

MAIASAURA This duck-billed dinosaur lived 78 million years ago. Named by Montana paleontologist John R. Horner, it became the State Fossil of Montana.

1}

Montana Icons: A Trip Through Time

COMPILED BY VALERIE HARMS

JOE GUTKOSKI



2}

PICTOGRAPH Pictographs were made by native people in caves up to 14,000 years ago to tell stories to their progeny.



INDIAN UPRISING GALLERY

3}

INDIAN CRADLEBOARD Prior to 1700 the tribes had complex transportation routes all over the abundant plains. Women carried their babies in cradleboards (carriers with wooden frames). Their bags, belts, and cradleboards showed fine art work.

THESE ICONS REPRESENT A FRACTION OF MONTANA'S TUMULTUOUS HISTORY.

Send us a photo and description of an iconic object that inspires your love of Montana to: info@distinctlymontana.com

Look for a selection of readers' icons online and in future issues of *Distinctly Montana!*

Extended Montana icon info. Go to:
www.distinctlymontana.com/mticons131

THE ARRIVAL OF CAPTAIN LEWIS AT THE GREAT FALLS OF THE MISSOURI – JUNE 13, 1805, oil painting by Billings artist Charles Fritz. From the collection and book, *An Artist with the Corps of Discovery – One Hundred Paintings Illustrating the Journals of Lewis and Clark*. Charlesfritz.com.

4}



CHARLES FRITZ FINE ART

RIVER STEAMER "BENTON."

Immigrants who could afford it rode into Montana by steamboat up the Missouri River to Fort Benton. The first steamboat to arrive on the Missouri River was in 1860.

5}



PIONEER MUSEUM-BOZEMAN, MT. FRANK JAY HAWKES

IN 1862, MONTANA'S GOLD RUSH BEGAN This gold is a nugget from Alder Gulch. By the late 1870s mining camps dotted nearly 500 gulches.

6}



GEM GALLERY

JOHN BOZEMAN'S KNIFE Bone handle in handmade leather sheath. This knife was with Bozeman's body when he was killed. The town of Bozeman and the Bozeman Trail, opened in 1863, are named after the man.

7}



PIONEER MUSEUM-BOZEMAN, MT

HOMESTEAD NEAR STEVENSVILLE In 1862, the federal government gave away 52 million acres for free in the Homestead Act to encourage small farmers to populate the land. By 1886 two million homesteaders arrived.

8}



PIONEER MUSEUM-BOZEMAN, MT

NORTHERN PACIFIC TRAIN LOGO In the 1890s the railroad launched an aggressive campaign to get people to settle in Montana, planning to receive income from shipping crops and livestock to market. Northern Europeans were targeted because of the similar climate; as a result, a tidal wave of homesteaders arrived, including many of Montana's immigrants.

9}



LIVINGSTON DEPOT



INDIAN UPRISING

{10}

INDIAN LEDGERS IN COLOR While in 1855 tribal nations were firmly established across Montana, soon the American Indians and Euro-Americans were in collision and at war. The Indians were displaced by the destruction of the bison, disease, and treaties that were not lived up to. The government wanted to protect its right to expand ("manifest destiny) and pushed the natives aside for the sake of mines, towns, lumber camps, and railroads. The Indians told stories of these events on paper, muslin, canvas and hides with colored pencils and paints. This art is more colorful and detailed than pictographs.



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SHEPHERDERS' WAGON Shepherders tended their flock all winter, cooking and sleeping in their wagons. Multilayered canvas tops kept them warm. Inside they had a stove, dishes, cupboard, and bed. When it was time to move the flock to a new grazing ground, the herder hitched the wagon to a team of horses and moved camp.



RICHARD GIBSON

PIONEER MUSEUM-BOZEMAN, MT. L.A. HUFFMAN

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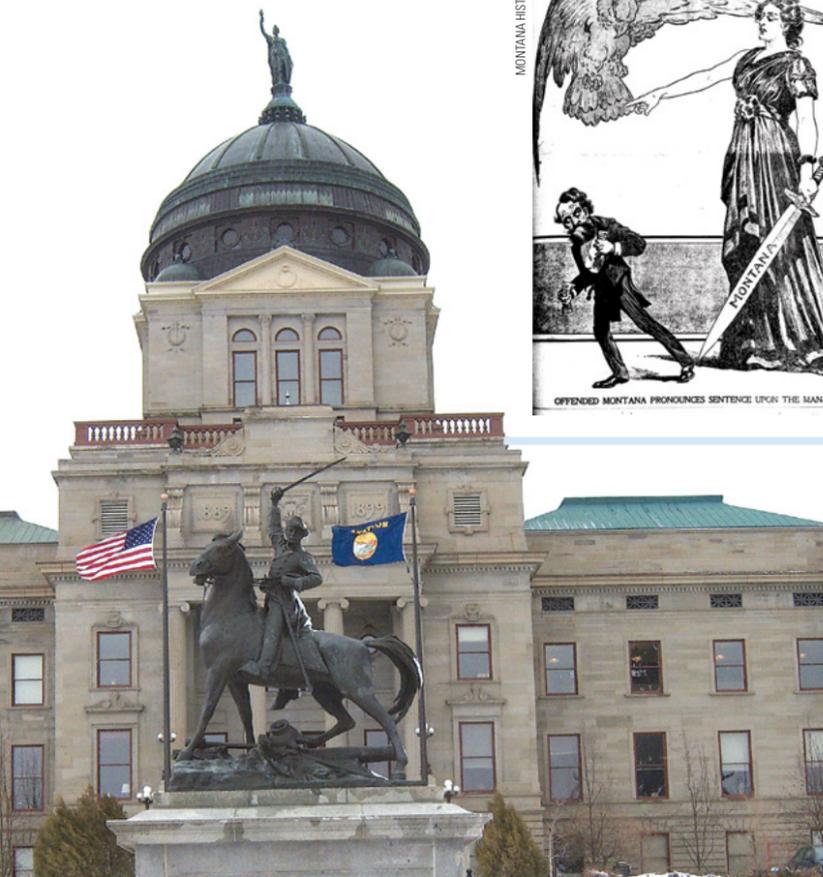
MINE INTERIOR This photograph represents the numerous copper (and later silver) mines and the enormous amounts of lumber required in building the frames. Notice the thick beams. The lumber industry developed along with mining.



MONTANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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ANACONDA STANDARD NEWSPAPER HEADLINE This icon represents the battle between the two richest copper tycoons, Marcus Daly and William A. Clark, in their attempts to offer bribes for votes in a number of elections. After Daly's death, in 1901 Clark went unchallenged for the Senate seat.



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HELENA CAPITOL In 1894, Helena narrowly won the vote to be state capital. With money raised by the Irish, a statue was built in front of the Capitol of General Thomas Francis Meagher who served as territorial governor from 1865-7.

MANHATTAN PLANT, 1880-1916 Grain elevators dot our landscape because Montana excels in supplying the world with grains. It was necessary to build them near the railroads for easy transport.

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PIONEER MUSEUM-BOZEMAN, MT

THE GOING-TO-THE-SUN ROAD Opened in 1933, this marvel of engineering traverses 56 miles across Glacier National Park and climbs the 6,400-foot Logan Pass to connect the east and west sides of the park. In this 1928 photo the men are removing snow from a deep gulch to begin construction of two retaining walls.

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GLACIER NATIONAL PARK ARCHIVE

WILDERNESS ACTS By the mid-1900s, a conservation movement got going. While people generally had thought of the land in terms of extracting its resources, it took those like Bob Marshall and Senator Lee Metcalf and many supporters who saw the value in protecting Montana's remaining wilderness from development.

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JOE GUTKOSKI

PARADISE CAFÉ Montanans love classic cafes, cars, and casinos. They have terrific names, such as the "Road Kill Café." What's your favorite?

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MT OFFICE OF TOURISM

SPIRIT OF MONTANA LABEL In the 20th century the Old West began to morph into the New West. More rural Montanans left the farms and moved to towns. The interstate highways laced the state, reducing the need for trains and stimulating tourism. Small businesses like this one play a big part in independent Montanans' lives.

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JUDITH GAP WINDFARM Dedicated in 2005, this ambitious project represents the future of sustainable energy in the new economy of Montana. Now Montana has seven wind farms, making this year the highest in wind energy generation yet.

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