

INFORMATION & DATA ON THE FAMILY OF:

JACOB & ALVIRA (DOOLITTLE) HART
1845- 1855-

Being a collection of information from Public records, biographies, histories and family sources, and arranged to present a coherent view of said family and their individual relationship. This has all been done for the purpose of preserving for future generations a knowledge of their past.

Date 17 July 1986

Edward E. Bartlett, Compiler

HART

Surname

FAMILY INFORMATION CHART NO. _____

Husband's full name Jacob HART
 born on 4 May 1845 at Crawford County, Illinois
 married 17 Aug. 1873 at Crawford County, Illinois^{1.}
 died on _____ at _____
 intered at _____ . Groom's 1st marriage

Farmer
 Occupation _____ Religion _____ Military Service _____

Miles A. HART . Nancy
 His Father _____ Mother's maiden name _____

Wife's maiden name Alvira DOOLITTLE
 born on Feb. 1855 at Crawford County, Illinois
 died on _____ at _____
 intered at _____ . Bride's 1st marriage

Wilson DOOLITTLE . Amelia CONARD
 Her Father 1821-1898 Mother's maiden name 1828-1902

Abodes and removals : Jacob left Crawford Co., Ills., for the mines of Montana in 1865. He first visited Virginia City but after 10 went to Diamond. He mined until 1869, then returning east where he married Alvira in 1873. He returned to Montana with wife and one child before March of 1877.

Authority or Source of Data:

Records, Census & Others:
 1. Crawford Co. Marriage Record Book B, page 301

History of Montana 1739-1885 Magher County, page 1284, biography of Jacob Hart

Sex	Their Children
	(1) Name <u>George W. HART</u> born on <u>June 1875</u> at <u>Crawford Co., Illinois</u> died on _____ at _____ married <u>1898</u> at _____ to: <u>May</u> <u>b. Oct. 1877, Montana -</u>
	(2) Name <u>Franklin HART</u> born on <u>Mch. 1877</u> at _____, <u>Montana</u> died on _____ at _____ married _____ at _____ to: _____
	(3) Name <u>Charles A. HART</u> born on <u>Sept. 1879</u> at _____, <u>Montana</u> died on _____ at _____ married _____ at _____ to: _____

Additional Information:

List other children on the reverse side.

Form B-0285

OVER, PLEASE

HART

Surname

FAMILY INFORMATION CHART NO. _____

Husband's full name Miles A. HART
 born on _____ at _____, Kentucky
 married _____ at _____
 died on _____ at _____
 intered at _____ . Groom's _____ marriage
Farmer
 Occupation Religion Military Service

Authority or Source of Data:

Records, Census & Others:
 1850 & 1860 Fed. Census of
 Crawford County, Illinois.

His Father _____ Mother's maiden name _____

Wife's maiden name Nancy

born on _____ at _____

died on _____ at _____

intered at _____ . Bride's _____ marriage

Her Father _____ Mother's maiden name _____

Abodes and removals :

Sex

Their Children

Additional Information:

(1) Name Nancy HART
 born on ca. 1843 at _____, Illinois
 died on _____ at _____
 married _____ at _____
 to: _____

(2) Name Jacob HART
 born on 4 May 1845 at Crawford Co., Illinois
 died on _____ at _____
 married 17 Aug. 1873 at _____
 to: Alvira DOOLITTLE

Children:
 George W., b. June 1875 in
 Crawford Co., IL; Franklin, b.
 Mch. 1877; Charles A., b.
 Sept. 1879; Jesse Raymond,
 b. Jan. 1882; Jay, b. Jan.
 1884. All but George were born
 in Montana Territory.

(3) Name Martha HART
 born on ca. 1848 at Crawford Co., Illinois
 died on _____ at _____
 married _____ at _____
 to: _____

Martha is in the 1850 census
 but does not appear in the 1860
 census of Crawford Co., IL.

List other children on the reverse side.

Form B-0285

State ILLINOIS County CRAMFORD 1860 CENSUS -- UNITED STATES James Mitchell, Ass't Marshal
 Town ELKTON Township NO. 8, RANGE 13 P.O. ELKTON Roll 171
 Page 509/139 Dwelling No. 1000 Family No. 1000 Book No. 171

Page	Dwelling No.	Family No.	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value - Real Estate	Value - Personal Property	Birthplace	Married in Year	School in Year	Can't Read or Write	Enumeration Date	Remarks
			MILES HART	40	m		Farmer	200	450	Ky			1	27th June	
			Temsa "	26	f					Ill			1		
			Jacob "	16	m		Laborer			"		1			
			David "	11	m					"		1			
			John "	9	m					"		1			
			Mary "	7	f					"		1			
			J'o Ana "	6	f					"		1			
			Benjamin "	4	m					"					
			Margaret "	2	f					"					
			Transcribed 7-15-86 e. e. b.												

Micro Film Division Historical Society OF MONTANA

Roll No.

Department HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MONTANA

Description Canyon Ferry: Placer Gold to
Power Dam. Thesis by Carl M. Westby, Jr.
Montana State University, 1954

Date March 8, 1956

Operator M. Vollmer

long, and twenty to sixty feet deep. The bank was worked by hydraulics and the best gold was near bed-rock. The Island Company, better known as Hortop, Phillips & Company, had a claim 2000 feet long, one-fourth of a mile wide in some places, and it paid each man an average of \$10 per day. One estimate made at the time said that \$150,000 was taken out of the bar and gulch annually, for one firm bought \$80,000 worth of dust in 1876, and there were two others buying from whom no figures were obtained.⁵⁴ Placer mining was over by 1880, even though there was some activity in the gulch as late as 1885, which brought nothing of any consequence.⁵⁵ The yield from these mines was about \$400,000.⁵⁶

Cave Gulch was the only gulch where quicksilver was used to any extent in extracting the placer gold from the dirt and gravel. Here the gold was fine, while in the other gulches it was quite coarse. The quicksilver was dumped into the sluices with the water and dirt, and it picked out the fine particles of gold and precipitated them to the bottom of the sluice where they caught in the riffles.⁵⁷

Cave Gulch will long be remembered as the scene of

⁵⁴Rocky Mountain Husbandman, Diamond City, January 25, 1877.

⁵⁵Leeson, p. 813.

⁵⁶Pardee, P. 178.

⁵⁷Rocky Mountain Husbandman, Diamond City, January 25, 1877.

much bloodshed, for here ten men met with violent death, Six were killed in shooting episodes, three were killed by ground caving in on them, and there was one suicide.⁵⁸

The best remembered of these incidents, and the one for which Cave Gulch is famous, was the shooting affray in the gulch on December 14, 1866. Besides being responsible for the death of six men, the incident is also thought to be the beginning of a feud between the Irish and Germans which lasted all through the mining era. The circumstances date back almost to the discovery of the gulch, at which time most of the discoverers were not hopeful of its future, and went back to Confederate Gulch. Included among those who left was a group of Irishmen. After their departure another group of miners entered the area, took over the ground, and developed fairly rich diggings. Most of the men who took over the Irishmen's diggings were Germans. When this was known, the Irishmen returned, and proposed to get back their old ground. They jumped portions of the diggings and began to work them. As a consequence of this action, the Germans, who were now the rightful owners, brought a lawsuit against the Irishmen. For a time there were no serious outbreaks, though each group apparently committed acts which angered the other group.

On Friday, December 14, the Irishmen started to fell trees and clear a place for a cabin. They were ready to lay

⁵⁸Helena Weekly Herald, May 11. 1876.

the bottom logs of the building, when one of the owners, Siegler, came and told them to stop. The latter, and his friends, lived in a cabin close by. Siegler then returned to his cabin⁵⁹ and, on the way, was fired at by one of the Irishmen in the jumping party. He went inside to his eight friends, who had been brought in the night before, and they started to fire from inside the cabin. The sudden fusilade took the Irishmen by surprise, even though they were prepared for a fight. Three of them were mortally wounded, and died before they could be moved. Two others were wounded, and one of these soon died. The others were so frightened they fled up the mountain and escaped. One Irishman, George Jones, is said to have covered the twenty miles from Cave Gulch to Diamond City as fast as a horse could go.⁶⁰ R. N. Sutherlin, who later was editor of the Rocky Mountain Husbandman in Diamond City, said one jumper was followed and shot five times, but lived.⁶¹ The four dead were Patrick Osborne, John Hassett, William Cheevers, and Mike McLaughlin. John Faherty was wounded.⁶²

There was much excitement and regret over the affray, but other legitimate claim owners in the area expressed the

⁵⁹Montana Post, December 22, 1866.

⁶⁰Anaconda Standard, Anaconda, Montana, April 23, 1916.

⁶¹Conway, Rocky Mountain Husbandman, Great Falls, November 26, 1925.

⁶²Montana Post, December 22, 1866.

opinion that the Irishmen had been at fault and deserved what happened to them. They had no kick coming and would have given the same to someone else. The men who did the shooting put themselves in the hands of a Vigilante group from York Gulch. A possible lynching was feared, but the Vigilantes were well informed of what had gone on, and had told the miners to protect their rights as well as possible. The prisoners were taken to Helena for safe keeping, and turned over to the civil authorities to be dealt with. The sheriff of Meagher County tried to stop this proceeding, but was defeated in his purpose. Warrants were issued quickly, and Sheriff Ed Lovelock of Meagher County, went to Helena, and obtained the prisoners, whom he returned to Diamond City to be held for trial.⁶³ These prisoners were J. L. DeHaven, John Bowman, **Jacob Hart**, F. Hiskner, J. A. Hassell, James Siegler, George Bashaw, James Duncanson, B. M. Bateman, P. Cansidine, Luke Finn, and William McCoy. The last three were members of the jumping party, and gave themselves up at the time the others were taken by the Vigilantes.⁶⁴ All were taken before Judge Garrigan, their counsel waived examination, they were committed for trial to the next Circuit Court, and were held in the Diamond City jail.⁶⁵ The charge against

⁶³Anaconda Standard, April 23, 1916; Montana Post, December 22, 1866.

⁶⁴Montana Post, December 22, 1866.

⁶⁵Ibid., December 29, 1866.

(emphasis added, e. e. b.)

the men was murder of John Hassett, and the trial was set for March 11, 1867. Near the end of the waiting period they were taken again to Helena and confined in the old log jail.

Although most of the miners felt the Irishmen or jumpers were in the wrong, the latter's friends got James M. Cavanaugh as special prosecutor and he, along with Walter F. Chadwick and County Attorney John H. Shober, conducted the prosecution.⁶⁶ Attorneys for the defence were W. Y. Pember-ton, Warren Toole, J. J. Williams, and a Mr. Mayhew.⁶⁷ Selecting a jury was difficult since nearly everyone had formed an opinion or had already stated one.

Territorial court was held in the Dunphy & Bently block in Helena, in a building occupied, in 1916, by the Thomas Cruse Savings Bank. The courtroom was too small to hold all who wanted to see and hear the trial, so it was moved to Jack Langrishe's theatre on Wood Street. The stage was the courtroom and all action went on in front of the footlights. The spectacle became quite dramatic and the theatre was crowded every day.

The trial lasted nine days and resulted in a verdict of acquittal for the defendants. The decision was popular, and was almost a certainty from the first. This, in fact, became a precedent for all legitimate claim owners in Montana.

⁶⁶Anaconda Standard, April 23, 1916.

⁶⁷Helena Herald, March 21, 1867.

The defendants were released, returned to Cave Gulch to their mining operations, and were quite successful for a number of years. The feud and hostility were not ended, for friends of some of the dead men still thirsted for revenge. The most aggressive of these was Patrick Duffy, and his special enemy seemed to be James Siegler, a very courageous person, and the leader of the men who took over the claims when the Irishmen returned to Confederate Gulch.

In July, 1867, Duffy worked himself into a stage where he demanded blood as recompense for the loss of his friends, killed the winter before. Siegler had sold out to his partners and was ready to leave for new diggings when he met Duffy, who renewed his insults and abuses towards Siegler. He told Siegler that he was going to kill him and to get armed for a death struggle.

Siegler accepted the challenge and tried to get a shotgun. He was unsuccessful so returned to Cave Gulch and, at the store where his saddle and blankets were stored, he got his own pistol. As Siegler left the store, he met Duffy coming up the street carrying his pistol in his hand. Siegler fired first, the bullet struck Duffy in the middle, knocked him to his knees, and turned him half around. As Duffy turned he threw his gun over his shoulder and fired without taking aim. The bullet struck Siegler's wrist, glanced and penetrated a vital part of his chest and, within fifteen minutes he was dead. Duffy died the same night, but

was happy knowing that Siegler had died first. Both bodies were buried on the flat near the mouth of Cave Gulch. This tragedy brought to an end the shootings in Cave Gulch, and to claim jumping in Montana.⁶⁸

Two gulches seldom heard of but which produced well were Clark's and Oregon gulches. They were discovered and worked during the same period as Cave and New York gulches. Of the two, Oregon was definitely the richer, and was more productive than the average gulch.⁶⁹ Activity in Oregon began in 1867;⁷⁰ and miners were still working there through the 1870's and 1880's.⁷¹ During 1876, Thomas Gregory was working in the gulch, Charlie Hariger and R. T. Barnes were on bars, and John B. Tate had a claim at the head of the gulch. In Clark's Gulch, which heads in a section known as the Park, south of Trout Creek, there was practically no record of activity. In 1870, L. Williams had been using a drain ditch for eighteen months to help sluice out his claims, and J. M. DeBorde and Joel Eukes camped in the gulch, and were working on bars contiguous to Clark's.⁷² The total

⁶⁸Anaconda Standard, April 23, 1916.

⁶⁹Pardee, p. 176.

⁷⁰Helena Herald, March 28, 1867.

⁷¹Weekly Independent, May 29, 1874; Rocky Mountain Husbandman, White Sulphur Springs, May 31, 1883.

⁷²Helena Weekly Herald, May 11, 1876.

total was about the same as that of Montana Bar.¹⁷ Sometimes nail kegs full of dust were seen sitting around the clogged sluice boxes.¹⁸ There were only seven claims on the bar.¹⁹ The bonanza portion of it was located by John Schineman of Illinois, Alex Campbell, Charles Fredericks, and Thomas Judson,²⁰ and the other three owners were Alexander Metcalf, Archibald McGregor, and Christian Spiegel. The latter named person vied with Cooper for the honor of having found the largest nugget in the entire gulch.²¹

By August 15, 1866, the whole bar was declared worked out. After the final cleanup the total yield was close to \$1,500,000. This was the richest parcel of placer ground ever found on earth. One day's cleanup netted 700 pounds of gold, amounting to \$114,800, taken out by twenty men using wheelbarrows to dump the dirt in sluice boxes.²² From the Judson-Metcalf claim on Montana Bar \$18,000 was washed in seven days, and \$4,000 was carried away in a basket after a ten hour run.²³

In the fall of 1866, two and one-half tons of gold

¹⁷Pardee, p. 172.

¹⁸Bert A. Goodman, "Gulch Yielded Great Fortune in Gold." article, Great Falls Tribune, November 15, 1931.

¹⁹Ritch, Great Falls Tribune, December 29, 1935.

²⁰Williams, p. 3.

²¹Helena Daily Herald, July 8, 1875.

²²Ritch, Great Falls Tribune, December 29, 1935

²³Montana Post, June 16, 1866.

were shipped from Montana Bar by mule team and wagon to Helena, stored at the Hershfield & Company bank, and later in the fall taken to Fort Benton for shipment down river. United States Marshal J. I. Beidler, his aides and a group of miners guarded the gold shipment during the trip from Helena to Fort Benton.²⁴ The gold was loaded on the steamer, Louella, bound for St. Louis, and from there was shipped to New York where it was banked with a private firm on Wall Street. The partners were Charles Fredericks, Alex Campbell, Thomas Judson, and John Schinneman.²⁵ These men, coming to New York with so much gold frightened Wall Street into convulsions, for just at that time gold was a scarce thing.²⁶ Fredericks went home to Germany for a visit, but when his friends in Germany learned what he had done with the gold, they told him to return to New York immediately and withdraw the full amount he had deposited. He followed their instructions and was able to recover all of his money. The next day he saw his friends and told them to do the same, but before they could take action the bank closed. The depositors

²⁴Sanders, p. 179; Dan R. Conway, "Diamond City," article, Rocky Mountain Husbandman, Great Falls, Montana, November 26, 1925; Forty Years on the Frontier, as Seen in the Journals and Reminiscences of Granville Stuart, Ed. by Paul C. Phillips, (Cleveland, 1925), vol. II, p. 31; The Works of Hubert Howe Bancroft, History of Wash., Ida., and Mont., 1845-1889 (San Francisco, 1890), vol. XXXI, p. 722; J. A. McKnight, The Mines of Montana, Their History and Development to Date (Helena, 1892; Historical Society of Montana (Helena, State Publishing Company, 1896), vol. II, p. 49.

²⁵Ritch, Great Falls Tribune, December 29, 1935.

²⁶Williams, p. 3.

did manage to work out some arrangement with the bank and got about half of their savings back.²⁷

Other rich diggings commenced about four miles above the mouth of Confederate Gulch, curved around the base of Gold Hill to the mouth of Montana Gulch, and then on up this tributary for about a mile.²⁸ There was also considerable activity in Boulder and Cement Gulches, and along the course of the main gulch from Diamond City to its upper reaches near Cement Gulch.²⁹ On Jack Thompson's claim in Montana Gulch, two men took \$1100 in one shift from a set of timbers, a set being four by ten feet. The Montana Post, in 1868, told of a cleanup where \$1800 was taken from two sets of timbers on the McGregor, Thomas & Company claim.³⁰ During 1867 Diamond City Bar, lying opposite the lower part of town was worked out, and there was a lot of work done in Confederate City, a small camp three miles above Diamond City. In November, 1867, the first gold was taken from the main channel of confederate, opposite Diamond City. This was worked steadily after January, 1868, and paid handsomely. Other outfits to start working in 1868 were Brumley & Williams and the Confederate Drain Ditch Company.³¹ While the big rush in Confederate Gulch was

²⁷Ritch, Great Falls Tribune, December 29, 1935.

²⁸Williams, p. 3.

²⁹Montana Post, May 2, 1868.

³⁰Ritch, Great Falls Tribune, December 29, 1935.

³¹Montana Post, May 2, 1868.

HISTORY OF MONTANA.

1739-1885.

A HISTORY OF ITS DISCOVERY AND SETTLEMENT, SOCIAL AND COMMERCIAL PROGRESS,
MINES AND MINERS, AGRICULTURE AND STOCK-GROWING,
CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND SOCIETIES,

INDIANS AND INDIAN WARS,

VIGILANTES, COURTS OF JUSTICE, NEWSPAPER PRESS, NAVIGATION, RAILROADS AND STATISTICS,

WITH HISTORIES OF

COUNTIES, CITIES, VILLAGES AND MINING CAMPS;

31156

ALSO,

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF GREAT HISTORIC VALUE; VIEWS CHARACTERISTIC
OF THE TERRITORY IN OUR OWN TIMES, AND PORTRAITS OF
PIONEERS AND REPRESENTATIVE MEN IN THE
PROFESSIONS AND TRADES.

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO:
WARNER, BEERS & COMPANY,
1885.

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DATE

11-30-74

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body being found in close proximity to it) May 10, 1883; buried at White Sulphur Springs.

JACOB HART, Canyon Ferry, was born May 4, 1845, in Crawford Co., Ill., son of Miles A. and Nancy Hart. His father came from Kentucky when quite young, and still earlier from Pennsylvania. He was a farmer and mechanic, and Jacob Hart worked on the farm in summer and attended school in winter until 1863, when he left for the mines of Montana. He first visited Virginia City, and after ten days went to Diamond, from whence he teamed to Virginia City one winter, getting ten cents per pound for hauling freight. After this first winter he mined until 1869. Returning east he married Miss Alva Doolittle, of Crawford Co., Ill., August 18, 1873. To them have been born four sons: George W., Franklin, Charles A. and Jesse R. The spring succeeding his marriage Mr. Hart returned to Montana and settled in Oregon Gulch two years, then mined two years in Avalanche Gulch, finally deciding to locate on a farm. He rented the farm where he now resides, and has since been engaged in buying. He handles 175 to 200 tons per annum, finding a market in the mines.

JOHN HAY, Stanford P. O. John Hay, Andrew Hay and George Hay, sons of John and Mary Hay, were born in Wellington Co., Ontario, Canada, respectively, June 6, 1850, February 1, 1858 and August 29, 1859. They were reared and educated in Wellington county. In the year 1876 John went to Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, and the following year to Fort Walsh, where he was joined by his brother Andrew. In Fort Walsh they were working for wages until the fall of 1878, when in partnership they traded with the Indians until the spring of 1879. In May, 1879, they came to Fort Benton. Here they worked until the summer of 1881, when they bought 500 head of sheep and located a ranch on Arrow creek. In the meantime George Hay had remained in Canada, but in 1881 he came out to his brother's new ranch on Arrow creek, where the three have been working in partnership ever since. The Hay brothers are now interested in 14,000 head of sheep, are located in one of the best sheep and cattle raising districts in Montana.

JONAS HIGGINS, White Sulphur Springs, was born in England, November 5, 1815; self educated; came to Cincinnati in 1842; labored one year and went to the lead mines of Jo Davless Co., Ill., where he mined five years, after which he farmed in Wisconsin till 1864, when he settled for two years in Colorado, selling a drove of cattle which he took there. In 1865 he bought a number of mules in Indiana and started them for Montana. Some of them died in Wisconsin and a portion were stolen by the Indians of Montana, after they were located near Diamond City. Mr. Higgins began merchandising at Diamond City in 1866 and continued until 1878, when he removed his stock to White Sulphur Springs and here carried on the business until 1882, when he sold to P. S. Price and retired. In 1884 he built the Higgins House, a fine brick structure three stories high, 80x50 feet, at a cost of \$30,000. It has a basement the full size of the building, contains thirty-seven sleeping rooms. Mr. Higgins was married in 1844 to Bethsheba Jewell, a native of England, who died in 1873, having borne him several children, of whom Mary J., William J., Louvina A. and Samuel J. survive.

JOHN W. HOPKINS, P. O. Urdia, was born in St. Louis Co., Mo., December 16, 1841, and there grew to manhood and was educated. In 1867 he came to Montana, and for two years was engaged in mining and stock herding, then operating a feed stable until 1875. From that year until 1882 he followed farm life, finally locating on his present ranch on Deep Creek, where he has excellent prospects.

JOHN S. HOUSE, P. O. Chestnut, was born in Barbour Co., W. Va., September 30, 1843. Leaving there

in 1854 he removed to Missouri. During the late civil war he was in the Confederate service as a member of a cavalry regiment commanded by Col. Williams, and participated in many engagements. At the close of the war in 1865 he returned to his Missouri home, and in 1878 came to Montana. He now owns a good farm in the Chestnut Valley, and is a thorough business man. Both himself and wife are imbued with a spirit of hospitality which is a source of pleasure to the stranger within the gates.

L. JOHNSON, Buffalo Creek, P. O. Ubet, son of Alexander and Sarah Jane Johnson, was born in Shelby Co., Ky., September 23, 1830, educated in Indiana, and subsequently removed to Benton Co., Ia., where he located 120 acres of land, improved the ranch and lived upon it for thirteen years, when he sold out and lived in Shellsburgh two years. He joined the Sixth Iowa Cavalry at the beginning of the civil war, under the command of Gen. Selley, served three years and was discharged at Sloux City, returning home and farming until 1870, when he sold out and went to Montgomery Co., Kan. He located in Sumner Co., Kan., in 1872, on a farm of 160 acres, and improved and fenced the same. He came to Montana in 1879, stopping in Deer Lodge until 1880, then proceeding to the Judith Basin, where he located a ranch, homesteading same, and engaged in the sheep business on shares with his brother. Mr. Johnson married Miss Martha Jane Forsyth, March 5, 1851, and they have five children, four living, viz.: John Alexander, born February 5, 1852; Ara May, born July 15, 1853; Cordie Elsie, born July 23, 1855; Ida Inez, April 18, 1858; Allen Montague, born May 25, 1873. Allen Montague died April 13, 1876, in Sumner Co., Kan., and was buried in Oxford Cemetery.

THE JUDITH CATTLE COMPANY, P. O. Reedsfort, was organized in the summer of 1878, by the following capitalists: T. C. Power & Bro., of Benton; J. H. McKnight, of Fort Shaw, and H. P. Brooks. Mr. Brooks is the pioneer of this section of the Judith Basin. He had purchased a number of cattle in the Gallatin Valley and was authorized to drive them across the Missouri for the winter, but finding they were too poor he turned them out on Warm Spring Creek—1,800 head—and spent the winter with only four men besides himself to look after them. Wherever the cattle ranged they moved with them, and finding such excellent ranges, unknown to other cattle men, Mr. Brooks took up sufficient for the company's use. This he did, and the following year (1879) commenced building corrals and sheds for his herd. This was the first ranch located in this section. The engravings in this work show the present ranch and the residence of Mr. Brooks, situated about half a mile east of the old location. When that gentleman first became a resident here, the Indians were very troublesome, killing cattle and stealing horses. Buffalo ranged freely over the country. Now the buffalo are all killed or driven out, and only a few half-breed Indians remain. In 1879 Mr. Brooks added about 600 head to his herd of cattle, and a like number in 1880, selling nothing during this time but beef steers. In 1880 a few shorthorn bulls and heifers were purchased in the East and shipped to the ranch for the purpose of improving the herd. In 1881 a number of Shorthorns and Jerseys were shipped in, and in 1883 several Herefords and Aberdeen or Polled Angus cattle, others of the latter being added in 1883, from the finest families to be secured in Scotland. Among the Polled Angus is one cow worth \$1,000, and a bull calf by Paris the Third, property of M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst Compton, Canada, which is to be the head of the herd. There are also some very fine Shorthorn bulls of fine blood. The improvements on the ranch have cost the proprietors about \$20,000. The herd ranges over an area of twenty-five to thirty square miles.

S. M. KEATON, Townsend, son of James J. and

