Exploring the Crossroads of Heritage and Highway Maps

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HISTORY ISN'T PRETTY!

The EXTREME History Project
Unearthing the Past at the Crossroads of Cultures

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Me, probably.
Fluvial Erosion...
Bison and river systems...
Rural Place Attachment...
Cartography and GIS modeling...
Ethanol Production...
Geographic Education...
Risk Perception...
Place Identity...
Gateway Communities...
Community Resiliency...
Political Ecology...
Geography is…

“…the *philosophy of place*…”

“…the *science of places*…”

“Geography seeks to discover the *spatial relationships* of the manifold features, *physical and human*, which diversify the earth’s surface.”

“As History encompasses the unifying element of time, so Geography provides the unifying element of space.”
“Sense of place has two meanings. **One is visual or aesthetic**... [but] we can know a place subconsciously, **through touch and remembered fragrances**, unaided by the discriminating eye. While the eye takes in a lovely street scene and intelligence categorizes it, our hand feels the iron of the school fence and stores subliminally its coolness and resistance in our memory. **Through such modest hoards we acquire a sense of place.**”
“...To refer to this region as ‘the West’ seems ludicrous; it would be more correct to say there are many ‘Wests of the imagination.”’ – Hausladen (2003).
“...[place identity is crafted from] a deeply known and felt awareness of the things that happened there...[and history] lives simultaneously on a number of levels.” – Ryden 1993, *Mapping the Invisible Landscape*
1934 US Tourist Service Map
So the State Highway Department has erected bulletins on all of the arterial routes, marking historical points and giving the reader a condensed and informal picture of the romance and color of the frontier days. These markers are built on especially prepared turn-outs so that cars may safely park while travelers are reading them.
“My next work included map covers, paintings, and pen drawings to illustrate a tourist book Bob [Fletcher] was planning. The booklet would also contain photos of Montana scenery and descriptive paragraphs enticing tourists to our state.” – Irvin Shope, quoted in his autobiography
“Montana in Brief”
New Publication of Highway Department

“Montana in Brief,” an 8-page printed pamphlet dealing with the Treasure state’s history, scenic and recreational facilities and traffic laws, will be available to out-of-state residents during 1940.

The Montana highway department, which published the booklet, will distribute 100,000 copies to tourists and others who express a desire to know more about the state.

D. A. McKinnon, state highway engineer, said the booklet was written by Robert H. Fletcher, the department’s plans and designs engineer. During the past several years Fletcher has written a number of booklets dealing with the state and designed to attract tourists.

Fletcher said the booklet would be mailed to persons inquiring about Montana, and to tourists entering the state at ports of entry stations during the coming summer season.

Virtually all manner of information valuable to a Treasure state visitor or prospective visitor is contained in the attractively designed booklet. Montana’s history, geography, topography, waterways, geology, mountains, climate, industries, transportation facilities, entertainment attractions, forests, fish and game and national parks are described.
Promotional Materials of the Highway Commission and Highway Department, 1930s
1930s – 1941: Pioneer Days
1942: Industrial Montana

Points of Interest

Badlands, weird and exotic natural formations, near Glacier, Jordan and Terry.

Barnack, "Ghost town," first capital of Montana.

Bean's Pow Littlefield, Chief Joseph's surrender, Chinook.

Big Hole Battlefield, retreat of Chief Joseph, Wisdom.

Big Horn Canyon, Spectacular Canyon, south of Hardin.

Big Spring, gushing 61,000,000 gallons of water daily, forming the famous hot springs, Big Spring Creek, Lewistown.

Boat Hill Cemetery, they died with their boots on, Billings.

Beaverhead-West Yellowstone, through scenic Gallatin Canyon to Yellowstone National Park.

Capital of Montana, paintings and collections, Helena.

Canyon Range, Telling with its crystal caves, ice caves, Hell's Forty Acres, corral deers, Travisine Mountains and extinct geyser cones, the strange story of the ages, near Lewistown.

Chain Of Lakes Drive, beautiful lakes and virgin timber, between Kalispell and Libby.

Cherry Russell Sled, relics and paintings, Great Falls.

Coal, strip mining on large scale, south of Forsyth.

Copper and Zinc Electrolytic Re宁ineries, Great Falls.

Copper Mine in "Ricket Hill on Earth," the most unique mining center in the world. Butte.

Cowboy Museum, relics of the old days, Great Falls.

Custer Battlefield, Custer's last stand, Crow Agency.

Falls of Missouri River, Four majestic falls, Great Falls.

Flathead Lake, largest body of fresh water west of Great Lakes, between Polson and Kalispell.

Fort Keogh, early day command Fort Missoula.

Fort Peck Dam, largest earth-filled dam in the world, length of reservoir 180 miles, million acre farm reservoir. Glasgow.

Gates of the Mountain, spectacular canyon, near Helena.

Great Spring, largest fresh water springs in the world. Year round temperature at 55 degrees. Great Falls.

Glider National Park, twisted and tumultuous mountains, 80 glaciers, 250 lakes. (Fall hatchery at Great Falls).

Greechurch Glacier, millions of geese and raptors imprisoned in city, near Coeur D'Alene.

Indian Caves, museum of archaeological discoveries, Billings.

Kootenai Falls, scenic falls and river gorge, Libby.

Lewis and Clark Memorial, explorers camp site, Astoria.

Livingston-Caldin, all year water level route to Yellowstone National Park.

Mining camps, large saw mill operations at Bonner, Columbia Falls. Hot Springs, Kalispell; Libby, Polson, Missoula and Stevens.

Medicine Rocks, Indian ceremonial grounds, Butte.

Morrison Cave State Park, namelake limestone caverns, guide service, near Whitehall.

Museum of Plains Indians, Indian Art and Industry, Browning.

National Black Range, near Ravalli.

Pumphrey Pillar Rock, lone rock formation, Pumphrey Pillar.

Powder River Cattle Country, near Miles City, Terry and Brooks.

Presidential Replika Bure, on display at Glendive.

Red Lodge-Cook City, over famous Highroad to Yellowstone National Park.

Robbers Roost, early day rendezvous of road agents, between Sheridan and Virginia City.

Stoney Butte, vantage point used by Siou and Cheyenne Indians for smoke signals, Miles City.

Stony Lake, located at Anacoda (world's biggest smoke stack), and East Helena.

St. Ignatius Mission, early day Catholic Church, beautiful mural paintings, St. Ignatius.

St. Mary's Mission, log church, first in Montana, Stevensville.

Three Falls of Missouri River, Three Forks.

Three Forks-Emis-West Yellowstone, through historic Madison Valley to Yellowstone National Park.

Virginia City, second Capital of Montana, famous mining camp with museums of pioneer relics.

Whitefish Lake Region, a year round sportland, offering golf, water sports, skiing, hunting and fishing for the giant Mackinaw fish, Whitefish.

Glacier National Park open to Motorists May 1st to October 15th

1942
Published by the
STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION
"TRAVEL
STRENGTHENS AMERICA"
1948 – 1950s:
Diverse Montana Landscapes
THE TREASURE STATE

The third largest state, Montana averages 580 miles in length and 315 miles in width. The Continental Divide runs north and south through the western section. The state’s highest point is Granite Peak, 12,830 feet; the lowest is 1,820 feet on the Koosan River at the Idaho line.

Eastern Montana is plains country; plains and isolated mountain ranges form the central section; the western third is made up of mountains and mountain valleys.

Climate varies with topography and altitude. Average annual temperature is 43.2°F. State-wide average rainfall is 14.43 inches.

Five railroads, 3 bus lines and 3 air lines serve Montana, 7,360 miles of paved highways cross the state.

Vast lands suited to agriculture, fine native grasses, minerals, timber and water are Montana’s most valuable resources.

Agriculture is the major source of income — $300,000,000 annually. 10,000,000 acres are under cultivation, mainly in hard northern wheat. Other crops are barley, oats, rye, corn, mustard seed, peas, beans, flaxseed, sugar beets, cherries, apples, alfalfa seed, potatoes, sweet clover and hay.

Livestock include cattle (2,000,000, mainly Hereford and Aberdeen-Angus), sheep (1,700,000, mainly Rambouillet and Hampshires), horses, hogs, chickens and turkeys.

Once a leader in gold and silver production, Montana now produces 90% of the nation’s manganese and 15% of her copper. Zinc, coal, phosphate rock, vermiculite, flour spar, tungsten and other metals are mined. Uranium has been discovered. Annual value of minerals produced is around $125,000,000. Total value of products from Butte, richest hill on earth, is more than $4,000,000,000.

Oil production increases constantly. The 1954 output was 14 million barrels of crude, valued at $31,000,000. Two new petroleum pipelines have been built and in 1955 the world’s first fluid coking unit for oil refining was put into operation.

Lumbering is a major industry. 21,200,000 acres of timber include ponderosa pine, lodgepole pine, western larch, fir and spruce. More than 3,000,000 Christmas trees come from Montana. The annual value of forest products is $36,000,000.

Electric power is generated at Fort Peck, Hungry Horse and numerous other dams and steam generating plants.

Manufacturing includes flour milling, sugar beet processing, vegetable canning, copper smelting, lead refining and production of copper and aluminum wire. Newest industrial addition is a $65,000,000 aluminum plant. Value of all manufacturing totals more than $100,000,000 annually.

Harvesting Montana Wheat
1960s: Big Sky Country

1962 HIGHWAY MAP
MONTANA
...the BIG SKY country

1970s - early 1980s: Regionalism Begins

Begins


ENJOY ALL 5 GREAT COUNTRIES OF MONTANA

Missouri River Country

Custer Country

In 1876, Lt. Col. George A. Custer and every member of his command was annihilated at the hands of Sioux and Cheyenne warriors at the battle of the Little Bighorn. Today that battlefield in southeastern Montana is a National Monument marking one of the last armed Indian efforts against the westward march of the white man's civilization. At the Custer Battlefield you can retell the history of the battle. You can drive the circle tour in the comfort of your own car and visit the museum and see authentic battles. Nearby you can visit two Indian reservations with a major new recreation area. Not far away is Pompeys Pillar where Captain Whitman Clark carved his name in 1806. It's an area of history. It's rich in culture, art, coal, sugarcane and population. Explore to different vacation experience MONTANA'S Custer Country.

Charlie Russell Country

Indians partied a C. M. Russell watercolor

Western Artist Charles M. Russell began his career in this edition of Montana as a teenage cowboy in the late 1890's. He lived and painted much of this area until his death in 1926. You will see outstanding collections of his original oil paintings and pastel paintings and hundreds of oil paintings depicting scenes of Montana by artists such as Albert Bierstadt, Frederic Remington, and Charles M. Russell. The C. M. Russell Gallery in Great Falls. As you travel Charlie Russell Country you will see everything from missions to missions. You will follow routes of the Lewis and Clark Trail and the Old West Trail. You will visit two Indian reservations and four of Montana's largest cities. The sightseeing, hunting, fishing, camping, backpacking, skiing and snowmobiling are excellent. See the west of today and yesterday in MONTANA'S Charlie Russell Country.

Missouri River Country

Enjoys all 5 great countries of Montana

ENJOY ALL 5 GREAT COUNTRIES OF MONTANA

Yellowstone Treasure Country

Anasconda Pioneer Wilderness

Rock Great Falls Photo

Anasconda Pioneer Wilderness

Yellowstone Treasure Country

Yellowstone Treasure Country

Charley Russell Country

Charlie Russell Country

Indian Party

C. M. Russell Watercolor

Anasconda Pioneer Wilderness

Rock great Falls Photo

Anasconda Pioneer Wilderness

Rock great Falls Photo

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Mid 1980s - 1990s: Regionalism Expands
1990s-1999: Peak Regionalism
Thanks to:

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and
All of you here tonight!!

Questions and Comments?