

# CENTENNIAL





"TIME TO CHANGE ROOMMATES"



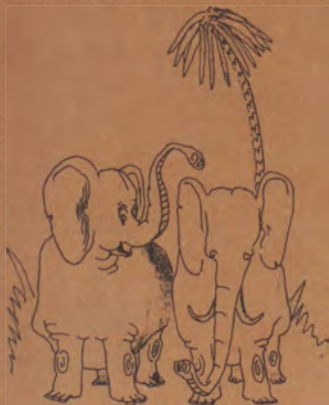
DO SOMETHING! YOU CAN  
NAME IT LATER.



"WELLGATE'S STILL A BLOWIN"



"MAYBE, IF I CLOSE MY EYES..."



PST! D'YOU HEAR THE  
ONE ABOUT...









# MONTY

# GRIZZLIE

Although Montana State University has a great responsibility in Montana's future, it is only a fraction of the huge state of Montana. Because of this and because our state is celebrating both its Centennial as a territory and Diamond Jubilee as a state, we dedicate this annual to Montana and all of its people.

In order to exemplify the progress made in Montana, the cartoon character, Monte Grizzlie, was created. Monte represents the spirit that all Montanans possess and have possessed since the hardy pioneers tamed the wilderness to build homes. You will see Monte throughout this book, and become acquainted with his rather cynical, though humorous, views on campus life, higher education, and today's society in general.

# 1964 SENTINEL

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"REMEMBER THE RACCOON COAT?  
THEY'RE WEAR'N BEAR IN  
BOZEMAN THIS FALL"



"THEY'VE BEEN TRYING TO GET THROUGH TO NORTH CORBIN  
TO CANCEL THEIR DATES EVER SINCE THEY RECEIVED THEIR  
DRAFT NOTICES."





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**LAND OF THE SHINING MOUNTAINS** Joe Holly scans the scenic view of the Mission Range, a tender trap for Montana's visitors.

## MONTANA . . . 100 YEARS OLD

Although historically speaking, during its some 150 years of white settlement, little of world shaking value has happened in Montana. Of course, the Little Big Horn River is the site of Custer's Last Stand, but that is only of interest to those students of military history as an outstanding example of what not to do. But, we are Montanans and are proud of it!

**FUR TRADE** Montana's first attraction to the white man was its abundant wildlife, especially beaver.







**LEWIS AND CLARK PARTY** In the Charles Russell museum the famous expedition is depicted by this scene.



**ST. MARY'S MISSION** Stevensville is the setting of Montana's oldest church and one of its newest.





**FORT BENTON** In 1846 this town was at the head of the Missouri River and a trading center for the northwest.



**GHOST TOWN** Deserted towns such as this dot Montana's map, demonstrating the many changes through the years.

**OLDTIMER** Montana's pioneers never die, they just sit in front of the General Store and soak up sun.

Statistically speaking, Montana covers an area of 147,138 square miles, which makes it the fourth largest state. Population-wise it is forty-second with only 674,767 persons (a density of 4.6 people per square mile). But, we possess one characteristic which is lacking in most other states. That characteristic is western hospitality. As Montanans, most of us practice the golden rule of helping one's neighbors.

Coming back to history, although it is not verified, Francois and Louis Joseph Verendryes are said to be the first whites in Montana. It was they, in 1743, who coined one of the state's nicknames, "The Land of the Shining Mountains". After Jefferson's representatives bought the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, members of the Lewis and Clark expedition followed the Missouri up, crossed the Rockies to the Pacific Ocean, and returned, leaving their brand for eternity on Montana. Landmarks overflow with names christened them by the party such as Judith Basin, Marias River, Clark's Fork, and Pompey's Pillar.

**MULLAN ROAD** College chums stroll down a dirt road similar to the one that first connected the Missouri to the Columbia.



**FORT OWEN** Deserted now, this post was a bustling center of Flathead Indian trade in the 1840's.







**FORT FIZZLE** Missoula settlers blockade the way through Lolo Valley to stop Chief Joseph and the Nez Perce. When Joseph bypassed the stockade, the fort was abandoned without a fight.

Following Lewis and Clark were the fur dealers. One of the more famous trappers was John Colter, member of the Lewis and Clark party. After the expedition he returned and was captured by the Blackfeet Indians. In a run for his life he gambled and won. Later, he wandered into Yellowstone Park. When he told his unbelievable tale about nature's oddities there, the people jokingly called the area "Colter's Hell."

After receiving word that they were needed by the Flathead Indians, the Jesuits sent a party of "Black Robes" to the wilderness area to convert the Indians to Christianity. The leader of the "Black Robes" was Father DeSmet. Not long after his arrival, he built St. Mary's Mission in 1841. Later, another outstanding missionary, Father Ravalli, came to help the Indians. With priests in the area, settlers began to invade the Bitterroot valley and

other parts of Montana.

Strangely enough, it was not the fur trapper, not the farmer, but the miner who tamed the territory. Even though it was during the Civil War, cold-weathered Montana was populated by a majority of southerners. Thus came another nickname, "The Stubtoe State," because of the big confederate boots being mangled by Montana rocks.

Again without historical proof, Benetsee Finlay is supposed to be the first to discover gold in Montana. The strike was on Gold Creek in 1856, but the first big rush was to Grasshopper Creek, later Bannack, in 1862. After Bannack came Virginia City and Last Chance Gulch. Today, the mountains are dotted with ghost towns that were once prosperous mining camps in the 19th century.





**VEULVE HALL** This historic building is named after Montana's winner of the 1877 Congressional Medal of Honor and is located at historic Fort Missoula.

With such quick riches came the criminal, trying to get rich quicker and easier. Ironically, these leeches were named The Innocents. Crime was prosperous in early Montana, but citizens finally formed a vigilance committee. Warnings in the form of a code were sent to undesirable citizens telling them to get out or else. During the Vigilantes' reign, twenty-four men were hanged in six weeks—a record surpassing even the California group! Among those to swing was Henry Plummer, sheriff of Bannack and leader of the Innocents.

**BUFFALO** Once kings of the prairie, these majestic animals now survive on government ranges



**TWO MODES OF TRANSPORTATION** The statue of John Mullan stands beside a steam locomotive to symbolize Montana's earliest days.



**THE MINING INDUSTRY** A Copper industry smelter against a copper sunset are but two of Montana's natural treasures.

On May 26, 1864, President Lincoln signed a bill creating Montana as a territory with Republican Sidney Edgerton as its Governor. Immediately problems arose because of a Democratic constituency. Edgerton finally gave up and shipped out of state, leaving the colorful Thomas Meagher as acting governor. Under this Irishman's administration, Montana held its first constitutional convention. Documents were prepared in Helena for Washington and were lost; no records, no notes, nothing was left.

Transportation was a major headache in the

new territory. As early as 1853, Lt. John Mullan, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, started building a wagon road overland from Fort Benton to Walla Walla. In 1864 John Bozeman, with Jim Briger, branched off the Oregon Trail to bring settlers to Montana over the Bozeman trail.

When it drove its golden spike at Garrison in 1883, the Northern Pacific, a land grant railroad, became the first transcontinental railway in the area. The N. P. was followed by the Great Northern under James J. Hill which crossed the country by way of the newly discovered Marias Pass in 1893.



**SITE OF CUSTER'S LAST STAND** These hills hid Custer's biggest and last surprise—5,000 Sioux Indians!

Indians! A word that meant fear to the pioneers. On June 25, 1876, a command of 268 men under Colonel George Custer was annihilated by Sitting Bull's some 5,000 braves.

In a retreat from Washington to Canada in 1877, the Nez Pierce, led by Chief Joseph, were captured in the Bearpaw Mountains, but not until Joseph displayed his military genius at the Battle of the Big Hole and at evading his numerous assailants.

**CATTLE** In the 1880's the cattle kingdom of the Great Plains developed in Montana.



**YELLOWSTONE PARK** Even the bears display that famous "Montana hospitality" as they welcome tourists.

**GLACIER PARK** Lake MacDonald is but one of the scenic glories that attracts numerous summer vacationers.







**MAIN HALL** The oldest building on the campus, Main Hall is still the center of all University activity.



**MONTANA HALL** Montana State College's administration building is one of Bozeman's famous landmarks.



**SOLDIERS** In Missoula Jake Nelson stands in front of the Memorial to World War I soldiers.

In 1880, Montana politics were dominated by two men from the mines of Butte, Marcus Daly and William A. Clark. Daly owned the Anaconda Company while Clark controlled many independent mines. Instead of a political battle, this became a fierce personal feud, destined to be called "The War of the Copper Kings." Legislation and governmental appointments reeked with corruption. Later (1889), another king, F. Augustus Heinze, entered the complicated chess game. In October, 1903, the citizens of Montana finally halted the battling by passing a "Fair Trials Bill", giving a new trial in a civil suit if either party thought the judge to be prejudiced.





**BIG WIND** Blizzards across the flats remind oldtimers of the Eastern Dustbowl and the Great Depression.

The booming business of the plains of eastern Montana during the 1880's was the cattle industry. Texas Longhorns and other animals replaced the vanishing buffalo as chief grazers. The Judith Basin, Deer Lodge Valley, and Bighole Basin quickly became unofficial capitals of the state's meat supply. But hardship followed prosperity. Stock was decreased by one-half during the terrible winter of 1886.

Our forefathers were not ones to overlook the future. Part of the future they considered was higher education. In 1893 they established four schools to be part of Montana's university system; they were The University of Montana at Missoula, The Montana College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts at Bozeman, a state normal school at Dillon, and the School of Mines at Butte.

**THE GAZEBO** Carol Lindberg and John Pickering reflect upon band concerts that they enjoyed in past summers.





**OIL!** Montana is currently developing a recently discovered natural resource—petroleum.



**QUAKE LAKE** Here is the scene of the tragic slide caused by an earthquake, forming a new lake in Montana while killing twenty-six persons.



**TOURIST TRAP** Originally a boom town, then completely deserted, ghost towns have been revived as tourist attractions.

**VIRGIN STREAM** This is typical of the many, many unspoiled streams, welcoming the fishermen of the state and an increasing number of tourists.



**LEWIS AND CLARK HIGHWAY** Today new highways are still being blazed through the same wilderness that was once penetrated by Lewis and Clark's famous expedition.

Enough of history. Montanans are not ones to live in the past! We have our outstanding citizens and are proud of them. Charles Russell and E. S. Paxton, cowboy artists; Gary Cooper, actor; Leslie Fiedler, Dorothy Johnson, and A. B. Guthrie, authors; Dr. Harold Urey, discoverer of heavy water; Janette Rankin, first woman U. S. Senator; Mary Brennen Clapp, poetess; H. G. Merriman, editor, and Mike Mansfield, present majority leader of the Senate are among her favorite sons.

What is happening now in Montana? Her industry and mineral wealth has been found to be one of the most varied and richest in the world. The tourist trade is now one of the more popular pursuits—in the summer, Montana's two national parks, Yellowstone and Glacier, draw people to see nature at her most beautiful. In the winter, Montana's seemingly boundless wildlife and natural skiing areas draw the sportsmen.

**THE NEW GRIZZLIES** These are the young men of Montana; her future lies with them.





