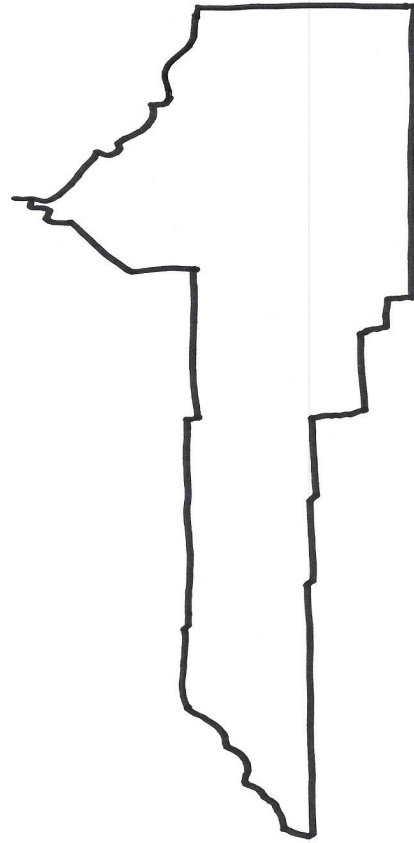
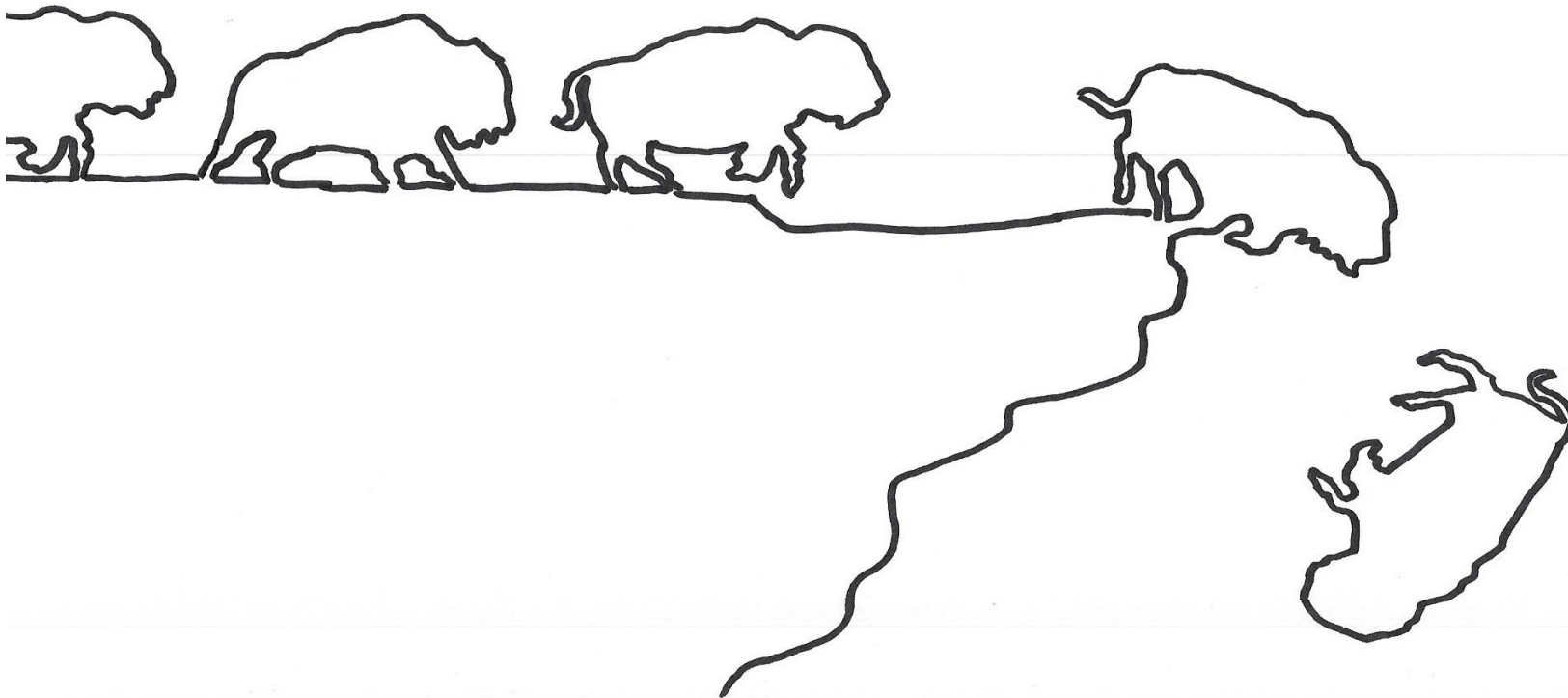


A BRIEF HISTORY OF GALLATIN COUNTY



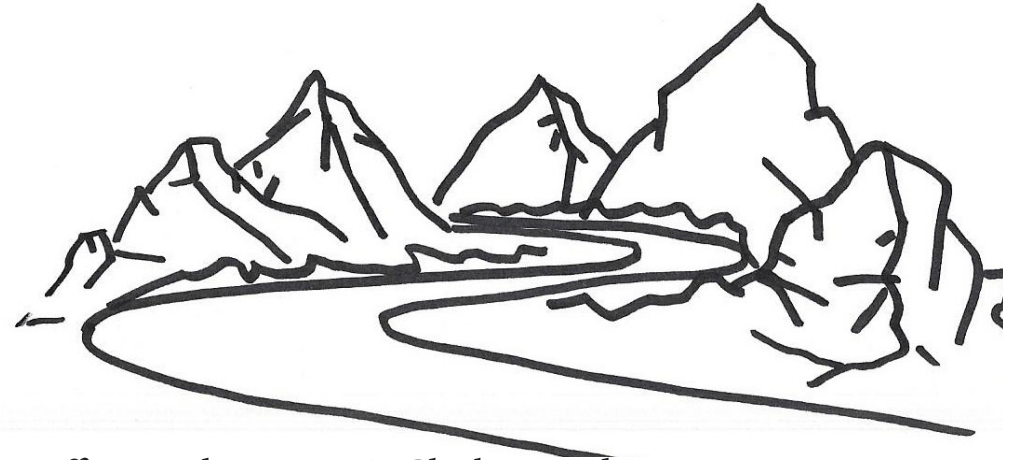
BUFFALO JUMP



The Madison Buffalo Jump, located just 32 miles miles from Bozeman, was used by Native Americans for 2,000 years ending just 200 years ago. Natives would stampede the bison towards the cliff's face resulting in a mass killing that provided them with provisions, shelter, clothing and food for the winter.

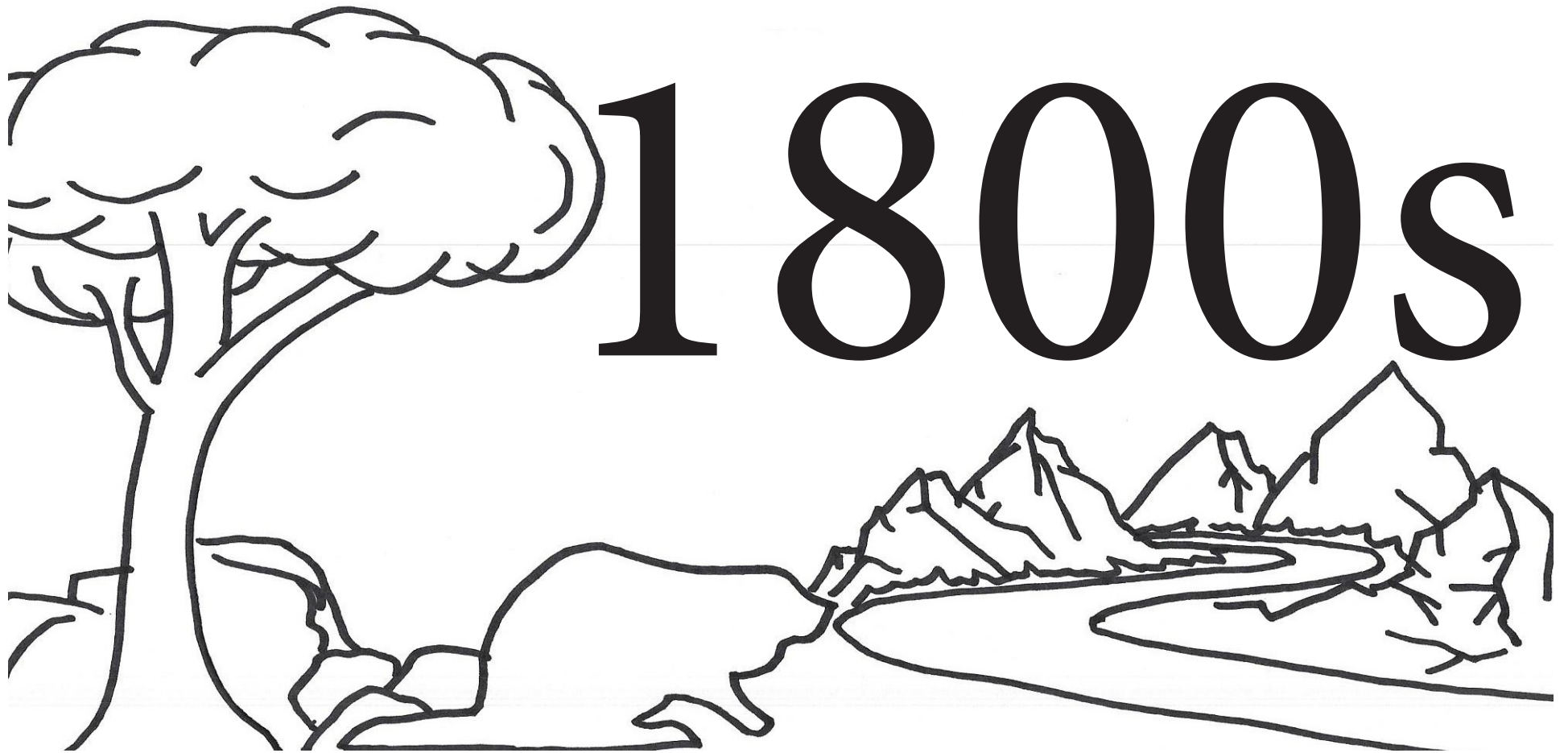
LEWIS AND CLARK

1805



Under the direction of President Thomas Jefferson the Lewis & Clark Expedition endeavored to explore the western frontier. The three rivers were named in the area during this journey; the Jefferson for the President, the Madison for James Madison, the Secretary of State, and Gallatin for Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the US Treasury. These rivers come together at Three Forks, MT just 31 miles northwest of Bozeman.

FUR TRADE



The fur trade lasted from about 1810 through the 1840s. The primary fur was beaver. Most of these seasons were celebrated with a rendezvous of the mountain men trappers.

GOLD RUSH

1860s



The Gold Rush began in 1862 at Bannack and the following year in 1863 in Virginia City. Men traveled from all across the nation in search of “color.” Some of those who didn’t strike it rich found a new wealth in getting supplies to the miners and in the agricultural land of the Gallatin Valley.

BOZEMAN ESTABLISHED

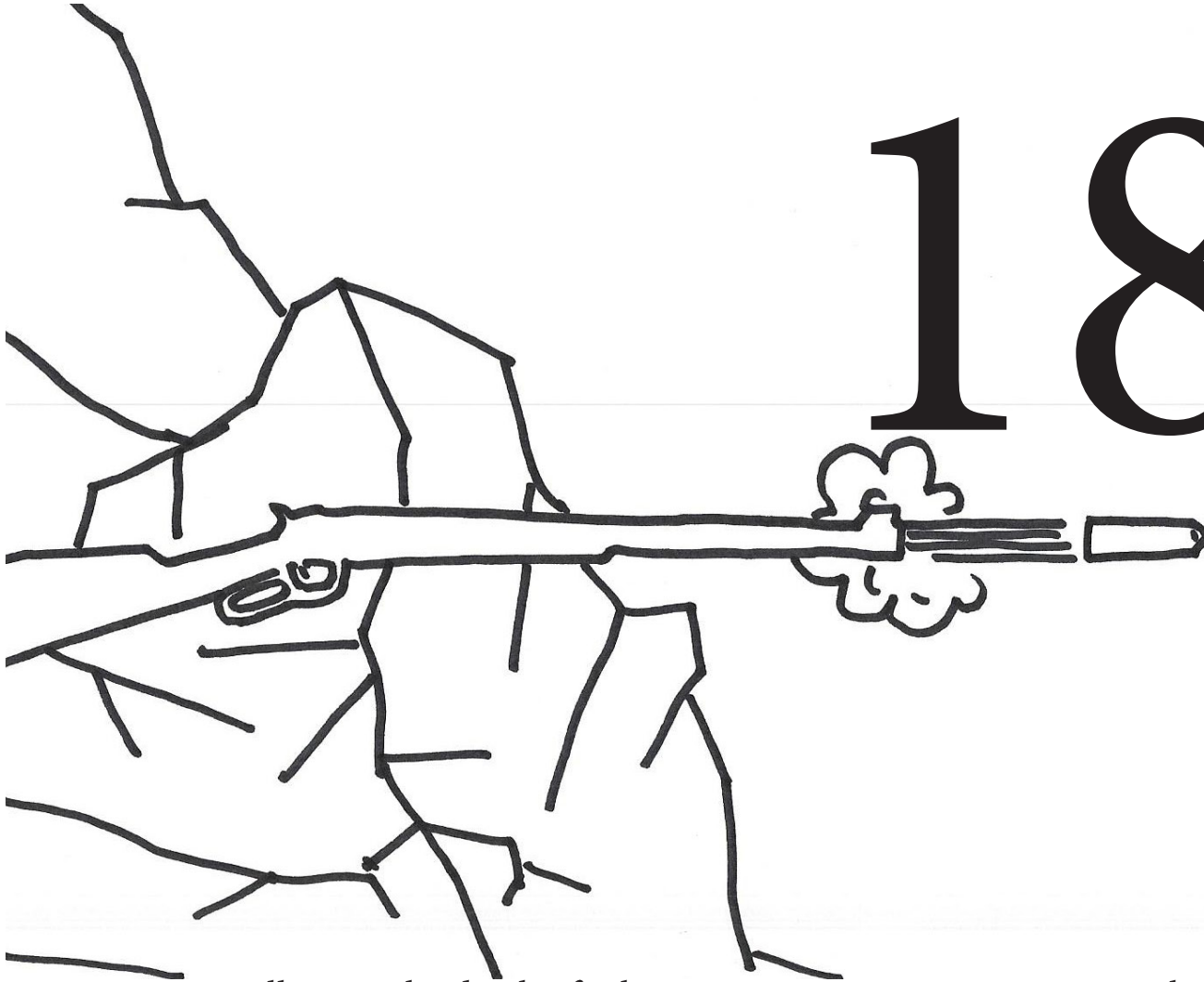
1864



The city of Bozeman was named after John Bozeman, failed miner and entrepreneur. He left his wife and kids in Georgia never to return. At the young age of 30 John was killed by either a band of Native Americans or his business partner Tom Cover. His death remains a mystery to this day.

FORT ELLIS

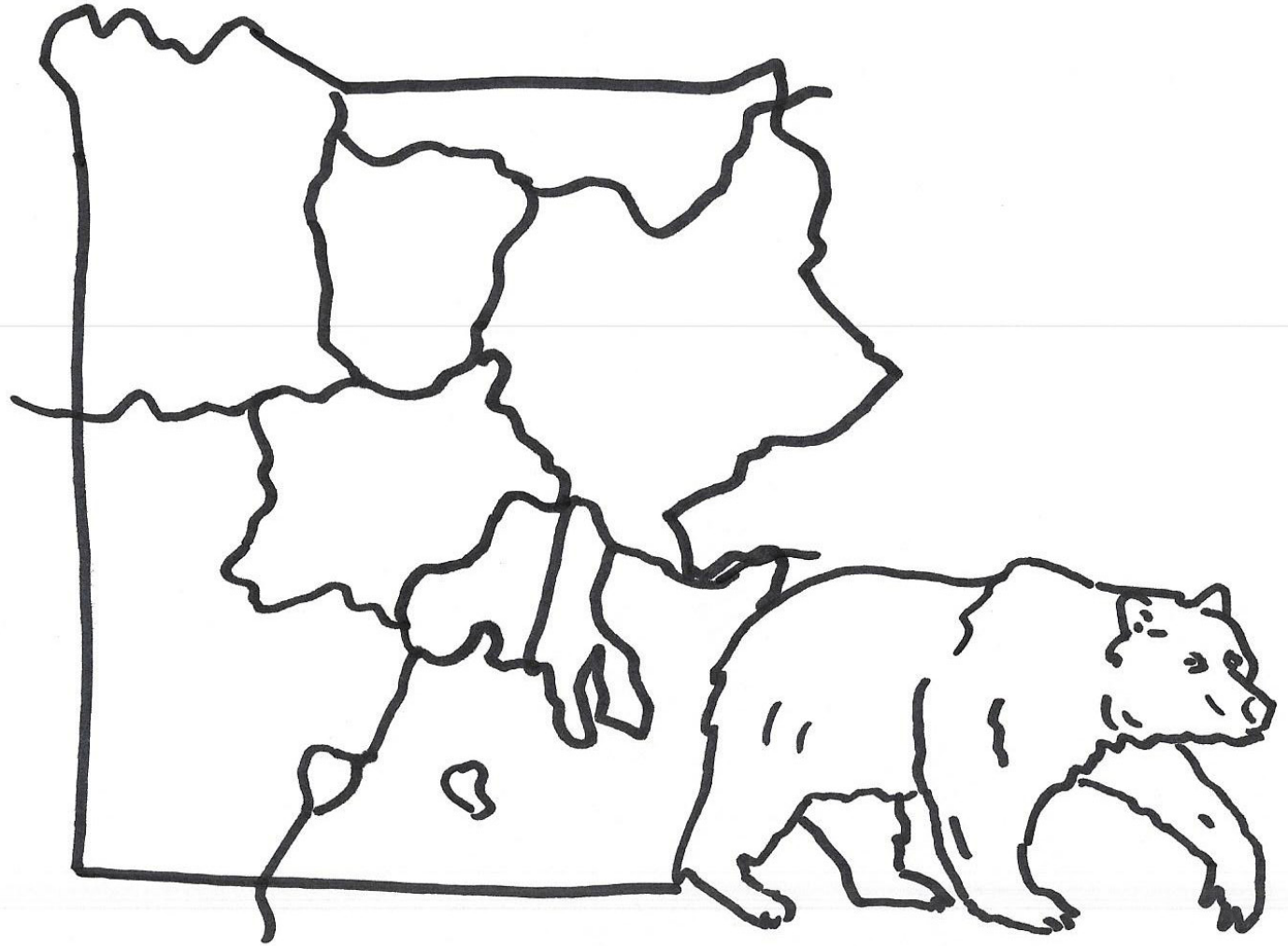
1867



Following the death of John Bozeman, a panic arose across the valley and the US government was asked to supply a fort for protection against Native attacks. Fort Ellis was established. The fort was named for Colonel Augustus Van Horne Ellis who was killed at near Gettysburg during the Civil War. It was abandoned in 1886, existing for only 19 years.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

1872



The first National Park in the nation, Yellowstone was established to protect and preserve the natural scenery, flora and fauna of the region. Its establishment led to a new industry in the area, tourism.

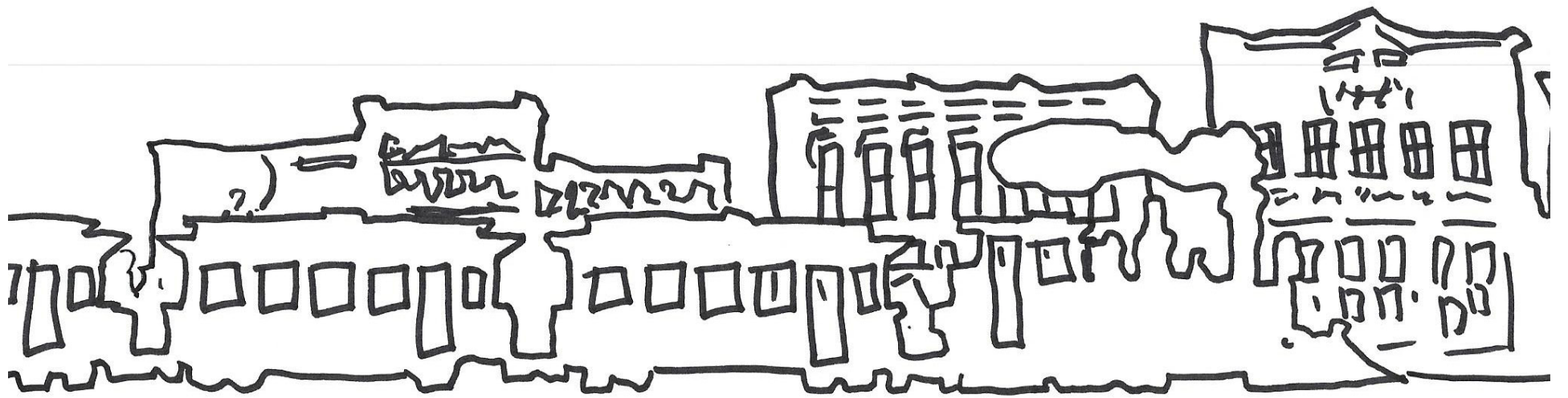


RAILROAD

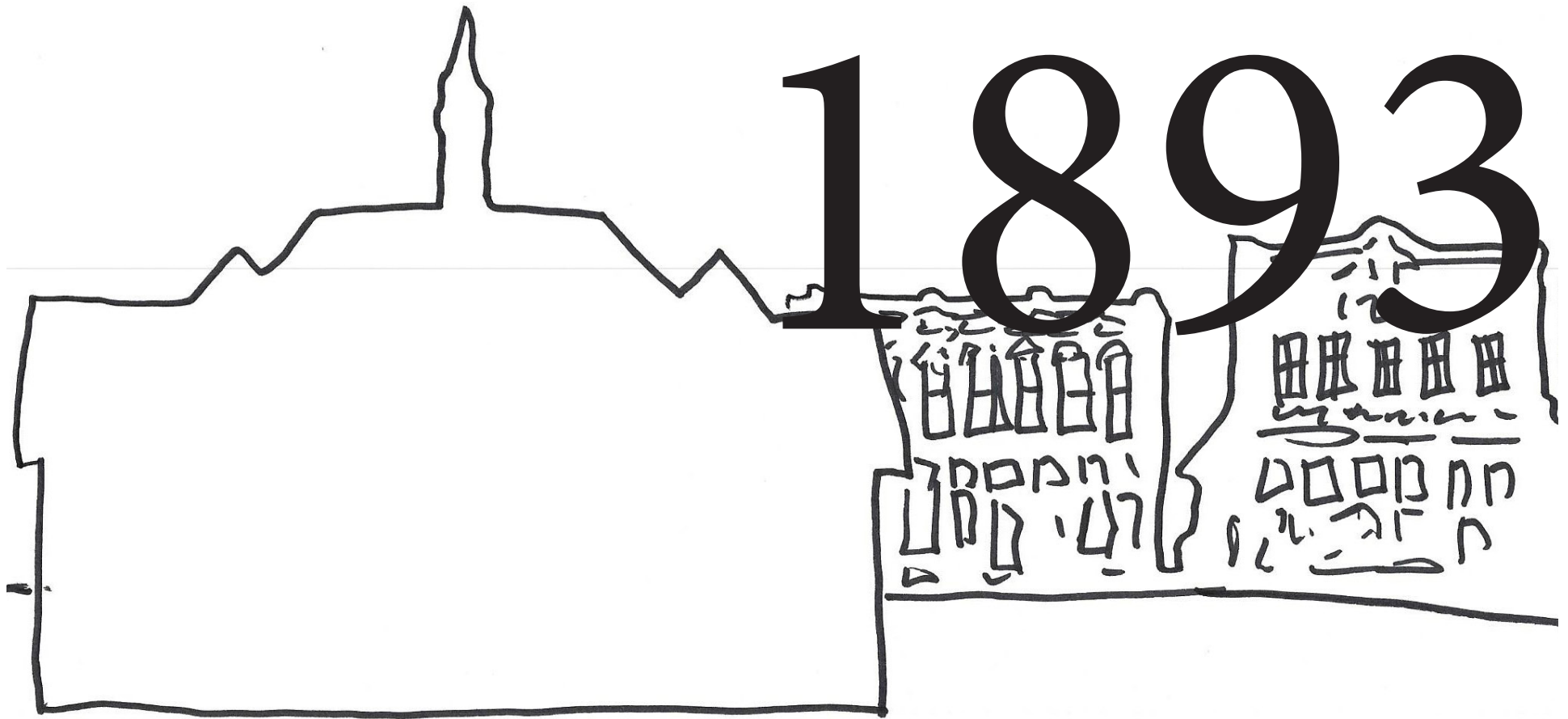
1883



With the arrival of the railroad to Bozeman industry began to boom, in particular the agricultural industry. The Valley now had an outlet to the rest of the nation. This advancement essentially led to the abandonment of Fort Ellis, which had supported the town economically up to this point.



MONTANA STATE COLLEGE



When Bozeman lost the race for Montana's capital they received instead a land grant college. As it turns out, this was a much better win. Today Montana State University has a huge economic impact on Bozeman.



GALLATIN CANYON ROAD

1898



This wagon road connected Bozeman with West Yellowstone, allowing for a new route into the park and bringing more tourist traffic through the city. It would be years however, before the final connection was complete.

SWEET PEA FESTIVAL



The first Sweet Pea Festival was held to publicize the town in an annual event. These flowers were chosen as they grew well in the area. The scheme was a huge success, however, the threat of war in 1914 led to a cancellation of the celebration. It would be held just once more in 1916, then put on hold until it was revived in 1978.

GALLATIN FIELD

1947



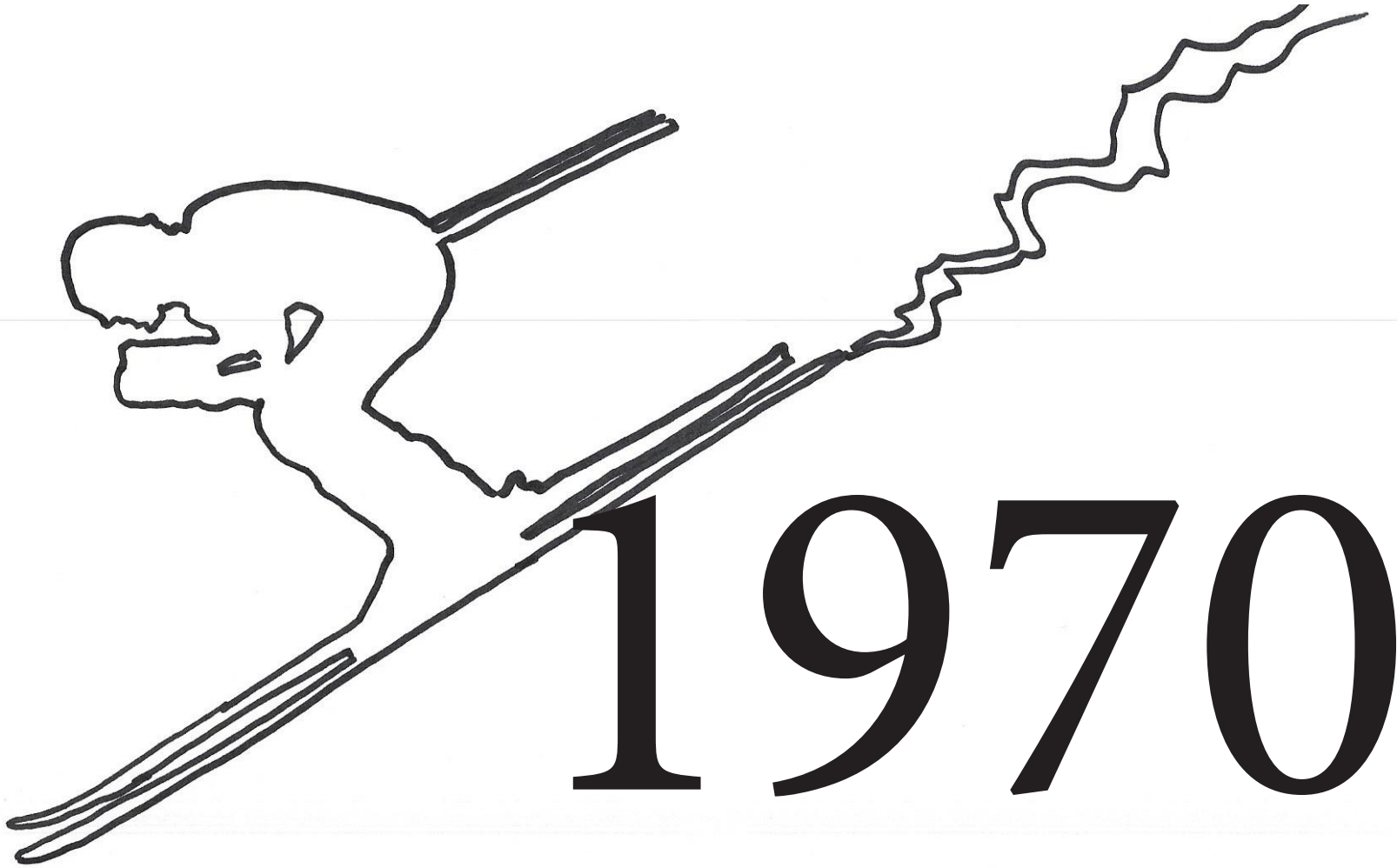
In 1947 the first commercial air service was regularly scheduled at Gallatin Field by Northwest Airlines. Today it is the busiest airport in the state seeing over one million passengers a year.

HEBGEN LAKE QUAKE



On the evening of August 17, 1959 a 7.2 magnitude earthquake hit southwestern Montana killing 28 people, many of whom had been camped where half a mountain slid away. “Quake Lake” was a result of the landslide backing up the Madison River.

BIG SKY RESORT



Big Sky Resort sits on Lone Mountain and was founded by Chet Huntley of NBC News. There are 5,800 acres of skiable terrain, with the longest run lasting 6 miles.

WHAT COMES NEXT?

What do you think is the next scene in the history of Gallatin Valley? Add your scene here!