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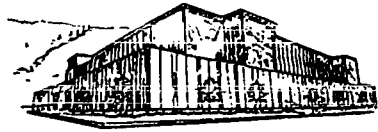
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**HISTORIC SETTLEMENT
OF THE RATTLESNAKE CREEK DRAINAGE,
MONTANA**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

By

Daniel S. Comer

B.A. University of Montana, 2003

presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements

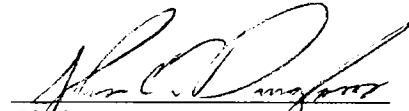
for the degree of


Master of Arts in Anthropology

The University of Montana

May 2005

Approved by:


Chairperson


Dean, Graduate School

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Historical Settlement of the Rattlesnake Creek Drainage: An Archaeological and Historical Perspective

Chairperson: John Douglas



The Rattlesnake Creek Drainage is a 60,000 acre area northeast of Missoula, Montana that maintains great importance to historical archaeology. Its documented historical use goes back to the 1870s and 1880s when the first homesteaders arrived. It has gone through many transformations since then including mining in the 1880s, large scale logging, and a major fire in 1919.

The population base started small, with the first known settler in 1872 and just 22 known residents in 1890. However the 1890s saw a growth spurt caused by the expansion of homesteading in Montana and it grew to 81 inhabitants by 1900. The peak population was reached in 1910 with 154 known inhabitants, dropping back to 62 inhabitants by 1930.

In 1936 the Montana Power Company purchased most of the privately held lands in the drainage on the west side of Rattlesnake Creek in order to protect the watershed. They gave the people one year to move out all possessions they wished to retain. By the summer of 1937 no authorized residents were left on the west side of the creek above Sawmill Gulch.

This thesis focuses on the archaeological remains on the landscape and how they can be interpreted using historical records. It will look at the transportation and power systems used, as well as the location of features and archaeological sites still extant on the landscape. The effects of topography and water sources on land use will also be noted.

Archival evidence of many types, as well as interviews, will be relied upon to explore the lives of the pioneers who created this landscape in a period of rapid change and development in western Montana. Land records are integrated in the study, as well as census records and company records, such as those maintained by the Montana Power Company. The records of Missoula County are examined in detail looking at voting records, tax records and landholder changes.

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Acknowledgements

This project would not have been possible without the support and assistance of many people. The direction and encouragement provided by Professor John Douglas and Professor Kelly Dixon was instrumental in my continuing on this project.

I would like to thank the staff of the Missoula County Clerk and Records office for their patience in putting up with my frequent visits there to view the land records. A special thanks is given to Shirley Giffin (Poe), the youngest daughter of Forrest Poe, who graciously allowed me to copy the contents of her fathers' records of School District 31 (1907 to 1930).

The following individuals assisted in the initial ground surveys of the area: Atsuko Bando, Julian Neuheuer, John Kinsner, Blair Logan, and Angie Gulick. Jennifer Rusk, Teresa Hamann and Donna McCrea of the University of Montana, Mansfield Library, K.Ross Toole Archives devoted much time in assisting me in my research on the Rattlesnake drainage.

I would like to give a special word of appreciation to Christopher Merritt, a fellow Anthropology student. The assistance provided by Chris is beyond comprehension both in time and dedication. Chris assisted several times in field survey work and devoted numerous hours to searching newspaper records and other archival sources in the quest for information. Without his assistance the work performed would have been much slower and far less enjoyable.

And lastly, but certainly far from the least I would like to thank my wife, Ruth Comer, for her support during the many years it has taken for me to complete my life's goal of becoming an archaeologist and completing a Master's Degree. Your patience and understanding were paramount in my sticking to the completion of all requirements.

1. Introduction

The local residents of Missoula, Montana are mostly unaware of the historical treasure found relatively in their back yards. The Rattlesnake Creek drainage represents a remarkable collection of historical archaeology sites that have been preserved due to the intervention of The Montana Power Company and its later designation as a wilderness area. This study will comprehensively describe both the historical and archaeological evidences of the settlement of the Rattlesnake Creek Drainage located from 3 to 6 miles northeast of the city of Missoula, Montana. The study topic and area that was chosen is under-reported in anthropological literature. Whereas it is easy to find reports covering prehistoric occupations and to a lesser extent early historic sites in North America, the later period of historic occupation is more rarely studied as an academic project.

This later period of occupation will be intensely investigated in this thesis and will focus on the Rattlesnake area as a district. When homesteading sites are investigated, it is usually in a sense of individual habitations rather than an incorporation of a habitation system such as that evidenced by the Rattlesnake Creek Drainage. For examples of this, see *Evidence of their Lives: An Analysis and Interpretation of the Artifacts Excavated from the Perkins Family Dump, Colfax, Washington* (Lee 1993) and *Historical Farm Structures as Material Culture: An Oregon Study* (Judge 2004). It was also believed that the landscape studied here would vary from many other homesteading locations explored because this homesteading area was much closer to a support system (Missoula) than homesteading sites usually are located.

The great Euro American westward expansion from the Mississippi River only began in earnest in the 1840s with the gold fever that swept across the eastern United States, and resulting in the settlement of vast areas of the West. The earliest and most pervasive of these mass migrations were to California, then spreading out to Nevada and Arizona as the mining fever continued unabated. A second thrust of this time period was to the Oregon Country for farming opportunities in an area now including the states of Oregon and Washington (Horn 1974).

Montana, however, was almost ignored until the 1860s when precious metals were discovered in Grasshopper Creek, Alder Gulch, and Last Chance Gulch. These discoveries resulted in the early mining communities of Bannack, Virginia City, and Jefferson City. Thus the settlement of the Montana Territory

was slow in developing, especially outside of the well-watered valleys along major waterways that provided provisions and transportation for the mining towns.

The Rattlesnake Creek drainage area was a late-comer even among these, having almost no Euro American settlers until the extreme end of the 19th century. The purpose of this study is to open up the shutters a little and shed some light on a late period settlement area, which is a time period and settlement type mostly ignored in currently published historical and archaeological literature. The Missoula Chamber of Commerce in 1917 evidences the late blossoming of homesteading in Montana.

During the past few years one-third of all the homesteads filed upon in the United States have been filed in Montana. In fact during the past eight years more than 126,000 homesteads embracing more than 28,000,000 acres have been filed upon in this state. (*Missoula: The City of the Five Valleys* 1917: 8)

The data above is from the years of 1909 to 1916 inclusive. The stage has been set for the development of the Rattlesnake Creek Drainage; the remainder of this thesis will explore the period from 1880 to 1936 on the Upper Rattlesnake in detail.

2. Overview

a. Problem Statement: Just a few years ago historical archaeology was commonly thought of as just a way to validate sites with historical components by correlating them with evidence with the documentary record. Clyde Dollar provides a good example of historical archaeology as conceived by the scholars of the 1960s, which was cited by Dell Greek in 1993.

“The purpose of historical archaeology must be to achieve, insofar as possible, the goal of complete understanding of the history of any given site, and the scope of such research must include the recovery of all evidence of historical cultural expression at that site, including all architectural evidence” (Dollar 1967; Greek 1993:41).

The crucial goal of this study is to obtain an increased understanding of the settlement process in a late 19th to early 20th century setting; one in which the traditional agricultural subsistence base was limited by the climate, geology and topography. This requires multiple lines of evidence, including an understanding of the documented history of the area, as well as a thorough pedestrian survey, to ascertain what cultural resources still remain including features and artifacts. It is hoped that this thesis will provide a foundation for additional studies in the area, including surveys of higher portions of the drainage and specific topic studies such as of the mining activities of the 19th century and the early logging efforts.

An in-depth study of the information compiled from these lines of evidence will be shown to assist in determining the age of the sites, and possibly shed light on other topics, such as the methods of subsistence, site functions and their interrelationships. The overarching framework used in these analyses will focus on how the landscape affected the historical inhabitants; and how those individuals reacted to the landscape.

b. Objectives of This Study: The primary objective for this study is to discover how the historical inhabitants used the landscape and provide a comprehensive description of the cultural resources extant in the Rattlesnake Creek drainage. By comparing the historic records with physical remains, it is possible to see the function of most sites and how they represent human interaction with the landscape. Archaeological remains at each site assists in the analysis of both the activities and occupation dates at the sites. (Black 2003).

The following research questions and objectives guided this research:

- 1) How did historical inhabitants use the landscape in their placement of structures and household debris?
- 2) How important was water access and how was the resource utilized?
- 3) How was the land used?
- 4) What was the transportation system?
- 5) Were any modern utility systems used such as telephone and electricity?
- 6) How did the historical occupants demonstrate their sense of ownership/control of space?

c. Approach Description: Techniques derived from both the fields of history and archaeology were integrated to address the above questions. The study of land records and other historical records dovetailed with the on-site survey “put flesh on the bones” of the project area’s historical narrative. For example, this resulted in establishing associations between the historical owners and users of the landscape to connect their names and occupations with their cultural remains.

d. Area of Study: The area to be researched had to be carefully defined before other topics could be tackled. There had to be readily identifiable boundaries to the project, both in terms of research and in the land area to be investigated (Black 2003). The Rattlesnake Creek Drainage area starts at its confluence with the Clark Fork River. The Creek proceeds up across a relatively flat valley area for about three miles

before meeting the foothills. About one mile into the foothills is the parking area for the Rattlesnake Recreation Area. The Creek then proceeds through the mountains for eight miles, at which point the Franklin Ranger Station marks the upper limit of known permanent habitation. This foothill occupation zone was too large an area to adequately cover on foot by a single researcher. Thus, the area of on-site research had to be restricted.

At first there did not appear to be a feasible means by which an area could be physically broken out or separated from the rest without leaving out potentially crucial information to the answering of the studies objectives and questions. Based on initial research it appeared the area from the Rattlesnake Creek intake dam to the Ranger Station from North to South, and that is about one mile wide in the lower two miles and narrows to about one half mile in the upper areas, should be considered as one settlement area, that is a "district."

The solution that was derived was to divide the area into two components. The first component involved a survey of historical records, while the second component was study of only a limited portion on the ground, or on-site. The first component would entail research into the historical records including all available archival materials. This research briefly examined Missoula as the closest town and support area for the drainage, but it would concentrate on the geographical areas described above as the project's area of study. Specifically the historical research would look closely at the area on both sides of the Rattlesnake Creek from the intake dam to Franklin Ranger Station, or more than eight miles in length. In addition, the following habitational areas inside drainages on the west side of Rattlesnake Creek would be studied as crucial to understanding of the settlement process and landscape usage: Sawmill Gulch, Curry Gulch and Spring Gulch.

The second component of the study included a survey of the cultural resources in the area to document all discernible evidence of past habitation. This aspect of the study was more restricted so that it could be properly and efficiently surveyed. Specifically, this area is situated in locale that spans approximately 3320 acres in the Missoula Ranger District of the Lolo National Forest, Missoula, Montana. This is the total area of interest, however much of this area was not investigated in detail because of time constraints and the one-person crew size (as noted above). The project area includes the following portions of the Rattlesnake Creek Drainage: Township 14N, Range 19W, The S ½ of Section 24, all of

Section 26; the portions of Section 35 lying on Forest Service property, and the N.W. 1/3 of Section 25. Also included was Township 13N, Range 19W, Section 2 (portion lying to the west of Rattlesnake Drive, east of Rattlesnake Creek and north of the Rattlesnake Creek Dam). Finally, I covered Township 14N, Range 18 E, the NW ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 30 and the SW ¼ of Section 19. See the topographic maps in Appendix I for a presentation of the study area.

Rattlesnake Creek itself forms the eastern boundary of the ground study area, with the exception of small portions of Sections 2 and 35. Other portions of sections located on the eastern side of Rattlesnake Creek area were not included in this portion of the study due to the large amount of modern development present. Areas north of the described area were not included due to the lessened probability of finding historic period sites among the highly mountainous and steep slopes. The area to the west of the study area was excluded due to the distance from known water sources; this along with rugged topography likely discouraged settlement. Finally the drainage area to the south was disregarded for pedestrian survey due to the large variety of landowners and modern development. Another major aspect of inclusion and exclusion was based upon a study of land patents by the Government Land Office (GLO); GLO records helped define areas that retained Federal Government ownership throughout this period and these were excluded from pedestrian survey.

The area chosen represents the most likely and undamaged environment for the location and study of historic sites. Most of the area is solely owned by the Federal Government which was previously in private holdings. This fact and a lack of modern developments provide a sort of outdoor museum preserving a veritable cornucopia of historic land use. The drastic change from private to corporate and government land holdings in the 1930s effectively brought a closure to major utilization in the area, preserving cultural resources relevant to this study.

e. Previous Archaeological History:

Excavation History: In the spring of 1972, human remains were found along Rattlesnake Creek, north of Missoula, Montana by a Mr. James Volkert who was hiking along the creek. The remains were found on Montana Power Company property in Section 11 of Township 13 North, Range 19 West. Artifacts found in association included a plano-convex scraper, blade or side scraper, a bone whistle from a trumpeter swan and 24 fragments of worked bone that formed oval-shaped hoops. The skeleton was radio-

carbon dated at 490 + or – 160 BP, with an uncalibrated midpoint of AD 1460. It was assumed to be of Salish affiliation based on several attributes (Sharrock 1974).

In July of 1971 parts of a human skeleton were unearthed by a backhoe while excavating for a septic tank in the backyard of a private residence in north Missoula (Sharrock 1974). It was located in an alluvial fan at the base of the foothills near Interstate 90. It had been deposited in unsorted gravels about 4' in depth. It appears to be a young male around 21 years of age and appears to be of Mongoloid origin. Cultural materials found included the following items: pieces of rusted, fabric-impressed metal and a vertebra from a large animal, which had apparently been butchered. It cannot be ascertained these belong to the skeleton since the excavation was performed without archaeological observation. They do indicate however a relatively recent, that is, historic period burial that was likely indicative of Chinese ancestry; however, apparently no radiocarbon dating was performed.

Archaeological Survey History: The University of Montana Archaeological Survey Class has been conducting periodic surveys in this drainage for over 20 years. On October 5 and 6, 1993, a Cultural Resource Inventory of Rattlesnake Creek was conducted by Milo McLeod, Forest Archaeologist; Kristin Whisennand, Archaeologist; Libby Langston, Staff; and Roger Free, volunteer. This survey used a Controlled Partial Survey strategy to identify resources. The historic record was also reviewed including early maps, GLO plats, and oral history interviews. These methods were utilized to identify places, sites and features which were important during the historic period. Only eight sites in the study area were identified and given site numbers by these previous surveys (Whisennand 1993). More sites have been identified by the Archaeological Survey Classes since that time.

3. History of the Rattlesnake Creek Drainage and Surrounding Areas

a. History of the Missoula Area: The closest town to the study area is that of Missoula, Montana, which is the County seat for Missoula County. A Hudson's Bay trader named Angus McLeod settled near what is presently the city airport in 1858 or 1859. He is generally regarded to be the first known permanent white settler in the area. There might be a discrepancy in this, however, as the Rattlesnake Creek PTA reports a man named Bill Hamilton settled at the mouth of the Rattlesnake in the fall of 1858. He operated a trading post there until 1864 (Rattlesnake PTA 1983).

In 1860 Christopher Power Higgins and Frances Lyman Worden started a store in the Mullan

Road area. The store was known as Hell Gate or Hell Gate Ronde (Coon 1926). They joined with David Pattee to start the Missoula Mills Company in 1864, and built a flour mill at the Rattlesnake Creek confluence with the Clark Fork River (Rattlesnake PTA 1983).

In 1871 Worden and Higgins acquired the local water company and dug a ditch from three to four miles up Rattlesnake Creek down to a reservoir located at Indian Hill (now called Waterworks Hill.) According to tradition this was supposed to be an Indian burial ground (Browman 1974). Hollowed-out logs were then added to aid in the transport of water. The water system was to divert water from the Rattlesnake to supply the growing town of Missoula. By 1885 the Rattlesnake was dry at the mouth in late fall due to the water being diverted, especially for the flour mill (Poe 1992). A wooden diversion dam was constructed in 1902 about one third mile below the current Rattlesnake Creek Recreation area parking lot and this in turn was replaced by a concrete dam in 1924. In 1906 the system was operated by Missoula Light and Water Company. They in turn sold to the Missoula Public Service Company in October of 1924, who then sold to the Montana Power Company in 1929 (Reardon 1975; Rattlesnake PTA 1983; Mountain Water Company [online]).

The year 1883 saw the arrival of the Northern Pacific Railroad to Missoula. This proved to be of crucial importance to the development of the area, bringing in many jobs. The railroad also improved the transportation system allowing local products to be shipped to distant markets and goods to be obtained more rapidly and cheaper in Missoula (Coon 1926).

The Montana Power Company operated a public picnic grounds just below the intake dam on Rattlesnake Creek for about 30 years, starting about 1935. It consisted of 60 acres, mostly of grasslands on the east side of the creek. The park included at least four drinking fountains, four outhouses, a baseball field, cooking grills, fireplaces and many picnic tables (Montana Power 1940; Reardon 1975).

Several Missoulians were to figure prominently in the development of the Rattlesnake Creek drainage. A prominent figure in real estate in Missoula and in the adjoining Rattlesnake Creek area was Mr. Odin B.S. Orr. He ran a real estate office in Missoula on Cedar Street beginning in 1903 and was buying land in the Rattlesnake by 1905 (R.L. Polk & Co, 1908; Missoula County Assessment 1905). A book entitled *Missoula The Garden City* (1909) contains write-ups on the leading figures of the town at that time. Here is what was provided on Mr. Orr:

O.B.S. Orr, "The man who Sells the Earth" in and about Missoula, Mont. – Came to Missoula, November 1st, 1902, engaging in the real estate, loan and insurance business and by persistent effort and conscientious attention to the interests of his patrons has built up and is now the head of one of the largest real estate, loan and insurance concerns in Western Montana and a prominent factor in the up-building of our beautiful city, having been instrumental in bringing many of our best families to this section. Mr. Orr is a buyer as well as a seller of real estate, being possessed of several fine ranches and splendid residences in and about Missoula, all the result of his thrift and the general prosperity which usually attends intelligent industry and economy in this section. He is ably assisted by B.L. Orr, his wife, secretary of the company and his brother, J.C. Orr, formerly superintendent of schools at North Platte, Nebr., who identified himself with the O.B.S. Orr Realty Company May 4th, 1908, and holds the position of Treasurer. To this firm may be credited many of the largest deals and loans that have been made in Missoula in recent years. Their immense list is replete with good things for the investor and with their up-to-date office and fine equipment of rigs and automobiles they are prepared to give all business in their line the best possible attention. (*Missoula The Garden City* 1909: 12)

According to the *Daily Missoulian* for Sunday May 4, 1919, O.B.S. Orr was going to head a new improvement company with his wife, Berrie L. Orr, as the Vice President of the company. It was called the Northwest Mutual Improvement Company and initially capitalized at \$40,000, which was a large sum at that time. Mr. Orr had been involved in real estate of the Rattlesnake Creek area since 1916, and that influence would grow into the 1920s and 1930s (Poe 1992; *Daily Missoulian* 1919).

Another prominent Missoulian who was active in the affairs of the Rattlesnake Creek drainage was Wallace P. Smith (or William). An 1899 book on Missoula entitled *The Missoulian Souvenir of the National Irrigation Congress Historic and Scenic Missoula and Ravalli Counties, Montana* provides a writeup on Mr. Smith.

W.P. SMITH arrived in Missoula in the spring of 1890, and at once took up the study and reading of law in the office of Attorneys Reeves & Stiff, and in December of the same year was admitted to the bar. Immediately after, he associated himself with Judge Reeves in the law practice until 1892. Since then he has conducted his practice alone. Aside from his law practice, Mr. Smith is representing a line of twelve of the best American and foreign insurance companies.

In 1893 Mr. Smith was married to Miss Bellew the charming daughter of Samuel Bellew, of Missoula. About this time he purchased the handsome home presented on the opposite page, situated on the Rattlesnake, near the city limits, and is one of the most beautiful residence in Missoula County, being surrounded with beautiful shade trees, fruit trees, berries and small fruit in abundance, irrigation ditches, and an inexhaustible (sp) supply of pure water. (*The Missoulian Souvenir of the National Irrigation Congress Historic and Scenic Missoula and Ravalli Counties, Montana* 1899: 31)



Figure 1. Photo of Mr. Smith's property on the Lower Rattlesnake
(*The Missoulian Souvenir of the National Irrigation Congress Historic
and Scenic Missoula and Ravalli Counties, Montana 1899: 30*)

Figure 3 shows the property of William P. Smith on the Lower Rattlesnake. Mr. Smith owned 20 acres in T13N, R19W, Section 14, which was located about one mile below the Rattlesnake Creek intake dam. He also owned the West $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 25 of T14N, R19W in 1910 but it is unknown whether he had another residence there or not. Note in the excerpt above the information regarding fruit trees, water and irrigation ditches, which are integral to this study (Montana Power 1910).

b. History of the Rattlesnake Creek Drainage: There are two stories as to how Rattlesnake Creek received its name. Forrest Poe wrote that a man named Will Cave said that a man was bitten by a rattlesnake while he was gathering firewood alongside the creek. There was also supposed to be a rock cairn with a marker saying "died from rattlesnake bite," and the dead man's initials and last name. Mr. Cave lived below the current Rattlesnake Creek dam. However, the *Missoulian* newspaper of 30 June 1935 quotes Duncan McDonald saying the name came from an Indian name; "Kehi-oo-lee," which means rattlesnake (Missoulian 1935; Poe 1992).

One of the earliest references to Rattlesnake Creek comes from 1864 when a sawmill was built alongside the creek to provide the growing town of Missoula with lumber (Koelbel 1972). Then in 1888 a twenty room structure was built in the lower Rattlesnake area. It was known as the Poor Farm and was for people who couldn't care for themselves or were too poor for one of the other hospitals in the area. It was located about one half mile above the Lincoln School (Poe 1992).

In the early 1880s the Northern Pacific Railroad was pushing through a new transcontinental line which would pass through Missoula. A local man named Thomas Greenough arranged a contract with the railroad to furnish wooden ties for the Missoula area, and stripped the Rattlesnake area of all the good timber to fulfill his contract. A work crew was assigned to clear out all the log jams and other obstructions in order to float the ties down the creek. In addition, he had a dam built in the narrow canyon about three miles above Spring Gulch known as the Hogback. This was used to float 20,000 railroad ties down the creek in 1884 (Poe 1992). According to the *Missoulian* newspaper, railroad ties were floated down the Rattlesnake Creek on 4 August, and 17 November of 1882 and then again on 16 March 1883 (Browman 1974; *Missoulian* 1882, 1883).

After the primary logging was completed, the lumberjacks cut the remaining timber that was not usable for railroad ties into firewood. The firewood was then hauled out by sleigh over the winter and piled on the banks of Rattlesnake Creek. Logs were floated out during the high waters of spring for four or five years until 1885 to 1887, showing a start date of 1880 to 1883. Another logging company, called the Blackfoot Milling Company (incorporated November, 1891), owned a large amount of property in the Rattlesnake area before 1910 (their property listing takes up 22 pages by 1905). They had an office in Missoula at 508 Toole Avenue with Dwight Hughes as the manager. (R.L. Polk & Co., 1908; Missoula County Assessment 1905). In addition to owning property, they also retained easements in other areas for logging (Browman 1974).

Another important chapter in the history of the drainage is the building and use of the Upper Rattlesnake School. The school was located just above Spring Gulch and was approved by the Missoula schools administration system in 1906, but was not built until 1907. It was constructed by volunteer labor using rough sawn lumber. Its original dimensions were 16 feet by 25 feet, according to Forrest Poe (1992), but Nancy Wendel says it was 20 feet by 24 feet (1978). The foundation remains at this site (UM 9) measure 18 feet by 25 feet, which closely correlates with the ethnographic record. The outside of the school was covered with unpainted rough cut boards, and it had a fairly steep cedar shingle roof. The inside walls were covered with planed shiplap wood (Rattlesnake PTA 1983). On the inside there were two rows of desks with a stove for heating in the middle and the teacher's desk at the far end (west). A rock path on the east side of the building led down to Rattlesnake Creek where water was

obtained by the students for school usage (Poe 1992) and this path is still visible as of 2004.

Improvements to the school were evident throughout its lifespan, starting in 1912. The school board voted on 13 October 1912 to build two outhouses for the school, but the construction was not paid for until October and November of 1913, so the job was probably not completed until then. The winning bid of \$75 for their construction was submitted by Thomas Cummings, one of the local residents. The outhouses were to measure four feet by six feet each, which is the dimension of one of the depressions found at the school site. Two other depressions were located which are six feet by seven feet; one of these must be the second outhouse which was later expanded. An anteroom was also approved to be constructed on the front of the schoolhouse at this meeting (School District 31, 1907 – 1930). This new room was used as a combination coat room and storage area. Later, an exterior platform was also added onto the creek side of the building. We know that the school had a swing set for the use of their students, as Frank Burton was paid \$13.00 in November of 1913 to build a set (School District 31, 1907 – 1930). About 1918, an extra room was added to the school to house the teacher so they would not have to board with local families. This room also had its own stove for heating purposes (School District 31 1907 - 1920). Due to the low number of students in School District 31, the school only had one teacher and one main room (Poe 1992).

With the small size of the school, it would have been extremely crowded during the nine years in which the school had over twenty students. According to school board meeting minutes the name of the school was changed in 1912 to Burton School to honor Frank Burton, an early homesteader who served as the school janitor. It was also known as Effinger School due to the close distance to the bridge named for Sebastian Effinger (Poe 1992; Rattlesnake PTA 1983). The school would have parties for the students for Halloween, Christmas, Valentines Day and an end of the year picnic (Poe 1992; Rattlesnake PTA 1983). There were a variety of activities conducted at the school besides direct education. For what we would now call recess they would entertain themselves by having snowball fights, playing hide and seek and having various kinds of races (Poe 1992).

The teachers hired for School District 31 were only given an eight month contract instead of the nine months they would have in town. Before the construction of the additional room to house the teacher they would room with local families. When Forrest was in the third grade the teacher was staying with the

Elrich family, who lived between the Poe family and the school. Mrs. Elrich evicted the teacher while only part way through the school year for being too “familiar” with her husband. It was difficult to attract school teachers to a location so far from Missoula, especially in 1916, during World War I (Poe 1992).

The school was closed temporarily after the loss of the teacher, causing Forrest’s uncle to be hired for transporting children to school. Forrest went further down the Rattlesnake Valley and attended the Lincoln School (Poe 1992), which was only about a mile north of Missoula (this building is currently still in use as a church). Due to the Upper Rattlesnake School being closed and not wanting to go down to Lincoln School, Forrest didn’t go to school at all during the fall of 1917 through the spring of 1918. The school was reopened in September of 1918 and Forrest started attending again (Poe 1992).

In the evenings the school sometimes would have dances; which they called “hard times” dances. Everyone who attended would bring something, such as cream for the coffee or sandwiches. The music was usually provided by a band consisting of three or four people. The primary dance types were square dancing and ballroom dancing. During the dance, a collection would be taken to obtain the funds needed to pay for the band (Poe 1992).

In 1929, at the age of 21, Forrest was elected to the Rattlesnake School Board, but on 18 January 1930 the school was forced to close as only three students remained: Gayle Poe (Mark’s daughter), and the two Ray children. Over most of the years of operation the student population was much higher. I have found no records for the years of 1907 to 1910; however from 1911 to 1923 they had as few as 18 students and as many as 26 (1911 and 1922). The biggest year was in 1924, when they had 39 students, followed by a rapid decline to 17 in 1925. This decline continued until the school closed in 1930 (School District 31 Records 1907 – 1930). After it closed, the school was rented out as a residence for five to six years. The school was sold in 1936 to the Montana Power Company who was purchasing most of the land in the valley due to environmental concerns over the quality of Missoula’s drinking water. For several years after that it was used as a polling place during elections (Poe 1992).

Another prominent homesteader was Sebastian Effinger; one of the early pioneers in the area having moved there in the 1880s. Sebastian’s son was Charles Louis Effinger, who, being of German ancestry, was mistreated during the war. In March of 1918 he was the defendant in the Justice Court of Hellgate Township in Missoula on the charge of “sedition,” which was a felony. Sedition was against

Montana State law and was defined as “disloyal, profane, violent, scurrilous, contemptuous, slurring or abusive language about the government of the United States.” The record found was only for the preliminary hearing at which he was bound over to District Court for trial. I could find no record of the final trial (Hellgate Township Court Record 1918) (U.S. Census Report 1910).

One of the biggest stories to ever come out of the Rattlesnake area started on Tuesday, 19 August 1919. The front page headline of *The Daily Missoulian* for 20 August, read: “RANCHES DESTROYED BY RATTLESNAKE FIRE.” On that day a large forest fire started that eventually destroyed many of the buildings up the Rattlesnake drainage. The fire grew in extent until all of the ranchers in the areas were busy fighting the fire and reinforcements were still needed. This was provided by using the employment office in Missoula to obtain unemployed workers as firefighters (Poe 1992; *Missoulian* 1919). The fire appeared to be caused by a Mr. Quast, who was a rancher on Grant Creek, whose brother Otto ran a dairy on the lower Rattlesnake below the intake dam. He was burning his haystacks and the fire somehow got away from him.

One of the threatened homes was that of the Effinger family. Matilda Effinger, who was the oldest member of the family, was rescued and taken to Missoula. However she complained so loudly in German (she didn't speak English) that the Sheriff later took her back to her home (Poe 1992; *Missoulian* 1919). The Montana Silver Black Fox Company, a commercial fox raising ranch up the Rattlesnake Drainage, was also damaged in the blaze. There is a discrepancy here, as the newspaper says it was located in Spring Gulch; however land records show it as being about two miles up the main Rattlesnake Creek Drainage from the current trailhead parking lot. Ms. McVickers, an elderly woman, was in charge of the 18 valuable foxes at the farm.

Jacob Curry's ranch was reported as destroyed by the fire in the *Missoulian*; however, Forrest Poe says that he managed to save his house. Mr. Curry remained to fight the fire and protect his ranch while the rest of his family was removed from danger by automobiles (Poe 1992; *Missoulian* 1919). H.A. (Cluff) Vasser, John (or Jno) Lappi, and George Duncan all lost their homes in the blaze according to Forrest Poe. In Spring Gulch, neither the Duncan nor the Vasser families rebuilt after the fire (Poe 1992; *Missoulian* 1919). Nancy Wendel (1978), however, reports that only the Walman and Chapman's cabins burned during the fire.

Despite being in a rural area, the roads early in the 20th century were reasonably well maintained. When Forrest was growing up, inhabitants could drive an automobile as far as their place, which is about three miles up the creek from the parking lot, and all the way to Franklin Ranger Station if they had a truck. Franklin Ranger Station is about nine miles from the trailhead. Surprisingly, regular mail delivery also came as far as the Poe place (Poe 1992).

c. Subsistence: The methods used for subsistence in the Rattlesnake Creek Drainage are more diverse than would be expected. In addition to the expected hunting, fishing and limited agriculture, a large number of varied occupations were represented by the inhabitants. By utilizing Forrest Poe's book *Born in Rattlesnake Canyon* and the Rattlesnake PTA book, *The Rattlesnake Valley Schools 1891 – 1983*, many of the occupations were discovered. An unpublished document by Nancy Wendel entitled *Rattlesnake Valley, The Land and Its People* provided further insights into the early settlement of the area. When these sources were combined with a review of the City Directories published by R.L. Polk & Co. for the years of 1903 to 1938 and Federal Census records for 1900 to 1930, a detailed view of the occupations was obtained and compiled herein (Poe 1992; Rattlesnake PTA 1983; Wendel 1978; U.S. Census 1900 – 1930; R.L. Polk & Co. 1903 - 1938).

Table 1 is a listing of the occupation types and frequency found for all inhabitants between 1880 – 1936 in the Upper Rattlesnake Creek Drainage. The area covered for this occupation listing is from the area of the Rattlesnake Creek dam to Franklin Ranger Station. Both the numbers of people in some occupations and the great variety of occupations that were extant are extremely revealing. All known occupations are listed, so if an individual had three different occupations over the time span the table will show all three. A total of 70 occupation types are listed just for the small population of people living in this drainage! Not counted in this total are the following: Unknown, None, Retired, and Unemployed.

Table 1
Listing of Occupations and their Frequency for the Rattlesnake Creek Drainage

Student	Housewife	Homesteader	None
145	134	101	95
Unknown	Woodcutter	School Board	Teacher
68	30	22	22
Rancher	Election Judge	Caretaker/Janitor	Laborer
18	15	13	11
School Clerk	Farmer	Carpenter	Dairy
10	10	10	9
H.S. Student	Fox Raising	Mining	Teamster
4	3	3	2
Salesman	Game Warden	Car Repair	Store Clerk
3	2	2	2
Lawyer	Foreman	School Driver	Railroad
2	2	2	2
Real Estate	Engineer	Road Supervisor	Pianist
2	2	2	1
Electrician	Unemployed	Machinist	Logger
1	1	1	2
Businessman	Saloon Proprietor	Pig Raising	Taxidermist
1	1	1	1
Newspaper	Trapper	Drug Store Manager	Well Driller
1	1	1	1
Company President	Moonshiner	Bookkeeper	Lumber Co. Worker
1	1	1	1
Retired	Café Worker	Watchman	Fireman
1	1	1	1
Librarian	Deputy Sheriff	Domestic	Road Inspector
1	1	1	1
Messenger	Zoo Caretaker	Lineman	Fruit Store
1	1	1	1
Brakeman	Store Owner	Switchman	Cheese Factory
1	1	1	1
Guide			
(Hunting/Fishing)	Ranch Hand	Railroad Driller	Rattlesnake Dam Caretaker
1	1	1	1
Sawmill	Wagon Maker	Insurance Agent	Tailor
1	1	1	1
Stone Mason	Contractor		
1	1		

Three of the occupations listed require further explanation: homesteader, student, and housewife. The 101 entries listed as homesteaders are those who were male head of household and were in the area by 1910, with the exception of those specifically listed in historical documents as having other means of support such as mining. Most of the homesteaders were holders of Homestead Act claim properties.

The 145 listed as students are either primarily those listed as students during the annual census undertaken by School District 31. Also listed are those provided by Forrest Poe and those listed in the 1910 through 1930 Federal censuses (Poe 1992; School District 31, 1907 – 1930; Federal Census 1910 – 1930). If the family departed the drainage before 1907 when the school was opened or lived there while a child was under six years of age the occupation is listed as “none.” I presume there are more students than identified, because the documentation is incomplete from 1907 to 1910. For many of the families, I only have the family name and not the number of people in the household. Many of these families probably had school age children.

Those listed as housewives are females who are known to be married whether or not they have any other occupation listed (Poe 1992, Polk 1903 – 1938; Rattlesnake PTA 1983; Wendel 1978; R.L. Polk & Co. 1903 - 1938). Also of note is the number of individuals represented in the most common occupations. A total of 549 of the 792 listed are from the fourteen highest categories (not counting none or unknown). These account for almost 70% of the total. The large number of teachers is explained by the approximately 22 ½ years in which the Upper Rattlesnake School was in operation.

That there are 101 homesteaders listed (one was married three times) and only 47 housewives (from 1910 and prior) is also of interest, although this may be partially a recording problem, because some of the wives probably were not located during historical research. Nonetheless it appears that a fairly large number (53%) of the men were single, widowed or divorced while homesteading in the area. A final special note in regards to occupations is that of Michael Whiteman, a Rattlesnake Creek homesteader. According to the Bicentennial Edition of the *Missoulian* from Friday, July 2, 1976, page 50A, Mr. Whiteman was the original caretaker of the Missoula Zoo from its inception in 1905 until 1911 (*Missoulian* 1983:50A).

Table 2 is a listing of the commercial or government owners for the survey area. This table shows the variety of commercial operations which were in effect in the drainage at different times.

Table 2
Commercial Ownership

Company Name	Dates of Ownership	Company Occupation
Anaconda Copper Company	< 1931	Mining
Big Blackfoot Milling Company	< 1902 - 1912	Logging/saw, grist & flour mills
Blackfoot Land Development Co.	< 1925	Real Estate

Table 2
Commercial Ownership

Company Name	Dates of Ownership	Company Occupation
Consolidated Paying Teller Mining Company	1890 - ?	Mining
Gogas Cheese Factory	1920's?	Cheese Manufacturing
Greenough Tie Logging	1880 – 1887	Tie Logging
Missoula Public Service Co.	1925 - ?	Unknown
Montana Power Company	1936 - varies	Public Utilities
Montana Silver Black Fox Co.	1905 – 1940s	Commercial Fox Raising
Northern Pacific Railway	1898 – 1928	Railroad
Edward Ray Dairy	1921 – 1940s	Milk Production
School District # 31	1906 – 1930	Education

Let us now look closer at the education category, because it is the largest single source of revenue in the upper Rattlesnake. Just breaking out this aspect we can see several items of interest in the School District 31 (1907 – 1920 and 1907 – 1930) records to be addressed. Over the study period, Mrs. Julia Poe and nine others worked as that District's school clerk. Each was paid \$15.00 per year during their tenure as a school clerk. Mark Poe and over one dozen other men provided wood for heating the school and were usually paid around \$20.00 per delivery. Frank Burton worked as the school janitor from at least April 1908 to June of 1916 and was paid \$5.00 per month. After that, another dozen individuals would take on the janitorial responsibilities over the years, starting with Eva Poe in 1916 (School District 31 1906 – 1920; School District 31 1907 – 1930; *Missoulian* 1916). A total of 22 people served on the School District 31 school board, while fifteen served as election judges. A sizeable number of residents performed various maintenance duties on the school house and grounds during its years of operation, including Thomas Cummings, who built the school outhouses and adding an anteroom onto the front of the school. Twenty-two different people served as the teacher, in periods varying from one month up to three years in duration. In total, at least 212 people were involved in the schools operation between 1907 and 1930, counting the students. This means one third of the total population was directly involved in the education effort from 1907 to 1930 (School District 31 1906 – 1920; School District 31, 1907 – 1930). Figure 1 shows the Upper Rattlesnake School as it appeared in 1924.



Figure 2. Upper Rattlesnake School 1924

Back row: Miss Grow (teacher/actually “Gros”), Impi Lappi, Orville Kenoyer

Front Row: Howard Poe (with sign), Gayle Poe, Amy Kenoyer, Alma Ray, Merle Kenoyer, Edgar Poe
Life in the Rattlesnake, 1992, Forrest and Flossie Galland Poe.

It is clear that education played a major role in the peoples’ lives here, but food was of inevitable importance and helps develop an understanding of human-landscape interaction. The price of food was low in this area in the 1920s and 1930s as evidenced by the writing of Mr. Poe. He stated that “during the depression if you somehow had \$5.00 to buy groceries you would need a truck to haul them away” (Poe 1992). Eggs were priced at ten cents a dozen and hamburger cost 25 cents for three pounds. Milk went to as low as one cent per gallon and was available from at least four dairies in the area. Both the Ray and Smith families operated dairies in the 1920s. A farmer would sell 100 pounds of vegetables for only \$1.00, and Forrest sold hogs for only four cents a pound (Reardon 1975; Poe 1992).

Fishing was also important to the local settlers and it was very good prior to the 1930s. They would use two or three hooks on each line and would reportedly catch two or three fish per cast. Mr. Van Buren (1898) reported in his diary of catching as many as 65 fish in a day. Another example of good fishing is noted by Forrest Poe’s story of catching a five pound Bull Trout in the creek in 1919 (Poe 1992).

Hunting was also a significant activity, as evidenced by reports from both Forrest Poe and Edward Ray Jr. Mr. Ray reported harvesting 63 deer in the area from 1931 to 1944. These deer fed not only his family but his neighbors and the occupants in their five rental cabins (Ray 2004). From the late 1800s until at least 1946 there was a bounty on the heads of coyotes, bears, wolves and mountain lions. Two sources were used for this information, one covered only 1903 and the other covered the years of 1903

to 1946 inclusive (Bounty Records 1903; Bounty Records 1903 - 1946). Table 3 illustrates that there were at least 12 Rattlesnake Creek drainage occupants who took advantage of the \$5.00 bounty paid for bringing in a stock-killing animal. This amount of money at that time would have been a huge incentive to hunt these animals, however, the local wildlife was not able to sustain such a large harvest of their population on a sustained basis. The records bear this out clearly, as the last recorded kill in the Rattlesnake under this program was in 1918; this was clearly a result of severe decreases in animal populations due to human occupants use of the landscape. The last wolf to be recorded as shot in the county occurred in 1913, while in 1910 there were only three mountain lions taken under this program, along with 378 coyotes (Bounty Records 1903; Bounty Records 1903 - 1946).

The harvest drastically declined after the 1910s with only occasional bears or mountain lions being harvested. In 1933 there was 19 coyotes turned in, and by 1940 there were no recorded bounties paid. Going back to 1920, 34 coyotes and one mountain lion were harvested. This decline in numbers would have had direct repercussions on the inhabitants both in terms of reduced income from the bounties but also from reduced agricultural harvest. The agricultural harvest would have been decreased due to an increased population of rabbits, gophers and other animals whose population would previously have been held in check by the predators (Bounty Records 1903; Bounty Records 1903 - 1946).

Table 3
Bounty Records for the Rattlesnake Creek Drainage
1903 – 1946

Name	Year	Animal	# Obtained
John Adams	1907	Coyote	2
William (Coyote Bill) Beeskove	1904	Bear	2
John Duncan	1912	Coyote	1
	1913	Coyote	1
	1914	Coyote	1
William Edwards	1903	Coyote	9
	1904	Coyote	9
	1905	Coyote	5
	1906	Coyote	9
	1907	Coyote	4
	1908	Coyote	8
	1909	Coyote	15
	1910	Coyote	6
	1912	Coyote	10

Table 3
Bounty records for the Rattlesnake Creek Drainage
1903 – 1946

Name	Year	Animal	# Obtained
John Effinger	1908	Coyote	9
Louis Effinger	1918	Coyote	1
Sebastian Effinger	1903	Coyote	1
Arthur Franklin	1913	Coyote	1
Green Frazer	1913	Coyote	1
Odin B.S. Orr	1904	Coyote	1
Clifford Poe	1915	Coyote	1
Fred Poe	1903	Coyote	1

Aside from the occasional exception, such as receiving bounty payments, the people of the drainage strove to be as self sufficient as possible, living off the land and cultivating that land to support their livestock. Looking at the 1930 United State Census report for Precinct 20 (Rattlesnake drainage) all but one of the individuals listed identified themselves as living on a farm. The one who did not was Cora Parsley, who was a teacher and was renting her dwelling (probably living in the schoolhouse). An example of self sufficiency in food procurement and income came from huckleberry harvesting. The Poe boys would also cut firewood in the winter and sell what was beyond their family's needs. Sometimes they would use their horses to pull out stuck vehicles from the mud and snow (Federal Census 1930; Poe 1992).

All the work the Poe boys performed was done by hand or with the assistance of horses. The horses were especially needed to assist with the hay harvest in August. Their main meadow, called Poe Meadows, were primarily used to grow potatoes and hay. One of the most important uses for the hay harvest was to feed the cattle to keep them though the winter. To supplement their meager income, the Poe boys would milk their cows and sell any milk beyond their needs to the creamery in Missoula. Mrs.Poe had to clean and sterilize the milk buckets, milk cans and cream separator twice each day. Their agricultural production was diverse, including carrots, various other vegetables, apples, plums and cherries in addition to corn and grain crops (Poe 1992).



Figure 3. Milk Cows in Poe Meadow (1920s)
Life in the Rattlesnake
by Forrest and Flossie Galland Poe.

Figure 2 shows the Poe Homestead in the 1920s, as well as their milk cows feeding in the main hay meadow known as Poe Meadow. As soon as the hay was harvested, the job of repairing roofs and the construction of new buildings would begin. Their house was built by Fred Poe using squared logs. The interior lighting was provided by kerosene lamps and Mrs. Poe would clean the lamp chimneys daily (Poe 1992).

In addition to agricultural means of subsistence, another means of obtaining funds came from the illegal production of alcohol. There were at least a half dozen stills along Rattlesnake Creek that were used during Prohibition years. The stills produced moonshine or corn liquor, which also demonstrates that the farms were able to get a harvest of corn in between frosts (Poe 1992). Peter Datsopoulos (also known as Peter Brown) who lived by Frazer (other spellings found: Fraser and Frazier) Creek was one of the moonshiners. Robert Neeley also grew rye and barley on his property, which was sold to a brewery in Missoula (Poe 1992). Moonshine was made in 50 - 55 gallon wooden barrels. The many barrel hoops that have been located during this project may be evidence of the illicit business of making moonshine. Mr. Didriksen in his book *Gold Pans and Singletrees* states that a primary evidence for moonshine activity in the Lincoln, Montana area are the remaining barrel hoops (Didriksen 1994:141-142).

Further insight into the subsistence strategies in the Rattlesnake drainage is provided by the diary of Gillette Van Buren (1898). In April of 1898, he planted apple trees and later grew a large garden consisting of strawberries, peas, potatoes, beets, carrots, cucumbers, corn and tomatoes. He also dug an

irrigation ditch that year to assist in the watering of his crops and fenced his property using hand made fence posts (Van Buren 1898).

Joseph Mussulman (1981), in his research on the Rattlesnake Drainage, found more information regarding subsistence in this area. He reported that Joseph Longley had an orchard and strawberry patch on his property which were washed out during the flood of 1908. He also had a team of horses, 70 chickens, 10 ducks, and one cow. James MacMillan had one horse for working his fields, an orchard and a garden, while John Frazier had a large garden, a hay field, raised chickens, and specialized in raising strawberries.

Mining was conducted in the Rattlesnake drainage, but it was of limited extent and profitability. The majority of the strata in the drainage is underlain with Belt Series rocks including argillites, quartzites and limestones. Since there are no igneous intrusions, normally these rocks do not bear metals. However the rocks do provide material for the surfacing of roads and various types of construction purposes. Some of these rocks have been removed for the construction of rock fences, foundations, and walls (Reardon 1975).

Alluvium (detrital material deposited by running water) is common along the creek especially in the lower valley where there is a wider floodplain. A small excavation or borrow pit (See UM 74 site description) is present in the area of the Hogback in the southwest quarter of Section 19, in Township 14 North, Range 18 West. This excavation was used to provide local surfacing materials along the Rattlesnake drainage road (Reardon 1975).

Prior to 1900, a limited amount of hard rock mining was conducted in the area, but information about these activities is scarce. An 1894 account states the Paying Teller Mine was located on the east side of Rattlesnake Creek about three miles from Missoula. This would have placed it in the vicinity of the current intake dam. This mine produced small quantities of gold, galena and copper; however, its exact location has not been found (Reardon 1975). There was a mining company named "The Consolidated Paying Teller Mining Company" incorporated in June of 1890 which was probably formed in order to work this mine (MSS 310, Certificates of Incorporation 1900).

Two other mines known to be in the drainage area were the Frenchman Mine and one developed by the "Three Swedes." The locations of both are still visible, with the first being at the head of Spring

Gulch in Section 14 on the right side of the Curry Trail about ¼ mile past the junction of Wallman and Stuart Peak trails.

The Three Swedes Mine was near the Hogback in Section 19. Poe reports that it is near a spring in that area. Sebastian Effinger filed a mining claim for six miles up the Rattlesnake from Missoula in the fall of 1889. The mine had been discovered by Herman Hutter and Gustavius Ohm in December of 1885, and this should be the same as the Three Swedes Mine (Reardon 1975; Poe 1992). Edward Ray Jr. says he explored this mine as a youth (Ray 2004). He reported that it went into the hillside for quite a distance and then the mine shaft forked. The shaft was tall enough for a person to stand upright inside. The specific location of this mine and the miner's cabin site (UM 80) was located in October 2004.

The last mine known to be in the study area was known as the Lime Kiln. It was in operation before 1900 and was used to provide lime for construction purposes in the Missoula area. Lime was removed from the area using horse and wagon teams. The end product from the lime was probably plaster. This mining operation is in Section 17 of Township 14 North, Range 18 West about two miles north of Poe Meadow (Reardon 1975; Poe 1992).

d. Population Changes in the Rattlesnake Drainage: The population shifts and settlement development in the drainage were many and complex. Broadly, through much of the time period of this study most of the survey area was in private ownership. However, in 1936 this changed drastically and permanently as most of the remaining homesteads were sold to the Montana Power Company by the individual owners. The Montana Power Company allowed the owners one year after selling to remove all their possessions off the land (Poe 1992). The buildings were destroyed in May and June of 1937 (Wendel 1978). In 1940, 1982, 1983 and 1986 Montana Power Company transferred most of the land to the U.S. Government to be used as National Forest under Forest Service management (Poe 1992; Missoula County Clerk & Records Office 2003).

Now let us look at the population dynamics of this area in greater detail. The historical population of this drainage was diverse both in terms of age and of origin. Of the 177 individuals for whom we know the place of birth, there are 42 different places identified. Thirty percent of these were born outside the United States, while only 26 percent were born in Montana. Over 41 percent of those not born in the United States were born in Canada or Sweden. Seventeen different countries are represented and twenty

five different states. The Rattlesnake Creek drainage was definitely a melting pot of cultures from around the world.

Comparing the Rattlesnake area to Montana as a whole, and looking at the 1900 census, we see 46 percent of the population of Montana or 111,620 out of a total population of 243,329 were born in other states or countries compared to 74 percent in the Rattlesnake. The top five states of origination for Missoula County were Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, New York and Minnesota (Federal Census 1900). The supposition is that the Rattlesnake area attracted a different sort of individual in 1900 than did Missoula. The inhabitants of the Rattlesnake Drainage were attracted to working their own land, and being able to live off that land. The inhabitants of Missoula were more interested in running and working for businesses; or the stability and security which that provided. Foreign immigrants may well have been attracted in greater numbers to the Rattlesnake Drainage for these reasons also.

The Missoula County population was 14,427 in 1890 and 13,964 in 1900. The appeared decline is misleading however; as Flathead and Ravalli County were formed from Missoula County between 1890 and 1900 and these new counties had a population of 9,375 and 7,822 respectively, demonstrating a major growth in county population over the decade (Census Reports 1901). The city of Missoula had a population of 3,426 in 1890 and 4,366 in 1900. The entire county had 4,449 foreign born inhabitants in 1890 and 3,606 in 1900. Most of these were from Canada, Germany, Japan, Sweden and Ireland (Over 200 from each in Missoula County).

Table 4 provides information taken from the Voter Registration Book for Missoula County covering the years of 1898 to 1904. This information is important as it shows residence in the Rattlesnake Creek Valley in years before and after federal censuses. It also shows the relative ages of the homesteaders and their place of birth. This was frequently the only source showing residence in the area during these years. Looking at the voter records for the area in the years of 1898 to 1904, we see the age range for males in 1900 covered the spectrum from 22 to age 68. This, of course does not show those who were younger since they were not yet eligible to vote. There were a large number of homesteaders who were in their 50s and 60s, which was surprising. The supposition was that most would be in their 20s, just beginning in their adult life, not close to the end of it. Only males are listed, as females were not yet allowed to vote at that time (Voter Registration 1898 – 1904).

Table 4
Voter Information for 1898 to 1904

Name	Age	Born	Registered to vote
John W. Adams	56	Warren County, Illinois	1898, 1902
Alfred Arens	47	Germany	1898
J. Ambrose	47	Pickaway, Ohio	1898
Frank Burton	38	Gentry County, Massachusetts	1898
Jeffrey Boggs	47	West Virginia	1898
K. William Beeskove	58	New Orleans, Louisiana	1898, 1902
Nels Bergstrom	44	Sweden	1898
George R. Duncan	40	Scotland	1898
Addisan Edgerton	52	Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania	1898
Henry Edger	42	Tennessee	1898
George J. Frazer	38	Shelby County, Illinois	1898, 1900, 1902, 1904
Arthur Franklin	26	Boston, Massachusetts	1900
John H. Frazer	48	Shelbyville, Illinois	1900, 1902, 1904
Green Frazer	45	Shelbyville, Illinois	1900
Clide M. Ferry	22	Pennsylvania	1898
Edwin C. Hogan	56	Norway	1898
Niels Hanson	30	Denmark	1898, 1900
James Kemp	56	England	1898, 1904
James S. Kemp, Jr.	31	Ontario	1902, 1904
Edward J.S. Keen	25	Canada	1902, 1904
Fred Krebs	28	Indiana	1904
Leonard A. Marse	31	Littleton, New Hampshire	1900
Coll McCellan	49	Ontario, Canada	1898, 1900, 1902
James McMellan	35	Clark County, Iowa	1900
Francis S. Pilcher	65	Yadkin County, North Carolina	1898
Otto Quast	28	England	1898, 1900, 1902, 1904
Andy G. Soderlund	53	Sweden	1904
Ragnar Swanson	29	Sweden	1904
J.F. Smoot	27	Texas	1904
James Tadd	24	Michigan	1902
Gillette Vanburen	47	Dodge City, Kansas	1898, 1900, 1902
Cluff Vasser	50	Canada	1902, 1904
Frank Weatherby	27	Crawford County, Pennsylvania	1898
William Woodruff	59	Meadville, Pennsylvania	1898, 1900
John Walman	33	Sweden	1898, 1900, 1902, 1904
Eli Williams	54	Mifflin County, Pennsylvania	1900, 1904

Table 5 is an ownership listing for Sections 2, 24, 25, 26 and 35 in the Rattlesnake Creek drainage. These five sections are the areas covered during pedestrian survey. Areas outside the ground survey area are listed in less detail by landowner in Table 6. Table 5 shows the ownership of each section, down to as small as one acre through time. It should be noted, however, that many of the individuals who lived in the drainage do not appear on an ownership list, as they lived there before the land was officially surveyed, rented, or they were squatters. Some of the owners also may have lived outside of the survey area. Renters can normally only be identified when they were in place during a Federal Census. Appendix D provides schematic maps, which allow a visualization of geographical patterning of ownership and thus potential interrelationships considered (Missoula County Assessment Books 1900, 1905, 1910, 1920, 1935; Missoula County Clerk and Records Office, Land Ownership Records 1869 to 1936; Poe 1992; R.L. Polk & Co. 1903 to 1938).

Table 5
Rattlesnake Creek Drainage Ownership Information

Location	Sub-Location	Owner(s)	Date Purchased	Site #s Represented
Section 2 Northwest ¼	S ½ of the NW ¼	William Edwards	5 Nov 1897	Out of ground survey area
	Lot 4 of the NW ¼ of the NW ¼ (38.47 acres)	William Edwards	5 Nov 1897	Out of ground survey area
		USFS	27 Dec 1982	Out of ground survey area
	Lot 3 of the NE ¼ of the NW ¼	James S. & Annie Kemp	12 Mar 1891	Out of ground survey area
	Lot 3 of the NE ¼ of the NW ¼	James S. Kemp, Jr.	2 Jul 1913	Out of ground survey area
		Fred & Amy Kemp	Unknown	Out of ground survey area
		R.W. Kemp	11 Mar 1935	Out of ground survey area
Northeast ¼	SW ¼ of the NE ¼	James S. & Annie Kemp	12 Mar 1891	32, 34, 39, 40, 50
		James S. Kemp, Jr.	1 Jul 1913	32, 34, 39, 40, 50
		Fred & Amy Kemp	Unknown	Same as above
		R.W. Kemp	11 Mar 1935	Same as above
	E ½ of the NE ¼	Eliza Woods	< 18 Jul 1903	UM 35, 48, 49, 51, 52
		Otto Quast	18 Jul 1903	Same as above
	SE ¼ of the NE ¼	James M. Woods (See E ½ of the NE ¼)	18 Jan 1888	34
	Lot 1 of the NE ¼ of the NE ¼	James M. Woods (See E ½ of the NE ¼)	18 Jan 1888	34
	Lot 2 of the NW ¼ of the NE ¼	James S. & Annie Kemp	12 Mar 1891	31,32,34,35,36,37,38,48, 49,50,51,52,53,54
		James S. Kemp, Jr.	2 Jul 1913	Same as above
		Fred & Amy Kemp	Unknown	Same as above
		R.W. Kemp	11 Mar 1935	Same as above
	Entire ¼	USFS	27 Dec 1982	Same as above
Southwest ¼	NW ¼ of the SW ¼	William Edwards	5 Nov 1897	Out of ground survey area
	S ½ of the SW ¼	Eli Williams	5 Dec 1890	Out of ground survey area
		William Sheridan	2 Apr 1923	Out of ground survey area
		Missoula Light & Water Co.	12 Apr 1924	Out of ground survey area
	NE ¼ of the SW ¼	Eli Williams	5 Dec 1890	Out of ground survey area
	NE ¼ of the SW ¼	William Sheridan	2 Apr 1923	Out of ground survey area
		Missoula Light & Water Co.	12 Apr 1924	Out of ground survey area
	Entire ¼	Missoula Light & Water Co. (right of way only)	17 Jun 1901	Out of ground survey area

Table 5
Rattlesnake Creek Drainage Ownership Information

Location	Sub-Location	Owner(s)	Date Purchased	Site #s Represented
Section 2 Southeast ¼	NW ¼ of the SE ¼	James S. & Annie Kemp	12 Mar 1891	Out of ground survey area
		James S. Kemp, Jr.	2 Jul 1913	Out of ground survey area
		Fred & Amy Kemp	Unknown	Out of ground survey area
		R.W. Kemp	11 Mar 1935	Out of ground survey area
	SW ¼ of the SE ¼	Eli Williams	5 Dec 1890	Out of ground survey area
		William Sheridan	2 Apr 1923	Out of ground survey area
		Missoula Light & Water Co.	12 Apr 1924	Out of ground survey area
		James M. Woods	18 Jan 1888	Out of ground survey area
		Eliza Woods	< 18 Jul 1903	Out of ground survey area
	S ½ of the SE ¼ of the SE ¼	Otto Quast	18 Jul 1903	Out of ground survey area
		Elliza Woods	< 19 Dec 1900	Out of ground survey area
		Otto Quast	19 Dec 1900	Out of ground survey area
		USFS	27 Dec 1982	Out of ground survey area
Section 24 Northwest ¼	SE ¼ of NW 1/4	Christian Jacky	< 24 May 1907	Out of ground survey area
		Jesse H. Vickrey	24 May 1907	Out of ground survey area
		John Hammerly	17 May 1909	Out of ground survey area
	SE ¼ of NW 1/4	Lee Mantle	< 1 Mar 1910	Out of ground survey area
		N ½ of NW ¼	John H. Walford Sophronah Walford	1904
	Leona Nichols		13 May 1913	Out of ground survey area
	N ½ of NW ¼	John Lappi	9 Aug 1915	Out of ground survey area
		George Duncan	11 Jul 1925	Out of ground survey area
		Missoula Public Service Co.	13 Nov 1925	Out of ground survey area
	SW ¼ of NW ¼	John H. Walford Sophronah Walford	1904	Out of ground survey area
		Leona Nichols	13 May 1913	Out of ground survey area
		John Lappi	9 Aug 1915	Out of ground survey area
		George Duncan	11 Jul 1925	Out of ground survey area
		Missoula Public Service Co.	13 Nov 1925	Out of ground survey area
		Anaconda Copper Mining Company	< 22 Jun 1931	Out of ground survey area
Full ¼	USFS	22 Jun 1931	Out of ground survey area	
	USFS	27 Dec 1982	Out of ground survey area	
Northeast ¼	SE ¼ of NE ¼	Jesse H. Vickrey	By Nov 1905	Out of ground survey area
		Lee Mantle	< 1 Mar 1910	Out of ground survey area
	N ½ of NE ¼	Jesse H. Vickrey	By Nov 1905	Out of ground survey area
		Lee Mantle	< 1 Mar 1910	Out of ground survey area
	SW ¼ of NE ¼	John Hammerly	17 May 1909	Out of ground survey area
		Lee Mantle	< 1 Mar 1910	Out of ground survey area

Table 5
Rattlesnake Creek Drainage Ownership Information

Location	Sub-Location	Owner(s)	Date Purchased	Site #s Represented		
Section 24 Northeast	SW ¼ of NE ¼	Anaconda Copper Mining Company	1913?	Out of ground survey area		
		USFS	22 Jun 1931	Out of ground survey area		
	Full 1/4	Christian & Louise Jacky	< 24 May 1907	Out of ground survey area		
		Jesse H. Vickrey	24 May 1907	Out of ground survey area		
		USFS	27 Dec 1982	Out of ground survey area		
Southwest ¼	E ½ of SW ¼	Christian Jacky	< 24 May 1907	UM 77		
		Jesse H. Vickrey	24 May 1907	Same as above		
		John Hammerly	17 May 1909	Same as above		
	NW ¼ of SW ¼	John Walford Sophronah Walford	1904	None		
		Leona Nichols	13 May 1913	None		
		John Lappi	< 11 Jul 1925	None		
		George Duncan	11 Jul 1925	None		
	NW ¼ of SW ¼ cont.	Missoula Public Service Co.	13 Nov 1925	None		
	Full ¼	Anaconda Copper Mining Company	1913?	UM 77		
		USFS	22 Jun 1931	Same as above		
Southeast ¼	Full ¼	John F. Subring	5 May 1889	68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73		
		John Walman	11 Jun 1890	Same as above		
		Northern Pacific Railway	< 2 Aug 1913	Same as above		
		Anaconda Copper Mining Company	2 Aug 1913	Same as above		
		Harry & Ethlyne Parsons	17 Feb 1914	Same as above		
		Montana Silver Black Fox Co.	10 Jun 1919	Same as above		
		Ralph Claric	23 Feb 1924	Same as above		
		Earl Palmer	12 May 1936	Same as above		
		USFS	27 Dec 1982	Same as above		
		West ½ of SE ¼	Anaconda Copper Mining Company	1913?	UM 68, 69, 73	
			USFS	22 Jun 1931	UM 68, 69, 73	
		Section 25 Northwest ¼	Full ¼	Northern Pacific Railway	< 21 Dec 1903	UM 1, 2, 3, 10, 26, 27, 28, 29, 78
				W.Seelye Billinghamurst	21 Dec 1903	Same as above
Northern Pacific Railway	11 Aug 1905			Same as above		
W.Seelye Billinghamurst	21 Nov 1905			Same as above		
John Adams	6 May 1908			Same as above		
Alfred Ahrens & Harry Parsons	14 Feb 1910			Same above		
Harry H. Parsons (bought Alfred's Interest)	15 Dec 1915			Same as above		
Ralph Claric	1924?			Same as above		
Earl Palmer	12 May 1936			Same as above		

Table 5
Rattlesnake Creek Drainage Ownership Information

Location	Sub-Location	Owner(s)	Date Purchased	Site #s Represented		
Section 25 Northwest ¼ cont.	Full ¼	The Montana Power Company	13 May 1936	Same as above		
		USFS	27 Dec 1982	Same as above		
		N ½ of NE ¼ of NW ¼ (20 acres)	Harry Parsons	< 1919	UM 3, 27	
			Montana Silver Black Fox Co.	10 Jun 1919	Same as above	
			Ralph Claric	23 Feb 1924	Same as above	
		SE ¼ of NE ¼ of NW ¼ (10 acres)	Montana Silver Black Fox Company	1905	UM 1, 28	
			Ralph Claric	23 Feb 1924	Same as above	
			Earl Palmer	12 May 1936	Same as above	
	Northeast ¼	Full ¼	Northern Pacific Railway Co.	11 Aug 1905	UM 26	
			Wallace P. Smith	By Nov 1905	Same as above	
USFS			27 Dec 1982	UM 26, 75, 76		
		W ½ of NE ¼	Wallace P. Smith	< 1 Mar 1910	UM 26	
			Harry Parsons	10 Jun 1910	Same as above	
			Ralph Claric	Date Unkn	Same as above	
			Earl Palmer	12 May 1936	Same as above	
		E ½ of NE ¼	Mark Poe	< 1 Mar 1910	UM 75, 76	
		S ½ of NE ¼	Big Blackfoot Milling Co.	< 23 Jan 1902	Out of Ground Survey Area	
			Wallace Smith	23 Jan 1902	Out of Ground Survey Area	
			NW ¼ of NE ¼	Northern Pacific Railroad	< 21 Dec 1903	UM 26
			Seelye Billingham	21 Dec 1903	UM 26	
			Wallace Smith	2 Jan 1904	UM 26	
		SE ¼ of NE ¼	Mark Poe	1906	Out of Ground Survey Area	
			Harry E. Stetson	30 Mar 1914	Out of Ground Survey Area	
			Paul L. Smith/Ruby Smith + John Hyser/Stella Hyser	24 Jan 1931	Out of Ground Survey Area	
			The Montana Power Company	12 Jun 1936	Out of Ground Survey Area	
			NE ¼ of NE ¼	Big Blackfoot Milling Co.	< 23 Jan 1902	UM 75, 76
				Wallace Smith	23 Jan 1902	UM 75, 76
			Mark & Emma Poe	1906	UM 75, 76	
			Julia Poe	12 Aug 1913	Same as above	
		NE ¼ of NE ¼ (Minus 3 acres)	George & Ruth E. Hulshizer	16 Oct 1913	Same as above	
			Odin B.S. Orr	17 Jun 1916	Same as above	
			Berrie L. Orr	12 Dec 1920	Same as above	
			John & Anna Aune	15 Feb 1932	Same as above	
			NE ¼ of NE ¼ (Minus 3 acres)	Odin B.S. & Berrie L. Orr	23 Nov 1935	Same as above
		The Montana Power Co.		20 Aug 1936	Same as above	
		NE ¼ of NE ¼ of NE ¼ (3 acres)	Mark & Emma C. Poe	1906	UM 75	

Table 5
Rattlesnake Creek Drainage Ownership Information

Location	Sub-Location	Owner(s)	Date Purchased	Site #s Represented	
Section 25 Northeast cont.	NE ¼ of NE ¼ of NE ¼ of NE ¼ (3 acres)	Julia Poe	12 Aug 1913	Same as above	
		James A. Chapman	13 Sep 1913	Same as above	
		George & Ruth Hulshizer	13 Jun 1919	Same as above	
		Odin B.S. Orr	16 Jan 1922	Same as above	
Southwest ¼	SW ¼ of SW¼	Big Blackfoot Milling Company	< 1902	UM 8, 60	
		Ceol McLellan (or McLellan)	6 Jan 1902	Same as above	
		Northern Pacific Railway Company	11 Aug 1906	Same as above	
		Full 1/4	Northern Pacific Railway Company	11 Aug 1905	UM 7, 8, 16, 60, 64
		J.H. Vickrey	26 Dec 1905	Same as above	
		Mattie Vickrey	< 25 Mar 1908	Same as above	
		Robert Neeley	25 Mar 1908	Same as above	
		Kate Neeley	24 Apr 1908	Same as above	
		Odin B.S. Orr	2 Dec 1913	Same as above	
		John & Anna A. Aune	< 7 Aug 1936	Same as above	
		Odin B.S. & Berrie L. Orr	7 Aug 1936	Same as above	
		The Montana Power Co.	20 Aug 1936	Same as above	
		USFS (Minus the SW ¼ of the SW ¼)	21 Nov 1983	Same as above	
		E ½ of SW ¼	Big Blackfoot Milling Co.	< 1902	Out of Ground Survey area
			Ceol McLellan (or McLellan)	6 Jan 1902	Out of Ground Survey area
			Northern Pacific Railway Company	11 Aug 1905	Out of Ground Survey area
			Jesse Vickrey	26 Dec 1905	Out of Ground Survey area
	USFS	1 May 1986	Out of Ground Survey area		
	NW ¼ of SW ¼	Northern Pacific Railway	< 26 Dec 1905	UM 7, 16, 60, 61, 64	
		Ceol McClellan	26 Dec 1905 (sold same day as purchased)	Same as above	
		Jesse Vickrey	26 Dec 1905	Same as above	
Southeast ¼	Full ¼	Big Blackfoot Milling Company	< 1 Mar 1910	Out of Ground Survey Area	
		Northern Pacific Railway Company	7 Oct 1913	Out of Ground Survey Area	
		Anaconda Copper Mining Company	< 8 Jul 1931	Out of Ground Survey Area	
		USFS	8 Jul 1931	Out of Ground Survey Area	

Table 5
Rattlesnake Creek Drainage Ownership Information

Location	Sub-Location	Owner(s)	Date Purchased	Site #s Represented		
Section 26 Northwest ¼	S ½ of NW ¼	George Truman	Oct 1891	UM 24		
		Cluff Vasser	1893	Same as above		
		John Adams	1895	Same as above		
		Cluff Vasser	4 Sep 1901	Same as above		
		Ragnor Swanson	31 Mar 1917	Same as above		
		Pat Haigerty	2 Apr 1919	Same as above		
		Frank & Edna L. Wood	Unknown	Same as above		
		George Duncan	9 Jul 1925	Same as above		
		Missoula Public Service Co.	13 Nov 1925	Same as above		
		NE ¼ of NW ¼	George Truman	Oct 1891	UM 24	
			Cluff Vasser	1893	Same as above	
			John Adams	1895	Same as above	
			Cluff Vasser	4 Sep 1901	Same as above	
Ragnor Swanson	31 Mar 1917		Same as above			
Pat Haigerty	2 Apr 1919		Same as above			
Frank & Edna L. Wood	Unknown		Same as above			
George Duncan	9 Jul 1925		Same as above			
Missoula Public Service Co.	13 Nov 1925		Same as above			
Full ¼	USFS		27 Dec 1982	UM 24		
Northeast ¼	NW ¼ of NE ¼		George Truman	Oct 1891	UM 24, 25	
			Cluff Vasser	1893	Same as above	
			John Adams	1895	Same as above	
		Cluff Vasser	4 Sep 1901	Same as above		
		Ragnor Swanson	31 Mar 1917	Same as above		
		Pat Haigerty	2 Apr 1919	Same as above		
		Frank & Edna L. Wood	Unknown	Same as above		
		George Duncan	9 Jul 1925	Same as above		
		Missoula Public Service Co.	13 Nov 1925	Same as above		
		NE ¼ of NE ¼	USFS	27 Dec 1982	None	
		Southwest ¼	Full ¼	John Adams (lived E ½ of Section 25 by 1898)	22 May 1895	UM 15, 21, 22, 23, 24
				George R. Duncan	By 1900 (still owned entire ¼ section in 1920)	Same as above
				Missoula Public Service Company	13 Nov 1925	Same as above
USFS	27 Dec 1982			Same as above		
SE ¼ of SW ¼	The Montana Power Co.			25 May 1940	Same as above	

Table 5
Rattlesnake Creek Drainage Ownership Information

Location	Sub-Location	Owner(s)	Date Purchased	Site #s Represented
Section 26 Southeast ¼	Full ¼	William Loya	1884	UM 1, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 14, 56, 58
		Frank Burton (in area by 1898)	18 May 1914	Same as above
	Full ¼ (minus 7 acres)	George R. Duncan	1913 & 1916	Same as above
		Berrie L. Orr	1 Sep 1916	Same as above
		John & Anna A. Aune	Feb 1932	Same as above
		Odin B.S. & Berrie L. Orr	7 Aug 1936	Same as above
		The Montana Power Co.	20 Aug 1936	Same as above
		USFS	21 Nov 1983	Same as above
	NW ¼ of SE ¼	USFS	27 Dec 1982	None
	NE ¼ of SE ¼	USFS	27 Dec 1982	UM 1
	SW ¼ of SE ¼	George R. Duncan	18 Jul 1916	UM 14
	SW ¼ of SW ¼ of SE ¼ (6 Acres, 600' X 436')	Frank Burton	?	UM 14
		George R. Duncan	18 Sep 1913	
		Sofus Petersen & Horace Paddington + N.B. & Hertrude Mithum + George & Haldys Mithum	26 Jun 1929	UM 14
	SW ¼ of SW ¼ of SE ¼ (6 Acres, 600' X 436')	The Montana Power Company	28 Aug 1936	UM 14
	SE ¼ of SE ¼ of SE ¼ of SE ¼ (1 Acre)	George R. Duncan	< 1906	UM 9
		Odin B.S. Orr	1 Sep 1916	UM 9
		School District #31 (on site in 1907)	12 Jul 1926	UM 9
Section 35 Northwest ¼	Full ¼	Northern Pacific Railway	< 22 Apr 1902	None
		Sebastian Effinger	22 Apr 1902*	None
		Charles Effinger	As of 1935	None
		The Montana Power Company	25 May 1940	None
		USFS	27 Dec 1982	None
Northeast ¼	NW ¼ of NE ¼	Northern Pacific Railway Company	4 Apr 1896	UM 10, 18, 19, 20
		Sebastian Effinger	23 Nov 1891*	Same as above
		Charles Effinger	As of 1935	Same as above
	SW ¼ of NE ¼	Northern Pacific Railway Company	4 Apr 1896	UM 12
		Sebastian Effinger	23 Nov 1891*	Same as above
		Charles Effinger	As of 1935	Same as above

Table 5
Rattlesnake Creek Drainage Ownership Information

Location	Sub-Location	Owner(s)	Date Purchased	Site #s Represented
Section 35 Northeast ¼	SE ¼ of NE ¼	Sebastian Effinger	12 Sep 1882	Same as above
	Full ¼	Sebastian Effinger	23 Nov 1891*	UM 1, 10, 12, 13, 18, 19, 20, 44, 45, 59
		Charles Effinger	As of 1935	Same as above
Southwest ¼	NW ¼ of SW ¼	Northern Pacific Railway Company	4 Apr 1896	Out of Ground Survey Area
		Sebastian Effinger	23 Nov 1891*	Out of Ground Survey Area
		Charles Effinger	As of 1935	Out of Ground Survey Area
	SW ¼ of SW ¼	Northern Pacific Railway Company	4 Apr 1896	Out of Ground Survey Area
		Sebastian Effinger	23 Nov 1891*	Out of Ground Survey Area
	Full ¼	Sebastian Effinger	22 Apr 1902	Out of Ground Survey Area
		Charles Effinger	As of 1935	Out of Ground Survey Area
		USFS	27 Dec 1982	Out of Ground Survey Area
Southeast ¼	Full ¼	Sebastian Effinger	23 Nov 1891*	UM 30, 31, 33, 34, 41, 42, 43, 46, 47
		Charles Effinger	As of 1935	Same as above
		USFS	27 Dec 1982	Same as above

*Mr. Effinger is shown in an 1884 survey map as living in Section 36. In a 1 March 1910 Montana Power Company property listing, as well as Missoula County tax records for 1900, he also is shown as owning all of Section 35.

Table 6
Rattlesnake Creek Drainage Ownership
for Areas Not in Ground Survey Area

Name	Land Owned	When
Karolus (Coyote Bill) Beeskove	T14N, R18W, Sect 15, 160 acres	< 6 Jan 1913
Mary Bickel	T14N, R19W, Section 34, NW 1/4 of SE 1/4 NE 1/4 of SW 1/4	29 Sep 1925
Big Blackfoot Milling Co.	T14N, R19W, Sect 27, W 1/2 of SW 1/4	< 10 Apr 1908
	T14N, R19W, Sect 23, NW 1/4 of SW 1/4, 40 acres	< 4 May 1905
	T14N, R19W, Sect 23, S 1/2 of SW 1/4 SW 1/4 of SE 1/4	< 17 Mar 1908
Blackfoot Land Development Co.	T14N, R19W, Section 27, N 1/2 of NE 1/4 NW 1/4 N 1/2 of Se 1/4 SE 1/4 of SE 1/4	< 1925
	T14N, R19W, Sect 27, E 1/2 of NE 1/4	< 1925
James Bowen	T14N, R18W, Section 20, E 1/2 of NW 1/4 N 1/2 of NE 1/4	< 1936
George Brown	T14N, R18W, Sect 30, E 1/2 of NW 1/4, NW 1/4 of NE 1/4, 120 acres	19 Dec 1910
Peter Brown (Datsopoulos)	T14N, R18W, Section 15, W 1/2 of SW 1/4, 80 acres	1921
	T14N, R18W, Sect 15, W 1/2 of SW 1/4, 80 acres	21 Apr 1922
George G. Casey	T14N, R19W, Sect 36, NE 1/4	3 Aug 1908
	T14N, R19W, Sect 36, 1 acre in SW 1/4 of SW 1/4	3 Apr 1906
	T14N, R19W, Sect 36, E 1/2 of W 1/2, 160 acres	2 Apr 1906
James L. & Mary A. Chapman	T14N, R19W, Sect 34, S 1/2 of NE 1/4	22 Jan 1906
	T14N, R19W, Sect 34, E 1/2 of SE 1/4	22 Jan 1906
Nels Christensen	T14N, R19W, Sect 27, N 1/2 of SW 1/4, 80 acres	1913
	T14N, R19W, Sect 27, W 1/2 of SW 1/4	10-Apr-08
The Coal Company	T14N, R19W, Sect 34, SW 1/4 SW 1/4 of SE 1/4 (bought right to mine coal)	23 Sep 1908
Cobban, R.M. Realty	T14N, R19W, Sect 34, SW 1/4 SW 1/4 of SE 1/4 (sold right to mine coal)	23 Sep 1908
	T14N, R19W, Sect 36, NE 1/4	< 3 Aug 1908
Thomas Cummings	T14N, R18W, Sect 20, 52.5 acres	1914
Thomas Cummings	T14N, R18W, Sect 20, W 1/2 of E 1/2 of NW 1/4, 40 acres	1913
Jacob Curry	T14N, R19W, Sect 22, W 1/2 of NE 1/4 W 1/2 of SE 1/4, 160 acres	17 Oct 1912
Jacob Curry (heirs)	T14N, R19W, Section 27, E 1/2 of NE 1/4	4 Sep 1928
Mary Curry	T14N, R19W, Section 27, E 1/2 of NE 1/4	< 1928
	T14N, R19W, Section 22, W 1/2 of E 1/2 E 1/2 of SW 1/4 E 1/2 of SE 1/4	< 1928
George Duncan	T14N, R19W, Parts of Sections 23, 24	< 1925
	T14N, R19W, Sect 23, S 1/2 of SW 1/4 NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 SW 1/4 of SE 1/4	16 Jul 1925 - 13 Nov 1925
	T14N, R19W, Sect 23, E 1/2 of SE 1/4	1925
Addison J. Edgerton	T14N, R19W, Sect 23, E 1/2 of SE 1/4	< 14 Oct 1908

Table 6 cont.

Name	Land Owned	When
Charles Effinger	T13N, R19W, Section 13, 160 acres	1920, 1935
	T14N, R19W, Section 35 - All Section 36 W 1/2 of W 1/2	3 Mar 1922
Sebastian Effinger	T14N, R19W, Sect 36, 1 acre in SW 1/4 of SW 1/4	< 3 Apr 1906
Matilda & Louis Effinger	T14N, R19W, Sections 35 & 36, 787 acres	1920
Matilda Effinger	T14N, R19W, Section 35 - All Section 36 W 1/2 of W 1/2	< 1922
Mary Eifferr	T14N, R19W, Section 23, S 1/2 of SW 1/4 NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 SW 1/4 of SE 1/4	< 1925
John & Clara Eigeman	T14N, R19W, Sect 34, NW 1/4 of SE 1/4 NE 1/4 of SW 1/4	< 1921
(estate of) A.G. England	T14N, R19W, Sect 34, NW 1/4 of SE 1/4 NE 1/4 of SW 1/4	< 29 Apr 1902
	T13N, R19W, Sections 6, 7	1900
	T13N, R20W, Section 1, 12	1900
J.A. Ernst	T14N, R19W, Sect 23, NW 1/4 of SW 1/4, 40 acres	4 May 1905
Charles Ferguson	T14N, R18W, Sect 30, E 1/2 of NW 1/4, NW 1/4 of NE 1/4, 120 acres	> 18 Dec 1914
John Frazier	T14N, R18W, Sect 22, NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 NW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of NW 1/4, 12.5 acres	24 Mar 1915 - 30 Oct 1917
	T14N, R18W, Sect 30, NW 1/4	< 21 Aug 1902
	T14N, R18W, Sect 19, S 1/2 of NW 1/4, W 1/2 of SW 1/4	14 May 1903
Walter Grant	T14N, R19W, Section 20 W 1/2 of E 1/2	14 Aug 1928
	E 1/2 of SW 1/4, 80 acres	14 Aug 1928
	E 1/2 of SE 1/4	14 Aug 1928
	Section 27, NW 1/4, E 1/2 of SW 1/4, 240 acres	1935
	E 1/2 of NE 1/4	14 Aug 1928
	T14N, R19W, Sect 27, SW 1/4 of SE 1/4 E 1/2 of SW 1/4, 120 acres	> 19 Aug 1919
	T14N, R19W, Section 27, N 1/2 of NE 1/4 NW 1/4 N 1/2 of Se 1/4 SE 1/4 of SE 1/4	4 Sep 1928
C.B. Holmes	T14N, R19W, Sect 27, N 1/2 of SW 1/4, 80 acres	1913
Elmer & Alida Hughes	T14N, R18W, Sect 15, N 1/2 of SE 1/4, 80 acres	1920
Christian & Louise Jacky	T14N, R19W, Sect 27, SW 1/4 of SE 1/4 E 1/2 of SW 1/4, 120 acres	> 17 Feb 1914 19 Aug 1919
A.R. Jacobs	T14N, R19W, Sect 23, E 1/2 of SE 1/4, 80 acres	> 22 Jun 1922 - 1935
Edward J.S. Keene	T14N, R18W, Sect 20, E 1/2 of NE 1/4, N 1/2 of SE 1/4, 160 acres	15 Jan 1913
	T14N, R18W, Sect 21, SE 1/4 of NE 1/4 W 1/2 NE 1/4 of SE 1/4 S 1/2 of SE 1/4	17 Jul 1928
L.T. & Amanda Keim	T14N, R19W, Sect 34, S 1/2 of NE 1/4	20 Jul 1909 - 18 Feb 1910
G.T. Kinch	T14N, R19W, Section 13, 640 acres	1935
Bertha Kramis	T14N, R19W, Sect 34, NW 1/4 of SE 1/4 NE 1/4 of SW 1/4	< 29 Apr 1902

Table 6 cont.

Name	Land Owned	When
Edward D. & Edna Krebs	T14N, R19W, Sect 20, SE 1/4 of NW 1/4, 40 acres	< 5 Sep 1905
	T14N, R19W, Sect 20, NW 1/4 of NW 1/4, 40 acres	25 Jul 1905
Louis & Lydia Lappi	T14N, R19W, Sect 23, E 1/2 of SE 1/4, 80 acres	< 6 Jun 1919
John Lappi	T14N, R19W, Sect 24, N 1/2 of NW 1/4 SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 NW 1/4 of SW 1/4, 160 acres	1915 - 11 Jul 1925
	T14N, R19W, Sect 23, E 1/2 of NE 1/4, 80 acres	1915 - 11 Jul 1925
Alfred Larson	T13N, R19W, Section 34, 80 acres S 1/2 of NE 1/4	18 Feb 1910 to 30 Apr 1936
	Section 3, 157 acres, S 1/2 of NE 1/4 + Lots 1 & 2	1920 to 30 Apr 1936
	Section 34, 160 acres, SE 1/4	1920 to 30 Apr 1936
Elizabeth & Joseph Longley	T14N, R18W, Sect 21, N 1/2 of NE 1/4, SW 1/4 of NE 1/4, NW 1/4 of SE 1/4, 160 acres	3 Nov 1913 - 6 May 1935
	T14N, R18W, Sect 21, N 1/2 of NE 1/4, SW 1/4 of NE 1/4, NW 1/4 of SE 1/4, 160 acres	6 May 1935 - 20 Mar 1936
Earnest Longley	T14N, R19W, Sect 23, S 1/2 of SW 1/4 NW	
Mrs. N.G. Love	1/4 of SW 1/4 SW 1/4 of SE 1/4	< 1925
Louisa Magnuson	T14N, R19W, Sect 34, NW 1/4, 160 acres	19 Dec 1906
Etta Mantle (lived in Los Angeles)	T14N, R19W, Section 24, 280 acres	1935
	NE 1/4, SE 1/4 of NW 1/4, E 1/2 of SW 1/4	1935
G.T. McCullough (lived in Missoula)	T14N, R19W, Section 36, E 1/3 of W 1/2, E 1/2	1935
James McMillen (or McMellan/McMillan)	T14N, R18W, Sect 30, Lot 1, E 1/2 of NW 1/4 NW 1/4 of NE 1/4, 120 acres	5 Dec 1910 to 1914
	T14N, R18W, Sect 30, NW 1/4	21 Aug 1902
Chester C. Minnick	T14N, R19W, Section 23, 40 acres, NW 1/4 of SW 1/4	22 Sep 1906
Missoula Public Service Co.	T14N, R19W, parts of Sections 23, 24	28 Nov 1925
	T14N, R19W, Sect 23, E 1/2 of NE 1/4, 80 acres	13 Nov 1925
Montana Power Company	T14N, R19W, Sect 23, S1/2 of SW 1/4 NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 SW 1/4 of SE 1/4	13 Nov 1925
	T14N, R18W, Section 20, E 1/2 of NW 1/4 N 1/2 of NE 1/4	2 Nov 1936
Charles Morton	T14N, R19W, Section 15, SE 1/4	28 May 1936
	T14N, R18W, Sect 21, N 1/2 of NE 1/4, SW 1/4 of NE 1/4, NW 1/4 of SE 1/4, 160 acres	20 Mar 1936
Joral & Beadie Moss	T14N, R18W, Sect 22, NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 NW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of NW 1/4, 12.5 acres	1936
	T14N, R18W, Section 19, 630 acres	2 Sep 1936
Winnifred Newton	T14N, R19W Section 34, 8 acres in SW 1/4 of SE 1/4	1910
	T14N, R19W, Sect 34, SW 1/4 SW 1/4 of SE 1/4 (sold right to mine coal)	23 Sep 1908
Winnifred Newton	T14N, R19W, Sect 34, W 1/2 of SW 1/4, 80 acres SE 1/4 of SW 1/4, 40 acres, SW 1/4 of SE 1/4, 40 acres	< 27 Feb 1904
	T14N, R19W, Sect 23, S 1/2 of SW 1/4 NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 SW 1/4 of SE 1/4	< 1925

Table 6 cont.

Name	Land Owned	When
John & Leona Nichols	T14N, R19W, Sect 24, N 1/2 of NW 1/4 SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 NW 1/4 of SW 1/4, 160 acres	1915
	T14N, R19W, Sect 23, E 1/2 of NE 1/4, 80 acres	1915
Northern Pacific Railway	T14N, R18W, Sect 15, S 1/2 of SE 1/4	< 1926
	T14N, R18W, Sect 21, SE 1/4 of NE 1/4 W 1/2 NE 1/4 of SE 1/4 S 1/2 of SE 1/4	< 1928
John Pappas	T14N, R18W, Sect 22, NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 NW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of NW 1/4, 12.5 acres	30 Oct 1917 - 1936
Mike Pappas	T14N, R18W, Sect 15, W 1/2 of SW 1/4, 80 acres	< 21 Apr 1922
(Lived in Missoula)	S. side of Rattlesnake NW corner of NW 1/4 of NW 1/4	1935
Frank & Maude Pearson	T14N, R19W, Sect 27, W 1/2 of SW 1/4, 80 acres	< 19 Jun 1915
	T14N, R19W, Sect 23, E 1/2 of SE 1/4, 80 acres	< 26 Jun 1922
Francis L. Pilcher	T14N, R18W, Sect 20, SE 1/4 of NW 1/4, 40 acres	5 Sep 1905
	T14N, R18W, Sect 20, NW 1/4 of NW 1/4, 40 acres	< 25 Jul 1905
Fred Poe (In care of Forrest Poe)	T14N, R18W, Section 19, 630 acres	1900 - 2 Sep 1936
Mark Poe	T14N, R18W, Section 20, 11 acres	1935
	Part of W 1/2 of NW 1/4, Part of NW 1/4 of SW 1/4	1935
Emma Poe	T14N, R18W, Section 20, W 1/2 of E 1/2 of NW 1/4, 40 acres	1913
Mark Poe	T14N, R18W, Sect 20, 52.5 acres	1914
Harry & Agnes Prichard	T14N, R19W, Sect 23, E 1/2 of SE 1/4, 80 acres	> 6 Jun 1919 - 22 Jun 1922
Athalbert R. & Nellie E. Puyear	T13N, R19W, Section 34, 80 acres S 1/2 of NE 1/4	1920 to 30 Apr 1936
	Section 3, 157 acres, S 1/2 of NE 1/4 + Lots 1 & 2	1936
	Section 34, 160 acres, SE 1/4	1920 to 30 Apr 1936
John Richlie	T13N, R19W, Section 4, 6, 702 acres	1900
	1640 acres in large number of sections of T13N, R19W & T14N, R19W	1910
	T14N, R19W, Sect 34, 80 acres, E 1/2 of SE 1/4	26 Nov 1907
	Ditch r/w through T13N R19W, E 1/2 of Section 34	1910
	T14N, R19W, Sect 34, NW 1/4 of SW 1/4, 40 acres	8 Dec 1921
	T14N, R19W, Section 34, NW 1/4 of SE 1/4 NE 1/4 of SW 1/4	29 Apr 1902 & 2 May 1921
	T14N, R19W, Sect 34, W 1/2 of SW 1/4, 80 acres SE 1/4 of SW 1/4, 40 acres, SW 1/4 of SE 1/4, 40 acres	27 Feb 1904
Carrie & M.A. Robinson	T14N, R19W, Sect 36, E 1/2 of W 1/2, 160 acres	< 2 Apr 1906
George and Margaret Root	T14N, R18W, Sect 30, Lot 1, E 1/2 of NW 1/4 NW 1/4 of NE 1/4, 120 acres	< 18 Dec 1914
Emma Schilling	T14N, R19W, Section 34, NW 1/4 of SE 1/4 NE 1/4 of SW 1/4	< 29 Apr 1902
Albert & Clara Shaffer	T14N, R19W, Sect 27, SW 1/4 of SE 1/4, E 1/2 of SW 1/4, 120 acres	6 Apr 1911 - 17 Feb 1914
Julia Sidler	T14N, R19W, Section 34, NW 1/4 of SE 1/4 NE 1/4 of SW 1/4	< 1921

Table 6 cont.

Name	Land Owned	When
William A. Simons	T14N, R19W, Sect 27, E 1/2 of SW 1/4 SE 1/4 SW 1/4 of	6 Apr 1911
Charles & Jennie Smith	T14N, R18W, Sect 30, E 1/2 of NW 1/4, NW 1/4 of NE 1/4, 120 acres	> 18 Dec 1914
Wallace P. & Loretta M. Smith	T 13N, R19W, 20 acres, Section 14	1910
George A. Snook	T14N, R18W, Sect 15, SE 1/4, 160 acres	18 Jul 1918 - 11 Oct 1935
Ragnor Swanson	T14N, R19W, Sect 27, W 1/2 of SW 1/4, 80 acres	> 19 Jun 1915
	T14N, R19W, Sect 34, N 1/2 of NE 1/4, 80 acres	23 May 1914
Richard, George A & Kathryn VanBuren	T14N, R18W, Sect 19, S 1/2 of NW 1/4, W 1/2 of SW 1/4	< 14 May 1903
Cluff Vasser	T14N, R19W, Sect 23, S 1/2 of SW 1/4 SW 1/4 of SE 1/4	17 Mar 1908
	T14N, R19W, Sect 23, E 1/2 of SE 1/4	14 Oct 1908
Paul/George/Fred/James Vasser	T14N, R19W, Sect 23, S 1/2 of SW 1/4 NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 SW 1/4 of SE 1/4	< 1925
Harry Vasser	T14N, R19W, Sect 23, NW 1/4 of SW 1/4	< 1911
Mrs. A.J. Vasser	T14N, R19W, Sect 23, NW 1/4 of SW 1/4	8 May 1911
Glen Wheeler	T14N, R18W, Section 15, SE 1/4	11 Oct 1935

The rise and fall of prosperity and population in the city of Missoula was directly reflected in the Rattlesnake Creek drainage, as seen in the population listings for 1910, 1920, 1924 and 1925. By 1910 the population of Missoula had expanded to 12,859, which was reflected in the growth of the Rattlesnake Creek population from 1900. By 1920 the population of Missoula had dropped slightly to 12,668 and the Rattlesnake area followed suit with a 5% drop in population (Coon 1926).

To more fully understand these changes in population, we need to look at the number of families resident in the drainage. In 1900 there were 40 families, in 1910 there were 72, in 1920 it was down to 49 and in 1930 only 26 families remained. This more clearly shows the habitation trends than the population numbers. When one dovetails this with the number of students registered in School District 31, we see correlations. For example, in 1911 there were 27 students, and in 1920 there were 22. The school maxed out in student numbers at 39 the same time as the overall population peaked in 1924. From there a dramatic downturn occurred, with only 10 students in 1926 and eight in 1929. When the school closed in 1930 there were only three students remaining. Not only had the majority of the families moved out by 1930, the families that remained either did not have children or their children by that time were no longer were of school age.

Figure 4 is a graphic presentation showing the population changes in the study area. In 1890 there were 22 known occupants, which grew by almost 400% to 81 by 1900. In 1910 the population had grown another 90% to 154. However, the time period around World War I saw a small exodus in population in the area resulting in a population decrease of eight, to 146, in 1920. The population dropped again from 1921 to 1923, but rebounded in 1924 to 144 residents. From there the end was near, and by 1930 there were only 62 people still living in the area. This resulted in the closing of the Upper Rattlesnake Creek School in that year. As of 1937, there were no official residents in the area north of Sawmill Gulch and west of Rattlesnake Creek. There is a considerable and fairly consistent variation in the numbers reported as being residents at each census and the numbers obtained from a large number of other sources. This variation is probably explained by the lack of familiarity of the census taker with the area resulting in an undercount of the families. Also, with many of the residents in later years being renters, they may not have been in residence during the particular week that the census was taken. Further archaeological investigations may provide evidence on-site of these individuals that were missed on the Census (Federal Census 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930; R.L. Polk & Co. 1903 to 1938; Poe 1992; School District 31 1907 to 1930; Voter Registration 1904).

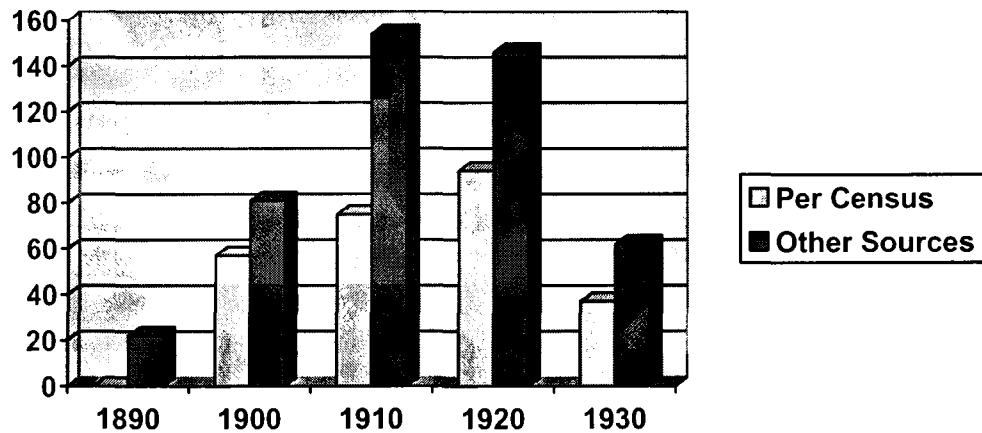


Figure 4. Rattlesnake Population Changes

Unfortunately, the numbers above do not tell the whole story of the population changes in the drainage. Since the federal data are collected on a ten year cycle, they do not show people who were in residence during the years “in-between” each census. For example if a family lived in the drainage from 1911 to 1919 inclusive they would not appear in figure 4. In order to analyze the peak, falls and ultimate

abandonment of the Rattlesnake community we need to look at Table 7. This table gives the known population for the drainage from the dam area and north during the years of 1920 to 1936 inclusive.

Table 7

Population Numbers for the Final 17 Years of Habitation

Year	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Population	146	83	124	100	144	112	76	71	64
Year	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	N/A
Population	67	62	42	35	36	40	36	33	N/A

In considering the demise of the Upper Rattlesnake community, Joan Geismar provides a useful framework in *The Archaeology of Social Disintegration in Skunk Hollow* (1982). She presents a detailed analysis of the development and abandonment of an African American community in the northeastern United States. Two very important considerations are developed there which could be of value to this study. The first is that of the interrelationships between the number of social activities and ranking within a group. The second is related to the interactions within a community and social involvement within the community. As activities decrease and leadership declines, so does the social fabric holding a community together (Geismar 1982: 5).

Geismar devotes much attention to the crucial importance which was placed on the local church in this community, and proposes that much of the reason for decline and eventual abandonment was due to the death of the local pastor who was the wealthiest and most influential member of the community (Geismar 1982: 193-197). Connecting this analysis back to the Rattlesnake area is indirect but easily accomplished. As far as is known there was never an organized church of any type in the upper valley; however there was a substitute for that activity, the school, which served to tie the community together. The Upper Rattlesnake School served as an anchor for this community from 1907 to 1930. As the number of school age children decreased in the late 1920s, resulting in the schools closure in 1930, so did the social interactions which were related to it. The school was a common denominator which flowed across other social barriers and tied the community together. Consider the fact that there were at least 145 students and 22 teachers involved in the school; this represents an important social foundation, especially when it is

compared to the relatively small population of the surrounding community. Furthermore, the large number of valley residents who were involved in the school in one form or another, as described earlier, it is obvious how the loss of vitality and eventual death of the school had repercussions on the community at large. If one considers also the students and teachers, and the number of people involved in other aspects, such as the school board, taking censuses, election judges, maintenance men, woodcutters, and school clerks, the numbers now become larger than those related to any other activity in the drainage. The final numbers are very revealing; including students, at least 212 individuals were eventually involved in some official manner with the Upper Rattlesnake School. That the school was used for other social activities such as dances only underlines the criticality of this institution.

This is not to say, however, that the entire reason for the demise of this community was the closing of the school. The importance of the school to the community has been strongly demonstrated, although residences existed before the school was built and continued to operate to some extent for six years after the closure of the school. Other factors were involved such as the overall aging of the population, the intervention of the Montana Power Company to preserve the quality of Missoula's drinking water supply and the arrival of the Great Depression. As the population aged and their children passed the age of school attendance, many of them moved out of the drainage and down to Missoula or other locales. During the 1910s and 1920s, several people were involved in real estate dealings which bought out a large percentage of the older inhabitants and frequently turned these purchases into rental properties. The effects of the Great Depression were felt in the area later than in the larger cities, however, it did arrive, and with its arrival brought further blows to the local economy (Poe 1992). Those living in rental dwellings were often employed by larger local landholders (Federal Census 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930; Ray 2004). Eventually the inhabitants of the drainage could no longer sell their agricultural and animal products at a price sufficient to continue operations putting them out of business and leaving the renters without jobs. As Table 7 shows, the population fell to 42 when the Depression arrived in the drainage in 1931. These final holdouts were finally forced to quit when The Montana Power Company bought up their lands in 1936 (Poe 1992; Polk 1930-1931, 1938; Missoula County Clerk & Records 1925 – 1936).

e. Settlement Patterning in the Rattlesnake

Appendix D, entitled “Rattlesnake Creek Drainage Ownership by Section,” shows the settlement patterns of the survey area and illustrates who settled where in this area. One of the first settlers in the area was Sebastian Effinger, who moved up Rattlesnake Creek by 1882 under the provisions of the Homestead Act of 1862, and who built a two story log cabin. Then in 1884 he purchased 640 acres in sections 35 and 36 after the first government survey of the area. An undated map from the Montana Power Collection shows Sebastian Effinger as owning all of Section 35 and the west half of Section 36 (Montana Power, [1910]). The Missoula Assessment Book (1900) shows him owning all of Section 35 at that time also. Nancy Wendel, in her unpublished manuscript (1978) says that Sebastian Effinger filed his homestead claim in 1882 and for water rights in Spring Gulch in 1888.

Reardon (1975) supports this history, reporting the Effinger water right as being 1 October, 1888. The survey of the entire drainage was not completed until 1901 or 1906, depending on the source reviewed (Poe 1992, Reardon 1975). In 1888 water rights were acquired from Spring Creek in order to irrigate Effinger’s fields located west of Rattlesnake Creek. A 15 foot high wooden flume (UM 60) was built over Rattlesnake Creek .37 mile above Effinger Bridge (UM 13), connecting the ditch he had constructed starting about one mile up with his east bank properties (Rattlesnake PTA 1983). Mr. Ray remembers using this flume to cross Rattlesnake Creek as a youth (Ray 2004).

The Edward and Mina Ray family moved into the Effinger place after Mr. Effinger died and his son (Louis) could no longer maintain it in 1921. The Edward Ray family ran a dairy and delivered milk to Missoula. Their children’s names were Edward Walter Jr., and Alma. They lived in the area from 1921 until the mid 1950s (Poe 1992; Rattlesnake PTA 1983; GLO 2003; Ray 2004). Their ranch is located on both sides of Rattlesnake Creek, and the east side was not affected by the Montana Power buyout in 1936.

Three families lived up Sawmill Gulch. The first was Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Larson and they did not have any children. His occupations were farming and the raising of pigs. The next family up the gulch was Mr. and Mrs. Ragnor Swanson on the left (south) side of the gulch. They had no children of their own; however, they adopted two of the Wallman girls after their mother died in 1906. He earned his living as a rancher. Lastly, at the head of the gulch was the Walter and Althea Grant place. They only had one son,

named Robert, who started school at School District 31 in 1918 and was in high school in the 1920s. Walter worked in Missoula as a tailor (Poe 1992).

The next gulch to the north of Sawmill Gulch is Curry Gulch, which was also called Dry Gulch. There were two homesteads up this gulch. This first place was owned by Jacob and Mary Curry. They had one son named Ward and one daughter named Althea. The daughter married Walter Grant, who lived up Sawmill Gulch. Mr. Curry was a rancher and also a well driller. The second and last place up the gulch was where “Russian Joe” lived. According to Edward Ray Jr., he was a short, stocky man who worked as a woodcutter. He once bought a car from Edward Sr. and almost immediately drove it over a bank into Rattlesnake Creek at the area where the current horse trailhead for the recreation area is located (Wendel 1978; Poe 1992; Ray 2004).

Going back to the main Rattlesnake trail and starting at the School Junction, the trail forks; if you take the left fork you go up Spring Gulch. This gulch was called Duncan Gulch at one point in honor of George Duncan; however, the original name was Spring Gulch as that is what is shown on Mr. Effinger’s water right claim (Wendel 1978). The first place up Spring Gulch was owned by George Duncan. His children were named George Jr., and Hope, and his wife’s name was Margaret or Marguerite. Fred & Ella Stiles lived in Duncan’s place as renters from 1920 to 1929 (Federal Census 1920; Poe 1992; School District 31 (1907 – 1930). I have not been able to determine exactly when George arrived in the Rattlesnake area, but in 1892 he filed for a water right on Spring Gulch and was a defendant in a water rights case in 1903.

In this case, the Missoula Water Company, which was a predecessor of the Montana Water Company, was the plaintiff, while Eli Williams and several other water users of Rattlesnake Creek were the defendants (Reardon 1975). According to Reardon (1975), the court case of 1903 voided 36 separate water rights claims that were filed prior to 1903. This action shows the great diversity and importance of Rattlesnake Creek and its tributaries at an early date. The original point of diversion for Duncan Ditch is not known (Reardon 1975).

George Duncan was also mentioned as living in the area in 1898 by Gillette Van Buren in his diary (1898). George was a very popular man in the Missoula area and was extremely diverse in his occupations. As well as being an early homesteader, he was a farmer, game warden, road supervisor,

school board member, Deputy Sheriff and the President of the Calcite Company. In 1900 he owned a quarter of Section 26, which was valued at \$346, of which \$316 was for grazing land. He had two horses worth \$20 and one mule worth \$25; his total taxes were \$46.64 (R.L. Polk & Co 1903 – 1938; Montana Power 1934; Missoula County Assessments 1900). George Duncan's place was located during the survey as sites UM 14 and UM 15.

About 1906 Duncan saw the need for education in the area and gave one acre of his property to the school district to build the Upper Rattlesnake School (UM 9). However, the land claim was never registered with the land office in Missoula. The chain of ownership of the Duncan property after 1906 is unclear because official land records are in disagreement here with other written records. The Government Land Office records say that Frank Burton received the land under the Homestead Act, 18 Mar 1914. Sometime between then and 1 Sep 1916 Frank sold the land to George Duncan as he (George) then sold it to Odin B. S. Orr on that day (GLO 2003; Poe 1992).

After Mr. Orr had purchased the property, he discovered that the school did not have official title to their one acre and made the school district buy the acre for \$250.00, allowing him to profit from an earlier error (Poe 1992; Rattlesnake Valley PTA 1983; Missoula County 2003). By 1915 George was living in Missoula after his wife had died in 1914. According to the Missoula County Assessment book (1920) his mailing address was in care of the "Montana Silver Black Fox Company." This is further evidence of the fox farm being in operation at that time and may also indicate his employment there. He died at age 74 on 10 May 1932 (*The Missoula Sentinel* 1932).

The next property along Spring Gulch was owned by the Vasser family beginning in 1893 (UM 25). Cluff H.A. Vasser was married to Amanda or Matilda (perhaps a first and middle name?) and they had four children according to Mr. Poe; however, the 1900 federal census lists them as having nine children, six boys and three girls. James was the oldest and Fred was the youngest. Mr. Vasser was handicapped and was unable to use his legs below the knees. He managed to get around by walking on his knees (Poe 1992; U.S. Census 1910; Montana Power [1910]).

The next place past Vassar's was that of Louis and Lydia Lappi who lived in Spring Gulch from 1918 to 1919. They had two children, one boy and one girl. Louis had a brother, John Lappi; John and his family had moved up Spring Gulch in 1915 and lived just above Louis. John Lappi's place was between

two and three miles from the trail junction at what is now called Kench Meadow. They had two daughters, Impi and Inker. Until her death in October 2003 at age 93, Impi was a resident at the Hillside Rest Home in Missoula. John and his family stayed in the drainage until 1924. Also living in the vicinity was an older man named G.T. Kinch (Kench), who worked in logging and still owned property there in 1935. Mr. Ray says he bought a car with isinglass windows and left it parked in a shed at the bottom of Spring Gulch due to road conditions leading to his home (Missoula County Assessment 1935; Wendel 1978; Poe 1992; Ray 2004). G.T. Kinch completes the roster of residents in Spring Gulch.

Going back to the main trail and moving up the valley past the School Junction and examining the secondary trail (to the east of the main trail) the Upper Rattlesnake Creek School (UM 9) is visible. It was described as being about one eighth mile from Effinger Bridge (UM 13), on the right hand fork of the trail nearest the creek. The school was on the left on a little rise, where you can still see the stepping stones of a path leading to the river. The stones for the front porch are embedded in the present trail and the original trail still leads to the creek (Poe 1993; Wendel 1978).

Just west of the school, a homesteader named William Loya (UM 56) was in place as of 1884 (Rankin 1884). James McMillan followed him at this location from 1900 – 1909 and his place is shown on a circa 1900 Montana Power map.

Upstream along the secondary trail (west side), going past the school, the first place was the Frank Burton place (UM 55). He was a bachelor who lived about 100 yards from the Upper Rattlesnake School (Poe 1992). Wendel (1978) says he lived in a cabin just upstream from the school in a swale. Mr. Burton served as both a watchman and the janitor for the school while he lived there from around 1912 to 1916, when he died. His responsibilities included building a fire each morning during the school year to warm up the building before the teacher and students arrived (Poe 1992).

The first clearing upstream from the Burton place by an old road grade is the homestead of Robert W. Neeley (UM 7) and his wife Kate (Wendel 1978). He was in the valley from about 1904 to about 1916. He may however have died by 1910, as the 1 March 1910 Montana Power map shows the owner as Kate Neeley rather than Robert Neeley. Mr. Neeley thought he had a legal homestead; however, he later discovered it was not acceptable because the land had not yet been surveyed by the Federal Government. Berrie Orr bought the Neeley and other land in the area in 1916. Mr. & Mrs. Orr were early real estate

managers who were very active in the Missoula area. At the time of Orr's purchase, there were two houses on the property, which he rented out for \$5.00 a month. These two were about one third of a mile above the school and are probably represented by the two concrete foundations found in that area (UM 16). He later had two or three more built for use as rental properties (UM 7). The remains of six houses have been located on this parcel, corresponding to each one identified by Mr. Poe (Poe 1992; GLO 2003).

The next homestead located is UM 17. The owners of this site have not been determined. A short distances to the north on both sides of the secondary trail are the house remains in this area that appear to be the oldest (UM 63). These may have been used by the McClellan family who is listed on the circa 1900 Montana Power Company map in that location. This is probably the same as Ceol McLellan who was given a homestead claim in this area in 1902. Gillette Van Buren lists the name as Ceoll McLellan, and as living in this area in 1898 (Montana Power [1900]; Van Buren 1898).

The McLellan homestead appears to have later been used by Albert G. and Ina Ahren. They had three school age children while they lived there, but none were shown in 1910 Federal census. They lived in the area from 1898 to 1929, but only owned property there before 15 December 1915 as far can be determined. Mr. Ahren was a homesteader, laborer and served on the school board. His wife also served as the school clerk. (Poe 1992; Missoula County 2003; Montana Power [1900]).

To the east of Ahren's place, and just north of the main trail, is 10 acres owned by the Montana Silver Black Fox Company from 1905 to 1924. In 1919 they purchased more property further to the north to expand their operations. This company is listed in the 1917 – 1918, 1922 and 1925 R.L. Polk & Company directories. In 1917 – 1918, W. S. Custer is listed as the president, and H.B. Farnsworth as the Secretary and Treasurer. Their office address is listed as 115 First National Bank Building. In the 1922 directory edition they are listed as being three miles north on RFD 13, yet the *Missoulian* report on the 1919 fire says that they were up Spring Creek, which does not agree with the land records, landscape or archaeological record (R.L. Polk & Co 1917 – 1925, *Missoulian* 1919). As noted earlier, the Missoula County Assessment Book (1920) shows the mailing address for George Duncan as in care of the Montana Silver Black Fox Company, further demonstrating their existence at that time and also connecting him to the company in some manner. By the 1925 edition they have moved their office to 103 E. Front. Since the property on the Upper Rattlesnake was sold in 1924, this indicates they had moved their operation. I

located a 1940 map of the Montana Power Company picnic grounds, south of the Rattlesnake dam and a “Montana Silver Black Fox Farm” is listed there. It is presumed that this is the location they moved to, which is about two miles lower on the Rattlesnake drainage than its previous location (R.L. Polk 1917, 1922, 1925; Montana Power 1940; Missoula Clerk & Recorder’s Office 2002). A “Fox Farm Road” is currently located in the Lincolnwood development in this area.

On the primary trail and continuing to the northeast was the house of Mark and Emma Poe (UM 76). Mark was Forrest Poe’s uncle and they had five children who attended the Rattlesnake School. He first arrived in the Rattlesnake Creek valley in 1906. Initially he lived in the Hogan place a little further down the hill, which had been a wood cutters cabin. Mr. Poe was a homesteader and a rancher. About 1907 James Chapman built a ditch from a spring near the Hog’s Back to his place and then on to Mark Poe’s place (Poe 1992). The circa 1900 Montana Power map shows an Adams family living on this property at that time below the Hogback. It appears that this is the same Adams who filed claim in Section 26 in 1895 (Montana Power [1900]).

In 1913 Mark Poe sold 37 acres of his original place to a family named Hulshiser (or Hulshizer). They only lived there for about two years and then sold it. Mr. Hulshiser worked as a laborer and in car repair. On 17 June 1916 he sold the property to Odin B. S. Orr. Mark Poe sold three acres of the original land on 13 September 1912 to Mr. James Chapman (UM 75) who had already lived there since at least 1907 (Poe 1992; Missoula County 2003). John H. Frazier (or Fraser) lived in a cabin on a level spot part way up the hillside across the creek for awhile and the circa 1900 Montana Power Company map shows a Frazier in that location as well on one on Poe’s side of the creek (Wendel 1978).

The Wallman Trailhead is situated just upstream from the original Mark Poe place. John and Mary Wallman had a house at the foot of the ridge on this fork (UM 69). John’s wife died in September of 1906 and he sent his two children to live with the Swanson family on Sawmill Gulch. The two daughter’s names were Myrtle and Alma. The ridge is now called Strawberry Ridge, but was originally called Wallman Ridge (Wendel 1978; Poe 1992).

About 200 yards to the southwest of Wallman’s homestead is the homestead of John Hammerly (UM 77). He resided there from about 1904 to about 1913 when the property was sold to Anaconda Copper Company. He had very little level land available for agriculture since his land consisted primarily

of the steep hillsides of Strawberry Ridge. Probably in order to save space for agriculture he proceeded to build his house about 30 yards up the ridge, thus leaving more land available for other uses (GLO [online]; Missoula Clerk & Records Office 2004).

About three miles up from the parking lot the “Three Swedes” had a mine above the Hogback. It was blasted out of solid rock and went back about 95 feet. They lived in a cabin below the mine. Only two of the three individuals are known by name. These two are Herman Hutter and Gustavius Ohm. They originally claimed the Fred Poe land, but sold it to a man named Whiteman, who later sold to the Poes. Whiteman is listed as being on the left side of the road above the Hogback in the circa 1900 Montana Power map. His house was at the end of the mail route at that time (Poe 1992; Wendel 1978; Montana Power [1900]).

The rest of the homesteads are located further up the drainage from the Hogback and were not surveyed on the ground due to time constraints. Thus the locations given are approximate and are based on information in Missoula Clerk and Records Office records, Forrest Poe (1992) and Nancy Wendel (1978). Fraser Creek is the area where John Fraser (or Frazier) lived from before 1888 to about 1912. His house was on the east side of the creek and measured 12” by 16.” He was a wood cutter and was nicknamed “Appleseed John” due to his penchant for planting fruit trees everywhere he lived. This is probably evidenced by the presence of individual apple trees spread throughout the drainage. He was single and actually lived in about a dozen places up the valley over the years. There were three Fraser brothers, all of whom were woodcutters. They would build a cabin in an area, apply for the water rights and cut trees. When an area was depleted, they would move a ways and do it all over again (Poe 1992). Mr. Frazier sold part of his property to John Pappas in 1917 (Missoula Clerk & Records Office 2004).

John Fraser (or Frazier) sold to Peter Datsopoulos, who was also known as Peter Brown. He was a moonshiner during Prohibition and lived with two cousins named John and Mike Papas (Wendel 1978). They were a Greek family and lived in the area from 1908 to around 1938. In addition to moonshine, Peter worked as a rancher, John was a businessman and Mike was a store clerk (Poe 1992; R. L. Polk & Co. 1903 1938).

Fred Poe’s place is located at Poe Meadows about one half mile above the Hogback. Fred Poe moved to the Rattlesnake about 1900 after serving in the Army in a Cavalry unit in the Spanish American

War. He married Julia Hall, who was from Illinois, on 1 September 1905. Like others, he thought he was buying out homestead rights, but the property had not yet been surveyed. Since you could not legally homestead on unsurveyed land, Mr. Poe actually bought “squatters rights.” There was already a house and other buildings on the property. The building he used as a barn had previously been used by the Greenough Tie Logging operation as a cook house. He bought out two families; the England family and the Whiteman family. The Whiteman family should be the same Whiteman family shown on the circa 1900 Montana Power Company map based on their location (Montana Power [1900]; Wendel 1978). Mr. Van Buren (1898) also mentions a “Wietman” family which was probably a misspelling of “Whiteman.” Fred paid \$10 extra to buy all their tools, furniture and miscellaneous items for about \$500 total for the entire section. Their land began about Hogback Hill (south border located, see UM 74) and included an upper and lower meadow on the right side of the road towards the creek. Their house was at the end of the upper meadow, near a large fir tree and three apple trees that were dead by 1978 (Van Buren 1898; Rattlesnake PTA 1983; Poe 1992; Wendel 1978).

In 1906 a National Federal Land Survey came through and found that Fred Poe’s homestead was part of the Northern Pacific Railway Company’s land grant. He worked on ownership issues from 1906 to 1919, and in 1920 the railroad said they would sell him the entire section, which he then purchased from them. Before the purchase however, he hired loggers to remove all available timber to get cash in case he was evicted. They bought a new car in 1930, and spent the summer traveling. Fred hadn’t been home to see his parents since 1899 and Julia hadn’t been back home since 1905. Forrest stayed and worked the ranch with his brother Howard from 1930 to 1936, Forrest married Flossie who was from Almond Falls, Minnesota on 1 September 1931. His wife’s brother and his wife stayed on the ranch with them from November of 1930 to August of 1931. They had lived in the old schoolhouse for a couple of months prior to that. To help make the finances work, Flossie also worked for the Westside School in 1931 (Poe 1992).

The ranch was sold to Montana Power Company in 1936 after Forrest contracted polio and lost the use of his left arm. His father Fred thought he was too old to manage the ranch and that Forrest would no longer be capable of the work required. In preparation for selling the ranch he sold their 15 cows for \$300, and hired woodcutters to cut the best timber on their land and sold it to the mills. As part of the land

purchase with the Montana Power Company there was a clause stating that they would provide Forrest a job. Forrest's brother Howard was not available to work the ranch, as he had married in the early 1930s and preferred to work selling magazines on a route. Later, in 1942, Howard received an Army Commission and flew for them during World War II (Poe 1992).

Above Fred Poe's place was the Gillette Van Buren homestead. It appears that the Van Buren family lived there from 1892 to 1903. Gillette Van Buren had a small cabin with a fireplace but no stove for cooking. His wife's name was Katherine (or Carrie) and they had nine children. The six names that I could locate are Daniel, Carrie, Floriere, Kathryn, Francis Thomas, and Grace. He was born in August 1851 in Kansas or Wisconsin, was married on 3 July 1888 and committed suicide at the homestead on 18 January 1903. It is interesting to note that he did not meet the typical male stereotype, as he baked bread and made dresses for his girls. He spent much of his time working on his garden, building and expanding his house, and making fences. He also hand dug an irrigation ditch for his crops (Van Buren 1898).

In 1914 the Chapmans who had lived just below the Hogback moved further up the creek to the Thomas and Esther Cummings Property. This was just past Forrest's place about three miles up the valley from the parking lot, above where Fraser Creek comes in. The Krebbs family (circa 1904 - 1905) had owned the place and then sold to the Cummings family, who lived there until 1914. Mark Poe then bought the property and let the Chapmans live there until James died in 1918 (Poe; 1992).

The Pilcher (or Pelsher) place was another one half mile up near what is now called Pilcher Creek. He was a resident there as of 1893 and built a 14' by 16' two room cabin. His daughter's name was Annie or Anna (Van Buren 1898). Francis Pilcher was 65 years old in Oct 1898 according to voter records (Voter Registration 1898 - 1904) and he died on 17 May 1913. He was also a Civil War veteran who had lost one arm at the elbow during the war. The daughter Annie moved into Missoula after she got married to Edward Keene in 1901, but moved back with her husband later in the year (Poe 1992).

About 1916, James T. Bowen bought the Pilcher Place; he was a bachelor and lived there until about 1934. The root cellar for his home was still visible in 1978 (Wendel 1978). James Edward Sylvester Keen lived where the valley narrows a short distance past Pilcher Creek from about 1900 to 1929 (Montana Power [1900]). Edward J. Keene lived above Pilcher Creek at Keene Gulch from about 1901 to around

1936 (Poe 1992; Wendel 1978). According to a Montana Power Map [1900] his house was on the south side of Rattlesnake Creek.

The next place was the Longley home. The Joseph and Elizabeth Longley (or Longly) homestead was just before one of John Fraser's (or Frazier) places. They had a four room cabin and had 14 children, only four of which lived to be adults. From historic evidence they were there from at least 1904 and they moved to town about 1914 after most of their children had died. Mr. Longley became an invalid shortly after moving to Missoula and Mrs. Longley did housekeeping to provide them with a living. They never sold the land and their son Ernest moved back there from about 1930 to 1935 before selling the property (Poe 1992; Wendel 1978; School District 31 1907 - 1930).

Just north of Pilchers' place about four miles up from the current parking lot is a gulch named Lime Kiln. This is about 1 mile upstream from the Hogback. Two miles up this gulch was a lime kiln that was used for producing building materials used in Missoula. They utilized six horses per wagon to take out the lime (Poe 1992; Mussulman 2003).

Coyote Bill Beeskove lived in the vicinity of Beeskove Creek from at least 1898 to 1906, when he was sent to prison for murder. His given name was Karolus F. William Beeskove; he was a Colonel of Scouts in the United States Cavalry and the creek is named after him. Mr. Beeskove had several wives, as he was divorced from Anna C. Beeskove on 7 August 1897, then married Clara D. Beeskove on 28 April 1901, followed by marrying Hulda Miller Beeskove on 7 April 1903. He shot a neighbor named William F. Burring on 23 June 1905. He was paroled in 1912 and died shortly thereafter near Plains, Montana (Poe 1992; Wendel 1978; Van Buren 1898). In 1900 his property was valued at \$35, including improvements, for which he paid \$1.70 in taxes. He also had \$35 in wagons, harness and saddles plus two horses valued at \$20 (Missoula Assessment Book 1900).

The Snook family bought Coyote Bill Beeskove's place in 1913 after he returned from prison in Deer Lodge, Montana. The Snook Family lived just past Beeskove Creek at what is now called Snook Meadow, originally in Coyote Bills cabin and then, a year or so later, in a new house they built. They had seven children, five sons and two daughters. One daughter, named Maude, married John Pappas (Poe 1992).

Arthur Franklin was a civil engineer who had the last place up Rattlesnake Creek from about 1900 to 1918. He had built a large house which he used as a hunting and fishing lodge. He served as a guide for hunting and fishing parties and also performed taxidermy work. About 1918 he got married and moved to California shortly thereafter; because his wife was from a large city and did not like being away from everyone. Just upstream from Arthur's place is the Franklin Ranger Station. Figure 4 shows Franklin Ranger Station as it appeared in 1932 (Lolo National Forest). Note the telephone pole just to the left of the automobile in the photograph; this is probably a continuation of the telephone line that is documented in the primary survey area (Poe 1992).



Figure 5. Franklin Ranger Station in 1932
At Rattlesnake Creek, just below Franklin Bridge
Telephone line goes to Sheep Mountain and Gold Creek
Photo courtesy of Lolo National Forest, Missoula Ranger District

In the vicinity of Arthur's place a man called Guy V. Clark and his wife Cora lived for awhile in a cabin in the 1900s. Forrest Poe (1992) says he was only 16 and his wife 15 when they moved there. However, Paulette Parpart (1995), in her vital statistics of Missoula and area residents, says that the Clarks were married on 25 April 1901, so Guy would have been 21 years old when they married and Cora would have just turned 17.

A short distance past Arthur Franklin's place the Franklin Ranger Station was built in 1912. It was established on 160 acres that previously had been claimed by Harry H. Parsons in 1908 but was relinquished in 1912 (Mussulman 1981). A trapper named Ed McKay (probably a squatter on Forest Service property) lived in a temporary cabin a few miles past Franklin's place during the winter of 1929. He died in his cabin after cutting himself in the leg with his axe. Mr. Ray remembers the Poe family bringing the body down to their place in a wagon and transferring him into a vehicle for the trip to Missoula (Poe 1992; Rattlesnake PTA 1983; Wendel 1978; Ray 2004).

4. Environmental Description of the Study Area

a. Topography: The Rattlesnake Drainage is a typical large western Montana creek valley. The creeks' headwaters are in several cirque lakes flowing through a relatively narrow canyon for more than 20 miles to where it meets the Clark Fork River. The creek has carved its present bed through thick deposits of glacial outwash. A relatively flat meadow area is present on the west side of the Rattlesnake in most of the survey area. There are smaller meadow areas with only small inclines throughout the survey area, including up Spring Creek and on the east side of the Rattlesnake below the recreation area parking lot. (Van der Poel 1979).

b. Geology: The Rattlesnake Creek canyon area has a long geological history. Currently it is being carved by Rattlesnake Creek, from where it got its name. This stream runs the length of Rattlesnake Creek Canyon, and eventually enters into the Clark Fork River at Missoula, Montana. Rattlesnake Creek is an "under-fit" stream, which is common in western Montana. This is a stream that is too small to have carved the valley from which it flows. They are characterized by wide valleys and multiple terraces that run their length. At flood levels, the under-fit stream may breach its immediate channel or 'flood banks.' The presence of higher terraces following the general path of the stream channel gives evidence of a once greater water volume or stream flow. In addition, rounded cobbles and boulders within the terracing give evidence of water transport. This evidence can be seen throughout the Rattlesnake Creek valley floor (Van der Poel 1979).

In addition to erosional processes, mountain movement also is responsible for the exposure of outcroppings of lithic material. These outcroppings can be seen in the numerous limestone cliff faces throughout the mountains within and around the study area. Erosion of these outcrops can be seen in the form of talus on the slopes, in and around the study area (Van der Poel 1979; Personal observation, 2003).

Geologically, the watershed is covered by faulted and fractured meta-sediments that are mantled to varying degrees by a variety of deposits. Most of the deposits include volcanic ash and plastic clays, and various amounts of sand and gravel. Depositional environments vary considerably and include till, fans, outwash, alluvium, colluvium, landslides and other mass movement deposits (Reardon 1975; Van der Poel 1979).

c. Fish: Rattlesnake Creek contains a variety of fish, including the more common species of rainbow trout, western cutthroat trout, brown trout, and mountain whitefish. Other fish species present are brook trout, slimy sculpins, longnose dace, largescale suckers and bull trout. The Brook trout and Brown trout are both imports to this area. (USFWS 2003; Reardon 1975).

d. Fauna: A large variety of mammals are present in the Rattlesnake Creek area. These include large mammals such as white-tail and mule deer, rocky mountain elk, mountain goats, black bears, and moose. Carnivores present here are mountain lions, black bears, bobcat, and coyotes. Grizzly bears have been spotted at least four times in the area and wolves may pass through intermittently (Reardon 1975). Small numbers of pine martins, wolverines, fishers and lynx are believed to be present in the area (Knoche 1967; Reardon 1975). Smaller mammals include various types of squirrels, chipmunks, gophers, rats and mice. The birds of the area include eagles, hawks, osprey, and a variety of songbirds, with the grouse being the most common upland game bird (Reardon 1975).

e. Flora: There are four major types of vegetation in the Rattlesnake drainage (Pierce 1983). The driest areas are covered by grasslands, which occur at the lower elevations on east, west and south facing slopes. A mosaic of bunch grasses and perennial forest proliferate in these areas. Further upslope and on north slopes are low land forests. The predominant species here are Ponderosa Pine and Douglas Fir in the drier areas with Larch and Grand Fir in the wetter sites. Another common tree of this area is the Lodge Pole Pine. Moving into the higher elevations, White Bark Pine and Subalpine Fir are encountered. The fourth type of vegetation can be found around the lakes, and other moist areas. In these areas sedges, willows and rushes are common.

The dominant species in the drainage overall are evergreen trees including various species of pine, spruce, and fir. Larch, which is a member of the pine family, is also common in the drainage. In addition, cottonwoods and aspens are common, especially in well-watered areas below 5000 feet in elevation. The most common shrubs in the area are snowbrush, ninebark, chokecherry and huckleberry (Reardon 1975).

5. Methodology

a. Literature Research: The first step in conducting archaeological survey research should be an intensive literature or background search. All existing records need to be reviewed to see records for

previously investigated sites, and historic archives need to be reviewed and related areas that need to be investigated (Black 2003).

In accordance with this guidance, the resources that were consulted are very diverse and numerous. Land records for the Rattlesnake Creek drainage were searched using the Clerk and Records Office at the Missoula County Courthouse, followed by a thorough search of the Government Land Office records. *The Rattlesnake Valley Schools 1891–1983* (Rattlesnake Valley PTA 1983), and the *Born in Rattlesnake Canyon* (1992) book by Forrest Poe were also very informative in providing clues as to what was going on and where people lived. Nancy Wendels' (1978) unpublished manuscript on the Rattlesnake also provided insight. Perhaps the greatest diversity of information was provided by the assistance of the Mansfield Library's K. Ross Toole Archives Department. The Archives provided a rich diversity of information, which proved extremely valuable in my search for the story of the Rattlesnake Creek Drainage.

Reviewing Federal Census data provided information on children, whether individuals were renting or owning their habitations, and their ages. After these sources identified many of the individuals in the area, then a deeper inspection of the bibliographic records was made. This was accomplished by looking through the vital statistics maintained at the Missoula Public Library for birth, death, marriage and divorce records for individuals residing in the survey area. This proved to be of great value in setting the possible time ranges of occupation by individuals and families than was possible from the earlier research. This information showed, for example, that Jacob Curry had died and that Mary Curry was living by herself on the homestead for the last few years of her life. It also provided further clarification as to which children could have attended the Upper Rattlesnake School, because it clarified their ages and furthermore, some of the children were found to have died in childhood before reaching school age (Parpart 1995).

b. Reconnaissance Methods Used: A complete sampling of the 3,280 acre ground survey area was finished over the course of 30 survey days. Steep slopes in the survey area were covered at a lessened degree of intensity due to the difficulty of the terrain and the lessened possibility of locating cultural resources in these areas. Areas of suspected high concentration of cultural resources were traversed multiple times to ensure complete coverage.

Transects in the more level areas were completed while attempting to maintain 25 yard separation

between passes. The success of this endeavor varied according to the amount of ground vegetation and standing water in some areas. As evidence of past cultural use of an area was discovered, the search was intensified in that area to ascertain all possible cultural evidence was located. No portions of the survey area were excluded during the survey.

The terrain in most of the areas where cultural resources were located varied from flat to 20 degrees in slope. The flora varied from open meadows to dense woodlands with dense brush in areas close to water sources. Visibility of site evidence thus varied greatly; some habitation features were not visible (such as foundations) for more than two or three feet away. In other more open areas features were visible as far away as 50 yards.

c. Field Numbering System: The field numbering system utilized "UM" as the first two identifiers followed by a one or two digit number as required chronologically. For example the first site located is identified as "UM1" and the tenth site is "UM10." If the site was previously given a state site number that is given on the site forms.

d. Dating: Dating of the cultural resources required a multi-faceted approach. The use of many different historical documents often provides the date range of occupation or use of a site. This had to be tied in with Government Land Office and Missoula County Clerks and Records Office data to confirm site locations. On-site survey was used to verify the existence of features and/or artifactual remains that coincide with the historical information. As sites were investigated on the ground, artifacts were located with time sensitive diagnostic characteristics. For instance, two license plates were located which provided precise dating. In addition, tin can styles, contents and manufacturing methods provided further information to be utilized in putting many of the sites into time frames of habitation (IMACS 2001). Refer to Tables 5 and 6 for ownership information and dates as well as Appendix D for more detail on who owned each area throughout time.

e. Site Utilization: In order to determine site usage, the features and artifacts found on site must be carefully analyzed and compared with others of known usage. Frequently the historical records were also of great value in this interpretation. For example, the Missoula City Directories for 1903 to 1938 were reviewed, and these often provided the occupation of the residents of the Rattlesnake Creek area. Forrest Poe and Gillette Van Buren also provided some usage information in their writings (Poe 1992; R.L. Polk &

Co. 1903 – 1938; Van Buren 1898). When a site is located on the ground and is compared to land records and the City Directories, the primary usage of the site is often clear. The Upper Rattlesnake Creek School, for example, was definitely identified by comparing three written documents that provided information on the school location with Missoula County land records. This provided an undeniable ground confirmation when the foundations of the school were located. Further support was provided by the descriptions of the school, when it was in use, its size and the addition of two outhouses in 1909. These were all confirmed on site, verifying this was truly the Upper Rattlesnake Creek School (Rattlesnake PTA 1983; Poe 1992; Wendel 1978). Architectural and artifactual clues also provided further clues as to the utilization of specific sites.

6. Site Descriptions

Sites Found: A total of 82 sites were found; however 240 coordinates were recorded in order to show multiple occurrences of certain cultural resources and feature locations within sites. Site types included historical dumping areas, building foundations, drainage ditches, telephone pole lines, orchards, and road cuts. The measurements used in this study are in the English system of inches, feet and yards since this is the system utilized by the builders in the area (Collins 2003). Refer to Appendix H for a listing of GPS coordinate information for all sites located and see appendices I1 to I4 for topographical maps showing all the sites and features that were located.

Sites Found but not Recorded: Several modern sites of low impact were located. These include modern fire pits and a lean-to probably utilized by hunters and fishermen. A “wickiup” was located on the hillside above the Southern Spring Creek trail, but was not recorded after visiting with Mr. Joseph Mussulman who felt it would date from the “hippie” communes which were in use in the area during the 1960s (Mussulman 2003).

7. Classification of Artifacts Found

a. Glass: The majority of the glassware found was in the historical dumping areas and was not as diverse or common as expected. The glassware can be categorized into window glass, bottles and jars. The only evidence of window glass occurred at UM 15, which is a depression interpreted as building remains; the dump for UM 76 (Poe homestead); and UM 28, a site with building foundations and a historical dump

area. Glassware varied in age from the late 1800s right up to the time of abandonment of the area in 1936. The bottles and jars located relate to use as milk bottles, alcohol and/or soft drinks, fruit jars and condiment containers. It appears that the local inhabitants purchased very few items in glass containers but preferred to obtain items contained in cans. This could also be an indicator of the low economic status of most of the residents; because the glassware was more expensive, the containers may have been recycled for other uses and not ending up in the refuse areas.

b. Metal: Items made of metal were common throughout the survey area, but were concentrated in the historical dumping areas. Many pieces of tin roofing were located, which is probably from the disposal of materials after the Montana Power Company dismantled buildings in 1937. Tin cans in various sizes and types typically used to hold evaporated milk, cooking oil, motor oil, syrup, coffee, food and paint were located. One quart size oil cans were first utilized in 1933, so this demonstrates usage in the final stage of area habitation (IMAC 2001). Figure 6 shows a sample of the type of oil cans located in an historical dump (UM 18) which is circa 1933 to 1936. Parts of cooking stoves were found in several sites, the metal fencing material used was primarily barbed wire, although some fences in Section 2 were of woven wire, which should be newer. Metal bands, which were probably used to hold wooden barrels together, were common on the earlier (pre- 1910) sites and may have later been used as hoops for stills. At UM 69, which is interpreted as the Walman homestead, there was a metal wheel with nine metal spokes located that might have been for a wheelbarrow. Pieces of stove pipe were also commonly found in and near many of the foundations. The last common type of metal item was various forms of enamelware, coming in the form of buckets, coffee pots, and plates. There were also several unique but intriguing metal items located in the far southern area of the ground survey. One of these was a steel “bucket” or scoop beside an early irrigation ditch. This relic would have been pulled across the surface by horses or mules and would serve as a large scale digging instrument. The second was what appears to be parts to some agricultural apparatus that also would have been pulled by a team of horses, mules or oxen. Its specific usage is unknown.



Figure 6. Motor Oil Can from Site UM 18.

c. Wood: Wooden artifacts were uncommon in the survey area due to the poor preservation conditions, but when located normally consisted of various sizes of lumber used in construction efforts. The only other wooden artifacts consistently located were fence posts. One wooden box (for gathering of fruit harvests, etc) was located at UM 27 and a combination wood and metal handmade mailbox was located in the dump area of UM 48 (Building remains and historical dump).

d. Other: Four other types of artifacts were located during the pedestrian survey: plastic, paper, ceramic and bone. At UM 28, where building remains were located close to an historical dump, there was a “corn on the cob” holder made of plastic. Also as UM 28 is an historical oil filter, which is primarily made of paper with some metal support materials. A limited number of ceramic pieces were found, which were determined to be parts of kitchen items such as tea cups, bowls and plates. The amount of bone located was small, but consisted primarily of large mammal bones, interpreted to be from the butchering of cattle. Some of these bones were sawed rather than cut apart. This could indicate they had been purchased from a meat merchant rather than processed by the individual. Figures 7 and 8 show examples of the ceramic types located during the survey.

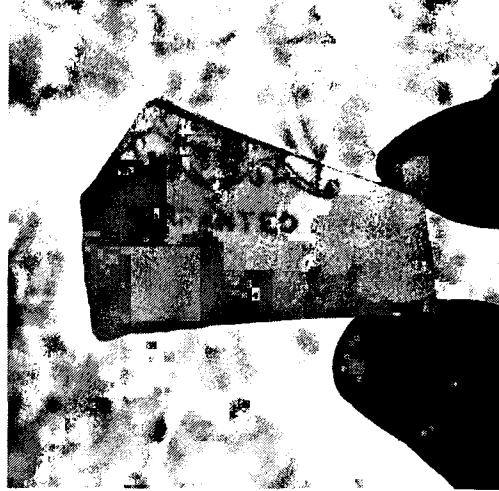


Figure 7. Ceramic Sherd from UM 15, “WARRANTED” appears as part of a company mark for the East End Pottery Company, in East Liverpool, Ohio from 1894 to 1901 and 1903 to 1907 (Gates 1982:41).



Figure 8. Ceramic Tea cup from UM 28.

8. Results and Interpretations

This section will provide a means of blending information derived from historical sources and the archaeological record. We will see how the historical record “plays out” or demonstrates itself in the remains left on the landscape. To start this section lets look at how the landscape was used for placing structures and common debris from households.

1) How did historical inhabitants use the landscape for the placement of structures and household debris?

Building remains/Historical dumps: Twenty-nine sites are locations that appear to have once had buildings. A total of 70 different building remains were identified, with up to six building remains on one site. The smallest located measured two feet by two feet and was interpreted to have been a privy. The largest found measures 30 feet by 46 feet, or 1,380 square feet, and was probably a barn. The largest

remains that are interpreted as having been a dwelling is 628 square feet at the Mark Poe homestead (UM 76) followed by 608 square feet and 546 square feet on the James Kemp (UM 36) homestead. The usage of this property (UM 36) dates from 1891 to at least 1909. A total of 34 remains were interpreted as having been dwellings, of which 30 were measurable. These vary from 84 square feet to 608 square feet with an average of 291 square feet. The 84 square feet is extremely misleading, however, as this is at the John Hammerly homestead, where a seven foot by twelve foot excavated area was located on top of a leveled out pad which is eighteen yards across. It is presumed that this is only a small portion of what was once contained on the house pad, but the rest is not visible from the surface. Ten remains were most likely privies, the largest of which was 42 square feet and the smallest was 4 square feet. The average square footage is 25.

The orientation of the buildings in relationship to the cardinal directions is also interesting. Of the 67 remains of which the direction of placement can be determined, 28, or almost 42%, are oriented within a few degrees of north/south. Another 20, or 30%, are oriented towards the northeast. The third most common placement is northwest of which 11 are represented for 16%. The least common placement is east and west having only 8 occurrences or 12%.

When we look at the selection made for placement of the building entrance, a decided preference for having the entrance on the east side of the building is visible. This placement accounts for 20 or 49%, of the 41 discernible entrances. The second most common placement was a entrance on the south side, with 12 occurrences or 29%, of that total. The third most common was placing the entrance on the west side, at 8 occurrences or 20%. Only one building was located with a discernible entrance on the north side, at 3%. So, a notable aspect of building placement is that, when determinable, entry doors faced in a easterly direction. Based upon the prevailing north to northwest winds in the area, this may have been to prevent snow from building up against the door, making entrance and exit easier in the winter. This would also help prevent rainfall entering the house when the door was opened. This provides another example of how the local inhabitants reacted to their landscape and adapted accordingly.

Due to a lack of dateable artifacts, it is difficult to assign dates to all ruins. I have, however, loosely grouped the sites with building remains into three age categories of initial use: those before 1900;

after 1900 and before 1915; and after 1915. Using these three categories, the largest category is in the middle time frame, after 1900 and before 1915, at 40 or 57% of the identifiable sites. Next we have 19 examples of those in use before 1900, or 27%, and lastly, 11 after 1915, or 16%.

At first, the archaeological remains do not seem to match with the peak population being circa 1920 to 1924, but upon closer inspection this seeming disagreement is resolved. First consider that there were two population peaks; the first in 1910 and the second in 1924. Also consider that many of the remains span a fairly large period of time, so those buildings whose initial use was before 1915 may also have been used during the mid 1920s. The smallest numbers of remains are those that were initially in use after 1915, yet the prior buildings were also in use at this time.

In other words, in many cases the buildings that were in use in 1920 to 1924 during the second population peak, are also buildings which were in use during one or both previous periods. When you consider that there was known to be about one dozen dwellings (and their related outbuildings) which were rentals, and that these rental cabins predominated during the 1920s and early 1930s, this further strengthens the case for maximum population in the 1920 to 1924 timeframe. Also at least four of these rentals were never located and obviously are not included in the statistics.

A very interesting pattern was seen in construction variation through time. In most cases the homes (and often other buildings) made by the early homesteaders (1910 or before) were of dugout construction and built into the side of a terrace. They would then line the wall with rocks to provide stability. In one example, that of James Chapman, a terrace slope was not available on his small acreage and he excavated straight down five feet. A second unusual example is the dwelling of John Hammerly. Here Mr. Hammerly dug into the ridgeline, but instead of placing his dwelling into the hillside, he used the excavated material to construct a level house pad and placed his house on that. The third example that only partly follows the trend is the homestead of Mark Poe. He did not have an acceptable steep ridge in which to place his home, so he used the top of a relatively flat ridge and dug down. In all of these examples it is obvious that this mode of construction would provide protection from wind, rain and snow. It would also provide a natural insulation effect, making the buildings warmer in winter and cooler in the summer. Note how this is yet another example of how construction methods represented landscape and environmental adaptations.

This type of construction was followed generally by rock foundations which were constructed on the ground surface. Around the time of World War I a concrete or combination concrete and rock foundation was utilized. These changes in foundation match fairly well the three part time temporal divisions described.

Overall, buildings are usually placed close to water sources. This phenomenon is discussed further below. Homes are also located on almost entirely flat terrain, with none found on an incline greater than 10°, unless built into a bank.

Historical dumps are primarily located on the sides of terrace slopes, including the first or second terrace above the water source; 9 of 18 (50%) are located on the sides of a terrace bank. Of these 18 dumps, 13 are in association with building remains. Of the five that are not directly associated with building remains, it is assumed that there was originally a building near their location, but it could not be relocated. At UM 4, the dump is at the base of the ridge on a flat; at UM 8 it is located on the bank of the first terrace above the creek; at UM 18 it is in a well-like hole located on a flat beside Spring Creek; UM 61 is located close enough to UM 7 and UM 16 to have possibly been used by these residences; and lastly, at UM 73, it is in the drainage between two ridges about 200 yards downhill from UM 68. In the other thirteen cases the dumps are located in close proximity to buildings, with nine being within 50 yards of building remnants. In most of the cases where a flat area was used for refuse disposal, it appears due to be the result of the large distance required to transport to a sloped area. See Appendix E for further information.

2) How important was access to water sources?

Buildings: Almost without exception building remains lay in close proximity to water sources, sometimes within 10 feet. Of the 70 building ruins identified 33 are located within 50 yards of a known water source; another 14 building remains are from 51 to 100 yards from water. Only 21 of the 70 identified building remains have been located further than 100 yards from water, with the four buildings furthest from a known water source being at .47 mile. Thus only 30% are more than 100 yards from the closest known water source. It is assumed, however, that most, if not all of those which are more than 100 yards from a known water source actually have a spring located in closer proximity that was not located during the survey. The average distance to water for the seventy buildings is just less than 156 yards but

varies considerably. Taking away the nine buildings which are located over 300 yards from a known water source and the average is just less than 85 yards, which gives a more reliable indication of the average distance. It is obvious that placement of buildings on an individual's property was largely determined by the nearness to a reliable water source. Proximity to water, then, seems to be an integral component of human-landscape interactions in the project area. At two locations UM 43 and UM 75, water pipe systems were used. One of these (UM 75) is documented historically by Poe (1992), who said that the resident, Mr. Chapman, was the only settler at the time to have water piped to his house. The other location as UM 43 appears to be for a well. See Appendix F for further information on these building remains.

Ditches: The use of ditches for household and irrigation use has a long period of history going back to the 1870s with Eli Williams and the 1880s with Sebastian Effinger (Reardon 1975). An 1884 survey map by John Rankin shows that the original irrigation ditch for Sebastian Effinger headed north in the NW ¼ of Section 36 (Rankin 1884). George Duncan was also one of the early settlers with a water right, dating back to 1892. The ditch system is documented in a Montana Power Collection undated map of the Rattlesnake Creek drainage. Although undated, the settler names on the map date it to circa 1900 (Montana Power [1900]). A minimum of ten ditch systems have been located in the survey area with five of them directly attributable to their original owner and water right date. These are Eli William's ditch from 1872, Sebastian Effinger's ditch from at least 1888, Otto Quast's ditch from 1895; George Duncan's ditch from 1892 and James Kemp's ditch from 1888. In reference to Mr. Effinger's ditch, even though his water right dates back to 1888, an 1884 survey map shows the ditch already in place at that time. There are also many other ditch systems and water rights recorded in the area which were not specifically identified. These ditches were extremely valuable to the early homesteaders for the watering of crops and orchards, as well as providing water for cattle and human consumption.

Rattlesnake Intake Dam: The dam (UM 40) was built between 1900 and 1902 by the Missoula Light and Water Company. Figure 9 is a photograph of Rattlesnake Creek as it appeared shortly after construction. It was the primary water source for the city of Missoula. In 1930, William Sheridan is listed as the caretaker for the Water Company, and probably lived on site (U.S. Census 1930).



Figure 9. Rattlesnake Creek Dam circa 1900
Photo from MSS 361 (II); 13, Dunn Collection
K. Ross Toole Archives, The University of Montana-Missoula..

Relationships/Use of Water: In addition to the obvious landscape preferences for affinity to water in the location of buildings and the use of water through irrigation ditches, one site (UM 14) demonstrates how someone constructed a possible natural refrigeration system using natural hydrological features. This was made by constructing a building beside Spring Creek in such a manner that its floor was continuously damp, providing a summer cooling system for heat sensitive items such as milk, eggs, and meat. A similar feature is in the written record for the Snook family further up the drainage (Rattlesnake PTA 1983).

3) How was the land used?

Logging/Woodcutters: Logging is evident from physical evidence and the historic record from the 1880s to at least the 1920s. The earliest record of logging was by Thomas Greenough, who had a railroad contract to provide ties in the early 1880s. At least 29 of the early settlers are documented as making a livelihood through woodcutting. Mr. Ray reported that they cut timber all year around to operate their dairy, using over 40 cords of wood a year. This wood was used to heat their rental cabins, their own residence and to heat barns to protect livestock in extreme weather. They mostly logged in the Sawmill Gulch area, and maintained a cabin at the top of the ridge as a shelter for their woodcutter (Poe 1992; Rattlesnake PTA 1982; Ray 2004). The use of the project areas forests by woodcutters represents a major

exploitation of natural resources by many of the areas residents. Interaction between the landscape and humans by using the forests is evidenced throughout the area by the scant remains of skid roads and thousands of stumps from the trees which they harvested.

Orchards and other Agriculture: Eight orchards were found in addition to many isolated fruit trees. There is repeated documentation of fruit tree use in the area. Both Fred Poe and Gillette Van Buren documented their use of orchards to assist their subsistence activities. Historical documents also shows the use of the land for hay production and vegetable farming, but this is not directly visible on the surface of the survey area. At UM 36 there are 51 “furrows” in a field area which appear to be the remnants of the use of vine crops. At UM 38 there are four pieces of what appear to be an article of farming equipment (Poe 1983; R.L.Polk & Co 1903 – 1938; Van Buren 1898). Also to be included in this category is the production of moonshine during prohibition. This is documented by Mr. Poe (1983) for the Rattlesnake drainage and by Mr. Didriksen (1994) in the Lincoln area to the northeast of the study area during this timeframe. This area was conducive to the production of moonshine for several reasons. These include its relative isolation, the capability of growing corn which was needed in its manufacture, and the difficulty of the topography. The steepness of the surrounding slopes made this an ideal area in which to hide the evidence of their production from revenueurs, and is yet another example of interaction with the environment.

Fox Farm: From 1903 to 1924, Silver Black Foxes were raised for their furs. The farm was called the Montana Silver Black Fox Company. A Ms. McVickers was the caretaker in 1919 at its original site, and they expanded their properties to the north by land purchases in that year. It appears the production was moved south, below the dam area, in about 1925 and it was still in use as of 1940. In 1930 George Reeves was the manager of the farm and Martin Ducharme was listed as a laborer there. Based upon the order of visitation by the census taker, in 1930 both families lived on the farm area south of the Rattlesnake Creek Intake dam. From available architectural drawings the newer farm was quite a large and complex operation. The original site (UM 28) still has habitational evidence visible in the form of a foundation and historic dumpsite (Missoula County Clerk & Records Office 2003; Wendel 1978; U.S. Census 1930).

Dairy/Cattle/Hog raising: A dairy was present on the east side of Rattlesnake Creek across from

the current horse or foot bridge crossing area, which was operated by the Ray Family from 1921 until the mid 1940s (Ray 2004). According to Reardon (1975), there were a total of four dairies in the drainage, but no information was provided on most of their locations. The second and third dairies were the Quast Dairy and the Day Dairy, and the fourth one was identified by Mr. Ray as run by the Klapwyck family. Cows and hogs are both mentioned in historical documentation, such as Alf Larson operating a hog farm, and the large mammal bones that are prevalent in archaeological remains in the area presumably are from these operations. Milk bottles (perhaps from a Rattlesnake dairy) are visible in one of the historical dumps (UM 17). The specific dairy is not identified on all but one of the bottles, but Mr. Ray stated that his family's bottles were identified only on the paper cap (Rattlesnake PTA 1983; Ray 2004; Wendel 1978). There was one milk bottle located at UM 17 that is embossed, showing it came from the Quast Farm located just below the Rattlesnake Creek Dam (Montana Power 1910). Figure 10 is a photograph of an advertising brochure for the Ray Dairy from the 1930s.

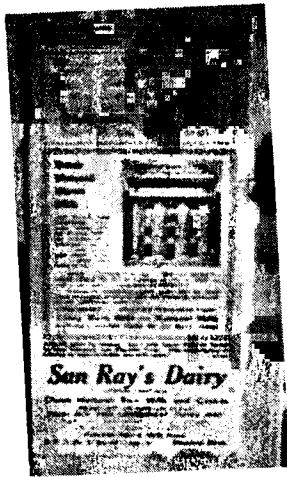


Figure 10. Advertising brochure for Edward Ray's Dairy, circa 1930s
Courtesy of Edward Walter Ray Jr. 2004.

Education: The Upper Rattlesnake School operated here from 1907 to 1930, with the site (UM 9) still clearly visible by the remains of a rock foundation, two latrines pits, and the path used for access to the creek to obtain water. It was ideally located in its proximity to water, the transportation system (relation to road system) and the large relatively flat area behind the school which could be used for student recreational purposes (Poe, 1992; Wendel 1978; Rattlesnake PTA 1983).

Rentals: Rental dwellings are common throughout the survey area, especially in the lower sections. By looking at the Federal Census records for 1900 through 1930, you can see an increasing

dependence on rental housing over this time frame. For example, in the 1930 census 13 of the 21 families (62%) noted were in rental housing. However, back in 1910, it was 16 out of 40 or 40%. Furthermore, in 1910, 12 of the renters were single and two were widowed, showing that the rental level was very low for families.

Mr. Orr rented out at least five places during the 1920s and 1930s, and the Ray family also maintained five rental cabins in the area during this period (Poe 1992; Ray 2004). The rentals that Mr. Orr maintained were all relatively small for their time frame and each sat on a concrete foundation. See the site descriptions for UM 7, 8 and 13 for further information.

4) What was the transportation system?

Transportation/Roads: Roads and trail systems are well-documented in the written record and are visible in a 1940 aerial photo (Montana Power Company), as well as the 1937 Lolo National Forest map. A key documentary source is a 1903 Department of the Interior map, which shows a developed road system proceeding up the main drainage to about one mile of the current location of the Franklin Ranger Station. This map also shows a road up Spring Gulch for over two miles, a road for Sawmill Gulch with three branches covering over two miles to the west of Rattlesnake Creek, and a road about one mile up Curry Gulch. Thus, the current road system for the area was well established by 100 years ago. This road system was clearly visible during pedestrian survey, with seven different historical roads identified. Two of the old road beds (UM 41 and 55) located during pedestrian survey have been identified by Mr. Ray as access routes for two rental cabins (Ray 2004). The current access road departing from the recreation area to the north was constructed after the 1953 destruction of Effinger Bridge in order to have continued access into the drainage (Reardon 1975).

The use of gasoline-powered vehicles is documented in the historical record, as well as archaeologically by the finding of an early oil filter on the fox farm property (UM 28), along with an old tire and wheel. UM 76 (Mark Poes) homestead contains an early automobile body, and UM 69 contains various automobile frame parts. The historical dump (UM 18) on the Sebastian Effinger property also contains several oil cans for vehicular usage. Forrest Poe drove a Model T Ford to high school in the mid 1920s, and both Poe (1992) and Ray (2004) reported that horse drawn sleds or sleighs were used during the winter. Wagons and horses are also mentioned in the Missoula County Assessment books (1900, 1910) for

landowners in the area. Wagon and/or buggy parts were located in several sites during the survey.

Bridges: The Effinger Bridge (UM 13) is mentioned by Poe (1992), Reardon (1975) and Wendel (1978). It was originally constructed by Sebastian Effinger to reach his lands on the west side of Rattlesnake Creek, although the date is unknown. We do know it was built prior to 1916, as Sebastian died in that year. The bridge is mentioned by name in the School District #31 records according to Poe (1992). It was washed out by high water in the spring of 1953, and after that a road was built along the west side of the creek that connected with a lower bridge at the outlet for Sawmill Gulch (Reardon 1975). Both bridges can be seen in the Montana Power Company (1940) aerial photograph of the area. Mr. Ray remembers using the Effinger Bridge to cross Rattlesnake Creek during his youth, and that the current bridge on Sawmill Gulch road was also in existence during that time (Ray 2004). A third bridge was placed on the Quast Ranch to access his properties, as shown in Figure 11. This bridge would have been located a short distance below the Rattlesnake Creek dam.

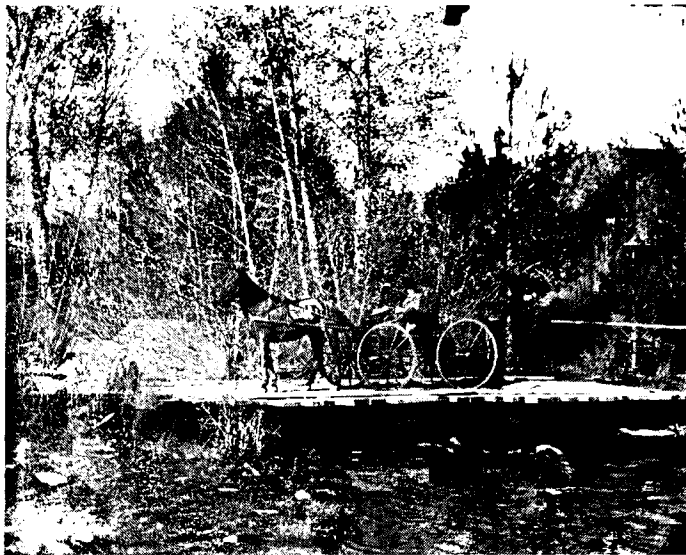


Figure 11. Creek Crossing over Rattlesnake Creek on Quast Ranch, circa 1903
Photo from MSS 361 (II); 14, Dunn Collection, K. Ross Toole Archives,
University of Montana, Missoula.

5) Is there any evidence of modern power systems?

Montana Power Company Power, Missoula Light & Power and Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company were active in the Missoula area during the early 1900s through area abandonment in 1936. The only on-site evidence found of modern power systems is a line of poles traversing about three

miles of the survey area, usually found within a short distance of the primary trail. These were for telephone usage, as Forrest Poe stated that electrical power was not available at his ranch in the 1930s. The telephone line was constructed in 1911 according to Musselman (1981) and the *Missoula Sentinel*. A telephone pole is visible in a photograph (Figure 5) of the Franklin Ranger station (*Missoula Sentinel* 1911; Missoula Ranger District 1932).

The 1930 United States Census reports that the following families had radios at their habitations: Fred Poe family, the Mark Poe family, the George Reeve family and the Walter Grant families. Presumably they were battery powered. The Montana Power Company power line traversed the area by at least 1937, but the original company constructing the line traversing the survey area has not yet been determined (Lolo National Forest 1937; Poe 1992). By the late 1800s, several different companies were operating in Missoula providing telephone and/or electrical services. The companies in Table 8 have been identified for the 1890s; included is the earliest date of reference found for each company (Certificates of Incorporation 1880 – 1900).

Table 8
Early Power System Companies

Name	Date of Incorporation
Missoula Electric Light Company	July 1890
Missoula General Electric Company	November 1892
Missoula Light and Power Company	February 1896
Montana Independent Telephone Company - Went bankrupt after a few years	1891
Montana Telephone Company	March 1893
Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph (still active as of 1927) - A subsidiary of Mountain Bell Telephone Company	1902
Northwest General electric Company	September 1892
Postal Telegraph Cable Company of Montana	July 1899
Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company - Closed in 1888, reopened in 1891	1884
Rocky Mountain Telegraph	August 1890

The most likely source for the poles, however, would be the Missoula Light and Water Company (1906), since they owned the intake dam at the lower part of the survey area less than a quarter of a mile below the current parking lot for Rattlesnake Creek Recreation Area (Missoula County Records 1890 – 1899; Montana Power Co 1910).

6) How did the occupants demonstrate their sense of ownership and control of space?

Fences: The use of fencing for the subdivision of properties is visible throughout the survey area, with a minimum of 24 different systems of fencing. Fencing usually comprised of barbed wire, using a combination of rough cut fence posts and conveniently placed trees. One fence section in the far west of the survey area appears to have been used as a corral, and exhibits a roughly triangular shaped form. In the far southern section of the survey area is large circular locale, which also appears to have been a corral. Of special interest is that each fence line located does not correspond to known boundaries between properties, but must have served the landowners in splitting their properties into parts for cattle and other livestock control. Landowners in the area appear to have been more interested in separating their property into parts than separation from neighbors. This could be partially due to the relatively large amounts of property owned in comparison to the landowner's previous experience giving them security in the space around them. Also the cost, both in terms of funds and of labor must be considered. The single exception is UM 74, which appears to form the southern boundary of Fred Poe's property.

9. Conclusions:

The project area's history emphasizes four successive periods of economic settlement systems, each of which influenced landscape changes. 1) Historical modification to the area began in the 1880s, via contract logging to provide railroad ties for the new Northern Pacific Railroad. The logging efforts modified the landscape, not only by removal of many thousands of trees but also through skidding out of the logs using horses to "man-made" landings. The logs were collected in decks and stored temporarily beside the creek. They were then floated out during the high waters of spring. These actions greatly increased erosion, stream sedimentation, and modified ground features and vegetation types in the area of work.

2) This was followed by a period of mining (1885 to circa 1900). During this period, four mines were known to be operating in the area and several "test pits" were also sunk in prospecting for precious metals. These operations also changed the physical surface of the land and modified groundcover in the vicinity of the operations. Using horse teams to bring out the ore, including lime, required the building of roads, which further modified the landscape.

3) Starting in the 1880s, and increasing in scale until about 1900, homesteaders began to move into the area. This process multiplied in scale until around 1916. These hardy individuals proceeded to cut down the timber in the middle part of the drainage in the valley areas (mostly on the first and second terraces) above the creek. The valley portions were clearcut and stumps were removed to facilitate agriculture. The ground was plowed and crops were planted. Fences were erected to separate and provide control for livestock grazing. Rocks were removed from agricultural fields and placed into piles or sometimes made into rock walls. These rock walls formed alignments around homesteads, often parallel to buildings. Cows, chickens, pigs and horses were brought in to assist in labor, to provide subsistence, or as a cash activity. Rocks were used to make foundations and the trees cut to build their homes. The animals concentrated fertilizer in their confined areas and changed the growing potential for vegetation; some plants would now grow better, and some native plants were exterminated from specific areas. Small browse animals, such as rabbits, would have increased and the population of predators would have increased correspondingly. Due to their bounty value, predator species in the area, particularly wolves and coyotes were then subsequently hunted almost to extinction. In order to receive direct financial enumeration, several individuals worked as woodcutters, supplying the growing needs of Missoula for firewood. This was a secure financial base at that time, as the homes were primarily heated by wood fireplaces, sometimes two or three per home, and the people in town being under a market economy, did not have the time, equipment or knowledge to obtain their own heating materials.

4) Around the time of World War I, the people in the area began to change their subsistence base. No longer did they just “live off the land,” instead, they began to use other strategies, including raising surplus crops, hogs, and chickens to sell in Missoula. Four dairies were initiated to provide the milk needs of the growing town, and at least nine Rattlesnake inhabitants were employed in this occupation area. Also by this time, many of the inhabitants no longer made self-sufficient livings off the landscape. Rather, they started to “commute” to Missoula daily and to hold jobs in town, becoming part of a capitalist-based economy. People worked in many different capacities, including auto repair, watchmen, caretakers, law enforcement, shop keepers and even the original caretaker of Missoula’s first zoo!

Each of these phases outlined above changed the physical landscape and modified its ability to support specific species of plants, animals and fish. Each activity utilized a certain niche in the available

environment. The loggers worked the high country initially and the steep slopes of the upper drainage. The miners worked the steep slopes in the mid to upper aspects of the drainage. The homesteaders modified the landscape primarily in the valley portions of the Rattlesnake and Spring Creek drainages. The later “commuters” tended to work from the lower valley areas and were either renters or small scale landowners.

In conjunction with the four historical phases described we need to understand the changes in land ownership that were entailed with each phase. In the first phase, this area was still part of the territory of Montana, as statehood was not conferred until 1889. The lumber resources of the area were considered “fair game” for entrepreneurs such as Thomas Greenough and used as individuals and companies wished.

During the second phase, ranging from the 1880s to around 1900, land ownership was primarily in government hands with mining interests filing claims in several areas. The Northern Pacific Railroad also was given large amounts of the area as a bonus for building a railroad through the area.

During the third phase (circa 1884 – 1915) federal land surveys were completed, beginning in 1884, and much of the area was given to the Northern Pacific Railroad. As homesteaders arrived and filed “Declarations of Occupancy,” they thought that they had legal homesteads, but many of them later had to buy their properties again from the railroad. So, during this phase the land was under four basic ownerships, the Federal Government, Northern Pacific Railroad, the Big Blackfoot Milling Company, and private ownership. As this phase progressed settlers continued to arrive and remove lands from federal ownership into private hands. By the end of the period, almost all of the survey area was owned by private or small commercial interests (such as the Montana Silver Black Fox Company).

Phase four brought in drastic changes to land ownership beginning in 1915. A local lawyer, Harry H. Parsons proceeded to buy much of Section 24 and parts of Section 25 beginning in 1915. This continued in 1916 with Odin B. S. Orr’s purchase of much of the remainder of Section 25 to use as rental property. This process continued with Missoula Light and Water Company buying the land around the Rattlesnake Dam in 1924 and Missoula Public Service Company purchasing much of Sections 24 and 26 in 1925. George Duncan and Ralph Claric were also busy in 1924 and 1925 buying up land in the drainage. This process greatly reduced the number of landowners/settlers in the area and the arrival of the Great

Depression brought further decline to the area. This was terminated by the purchase by the Montana Power Company of almost all of the lands in the survey area.

10. Recommendations: This thesis cannot hope to provide more than a description of historical archaeological resources in the Rattlesnake Creek Drainage. Future scholars can use this work as a starting point to pursue further research. Some research topics are recommended here:

- Land clearing operations: Study previous logging actions and how this affected the landscape.
- Settlement pattern typology: A more in-depth look at how the settlers used the landscape in general and how they utilized their properties.
- Ethnicity: With a large number of foreign immigrants living in the area, a valuable study could be pursued to determine whether and how ethnicity can be revealed in archaeological remains. This would require excavations at several sites.
- Occupations through time and space: Considering the large number of types of occupations found in the area, it should be possible to observe spatial patterns between the occupation types.
- Marital and family status: A large number of families were present on the landscape through the course of development of this area. Can the habitations of families versus individuals be determined through archaeology? Are the artifactual remains more complex, of greater number and diversity for families?

Higher elevation site studies: There is still approximately six more miles of habitation area above the ground survey area used for this study. A comprehensive study of the drainage in the higher elevation areas would serve to validate and/or modify the findings of this thesis. Studying the upper reaches of the drainage could also result in the discovery of information that would greatly expand our understanding of the area and potentially provide information on adaptation strategies used by inhabitants further from governmental and social infrastructure and in a harsher climate.

The listing of the Rattlesnake Creek Drainage as an Historical Landscape, as recommended by Kristin Whisenand in *Heritage Resource Assessment for the Wild and Scenic Rivers Evaluation* (1993: 24). Kristin concluded that: "The Rattlesnake drainage has a rich cultural history, and appears to have EXCEPTIONAL significance for historic heritage resource values....As a District,

the Historic Rattlesnake community is potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places.”

Despite the gaps in knowledge, this thesis should still provide a detailed overview on the homesteaders of the Rattlesnake Creek drainage by blending historical and archaeological records. In closing then, this document presents a hypothetical journey through a typical day in the Rattlesnake Creek drainage based on ethnographic, historical, and archaeological data. *Historical Archaeology*, Vol 32, No. 1, Spring 1998, especially articles by Praetzellis and Deetz, discuss the use of storytelling to breathe life into archaeological investigations. Adrian Praetzellis in this issue states that insights into a site by the archaeologist working it cannot be completely justified solely by the data. These insights are the site’s story. He goes on to say:

It is the site’s story in the sense that the story emerges from the site. But this is not to say that some specific story lurks within the soil and artifacts waiting to be freed by the archaeologist. On the contrary. The site contains many potential stories, but every one is a product of the archaeological imagination that pulls together historical and archaeological facts into an interpretation that is more than the sum of the parts of which it is made and more than its excavator can document in the usual way (Praetzellis 1988: 1).

James Deetz also supported the use of storytelling in interpreting the archaeological record. In his article in that same issue of *Historical Archaeology* (1998), he draws from his book *Flowerdew Hundred* (1993) to accent this point:

It is this worth (the emotional value of our material) that many archaeologists have slighted in their writing and communicating of the findings to the lay public. Only specialists are interested in the things usually written in a site report. What person, other than an archaeologist, or perhaps an historian, really cares about the relative price of various types of pearlware in the early nineteenth century. The knowledge is important, to be sure, but other things need communicating as well. For if we as archaeologists are to continue our work, it must be in the context of public understanding, and support (Deetz 1993:172)

These ideas match my experience in working in the Rattlesnake area. It would appear that the residents of Missoula do not fully appreciate, or even have knowledge, of the historical treasure that is only a few miles away, and many may not be interested in the hundreds of pages of descriptive material detailed here. But many in the public may be able to relate to the historic vignettes that are based upon accurate information. I provide this to emphasize the importance of carrying out further research in this area not just for the sake of research, but for the sake of the

modern community, so that they may have a sense of heritage about this landscape that has been recently transformed back into “wilderness.”

It is the spring of 1913, and Fred Poe is preparing for a trip into Missoula. Arthur Franklin has asked if he could get a ride to the courthouse so he could turn in a coyote pelt for the \$5.00 bounty it would return. Mr. Franklin leaves at 7:00 AM and arrives at Fred’s place about 8:00 AM, after having already traveled about four miles by buggy from his place further up the drainage. By the time Mr. Franklin arrives, Fred has already had breakfast, fed and milked the cows, fed the chickens and horses and hooked up the team for the buckboard.

As they travel down the drainage they discuss the many changes in the valley. Both of them are already long term residents, having been there since about 1900. When they arrived, there were only a few scattered homesteads along the eight mile length of the Upper Rattlesnake Valley, generally being from one half to one mile apart. Now, however, people were flooding into the valley, and they estimated there must be almost 140 people in the area now. Not only were there more people, but many of them were not even homesteaders any more; they were actually hooking up rigs and driving into town for employment. Even John Frazier who had arrived clear back in 1888 was now working as a saloon proprietor.

It was over six miles from Fred’s place into town, and they didn’t arrive until about 10:00. Fred dropped off Arthur at the courthouse while he went to run some errands. First he went to the General Store and picked up some supplies. Arthur had asked for him to pick up some of that new fangled canned milk, as he had heard it did not spoil when warm as normal milk did. Fred also picked up a half dozen cans of canned vegetables and two more cans of peaches for special occasions. Two other luxuries that he thought he had earned after all his work on the place were pipe tobacco and some coffee, so he picked up a can of both. After all, they had an extra \$5.00 from the boys picking huckleberries up the ridge and selling them to their neighbors. Next, he went over to the blacksmiths and picked up the wagon wheel he had dropped off for repair the last time he was in town. Things have really changed in the last thirteen years; instead of making do with what he had and doing everything himself, he seemed to be giving into the new ways and having others do things for him.

The last errand he needed to complete was to stop by the bank and deposit the \$10 they had saved up over the winter from selling eggs and a few chickens. You never knew when things would get tough,

and it was comforting to have a few dollars set aside in case of hard times. Now he went back over to the courthouse to pick up Arthur. He could not find him there, but he was next door at the soda shop having a sarsaparilla. Fred joined him for a drink and decided to pick up a few bottles and take back to the wife and kids as a treat. By now it was almost 1:00 PM and they needed to get headed back up the valley so they could do their afternoon chores. By 3:00 PM they reached Effinger's bridge, which was one of the few places where the creek could be crossed with a rig. Sebastian Effinger was out preparing his fields for spring with his son Charles, so they stopped to chat for a few minutes. Sebastian had come to the United States on a ship clear back in the 1880s and had become a citizen in 1889. For some reason, though his wife Matilda refused to learn English and stubbornly clung to her native German. That made it difficult for the neighbors to converse with her, and thus she was pretty well left out of social occasions.

After saying goodbye to Sebastian, they crossed the creek and decided to go on west for a ways and take the second road up the drainage. This would make a much easier turn to the north than the first road entailed, and it also was a shallower grade, making it an easier pull on the horses. About fifty yards past the bridge they noticed the renter out in the yard of his place a few yards south of the road. They didn't even say hello, however, because the renters seemed to change so fast and they didn't even know the name of this one. This brought up another discussion between Arthur and Fred about the land being taken over by renters. They added up those they knew about and agreed there must be about sixteen families renting now in the drainage. Only a few years ago all your neighbors were either homesteaders or woodcutters. What in the world were things coming to now? Just past the rental place the road joined another one coming up from where Spring Creek comes out to the Rattlesnake. They turned north on this road and then proceeded to take the first right hand turn off of it.

Fred wanted to see how progress was coming on improvements to the school. That was one of the best decisions the residents of the area had ever made back in 1906 when they decided to open a school. After all, he now had three children of his own and his oldest boy, named Custer, was now in the first grade here. Since it was now about time for school to let out for the day he stopped at the school to pick up Custer. Miss Mary Davis, the teacher for this year, had just come out of the school house and was taking down the United States flag they had purchased. Fred thought they sure go through a lot of teachers up here; they just can't seem to keep them more than a year. He heard that they were already discussing

another teacher for this fall. As Fred looked around the back of the schoolhouse for Custer he saw his friend Thomas Cummings.

Thomas had been in the drainage now for about five years and he seemed to be fitting in well. His skills as a carpenter were now being put to use around the school. He had contracted with the school district last fall to build a couple of outhouses for the children as well as adding an anteroom on the front of the school house. Fred and Arthur went over to where Thomas was working on putting the finishing touches on the ladie's outhouse and began to talk to him. He said he was just getting around to finishing the construction that he had promised, as the winter had held on for such a long time. He said that the \$75.00 that he would be paid would sure come in handy. After all, his daughter was now 19 years old and would be getting married soon. He'd like to have a nice church wedding for her and that would take a lot of money, maybe as much as \$25.00. And there was plenty of uses for the rest of the money too; his wife Celeste was sure looking forward to a new dress for attending dances and such, and he could sure use a new pair of boots.

After telling Thomas how good the new outhouses looked, Fred and Arthur went into the schoolhouse and picked up Custer and they all headed back towards Fred's place. Over the next two and one half miles as they traveled, Custer regaled them with the facts he had been learning in school, such as learning how to write in something called cursive, and that someplace called Arizona had been added into the United States so that Miss Davis said they needed another flag now. About 5:00 they arrived back at the homestead, and Fred said goodbye to Arthur as he hitched up his buggy for the trip on back to his place. Fred went in to wash up for dinner, which Julia had been preparing in expectation of his arrival. Fred still had several chores to do after dinner before he could call the day done. His boys were growing quick and at three to seven three years old they were starting to learn to be of help around the place, but there was still much that Fred had to do by himself. "Tomorrow's another day," Fred said to himself as he hurried through dinner.



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July 27, 2005

Appendix A has been removed from this thesis at the request of the author and Professor John E. Douglass, University of Montana Department of Anthropology. This appendix contains sensitive, highly specific information about the nature and location of cultural resources. David Strobel, Dean of the Graduate School, granted permission for the removal of this appendix on June 21, 2005.

The author indicates that permission to view this appendix can be granted by the Lolo Forest Service Archaeologist, who retains a copy of the thesis in its entirety.

Donna McCrea, University Archivist
Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library
The University of Montana-Missoula

Appendix B

Vital Statistics

Appendix B is a comprehensive listing of all known residents in the Upper Rattlesnake Creek Drainage area from 1872 to 1940 (mostly after 1880). This table provides the makeup of each family unit as far as could be determined from historical documentation, their time of habitation and their known occupation(s). In addition it provides as much as possible the individuals dates of birth and death and their age at the time of death. This information is derived from a large amount of sources including Poe 1992; Rattlesnake Valley PTA 1983; Wendel 1978; R.L. Polk & Co. 1903 – 1938; GLO and Missoula County Land Records; Montana Power Collection Maps and Listings; School District # 31 records (1907 to 1920 and 1907 to 1930); United States Census Records from 1900 to 1930 and Missoula County Assessment books from 1893 to 1935. The dates provided are those derived from the sources above, however one must take into account potential errors in the historical documentation, which for example were seen to be prevalent in the spelling of names in various accounts. Also in Appendix B which follows the use of “☼” indicates an individual where the location of their habitation is known, either exactly or within a small distance. The use of “±” is for an individual whose general location of habitation is known but not the specific location. This is normally within at least a quarter section or 160 acres. Over the course of 65 years from 1872 to 1936 there were at least 631 different residents in the drainage from a minimum of 236 families.

Appendix B

Vital Statistics

Name	Date of Birth	Date of Death	Age at Death	Dates of Residence	Occupation
Jourin H. Aasen				1924	?
Minnie H. Aasen				1924	Housewife
Selma J. Aasen (dau)	22 Nov 1915			1924	Student
Cora H. Aasen (dau)	30 May 1917			1924	Student
• John W. Adams	1842			1895 – 1907	Homesteader
• Albert G. Ahrens	12 Feb 1869	14 Aug 1946	77	1898 – 1929	Homesteader/Laborer/ School board
• Ina M. Ahrens	23 Sep 1869	29 Jan 1925	55	1898 – 1925	Housewife/School clerk
• George Fred Ahren (son)	16 May 1893			1898 – 1929	Student
• Howard W. Ahren (son)	5 Oct 1895			1898 - 1929	Student
• Iva May Ahren (dau)	29 Jun 1897			1898 - 1929	Student
William R. Allen (or Allard)	1872			1908 – 1911	Homesteader/Carpenter/ School board
Dorothy Allen	1881			1908 - 1911	Housewife
Winnifred Allen (dau)	1903			1908 - 1911	Student
George E. Allen (son)	1905			1908 - 1911	None
Ethan B. Allen (son)	1908			1908 - 1911	None
J. Ambrose	1851			1898	Homesteader
Howard Anderson				1925 – 1926	Teacher
Carl Oscar Anderson				1925	?
Mildred Violet Anderson				1925	Housewife
Carol Ruth Anderson (dau)	4 Aug 1923			1925	None
Lois Jeanne Anderson (dau)	26 Nov 1924			1925	None
±John O. Aune	1887	16 Feb 1976	89	1932 – 1936	Carpenter
±Anna Alida Aune	19 Oct 1886	25 Dec 1968	82	1932 – 1936	Housewife
Marguerite Barden	2 Aug 1892	14 Oct 1962	70	1911 - 1912	Teacher
John O. Barnes				1924	?
E. Luella Barnes				1924	Housewife
Louis J. Barnes (son)	30 May 1917			1924	Student
Rosie Barnes (dau)	5 Oct 1919			1924	None
Laura Barnes (dau)	25 May 1922			1924	None
Mary Barnes (dau)	25 May 1924			1924	None
Roy Bass				1926 – 1927	Teacher
James Christian Beck				1891	Homesteader
• Karolus F. William (Coyote Bill) Beeskove	1840	1912	72	< 1898 – 1906	Homesteader
• Hulda Miller Beeskove				1903 – 1905	Housewife
• Clara D. Beeskove				1901 – 1903	Housewife
• Anna C. Beeskove				1897	Housewife

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Vital Statistics

Name	Country or State of Birth	Date Entered U.S.	Own or Rent	Maiden Name	Other
Jourin H. Aasen					
Minnie H. Aasen					
Selma J. Aasen (dau)					
Cora H. Aasen (dau)					
John W. Adams	Illinois	N/A	Own		
Albert Ahrens	Wisconsin	N/A	Own		Boarded w/Chapman in 1910
Mina M. Ahrens	Iowa	N/A	Own		
George Fred Ahrens (son)		N/A	Own		
Howard W. Ahrens (son)		N/A	Own		
Iva May Ahrens (dau)		N/A	Own		
William R. Allen	Indiana	N/A	Own		
Dorothy Allen	Indiana	N/A	Own		
Winnifred Allen (dau)	Illinois	N/A	Own		
George E. Allen (son)	Minnesota	N/A	Own		
Ethan B. Allen (son)	Montana	N/A	Own		
J. Ambrose	Ohio	N/A	Rent		
Howard Anderson			Rent		8 Sep 1925 - May 1926
Carl Oscar Anderson					
Mildred Violet Anderson				Tuft	
Carol Ruth Anderson (dau)					
Lois Jeanne Anderson (dau)					
John O. Aune			Own		
Anna Alida Aune			Own		
Margeurite Barden			Rent		8 Sep 1911 - 15 May 1912
John O. Barnes					
E. Luella Barnes					
Louis J. Barnes (son)					
Rosie Barnes (dau)					
Laura Barnes (dau)					
Mary Barnes (dau)					
Roy Bass			Rent		Sep 1926 - Apr 1927
James Christian Beck			Own		
Karolus F. William (Coyote Bill) Beeskove			Own		Married on 28 Apr 01 & 7 Apr 03
Hulda Miller Beeskove			Own	Pauley	Married on 7-Apr 03
Clara D. Beeskove			Own	Stebbins	Married on 28-Apr-01
Anna C. Beeskove			Own		Divorced on 7 Aug 1897

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Vital Statistics

Name	Birth	Death	Death	Residence	Occupation
• Jennie Beeskove (McDaniel)				< 1898 – 1901	Housewife
Nels Bergstrom (or Berg)	1854			1898 - 1904	Homesteader
Reginald H. Beverbig	1886			1910	Homesteader
Mary Bickel				1925	?
±W. Seelye Billingham				1903 - 1904	Homesteader
Clara A. Bird				1914 - 1915	Teacher
Ethel Bisbee				1908/1911	Teacher
Jeffrey Boggs	1851			1898	Homesteader
James M. Boles				1913 - 1926	Rancher
Alice Boles				1913 - 1926	Teacher/Librarian/Housewife
• James T. Bowen	2 Feb 1870	13 Sep 1941	71	1916 – 1934	Rancher/Farmer/School board/Election Judge/Woodcutter
George R. Brown				1910	Homesteader
James Brunahan	1866			1910	Homesteader/Laborer
Geo. W. Buch (Buck)				1920 - 1921	Teacher
Nell Bullard				1908 - 1909	Teacher
Adolphus M. Burleson	1880			1920	?
Susie W. Burleson	1883			1920	Housewife
Elliott W. Burleson (son)	1909			1920	Student
Glenn M. Burleson (son)	1912			1920	Student
Frances M. Burleson (dau)	1915			1920	None
• Frank Burton	1853	18 Sep 1916	63	1898 – 1916	Homesteader/Caretaker
William F. Burrig		23 Jun 1905		< 23 Jun 1905	Woodcutter
M. Buswell				1909 - 1910	Homesteader
Eric Carlson (Sam's father?)	1858			1930	Retired
• Sam Carlson	1879			1910	Homesteader/Laborer
±George H. Cassey (or Casey)				1906 - 1912	Homesteader
• James (John)B. Chapman	May 1835	25 Dec 1918	83	1900 - 1918	Homesteader/Farmer/ Election Judge
• Mary A. Chapman	1845		> 75	1900 - 1918	Housewife
±Nels P. Christensen	1857			1908 - 1913	Homesteader/Woodcutter
Ralph (Rafael) George Claric (Klarik)	24 Oct 1873	25 Mar 1957	84	1924-1935 (non-resident landlord)	Stone mason/ Carpenter/ Contractor
±Guy Jennis (or Zennis) Clark	5 Sep 1879	12 Aug 1952	72	> 1901	Woodcutter/Farmer/ Laborer
±Cora M. Clark	12 Apr 1884	2 Mar 1956	71	> 1901	Housewife
±Guy E. Clark (son)				> 1902	None

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Vital Statistics

Name	Country or State of Birth	Date Entered U.S.	Own or Rent	Maiden Name	Other
Jennie Beeskove (McDaniel)			Own	Beeskove	Married on 14-Jul-01, (Coyote Bills Daughter?)
Nels Bergstrom	Sweden				
Reginald H. Beverbig	Scotland		Own		Eharten Foster - Stepson
Mary Bickel			Own		
W. Seelye Billinghamurst			Own		Lived in S. Dakota in 1908
Clara A. Bird			Rent		8 Sep 1914 - 26 Mar 1915
Ethel Bisbee			Rent		Jan 1908 - Jun 1908/ Feb 1911 - Jun 1911
Jeffrey Boggs	West Virginia	N/A			
James M. Boles					
Alice Boles					8 Sep 1913 - 8 May 1914
James Bowen	Ohio	N/A	Own		Spanish American War/Heart Attack
George R. Brown			Own		
James Brunahan	Wisconsin	N/A	Rent		Board w/Foster 1910
Geo. W. Buch					13 Sep 1920 - 29 Apr 1921
Nell Bullard					Oct 1908 - Jun 1909
Adolphus M. Burleson			Rent		
Susie W. Burleson			Rent		
Elliott W. Burleson (son)			Rent		
Glenn M. Burleson (son)			Rent		
Frances M. Burleson (dau)			Rent		
Frank Burton	Massachusetts	N/A	Own		
William F. Burring			Squatter		Shot by Coyote Bill
M. Buswell					Oct 1909 - May 1910
Eric Carlson	Sweden	1872	Rent		
Sam Carlson			Rent		Boarded w/Larson
George H. Cassey (or Casey)			Own		
James (John) A. Chapman	New York	N/A	Own		Civil War/died of "old age"
Mary Chapman	Pennsylvania	N/A	Own		In Poor House in 1920
Nels Christensen	Denmark				
Ralph (Rafael) George Claric (Klarik)	Austria		Own		Naturalized 15 Oct 1898
Guy Jennis Clark	Nebraska	N/A	Rent		Married on 25-Apr-01, Moved here in 1901
Cora Clark	Iowa	N/A	Rent	Stanley	Married on 25-Apr-01, Lived Rattlesnake at death
Guy E. Clark (son)			Rent		

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Vital Statistics

Name	Date of Birth	Date of Death	Age at Death	Dates of Residence	Occupation
±Minnie Clark (dau)				> 1902	None
±Winnifred Clark (dau)				> 1902/1923	Janitor
±Clark (dau)				> 1902	None
Gilbert Comstock	1882			1930	?
Della B. Comstock	1892			1930	Housewife
Marjorie Comstock (dau)	1913			1930	H.S. Student
Hubert Coombs	1865			1920	Road Supervisor
Harriet Coombs	1870			1920	Housewife
Marion Coulter				1920	Teacher
Fam Cresman	1884			1910	Homesteader
• Thomas James Cummings	1848	1937	89	1905 - 1922	Rancher/Brakeman/Café worker/ School clerk/Carpenter
• Celeste (Selestia) Cummings	1852			1905 - 1922	Housewife
• Esther Cummings (dau)	12 Aug 1893			1905 - 1922	Student
• Jacob Curry	1850	< 1930	> 70	1909 - < 1930	Rancher/Well driller/Woodcutter/ Election Judge
• Mary A. Curry	1859	4 Jan 1932	73	1909 - 1932	Housewife/Election Judge
• Ward Curry (son)	1893			1909 - < 1930	H.S. Student/Teamster
• Peter Datsopoulos (Brown)	1892	25 Sep 1955	63	< 1908 - 1936	Rancher/Moonshiner/ Woodcutter
Arthur E. Davis				1911 - 1912	?
Mary A. Davis				1911 1912	Housewife
Ruth Lloyd Davis (dau)	15 Sep 1894			1911 1912	Student
Helen Francis Davis (dau)	25 May 1904			1911 1912	Student
Martha Roena Davis (dau)	2 Aug 1910			1911 1912	None
May Davis				1913	Teacher
W. A. Doney				1922	?
Esther Doney				1922	Housewife
June Doney (Dau)	12 Apr 1917			1922	None
Lula Merle Doney (dau)	20 Jan 1921			1922	None
Dwight Dorcas				1924	?
Hazel A. Dorcas				1924	Housewife
James E. Dorcas	8 Jun 1916			1924	Student
Marjorie V. Dorcas (dau)	24 Sep 1921			1924	None
Evalyn M. Dorcas (dau)	27 Aug 1923			1924	None

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Vital Statistics

Name	Country of State of Birth	Date Entered U.S.	Own or Rent	Maiden Name	Other
Minnie Clark (dau)			Rent		
Winnifred Clark (dau)			Rent		
Clark (dau)			Rent		
Gilbert Comstock	Michigan	N/A	Rent		
Della B. Comstock	Ohio	N/A	Rent		
Marjorie Comstock (dau)	Michigan	N/A	Rent		
Hubert Coombs	Maine	N/A	Own		
Harriet Coombs	Minnesota	N/A	Own		
Marion Coulter			Rent		Sep-20
Fam Cresman	Canada		Rent		
Thomas James Cummings	England		Own		Married in 1872
Celeste Cummings	Indiana	N/A	Own		Married in 1872
Esther Cummings (dau)	Indiana	N/A	Own		
Jacob Curry	Scotland		Own		
Mary A. Curry	New York	N/A	Own		Lived Rattlesnake at death
Ward Curry (son)	Iowa	N/A	Own		
Peter Datsopoulos (Brown)	Greece	1907	Own		
Arthur E. Davis					
Mary A. Davis					
Ruth Lloyd Davis (dau)					
Helen Francis Davis (dau)					
Martha Roena Davis (dau)					
May Davis					Sep 1913 - May 1914
W. A. Doney					
Esther Doney					
June Doney (dau)					
Lula Merle Doney (dau)					
Dwight E. Dorcas					
Hazel A. Dorcas					
James E. Dorcas (son)					
Marjorie V. Dorcas (dau)					
Evalyn M. Dorcas (dau)					

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Vital Statistics

Name	Date of Birth	Date of Death	Age at Death	Dates of Residence	Occupation
±Martin L. Ducharme	1899			1930	Laborer, Fox farm
±Alice M. Ducharme	1903			1930	Housewife
±Margaret Ducharme (dau)	1923			1930	None
±Martin L. Ducharme, Jr. (son)	1924			1930	None
±Delbert G. Ducharme (son)	1928			1930	None
• George R. Duncan	28 Feb 1858	10 May 1932	74	1892 - 1915	Homesteader/Farmer/Road supervisor/School board/ Deputy sheriff/Company President/Game warden
• Margaret D.W. Duncan	Jun 1866	26 Jul 1914	48	1892 - 1914	Housewife/School clerk
• George W. Duncan, Jr. (son)	Jan 1888	19 Feb 1945		1892 - 1915	Road Inspector/Foreman
• Helen Barbara Duncan (dau)	15 Nov 1892			1892 - 1915	Student
• Hope M. Duncan (dau)	26 Jul 1898			1898 - 1915	Student/Janitor
Henry Edger	1856			1898	Homesteader
Addisan (or Addison) Edgerton	1846			1898 - 1908	Homesteader
±William H. Edwards	1863	8 Jun 1933	70	1897 - 1918	Homesteader/Rancher/ Farmer
±Eunice J. Edwards	1866	14 Jan 1950	84	1897 - 1918	Housewife
• Sebastian Effinger	15 Feb 1851	27 Jul 1916	64	1882 - 1916	Homesteader/Rancher
• Matilda Vogt Effinger (wife)	Feb 1850	1 Sep 1928		1882 - 1921	Housewife
• Charles Louis Effinger (son-lived Seattle in 1935)	1879	15 Feb 1953	75	1882 - 1921	Homesteader/Election Judge
• Mary Effinger (dau)	Mar 1874			1882 - < 1910	Homesteader
Mary Eifferr				1925	?
John Eigenman				1902	Homesteader
Henry Elder				1904	Homesteader
±A.G. Elrich (or Elerick)				1916 - 1918	Rancher/Election Judge
±Mrs. Elrich				1916 - 1918	Housewife
±Alfred Elrich (son)	29 Jun 1902			1916 - 1918	Student
±Abner G. England	1 Nov 1830	19 Jul 1904	73	< 1900 -	Homesteader
±Mrs. England				< 1900 -	Housewife
±England (dau)	8 Jan 1874			< 1900 -	None
Owen Erickson	1884			1920	Sawmill Laborer
Ida Erickson (wife)	1884			1920	Housewife
William Erickson (son)	1911			1920	Student

Appendix B

Vital Statistics

Name	Country of State of Birth	Date Entered U.S.	Own or Rent	Maiden Name	Other
Martin L. Ducharme	South Dakota	N/A	Rent		
Alice M. Ducharme	South Dakota	N/A	Rent		
Margaret Ducharme (dau)	South Dakota	N/A	Rent		
Martin L. Ducharme, Jr. (son)	South Dakota	N/A	Rent		
Delbert G. Ducharme	South Dakota	N/A	Rent		
George R. Duncan	Scotland		Own		Married in 1886/Naturalized 13 Sep 1894
Margaret D.W. Duncan	Scotland		Own		Married in 1886
George W. Duncan, Jr.	North Dakota	N/A	Own		
Helen Barbara Duncan (Dau)	Montana	N/A	Own		
Hope M. Duncan (dau)	Montana	N/A	Own		
Henry Edger	Tennessee	N/A			
Addisan (or Addison) Edgerton	Pennsylvania	N/A	Own		
William H. Edwards	Scotland		Own		Married in 1893
Eunice J. Edwards	Pennsylvania	N/A	Own		
Sebastian Effinger	Germany		Own		Naturalized 20 Mar 1889/died of paralysis/Married in 1876
Matilda Vogt Effinger			Own		Married in 1876
Charles Louis Effinger (son)	Indiana	N/A	Own		
Mary Effinger (dau)	Indiana	N/A	Own		
Mary Eifferr			Own		
John Eigenman			Own		
Henry Elder					
A.G. Elrich					
Mrs. Elrich					
Alfred Elrich (son)					
Abner G. England			Own		
Mrs. England			Own		
England (dau)	Montana	N/A	Own		
Owen Erickson	Finland	1903	Rent		
Ida Erickson (wife)	Finland	1906	Rent		
William Erickson (son)			Rent		

Appendix B

Vital Statistics

Name	Date of Birth	Date of Death	Age at Death	Dates of Residence	Occupation
Emil Erickson (son)	1913			1920	Student
Homer Erickson (son)	1914			1920	None
Ellen Erickson (dau)	1916			1920	None
Hazel Erickson (dau)	1919			1920	None
J.A. Ernst				1905 - 1906	Homesteader
±Charles Ferguson				1917 - 1918	?
±Anne G. Ferguson				1917 - 1918	Housewife
Clide M. Ferry	1876			1898 - 1904	Homesteader
Eharten J. Foster	1862			1910	Homesteader
Alase B. Foster	1869			1910	Housewife
Alice B. Foster (dau)	1894			1910	Student
Edith B. Foster (dau)	1905			1910	Student
• Arthur Franklin	1874			1900 - 1918	Homesteader/Engineer/ Guide/Taxidermist
• Mrs. Franklin				1917 - 1918	Housewife
• John H. Frazier (or Fraser)	1854	30 Sep 1925	69	1888 - 1917	Woodcutter/Saloon Proprietor
±Green B. Frazer (or Fraser)	1 Jun 1851	11 Jun 1914	63	1888 - < 1910	Woodcutter/Rancher
±George J. Frazier (or Fraser)	1860	3 Aug 1928	68	1888 - 1912	Woodcutter
• Mr. Galland (Flossies brother)				1930 - 1931	?
• Mrs. Galland				1930 - 1931	Housewife
±Helen Gardiner (or Gardner)				1916 1934 - 1938	Teacher
Emily Gerin (sp?)	Sep 1839			1900	Domestic
Jack Germann				1922	?
Emma Germann				1922	Housewife
Edwin Germann (son)	26 Oct 1918			1922	None
Mr. Gogas				< 1936	Cheese Factory
John W. Graham				1924 - 1929	Salesman/books
Clementine A. Graham				1924 - 1929	Housewife
Julian W. Graham (son)	15 Aug 1905			1924 - 1925	Student
• Walter Grant	1875			1919 - 1938	Tailor
• Alpha (or Althea or Altha)B. Grant	1880			1919 - 1938	Housewife
• Robert H. Grant (son)	29 Mar 1909			1919 - 1938	Student
• Adel M. Gros	1883	8 May 1967	84	1923 - 1924	Teacher
Evan T. Gross	1854			1920	?
Mary A. Gross	1853			1920	Housewife

Appendix B

Vital Statistics

Name	Country or State of Birth	Date Entered U.S.	Own or Rent	Maiden Name	Other
Emil Erickson (son)			Rent		
Homer Erickson (son)			Rent		
Ellen Erickson (dau)			Rent		
Hazel Erickson (dau)			Rent		
J.A. Ernst			Own		
Charles Ferguson					
Anne G. Ferguson					
Clide M. Ferry	Pennsylvania	N/A			
Eharten J. Foster					
Alase B. Foster	Spain				
Alice B. Foster (dau)	England				Adopted Daughter
Edith B. Foster (dau)	England				Adopted Daughter
Arthur Franklin	Massachusetts	N/A	Own		
Mrs. Franklin			Own		
John H. Frazier	Illinois	N/A	Own		
Green B. Frazier	Illinois	N/A	Own		
George Frazier	Illinois	N/A	Own		Or died 7/26/14 or 6/16/14?
Mr. Galland (Flossies' brother)			Rent		
Mrs. Galland			Rent		
Helen Gardiner (or Gardner)			Rent		Sep 1916 - Dec 1916
Emily Gerin	New York	N/A	Rent		Lived w/Isaac Gilchrist
Jack Germann					
Emma Germann					
Edwin Germann (son)					
Mr. Gogas					
John W. Graham					Sold books to school
Clementine A. Graham					
Julian W. Graham (son)					
Walter Grant	Canada	1900	Own		Married 8 May 1907
Alpha (or Althea or Altha) B. Grant	Iowa	N/A	Own	Curry	Married 8 May 1907
Robert H. Grant (son)	Montana	N/A	Own		
Adel M. Gros			Rent		10 Sep 1923 - 29 Apr 1924
Evan Gross			Own		
Mary A. Gross			Own		

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Vital Statistics

Name	Date of Birth	Date of Death	Age at Death	Dates of Residence	Occupation
Theresa M. Gross (dau)	1894			1920	None
±Pat Haigerty				1919	?
±John Hammerly				1909	Homesteader
Nels Hansen	Jul 1880	17 Jan 1922	42	1898 – 1900	Homesteader/Laborer
William Hipsley				1917	?
Laura Hipsley				1917	Housewife
Byron Hipsley (son)	1916			1917	None
• Edwin E. Hogan	1840	10 Feb 1931	90	1898 – 1910	Homesteader/Woodcutter
M.J. Hogan				1925 - < 1930	Rancher
A.C. Hollenbeck				1907	Homesteader
C.B. Holmes				1913	?
±Victor M. Houde	1859			1930	Unemployed
±Elmer Hughes				1920	?
±Alida Hughes				1920	Housewife
• George Hulshizer (or Hulshiser)	1862	3 Oct 1945	82	1913 – 1915	Car repair/laborer
• Ruth E. Hulshizer				1913 – 1915	Housewife
• Velma Hulshizer (dau)				1913 – 1915	Student
• Herman Hutter				1885 – 1889	Miner
• Hutter (Mrs.)				1885 – 1889	Housewife
• Hutter (dau)	10 Sep 1886			1886 – 1889	None
±John E. Hysen (or Hyser)	1896	13 Jun 1973	77	1934 – 1936	Machine Helper
±Stella Naomi Hysen	1 Feb 1902	9 Jul 1992	90	1934 – 1936	Housewife
±Eunice M. Hysen (dau)				1934 – 1936	None
±Carl Hysen (son)				1934 – 1936	None
William Jackson				1911 - 1912	?
Flora Jackson				1911 - 1912	Housewife
Ernest Charles Jackson (son)	28 Feb 1897			1911 1912	Student
William Richard Jackson (son)	3 Oct 1899			1911 1912	Student
Lewis Mark Jackson (son)	18 Feb 1900			1911 1912	Student
Fred Jackson (son)	28 Apr 1901			1911 - 1912	Student
Neoma Jackson (dau)	3 Mar 1903			1911 - 1912	Student
Viola May Jackson (dau)	6 Aug 1904			1911 1912	Student
Kilrina Jackson (dau)	22 Nov 1907			1911 - 1912	None

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Vital Statistics

Name	Country or State of Birth	Date Entered U.S.	Own or Rent	Maiden Name	Other
Theresa Gross (dau)			Own		
Pat Haigerty			Own		Owned in Rattlesnake/ unknown if lived there
John Hammerly			Own		
Nels Hansen	Denmark				
William Hipsley					
Laura Hipsley					
Byron Hipsley (son)					
A.C. Hollenbeck			Own		
Edwin C. Hogan	Norway		Own		
M.J. Hogan			Own		Boarded w/Effinger in 1910
C.B. Holmes			Own		Owned in Rattlesnake/ unknown if lived there
Victor M. Houde	Minnesota	N/A	Rent		
Elmer Hughes			Own		Owned in Rattlesnake/ unknown if lived there
Alida Hughes			Own		Owned in Rattlesnake/ unknown if lived there
George Hulshizer			Own		
Ruth E. Hulzhizer			Own		
Velma Hulzhizer (dau)			Own		
Herman Hutter			Mining claim		
Hutter (Mrs.)			Mining claim		
Hutter (daughter)			Mining claim		
John E. Hysen			Own		Married 1923
Stella Naomi Hysen			Own	Garle	Married 1923
Eunice M. Hysen (dau)	Montana	N/A	Own		
Carl Hysen (son)			Own		
William Jackson					
Flora Jackson					
Ernest Charles Jackson (son)					
William Richard Jackson (son)					
Lewis Mark Jackson (son)					
Fred Jackson (son)					
Neoma Jackson (dau)					
Viola May Jackson (dau)					
Kilrina Jackson (dau)					

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Vital Statistics

Name	Date of Birth	Date of Death	Age at Death	Dates of Residence	Occupation
Edna Jackson (dau)	24 Nov 1908			1911 - 1912	None
John Jackson (son)	19 May 1911			1911 - 1912	None
Christian Jacky				1907-1919	?
Louise Jacky				1907-1919	Housewife
• A.R. Jacobs				1922 - 1935	?
• John Jftonati	1845			1910	Homesteader
Gustin Johnson	Jun 1878			1900	Laborer
Arthur Johnston				1924	?
Ivy Johnston				1924	Housewife
Lonnie S. Johnston (son)	28 Jul 1909			1924	Student
Martin C. Johnston (son)	5 Jul 1911			1924	Student
Genevieve H. Johnston (dau)	21 Nov 1915			1924	Student
• Edward J. S. Keen (or Keene)	1877	4 Feb 1961	84	1901 - 1929	Carpenter/Woodcutter/ School board/ Election Judge
• Rose Anna Keen	Dec 1884			1893 - 1912	Housewife
±L.T. Keim				1909 - 1910	Homesteader
±Amanda Keim				1909 - 1910	Housewife
• Reino Keito				1924 - 1925	Teacher
• James Sheppard Kemp	22 Nov 1851	25 Nov 1909	68	1888 - 1909	Homesteader/School Board Clerk
• Annie Kemp	Jan 1846			1888 - 1909	Housewife
• James Sheppard Kemp, Jr. (son)	5 Jan 1871	2 Feb 1932	62	1888 - 1909	Homesteader/Railroad
• Winnifred Kemp (dau)	Jan 1875			1888 - 1909	None
• May Kemp (dau)	Dec 1876			1888 - 1909	None
• Freddie Kemp (son)	Oct 1885			1888 - 1909	None
• Thomas E. Kemp (son)	Sep 1887			1888 - 1909	None
±G.T. Kinch				1923 - 1935	Logger
Elmer R. Kenoyer				1922 - 1926	Logger/ School board
Della D. Kenoyer				1922 - 1926	Housewife/Election Judge
Orville Roy Kenoyer (son)	13 Jan 1908			1922 - 1926	Student/Janitor/ Woodcutter
Merle Ray Kenoyer (son)	28 Dec 1911			1922 - 1926	Student
Amy Mary Kenoyer (dau)	2 May 1913			1922 - 1926	Student
Garnett Viola Kenoyer (dau)	21 Oct 1919			1922 - 1926	Student

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Vital Statistics

Name	Country or State of Birth	Date Entered U.S.	Own or Rent	Maiden Name	Other
Edna Jackson (dau)					
John Jackson (son)					
Christian Jacky			Own		Owned in Rattlesnake/ unknown if lived there
Louise Jacky			Own		Owned in Rattlesnake/ unknown if lived there
A.R. Jacobs			Own		Owned in Rattlesnake/ unknown if lived there
John, Jftonati			Rent		boarded w/Wallman in 1910
Gustin Johnson	Sweden				
Arthur Johnston					
Ivy Johnston					
Lonnie S. Johnston (son)					
Martin C. Johnston (son)					
Geneivieve H. Johnston (dau)					
Edward J. S. Keen			Own		Married 26 Jun 1901. Divorced 3 Dec 1912
Rose Anna Keen	Montana	N/A	Own	Pilcher	Married 26 Jun 1901/Divorced 3 Dec 1912
L.T. Keim					
Amanda Keim					
Reino Keito					22 Sep 1924 - 1 May 1925
James Sheppard Kemp	England		Own		Died of nephritis
Annie Kemp	Canada		Own		
James Sheppard Kemp, Jr. (son)	Canada		Own		
Winnifred Kemp (dau)	Canada		Own		
May Kemp (dau)	Canada		Own		
Freddie Kemp (son)	Canada		Own		
Thomas E. Kemp (son)	Canada		Own		
G. T. Kinch			Own		
Elmer Kenoyer					
Della D. Kenoyer					
Orville Roy Kenoyer (son)					
Merle Ray Kenoyer (son)					
Amy Mary Kenoyer (dau)					
Garnett Viola Kenoyer (dau)					

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Vital Statistics

Name	Date of Birth	Date of Death	Age at Death	Dates of Residence	Occupation
Ethel May Kenoyer (dau)	30 Aug 1920			1922 - 1926	None
• Jack Kirchmeier				1922 - 1925	?
• Mina Kirchmeier				1922 - 1925	Housewife
• Erna Kirchmeier (dau)	30 Aug 1907			1922 - 1925	Student
Oscar Kirschon				1910 - 1912	Teacher
Lillie Kirschon				1910 - 1912	Housewife
Rosetta C. Knapp	1858	27 Dec 1924	66	1918 - 1919	Teacher
Bertha Kramis				1902	Homesteader
• Edward (or Fred) D. Krebs (or Krebs)	1876			1904 - 1905	Homesteader
• Edna R. Krebs				1904 - 1905	Housewife
Emmanuel Kusta	1890			1930	Laborer
• John (or Jno) Lappi					Rancher/School board/Woodcutter/Janitor/Carpenter
	2 Mar 1886	5 Nov 1973	87	1915 - 1924	
• Alma Lappi	1886	1943	57	1915 - 1924	Housewife/Janitor
• Impi (Joan)Lappi (dau)	2 Sep 1910	28 Oct 2003	93	1915 - 1924	Student
• Inkerr (Ginkle) Lappi (dau)	1 Sep 1913			1915 - 1924	Student
• Louis Lappi				1918	Rancher
• Lydia Lappi				1918	Housewife
• Fotor Lappi (dau)	20 Sep 1913			1918	None
• Leo Lappi (son)	Dec 1914			1918	None
Carl Alfred Larson	1878			1914 - 1918	School board/Election Judge
Caroline Larson	1880			1914 - 1918	Housewife
Freda U. Larson (dau)	18 Jun 1904			1914 - 1918	Student
Vera M. Larson (dau)	24 May 1906			1914 - 1918	Student
Stanford Larson (son)	21 Dec 1908			1914 - 1918	Student
Versher Carl Larson (son)	30 Aug 1915			1915 - 1918	None
Martin Larson	1920			n/a	None
• Alfred (Hog) Larson	1868			1903 - 1934	Pig rancher/Farmer/Laborer
• Celine Larson	1874			1903 - 1934	Housewife
• Mr. Latin				< 1900	Homesteader
George W. Likes	1868			1918 - 1920	Dairyman
Winnifred Likes	1872			1918 - 1920	Housewife
James Likes (son)	27 Jun 1908			1918 - 1920	Student
John W. Livingston				1910	Homesteader
Julia E. Livingston				1910	Housewife
Orvin H. Livingston				1910	Student
Benjamin Loomis	1903			1930	Woodcutter
Eldora Loomis	1910			1930	Housewife
Irene Loomis	1928			1930	None

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Vital Statistics

Name	Country or State of Birth	Date Entered U.S.	Own or Rent	Maiden Name	Other
Ethel May Kenoyer (dau)					
Jack Kirchmeier	Switzerland		Rent		Ed Ray Sr's parents
Mina Kirchmeier	Switzerland		Rent		
Erma Kirchmeier (dau)	Switzerland		Rent		
Oscar Kirschon					Married 31 Jul 1910
Lillie Kirschon				Cook	Married 31 Jul 1910
Rosetta C. Knapp					Sep 1918 - May 1919
Bertha Kramis			Own		
Edward (or Fred) Krebs	Indiana	N/A	Own		Married 16 Jun 03
Edna R. Krebs			Own	Britton	Married 16 Jun 03
Emmanuel Kusta	Germany		Rent		
John (or Jno) Lappi	Finland	1903	Own		Married 1911
Alma Lappi	Finland	1907	Own	Oinonen	Married 1911
Impi Lappi (dau)			Own		
Inkerr Lappi (dau)			Own		
Louis Lappi			Own		Brother of John Lappi
Lydia Lappi			Own		
Fotor Lappi (dau)			Own		
Leo Lappi (son)			Own		
Carl Alfred Larson		1893	Rent		
Celine Larson		1900	Rent		
Freda Larson (dau)			Rent		
Vera M. Larson (dau)			Rent		
Stanford Larson (son)			Rent		
Carl Larson (son)			Rent		
Martin Larson (son)			Rent		
Alfred (Hog) Larson	Sweden	1888	Own		Naturalized 1894/May be Carl's brother
Celine Larson	France	1876	Own		Naturalized 1894
Mr. Latin			Own		
George W. Likes	Iowa	N/A	Rent		
Winnifred Likes	Canada	1885	Rent		Naturalized 1890
James Likes (son)	Montana	N/A	Rent		
John W. Livingston			Own		
Julia E. Livingston			Own		
Orvin H. Livingston (son)			Own		
Benjamin Loomis	Oregon	N/A	Rent		
Eldora Loomis	Kansas	N/A	Rent		
Irene Loomis (dau)	Montana	N/A	Rent		

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Vital Statistics

Name	Date of Birth	Date of Death	Age at Death	Dates of Residence	Occupation
• Joseph A. Longly (or Longley)	29 Jul 1854	18 Apr 1936	81	1904 - 1914	Homesteader/Carpenter/ School board
• Elizabeth Longly (wife)	6 Aug 1862	21 Sep 1937	75	1904 - 1914	Housewife
J. Roy Longly (son)	Jan 1881	13 Oct 1897	16	Died 1897	None
• Guy L. Longly (son)	Jun 1879	16 Apr 1904	24	1904	None
• Rose Longly (dau)		10 Apr 1905		1904 - 1905	None
• Arnold (Arnie) Longly (son)	1903	24 Dec 1907	4	1904 - 1907	None
• Madge Longly (dau)	17 Nov 1904	25 Dec 1907	3	1904 - 1907	None
• Joseph "Little Boy" Longly (son)	2 Dec 1906	4 Feb 1908	1	1904 - 1908	None
• Emma B. Longly (dau)	30 Aug 1891	11 Dec 1910	19	1904 - 1910	None
• Roy Longley (son)		1912		1904 - 1912	None
• Freddie V. Longly (son)				1904 - 1914	None
• Norma Longly (dau)				1904 - 1914	None
• Earnest Longly (son)	31 Dec 1896			1904 - 1914/ 1930 - 1935	Student
• Nettie Longly (dau)				1904 - 1914	None
• Vincent Longly (son)	19 Jul 1900			1904 - 1914/ 1922	Student
• Elizabeth Longley (Vincent's wife)				1922	Housewife
• Marilyn F. Longley (dau)	26 Aug 1920			1922	None
Donald J. Longley (son)	2 Dec 1921			1922	None
Paul Loquet				1923 - 1925	?
Orelle Loquet				1923 - 1925	Housewife
Dorothy E. Loquet (dau)	24 Jul 1913			1923 - 1925	Student
Paul V. Loquet (son)	27 Sep 1915			1923 - 1925	Student
Verla V. Loquet (dau)	25 Sep 1917			1923 - 1925	Student
Mrs. N.G. Love				1925	Housewife
William Loya				1884 - ?	Homesteader
Charles E. Lucas				1917 - 1918	?
• James MacMillan (or McMillen)	Sep 1864			1900 - 1910	Homesteader
• Alice MacMillan				1900 - 1904	Housewife
• Jessie MacMillan	1882	20 Oct 1903	21	1900 - 1903	Homesteader
Charles Manis				1929	?
Iola Manis				1929	Housewife

Appendix B

Vital Statistics

Name	Country or State of Birth	Date Entered U.S.	Own or Rent	Maiden Name	Other
Joseph A. Longly	New York	N/A	Own		Died from Pneumonia
Elizabeth Longly			Own		Died from blood clot
J. Roy Longly (son)	Montana	N/A	Own		Thrown from wagon-kicked to death
Guy L. Longly (son)	Iowa	N/A	Own		
Rose Longly (wife)					
Arnold (Arnie) Longly (son)	Montana	N/A	Own		Spinal meningitis
Madge Longly (dau)	Montana	N/A	Own		Spinal meningitis
Joseph "Little Boy" Longly (son)	Montana	N/A	Own		Spinal meningitis
Emma B. Longly (dau)	Montana	N/A	Own		Appendicitis
Roy Longley (son)			Own		
Freddie V. Longly (son)	Montana	N/A	Own		
Norma Longly (dau)			Own		Married 8 Jul 14
Earnest Longley (son)			Own		
Nettie Longly (dau)			Own		
Vincent Longly (son)			Own		
Elizabeth Longley (Vincent's wife)			Own		
Marilyn F. Longley (dau)			Own		Vincent's daughter
Donald J. Longley (son)			Own		Vincent's son
Paul Loquet					
Orelle Loquet				Farley	
Dorothy E. Loquet (dau)					
Paul V. Loquet (son)					
Verla V. Loquet (dau)					
Mrs. N.G. Love			Own		Owned in Rattlesnake/unknown if lived there
William Loya			Own		
Charles E. Lucas					
James MacMillan (or McMillen)	Iowa	N/A	Own		Divorced 28 Jul 1904
Alice MacMillan			Own		Divorced 28 Jul 1904
Jessie MacMillan (dau)			Own		died of blood poisoning/singer
Charles Manis					
Iola Manis				Olson	

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Vital Statistics

Name	Date of Birth	Date of Death	Age at Death	Dates of Residence	Occupation
Laura Dean Manis (dau)	11 Aug 1929			1929	None
±Lee Mantle				1910 - 1912	Homesteader
±Etta Mantle				1910 - 1912	Housewife
William Marks	1872			1920	Farmer
Leonard A. Marse	1869			1900	Homesteader
Ellis A. Marsh				1924	?
Lulu Marsh				1924	Housewife
Orville A. Marsh (son)	5 Feb 1906			1924	Student
David L. Marsh (son)	11 Apr 1908			1924	Student
Edna M. Marsh (dau)	15 Aug 1910			1924	Student
Evalyn Marsh (dau)	3 Jul 1916			1924	Student
Florence Marsh (dau)	15 May 1919			1924	None
Margaret Marsh (dau)	6 Jan 1922			1924	None
• Coll (Ceol) McCellan (or McClellan)	1849			1898 - 1905	Homesteader
• Aaron A. McDougall				1921 1922	Teacher
• Bessie McDougall				1921 1922	Housewife/Teacher
• Agnes McDougall (dau)	15 Jan 1920			1921 - 1922	None
M. James McGregor				1914	?
Verona McGregor				1914	Housewife
Margaret McGregor (dau)	1 Jan 1899			1914	Student
John Thomas McGregor (son)	6 Oct 1900			1914	Student
Eva S. McGregor (dau)	22 Sep 1903			1914	Student
Agnes B. McGregor (dau)	17 Jan 1907			1914	Student
George McGregor (son)	16 Dec 1909			1914	None
Gertrude McGregor (dau)	28 Apr 1911			1914	None
±Ed McKay		1929		1929	Trapper
John Evans McLellan	17 Jun 1860	27 Dec 1909	49	1898 - 1902	Homesteader
Charles Meagher	1855			1917 - 1920	Insurance Agent
Rosemary Meagher	1868			1917 - 1920	Housewife
Charles Meagher (son)	1893			1917 - 1920	?

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Vital Statistics

Name	Country or State of Birth	Date Entered U.S.	Own or Rent	Maiden Name	Other
Laura Dean Manis (dau)					
Lee Mantle			Own		
Etta Mantle			Own		
William Marks	Canada	1861	Rent		Naturalized in 1872/Lived with Likes family
Leonard A. Marse	New Hampshire	N/A	Own		
Ellis A. Marsh					
Lulu Marsh					
Orville A. Marsh (son)					
David L. Marsh (son)					
Edna M. Marsh (dau)					
Evalyn Marsh (dau)					
Florence Marsh (dau)					
Margaret Marsh (dau)					
Coll McCellan (Ceol)	Canada		Own		
Aaron A. McDougall					Sep 1921 - 21 May 1922
Bessie McDougall					
Agnes McDougall (dau)					
M. James McGregor					
Verona McGregor					
Margaret McGregor (dau)					
John Thomas McGregor (son)					
Eva S. McGregor (dau)					
Agnes B. McGregor (dau)					
George McGregor (son)					
Gertrude McGregor (dau)					
Ed McKay			Squatter		Died from Axe wound
John Evans McLellan	Massachusetts	N/A	Own		Appendicitis
Charles Meagher	Massachusetts		Own		
Rosemary Meagher	England	1874	Own		Naturalized in 1887
Charles Meagher Jr. (son)	Colorado		Own		

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Vital Statistics

Name	Date of Birth	Date of Death	Age at Death	Dates of Residence	Occupation
Raphael Meagher (son)	1902			1917 - 1920	H.S. Student
Thomas Meagher (son)	1904			1917 - 1920	H.S. Student
Rosemary Meagher (dau)	1910			1917 - 1920	Student
Chester Minnick	1884	3 Jun 1965	81	1906 - 1912	Homesteader
Louis E. Minor				1911 1914	School Board
William Minor (son)	30 Nov 1890			1911 1914	Student
Laurence Minor (son)	6 Aug 1892			1911 1914	Student
±George W. Mithum				1929	Lineman
±Haldys Mithum				1929	Housewife
±Noral Mithum				1929	Drug store Manager
±Gertrude Mithum				1929	Housewife
• Marvin O. Moore	11 Mar 1913			1920 - 1930	Student/Woodcutter
• Florence Moore	1911			1920 - < 1930	Student
Harry Norton Morgan	1863	2 Aug 1957	94	< 1936	Fireman/Game warden
Opha U. Morgan		1943		< 1936	Housewife
Henry Morgan (son)				< 1936	?
Lydia Morris				1915 - 1916	Teacher/Bookkeeper
±Charles Morton	27 Feb 1849	12 Apr 1925	76	1910 - 1912	Homesteader
±Hannah Morton		1927		1910 - 1912	Housewife
Joel Moss				1904	Homesteader
Beadie Moss				1904	Housewife
• Robert W. Neely (or Neeley)		By 1910		1904 - 1910	Homesteader/School board clerk
• Kate Neely (or Neeley)				1904 - 1916	Housewife/School board
• Neely (child)		2 May 1904		1904	None
George Nelson				1917 - 1918	?
Mary Nelson				1917 - 1918	Housewife
George Nelson Jr.(son)	11 Jan 1911			1917 - 1918	Student
Laura Nelson (dau)	18 May 1914			1917 - 1918	None
Osmund K. Nelson	1870			1920	Laborer/Fox farm
Winnifred Newton				1925	?
John Nichols				1913 - 1915	?
Leona Nichols				1913 - 1915	Housewife
±Gustavius (Gustavus) Ohm				1885 - 1889	Miner
N. M. Ollis				1910 - 1911	Teacher
Olaf Olson	1873			1920	Fruit Farmer
• Berrie L. Orr	15 Feb 1882	14 Sep 1968	86	1916 - 1935	Real estate

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Vital Statistics

Name	Country or State of Birth	Date Entered U.S.	Own or Rent	Maiden Name	Other
Raphael Meagher (son)	Montana		Own		
Thomas Meagher (son)	Montana		Own		
Rosemary Meagher (dau)	Montana		Own		
Chester Minnick			Own		
Louis Minor					
William Minor (son)					
Laurence Minor (son)					
George W. Mithum			Own		
Haldys Mithum			Own		
Noral B. Mithum			Own		
Gertrude Mithum			Own		
Marvin Moore	North Dakota	N/A	Rent		Fred Stile's step son
Florence Moore	North Dakota	N/A	Rent		Fred Stile's step daughter
Harry Norton Morgan	Montana	N/A	Own		
Opha U. Morgan			Own		
Henry Morgan (son)			Own		
Lydia Morris			Rent		13 Sep 1915 - 13 May 1916
Charles Morton			Own		
Hannah Morton			Own		
Joel Moss			Own		
Beadie Moss			Own		
Robert W. Neely (or Neeley)			Own		
Kate Neely (or Neeley)			Own		
Neely (child)			Own		
George Nelson					
Mary Nelson					
George Nelson, Jr. (son)					
Laura Nelson (dau)					
Osmund K. Nelson		1893	Rent		Naturalized in 1908
Winnifred Newton			Own		
John Nichols			Own		
Leona Nichols			Own		
Gustavius Ohm			Mining Claim		
Olaf Olson	Norway		Rent		
N.M. Ollis					Oct 1910 - Feb 1911
Berrie L. Orr			Own		

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Vital Statistics

Name	Date of Birth	Date of Death	Age at Death	Dates of Residence	Occupation
• Odin, Beecher Scott Orr	20 Sep 1872	15 Aug 1945	72	1916 – 1935	Housewife/Real estate
• Forrest W.R. Orr (son)				1916 – 1935	Student
• Cyrus C. Orr (son)				1916 – 1935	Student
±Horace J. Paddington				1929	Electrician/Switchman
Oscar Pader	1879			1900	Homesteader
±Earl Palmer				> 1926	?
• John D. Pappas	1893	13 Mar 1962	69	1908 – 1923	Businessman/Car repair/ Rancher/Fruit store/ Woodcutter
• Maude C. Pappas	18 Feb 1898	2 Aug 1985	87	1912 - 1923	Housewife
• Michael D. Pappas	1890	22 Mar 1967	77	> 1908 – 1930	Store clerk/Store Owner/Woodcutter
• Mildred Pappas	27 Jun 1906	25 Oct 1985	79	1929 – 1930	Housewife
• Cora B. Parsley	1882			1927 – 1930	Teacher
±Harry H. Parsons				1910 - 1914	Lawyer
±Ethlyne Parsons				1910 - 1914	Housewife
Frank Allen Pattee				1925	?
Fayne Neal Pattee				1925	Housewife
Merla Frank Pattee (dau)	25 Feb 1918			1925	Student
Lester Hubble Pattee (son)	15 Jun 1919			1925	Student
Irene Pattee (dau)	28 Jun 1921			1925	None
Wilma Jeanne Pattee (dau)	21 May 1924			1925	None
±Frank Pearson				1915 - 1922	?
±Maude Pearson				1915 - 1922	Housewife
±Sofus Peterson				1929	?
• Francis S. Pilcher	Sep 1836	17 May 1913	76	1893 – 1913	Homesteader
• Fred W. Poe	20 Mar 1869	11 Jul 1953	84	1900 – 1930	Homesteader/School clerk/School board
• Julia Ann Poe	2 Jan 1885	1 Sep 1973	88	1905 – 1930	Housewife/School clerk/Election Judge
• Howard R. Poe (Freds)	13 May 1910	5 Aug 1993	83	1910 – 1934	Student/Rancher/Messenger
• Custer Glenn Poe (Freds)	18 Jun 1906	8 Nov 1926	20	1906 – 1926	Student
• Forrest Hall Poe	21 Aug 1908	5 Nov 1993	85	1908 – 1936	Student/Farmer/Rancher/ School board/ Janitor/School clerk/Carpenter/Woodcutter
• Florence (Flossie) Poe	1913	17 Jan 2000	87	1931 – 1936	Housewife
• Hazel Poe (Forrests)	6 Aug 1932			1932 – 1936	None
• Shirley Poe (Forrests)	19 Mar 1935			1935 – 1936	None

Appendix B

Vital Statistics

Name	Country or State of Birth	Date Entered U.S.	Own or Rent	Maiden Name	Other
Odin Beecher Scott Orr			Own		Owned Rattlesnake property/no record of living there
Forrest W. R. Orr (son)			Own		
Cyrus C. Orr (son)			Own		
Horace Paddington			Own		
Oscar Pader	Russia		Rent		
Earl Palmer			Own		
John D. Pappas	Greece	1907	Rent		Bought in Missoula in 1928
Maude C. Pappas	Montana	N/A	Rent	Snook	
Michael D. Pappas	Greece	1910	Rent		Married 15 Apr 29/Owned Sunshine Candy Store
Mildred Pappas	Montana	N/A	Rent	Pearce	Married 15 Apr 29
Cora B. Parsley					6 Sep 1927 - 8 May 1928 Sep 1928 - 19 Apr 1929 9 Sep 1929 - 25 Apr 1930
Harry H. Parsons	Kansas	N/A	Rent		
Ethlyne Parsons			Own		Owned Rattlesnake property/no record of living there
Frank Allen Pattee			Own		Owned Rattlesnake property/ no record of living there
Fayne Neal Pattee				Stamp	
Merla Frank Pattee (dau)					
Lester Hubble Pattee (son)					
Irene Pattee (dau)					
Wilma Jeanne Pattee (dau)					
Frank Pearson			Own		
Maude Pearson			Own		
Sofus Peterson			Own		
Francis L. Pilcher	North Carolina	N/A	Own		Widowed
Fred W. Poe	Kentucky	N/A	Own		Married 1 Sep 05, Served in Spanish-American War
Julia Ann Poe	Illinois	N/A	Own	Hall	Married 1 Sep 05
Howard R. Poe (son)	Montana	N/A	Own		
Custer G. Poe (son)	Montana	N/A	Own		
Forrest H. Poe (son)	Montana	N/A	Own		
Florence (Flossie) Poe			Own	Galland	Forrest's wife
Hazel Poe (dau)	Montana	N/A	Own		
Shirley Poe (dau)	Montana	N/A	Own		

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Vital Statistics

Name	Date of Birth	Date of Death	Age at Death	Dates of Residence	Occupation
• Mark H. Poe	1875	27 Dec 1965	90	1906 – 1928	Homesteader/Rancher/ School board/School driver/Woodcutter
• Emma Charlotte Poe	1878	31 Oct 1968	90	1906 – 1928	Housewife/Janitor
• Clifford Poe (son)	4 Jan 1901			1906 – 1928	Student/Woodcutter
• Eva Poe (dau)	10 Sep 1902			1906 – 1928	Student/Janitor
• Bernice Poe (dau)	10 Nov 1904			1906 – 1928	Student/Janitor
• Edgar Roland Poe (son)	4 Dec 1911	3 Dec 1949	37	1911 – 1928	Student/Laborer
• Gayle (or Gail) Poe (dau)	29 Dec 1915			1915 – 1928	Student
Oscar Potter				1910	Homesteader
R.D. Prescott				1917 – 1918	?
±Harry L. Prichard				1919 - 1922	?
±Agnes Prichard				1919 - 1922	Housewife
±Thomas Prichard (son)	23 Aug 1900			1919 - 1922	Student
±John Prichard (son)	17 Jun 1906			1919 - 1922	Student
• John G. Price	1856			1910	Homesteader/Laborer
Athalbert R. Puyear				1921 - 1936	?
Nellie E. Puyear				1921 1936	Housewife
±Otto Quast	14 Jul 1869	28 Apr 1931	61	1893 – 1912	Homesteader/Dairy
±Helena Quast				1893 – 1912	Housewife
±Olive Rankin	12 Dec 1853	26 Jul 1947	93	1910 – 1912	Homesteader
Charles E. Rawson				1920	?
Louise A. Rawson				1920	Housewife
Alan Ira Rawson (son)	1 Jul 1914			1920	Student
Thomas Rawson (son)	5 Aug 1916			1920	None
John W. Rawsom (son)	17 Dec 1919			1920	None
• Edward Leonard Ray	1894	1976	82	1921 - 1945	Dairyman/School board/Woodcutter
• Mina Ray	8 Mar 1892	14 Oct 1993	101	1921 1945	Housewife/School driver/School Board
• Edward Walter Ray Jr	11 Aug 1921			1921 1944	Student/Dairyman
• Alma Ray	19 Dec 1919			1921 - 1944	Student
±George M. Reeves	1895	27 Jun 1972	77	1929 - 1930	Manager Fox Farm
±Mary (May) Reeves	1899			1929 - 1930	Housewife
±Billy Clayton Reeves (son)	7 Sep 1920			1929 - 1930	Student
±Mary Eloise Reeves (dau)	22 Jul 1923			1929 - 1930	Student

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Vital Statistics

Name	Country or State of Birth	Date Entered U.S.	Own or Rent	Maiden Name	Other
Mark H. Poe	Minnesota	N/A	Own		Married 1900, Heart attack
Emma Charlotte Poe	Sweden	1897	Own	Anderson	Married 1900, Heart attack
Clifford Poe	Montana	N/A	Own		
Eva Poe	Montana	N/A	Own		
Bernice Poe	Montana	N/A	Own		
Edgar Roland Poe	Montana	N/A	Own		Laborer, Died from gunshot wound, served in WWII/ Woodcutter
Gayle Poe	Montana	N/A	Own		
Oscar Potter			Own		
R. D. Prescott					
Harry L. Prichard			Own		
Agnes Prichard			Own		
Thomas Pritchard (son)			Own		
John Pritchard (son)			Own		
John G. Price	Ireland		Rent		Boarded w/Swanson in 1910
Athalbert R. Puyear			Own		
Nellie E. Puyear			Own		
Otto Quast	England		Own		
Helena Quast			Own		
Olive Rankin			Own	Pickering	Married 1918
Charles E. Rawson					
Louise A. Rawson					
Allen Ira Rawson (son)					
Thomas Rawson (son)					
John W. Rawson (son)					
Edward Leonard Ray	Switzerland	1914	Own		
Mina Ray	Switzerland	1914	Own	Kirchmeier	Married in San Francisco
Edward Walter Ray Jr. (son)			Own		
Alma Ray (dau)	Montana	N/A	Own		
George M. Reeves	North Carolina	N/A	Rent		
Mary (May) Reeves	South Dakota	N/A	Rent	Luke	
Billy Clayton Reeves (son)	Montana	N/A	Rent		
Mary Eloise Reeves (dau)	Montana	N/A	Rent		

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Vital Statistics

Name	Date of Birth	Date of Death	Age at Death	Dates of Residence	Occupation
±Betty May Reeves (dau)	22 Jul 1927			1929 - 1930	None
Lorenzo Reynolds	1898			1920	Dairyman
±John Richie (or Richlie)				1893 - 1921	Homesteader
±Howard Roberts	1876			1910	Homesteader
±Ivy May Roberts (dau)	1898			1910	None
M.A. Robinson				1906	Homesteader
Carrie A. Robinson				1906	Housewife
Frank B. Rockwell (or Rocknell)	22 Dec 1852	17 Aug 1932	79	1910-1920	Homesteader/Salesman
Ida A. Rockwell	1853	1945	92	1910-1920	Housewife
Parley Rockwell	1873			1910-1920	Homesteader/Salesman
Chester A. Rogers				1927	?
Nellie May Rogers				1927	Housewife
Melvina Rogers (dau)	20 Apr 1920			1927	Student
Daniel Fulton Rogers (son)	14 Jul 1924			1927	Student
Alonzo E. Roher				1924	?
Alpha Roher				1924	Housewife
Edna F. Roher (dau)	16 Sep 1909			1924	Student
Evadeen Roher (dau)	26 Jun 1912			1924	Student
Albert E. Roher (son)	29 Mar 1908			1924	Student
Esther Roher (dau)	10 Jan 1917			1924	Student
Isa Rollands	1882			1910	Homesteader/Laborer
±George Root				1909 - 1914	?
±Margaret S. Root				1909 - 1914	Housewife
±Joseph Root (son)	9 Jan 1912			1912 - 1914	Student
±Lucille Root (dau)				1912 - 1914	Student
±Betty Ann Root (dau)				1912 - 1914	Student
George D. Root (son)	1916	13 May 1932	16	N/A	None
±Kenneth Ross				1910 - 1918	Homesteader
±Mary Ross				1910 - 1918	Housewife
±H.C. Ross (son)				1910 - 1918	Student
Eldon F. Roth	1892			1918 - 1920	School Clerk/Dairyman
Mary J. Roth	1893			1918 - 1920	Housewife
Edward Run, Jr.				1930	Woodcutter
± "Russian Joe"				< 1936	?
±Melvin Sane (sp?)	1838			1910	None
Harold Salisbury				1924	?
Sherre Salisbury				1924	Housewife
Dorothy Salisbury (dau)	30 Mar 1923			1924	None

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Vital Statistics

Name	Country or State of Birth	Date Entered U.S.	Own or Rent	Maiden Name	Other
Betty May Reeves (dau)	Montana	N/A	Rent		
Lorenzo Reynolds	Nebraska	N/A	Rent		
John Richie (or Richlie)			Own		
Howard Roberts	Minnesota	N/A	Rent		Boarded w/Chapman in 1910
Ivy May Roberts	Minnesota	N/A	Rent		Boarded w/Chapman in 1910
M.A. Robinson			Own		
Carrie A. Robinson			Own		
Frank B. Rockwell	Michigan	N/A	Own		Died of heart attack/Married 1873
Ida A. Rockwell			Own		Married 1873
Parley Rockwell (son)	Michigan	N/A	Own		
Chester A. Rogers					
Nellie May Rogers				Roberts	
Melvina Rogers (dau)					
Daniel Fulton Rogers (son)					
Alonzo E. Roher					
Alpha Roher					
Edna F. Roher (dau)					
Evadeen Roher (dau)					
Albert E. Roher (son)					
Esther Roher (dau)					
Isa Rollands	Wales		Rent		Boarded w/Foster 1910
George Root			Own		
Margaret S. Root			Own		
Joseph Root (son)	Montana	N/A	Own		
Lucille Root (dau)			Own		
Betty Ann Root (dau)			Own		
George D. Root (son)	Washington	N/A	Own		
Kenneth Ross			Own		Married 1 May 99
Mary Ross			Own	O'Keefe	Married 1 May 99
H.C. Ross			Own		
Eldon F. Roth	Wisconsin		Rent		
Mary J. Roth	Montana		Rent		
Edward Run, Jr.	Canada	1882	Rent		
"Russian Joe"	Russia?				
Melvin Sane	Illinois	N/A	Rent		Father-in-law to Albert Schafer
Harold Salisbury					
Sherre Salisbury					
Dorothy Salisbury (dau)					

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Vital Statistics

Name	Date of Birth	Date of Death	Age at Death	Dates of Residence	Occupation
Emma Schilling				1921	?
±Albert A. Shaffer (or Shafer)	1867			1905 - 1914	Homesteader
±Clara E. Shaffer (wife)	1873			1905 - 1914	Housewife
±Albert M. Shaffer (son)	11 May 1891	3 Jun 1947	56	1905 - 1914	Student
±Charles W. Shaffer (son)	16 Mar 1893			1905 - 1914	Student
• William Edward Sheridan	1 Jan 1880	28 Mar 1948	68	1915 - 1935	Watchman/Foreman/Care-taker Intake Dam/School board/Election Judge
Harry K. Shupe				1924	?
Bessie Shupe				1924	Housewife
Merle Shupe (son)	9 Feb 1910			1924	Student
Melburn Shupe (son)	7 Aug 1911			1924	Student
Harry Shupe (son)	13 Mar 1914			1924	Student
Elanora Shupe (dau)	5 Dec 1918			1924	Student
Dale Shupe (son)	23 Dec 1923			1924	Student
Julia Sidler				1921	?
±William A. Simons	1864	27 Mar 1937	72	1910 - 1912	Homesteader
±Mrs. Simons				1910 - 1912	Housewife
Maitt Slon				1900	Homesteader
±Charles Smith				1914	?
±Jennie Smith				1914	Housewife
• Paul L. Smith	1898			1910 - 1938	Railroad driller/Dairy
• Ruby Smith				1910 - 1938	Housewife
• Lelia Smith (dau)	3 Jul 1914			1914-1938	Student
• Wilma Smith (dau)	3 May 1917			1917-1918	Student
• May Smith (dau)	5 Mar 1919			1919-1938	Student
• George R. Smith (son)				1910 - 1938	Student
±Wallace (or William) P. Smith	1862	16 Jun 1924	62	1902-1912	Lawyer
±Loretta May Smith	1870			1902-1912	Housewife
±George R. Smith	1899			1902-1912	Student
J.F. Smoot	1877			< 1900 - 1904	Woodcutter
• George Albert Snook				1912 - 1927	Newspaper Printer/School board
• Maude Caroline Snook				1912 - 1927	Housewife
• Marie Anna Downs (Snook) (dau)	13 Jan 1893			1912 - 1927	Student
• Ben Snook (son)	14 May 1896			1912 - 1927	Student

Appendix B

Vital Statistics

Name	Country or State of Birth	Date Entered U.S.	Own or Rent	Maiden Name	Other
Emma Schilling			Own		Owned Rattlesnake property/ no record of living there
Albert A. Shaffer			Own		
Clara E. Shaffer			Own		
Albert M. Shaffer (son)			Own		
Charles W. Shaffer (son)			Own		
William Edward Sheridan	Montana	N/A	Rent/then own		Lived by intake dam, died of gunshot wound
Harry K. Shupe					
Bessie Shupe					
Merle Shupe (son)					
Melburn Shupe (son)					
Harry Shupe (son)					
Elanora Shupe (dau)					
Dale Shupe (son)					
Julia Sidler			Own		Owned Rattlesnake property/ no record of living there
William A. Simons			Own		
Mrs. Simons			Own		
Maitt Slon			Own		
Charles Smith			Own		Owned Rattlesnake property/ no record of living there
Jennie Smith			Own		Owned Rattlesnake property/ no record of living there
Paul Smith			Rent/then Own		Lived w/Eharton Foster in 1910
Ruby Smith			Own		
Lelia Smith (dau)			Own		
Wilma Smith (dau)					
May Smith (dau)					
George R. Smith (son)			Own		
Wallace P. Smith	Iowa	N/A	Own		Married 25 Jan 1893/Owned Rattlesnake property/ no record of living there
Loretta May Smith	Nevada	N/A	Own	Bellew	Married 25 Jan 1893
George R. Smith (dau)	Montana	N/A	Own		
J.F. Smoot	Texas	N/A			
George Albert Snook			Own		
Maude Snook			Own		
Marie Anna Downs (Snook)			Own	Snook	Married 21 Aug 1912
Ben Snook			Own		

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Vital Statistics

Name	Date of Birth	Date of Death	Age at Death	Dates of Residence	Occupation
• Glen W. Snook (son)	8 Aug 1901			1912 - 1927	Student
• Fred G. Snook (son)	26 May 1907			1912 - 1927	Student
• Paul G. Snook (son)	12 Nov 1900			1912 - 1927	Student
• Thelma Snook (Paul's wife)				1922 - 1927	Housewife
• Pauline Snook (dau)	1921			1922 - 1927	None
William Springer				1915	?
Annie M. Springer				1915	Housewife
Joseph Springer (son)	6 Jan 1903			1915	Student
Fred Springer (son)	3 Jan 1905			1915	Student
Sylvia Springer (dau)	29 Jun 1911			1915	None
Leona Springer (dau)	24 Dec 1914			1915	None
±John A. Springston	1867			1900 - 1910	Homesteader/Miner/ Engineer
±Julia E. Springston	1865			1900 - 1910	Housewife
±Orrin Springston (son)	1894			1900 - 1910	None
±Elmer R. Springston (son)	1899			1900 - 1910	None
• Nettie M. Stahr				1919 - 1920	Teacher
• Sarah R. Stahr (mother)				1919 - 1920	None
C.M. Stephens				1916 - 1917	School board/School clerk
Grace Stephens				1916 - 1917	Housewife/School clerk
Myron Stephens (son)	11 Feb 1908			1916 - 1917	Student
Lloyd Dale Stephens (son)	2 Apr 1910			1916 - 1917	Student
Floyd Vale Stephens (son)	2 Apr 1910			1916 - 1917	Student
Arcela Ray Stephens (dau)	1914			1916 - 1917	None
Harry E. Stetson	1866			1914 - 1931	?
Ethel Stetson	1872			1914 - 1931	Housewife
Elton Stetson (son)	1903			1914-1931	Student
Carl A. Stetson (son)	1908			1914-1931	Student

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Vital Statistics

Name	Country or State of Birth	Date Entered U.S.	Own or Rent	Maiden Name	Other
Glen Snook			Own		
Fred Snook			Own		
Paul Snook			Own		
Thelma Snook (Paul's wife)			Own		
Pauline Snook (Paul's dau)			Own		
William Springer					
Annie M. Springer					
Joseph Springer (son)					
Fred Springer (son)					
Sylvia Springer (dau)					
Leona Springer (dau)					
John A. Springston			Rent		Lived w/Ed Wood (cousin)/Married 1893
Julia E. Springston			Rent		Married 1893
Orrin Springston (son)			Rent		
Elmer R. Springston (son)			Rent		
Nettie M. Stahr			Rent		8 Sep 1919 - 23 Apr 1920
Sarah R. Stahr			Rent		Netties' mother
C.M. Stephens					
Grace Stephens					
Myron Stephens (son)					
Lloyd Dale Stephens (son)					
Floyd Vale Stephens (son)					
Arcela Ray Stephens (dau)					
Harry E. Stetson			Own		Owned in Rattlesnake/ unknown if lived there
Ethel Stetson			Own		Owned in Rattlesnake/ unknown if lived there
Elton Stetson (son)			Own		Owned in Rattlesnake/ unknown if lived there
Carl A. Stetson (son)			Own		Owned in Rattlesnake/ unknown if lived there

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Vital Statistics

Name	Date of Birth	Date of Death	Age at Death	Dates of Residence	Occupation
Harry H. Stetson (son)	1912			1914-1931	Student
Ralph Stetson (son)	1915			1915-1931	Student
Dorothy Stetson (dau)	1917			1917-1931	Student
Chris O. Stevens				1924	?
Elizabeth Stevens				1924	Housewife
Ila C. Stevens (dau)	31 Dec 1917			1924	Student
Eva Stevens (dau)	3 Jan 1921			1924	None
• Fred Warren Stiles	1888			1920 - 1929	Interstate Lumber/ Dairyman/Woodcutter
• Ella C. Stiles	1893			1920 - 1929	Housewife/School board/Janitor/Election Judge/Janitor
• Evelyn L. Stiles (dau)	4 Apr 1917			1920 - 1929	Student
• Reuben F. Stiles (son)	10 Nov 1918			1920 - 1929	Student
• Warren L. Stiles (son)	19 Nov 1920			1920 - 1929	Student
• Gerald Harrison Stiles (Fred's Brother)	1898			1920/1925	Dairyman
• Johanna Stiles				1925	Housewife
• James McClellan Stiles (son)	20 Oct 1921			1925	Student
• Marjorie Eleanor Stiles (dau)	12 May 1924			1925	None
Matthew C. Stowe				1928	?
Clara L. Stowe				1928	Housewife
Dorothy Clara Stowe (dau)	4 Nov 1916			1928	Student
Richard M. Stowe (son)	9 Oct 1918			1928	Student
Ednetta G. Stowe (dau)	25 Jul 1922			1928	Student
Ralph C. Stowe (son)	10 Oct 1926			1928	None
O.L. Streeter				1914	?
A.R. Streeter				1914	Housewife
Mandie Streeter (dau)	22 Mar 1897			1914	Student
John F. Subring				1890	Homesteader
Jonas F. Suneson				1917 - 1924	?
Selma Suneson				1917 - 1924	Housewife
Coit Suneson (son)	3 Jun 1903			1917 - 1924	Student
• Andrew G. Sutherland (or Soderlund)	Dec 1853			1900 - 1920	Homesteader

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Vital Statistics

Name	Country or State of Birth	Date Entered U.S.	Own or Rent	Maiden Name	Other
Harry H. Stetson (son)			Own		Owned in Rattlesnake/ unknown if lived there
Ralph Stetson (son)			Own		Owned in Rattlesnake/ unknown if lived there
Dorothy Stetson (dau)			Own		Owned in Rattlesnake/ unknown if lived there
Chris Stevens					
Elizabeth Stevens					
Chris Stephens (son)					
Eva Stevens (dau)					
Fred Warren Stiles	Nebraska	N/A	Rent		
Ella C. Stiles	Minnesota	N/A	Rent	Larson	
Evelyn L. Stiles (dau)	North Dakota	N/A	Rent		
Reuben F. Stiles (son)	Montana	N/A	Rent		
Warren L. Stiles (son)	Montana	N/A	Rent		
Gerald Harrison Stiles	Nebraska	N/A	Rent		Dairyman/Fred's brother
Johanna Stiles			Rent	Klapwyck	
James McClellan Stiles (son)			Rent		
Marjorie Eleanor Stiles (dau)			Rent		
Matthew C. Stowe					
Clara L. Stowe				Gluyas	
Dorothy Clara Stowe (dau)					
Richard M. Stowe (son)					
Ednetta G. Stowe (dau)					
Ralph C. Stowe (son)					
O.L. Streeter					
A.R. Streeter					
Mandie Streeter (dau)					
John F. Subring			Own		
Jonas F. Suneson					
Selma Suneson					
Coit Suneson (son)					
Andrew G. Soderlund (or Sutherland)	Sweden	1882	Own/Rent		Anna Swanson's father/Owned until 1906 then sold property

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Vital Statistics

Name	Date of Birth	Date of Death	Age at Death	Dates of Residence	Occupation
• Louise B. Sutherland (Sister in law, later wife)	1856	3 Jan 1929	73	1900 - 1920	Housewife
• David (or Davis) Sutherland (son)	Sep 1890			1900 - 1920	Ranch Hand
• Ragnar (or Ragnor) Swanson	1875	14 Apr 1957	81	1900 - 1928	Rancher/School board
• Anna (Annie May) Swanson	1880	7 Dec 1921	41	1900 - 1921	Housewife/School board/Election Judge
James Tadd	1878			1902	Homesteader
Herbert I. Townsend. (or Towshend)				1922 - 1923	Teacher
George W. Truman				1891	Homesteader
• Gillette (George) E. VanBuren	Aug 1851	18 Jan 1903	51	1892 - 1903	Homesteader
• Katherine Van Buren	Mar 1872			1892 - 1903	Housewife
• Carrie Van Buren	Mar 1890			1892 - 1903	None
• Grace E. Van Buren	Apr 1892			1892 - 1903	None
• Daniel Van Buren	Jan 1895			1895 - 1903	None
• Floirie G. Van Buren	Mar 1898			1898 - 1903	None
• Gillette E. Van Buren (son)	Jun 1900			1900 - 1903	None
• Francis Thomas Van Buren				1901 - 1903	None
• Van Buren (children 3)				1902 - 1903	None
• Cluff (H.A.) Vasser	Jan 1853	26 Oct 1923	70	1893 - 1919	Homesteader/Rancher/ School board
• Amanda (Maude/ Matilda) June Vasser	Apr 1856			1893 - 1919	Housewife
• James Vasser (son)	Jul 1879			1893 - 1919	Unknown
• John Vasser (son)	Feb 1881	1 Sep 1903	22	1893 - 1903	None
• Dora L. Vasser (dau)	Nov 1882			1893 - 1919	Unknown
• Harry A. Vasser (son)	Nov 1884	23 May 1961	76	1893 - 1919	Teamster/Woodcutter
• Angie C. Vasser (dau)	Oct 1886			1893 - 1919	Unknown
• Paul E. Vasser (son)	Jun 1889			1893 - 1919	Unknown
• George E. Vasser (son)	21 Mar 1891			1893 - 1919	Unknown
• Winifred Graham Vasser (dau)	11 Oct 1893			1893 - 1919	Student
• Fred Gilbert Vasser (son)	11 Oct 1900	29 Jan 1932	31	1899 - 1919	Student/Woodcutter
±Jesse H. Vickrey				1905 - 1909	Homesteader

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Vital Statistics

Name	Country or State of Birth	Date Entered U.S.	Own or Rent	Maiden Name	Other
Louise B. Sutherland	Sweden	1890	Own/Rent	Magnuson	Sister in law/then wife
David Sutherland (son of Andrew)	Montana	N/A	Own/Rent		
Ragnar Swanson	Sweden	1899	Own		Married 18 Oct 05
Anna (Annie May) Swanson			Own	Sutherland	Married 18 Oct 05
James Tadd	Michigan	N/A	Own		
H.I. Townsend. (or Towshend)					25 Sep 1922 - 11 May 1923
George W. Truman			Own		
Gillette (George) E. Van Buren	Kansas or Wisconsin	N/A	Own		Committed Suicide in 1903/Married 3 Jul 1888
Katherine Van Buren	Canada		Own		Married 3 Jul 1888
Carrie Van Buren	Wyoming	N/A	Own		
Grace E. Van Buren	Montana	N/A	Own		
Daniel Van Buren	Montana	N/A	Own		
Floirie G. Van Buren	Montana	N/A	Own		
Gillette E. Van Buren (son)	Montana	N/A	Own		
Francis Thomas Van Buren	Montana	N/A	Own		
Van Buren (children 3)	Montana	N/A	Own		
Cluff (H.A. Vasser)	Canada		Own		Naturalized 8 Jan 1886
Amanda (Maude/ Matilda) June Vasser			Own		
James Vasser			Own		
John Vasser			Own		
Dora L. Vasser			Own		
Harry A. Vasser	Pennsylvania	N/A	Own		
Angie C. Vasser			Own		
Paul E. Vasser			Own		
George E. Vasser			Own		
Winifred Graham (Vasser)			Own	Vasser	Married 27 Jul 1911, Married: Graham
Fred Gilbert Vasser			Own		Committed suicide/Served Naval Reservers
Jesse H. Vickrey			Own		

Appendix B

Vital Statistics

Name	Date of Birth	Date of Death	Age at Death	Dates of Residence	Occupation
±Mattie C. Vickrey				1905 - 1909	Housewife
Gilbert Vink				1910	Homesteader
Francis L. Volbrecht				1911	?
Wilhelmina Volbrecht				1911	Housewife
Arthur G. Volbrecht (son)	15 Feb 1893			1911	Student
Walter W. Volbrecht (son)	28 Oct 1897			1911	Student
Margarete Volbrecht (dau)	14 Jul 1898			1911	Student
Enos Volbrecht (son)	14 Dec 1908			1911	None
±John H. Walford	1839	24 Jan 1908	69	1904 - 1908	Homesteader
±Saphronia (Sophronah/Kathleen) Walford	2 Jan 1859	20 Oct 1923	64	1904 - 1913	Housewife/Pianist
±Bertha Walford (dau)				1904 - 1913	Student
±Valentine Walford (dau)				1904 - 1913	Student
±George Walford (son)				1904 - 1913	Homesteader
±Ida Walford (wife)				1911 - 1913	Housewife
• John Wallman (or Walman)	1856	15 Nov 1916	60	1890 - 1916	Homesteader/Election Judge
• Mary Wallman		13 Sep 1906		1890 - 1906	Housewife
• Myrtle Wallman (dau)	1902			1902 - 1922	Student
• Alma Wallman (dau)	1903			1903 - 1922	Student
Vern S. Ward				1922	?
Sophia Ward				1922	Housewife
Afred Ward (son)	22 Jun 1909			1922	Student/Janitor
Daisy Ward (dau)	3 Jul 1915			1922	Student
Ray L. Ward (son)	17 Oct 1917			1922	None
Edward Watkins	1846			1910	Homesteader
Frank A. Weatherby	1871			1898	Homesteader
F.B. Welch	1880			1902	Homesteader
• Jay M. Wharton	1859			1910	Homesteader
Henry A. Wheeler		24 Oct 1907		1907	Homesteader
Glen B. Wheeler				1936	?
• Michael Whiteman (or Wietman)	1 May 1856	23 Feb 1936	79	< 1898 - 1900	Homesteader/Zoo caretaker
• Margaret Whiteman	1861	1944	83	< 1898 - 1900	Housewife
• Eli Williams	1847	10 Aug 1921	74	1872 - 1920	Homesteader/Wagon maker/School board/ Carpenter
• Laura Jane Williams	6 Jan 1853	1 Jan 1939	85	1872 - 1920	Housewife

Appendix B

Vital Statistics

Name	Country or State of Birth	Date Entered U.S.	Own or Rent	Maiden Name	Other
Mattie C. Vickrey			Own		
Gilbert Vink			Own		
Francis L. Volbrecht					
Wilhelmina Volbrecht					
Arthur G. Volbrecht (son)					
Walter W. Volbrecht (son)					
Maragrete Volbrecht (dau)					
Enos Volbrecht (son)					
John H. Walford	England		Own		
Saphronia (Sophronah/ Kathleen) Walford	Indiana	N/A	Own		
Bertha Walford (dau)			Own		
Valentine Walford (dau)			Own		
George Walford (son)			Own		Married 21 Dec 1911
Ida Walford (wife)			Own	Richardson	Married 21 Dec 1911
John Wallman (or Walman)	Sweden	1888	Own		Took over Subring claim in 1890
Mary Wallman			Own		
Myrtle Wallman (dau)	Montana	N/A	Own		
Alma Wallman (dau)	Montana	N/A	Own		
Vern S. Ward					
Sophia Ward					
Alfred Ward (son)					
Daisy Ward (dau)					
Ray L. Ward (son)					
Edward Watkins	Wales				
Frank A. Weatherby	Pennsylvania	N/A	Own		
F.B. Welch	Oregon	N/A	Own		
Jay M. Wharton	Iowa	N/A	Rent		Boarded w/Vasser in 1910
Henry A. Wheeler			Own		
Glen Wheeler			Own		Henry's son?
Michael Whiteman (or Wietman)			Own		
Margaret Whiteman			Own		
Eli Williams	Pennsylvania	N/A	Own		Married 18 Jun 1886/Died of Influenza
Laura Jane Williams	Pennsylvania	N/A	Own	Shope	Married 18 Jun 1886

Appendix B

Vital Statistics

Name	Date of Birth	Date of Death	Age at Death	Dates of Residence	Occupation
• Clarence Williams (son)	Feb 1891			1891 - 1920	Student
±Peter Wilson	1830	22 Sep 1919	88	1896 - 1910	Homesteader
±Wilson, Mrs.		28 Feb 1896		1896	Housewife
John M. Wise (or Weiss)	1847			1910 - 1920	Homesteader
±Frank Ed Wood				1910 - 1925	School board/Carpenter
±Edna L. Wood (wife)				1910 - 1925	Housewife/School board/Election Judge
Bruce Wood (son)	20 Dec 1902			1910 - 1925	Student
Marshall N. Wood (son)	7 Feb 1904			1920 - 1925	Student
Warren E. Wood (son)	6 Apr 1906			1920 - 1925	Student
Victor M. Wood (son)	28 May 1907			1920 - 1925	Student/Woodcutter
±James M. Woods		1903?		1888-1903?	Homesteader
±Eliza Woods				1888 - 1905	Housewife
±Jasper M. Wood (son)				1888 - 1905	Homesteader
William Woodruff	Mar 1839			1898 - 1902	Homesteader
Charles Zander	1897			1920	?
Della Zander	1898			1920	Housewife
Leona Zander	1918			1920	None
Donald Zander	1919			1920	None

Appendix B

Vital Statistics

Name	Country or State of Birth	Date Entered U.S.	Own or Rent	Maiden Name	Other
Clarence Williams	Montana	N/A			
Peter Wilson	Norway	1869	Rent		Civil War Veteran/boarded w/Wallman in 1910
Wilson, Mrs.			Rent		
John M. Wise (or Weiss)		1864	Own		Naturalized in 1891
Frank Ed Wood	Missouri	N/A	Own		
Edna Wood (wife)			Own	Long	
Bruce Wood (son)			Own		
Marshall N. Wood (son)			Own		
Warren E. Wood (son)			Own		
Victor M. Wood (son)			Own		
James M. Wood			Own		
Mrs. Wood			Own		
Jasper M. Wood (son)			Own		
William Woodruff	Pennsylvania	N/A	Own		
Charles Zander			Rent		
Della Zander			Rent		
Leona Zander (dau)			Rent		
Donald Zander (son)			Rent		

Total of 631 known residents in 236 different families

Note: Eiferr, Jacky, Jacobs, Orr, Parsons, Rankin, and Wallace Smith families for a total of 14 people owned Rattlesnake property but no evidence was found of their actually living there.

Appendix C

**Rattlesnake Creek Drainage
Families in Order of the Visitation
1930 Census/Precinct 20**

Occupation #	Family Name	Husband	Wife	Children	
1	Parsley	Single	Cora (48)		
2	Poe	Fred (61)	Julia (45)	Forrest (21)	Howard (19)
3	Poe	Mark (52)	Emma (52)	Edgar (17)	Gayle (14)
4	Datsopoulos	Peter (34)			
	Pappas	Mike (38)	Mildred (24)		
5	Run	Edward Jr.(53)			
6	Moore	Marvin (17)			
7	Bowen	James (59)	Single		
8	Carlson	Eric (78)	Single		
9	Comstock	Gilbert (48)	Della (38)	Marjorie (17)	
10	Larson	Alfred (62)	Celine (60)		
11	Loomis	Benjamin (27)	Eldora (20)	Irene (2)	
12	Grant	Walter (55)	Althea (50)		
	Curry	Widow	Mary (73)		
13	Ray	Edward (36)	Mina (38)	Alma (10)	Edward Walter Jr.
14	Undecipherable	Male (26)	Not a resident		
15	Kusta	Emmanuel (40)			
16	Sheridan	William (50)			
17	Reeves	George (35)	Mary (31)	Billy (5)	Eloise (6)
				Betty (12)	
17	Houde	Victor (71)	Single		
18	Ducharme	Martin (31)	Alice (27)	Delbert (2)	Margaret (7)
				Martin Jr. (6)	

Appendix C**Rattlesnake Creek Drainage
Families in Order of the Visitation
1930 Census/Precinct 20**

Occupation #	Family Name	Comments
1	Parsley	Rent
2	Poe	Own
3	Poe	Own
4	Datsopoulos	Own
	Pappas	Rent
5	Run	Rent
6	Moore	Rent
7	Bowen	Own
8	Carlson	Rent
9	Comstock	Rent
10	Larson	Own
11	Loomis	Rent
12	Grant	Own
	Curry	Own
13	Ray	Own
14	Undecipherable	Rent
15	Kusta	Rent
16	Sheridan	Rent
17	Reeves	Manager of Fox Farm, Rent
	Houde	Rent
18	Ducharme	Laborer at Fox Farm, Rent

Appendix C

Rattlesnake Creek Drainage
Families in Order of the Visitation
1920 Census/Precinct 20

Occupation #	Family Name	Husband	Wife	Children	
1	Meager	Charles (65)	Rosemary (52)	Charles (27)	Raphael (18)
				Thomas (16)	Rosemary (10)
2	Reynolds	Lorenzo (22)	Single		
3	Stiles	Fred (32)	Ella (27)	Evaline (3)	Reuben (1)
	Moore			Marvin (6)	Florence (9)
				(step son)	(step daughter)
	Stiles			Gerald (22)	
				(Fred's Brother)	
4	Coombs	Hubert (55)	Harriet (50)		
	Olsen	Olaf (47)	Single		
5	Effinger	Widowed	Matilda (72)	Charles L. (42)	
6	Likes	George W (52)	Winnifred (48)	James (11)	
	Marks	William (48)	Single		
7	Williams	Eli (73)	Laura J. (66)		
8	Rockwell	Frank (67)	Ida (67)		
9	Gross	Evan (66)	Mary A. (67)	Theresa (26)	
10	Sheridan	William (39)			
11	Zander	Charles (23)	Della (22)	Leona (2)	Donald (1)
12	Burleson	Adolphus (40)	Susie (37)	Elliott (11)	Glen (8)
				Francis (5)	
13	Poe	Fred (50)	Julia (35)	Forrest (11)	Howard (9)
				Custer (13)	
14	Poe	Mark (43)	Emma (35)	Edgar (7)	Gayle (4)
				Clifford (19)	Bernice (16)
				Eva (17)	
15	Keen	Edward (43)			
16	Pappas	Mike (26)	Single		
17	Brown (Datsopoulos)	Peter (26)	Single		
	Pappas	John (24)	?		
	Frazier	John (67)	?		
18	Bowen	James (49)	Single		
19	Nilson (Nelson)	Osmund (50)	Single		
20	Curry	Jacob (70)	Mary (62)		
21	Weiss	John (73)	Single		
22	Erickson	Gwan (36)	Ida (36)	William (9)	Emil (7)
				Homer (6)	Ellen (4)
				Gayle (1)	
23	Lappi	John (33)	Alma (33)	Impi (9)	Inkerr (6)
24	Larson	Alfred (52)	Celine (46)		
25	Swanson	Ragnar (44)	Anna (34)		
26	Sutherland	Andrew (64)	Louise (65)		
27	Stahr	Single	Nettie (39)		
	Stahr	Single	Sarah (71)		

Appendix C

Rattlesnake Creek Drainage
Families in Order of the Visitation
1920 Census/Precinct 20

Occupation #	Family Name	Comments
1	Meager	Own
2	Reynolds	Rent
3	Stiles	Rent
	Moore	Rent
4	Coombs	Rent
	Olsen	Rent
5	Effinger	Own
6	Likes	Rent
	Marks	Rent
7	Williams	Own
8	Rockwell	Own
9	Gross	Own
10	Sheridan	Rent
11	Zander	Rent
12	Burleson	Rent
13	Poe	Own
14	Poe	Own
15	Keen	Own
16	Pappas	Rent
17	Brown (Datsopoulos)	Rent
	Pappas	Rent
	Frazier	Rent
18	Bowen	Own
19	Nilson (Nelson)	Rent
20	Curry	Own
21	Weiss	Rent
22	Erickson	Rent
23	Lappi	Own
24	Larson	Own
25	Swanson	Own
26	Sutherland	Rent
27	Stahr	Rent
	Stahr	

Appendix C

Rattlesnake Creek Drainage
Families in Order of Visitation
1910 Census

Occupation #	Family Name	Husband	Wife	Children
1	Larson	Alfred (43)	Single	
	Carlson	Sam (31)	Single	
2	Wood	Ed G (?)	Single	
	Springston	John A (33)	Julia E (35)	Elmer R (11) Orrin (6)
3	Effinger	Sebastian (59)	Matilda (60)	Charles Louis (31)
	Hogan	Edwin C (70)	Single	
4	Walman	John (44)	Widowed	Myrtle (8) Alma (7)
	Wilson	Peter (78)	Widowed	
	Jfonati	John (55)	Single	
5	Poe	Mark H (35)	Emma (32)	Clifford (9) Bernice (5) Eva (7)
6	Chapman	James B (70)	Mary A (61)	
	Ahren	Abner G (41)	Mina (40)	
	Roberts	Howard (34)	Widowed	Ivy May (12)
7	Duncan	George R (52)	Margaret D (42)	George W (22) Margaret H. (18) Barbara Hope (11)
8	Curry	Jacob (58)	Mary (52)	Ward (27)
9	Allen	William R. (38)	Dorothy (29)	Winnifred (7) George E (5) Ethan B (2)
	Watkins	Edward (64)	Single	
	Cresman	Fam (26)	Single	
	Pader	Oscar (31)	Single	
10	Vasser	Cluff (57)	Maude (54)	Harry A (25) Winnifred (16) Fred Gilbert (10)
	?	John M (63)	Single	
	Wharton	Jay M (52)	Single	
11	Shafer	Albert (43)	Clara E (37)	Albert M (18) Charles W (17)
	Sane	Melvin (72)	Single	

Appendix C

Rattlesnake Creek Drainage
Families in Order of Visitation
1910 Census

Occupation #	Family Name	Husband	Wife	Children
12	Christensen	Nels P (53)	Single	
13	Swanson	Alfred (35)	Anna (36)	
	Price	John G (54)	Single	
14	Williams	Eli (63)	Laura Jane (57)	
15	Edwards	William (44)	Eunice (44)	
16	Rockwell	Frank B (58)	Widowed	Parley (37)
17	Foster	Eharton (48)	Alase B (41)	Alice B (16)
				Edith B (5)
	Beverbig	Reginald (16)		Stepson
	Smith	Paul (12)		
	Rollands	Isa (28)	Single	
	Brunahan	James (44)	Single	
18	Pilcher	Francis (76)	Widowed	
19	Keene	Edward (30)	Rose Anna (26)	
20	Cummings	James (62)	Celeste (58)	Esther (16)
21	Fraser	John (56)	Single	
22	Fraser	George (49)	Single	

Appendix C**Rattlesnake Creek Drainage
Families in Order of the Visitation
1910 Census**

Occupation #	Family Name	Comments
1	Larson	Own
	Carlson	Rent
2	Wood	Own
	Springston	Rent
3	Effinger	Own
	Hogan	Rent
4	Walman	Own
	Wilson	Rent
	Jfonati	Rent
5	Poe	Own
6	Chapman	Own
	Ahren	Own
	Roberts	Rent
7	Duncan	Own
8	Curry	Own
9	Allen	Own
	Watkins	Rent
	Cresman	Rent
	Pader	Rent
10	Vasser	Own
	?	Rent
	Wharton	Rent
11	Shafer	Own
	Sane	Rent
12	Christensen	Own
13	Swanson	Own
	Price	Rent
14	Williams	Own
15	Edwards	Own
16	Rockwell	Own
17	Foster	Own
	Beverbig	Own
	Smith	Rent
	Rollands	Rent
	Brunahan	Rent
18	Pilcher	Own
19	Keene	Own
20	Cummings	Own
21	Fraser	Own
22	Fraser	Own

Appendix D
T13N, R19W, Section 2, Ownership Information

William Edwards 5 Nov 1897	James S. Kemp 12 Mar 1891	James S. Kemp 12 Mar 1891	James M. Woods 18 Jan 1888
N.W.		N.E.	
William Edwards 5 Nov 1897		James S. Kemp 12 Mar 1891	James M. Woods 18 Jan 1888
William Edwards 5 Nov 1897	Eli Williams By 1872	James S. Kemp 12 Mar 1891	James M. Woods 18 Jan 1888
S.W.		S.E.	
Eli Williams By 1872		Eli Williams By 1872	

Circa 1900

Appendix D
T13N, R19W, Section 2, Ownership Information

William Edwards 5 Nov 1897	Laura Kemp to James S. Kemp, Jr. 2 Jul 1913	Laura Kemp to James S. Kemp, Jr. 2 Jul 1913	Eliza Woods to Otto Quast 18 Jul 1903
N.W.		N.E.	
William Edwards 5 Nov 1897		Laura Kemp to James S. Kemp, Jr. 2 Jul 1913	Eliza Woods to Otto Quast 18 Jul 1903
William Edwards 5 Nov 1897	Eli Williams By 1872	Laura Kemp to James S. Kemp, Jr. 2 Jul 1913	James M. Woods 18 Jan 1888
S.W.		S.E.	
Eli Williams (on site by 1872) 5 Dec 1890		Eli Williams By 1872	Eliza Woods to Otto Quast 18 Jul 1903
			Eliza Woods to Otto Quast 19 Dec 1900

Circa 1910s

Appendix D
T13N, R19W, Section 2, Ownership Information

William Edwards 5 Nov 1897	Laura Kemp to James S. Kemp, Jr. 2 Jul 1913	Laura Kemp to James S. Kemp, Jr. 2 Jul 1913	James M. Woods 18 Jan 1888
N.W.		N.E.	
William Edwards 5 Nov 1897		Laura Kemp to James S. Kemp, Jr. 2 Jul 1913	James M. Woods 18 Jan 1888
William Edwards 5 Nov 1897	Laura Williams to William Sheridan 2 Apr 1923	Laura Kemp to James S. Kemp, Jr. 2 Jul 1913	James M. Woods 18 Jan 1888
S.W.		S.E.	
Laura Williams to William Sheridan 2 Apr 1923		Laura Williams to William Sheridan 2 Apr 1923	Otto Quast 18 Jul 1903
			Otto Quast 19 Dec 1903

Circa 1923

Appendix D
T13N, R19W, Section 2, Ownership Information

William Edwards 5 Nov 1897	Laura Kemp to James S. Kemp, Jr. 2 Jul 1913	Laura Kemp to James S. Kemp, Jr. 2 Jul 1913	James M. Woods 18 Jan 1888
N.W.		N.E.	
William Edwards 5 Nov 1897		Laura Kemp to James S. Kemp, Jr. 2 Jul 1913	James M. Woods 18 Jan 1888
William Edwards 5 Nov 1897	William Sheridan to Missoula Light & Water Co. 12 Apr 1924	Laura Kemp to James S. Kemp, Jr. 2 Jul 1913 Partial to Mt Power 14 Jan 1931	James M. Woods 18 Jan 1888
S.W.		S.E.	
William Sheridan to Missoula Light & Water Co. 12 Apr 1924		William Sheridan to Missoula Light & Water Co. 12 Apr 1924	

Circa 1924

Appendix D
T14N, R19W, Section 24, Ownership Information

<p>N.W.</p> <p>U.S. Gov</p>	<p>N.E.</p> <p>U.S. Gov</p>
<p>S.W.</p> <p>U.S. Gov</p>	<p>John Subring 5 May 1889</p> <p>S.E.</p> <p>John Walman 11 Jun 1890</p>

Circa 1900

T14N, R19W, Section 24, Ownership Information

<p>Lee Mantle < 1 Mar 1910</p> <p>N.W.</p>	<p>N ½ Christian Jacky to Jesse H. Vickrey 24 May 1907 (Full ¼) N.E.</p>		
<p>John Walford 1904</p>	<p>S.E. ¼ Christian Jacky to Jesse Vickrey 24 May 1907 to John Hammerly 17 May 1909</p>	<p>S.W. ¼ John Hammerly 17 May 1909 to Mantle < 1 Mar 1910</p>	<p>S.E. 1/4 Jesse H. Vickrey As of Nov 1905 to Mantle < 1 Mar 1910</p>
<p>Anaconda Copper Co. Date ?</p>	<p>E 1/2</p> <p>Jacky to Vickrey 24 May 1907 to John Hammerly 17 May 1909</p> <p>S.W.</p> <p>S.E.</p> <p>John Walman 11 Jun 1890</p> <p>E ½ Wallman to Christian Jacky to Jesse Vickrey on 20 Jan 1908</p>		

Circa 1910

T14N, R19W, Section 24, Ownership Information

<p>N ½ Leona & John Nichols to John Lappi 9 Aug 1915 N.W.</p>		<p>N ½ Lee Mantle < 1 Mar 1910 N.E.</p>	
<p>S.W. 1/4 Nichols 18 May 1913 to John Lappi 9 Aug 1915</p>	<p>S.E. ¼ Lee Mantle < 1 Mar 1910</p>	<p>S.W. ¼ Anaconda Co. Unknown Date USFS 22 Jun 1931</p>	<p>S.E. 1/4 Lee Mantle < 1 Mar 1910</p>
<p>N.W. 1/4 Leona Nichols 13 May 1913 S.W.</p>	<p>N.E ¼ John Hammerly 17 May 1909</p>	<p>West ½ Anaconda Co. 2 Aug 1913 Harry Parsons 17 Feb 1914 Montana Silver Black Fox Co. 10 Jun 1919</p>	<p>S.E. Harry Parsons 17 Feb 1914 Montana Silver Black Fox Co. 10 Jun 1919</p>
<p>S.W. 1/4 U.S. Gov</p>	<p>S.E. 1/4 John Hammerly 17 May 1909</p>		

Circa 1919

T14N, R19W, Section 24, Ownership Information

<p>N ½ George Duncan 11 Jul 1925 N.W.</p>		<p>N ½ Lee Mantle < 1 Mar 1910 N.E.</p>	
<p>S.W. 1/4 George Duncan 11 Jul 1925 to Missoula Public Service Co. 13 Nov 1925 to Anaconda Co. Unkn date</p>	<p>S.E. ¼ Lee Mantle < 1 Mar 1910</p>	<p>S.W. ¼ Anaconda Co. Unknown Date USFS 22 Jun 1931</p>	<p>S.E. 1/4 Lee Mantle < 1 Mar 1910</p>
<p>George Duncan 11 Jul 1925 to Missoula Public Service Co. 13 Nov 1925 S.W.</p>	<p>USFS 22 Jun 1931</p>	<p>Ralph Claric 23 Feb 1924 S.E. to Earl Palmer 12 May 36</p>	
<p>USFS 22 Jun 1931</p>	<p>USFS 22 Jun 1931</p>		

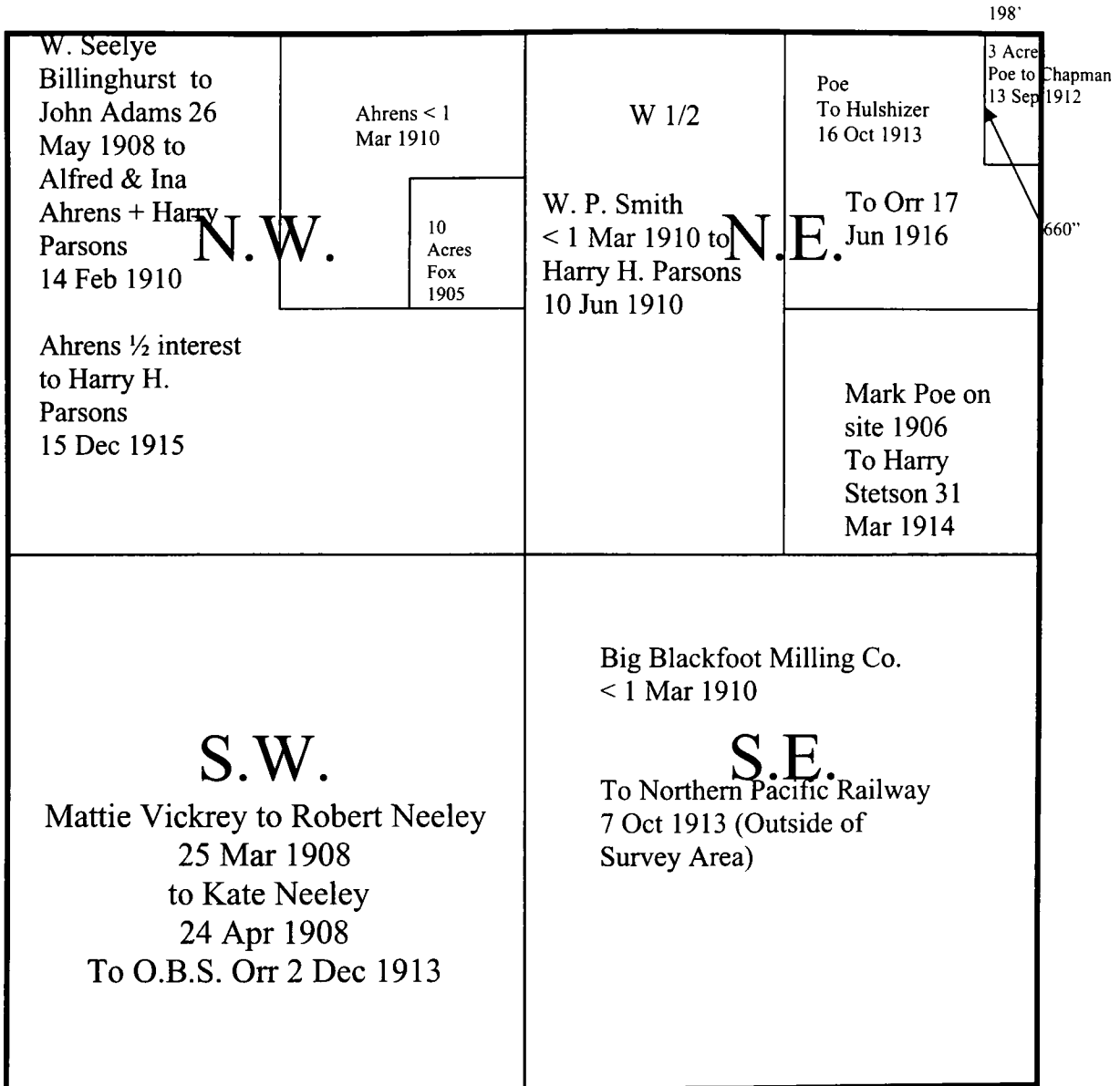
Circa 1930s

T14N, R19W, Section 25, Ownership Information

<p style="text-align: center;">N.W.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;"> <p>10 Acres Fox 1905</p> </div> <p>Northern Pacific Railway Company 11 Aug 1905 to Billinghurst 21 Nov 1905 Albert Ahrens on site by 1898</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">N.E.</p> <p>Northern Pacific Railway Company 11 Aug 1905 Wallace Smith by Nov 1905</p>	
<p>Neeley/ Vickrey 1904</p>	<p>Big Blackfoot Milling Co. to Ceol McFallon 6 Jan 1902 Neeley/Vickrey 1904</p> <p style="text-align: center;">S.W.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">S.E.</p> <p>Big Blackfoot Milling Co. < 1 Mar 1910</p>	
<p>Big Blackfoot Milling Co. to Ceol McFallon 6 Jan 1902 Neeley/Vickrey 1904</p>	<p>Big Blackfoot Milling Co. to Ceol McFallon 6 Jan 1902 Neeley/Vickrey 1904</p>		

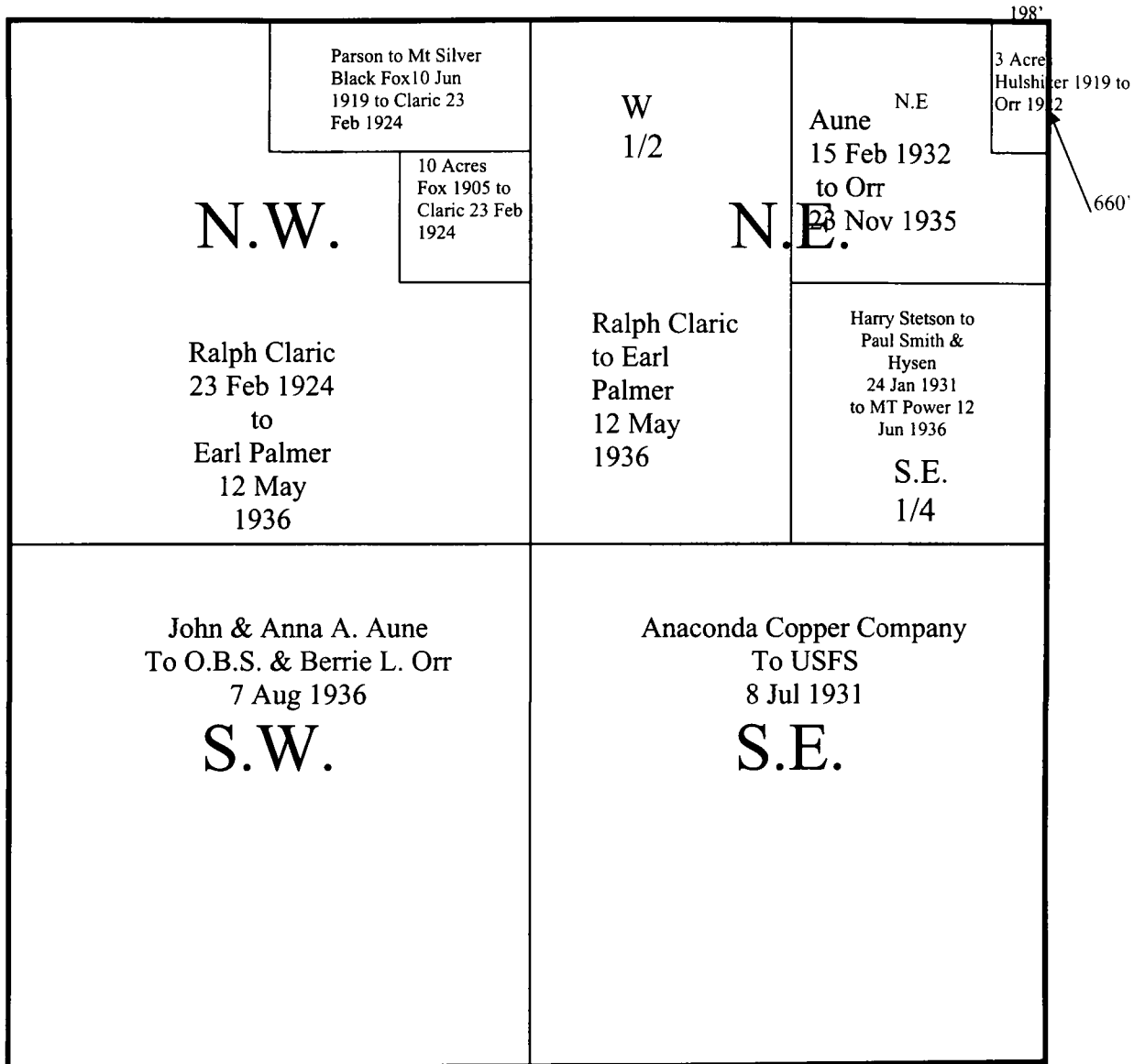
Circa 1905

T14N, R19W, Section 25, Ownership Information



Circa 1908 to 1916

T14N, R19W, Section 25, Ownership Information



Circa 1917 to 1936

T14N, R19W, Section 26, Ownership Information

<p>U.S. Gov</p> <p>N.W.</p>	<p>George W. Truman Oct 1891 to Vasser 1893 to Adams 1895</p> <p>N.E.</p>
<p>George W. Truman Oct 1891 to Cluff Vasser 1893</p>	<p>U.S. Gov</p>
<p>John Adams 22 May 1895</p> <p>S.W.</p> <p>George Duncan in this area by 1892</p>	<p>S.E.</p> <p>William Loya 1884 Frank Burton in this area by 1898</p>

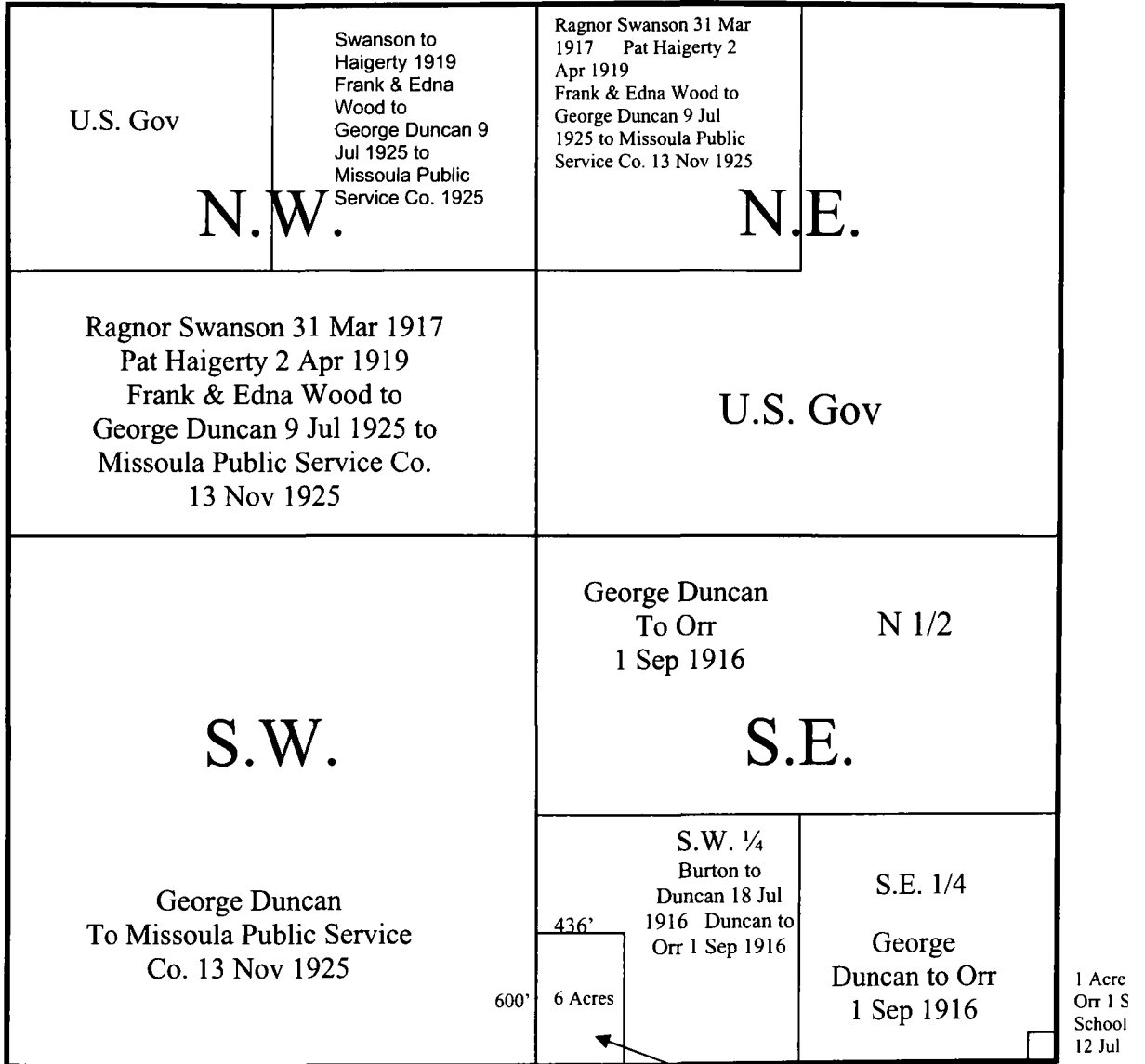
As of 1900

T14N, R19W, Section 26, Ownership Information

<p>U.S. Gov</p> <p>N.W.</p>	<p>George Truman Oct 1891 to Vasser 1893 to Adams 1895 to Vasser 1901</p>	<p>Truman 1891 to Cluff Vasser 1893 to Adams 1895 back to Vasser 1901</p>	<p>N.E.</p>
<p>Cluff Vasser 1893 Homestead to John Adams 1895 back to Vasser 4 Sep 1901</p>		<p>U.S. Gov</p>	
<p>S.W.</p> <p>John Adams 22 May 1895 to George Duncan In this area in 1892 owned by 1900</p>		<p>S.E.</p> <p>George Duncan 1913 and 1916 Frank Burton 18 Mar 1914 per Homestead deed but in area by 1898</p> <p>436'</p> <p>Burton to Duncan 18 Sep 1913</p> <p>600'</p>	

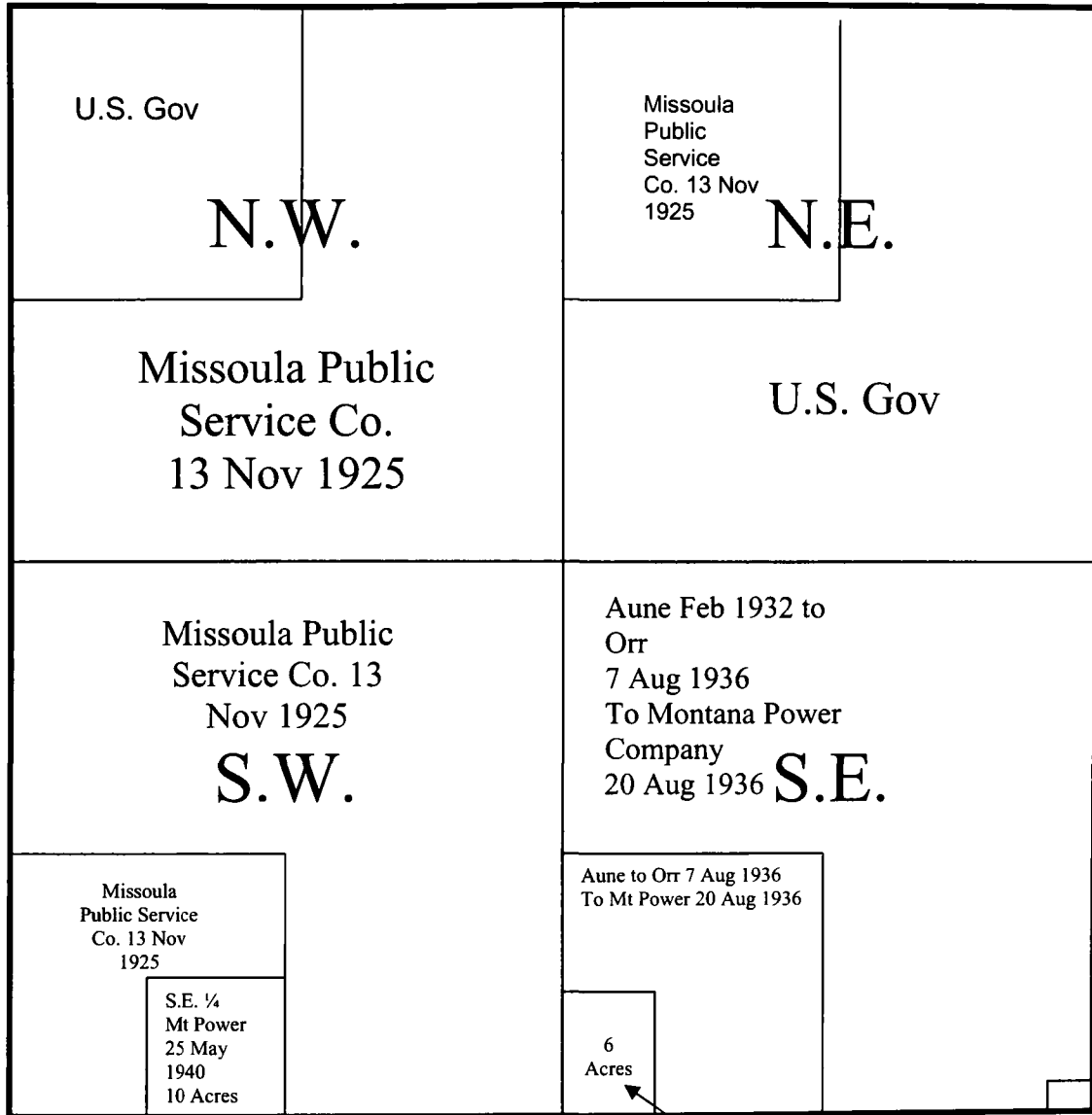
Circa 1914

T14N, R19W, Section 26, Ownership Information



Circa 1920s
Duncan to Peterson 26 Jun 1929

T14N, R19W, Section 26, Ownership Information



Circa 1936

Mithum to Mt Power
28 Aug 1936

1 Acre School
District #31

T14N, R19W, Section 35, Ownership Information

<p>N.W.</p> <p>Northern Pacific Railway to Sebastian Effinger 22 Apr 1902</p>		<p>N.E.</p> <p>Northern Pacific 4 Apr 1896</p> <p>Sebastian Effinger 23 Nov 1891</p>	<p>Sebastian Effinger 23 Nov 1891</p>
<p>S.W.</p> <p>N. Pacific Railway 4 Apr 1896 To Sebastian Effinger 22 Apr 1902</p>	<p>Sebastian Effinger 22 Apr 1902</p>	<p>Sebastian Effinger 23 Nov 1891</p> <p>S.E.</p>	

As of 1900

T14N, R19W, Section 35, Ownership Information

<p>N.W.</p> <p>Sebastian Effinger 22 Apr 1902</p>	<p>Sebastian Effinger 23 Nov 1891</p> <p>N.E.</p>
<p>Sebastian Effinger 22 Apr 1902</p> <p>S.W.</p>	<p>Sebastian Effinger 23 Nov 1891</p> <p>S.E.</p>

As of 1910

T14N, R19W, Section 35, Ownership Information

<p>Edward Ray As of 1921 Charles Effinger as of 1935 N.W.</p>	<p>N.E.</p> <p>Edward Ray as of 1921 Charles Effinger as of 1935 to Montana Power 25 May 1940</p>
<p>Edward Ray then Charles Effinger as of S.W.</p>	<p>Edward Ray than Charles Effinger As of 1921 S.E.</p>

As of 1921 to 1940

Appendix E
Families in Residence Throughout
the Span of Occupation

+ = shown on census * Questionable as to whether ever lived on property owned				
Family Name	# represented 1900	# represented 1910	# represented 1920	# represented 1930
Aasen			4 (1924 only)	
Adams	1 (1895-1907)			
Ahrens	5	+ 5 (2 shown)	5 (1898-1929)	
Allen	5 (1908 - 1911)	+ 5		
Ambrose	1 (1898 only)			
Anderson			5 (1925 - 1926)	
Aune				2 (1932 - 1936)
Barden		1 (1911- 1912)		
Barnes			6 (1924 only)	
Bass			1 (1926 - 1927)	
Beck	1 (1891 only)			
Beeskove	2 (5 total between 1897 & 1906)			
Bergstrom	1 (1898-1904)			
Beverbig		+1 (1910)		
Bickel			1 (1925)	
Billinghurst	1 (1903-1904)			
Bird		1 (1914-1915)		
Bisbee	1 (1908/1911)	1 (1908/1911)		
Boggs	1 (1898)			
Boles			2 (1913-1926)	
Bowen		1 (1916-1934)	+1 (1916-1934)	+1 (1916-1934)
Brown		1 (1910)		
Brunahan		+1 (1910)		
Buch			1 (1920-1921)	
Bullard	1 (1908-1909)			
Burleson			+5 (1920)	
Burrig	1 (1905)			
Burton	1 (1898-1916)	1 (1898-1916)		
Buswell	1 (1909-1910)	1 (1909-1910)		
Carlson (Sam)		+1 (1910)		
Carlson (Eric)				+ 1 (1930)
Cassey	1 (1906-1912)	1 (1906-1912)		
Chapman	+2 (1900-1918)	+2 (1900-1918)		
Christensen	+1 (1908-1913)	+1 (1908-1913)		
Claric			*1 (1924-1935)	*1 (1924-1935)
Clark	6 (> 1901)			
Comstock				+3 (1930)
Coombs			+2 (1920)	
Coulter			1 (1920)	
Cresman		+1 (1910)		
Cummings	3 (1905 - 1922)	+ 3 (1905-1922)	3 (1905-1922)	
Curry	3 (1909-< 1930)	+ 3 (1909-< 1930)	+ 3 (1909-< 1930)	+ 1 (1930-1932)
Datsopoulos	+ 1 (1908-1936)	+ 1 (1908-1936)	+ 1 (1908-1936)	+ 1 (1908-1936)

Appendix E
Families in Residence Throughout
the Span of Occupation

Family Name	# represented 1900	# represented 1910	# represented 1920	# represented 1930
Davis		5 (1911-1912)		
Davis		1 (1913)		
Doney			4 (1922)	
Dorcas			5 (1924)	
Ducharme				+ 5 (1930)
Duncan	+5 (1892-1914)	+ 5 (1892-1914) 4 (1914-1915)		
Edgerton	+ 1 (1898-1908)			
Edwards	2 (1897-1918)	+ 2 (1897-1918)		
Effinger	+ 4 (1882-1910)	+ 3 (1910-1916)	+ 2 (1916-1921)	
*Eifferr			1 (1925)	
Eigenman	1 (< 1902)			
Elder	1 (1904)			
England	3 (<1900)			
Elrich		3 (1916-1918)		
Erickson			+7 (1920)	
Ernst	1 (1905-1906)			
Ferguson		2 (1917-1918)		
Ferry	1 (1898 - 1904)			
Foster		+4 (1910)		
Franklin	1 (1900-1917)	2 (1917-1918)		
Frazier	3 (1888-1910)	+ 2 (John/George)	+1 (John) (1910-1917)	
Galland				2 (1930-1931)
Gardiner		1 (1916)		1 (1934-1938)
Gerin	+ 1 (1900)			
Germann			3 (1922)	
Gogas				1 (< 1936)
Graham			3 (1924-1925) 2 (1926-1929)	
Grant			3 (1918-1938)	+ 3 (1918-1938)
Gros			1 (1923-1924)	
Gross			+3 (1920)	
Haigerty		1 (1919)		
Hammerly	1 (1909)			
Hansen	1 (1898-1900)			
Hipsley		3 (1917)		
Hogan (Edwin E)	1	+ 1 (1898-1910)		
Hogan (M.J.)			1 (1925-<1930)	
A.C. Hollenbeck		1 (1907)		
Holmes		1 (1913)		
Houde				+1 (1930)
Hughes			2 (1920)	
Hulshizer		3 (1913-1915)		

Appendix E
Families in Residence Throughout
the Span of Occupation

Family Name	# represented 1900	# represented 1910	# represented 1920	# represented 1930
Hutter	3 (1885-1889)			
Hysen				4 (1934-1936)
Jackson		11 (1911-1912)		
*Jacky	2 (1907-1919)	2 (1907-1919)		
*Jacobs			1 (1922-1935)	1 (1922-1935)
Jfonati		+1 (1910)		
Johnson	+1 (1900)			
Johnston			5 (1924)	
Keene	+1 (1900-1901)	+ 2 (1901-1912)	+ 1 (1912-1929)	
Kemp	+ 7 (Missoula)	7 (1888-1909)		
Kenoyer			7 (1922 - 1926)	
Kinch			1 (1923-1935)	1 (1923-1935)
Kirchmeier			2 (1922-1925)	
Kirschon		2 (1910-1912)		
Knapp			1 (1918-1919)	
Kramis	1 (1902)			
Krebs	2 (1904-1905)			
Kusta				+1 (1930)
Lappi (John)		+ 4 (1915-1924)	+ 4 (1915-1924)	
Lappi (Louis)		4 (1918)		
Larson (Carl)		5 (1914-1918)		
Larson (Alfred)	+ 1	6 (1915-1919)	+2 (1908-1934)	+2 (1908-1934)
Latin	1 (< 1900)	+2 (1908-1934)		
Likes			+3 (1918-1920)	
Livingston		3 (1910)		
	9 (total of 14 between 1904 & 1914	9 (total of 14 between 1904 & 1914		
Longley (Joseph)				
Longley (Vincent)			4 (1922)	
Longley (Earnest)				1 (1930-1935) + 3 (1930)
Loomis				
Loquet			5 (1923-1925)	
Love			1 (1925)	
Loya	1 (1884)			
Lucas		1 (1917-1918)		
MacMillan (James)	+1 (3) (1900- 1903) 2 (1904)	1 (1905-1910)		
Manis			3 (1929)	
Mantle		2 (1910-1912)		
Marks			+ 1 (1920)	
Marse	1 (1900)			
Marsh			8 (1924)	
McCellan/McLellan (Ceol)	1 (1898-1905)			

Appendix E
Families in Residence Throughout
the Span of Occupation

Family Name	# represented 1900	# represented 1910	# represented 1920	# represented 1930
McDougall			3 (1921-1922)	
McGregor		8 (1914)		
McKay			1 (1929)	
McLellan (John)	1 (1898-1902)			
Meagher		+ 6 (1917-1920)	+ 6 (1917-1920)	
Minnick	1 (1906-1912)	1 (1906-1912)		
Mithum			4 (1929)	
Minor		3 (1911-1914)		
Moore			+ 2 (1920-1930)	+ 1 (1920-1930)
Morgan				3 (< 1936)
Morris			1 (1915-1916)	
Morton		2 (1910-1912)		
Moss	2 (1904)			
	3 (1904)	2 (1905-1910)		
Neeley	2 (1905-1910)	1 (1911-1916)		
Nelson (Osmund)			+ 1 (1920)	
Nelson (George)		4 (1917-1918)		
Newton			1 (1925)	
Nichols		2 (1913-1915)		
Ohm	1 (1885-1889)			
Ollis		1 (1910-1911)		
Olson			+ 1 (1920)	
*Orr			4	4 (1916-1935)
Paddington			1 (1929)	
Pader	1 (1900)			
Palmer			1 (1926)	
Pappas (John)	+1 (1908-1911)	+1 (1908-1911)	+2 (1912-1923)	
Pappas (Michael)	+1 (1908-1929)	1 (1908-1929)	+1 (1908-1929)	2 (1929-1930)
Parsley			+1 (1927-1930)	+1 (1927-1930)
*Parsons		2 (1910-1914)		
Pattee			6 (1925)	
Pearson		2 (1915-1922)	2 (1915-1922)	
Pilcher	+ 2 (1893-1901)	+ 1 (1901-1913)		
	1 (1900-1905)			4 (1926-1930)
Poe (Fred)	2 (1905-1906)	3 (1906-1910)	+4 (1910-1926)	3 (1910-1934)
				2 (1931-1932)
				3 (1932-1935)
Poe (Forrest)	1 (1908 - 1931)	1 (1908 - 1931)	+1 (1908 - 1931)	4 (1935-1936)
Poe (Mark)	+5 (1906-1911)	+6 (1911-1915)	+ 7 (1915-1928)	
Potter		1 (1910)		
Prescott			1 (1917-1918)	
Price		+ 1 (1910)		

Appendix E
Families in Residence Throughout
the Span of Occupation

Family Name	# represented 1900	# represented 1910	# represented 1920	# represented 1930
Pritchard		4 (1919-1922)	4 (1919-1922)	
Puyear			2(1921 - 1936)	2 (1921 - 1936)
Quast	2 (1893-1912)	2 (1893-1912)		
*Rankin		1 (1910-1912)		
Rawson			5 (1920)	
Ray			+4 (1921-1944)	+4 (1921-1944)
Reeves			+ 5 (1929-1930)	+ 5 (1929-1930)
Reynolds			+ 1 (1920)	
Richlie	1 (1893-1921)	1 (1893-1921)	1 (1893-1921)	
Roberts		+ 2 (1910)		
Robinson		2 (1906)		
Rockwell		+ 3 (2 shown)	+ 2 (1910-1920)	
Rogers			4 (1927)	
Roher			6 (1924)	
Rollands		+ 1 (1910)		
Root	5 (1909-1914)	5 (1909-1914)		
Ross		3 (1910-1918)		
Roth		2 (1918-1920)	2 (1918-1920)	
Run				+1 (1930)
"Russian Joe"				1 (< 1936)
Salisbury			3 (1924)	
Sane		+ 1 (1910)		
Schilling	1 (1902-1921)	1 (1902-1921)	1 (1902-1921)	
Shaffer	+ 4 (1905-1914)	+ 4 (1905-1914)		
Sheridan		+ 1 (1915-1935)	+ 1 (1915-1935)	+ 1 (1915-1935)
Shupe			7 (1924)	
Sidler			1 (1921)	
Simons		2 (1910-1912)		
Slon	1 (1900)			
Smith (Charles)		2 (1914)		
		3 (1910-1914)		
Smith (Paul)		4 (1914-1917)	5 (1917-1919)	6 (1919-1938)
*Smith (Wallace)	3 (1902-1912)	3 (1902-1912)		
Smoot	1 (1900 - 1904)			
Snook		7 (1912-1922)	9 (1922-1927)	
Springer		6 (1915)		
Springston	4	+ 4 (1900-1910)		
Stahr			+ 2 (1919-1920)	
Stephens			6 (1916-1917)	
			6 (1915-1917)	
Stetson		5 (1914-1915)	+7 (1917-1931)	7
Stevens			4 (1924)	
Stiles (Fred)			+5 (1920-1929)	

Appendix E
Families in Residence Throughout
the Span of Occupation

Family Name	# represented 1900	# represented 1910	# represented 1920	# represented 1930
Stiles (Gerald)			1 (1920)	
Stowe			4 (1925)	
Streeter			6 (1928)	
Subring	1 (1890)	3 (1914)		
Suneson		3 (1917-1924)	3 (1917-1924)	
Sutherland	+ 3	+ 2/3 (1900-1920)	+ 2/3 (1900-1920)	
Swanson	1 (1900-1904)	+ 2 (1904-1928)	+ 2 (1904-1928)	
Tadd	1 (1902)			
Townsend			1 (1922-1923)	
Truman	1 (1891)			
	4 (1892-1895)			
	5 (1895-1898)			
	6 (1898-1900)			
	+7 (1900-1901)			
	8 (1901-1903)			
VanBuren	11 (1902-1903)			
	10 (1893-1899)			
	+ 11			
Vasser	(Missoula 1900)	+ 5 (1900-1919)		
Vickrey	1 (1905-1909)			
Vink		1 (1910)		
Volbrecht		6 (1911)		
	4 (1904-1908)			
Walford (John)	3 (1908-1913)	3 (1908-1913)		
		1 (1904-1911)		
Walford (George)	1 (1904-1911)	2 (1911-1913)		
	2 (1890-1902)			
	3 (1902-1903)	3 (1906-1916)		
Walman	4 (1903-1906)	2 (1916-1922)	2 (1916-1922)	
Ward			5 (1922)	
Watkins		+1 (1910)		
Weatherby	1 (1898)			
Weiss		+1 (1910-1920)	+1 (1910-1920)	
Welch	1 (1902)			
Wharton		+1 (1910)		
Wheeler (Henry)	1 (1907)			
Wheeler (Glen)				1 (1936)
Whiteman	2 (1898-1900)			
	2 (1872-1891)	+ 2 (3)(1891-		
Williams	+ 3 (1891-1920)	1920	+ 2 (3) (1891-1920	
	2 (1896)			
Wilson	1 (1896-1910)	+1 (1896-1910)		

Appendix E
Families in Residence Throughout
the Span of Occupation

Family Name	# represented 1900	# represented 1910	# represented 1920	# represented 1930
Wood (Frank)		1 (1910-1920)	+6 (1920-1925)	
Woods (James)	3 (1880-1905)			
Woodruff	+ 1 (1898-1902)			
Zander			+ 4 (1920)	
Grand Total	81/204	154/280	146/307	62/83
# of Families	88 (< 1910)	110 (1910-1919)	103 (1920-1929)	36 (1930-1936)
Under Grand Totals the first number = the number during that year; 2nd number is for the entire decade				
There are a total of 15 people from 8 families whose actual residence in the Rattlesnake is questionable/ See "**"				
= Not present during that columns federal census				
= Present during that columns federal census				

Appendix F below provides crucial information regarding all of the building remains found during pedestrian survey of the Rattlesnake Creek Drainage

Appendix F
Building Remains Analysis

Site Number	Size of Building Remains	Orientation	Entrance Point	Distance to Water	Estimated Timeframe
UM 7	18'6" X 16' = 296 sq ft	NW	South	30 yards	< 1916 - 1936
UM 7	3' X 7' = 21 sq ft	E/W	?	50 yards	< 1916 - 1936
UM 7	12' X 11' = 132 sq ft	NE	East	50 yards	1904 - 1916
UM 7	16' X 9' = 144 sq ft	NW	South	30 yards	< 1916 - 1936
UM 7	4'6" X 4'6" = 20 sq ft	NW	?	30 yards	1904 - 1936
UM 7	12'6" X 9' connected to 21'6" by 12'6" = 381 sq ft	NW	South	50 yards	1916 - 1936
UM 9	18' by 25' = 460 sq ft	NW	South	20 yards	1907 - 1930
UM 9	13' by 10' = 130 sq ft	N/S	West?	35 yards	1884 - 1909
UM 9	6' by 7' = 42 sq ft	N/S	?	50 yards	> 1912 - 1930
UM 9	4' by 6' = 24 sq ft	N/S	East?	50 yards	1912 - 1930
UM 9	6' by 7' = 42 sq ft	N/S	West?	50 yards	1912 - 1930
UM 11	12' by 16' = 192 sq ft	NE	East	150 yards	1900 - 1936
UM 13	?	?	North?	60 yards	1920s - 1936
UM 14	? (Rock Chimney only measurable remains)	E/W	East?	5 yards	1892 - 1936
UM 15	11' by 25' = 275 sq ft	N/S	?	10 yards	1892 - 1925
UM 15	15' by 20' = 300 sq ft	N/S	?	10 yards	1892 - 1925
UM 16	12' by 12' = 144 sq ft	NE	East	25 yards	1916 - 1936
UM 16	14' by 18' = 252 sq ft	NE	East	25 yards	1916 - 1936
UM 16	6' by 12' = 72 sq ft	NE	?	35 yards	1916 - 1936
UM 16	6' by 7' = 42 sq ft	NE	?	35 yards	1916 - 1936
UM 17	Too scattered to measure	NE	South?	200 yards	1900 - 1936
UM 25	30' by 46' = 1380 sq ft	N/S	East?	30 yards	1891 1919
UM 25	18' by 19' = 342 sq ft	N/S	East?	30 yards	1891 1919
UM 27	6' by 7' = 42 sq ft	NE	?	300 yards	1900 - 1936
UM 27	12' by 15' = 180 sq ft	NE	?	300 yards	1900 - 1936
UM 28	16' by 22' and 6' by 12' = 424 sq ft	N/S	South	100 yards	1920 - 1936
UM 29	10' by 15' = 150 sq ft	NE	East?	250 yards	1900 - 1936
UM 33	12' by 18' = 216 sq ft	N/S	?	50 yards	1890 - 1920

Appendix F
Building Remains Analysis

Site Number	Construction Type	Purpose?	Inhabitants?
UM 7	Poured concrete	Rental dwelling	Orr 1916 - 1936 (used as rental)
UM 7	excavation w/native rock walls	Privy	Orr 1916 - 1936 (used as rental)
UM 7	Dugout in terrace bank w/native rock walls	Dwelling	Neeley 1904 - 1916
UM 7	Poured concrete	Rental dwelling	Orr 1916 - 1936 (used as rental)
UM 7	Rock foundation	Privy?	Orr 1916 - 1936 (used as rental)
UM 7	Poured concrete, w/native rock wall bases	Rental dwelling	Orr 1916 - 1936 (used as rental)
UM 9	Rock foundation	School	School District # 31; 1907 - 1930
UM 9	Rock foundation	?/off school property	William Loya 1884/James McMillan 1900 - 1909
UM 9	Rock foundation	Woodshed	School District # 31; 1907 - 1930
UM 9	Rock foundation	Privy	School District # 31; 1907 - 1930
UM 9	Rock foundation	Privy	School District # 31; 1907 - 1930
UM 11	Dugout	?	Unknown; Owned by Burton 1914 - 1916; Orr 1916 - 1932; Aune 1932 - 1936
UM 13	Building mound	Rental dwelling	Edward Ray rental (one of 5)
UM 14	Rock chimney/partial rock foundation	Dwelling	George Duncan 1892 - 1915; Stiles as rental 1920 - 1929
UM 15	Dugout	Dwelling?	John Adams 1890 - 1895; George Duncan 1892 - 1915; Missoula Public Service Co. 1925
UM 15	Dugout	Dwelling?	John Adams 1890 - 1895; George Duncan 1892 - 1915; Missoula Public Service Co. 1925
UM 16	Poured concrete	Rental dwelling	Orr 1916 - 1936 (used as rental)
UM 16	Poured concrete	Rental dwelling	Orr 1916 - 1936 (used as rental)
UM 16	Dugout	?	Orr 1916 - 1936 (used as rental)
UM 16	Dugout	Privy?	Orr 1916 - 1936 (used as rental)
UM 17	Rock foundation	Dwelling	Owned by NP Railroad 1905; Ahrens 1910 - 1915 (in area by 1898); Parsons 1915 - 1924; Clark 1924 - 1936; Palmer 1936
UM 25	Dugout	Barn	George Truman 1891; Cluff Vasser 1893 - 1919
UM 25	Dugout w/native rock walls	Dwelling	George Truman 1891; Cluff Vasser 1893 - 1919
UM 27	Rock foundation	Privy	Owned by Mt. Silver Black Fox Co. 1919 - 1924, Claric 1924
UM 27	Rock foundation	Dwelling	Owned by Mt. Silver Black Fox Co. 1919 - 1924, Claric 1924
UM 28	Rock foundation	Dwelling	Owned by Mt. Silver Black Fox Co. 1905 - 1924, Claric 1924, Palmer 1936
UM 29	Dugout	Dwelling	Possibly James Chapman 1900 - 1906
UM 33	Rock foundation	Dwelling	Unknown but on Sebastian Effinger's property - Rental?

Appendix F
Building Remains Analysis

Site Number	Size of Building Remains	Orientation	Entrance Point	Distance to Water	Estimated Timeframe
UM 33	10' by 9' = 90 sq ft	N/S	?	80 yards	1890 - 1920
UM 33	3' by 3" 9 sq ft	N/S	?	50 yards	1890 - 1920
UM 33	10' by 13' = 130 sq ft	N/S	?	50 yards	1890 - 1920
UM 33	8' by 8' = 64 sq ft	N/S	?	50 yards	1890 - 1920
UM 36	16' by 20' and 16' by 18' = 608 sq ft	N/S	West?	100 yards	1888 - 1909
UM 36	21' by 26' = 546 sq ft	N/S	West	100 yards	1888 - 1909
UM 38	12' by 12' and 12' by 24' = 432 sq ft	NW	West	5 yards	1900 - 1920
UM 42	8' by 19' / 5' by 7' / 15' by 17' = 446 sq ft	N/S	East	100 yards	1900 - 1925
UM 42	5' by 14' / 10' by 8' / 5' by 6' = 185 sq ft	NE	South	100 yards	1900 - 1925
UM 42	2' by 2' = 4 sq ft	N/S	?	100 yards	1900 - 1925
UM 43	Not defineable	E/W	?	150 yards	1900 - 1920
UM 43	Not defineable	E/W	?	150 yards	1900 - 1920
UM 43	Not defineable	E/W	?	150 yards	1900 - 1920
UM 43	Not defineable	N/S	?	190 yards	1900 - 1920
UM 46	12' by 15' = 180 sq ft	NW	East?	100 yards	1900 - 1925
UM 46	8' by 14' = 112 sq ft	NW	?	100 yards	1900 - 1925
UM 46	12' by 12' = 144 sq ft	NW	?	100 yards	1900 - 1925
UM 46	7' by 12' and 7' by 37' = 343 sq ft	NW	West?	100 yards	1900 - 1925
UM 46	3' by 3' = 9 sq ft	N/S	?	100 yards	1900 - 1925
UM 48	11' by 14' = 154 sq ft	NE	East?	150 yards	1920 - 1936
UM 55	12' by 16' = 192 sq ft	NE	?	75 yards	1898 - 1916
UM 55	16' by 20' = 320 sq ft	NE	East?	75 yards	1898 - 1916
UM 56	Two remains/both too scattered to measure	NE?	?	100 yards	1884 - 1909

Appendix F
Building Remains Analysis

Site Number	Construction Type	Purpose?	Inhabitants?
UM 33	Rock foundation	?	Unknown but on Sebastian Effinger's property - Rental?
UM 33	Dugout	Privy?	Unknown but on Sebastian Effinger's property - Rental?
UM 33	Dugout	?	Unknown but on Sebastian Effinger's property - Rental?
UM 33	Dugout	?	Unknown but on Sebastian Effinger's property - Rental?
UM 36	Dugout on side of terrace w/native rock walls	Dwelling	James Kemp 1888 - 1913
UM 36	Dugout on side of terrace w/native rock walls	Dwelling	James Kemp 1888 - 1913
UM 38	Dugout on side of terrace w/native rock walls	Rental dwelling	David Sutherland 1900 - 1918 (rental)
UM 42	Rock foundation w/buggy house	Dwelling	Unknown but on Sebastian Effinger's property - Rental?
UM 42	Rock foundation	?	Unknown but on Sebastian Effinger's property - Rental?
UM 42	Rock foundation	Privy?	Unknown but on Sebastian Effinger's property - Rental?
UM 43	Rock foundation	?	Unknown but on Sebastian Effinger's property - Dwelling for mine workers?
UM 43	Rock foundation	?	Unknown but on Sebastian Effinger's property - Dwelling for mine workers?
UM 43	Rock foundation	?	Unknown but on Sebastian Effinger's property - Dwelling for mine workers?
UM 43	Rock foundation	?	Unknown but on Sebastian Effinger's property - Dwelling for mine workers?
UM 46	Rock foundation	Dwelling	Unknown but on Sebastian Effinger's property - Rental?
UM 46	Rock foundation	?	Unknown but on Sebastian Effinger's property - Rental?
UM 46	Rock foundation	?	Unknown but on Sebastian Effinger's property - Rental?
UM 46	Rock foundation	?	Unknown but on Sebastian Effinger's property - Rental?
UM 46	Rock foundation	?	Unknown but on Sebastian Effinger's property - Rental?
UM 48	Rock foundation	Dwelling	Unknown
UM 55	Rock foundation	?	Frank Burton 1898 - 1916
UM 55	Rock foundation	Dwelling	Frank Burton 1898 - 1916
UM 56	Rock foundations	Dwelling	William Loya 1884/James McMillan 1900 - 1909

Appendix F
Building Remains Analysis

Site Number	Size of Building Remains	Orientation	Entrance Point	Distance to Water	Estimated Timeframe
UM 63	16' by 20' by 21' = 320 sq ft	NW	East	100 yards	1904 - 1916
UM 63	5' by 6' = 30 sq ft	N/S	?	75 yards	1904 - 1916
UM 63	15' by 13' = 195 sq ft	NE	East	100 yards	1904 - 1916
UM 63	12' by 12' = 144 sq ft	NE	East	100 yards	1904 - 1916
UM 68	3' by 3' + estimated 12' by 16' = 201 sq ft	E/W	South	1/3 mile	1915 - 1936
UM 69	16' by 21' = 336 sq ft	NE	East	1/2 mile	1898 - 1916
UM 69	6' by 6' = 36 sq ft	NE	East	1/2 mile	1898 - 1916
UM 69	6' X 7' = 42 sq ft	NE	?	1/2 mile	1898 - 1916
UM 69	15' X 22' = 330 sq ft	NE	South	1/2 mile	1916 - 1936
UM 70	15' by 20' and 4' by 12' = 348 sq ft	NE	South	1/2 mile	1900 - 1936
UM 71	10' by 12' = 120 sq ft	N/S	West	1/3 mile	1900 - 1936
UM 71	9' by 9' = 81 sq ft	N/S	West	1/3 mile	1900 - 1936
UM 75	10' by 24' and 14' by 14' = 436 sq ft	N/S	South?	30 yards	1900 - 1914
UM 75	10 by 12' = 120 sq ft	N/S	?	50 yards	1900 - 1914
UM 75	4' by 5' = 20 sq ft	N/S	?	0 feet	1900 - 1914
UM 76	?	?	?	200 yds	1906 - 1915
UM 76	12' by 12' = 144 sq ft	N/S	South?	200 yds	1906 - 1915
UM 76	8' by 16' and 20' by 25' = 628 sq ft	N/S	South?	200 yds	1906 - 1915
UM 77	7' by 12' = 84 sq ft	NE	NE?	400 yds	1909 - 1913
UM 80	11' X 12' + 3' X 4' = 144 sq ft	E/W	West	200 yds	1885 - 1889

Appendix F
Building Remains Analysis

UM 68	Concrete and rock foundation	Dwelling	Unknown: Owners in time frame were:Parsons 1914; Mt Silver Black Fox Co.1919; Claric 1924; Palmer 1936
UM 69	Dugout on side of terrace w/native rock walls	Dwelling	Subring, then Walman
UM 69	Dugout on side of terrace w/native rock walls	Root cellar	Subring, then Walman
UM 69	Dugout with rock walls	Privy	Subring, then Walman
UM 69	Concrete and rock foundation	Dwelling	Unknown: Owners were Subring 1889; Walman 1890; NP Railroad < 1913; Anaconda Copper 1913; Parsons 1914; Mt Silver Black Fox Co.1919; Claric 1924; Palmer 1936
UM 70	Dugout on side of ridge w/native rock walls	Dwelling	Unknown: Owners were Subring 1889; Walman 1890; NP Railroad < 1913; Anaconda Copper 1913; Parsons 1914; Mt Silver Black Fox Co.1919; Claric 1924; Palmer 1936
UM 71	Dugout on west side of ridge w/no visible reinforcement	Dwelling	Unknown: Owners were Subring 1889; Walman 1890; NP Railroad < 1913; Anaconda Copper 1913; Parsons 1914; Mt Silver Black Fox Co.1919; Claric 1924; Palmer 1936
UM 71	Dugout on west side of ridge w/no visible reinforcement	?	Unknown: Owners were Subring 1889; Walman 1890; NP Railroad < 1913; Anaconda Copper 1913; Parsons 1914; Mt Silver Black Fox Co.1919; Claric 1924; Palmer 1936
UM 75	Dugout with native rock walls	Dwelling	Frazier then James Chapman
UM 75	Dugout with no visible reinforcement	?	Frazier then James Chapman
UM 75	Dugout	Well house	Frazier then James Chapman
UM 76	Unknown	?	Mark Poe then George Hulshizer
UM 76	Rock foundation	Dwelling	Mark Poe then George Hulshizer
UM 76	Dugout on top of ridge w/native rock walls + raised mound foundation with rock supports	Dwelling	Mark Poe then George Hulshizer
UM 77	Dugout on man-made flat on side of ridge	Dwelling	John Hammerly
UM 80	Rock foundation on east edge of ridge	Dwelling	The Three Swedes habitation and mine area

Appendix G below shows the GPS coordinates for various reference points in the Rattlesnake Creek Drainage area.

Appendix G
Reference Locations (GPS Coordinates/NAD 1927) Listing
For Rattlesnake Creek Drainage

Location #	Description	Coordinates	Elevation
1	Parking Lot	N 46° 55' 30" W 113° 57' 42"	3700'
2	Departure Point from Spring Creek Trail to Head Up Drainage	N 46° 57' 00" W 113° 57' 36"	4010'
3	Ridge top east of Spring Creek Trail	N 46° 57' 00" W 113° 57' 21"	4594'
4	Lower Ridge above the Spring Creek Trail Junction with the Rattlesnake Creek trail	N 46° 56' 23" W 113° 57' 45"	4443'
5	Furtherest Point traveled to the Northwest Portion of Section 25	N 46° 56' 55" W 113° 57' 07"	4298'
6	Greatest point traveled to the Northeast of Section 19, Section 24 boundary	N 46° 57' 16.5" W 113° 55' 55.4"	4185'
7	Northwest Corner of Section 25	N 46° 56' 59" W 113° 57' 17"	N/A
8	Northeast Corner of Section 25	N 46° 56' 59" W 113° 56' 01"	N/A
9	Northeast Corner of Section 35	N 46° 56' 07" W 113° 57' 17"	N/A
10	Northwest Corner of Section 35	N 46° 56' 07" W 113° 58' 29"	N/A
11	Northwest Corner of Section 26	N 46° 57' 00" W 113° 58' 30"	N/A
12	School Junction	N 46° 56' 00" W 113° 57' 28'	N/A
13	Furtherest point traveled West	N 46° 56' 40.0" W 113° 58' 35.5"	N/A
14	Furtherest point traveled South	N 46° 54' 55.3" W 113° 57' 44.7"	N/A



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Appendix H has been removed from this thesis at the request of the author and Professor John E. Douglass, University of Montana Department of Anthropology. This appendix contains sensitive, highly specific information about the nature and location of cultural resources. David Strobel, Dean of the Graduate School, granted permission for the removal of this appendix on June 21, 2005.

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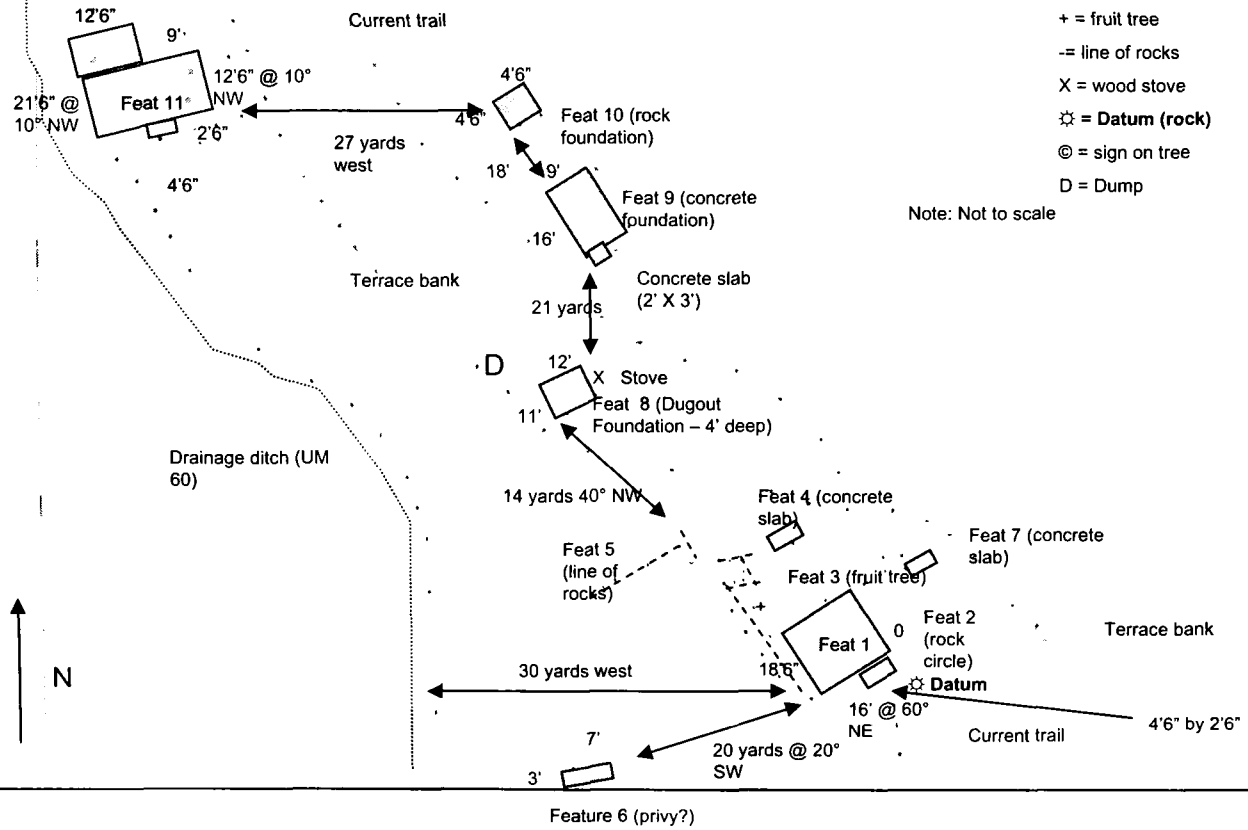
Appendix I has been removed from this thesis at the request of the author and Professor John E. Douglass, University of Montana Department of Anthropology. This appendix contains sensitive, highly specific information about the nature and location of cultural resources. David Strobel, Dean of the Graduate School, granted permission for the removal of this appendix on June 21, 2005.

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UM 7 Homestead

© Feat 12 (sign on tree)

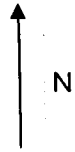


Legend

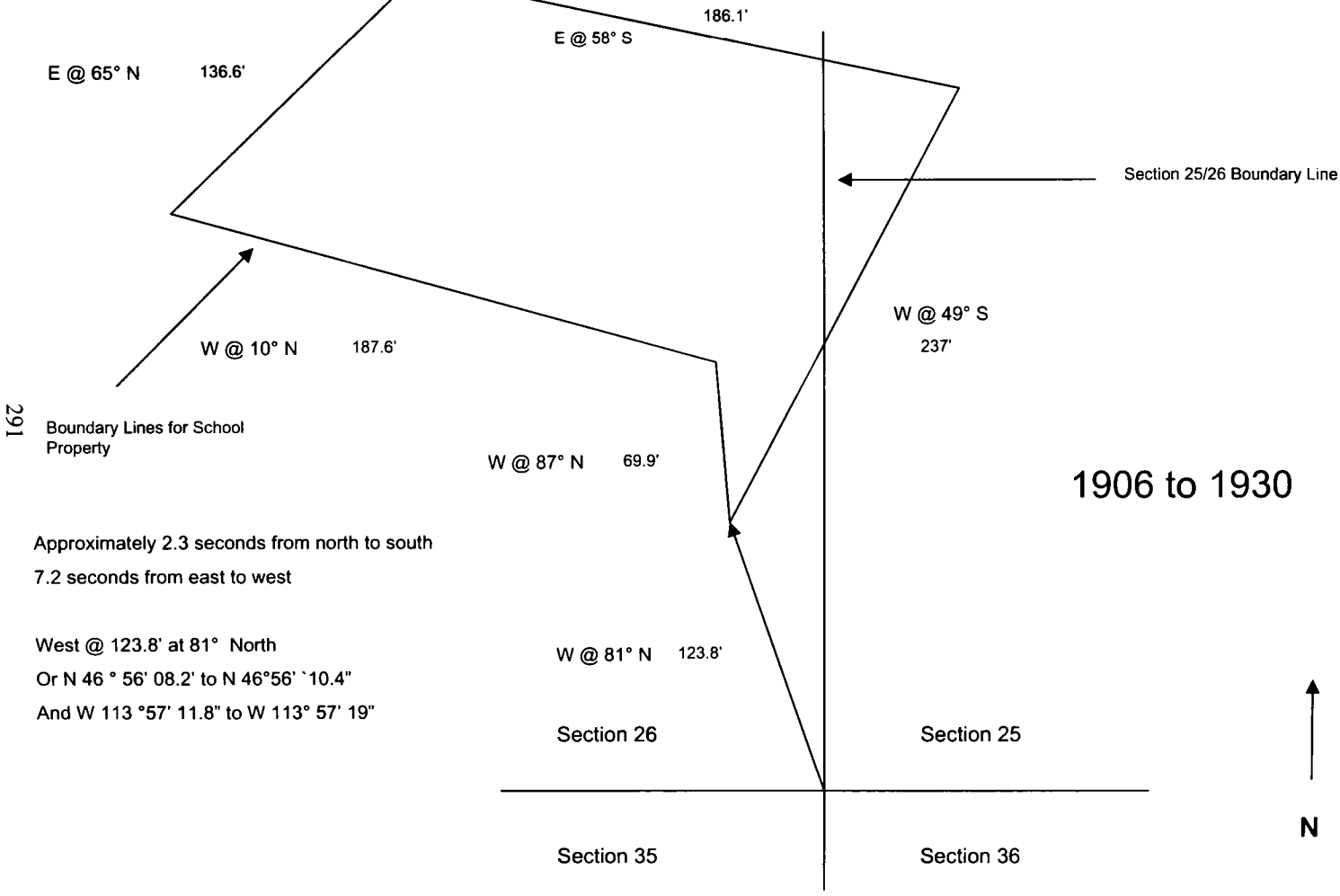
- = Rock circle
- + = fruit tree
- = line of rocks
- X = wood stove
- ⊛ = Datum (rock)
- ⊙ = sign on tree
- D = Dump

Note: Not to scale

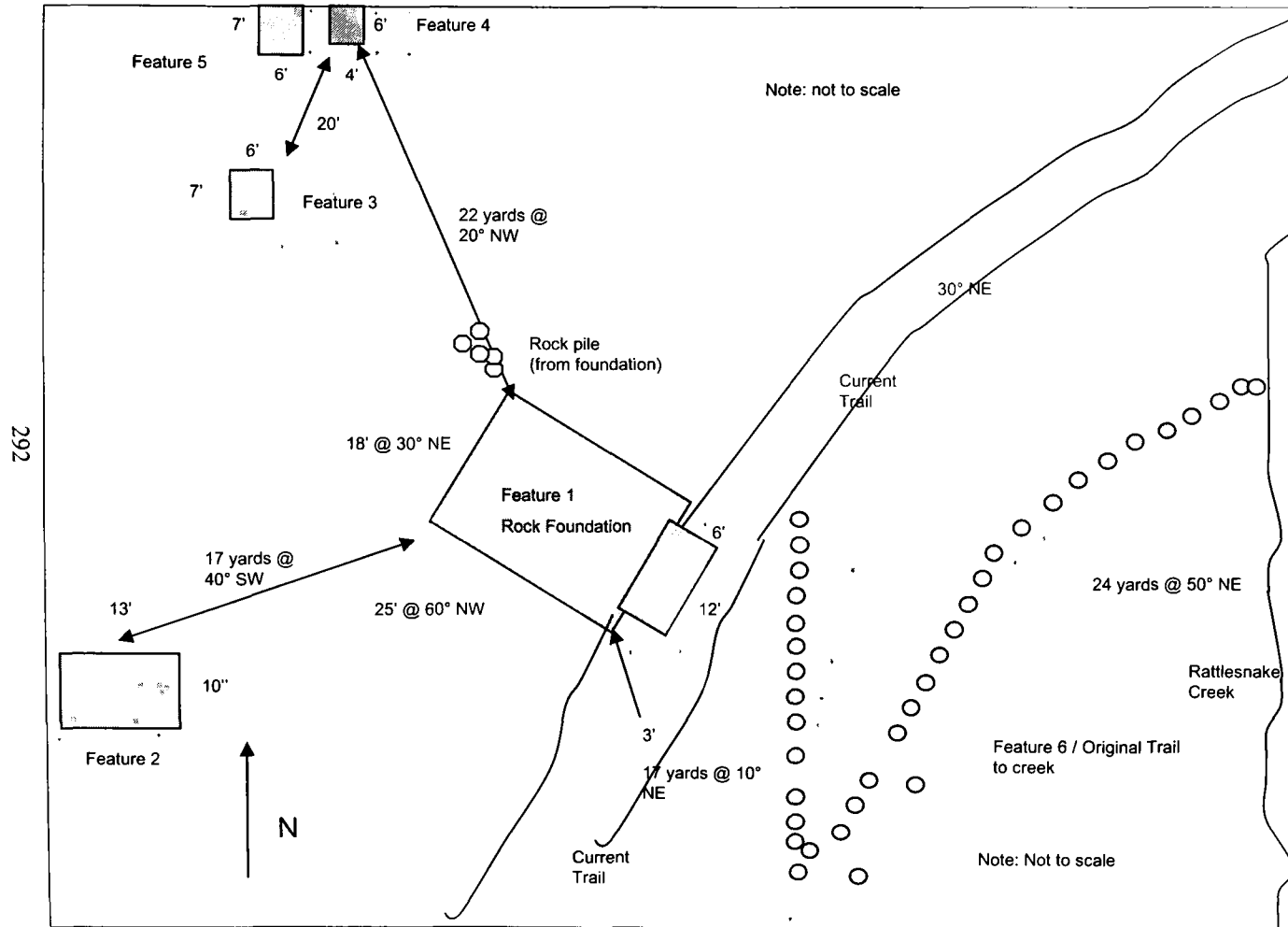
290



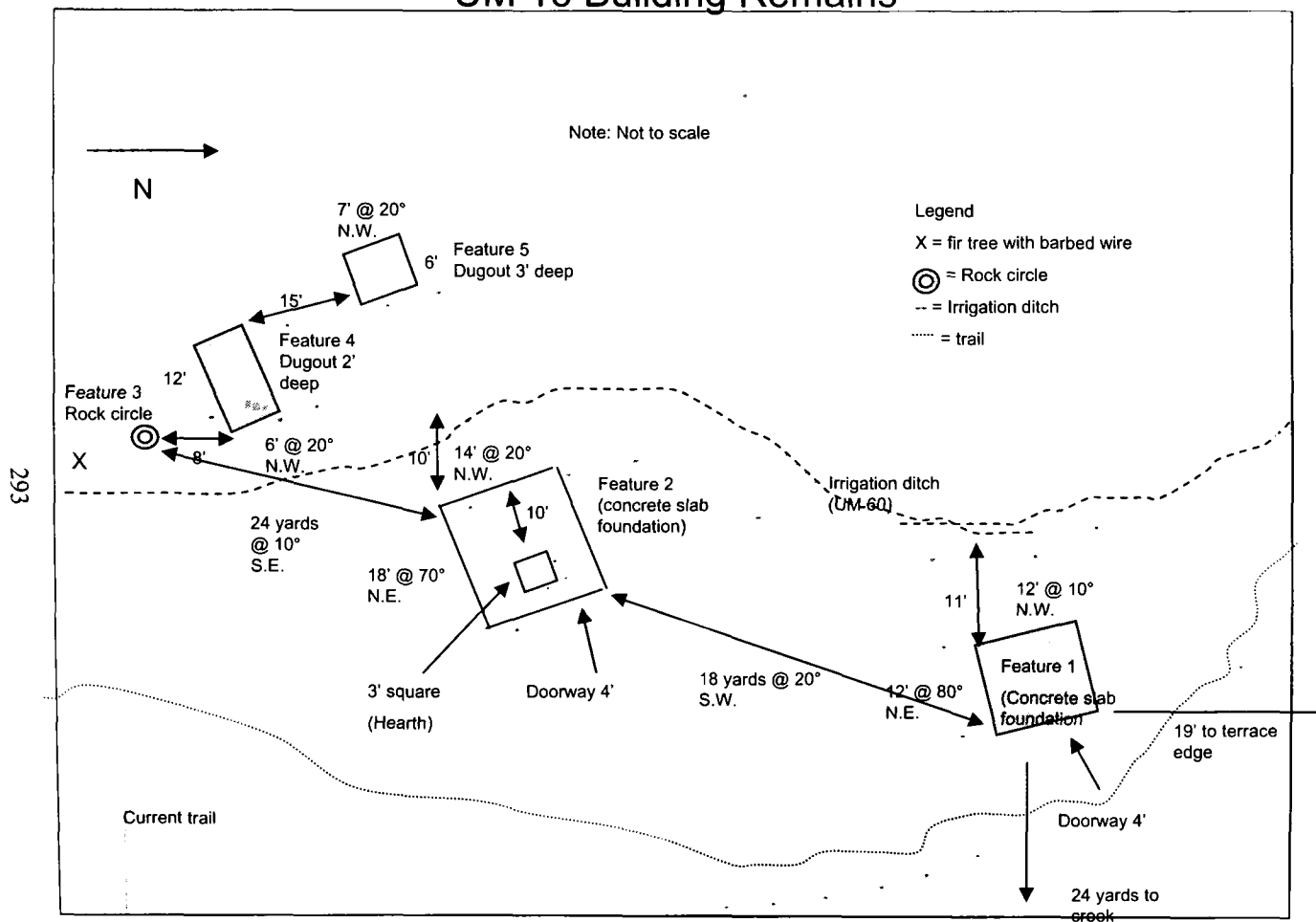
UM 9 Upper Rattlesnake Creek School



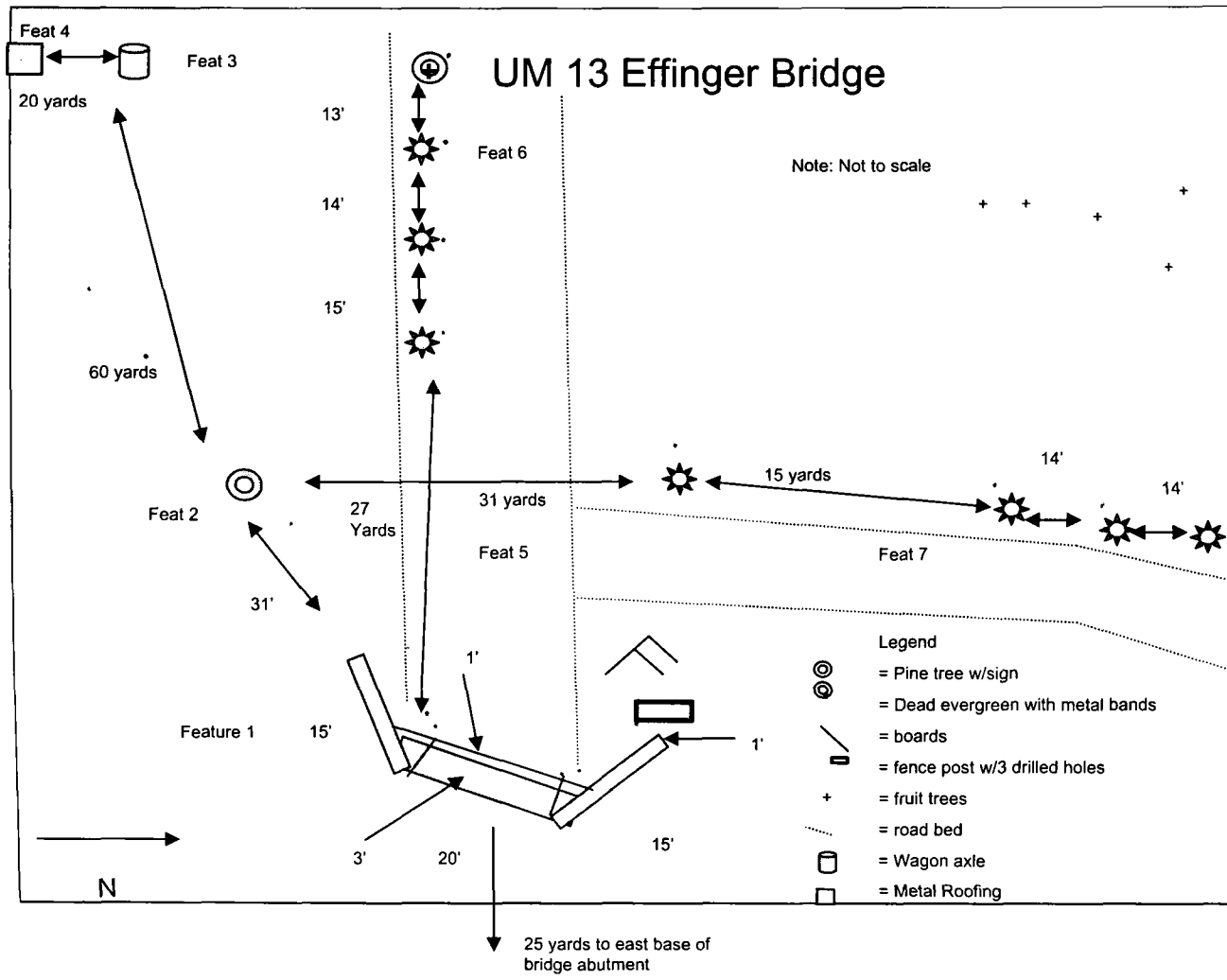
UM 9 Upper Rattlesnake School



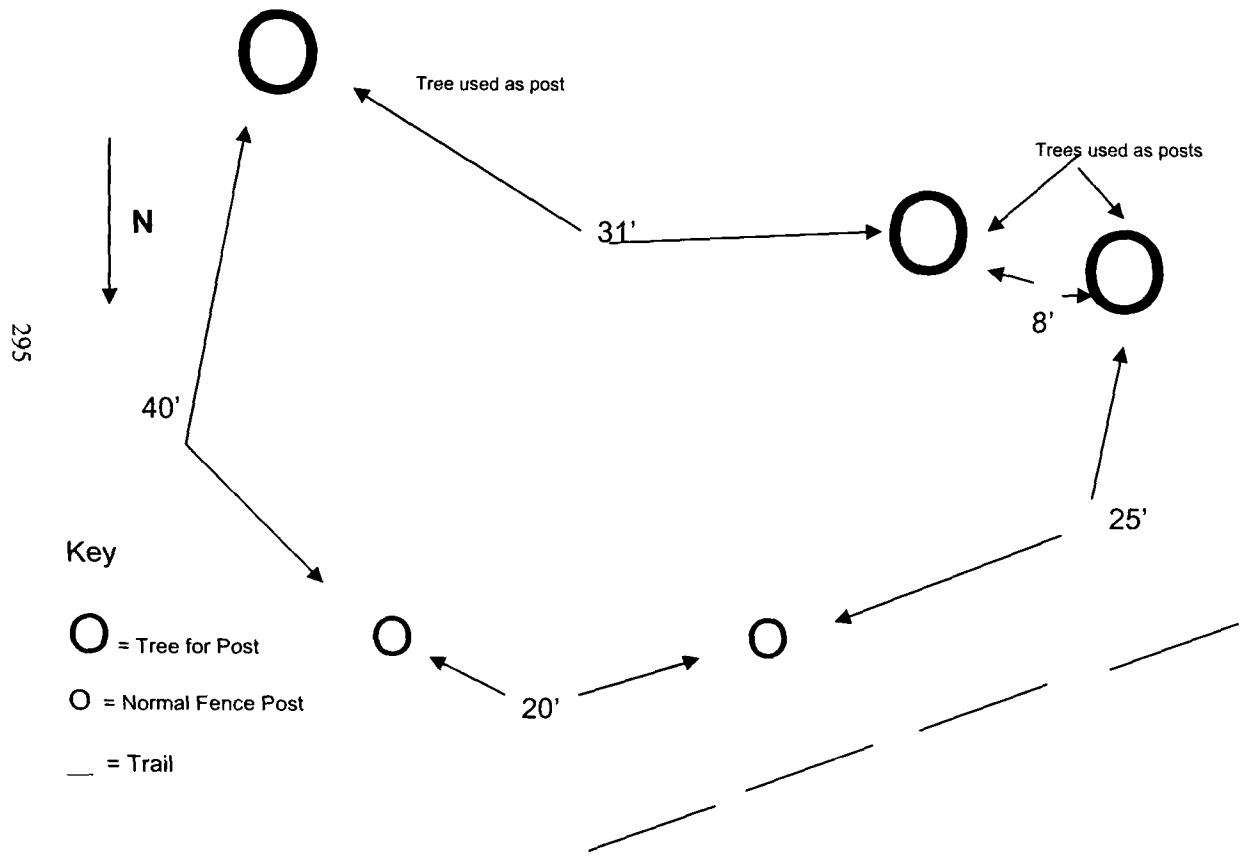
UM 16 Building Remains



294



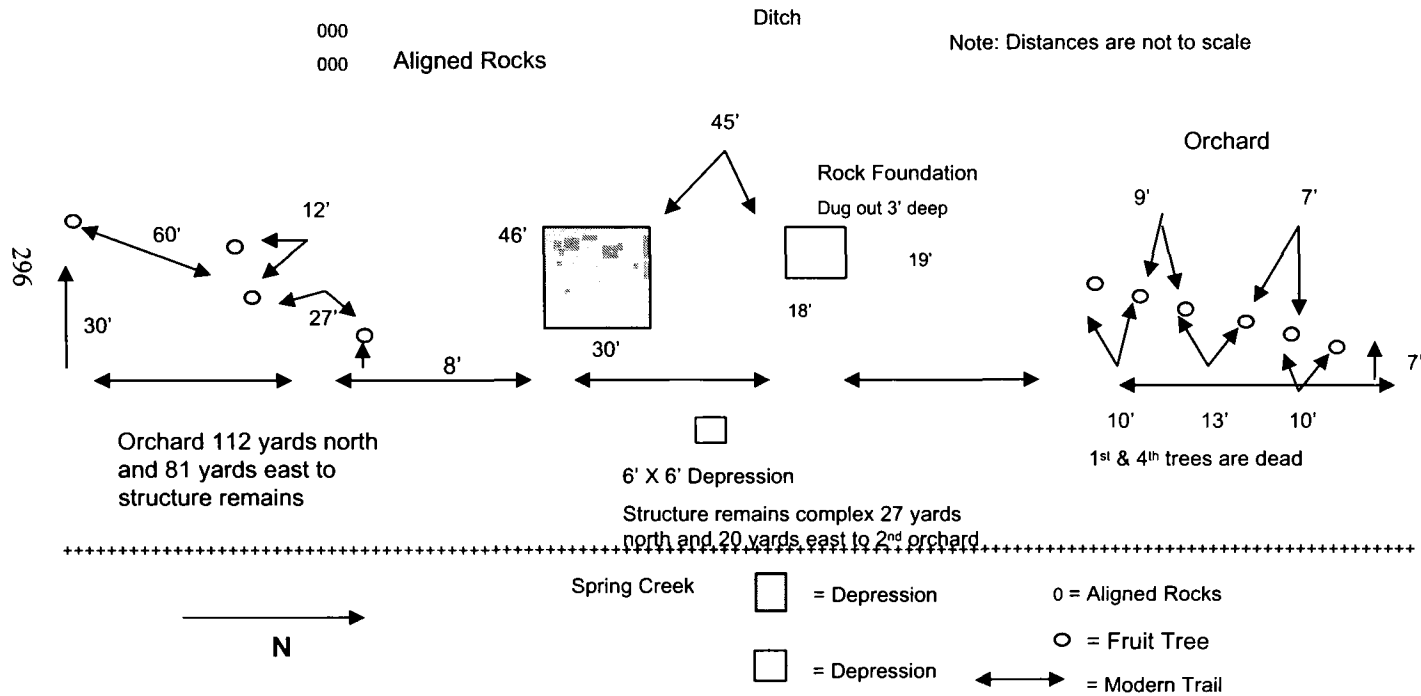
UM 22 Fence Grouping



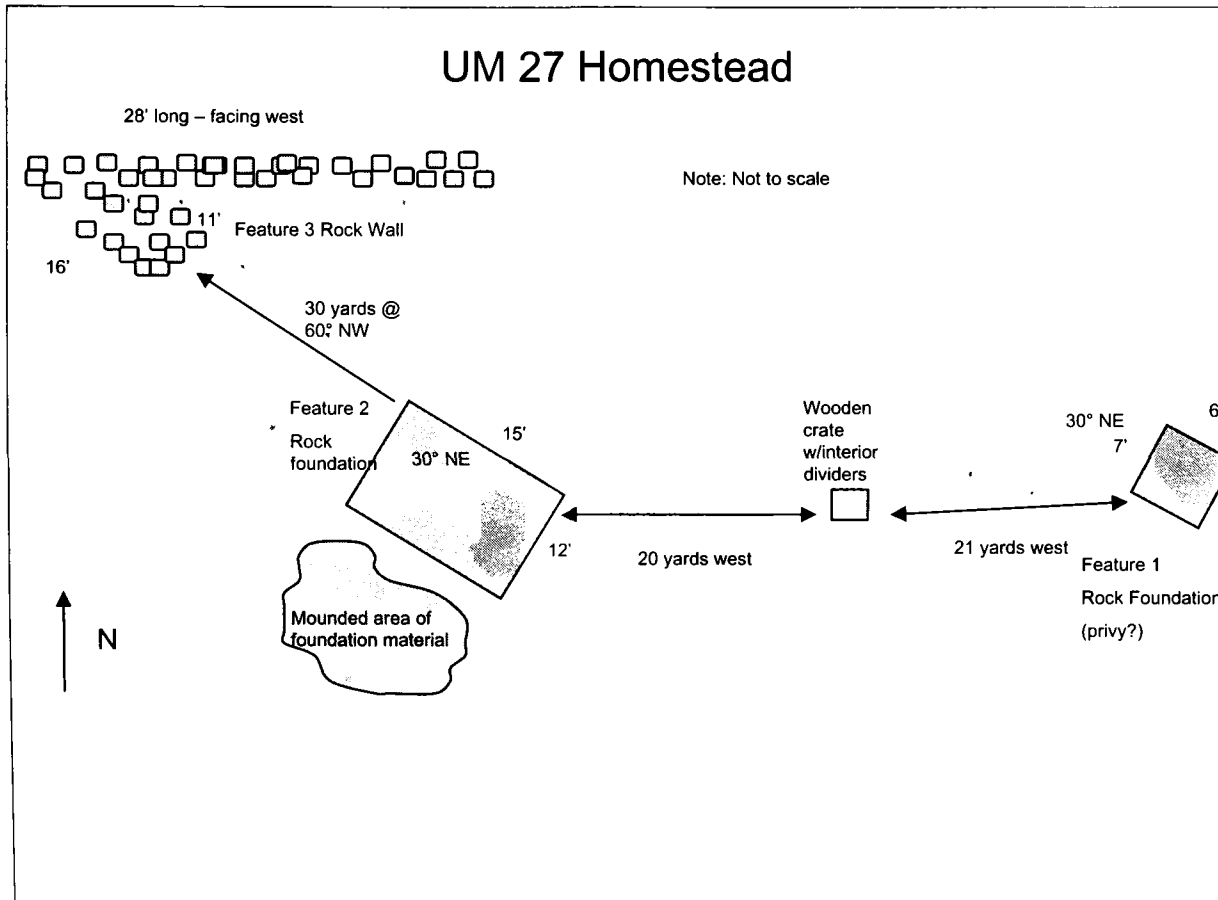
UM 25 Cluff Vasser Homestead

1893 - 1919

Old Road



UM 27 Homestead

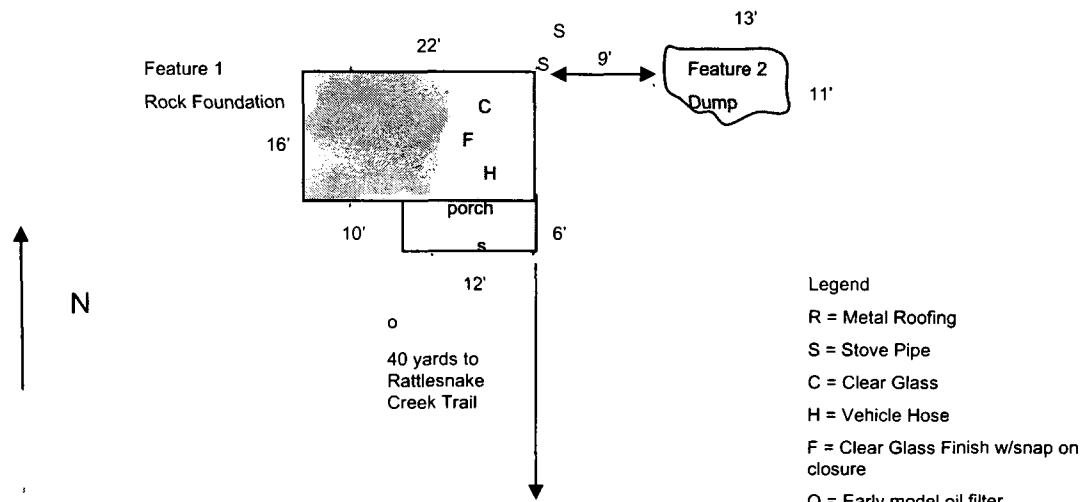


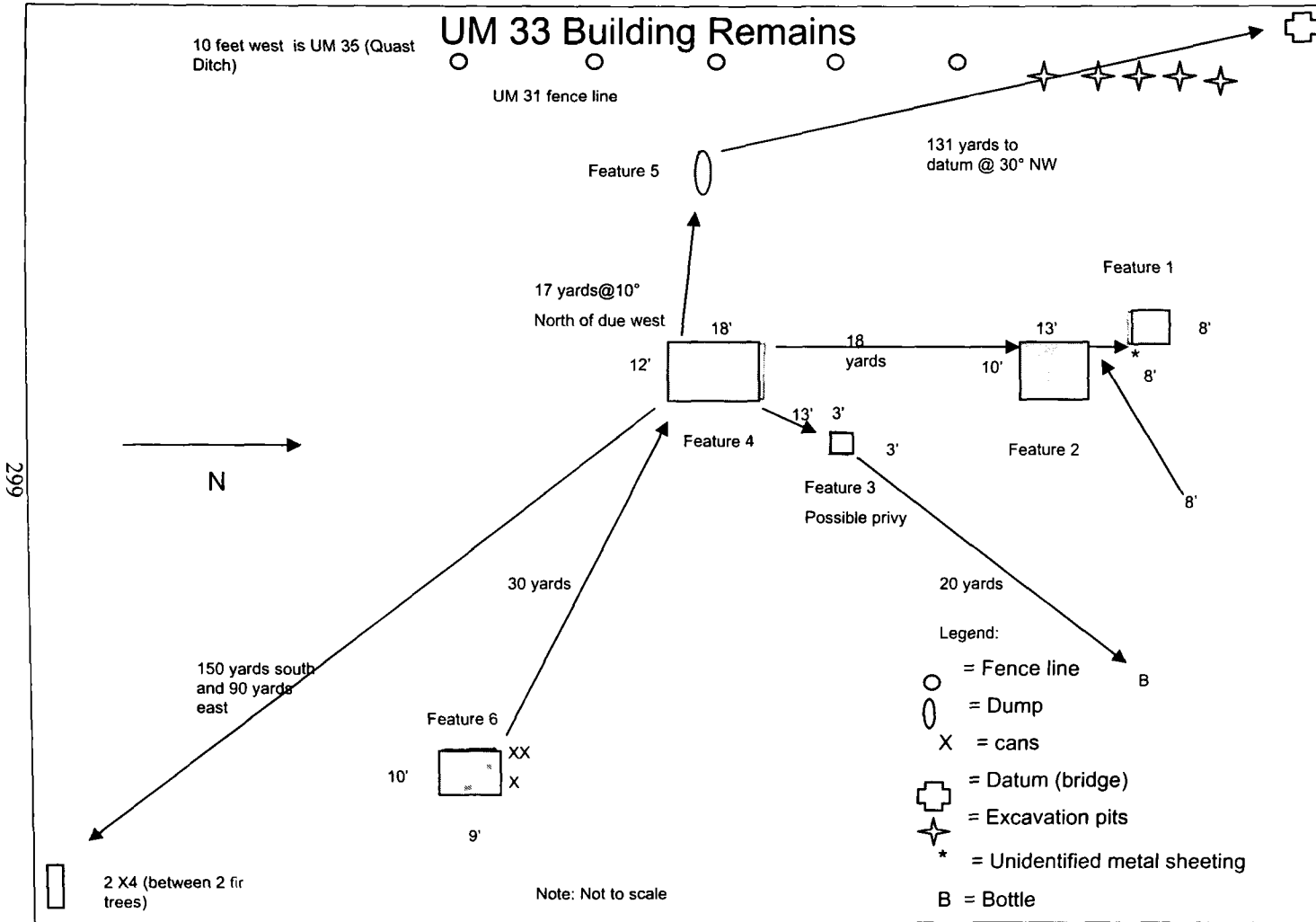
UM 28 Montana Silver Black Fox Company

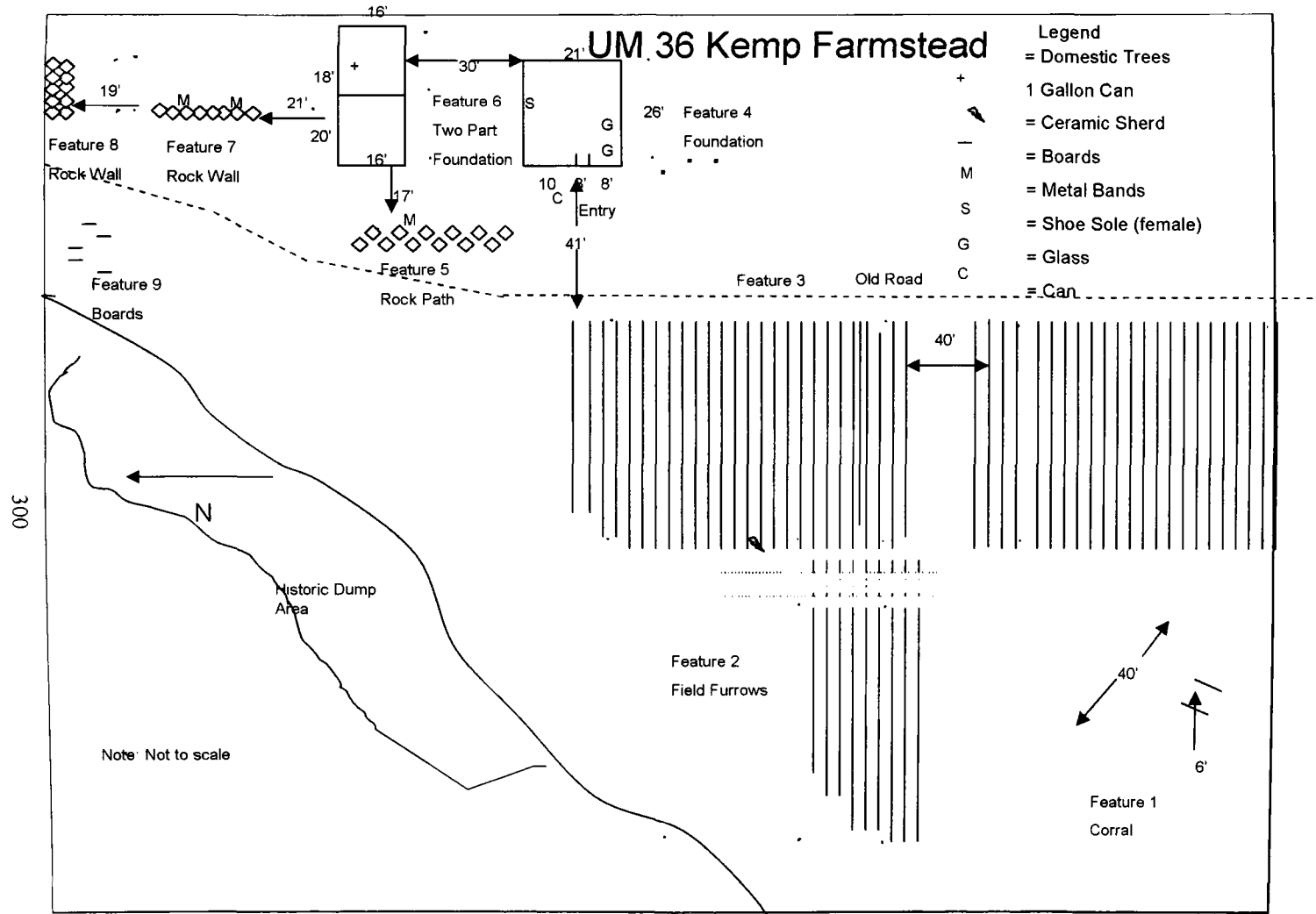
Raised mound over foundation appears to have been burnt in place

Note: not to scale

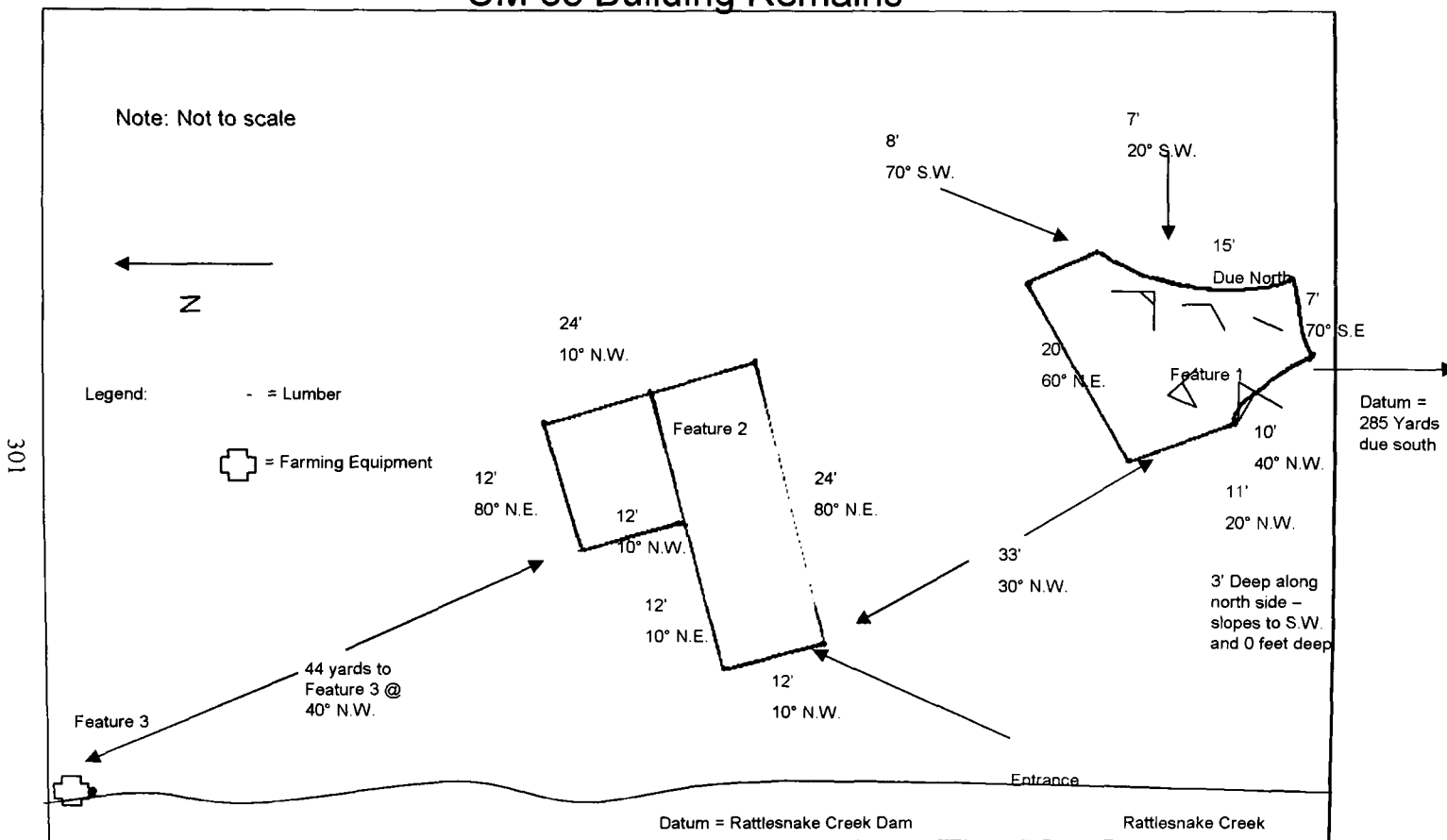
298







UM 38 Building Remains



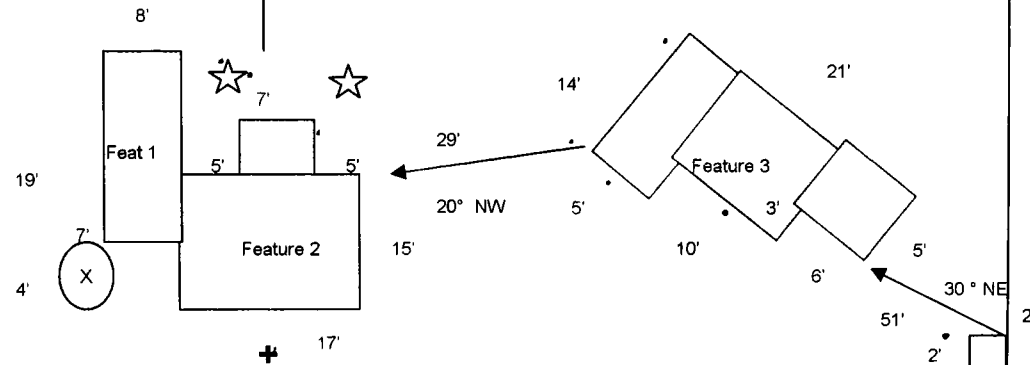
UM 42 Building Remains

Current road = Datum




40'
Due
East


Z




Legend

 = Building Remains

 = Oval Flower Bed

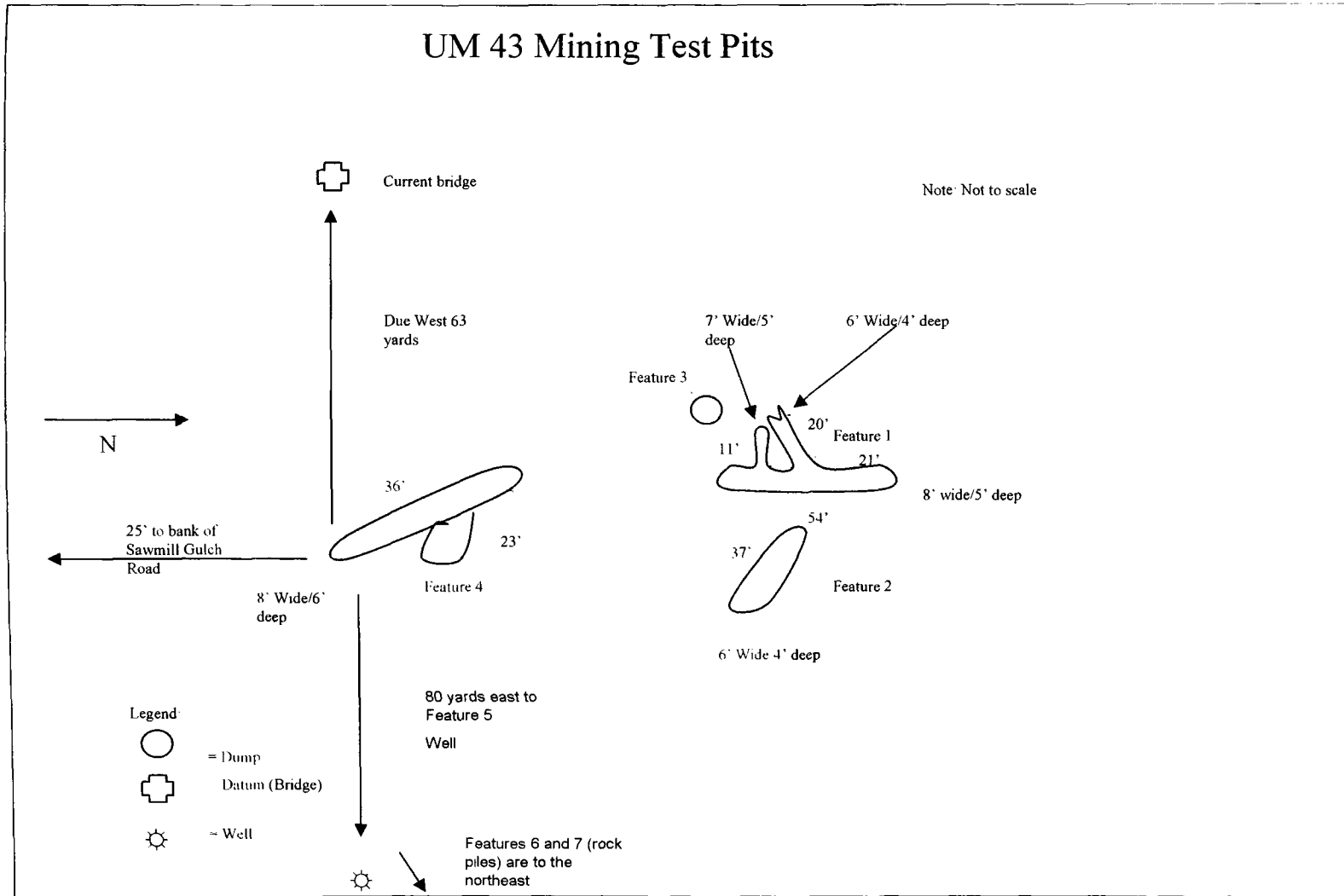
 = Round Rock Flower Bed

X = Evergreen Tree

 = Fruit Tree

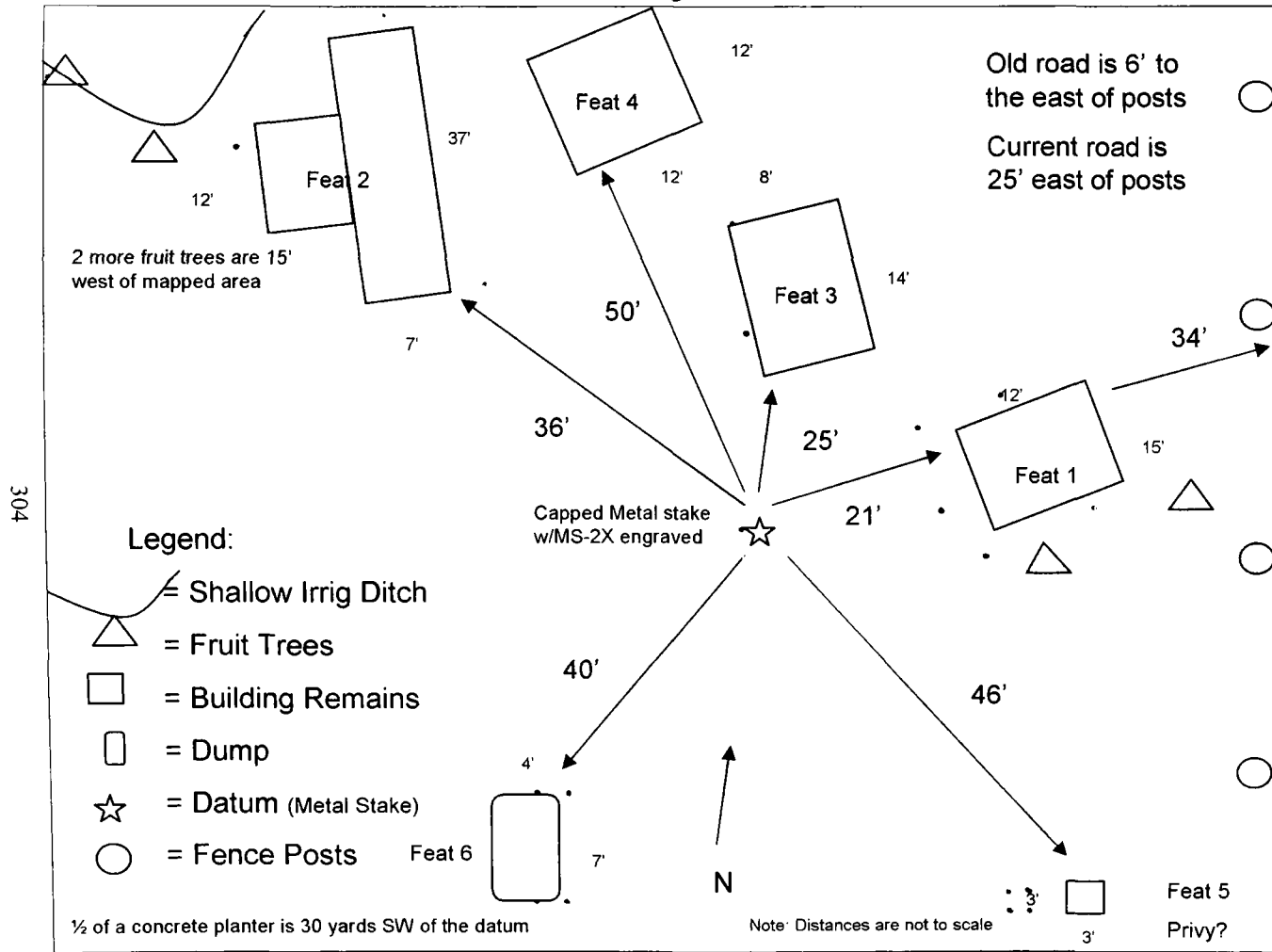
Note, Distances are not to scale

UM 43 Mining Test Pits

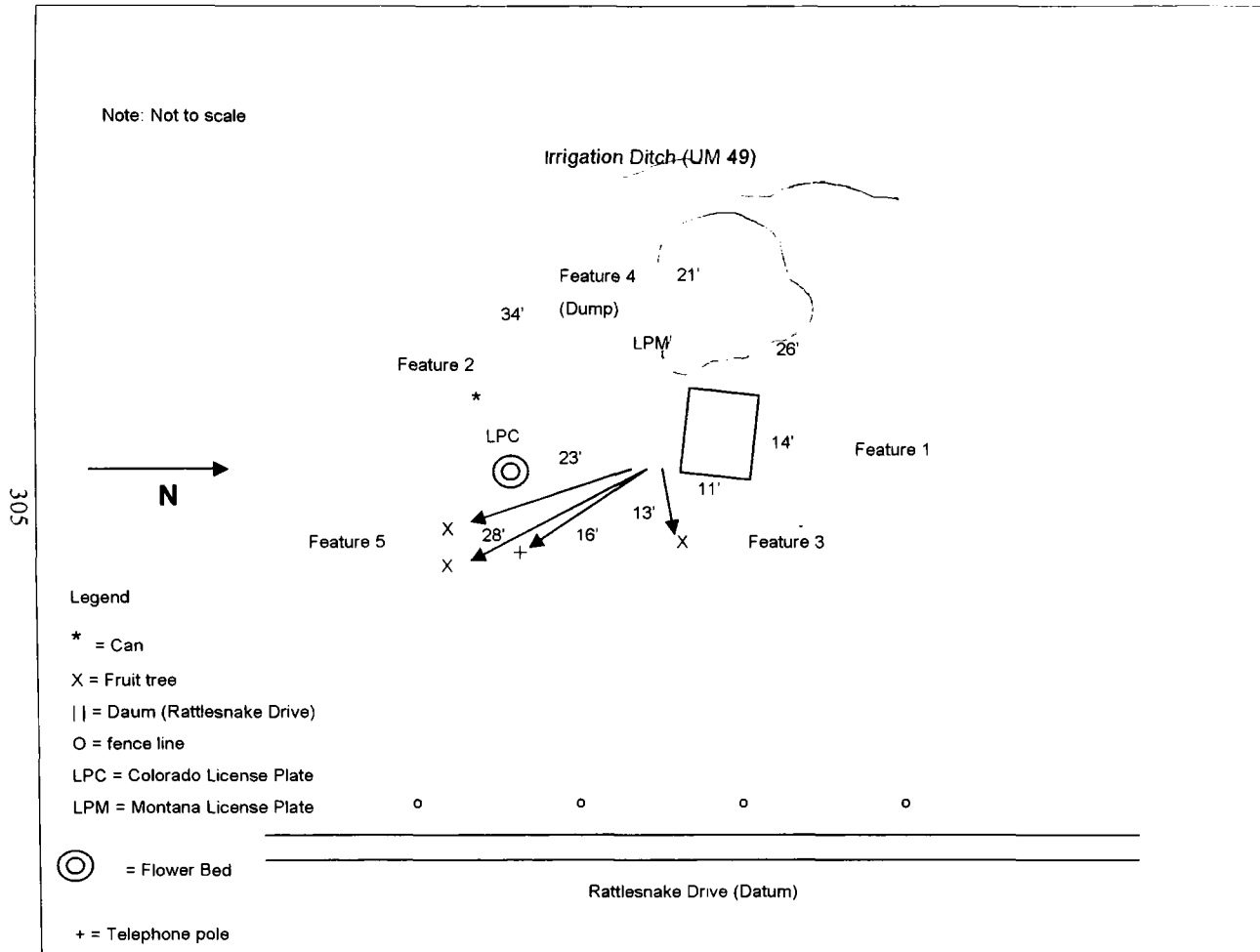


303

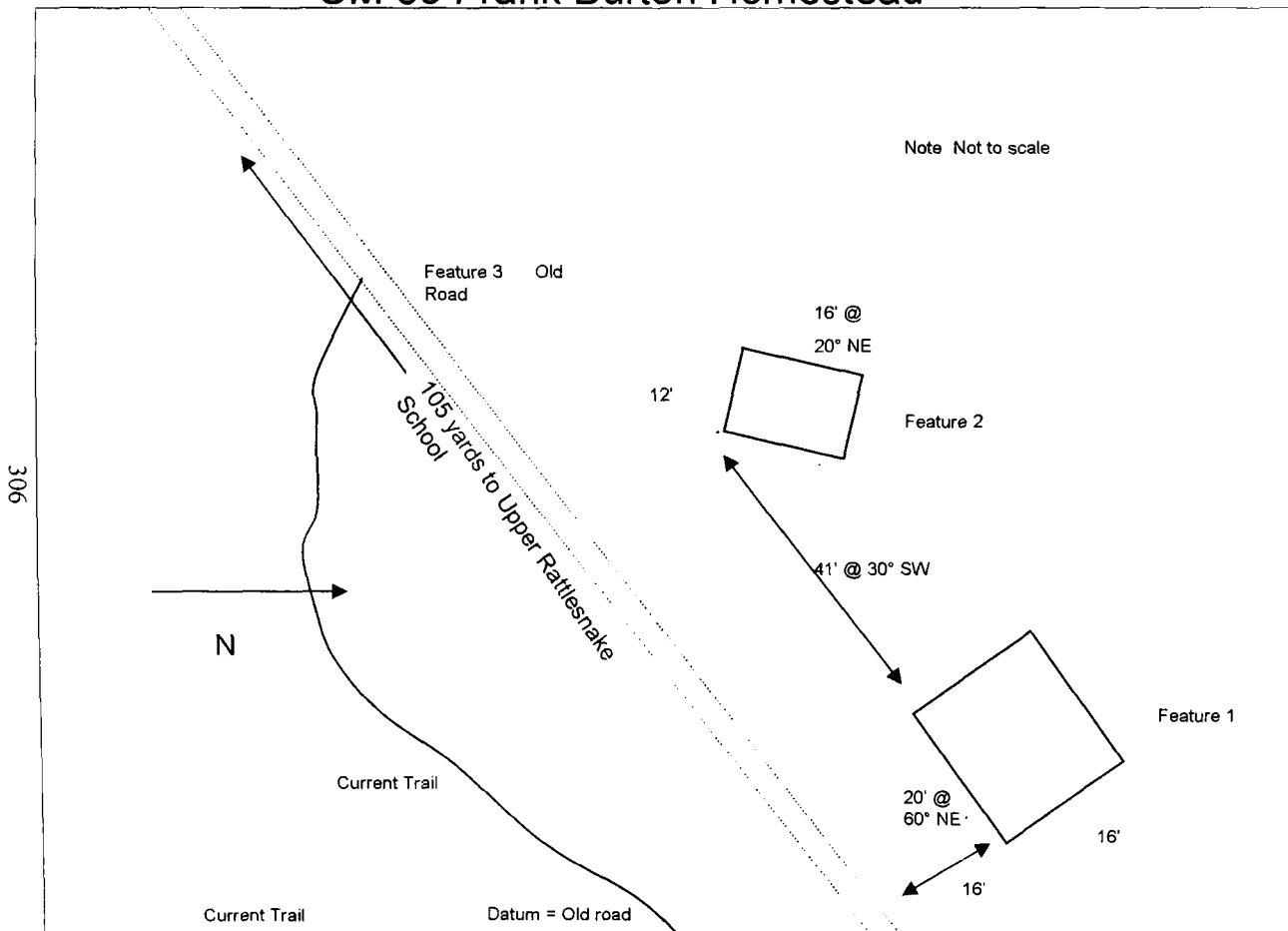
UM 46 Building Remains



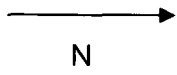
UM 48 Building and Dump Remains



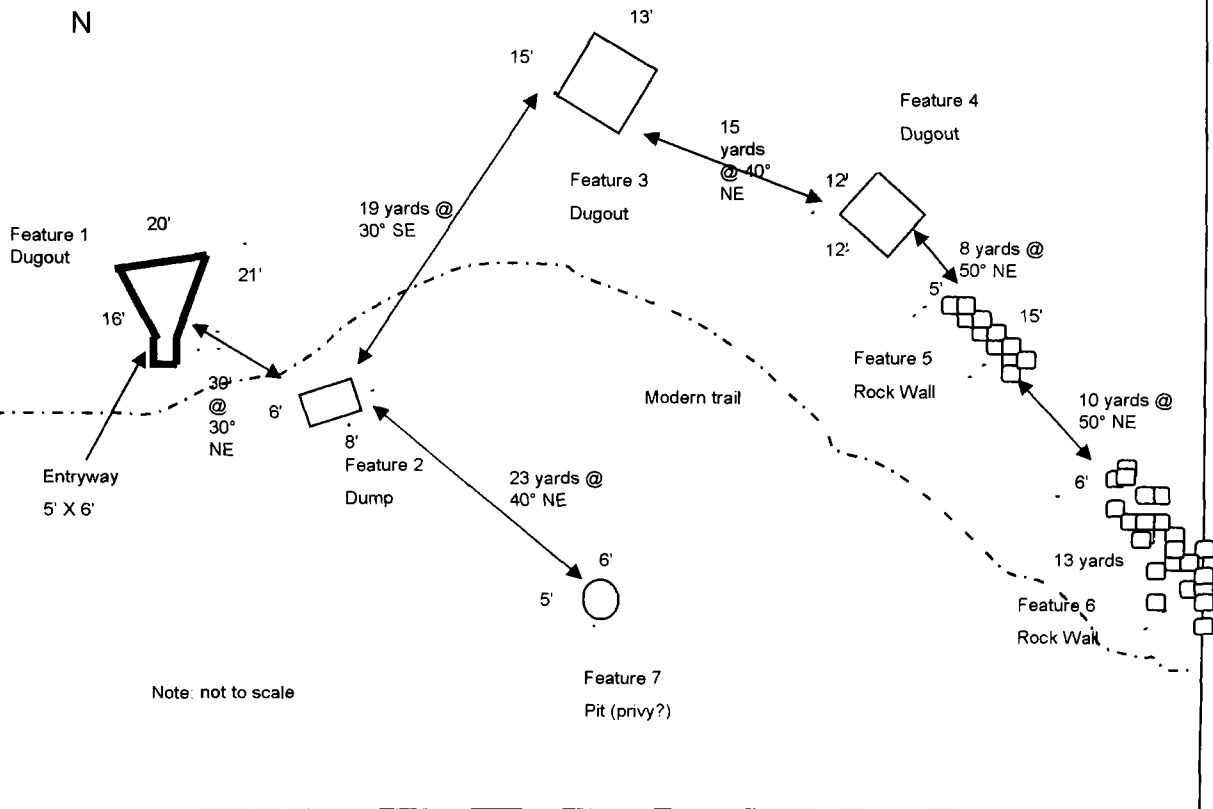
UM 55 Frank Burton Homestead



UM 63 Historical Homestead



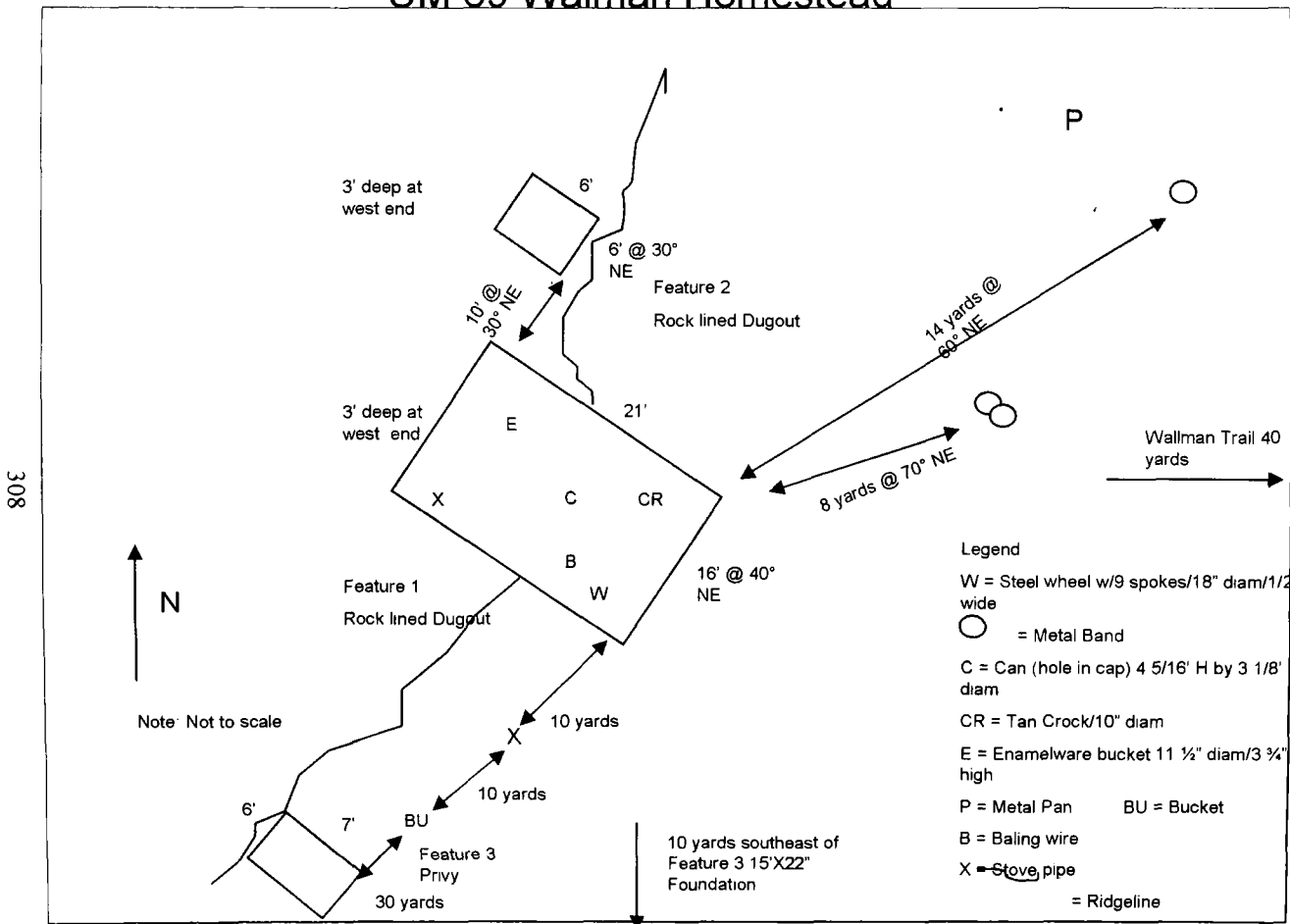
307

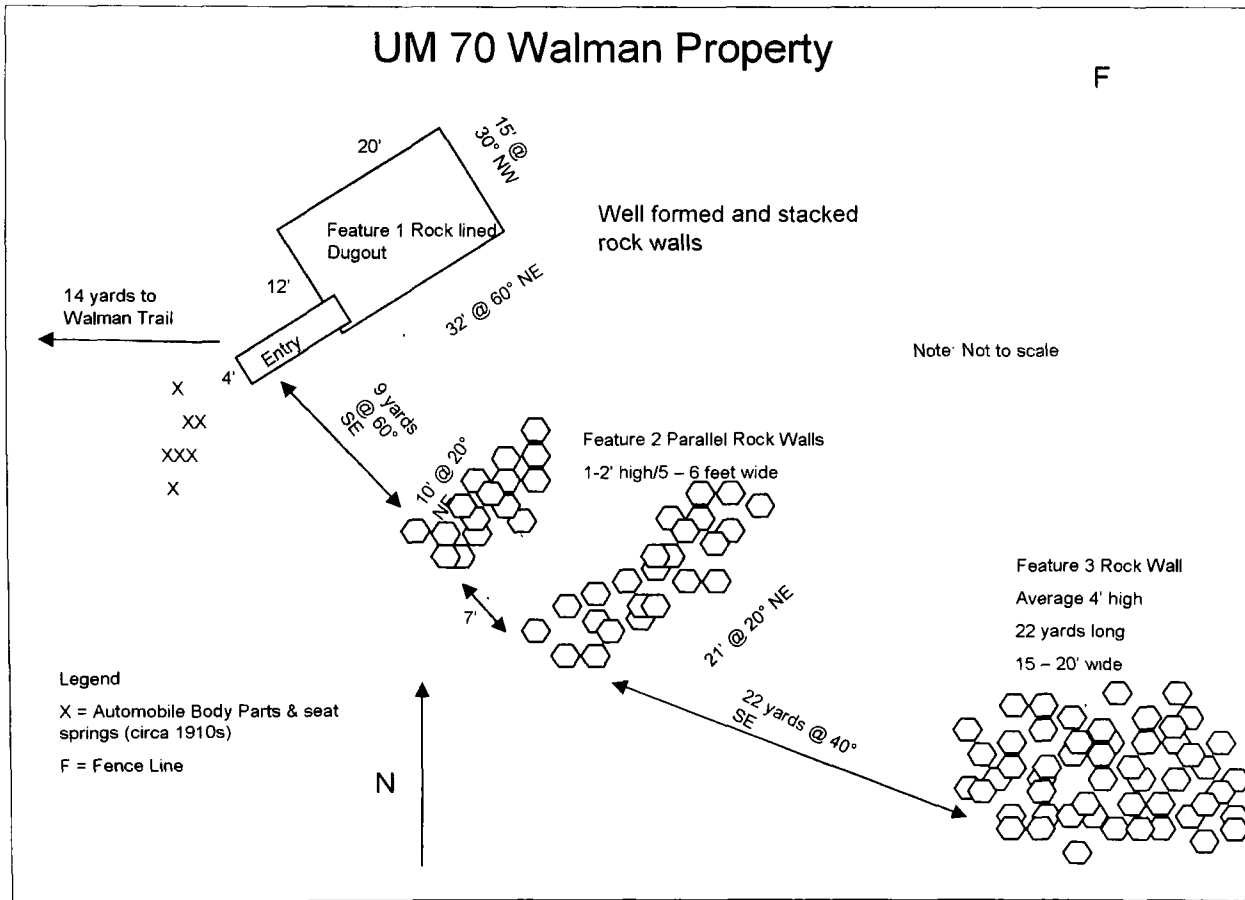


Note: not to scale

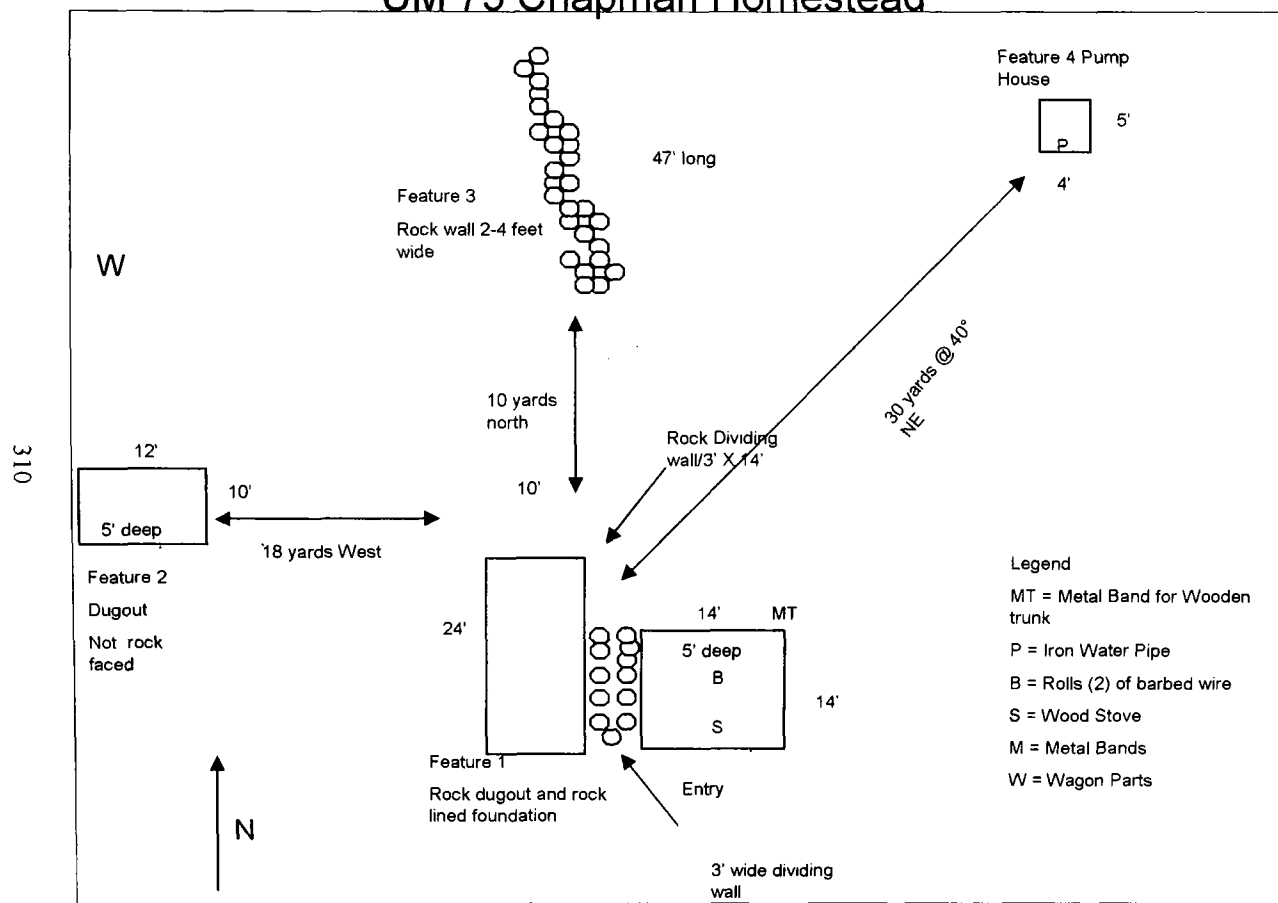
Feature 7
Pit (privy?)

UM 69 Walman Homestead



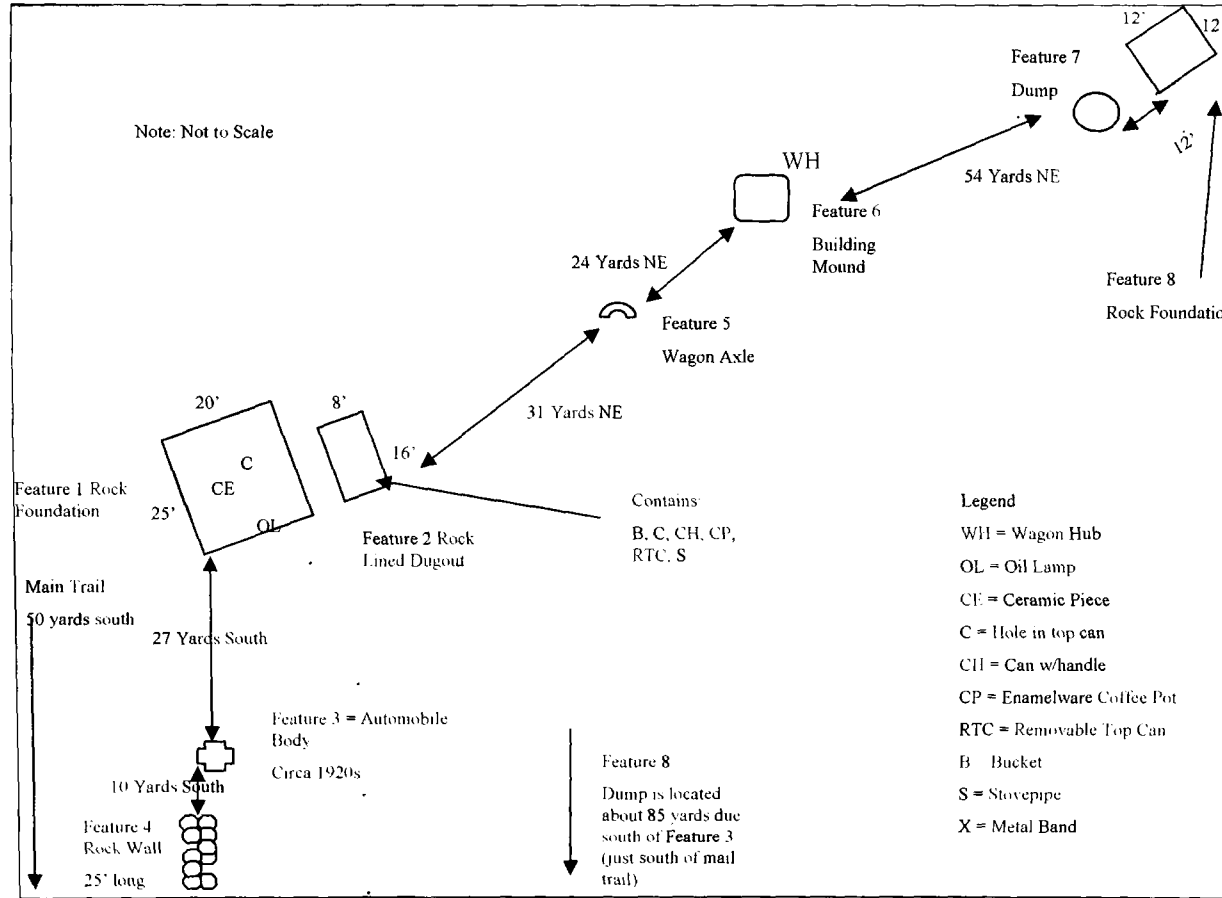


UM 75 Chapman Homestead



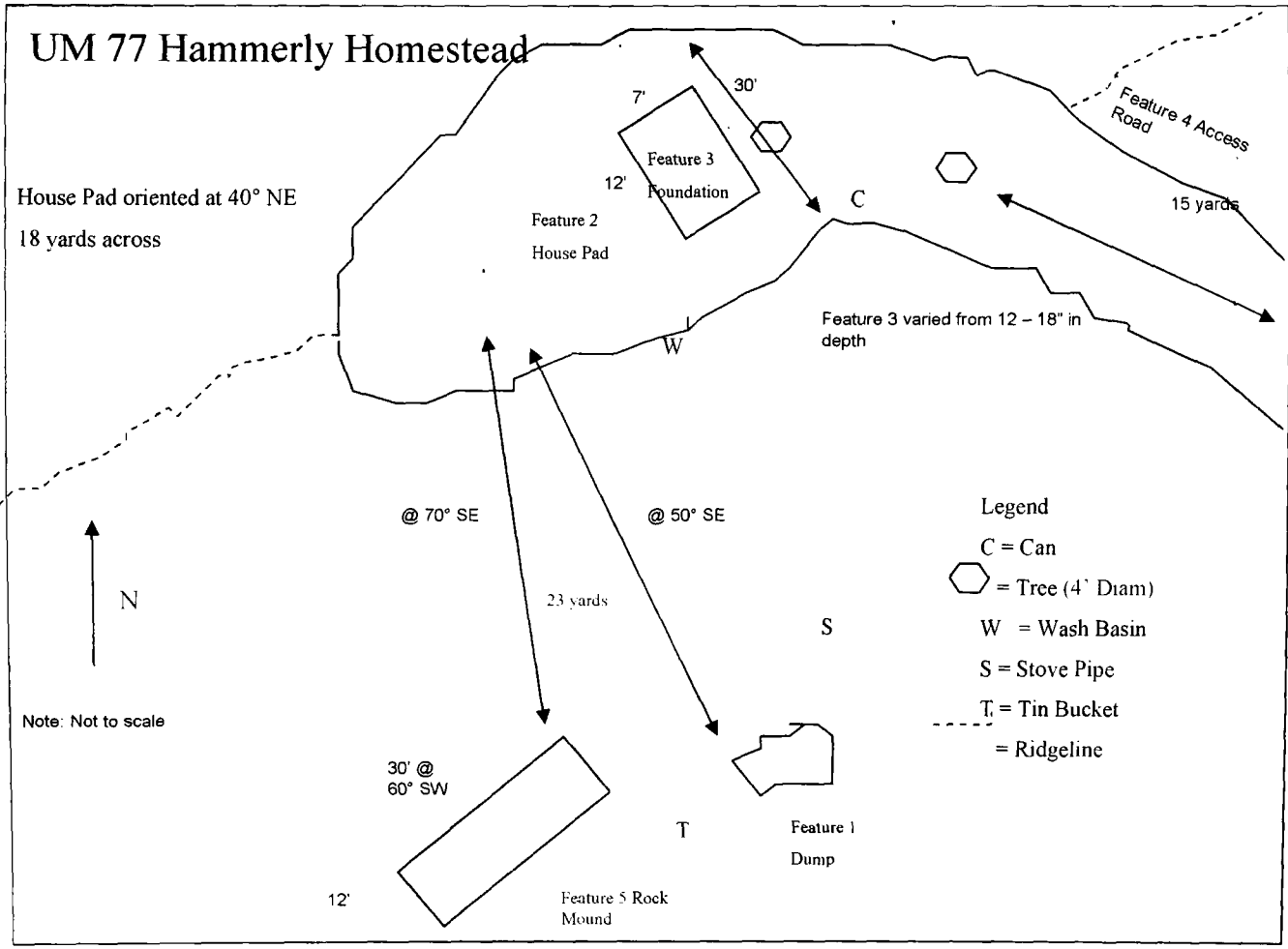
310

UM 76 Mark Poe Homestead



311

UM 77 Hammerly Homestead



312

House Pad oriented at 40° NE
18 yards across

Note: Not to scale

N

@ 70° SE

@ 50° SE

30' @
60° SW

23 yards

12'

Feature 5 Rock
Mound

T

Feature 1
Dump

S

Legend

C = Can

⬡ = Tree (4' Diam)

W = Wash Basin

S = Stove Pipe

T = Tin Bucket

- - - = Ridgeline

Feature 3 varied from 12 - 18" in
depth

C

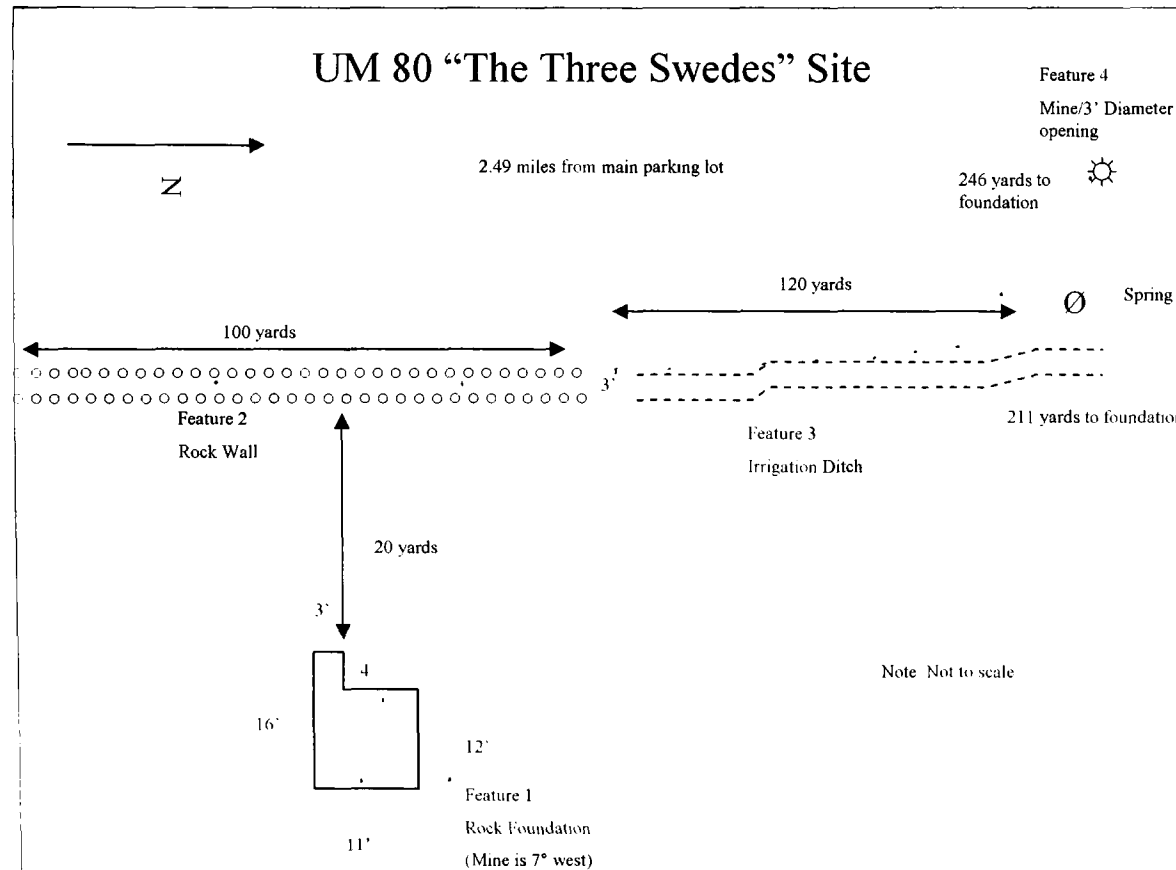
Feature 2
House Pad

Feature 3
Foundation

Feature 4 Access
Road

15 yards

UM 80 "The Three Swedes" Site



313

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