelligible] first name--[unintelligible]. He wrote a journal of David Thompson, a story of David Thompson. There was a man named Henry who wrote something about David Thompson, but I think this Katherine White (?) she went to the—I'm going to turn this off—she went to the source, and I think hers is more accurate.

LK: Right. Well, when you've got the journal of the man. Well, this is another thing—

AB: Then you'll have, also, misprints. Ask, for example, Grant Woody (?), as quoted in [unintelligible], claimed that the first farming in the Grass Valley was '59. But then you look at Frank Woody's own article that he wrote in *The Missoulian*, and you'll find he said '57. Which, of course, makes sense because it was the summer of '57 that he was there, not the summer of '59. But, you see, people keep...they pick that up.

LK: Yes, well see, that was one of the things I had on my list.

AB: [unintelligible] things that—

LK: Yes, this is one of the things that I had on my list because—

AB: You mean the '57 and the '59?

LK: Yes.

AB: I think I've got—

LK: Well, I just got sort of reading Woody's account of his trip to Walla Walla in '57—the fall of '57. After that experience, it doesn't seem like he'd be too anxious to make the trip back here, and then go back to Walla Walla to come back with Higgins and the Worden.

AB: When was that?

LK: That was—

AB: Where was that at [unintelligible]?

LK: In *The Missoulian*. Let's see, I've got the date right here. He published that in *The Missoulian* December 15, 1912. I guess he had a terrible trip over. Went by himself and had all kinds of troubles—one thing or another. No, I would go with what Woody said he did rather than what Leason (?) said he did.

AB: Yes, I'm trying to see [unintelligible]. [pauses] I thought it was in this one that was taken from...Yes, now... [pauses] Oh dear. I think this is the same thing that appeared when he wrote it first in 1878 in *The Missoulian*. But you see, this I copied from down there at the library and it doesn't... Well, it's a history and you can read—

[Break in audio]

Then this section here tells about how they broke the land right in the summer of '57. So that the '59 of Leason is clearly a mistake.

LK: I would think so, too. I would sure go with the man that said it.

AB: I think there's that, I think that's a reprint of what he wrote back in '78, I think. Was it '78 or '79? He wrote a history of Missoula in *The Missoulian*.

LK: Yes. Well now, there's something else that came up. In going through Granville Stuart's diary, he said that in '63 a number of miners went to Hellgate to capture this Pend d'Oreille Indian that had killed that miner in Hellgate Canyon. Then about five, six days later...He didn't go. About five or six days later, he said the miners had returned, and they had caught the Indian and hung him. You see, everything else that I've ever read says—and Woody was one of them—said that he was hung a year later after the vigilantes had hung those outlaws.

AB: A year later?

LK: Yes. Well after, at least after, the vigilantes hung their four. See, the thing that bothered me so much about that was that both Woody and Stuart, you'd think, would know. [pauses] I wonder if it'd even be in here.

AB: Yes well now, I have seen that in something else [unintelligible]. This is what I was trying to... [pauses] What was the name of that man now? Do you recall his name? I can look it up. [pauses] Warren, is that his name?

LK: I don't know. Oh, yes, you mean the prospector that was killed? Yes, that sounds right.

AB: It doesn't say Warren here, but [unintelligible]. [pauses] I read another story about that which sounded a lot more sensible than the earlier ones. I think it was in the article about [unintelligible], but I just... [pauses] He may—

LK: Yes, because on the first three he doesn't have it.

AB: This is the rest, the other's go into the history of Missoula, don't they?

[Break in audio]

LK: But then, when Stuart's writing a day-by-day account of the thing, you'd think that he might be a little bit more accurate than Woody. Yet, he wasn't there and Woody was.

[long pause]

AB: Yes, but Woody could have forgotten.

LK: That's true.

AB: '63. Isn't it funny? My recollection of that episode was that they immediately [unintelligible]. He went to...Is this Stuart's that I'm quoting? That the Indians, there were a couple of them anyway, and they took refuge with the Flathead—

LK: Right, right, right. That's what Stuart says. The chief was reluctant to give them up because—

AB: —they [unintelligible].

LK: Yes. Right.

AB: I guess I just [unintelligible] then. I don't have any other...The more I think of it, the more I think that having looked at my material on Mullan, because the one I'm remembering when some horse thieves stole some of Mullan's horses when he was camped at the mouth of the Blackfoot. [unintelligible] captured them. They brought them back, and he sentenced them to be chained together to do hard work on the road for four months. Then in the spring, he freed them, and they took off. I mean, this was something somebody was asking about horse thieves. The next horse thief that took place was this one where [unintelligible] Creek where they told the man to leave the area. This is Stuart [unintelligible]. I think they gave him 15 dollars to leave. Then just a few weeks later, they tried these horse thieves who had been chased over here from Elk City. One of them was killed, and the other one was hung. So that they had all different kinds of attitudes towards justice. It was strictly fitted to the circumstances.

No, I wouldn't know about this other thing. I would be more inclined to accept...I don't know. I might be more inclined to accept Stuart's.

LK: Because there is a chance that Woody might not have been in the area at that time because he did go looking for gold. He was in, I guess, Virginia City. I'd have to check my records, too.

AB: Yes, and he also was managing the Gold Creek store for Worden and Company for a spell. He could have been thinking of somebody else.

LK: Maybe this [unintelligible]—

AB: Now, it could have been the other man connected with...It could have been one man was turned over and hung. This could have been another man, the other fellow, that was involved in that hanging—that according to Stuart was not turned over.

LK: Yes. I don't know. That one—

AB: I'm sorry.

LK: Well, there's some of them, I think I'm just going to put the two or three different versions like that trial at Hellgate. I think I'm going to tell both Woody's side and David O'Keefe's side of the trial and then that man that told the whole story to Stuart, so that people do realize the frustrations in trying to be a historian and let them decide. I'll just say that right in the thing because obviously you can only get the basic truth out of the thing. I don't know. I'll have to go from there.

Now, in reading about the Flathead Indians, their main chief was a hereditary position. But on some occasions, I guess from what I've read, that they did get a chief—a regular head chief, not a war chief—just by some kind of election or something. Well, The reason I ask this is because, now, Three Eagles was supposed to be the head chief when Lewis and Clark was here. Then they go on to talking about a Big Face or a [unintelligible] who became head chief and Victor, Three Eagle's son, followed this [unintelligible]. Now, if it's a hereditary thing, what's the story here? Could there have been a gap when Victor was too young to take over and Big Face or this [unintelligible] took over?

AB: There again, I don't know because apparently they had a lot of difficulty in communication between Indians and whites. All I have read is that people assume when a word is used that it meant a chief whereas maybe it simply meant somebody who at that time—

LK: A second chief or something?

AB: —was a second chief or was temporarily in charge of this or that sort of activity. As far as I could make out, they didn't have any really tightly structured government until the very last

thing—until after whites had come. This I got mostly from reading this what [unintelligible] had to say about- there's this man [unintelligible], who was an anthropologist, and Turney-High [Harry Holbert Turney-High], and they're all to be taken with a grain of salt. But evidently, it was a very fluid kind of a governmental structure. Whether the word that they used for chief meant the same thing to them that it means to us, I don't know.

LK: In a way, I just wonder about this Big Face or [unintelligible] because he was way over in Wyoming to greet DeSmet when he came through. It was only part of the tribe, and it sounds like quite a ways away for the main chief to be anyway. You see, it doesn't seem to me that he would have done that, that he would have stuck with the main tribe and sent a lesser chief.

AB: Yes, but was the tribe a real...weren't there bunches of Flatheads?

LK: Yes.

AB: Rather than a real one tribe. Wasn't it a kind of a fluid thing that maybe at one time there might be one man that was sort of all over, then maybe they'd sort of spread out and have a bunch here with this chief and a bunch there with that chief?

LK: That sounds very plausible, very plausible.

AB: This is what I have read and gotten into my head. The other thing that I had been wondering about is, could this fellow have been one of the ones who went...Here I don't know. I've come across these scraps of references to those Flatheads who went to Kansas, was it?

LK: Oh, well, I read Green River in Wyoming. Seems like—

AB: I don't remember, yes. But there were some who went quite a bit farther east after they had contacts with whites. I've only seen scraps of references to it, and not really got it through my head yet.

LK: Yes, just how it happened. That makes sense because when you read about [unintelligible] and his encounter with the Flatheads are not in the Bitterroot Valley, they're up farther north.

AB: Well, according to anthropologists, they were more in the Three Forks area long ago. They're fairly recently in the Bitterroot. I mean, recently within the last 100 or 200—

LK: Yes, yes. Would that have come because of the trouble with the Blackfeet that they had went to the mountains more for safety's sake instead of staying?

AB: Probably partly, [unintelligible] due to the whites to begin with. You know, the whites came here and shoved all the coastal tribes inland, and then all the other tribes got shaken up. The Blackfeet and the Sioux came into the plains and they were more aggressive and more

numerous than these mountain tribes. So the mountain tribes tend to retreat into the interior valleys whereas apparently earlier, they had had this more of a migratory pattern by the eastern coast to the mountains quite a lot of the time.

LK: I see, okay.

AB: You know, I don't have [unintelligible]. I would have to try to look things up.

LK: Well, you know, in reading the journals of Lewis and Clark that were edited...I can't remember; I think it was Thwaites [Reuben Gold Thwaites]. Is that how you pronounce his name? Thwaites or something? The one that they've got over at the University [University of Montana] that's in something like ten volumes of it. Lewis or Clark never mention the name Three Eagles, and I just wonder this is an assumption, too, on somebody's part.

AB: Well, where's the three feathers? I don't know. Three Eagles?

LK: It was Three Eagles that I've found out.

AB: Well, yes, and there was another name, too that they used for...There was another name too that they used for those early...for the first white man...first Indians that they met.

LK: Oh, you mean that...Let's see. Lewis and Clark called them the [unintelligible]?

AB: Oh yes, no, I don't mean the [unintelligible]. I mean the men [unintelligible]. [unintelligible sentence]. [long pause] I could try to look for this. [long pause] You see, they give you... These are just a few. Do you know of Curtis' Western Indians [Edward C. Curtis' *The North American Indian*]?

LK: No.

AB: They have many volumes of them. He has all kinds of paintings of...in the University. I don't know where... [unintelligible]. [unintelligible] these pictures are...See, they have a Flathead camp on the—

LK: Oh, on the Jocko [River].

AB: Embarking on Flathead Lake. Were any of those pictures the kind of thing that you're...They've got this in the Phillips Collection [University of Montana's Archives and Special Collections] when you go up in the hall, before you go into the "M" room [Montana Room] to the left, if you'll notice that there's just a couple of bookcases there?

LK: Yes.

AB: All right. Then this Curtis book from which these are taken, it's many volumes and it's a very costly sort of a thing.

LK: Boy that looks like they're right on our property. I should go down there and look for arrowheads. We found some.

AB: On your property?

LK: Yes.

AB: Why do you think it looks like—

LK: Well, see...This other picture was better because you can see it. But you know that, not McLeod. Yes, I guess that's the name of it: McLeod Peak in the Jocko. Arlee would be over this way, and the river flows down through here. So it must be right, right by the river, and we have this high bank going down. Oh my gosh.

AB: Well, it could be, could be.

LK: Because I know the original powwow grounds weren't too far from there. Who all belonged to the actual Salish tribe?

AB: All kinds of Indians, and nobody knows what. The more you read about them, the more you realize that it's absolutely mixed up.

LK: Very confusing.

AB: Because the word Salish is used to cover a whole lot of people that speak the Salish dialect and they call them all the way from the coast—the Pacific coast—[unintelligible] Salish tribes.

LK: Well supposedly I read this—

AB: There's Chief Joseph when he came home after exile, and here's a very late picture just about before he died. This is the Nez Perce. That's why I thought it might say something about the Indian chiefs. It doesn't. I would just be wary about specific names. This one, Olga Johnson [Olga Weydemeyer Johnson] down there in Kootenai.

LK: Not that one either.

AB: Well then maybe, I don't know, maybe this would be of general interest to you. I think you probably should take this if you're not [unintelligible]. Because it's all about, she lived up in Libby and she wrote *The Story of the Tobacco Plains*, and she wrote a little book called *Libby and Troy [Early Libby and Troy, Montana]* and she wrote many articles for *The Western News of*

Libby. She was interested in this for a great many years. She's now retired. She's living in Grant's Pass, Oregon. What she has written here is a whole general book on the Flathead and Kootenai of western Montana. It's more of a, oh, I don't know, the way they live and stuff like that, but it might be of some interest to you. Chiefs, let's see now. Chiefs—the upper Flathead chiefs [unintelligible]. Three Eagles, that's what you were saying, wasn't it?

LK: Yes.

AB: Well, in this case I think that you might just as well take it.

LK: Yes, yes, okay.

AB: Rather than try to copy things now because it might give you some other attitudes or slants in some of these. I don't know.

LK: Well, she has here, Big Hawk's successor, Three Eagles, was said to have been the chief in Lewis and Clark's time. I don't know. I don't know about that first chapter on the Indians.

AB: Well, I think hers...What she has done, of course, is to compile everything she could find and put it together. She's also talked with old-timers. In the back, she tells the people that she's talked with. I think hers is probably as fair a picture as—

LK: As I'm going to find.

AB: As you're going to find, yes.

LK: Then this [unintelligible], that meant [unintelligible] people.

AB: Yes, according to Will Cave.

LK: Will Cave, right. Does she say anything about that in here, do you know? I'll just have to check. Supposedly, it was the Shoshone or the Snake Indians that call them the [unintelligible] is there somebody—

AB: There is some such, yes. [unintelligible].

LK: That's what Lewis and Clark called them. They said that they were the [unintelligible] or however you pronounce it, nation. This [unintelligible] is supposed to mean something about hot springs. So I would assume that they meant the Indians living in the area when they speak of the [unintelligible] Nation, they would include like the Kalispells and the other Indians that lived in this area because of the hot springs up in Camas Prairie and so forth, too.

AB: They might, or they might not. As I say, the more I read about these, the more vague I have become and the more I think that too many people in the past have jumped to too many conclusions and I have no way of judging which is correct.

LK: I'll see what she has and then go from there. Which Higgins street was it that had its name changed?

AB: Higgins Avenue [unintelligible].

LK: Well the Higgins' children. There was one street here that was named after the Higgins' children and—

AB: Oh, they're all named after the Higgins' children.

LK: Yes, and then it had its name changed.

AB: Oh, Gerald was called...Before they were named after the Higgins' children, Gerald was called Hammond, and at one of those intersections—I forget where it is—it still has Hammond written in the sidewalk.

LK: Oh I see. Yes, that's what you were telling me.

AB: Then, you see, when Hammond got into a fight and withdrew, and when they had all this squabbling, he withdrew. Then Higgins had the name changed. The City Council changed the name and all the streets were named after Higgins' children. But originally, you see, it was one street was Higgins and the next one was Hammond of the two main streets because these were the two important men.

LK: Okay, okay. Let's see, back in 1885...This is something I've asked you before and you didn't recall anything at the time and I haven't been able to find anything in reading old newspapers or anything, but was there any kind of a celebration changing the town to a city at all in '85 that you recall reading about? *The Missoulian* doesn't say anything.

AB: No, I don't recall—

LK: It's not like they celebrated everything, so I was—

AB: I don't recall that they had anything when they changed it. No, I don't. Now, somebody told me at one time but I can't I can't quote you an authority on this, that it was simply a matter of pride. Because when I've gone and looked at the laws, I've read the 1883 laws established in—

[End of Tape 1, Side A]

[Tape 1, Side B]

AB: This is copied from the county commissioner's journal, June 3, 1873, in which they authorized a fine of 25 dollars in cost [unintelligible] on county bridge. Half of it to the informer to the general fund. Also a fine of 25-100 dollars for driving more than ten head of animals, but they accepted [unintelligible] of sheep at one time and again half to the informant.

LK: Okay, good, good, because I'd like to include that. That's good. Okay, now do you know, and this is a question that I've written several authorities on forts. Do you know if Fort Missoula was located in the wrong place, and what they did about solving that problem? Wasn't it located on school grounds?

AB: [unintelligible] partly...Afterwards they found it was on school land, yes.

LK: How did they resolve that problem?

AB: [long pause] Well, I think they had not actually started building on the school land.

LK: Oh, they hadn't actually built on it.

AB: When they had gone out and surveyed it, when they had laid out the posts and whatever they were, then a later survey showed that these were laid out wrong, and I think they just changed them to conform to the—

LK: I see. So in other words—

AB: —proper section.

LK: —the buildings that they built out there were not actually on school ground. It was just the land.

AB: Not that I know, no.

LK: Yes, because I know they didn't change the buildings at all to make that. Okay, now what is the story behind why Missoula was a temporary capital here in '89? How did that happen?

AB: Oh, now...Let's see [unintelligible] fort sections were, the original surveys. Let me get...the story that I can get, I think I've got more in detail about that. What is it was was one of these things where it was the temporary capital for maybe half an hour or an hour or something.

LK: Oh really? Well I knew it wasn't for a long time.

AB: Well, now this is copied from a thesis on campus.

LK: Oh, let's see. [quotes from source] "Missoula delegates consistently voted against Helena as site. All of the most controversial single-issued..." something "site for the temporary state capitol [unintelligible]."

AB: I've probably got something from it.

LK: Oh, it was selected. "Selection of site."

AB: Let's see all of them. "They consistently voted and the most controversial single issue," that's supposed to be, "was the election site for temporary state capitol." Joe Marion who was, you know, he was an early sheriff and he had various...He lived in Frenchtown, was a businessman, so on and so forth. He proposed it.

LK: What was the actual point of having it as a temporary capital? I mean—

AB: I suppose prestige, isn't it?

LK: Yes, but no actual business or records or anything were kept here, were they?

AB: Why, no because they just voted it in Helena, and then the vote was changed and just either...Depends on what story you read. This is [unintelligible] version of it. One of the other versions is that they had a recess, or, does he say [unintelligible]?

LK Yes, he says—

AB: That the fellows came by horseback and train back to the capital to vote to reverse it—to reconsider the motion to make Missoula a temporary capital. A number of the Helena delegates being so sure that Helena was going to be made the temporary capital, they'd gone off to Yellowstone or someplace like that. Then when they managed by a fluke to get Missoula voted...but they got the meeting adjourned, and they sent a messenger after these fellows and they...in one newspaper story I read in Kalispell, I think this was, told about how they galloped and galloped to get back and catch on the train and swung on to the last coach of the train. You know, that kind of thing. They got back in time to vote on the reconsidering and—

LK: Reversed it.

AB: —reversed it. So it was just for a short time. Now, he didn't quite have all of that, as I recall—all of this colorful story that was in this Kalispell newspaper. But the Kalispell newspaper was...you know a lot of these stories were all dressed up.

LK: Oh, I know it. I know it. Yes, because it goes on here that "Marion proposed Missoula as temporary capital accepted 44 of the 27. After various substitute motions proposed and failed,

Helena backers forced a recess. At time, Missoula was voted. It was also voted to hold special election for a permanent capital after second legislative session. Just before recess, substitute motion for election to be made at the 1892 general election, but temporary capital not included in this motion. After recess Helena backers had acquired enough votes to name it as the temporary capital.”

AB: Yes, and it was in that connection that they talk about these people who had gone off to Yellowstone or someplace and were—

LK: Yes, how long was that recess then?

AB: All night, as I understand it.

LK: Oh, I see.

AB: Or 24 hours, maybe something like that. This is early fort shows it in section 35. This is after they've been collected, but as far as I could make out, it was just simply the case that after they laid it out, they found the land was not where they had thought it was, which happened quite often.

LK: So they just really changed the boundaries, it wasn't a matter of paying the school board for land that they had settled.

AB: [unintelligible]

LK: What section is the section that's laid aside for schools? I think it's sixty—

AB: Thirty-six.

LK: Thirty-six?

AB: Sixteen and thirty-six.

LK Sixteen and thirty-six. Yes, because here's 36 right next to section of the fort.

AB: Yes. [long pause] Well now, that would have been my impression. Now here I'm looking at this Fort Missoula correspondence, I've copied down something differently. They [unintelligible] attention that, owing to an error, [unintelligible] an original location [unintelligible], and most of the buildings are erected on school section 36 and they need approval of Congress. Now, do you want this reference to look it up more? You know where the Fort Missoula correspondence is? It's one of those oversized books. Let's see. When you stand with your back to the [unintelligible], it's in the far right hand corner over there in the stacks up

against the wall. It's an oversized journal, and it's called *Fort Missoula Correspondence* M978.6...And on page 58 called attention, but I don't quite understand it because I think the Fort Missoula buildings are on—

LK: Yes, this other section.

AB: [unintelligible] not important that it is, but I just am trying to [unintelligible].

LK: I'm awfully curious, you know.

Unidentified Speaker: Boy, you [unintelligible].

AB: Well here they have...Yes, here they do have it over on section 36.

LK: Oh, it's a [unintelligible] map.

AB: Here's section 31 and section 36.

LK: Oh, they do.

AB: Oh, but I never heard of any...Well these are just a few buildings there, half of it there. This would be where the stables are and things like that. But I never heard of their giving any money. They might have. Of course, this Fort Missoula correspondence, have you ever looked at it?

LK: Yes, just the first part.

AB: It's nothing but copies of the letters that they send out, and you don't ever know anything about what came in or you never find out what happened. Obviously, it is over, and I had read somewhere in the paper that they had straightened that out. I suppose straightening it out must have meant that they just made arrangements of some kind. I don't know.

LK: I wonder if that's when the county had some of that land for a high school, if maybe that was part of it.

AB: No, no. They got that—

LK: Later on.

AB: Oh, yes. They got that in the '50s. They got that when I was on the school board, which is recent, relatively—in the late '50s, early '60s. It was when the Fort Missoula land was being made available for the county or for the schools or something.

LK: Yes, was that when the Helena Diocese of the Catholic Church got ahold of some land, too? What did they ever do with that?

AB: It reverted. All of this land had to be built on. They were going to build a high school out there. All of this land had to be built or started building within five years or some period of time. If not, it reverted. They were not able to afford it. So it reverted.

LK: Yes, well about that correspondence, too. I looked up what Ron had said about wanting to have a court-martial to justify his actions up Fort Fizzle then. He didn't find anything else after that, whether he had gotten...I guess they didn't do anything about it because there's no records at all of him ever being court-martialed or a court inquiry or anything.

AB: I don't think so. No, I don't think so. What [unintelligible] did I just give you, [unintelligible]. I don't think, as far as that in the newspaper, I don't think I can—

LK: Well, I wish I had time—

AB: —newspaper about that.

LK: I wish I had time to go through all of them.

AB: This thing is one of the things that I've been puzzling about. Let's see if I can find it. This is, you recall when the... [unintelligible]...You recall when the Mullan Road was built, they had to hustle up and get over to Fort Benton because there were these soldiers. Well, this is copied from the soldiers on their return trip in March.

LK: Back to Walla Walla?

AB: Back to Walla Walla. They don't say anything. It really irks me. Here are they show crossing the Rattlesnake Creek, and this is when Grant's Ranch was in a different place than it is now, and they talked about Grant's garden. Then they draw in here a wheat field, they've drawn in the store. They've drawn in Miller's Ranch and they don't say a blessed thing about it. This Miller's Ranch is a real...There was a Miller who was a trader who spent some time in that summer of 1860 in the Hellgate Valley trading, but who had spent the preceding winter someplace up the Bitterroot. Then he vanished after that. Whether that's what they meant by Miller's Ranch, I don't know. They don't say anything about it in all of their description. They just talk about...Let's see... "One and a half miles further on from Rattlesnake past Grant's Ranch. Scarcely, any improvements here, but a small garden in the bottom below the house. Three miles further, the dried bed of a creek, apparently water, near the head of it." It doesn't say not far below this is the junction of the St. Mary's in Hellgate's River, forming the Bitterroot River. It doesn't say a single thing about that.

LK: What's interesting to me is that they're calling it Rattlesnake Creek back in 1860. A little [unintelligible]. Maybe he'll tell Christenbaum (?) what the derivation of that is or where it goes.

AB: I wish he would, but I don't know. He keeps saying he's going to write it up. Then they tell the farther west of that they've got a Shaw's Ranch and they've got Browns, you know, the way Brown was starting to... So this is all along the military road up here.

LK: There is an article in one little booklet that I can't say I really agree with at all, but they talk about the first coroner's jury. Was that called on a man named Overland who came here in the '60s with a friend called Big Nick? They had both like the country, and they liked a certain Indian woman and didn't Nick set up housekeeping with her? Overland liked her too and tried to win her away. Had words and some gun play. Big Nick shot and killed Overland, the coroner's jury called, "was called and heard the story and examined the remains. After serious discussion, a verdict came back: damn good shooting." I've never seen anything about that.

AB: I've never heard that at all.

LK: Haven't you?

AB: I don't know a single thing about it, and according to the...I found it...I don't know. When was this supposed to be [unintelligible].

LK: Just said in this article that these two guys came here in the '60s.

AB: The first coroner's jury that was called after Missoula County was formed in 1866, I think, was when this fellow [unintelligible] suicide according to the county commissioner. In fact, I don't know anything they could have had some kind of a coroner's jury. This was supposed to be in Missoula?

LK: Yes. Well, I've got to say, this is the only time I've ever—

AB: Coroner's inquest was held on the 6th of February in '66, was the first official coroner's inquest in Missoula County.

LK: The Shockley (?) suicide.

AB: No, I thought it was on the Shockley suicide, but this was on the body of M. Craft (?).

LK: Oh, Matt Craft (?) when he got shot.

AB: When he got shot, yes.

LK: I'll be darned. What was their verdict?

AB: This doesn't say. You see, a justice from the county commissioners journal, they simply have these little reports. So the coroner's inquest was held. Period. You don't know who was on the jury or what the result of it was or anything.

LK: Well, I think I'm going to scratch that one off.

AB: It could be for all I know. I just have never run across it.

LK: Like I said, this was just a hastily, little put together book that they had up in the library. I read it and it sounded exciting, but I had never read anything like it in Woody's account or anybody else's accounts of anything that happened here.

AB: You said the man was Overland?

LK: Yes, and a Big Nick. That's all they say.

AB: No, it doesn't ring any bells with me [unintelligible].

LK: Yes. That's all right, because it sounded like one of those fish tales to me.

Where was the Allen block located? I've got a reference to that.

AB: Yes, the library over in the Allen block. I think that was in the third block on Higgins, but there I'm not altogether sure.

LK: I should be able to check one of those maps that say that anyway, so that shouldn't be too hard. That Coal Springs Ranch, was that out by the McCauley (?) place in the fort? I just hear references to a Coal Springs Ranch.

AB: Coal Springs Ranch was apparently about...It was not a [unintelligible]. It was probably about where that road is that goes from the highway before you have the Miller Creek split. You know, the Miller Creek, there are two roads, an upper and a lower. That was somewhere along in that section. It was called originally, the Four-Mile Ranch. It was a stage station because the bridge...Let's see, the earliest bridge was down about the foot of Miller Creek. They had a [unintelligible]...well, they had a [unintelligible] there just beyond Miller Creek. There was a [unintelligible] that crossed over, and they had a Ten-Mile House over on the other side, one mile this side of Lolo. The first bridge, the first Buckhouse Bridge was about a mile upstream from where the present one is. You know where the road is that goes up towards Blue Mountain?

LK: Yes.

AB: Well, right about across there, if you go to the riverbank there you can see the piers of the first Buckhouse Bridge. This present Buckhouse Bridge at this location was not until...I don't know, 50, 60 years ago.

LK: Oh. The first bridge, is that where that Boyles (?) had his saloon?

LK: I think Boyle ran the Four-Mile House for a spell. [long pause] Yes, and on the 23rd of November in *The Missoulian*, of '77, he opened a saloon and house called Four-Mile House near Coal Springs. Then he was election judge there at Coal Springs for a great many years until '92, I guess.

LK: Supposedly this was a pretty rough little saloon. Have you ever heard any stories about that?

AB: Yes, but I don't know how true they are. Then, apparently, I think it was that same place that Briggs (?) later took over. But that I'm not quite sure whether Briggs' was actually there or not.

LK: Was this who—

AB: He was this post trader at Fort Missoula. He was postmaster at Fort Missoula, Briggs, I mean, but he also had a saloon. I have not been able to find out whether he had that Coal Springs Saloon or not. He may have, or he may have had something a little closer to the Fort. I would be inclined to think he had the Coal Springs one. Then, of course, he moved into town, and he built a house right opposite the library where the bar service building is. You've probably seen pictures of it. He had big trees all around it. It was supposed to be quite a show place because of all of the trees around it.

LK: Would he be the same one that Briggs Street was named after?

AB: Well, this was Briggs. B-r-i-g-g-s.

LK: Yes, like the Briggs Street that Coal Springs school is located at.

AB: Oh, Briggs Street, oh yes. Yes, I thought you said Brooks Street. I thought maybe I had mispronounced it. Yes, he would be Briggs Street. So my guess would be that it probably was that same—

LK: Trader?

AB: Saloon.

LK: Because the same dumb book that I get this report on this coroner's jury also said that one time there were two soldiers from the fort out at this saloon. There was a real mean bartender at that time, and he wanted to close and the guys were too drunk to move, so he shot them and left town. You haven't heard that story, have you?

AB: No. They could all be true, though.

LK: [laughs] I know it. I know it, but I've got to have some...This is why I wish I did have time to go through *The Missoulians*. Although some of those early *Missoulians*, they do miss a few things that happened around here it seems.

AB: Then, of course, they're missing copies.

LK: Yes. I know this. I know this. Well, one report that I've heard, and I've heard this several times that there was an extra that was put out by *The Missoulian* when Chief Joseph went through the area. I can't find any evidence of that extra...that being true in any of the newspapers. This is one of the questions that I asked this Mrs. Harriet McCloy (?), is that her name, in Helena? Malloy (?)? Yes. I haven't heard from her yet, but I'm anxious to see what she'll be able to dig up because I just don't know about that either. Okay. You were mentioning an evangelist that had gotten the people stirred up about 1910 or '11 in the spring?

AB: '11. Winter and spring of '11.

LK: Of '11. Okay. Is this that Louwry (?)? Is his name Louwry, or who was Louwry? I just don't know who—

AB: I don't know, and I didn't write down his name because when I was looking this up, it was why we changed from aldermanic form of government to the county commissioner form of government. So everything that I wrote simply it was in connection with that. That there was this evangelist, and that they had a big tent set up somewhere. That then...Every night for six weeks, and all the women got stirred up and went down to the City Council and wanted to get rid of the red-light district and were refused. It was at this same time that one of the representatives of either a senator or a representative from Missoula introduced this bill to prevent white slave traffic—from women being transported as white slave traffic from Idaho to Montana. But you see, I was interested then in that other kind of thing.

LK: Yes, yes, yes. But they didn't succeed in closing it down. From what I've read, it seems like they didn't get to close it down until about 1916.

AB: Yes, somewhere in there, I would agree. [long pause] [unintelligible] I thought I might have...As I say, I don't recall what I wrote down.

LK: The man's name.

AB: The man's name.

LK: How did that go change it into an aldermannic form of government?

AB: That was a long story. We were just following national trends. Along about 1902, was it, there was a tremendous flood...You've heard all this? The town was practically wiped out. Then aldermanic form of government. They couldn't get started on repairing the city because every alderman insisted his ward must be done first, and nobody would give in. The commission of businessmen got together. They took over the government and started clearing up the mess from the flood. This made such an impression that there had been in the late 1900s...late 19th century, 1800s, an awful lot of corruption in government. A lot of people were dissatisfied with the aldermanic form just because they couldn't get anywhere with all this log rolling of the different wards and one thing. So a lot of towns switched over and tried the commissioner form of government.

Then they had along at the same time—about then right after the invention of the typewriter—they started had women clerks and girls kept going to cities and kept vanishing, led to this white slave traffic. There was a big furor over all these unprotected girls and the white slave traffic. That spilled over into Montana with this bill being introduced to prevent girls from being imported from Idaho, and this evangelism thing, and the women wanting to do something about it, and the City Council refusing.

Still another thing that happened was that we had perennially [unintelligible] of representation. They had more people on the south side...as many people on the south side as they were on the north side, but there's only one ward here and three wards on the north side. They petitioned for two wards over here, and the city council said no. The women mad because they paid no attention to this red light problem, the men mad because of this other thing. Then they had grand jury that winter and they indicted the mayor and several aldermen and the commissioners and the county treasurer all for not doing what they should. This is one of those [unintelligible] things. The mayor was accused—he was a blacksmith—of shoeing the horses at the fire station instead of calling for bids. The alderman bought hay for themselves to feed those horses. One of the county commissioners bought poles from his own land to build a fence around the courthouse. Another county commissioner sold gravel, I guess, to the county road crew. Tempest in a teapot. But you see corruption, just like in all the big cities, corruption in Missoula. So then they had a group of stirred up citizens decided we should change over to this wonderful commission form of government that is sweeping the country and is doing so well. They took only about three or four days to get enough signatures for an election. They had an election. People voted to have the commission form of government.

LK: Well, when did we go back to the aldermen?

AB: You don't want to hear the whole story, do you? It's complicated. The county attorney, the young man who was county attorney back in 1911 was a man named Mulroney (?), who has since died, but he became a very important lawyer here in town. He's got a son, [unintelligible] Mulroney [unintelligible].

LK: Yes, the name sounds familiar.

AB: It's his father. Well, he was county attorney and he said he-

[End of Tape 1, Side B]

AB: —all municipal salaries and all teacher salaries with frozen for years, until the late '40s, when everybody else's salaries and wages went up. So in the late '40s, when they got to the place where they couldn't get teachers—they had this baby boom—and they couldn't get capable people in government, salaries went up by leaps and bounds for both teachers and for government officials. So the Taxpayers Association and the Chamber of Commerce got upset at the way property taxes run up a lot faster in the early '50s, than they were going up now. Everybody said the same thing they say now. You know, "Everybody's going to go broke, the old folks are going to lose their homes, the ranchers are going to be kicked out," that sort of thing. The Taxpayers and the Chamber of Commerce get real upset. The Chamber of Commerce started looking into this question of a managerial system, thinking that that might be more economical and efficient. The taxpayers looked into the question of consolidation of city and county. At the same time, the League of Women Voters had gotten into the picture, for studying kinds of government, and they leaned towards consolidation but under a manager system. So then they had a Citizens Committee that worked for...decided that it would be too much to work with consolidation and a manager all at once so they were going to work for manager for the city, and when that succeeded, they would work for consolidation.

So they started working for city manager. But now, Mr. Maroni (?) who had been so opposed to the commission system, way back, and so in favor of the aldermanic, was still vigorously in favor of aldermanic. He said, "I told you so. That commission system is no good. But what we should do is to go back to the tried and true aldermanic, not switch over to some new sort of a thing." There were other people, too who got...We got into another hassle, too, because throughout the country, the labor unions in some states had gone on record for manager systems and other states against. Here in Montana, they'd had a lot of attempts to consolidate city and county in Butte [Montana], and have manager systems. The labor there thought that this was an act on the part of the businessmen that would hurt them. So the state AFL-CIO in Montana went on record way back when in the early '30s opposing any manager form of government or any consolidation. So we had Mr. Maroni, who was a respected lawyer, saying, you want to go back to the aldermanic form, and you had the labor unions campaigning that a manager system would be a dictator. The manager would be appointed by the bosses, big business, and he would be a dictator and ignore the rights of the little man.

You couldn't have a three-way election between commission, manager, and alderman. You could only choose between two. So the manager people got their petition in to hold an election first. When they did, the aldermanic people said, "Just as soon as that election is held," I mean, "Just as soon after that election is held, regardless of which way it goes, we're going to campaign to have another election to switch to aldermanic." Well, the first election the manager system won out. Then, they had a second election, when they could legally hold it, and the aldermanic won out by only about a hundred votes, out of a total of 10,000 votes. It was practically...you know, it was very close.

What happened was that the...because this manager system was put in at a time that the Taxpayers and the Chamber of Commerce were concerned about high taxes, they just decided

to set a very low salary for a manager. They looked up salaries...I know a couple people on that commission. They looked up salaries for managers of cities this size, and then they offered the bottom salary. They offered a mediocre salary, and they got mediocre men. In addition, the opponents were, I don't think, fair. The very first meeting that the city council had, they got postcards. Every member of that five-member public city council, saying how many weeks before we can hold another election and kick you out? Week after week after week, they would send postcards.

They had another thing, the man who was city engineer that the commission was not willing to kick out, but had worked vigorously for automatic form...When I went up to City Hall, I, in person, saw on the city manager's...of the engineer's desk, a petition asking for the city...the return to the aldermanic system. While he was being employed by the manager system, he was carrying on his desk a petition, asking people to sign for us to change back to the aldermanic kind. Yes. Then he had...Have you run across Stan Healy?

LK: Oh, I've heard...Needless to say, I've heard of the man, but I don't...When did all this happen, now?

AB: In the late '50s.

LK: In the late '50s.

AB: Stan Healy was the newspaper reporter for *The Missoulian*, and he was solidly in favor of the aldermanic system and he reported all the city council meetings. On behalf of the League, I went to a number of those meetings, and what he did was to pick out...He's a very colorful writer. What he did was to pick out the fumbles—the funny things—and headline them, so that people, if you went to the meeting and you heard these things that sounded stupid, you would realize that these people were seriously...they were having to reorganize the government in a new way, something that none...all five of them were new. They were having to rearrange the government, and of course they met people who were afraid of losing their jobs and things. They were talking back and forth off the top of their head, and that one man, for example, made a statement, "Well, I didn't know the city did that." That was in the headline the next day when all the rest they've done...Well, so, then as I say, he was the one who reported the meetings, and he reported them colorfully and incompletely. One thing or another, it lost by 100 votes out of 10,000. Well, now that's nothing to do with this—

LK: Evangelist.

AB: History. But you see, that was the start of it.

LK: Yes, I'll be darned.

AB: And I don't know the name of the evangelist, but that would be in the winter of 1911.

LK: Yes, like 1910, 1911. That would—

AB: It would be in the winter of '11. Yes, 1910, '11, yes.

LK: Yes, yes. I don't know if I'm going to have time to look that up. That's the only thing with my little deadline—

AB: Well, that's okay, I'm saying all this which really doesn't apply—

LK: No, no, but I was curious about that part of it anyway. Because I've just...the only thing I've seen, you know, is I knew that they changed back and forth a couple of times, but never why. So this is good.

Going to something completely different. The Chinese that were here, do you know why they built tunnels underneath their houses? Their places on Front Street and Main Street? From one place to another?

AB: I don't know. They could have. I have heard that, but I don't have anything to document it.

LK: Yes. You wouldn't know why they would have done it, would you? I was just wondering if it was for protection, for convenience, what it would be for. Why they would do it.

AB: Might be a little bit of everything. Some of those Chinese houses were pretty close together, and I suppose it would give them...if they had a small shack, they might actually have a larger basement that would go under two of them. I don't know.

LK: It could be.

AB: I don't know.

LK: Yes, I don't either. Now, there is a picture that shows that Front Street, as you were going along toward the west from Higgins, that it dipped down, that it wasn't completely level. Did Main Street do the same thing? Did Main Street dip at all, going in that same way?

AB: I don't know. I believe that there was a definite dip where the Florence [Hotel] is.

LK: Yes, yes, I've seen that in the pictures.

AB: I don't know about Main Street.

LK: Do you know when they straightened out that dip?

AB: Well, I don't know when they fill it in. Must have been filled in before the Florence was built, obviously, but...It was, for some years, that was simply a corral of the stable.

LK: Well, believe it or not, I'm done with my questions.

AB: Well, I'm sorry I wasn't able to—

LK: Oh, no, you have. You really have.

AB: —do any more.

LK: Well, it's nice talking to somebody that knows something more than just hearsay. This is one thing that I've found with these old-timers that really has bothered me, is I've come away and I've just felt that I've gotten more hearsay than when I've gotten actual truth.

AB: Yes. I think there's an element, a germ of truth in a lot of the hearsay, but I think maybe their timing is maybe a little off, that it may be a little mixed up. But what it does is give you a flavor of the past, mostly.

LK: Yes, yes, that's true.

AB: It's useful for when you give talks, but not for writing a book.

LK: I know it. This is true. This is true. Well, like on some of the things that they say, like Grant Higgins was—

AB: [unintelligible]

LK: Grant Higgins really gave me a lot of questionable stuff, and I think I'm just going to have to, on that, like I say—

AB: Oh, I don't think he's any...It's all just what he remembered. He's not an historian.

LK: Right. Well, he claims that, too. I mean, he's the first one to say that. But no, he was talking about these Front Street ladies and how they would, on Easter Sunday, they would...the women would come on from the churches, and they would, I guess, go up and down Front Street a number of times in their buggies and their Easter finery and stuff. And so would these women from Front Street, which caused quite a stir. They'd dress up, too. See, so that's a nice story, isn't it? But, if this is what he remembers, and it could very easily be true. But we're going to have to treat that specially, that's for sure. He remembered...You don't remember any of the names, reading any of the names of any of these women, do you? There's a Mrs. Guild (?), I think that he said, and somebody else, who were pretty prominent.

Those first fairgrounds, when they talk about them being where the sugar beet factory is, that is—

AB: That was before that. The first ones were before that.

LK: Oh, yes, that was up in Higgins' place, wasn't it? The very first fairs?

AB: The very first fair was, yes.

LK: Yes, but now when they talk about that location where the sugar beet factory, that's where the Mullan Road branches off from Highway 10, isn't it? Out in that "Y" type of thing?

AB: Yes.

LK: Yes, okay.

AB: Then apparently, they had the fairgrounds somewhere for one year, I guess, or something like that, out in Daly Addition.

LK: Do you know why they quit having the fair for those couple of years, around 1908 or something like that? Seem like they disbanded, if I remember my notes right. I didn't write it down.

AB: I don't know. I know that earlier they stopped for a year or two, because they had...They were having the fair in October, and it was so cold and wet they didn't get anywhere. Then another time they stopped—this is of course back before 1900—because there was a bad smallpox epidemic. But I don't know why they changed over from this Western Agricultural Mechanical thing, to the Western Montana Fair. I haven't got that straight of why they did that. I don't know why they did that.

LK: Well, good.

AB: There are things I don't know. Maybe Mrs.—

[End of Tape 2, Side A]

[No audio on Tape 2, Side B]

[Tape 3, Side A]

LK: [unintelligible] been here for three years, but I just find it fascinating. Nothing like this ever happened in Michigan. I'm sure there were exciting things, but—

AB: As I said, I don't know what more that you want.

LK: The thing of it is, if I could borrow these to have them done off like this one is, then bring them back. I don't know if you don't want to let them out.

AB: No, anything...If any of them appeal to you, I'm just setting things out that might be of some interest. This problem is too old, I guess. This is when John Owen asked to have the county created, and he wanted Bitterroot County and he called it Bitterroot County because it would have included all of Idaho and western Montana. Because it was separated by the Bitterroot Mountains, he thought that would be a good name. The reason for that was because the Mullan Road was built through here more and more settlers. They were then part of Spokane County whose courthouse was at Colville, which was a long ways to go for recording claims and things and going to get the sheriff to come after horse thieves. Then, of course the legislature decided to create two counties. So they called it, instead of calling ours Bitterroot as the petition asked, they called it Missoula and on the other side the mountains it was Shoshone (Shoshone) or Shoshonee. I never know how to pronounce that.

LK: I've seen them both ways, too.

AB: This is the petition, and this is the act. Those are pretty old, I guess.

LK: Is there anything left of Fort Owen, now, today at all?

AB: Yes.

LK: Is there?

AB: One side of Fort Owen is still left. Here is a picture of Fort Owen.

LK: Do you go right into Stevensville to see it?

AB: You take the road to Stevensville, and after you cross the river you have to turn first left. It's about...It's within sight from the road, and it's on a farm of people who are very willing to let folks come and see it. The fort consisted of two rows of rooms like this—single rooms that had a window on the back of the door in the front. One row of those is still standing.

Well, now, what's this? That's the city of Missoula in 1871.

LK: That's another question I had too. How come we've got that that crossing of sections? Why aren't the roads all straight? Why do some of them go off at an angle?

AB: If you really want to know about that, it's a long story.

LK: Well, yes.

AB: All right. There it is. The settlement started north of the river. South of the river there were maybe two or three farms. Then the Fort was built down here, and there was a wagon road that went from Missoula down to the Fort and up the Bitterroot. It went across the island at a different angle than it does today. It connected with Stephens Street. It went across at [unintelligible], you say. It went across at this angle so that it ended about the west end of the Milwaukee Depot, so that the wagon road, you see, came right through here. Now a couple of men by the name of Bickford and Stephens owned this half section of land, and the town was growing. They wanted to plat it, and they platted the town of South Missoula. This was a separate town to begin with. They figured that the part of the wagon road that went through their section of land was the main highway, and so they said that will be the main road in the future. They made Stephens Street extra wide so there'd be plenty of room for all the wagons to hitch up to the future stores they hoped to see on either side. Then they laid out there on the streets parallel to this proposed thing, and that was a town South Missoula.

All right well, once they started doing that—this was after the railroad would come in—Judge Knowles owned this section, and he decided, “Well, I might as well get on the gravy train and plat land and sell lots too.” But he said, “This is ridiculous. Of course, streets should always go parallel section lines.” You know these black things are the section lines, mile square on each side. So he laid out his section parallel to the section lines, and he said, “Well, I'm not going have anything to do with South Missoula.” So He asked the city of Missoula to become an addition, and they said they could. So these people went to the county commissioners, and they said, “Well look at here, this fellow Knowles has laid out here streets right on top of the main highway of the Bitterroot. He can't do that. You must enjoin him, you must [unintelligible].”

But the county commissioners said, “Oh, we don't have any say about it. They became a part of the city of Missoula, so we can't do anything about it.” So these people, of course, as the proprietors of the town of South Missoula, going over to the city council of the city of Missoula, and saying, “Look it here, we don't like the way your addition is laid out,” you know how far they got.

Then about the same time this bridge over here had to be replaced. So of course, these people wanted the bridge replaced going the same direction it did, but Higgins who lived out here. He had his farm out there...Do you know where the roller skating rink is, and you know that old tumbledown barn behind it? That was originally a barn that belonged to Higgins when the land

belonged to him, and then that was the first fairgrounds. But you see, so he owns the section out here, and he said, "Why, no, of course, that we should have a road going along these section lines. I agree with judge Knowles, and the bridge should connect up with South Higgins instead of connecting up with Stephens." So they had a bond issue, and they voted to replace the bridge in April, and the people voted money to do this. The county said, all right we'll contribute 10,000 dollars towards it. Then they had a midnight session of the city council—secret session—at which they voted to change it. Although they had asked the people to vote on the bridge on the present site—the site they went over to Higgins—the city council decided it would be better to build the bridge across to Higgins. Then there was a big fuss because that was a midnight meeting in secret, so then they had another meeting and they switched again. Then finally somebody brought an injunction. We've had a whole history of injunctions around here of everything that anybody wants to do apparently. So it finally wound up that they had another election, and asked the people to vote not only money, but which site they wanted. Then there was a lot of campaigning, and it was a very close vote and they voted for the bridge to be built on Higgins Avenue. Then what that meant...That shows...This is what somebody pointed out to me and I think it's very true. It shows what happens when you don't have planning because the people coming down Higgins Avenue, if they wanted to go up the Bitterroot they had to turn at the first diagonal street which was Brooks. Now Brooks was laid out, not to be a main highway like Stephens, but to be a residential street. Ever since then we've had all this traffic problem and so on because of this lack of— [laughs]

LK: Well now, the Stephens Bridge now, had it gone through, would it come up to the same point on [unintelligible].

AB: Yes at the north end, it was exactly the same place. It was the south end that was different. I have somewhere in here...I have a picture of—

LK: About what year did that keep place in?

AB: Well South Missoula was either '88 or '89, and this bridge squabble was about the summer of '91. The newspaper stories about that are quite entertaining. [unintelligible] Maybe I'll come to it later. I do have somewhere a picture of that...Oh, these are pictures of bridges. Oh, these! When Mullan's crew was stationed in the Bitterroot Valley, they spent a year there, and they were supposed to explore all the passes to see if there was one that was good for a railroad. They had this artist along with them. What was his name? Was this [unintelligible]? I forget which one. Anyway, they had a man with them who was an artist, and he drew some fancy pictures. In the winter one time, this is coming across, you see, from the island over here to the south shore. They started out...Their report said that they thought the ice was strong enough, and they started out and the first people got across all right but then the others had trouble. Then another time in the spring of the year, when they wanted to cross the Clark Fork to go north, it was flooded. Some of the men decided to make a raft, but others were impatient. They said "Here's this old tree. We'll get on it and paddle it across." They got spilled and upset, so the artist drew this picture, which of course is funny, but this was just because some of those

people decided they were going to pull themselves across. This is a funny picture of the way the Indians did it. They had bull ropes, and they would go with the horses and the women and children. This is the 1908 bridge. [pauses] I should have those other bridges. Oh, this is Jocko City. You live up in Arlee. Did you know that the city was laid out at the corner where the mouth of the Jocko?

LK: No.

AB: You read about the steam boats going up the Missouri?

LK: Yes, yes.

AB: Well, after the military, Mullan Road, was built and people started coming in from the West Coast to the mines in Montana, that Mullan Road goes over Lookout Pass, and it was blocked long months in the winter. So people got the idea—

[Break in Audio]

—the Montana Transportation Company built some boats. People would go up as far as Coeur d'Alene Lake and go across the lake. Then they built a boat, the Merry Moody (?) that would go up there to Cabinet Rapids (?), which they couldn't cross, and another boat, which is called Cabinet (?), which was supposed to go as far as Thompson Falls. Then there was a boat called the Missoula that was built to go from Thompson Falls the mouth of the Jocko. Two of the men who built this boat Missoula got together with some others and laid out and platted—this is the plat down in the courthouse— Jocko City, above the Flathead River one half mile above the Jocko River. They laid out this plat thinking this would be a future Fort Benton. It was going to be the town at the head of navigation on the Columbia River.

One of the other interesting things is that when the Missoula city streets were first named...Well, way back in our first map, all we had was Main Street, which is now Front and then 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th. Higgins was second. Then in '71 when they made the second plat they named Higgins, they named Pattee, because Pattee and Higgins were...But they didn't name any street after Worden because Worden didn't like his name put on things. You know Missoula was first to be called Wordensville, and he was in the council in the legislature and he amended to call it Missoula. Then they had...They named those streets. They named 2nd Street Higgins, and they named the next one Pattee, and they named Clay Street because they had mud pits there. They got the clay because many of these first houses were adobe, or they were dirt smeared with clay.

Then later on after this plat was filed, they...Oh, at the same time in the '71 time they changed the name of Main Street to Front, and they made the next street up Main Street. Primarily because Worden and Higgins had moved their store up there and Higgins had his house up there, and so they wanted that the Main Street. So they said this is going to be Main Street, and

we'll call the one by the river Front. The next thing that happened was that they expanded the town, and when they named the street...You know Broadway was Cedar?

LK: No.

AB: Well that was Cedar for many years—Cedar Street. They named the streets in order—Cedar, Pine, Spruce—which has intrigued me because those are the same names on this Jocko City plat, so I think they must have taken them off the one we still have. But Broadway was Cedar, and we still have Pine by the library and Spruce the next one and then one after that was Cottonwood, but it got renamed Railroad when they...No, Alder and then Cottonwood. Cottonwood got pretty well wiped out by the railroad.

LK: Would this be pretty close to Dixon then?

AB: No it would be...Yes in a way it would be closer to Moiese. It was on the Flathead River one-half mile above the Jocko River.

LK: Was anything done to it at all?

AB: No, not that I know of. They had [unintelligible]—

[Break in audio]

LK: —I don't know.

AB: [unintelligible] This must show...Oh, now what...Oh dear! Where is that Flathead River? The Flathead River is right here. [unintelligible] Must be fairly close to there, [unintelligible] Jocko River [unintelligible]. This is hard to tell. One-half mile above it would be pretty close to where [unintelligible] is. Anything above would be about there.

LK: [unintelligible]

AB: All that I've ever seen is in the courthouse record is one lot being sold in Jocko City. I imagine...Of course, what happened was the riverboats only lasted for two or three years because they didn't get enough traffic. That was what happened about that.

Oh my! Here is the very first picture that was ever drawn of Missoula. This is another one of Council Grove at the same time.

LK: Where is Council Grove? I mean, I know it's out by old Hell Gate. Do you know? Do know where, exactly?

AB: Are you familiar with Mullan Road?

LK: Not that familiar.

AB: Oh dear. You drive up along that road towards Frenchtown, and some miles out you come on the left side to a building and a bar that's right on the road. They've got a lot of white fences around it. You go right down a lane by there. I guess that's the...Who owns that now? I don't know whether it's...It is one of these old names. I don't know whether it is a Flynn (?) or a Dussault. I think it's [unintelligible] Dussault, but I am not sure. You ask permission at the house, and you'll go down the lane to the river and there's nothing but a grove of trees. Years ago they had a marker there, but I don't know whether they do now or not.

LK: Is that before that one rickety old bridge that goes across the Clark Fork?

AB: Yes.

LK: Is it? It's before that.

AB: Yes, that's the Harper Bridge (?). It's quite a ways. You go out on the Mullan Road, and you get in this hilly stretch where you have the Sunset Memorial Gardens on your left. You go on a long narrow ways, and the road turns and you have this white house with the white fence. It's the only one like it. It is right smack on the road on the left-hand side. That's Right down behind there in a grove...This is this is a map that's kind of...but not for sixth graders.

LK: Oh, don't worry [unintelligible].

AB: It shows old Hell Gate town site, and it shows the site of the first church and it shows this building. Are you familiar with this building where the three brothers were born in the same cabin in three different territories?

LK: Yes, yes.

AB: I've got a picture of that somewhere.

LK: Do you know if the Jobins (?) own that land where old Hell Gate is? Do you know who owns that land?

AB: The last I know it was Hillben (?) and I think they sold it to somebody, and whoever they sold it to tore it down. Tore down [unintelligible].

LK: I know there's still one old building up there because I've seen it. I have gone by it. There is trails all around it. There's a sign.

AB: Well there's the St. Michael's Church that was moved back there. It was moved into town and used as...part of the boys school. They had a St. Joseph boys school here many years ago. Then one of the service clubs became very ambitious and raised money and moved the old church back out, but not to where the old church was. Out to Hell Gate [unintelligible].

LK: Where did they move it?

AB: They moved it right on the road. It's a little log cabin right by the sign that says old Hell Gate.

LK: Oh, that's what I saw then.

AB: That's the old St. Michael's Church, but it wasn't there originally. It was out here originally, but they have moved it back up there.

LK: Now, it says these four road agents...I mean this is the kind of stuff these kids are going to eat up—these road agents—but that's all right. I've got to have this background myself in order to be able to do anything. Now, where exactly were they buried? It just is buried here.

AB: I don't think anybody knows for sure where they were buried. At least, I've tried to get Al Partol, and he said he thought he knew but he wasn't sure.

LK: They do have a cemetery. Is there anything left of that cemetery?

AB: I just plain don't know. This is an old [unintelligible], and this is where the first white child of Montana was born. I don't know. Do you have any of Dimsdale's (?) books or any of these historians?

LK: Yes, yes.

AB: They tell as much about those agents as...Now, surely you have the story of the first jury trial and that sort of thing.

LK: You mean with Baron O'Keefe? Yes.

AB: And you know about the first wedding that took place the day after that? This is another thing that somebody was telling me one time. That winter of '62 was a very bad winter. Ice and snow and lots of animals died, and people were cooped up. So they explained that part of the reason for the jury trial and the wedding immediately after—the festivities that went on—were simply high spirits. People were able to get out for the first time for weeks. But at the wedding one of the men...They wanted to get some chickens, and they went up to buy them from Richard Grant, who was the only one who had chickens, and he refused. So when he was off one day somehow or other—although he was the only one who had chickens—chickens

showed up at the wedding. They baked a cake but one of the men who got drunk—a man by the name of Blake—ran off to the cake and ate it all himself. Apparently, they had—

LK: That's wild. That beautiful.

AB: Apparently, they had a lot of fun. Now, this is the same thing as before was that other picture of this one. This is another picture, oh, about the turn of the century when the Indians were camped right out here. Of course, this is a modern picture of the same thing. [unintelligible] Oh, this is the first sketch of Missoula Mills by Gran Stuart, Granville Stuart, and someday I hope over in Helena they've got a larger picture. I'd like to have a larger one. This is [unintelligible] painting of the town of Hell Gate. That's the first mill, and then we have a lot of later pictures. Oh, now, this is Beaver hill. You know Beaver Dam Hill east of here?

LK: No, I'm sorry. [laughs]

AB: It's along the highway. They're now tearing it down to build a new highway between here and going towards Drummond way. They have an Indian legend about that, why that beaver dam hill it looks like it did it one time before they started tearing into it looked like a beaver like a beaver tail. So it was called Beaver Tail Hill. This is, as I say, an early picture and the legend about it, but that's not quite here. This is the mill later on. This is the flour mill that became a carpenter shop some years later.

LK: Now, isn't the bank there now?

AB: Yes, this is the bank building. This is where the bank is, and this is just about...Well you know, Bank Street that everybody thinks is named after the bank was named because it was the bank of the river. That's where the mill ditch came along and emptied down there. Oh, my stores. I have a series of pictures of stores. Oh this is the original *Missoulian* office. Here's probably...this is the first Worden and Company store, and then this—

LK: That was done by Stuart too?

AB: Yes that was done in '65. That was probably the first painting of the...This is the second...This is their second store. Of course this is the Hell Gate store. I suppose you'd call that the first store. That's the first store in Hell Gate. This is the first in Missoula.

LK: Now who are these two men?

AB: One of them is Woody and the other is E. S. Paxson. That's the man who did the painting. That's Grant Woody. He was Higgins' and Worden's clerk. Then he studied law and he was county clerk and postmaster and he wrote—

LK: [unintelligible]

AB: Yes. And he wrote the—I don't know how—but he wrote the history of Missoula. This is the way they weighed their gold and stored it. Oh yes, here's the building the white house. This is the first courthouse, and this is their water system's not very good. Well, here's one of the old bridges. This is the bridge...I've got a better picture of this so you can read that clearer. This is when the bridge across over that way. Here's Higgins Avenue over here. Now it goes this way. This, of course, is 1908 floods.

LK: Right was that the worst flood they had?

AB: Yes. Well, you've seen this.

LK: I have seen that one. [unintelligible].

AB: —Greenough, and there are a number of others around. That happens to be Greenough one. Well, this was a house on Front Street and this is where the Elks Temple is. All of these are just 1870 picture. This is one of the old [unintelligible] of Missoula. See, a lot of these are just pictures.

LK: Was Baron O'Keefe in this one? That man really interests—

LK: No, I don't think he stayed around too long. Of course, he had a real hassle about being county commissioner.

LK: Oh, was he for a while?

AB: He was county commissioner for a while, and then he claimed he was and Worden claimed he was. They had a real trouble about who got the most votes.

These are all... [pauses] Oh yes, here' a better picture of when it went across the other way.

LK; These big homes, who had the money to be able to build houses there?

AB: Judge Knowles had one and Spotswood and Bonner. Matter of fact, they built these houses in the old days.

LK: Yes. That Bonner Mansion, was that across from Hellgate High School?

AB: Yes, in that field were they've got the apartment house.

LK: Yes, right, right. Why was it torn down?

AB: Because the heirs wanted more money than the people were willing to pay. We had a bond issue to try to get to buy it for the high school, but the people voted it down. So then this other man's bought it and put up this apartment house. The high school wanted it very badly for—

LK: What were they going to do with it? They would have probably torn it down too, don't you think?

AB: I think they would. They wanted the space. They wanted the space. It was a much more gracious and spacious house than the Greenough mansion.

LK: I know. I've seen picture of it.

AB: Well, this is a picture of a fare. You know just a ticket on a stagecoach.

LK: Is this what their tickets used to look like?

AB: Yes. Oh, now all of these things are just—

LK: Where is this?

AB: This is Missoula. This is the old bank building, and there's that. This was the 1893 bridge that was built. Now here's one of the older bridges. We have had a whole lot of bridges across the river.

LK: What happens to them?

AB: They get washed out in the floods.

LK: I love that. I just think that's—

AB: These others are all older pictures. Now this is [unintelligible]. This is the [unintelligible] mines up Mineral County way. Up above Superior.

As I say, I've got all kinds of things here. Here's a train wreck, a picture of the University in the old days, and a stagecoach picture which they...Of course, here's one up in Arlee at the powwow in 1929.

LK: See, [unintelligible] just over here. We can hear the drums and everything in the summer.

AB: [unintelligible]. This was simply because one of the horizon group's girl said, "What's a trolley card?" So I tried to get a picture of...This is a trolley car.

LK: We had them here, didn't we?

AB: Yes, oh yes. Here, this! I've got to find somebody to say exactly where it is. This is apparently out towards the University housing—the snow plow for the trolley car. I don't know exactly where it was. This is [unintelligible]...This is one of the early ranches.

LK: Oh, I want to get this. The kids would love that. "Spitting Prohibited." Wild!

AB: This is one of the early ranches near Hell Gate, here's an old mill. [unintelligible] this is a picture taken from the Masonic Temple, and this is where the Western Montana Drive-in parking is. This is Higgins Avenue, and here is Pattee. What I got it for was to show Christopher Higgins house there which is where the telephone company is.

LK: I wondered if there are any old houses around here that belonged to any of these founding families.

AB: Well, you know A. B. Hammond? He was one of the early people. The nurse's home on the Community Hospital was A.B. Hammond's. Now, Worden's home is now next door to the Knights of Columbus on Pine Street—just east of the Knights of Columbus—but the Higgins place was torn down. Now these are...You see the store was Eddy Hammond, and then it became Mercantile. I have a series of their pictures. Here's another one. How it looked at different times. This was the Hammond block which was burned down.

[End of Tape 3, Side A]

[Tape 3, Side B]

LK: Well I have got some more questions to ask you.

AB: Do you want to go through them?

LK: Do you by any chance know where Chief Arlee is buried? It said in one book, well, Peter Ronan's book that he was buried near the little mission in Arlee and I wondered if that was that little cemetery that's behind that smaller mission?

AB: I just don't [unintelligible].

LK: [unintelligible]

AB: No, I haven't heard anybody who does know. Possibly Al Partol might. I don't know. Al Partol is the historian at this part of the world. He's public administrator. He sits down in the courthouse doing nothing except loving to talk. If you ask specific questions. But you have to have time because he's even more talkative than I am. [laughs]

LK: [laughs] Well, I've heard that sometimes he won't loosen up.

AB: Well, that is true.

LK: Do you think maybe he would be more inclined to it if I told him that it wasn't just for my own interest, but that it was for a unit for my children?

AB: I think so.

LK: What I think they should have...When I was back in Michigan...I lived in Kalamazoo Michigan, and in fourth grade we all heard about Kalamazoo history which isn't nearly as colorful as what this is, and these kids don't have anything like that. At the same time, we delved into the type of government and everything that there was in the city, and there just isn't anything like that here.

AB: [unintelligible]. Right here in Missoula, this was a crossroads that for many years...so that in the beginning...Oh yes, here is the big on of Montana's first industry, and this was their money. [pauses] Well now here is, here is something [unintelligible]. [unintelligible] question about that is...I had a couple of [unintelligible]. I think that's the last one. [unintelligible]. That gives just a general background of this particular valley.

LK: Now, how do you pronounce that name again?

AB: Well now he says it's [unintelligible].

LK: [unintelligible] and [unintelligible]. And how do you pronounce the name of these Indians?

AB: Pend d'Oreille.

LK: Pend d'Oreille, Pend d'Oreille.

AB: It is like we have got Pondera county. People just slur it over now.

LK: Well you know my husband and I, we're so dumb. We call it Pond dooralee. [laughs]

AB: Well the Flathead Indians apparently as far as I can make out, were not really Flatheads at all except their relatives on the coast were. But it seems that every tribe had the name they considered themselves the people, and they had signs to indicate themselves. The sign for the Snake Indians the Shoshone Indian tribes was kind of something like this, so the white people call them snakes. When they asked the Salish people who were in the bitterroot valley who they were... [indicates with hands] So they called them Flatheads.

LK: I hear very different versions of how they got their name, the Flatheads.

AB: Well apparently there are a branch of Salish out on the coast that did flatten their heads, but they never did here. But then they had early pictures of them because of this...oh, you know, this religion thing. The first group of people who went to St. Louis...There were two Nez Perce and a Flathead and combination Nez Perce-Flathead. They didn't speak any white man's language. They went there. They apparently said they wanted the white man's book. Two of them took sick and died, and because they had been exposed to Christianity it was considered that they were after the Jesuits.

Now there's a big question when you start delving into things...Oh, I don't know how to say this. Up in Canada in the Red River area, the Hudson Bay Company established an Anglican mission, and they wore black robes. Some years later at Red River, the Catholics established a mission, and they were called...the Indians in Canada called in long robes, the Anglicans were black robes. Now the Hudson Bay Company also had this policy for a while in the [18] '20s of taking the sons of chiefs back to the Red River Mission and educating them. Then they came back here and some of... Nez Perce Ellis (?) and Spokane Garry are the most famous. They came back here and tried to teach their people agriculture and English ways and Christianity—the end of conversion. Of course, they talked about black robes because it was black robes. At the same time, they had some of these Iroquois travelers—people who would come West to help the fur traders—deserted and settled in the Bitterroot Valley. Of course, they talked about Christianity from the Catholic point of view. So you had the Nez Perce who were exposed to Anglican variety, and you had the Flatheads who were exposed to the Catholic variety. Presumably they didn't know there was any difference.

Now when the Nez Perce went to St. Louis and asked for black robes, historians feel that they were thinking in terms...they wanted the white man's book, and they wanted some black robes. That really they were thinking Anglicans because to them black robes were Anglicans, but of course, in all the rest of the country black robes were Catholics—Roman Catholics. These men got there, and apparently sometime after they had left...The United States was shoving everybody west, and there was a tribe in—I don't remember the details clearly—but in Ohio or Indiana that was going to be shoved west of St. Louis. They had their representative to go over there and take a look at this land and see if it was good land and if it was a good place to settle.

LK: Wasn't it S-a-u-k-s? Sauks or something like that?

AB: It could be. Yes, I think it was. You probably know this story then.

LK: Well, a little bit.

AB: Then he...now how...He talked to somebody else. There's a long chain of events here. I don't know them in detail so I won't...But it was as a result of this, that this so-called Macedonian tribe was sent back to the East, and he wrote in a letter to somebody else who then in turn sent out this Macedonian cry that got the churches stirred up. He wrote in a letter all kinds of things about these Flathead Indians with their flattened heads. Now, he never saw these people, okay? He just put in a lot of stuff out of his own imagination. Then some of the early people who illustrated this cry for help drew pictures of Flatheads with flat heads so that these Salish people here were completely saddled with that name as a result of this this kind of expedition. Whereas before, they were always Salish.

LK: Yes where did the name Salish come from?

AB: This I don't know. Except that it was the white man's pronunciation or spelling of a name that a lot of Indians used and the first people call it S-a-l-e-e-s-h, and then it came to S-a-l-i-s-h. Then the people who deal with such things talked about Salishan tribes and related languages and all of that, and I don't know enough about those things.

LK: Another question that I had...How come some of these streets up there have English names like Strand and Middlesex?

AB: It depends upon who platted those particular areas. They were allowed to give names themselves. Of course, one of the things that bothers people is North and South which was perfectly natural. The man who platted that was a half section of land and he called the street the one on the north end of his section North Avenue. The street that went on the south end of his half section South Avenue when he put these [unintelligible].

LK: My husband and I when we moved out here, it was right after we had gotten back from Europe and we had been in England. It was like, gee whiz, just shot right back. Well, I think that answers pretty much the questions that I had.

Lewis and Clark met the Flathead at that Council Grove, didn't they? Is that where met them?

AB: No, they met them down here over on the edge of the Big Hole country.

LK: Oh, really? [unintelligible].

AB: Yes, and then they came up or down, whichever way you want to call it, the Bitterroot as far as Lolo—the Travelers Creek. Then they went to the coast. Then when they came back they spit up—Lewis and Clark. Lewis went back retraced his steps, and Clark came up through here at Missoula to try to find the short way to the Great Falls that the Indians had told him about when he went up Blackfoot. But this Council Grove thing was when the Governor Stevens came to make a treaty with the Indians, which of course they didn't—

LK: Right they didn't get Charlo's signature in the—

AB: Then they had this baking business.

LK: I just think that he is one of the most wonderful Indians that was around really because of what he took from the white man. Then when Chief Joseph came through, he was still willing to protect the white men from Chief Joseph. This is what I read. [unintelligible]

AB: Of course Chief Joseph...They made no attempt to harm anybody whatsoever. They were just trying to escape.

LK: Right, right. But I know the Fort was really up in arms. This is another point. That Fort was not built to protect them against the Indians. It seems like I read that in a record, or some summary, it was built before they had this trouble with the Indians with Chief Joseph coming through. I've heard originally that it was for—

AB: They had a series of petitions asking for a fort against Indians before that, but that it was actually started before Chief Joseph came through, yes. It was about half built when Chief Joseph came through.

LK: Were they having problems with the Indians before this—before Chief Joseph? Why were they petitioning because I have always been under the impression that the Flatheads were pretty peaceful and easy to get along with.

ABL Yes, they were, but there weren't only Flatheads around here and it depends upon who you talk to on that. Some of the early merchants felt that you made quite a lot of profit if you

had a fort. It gave your town prestige and standing, and you had an Army Post. So there was this desire, and there were occasionally scares. Just before the Fort was built there was this scare. They had some Indians that came down from Canada...I forget what brand they were. They weren't Flatheads. Over here east of town, they went into a fight and they killed a prospector, and then they went down Rock Creek way and they're got into a fight and killed a couple of other prospectors. That's where this...And a Lieutenant Wallace chased them all the way over into Idaho. He and his 13 men killed off a whole lot of the Indians and took away all their horses, and he was considered a real hero. Wallace Range was named for them, and the town of Clinton was Wallace originally. This was in the mid-'70s.

There were also all kinds of problems east of the mountains. So it was a combination. Although there was very little killing west of the mountains. People who came over here from other places were scared of the Blackfeet, and the Blackfeet did come over and raid and there were occasionally fights. But practically all the fights on this side of the boundary were individual fights and largely drink. White men and Indians would get drunk, and they'd fight it out and somebody would get killed. Whereas on the eastern side of the mountain, a lot of the fights were really whites against a tribe. Punishing a tribe or wiping out a white post or something; whereas, on the west side of the mountain, as far as I can make out, the fights were all individual things. They just got mad with each other, but there was this general climate of fear of Indians around who get these stories of things that happened here or there. So there had been these partitions, but they was also all wrapped up with this desire for the government support and the money and the prestige. Also if you had the army here, you could persuade the army to work on the Mullan Road and keep it up in the better condition. The trees kept falling down, the bridges kept washing out. So it was a mixture of things.

LK: Now on these varying stories, too, as to why the Blackfeet were so hostile to the white, what have you heard on this?

AB: Well, what I heard was it started out with Lewis and Clark when they killed these people up Marias, and apparently they just were a more...They're a very strong powerful tribe, and they were more warlike than a lot of the other people. Several unfortunate incidents, and they settled down into this totally hostile attitude. I suppose because they were more warlike and stronger than any other tribe around.

LK: I heard that too. Another thing that...I suppose all the stories are correct. They just built upon each other. But I heard that when they had that Salish house that...I can't remember the name [unintelligible]. [David] Thompson had the Salish house? Or maybe Spokane house.

AB: Yes, he built Spokane house. He built the very first one, that Salish house, yes, and Spokane house too.

LK: Now, where was the Salish House? Thompson Falls.

AB: Then that was taken over and became a Hudson Bay post and called Flathead Post.

LK: Well from what I read he was very friendly with the Flathead Indians, and those that kept together [unintelligible] Nez Perce. He gave them rifles, and before that they didn't have any that...and the Blackfeet were the only ones that had the rifles. And that the Blackfeet got mad at the whites because they gave their enemies—

AB: That's in Thompson's journal that...The tribes on this side of the mountain had an edge because they had the more horses which the Blackfeet needed, but the Blackfeet had the rifles and...Yes, this also enters into the picture.

LK: This Hamilton that was here first, originally. You were saying yesterday there was a sheriff, is he the one that the Hamilton down the town of Hamilton is named after?

AB: No, no. There were two Hamiltons there. Nobody seems to know who it was named after. One Hamilton surveyed it, and another Hamilton was connected with the railroad that was built down there. The town was platted at the time both men were there. I've read conflicting stories. I don't know how to weigh them. No, This Hamilton is somebody [unintelligible]—

[End of Interview]