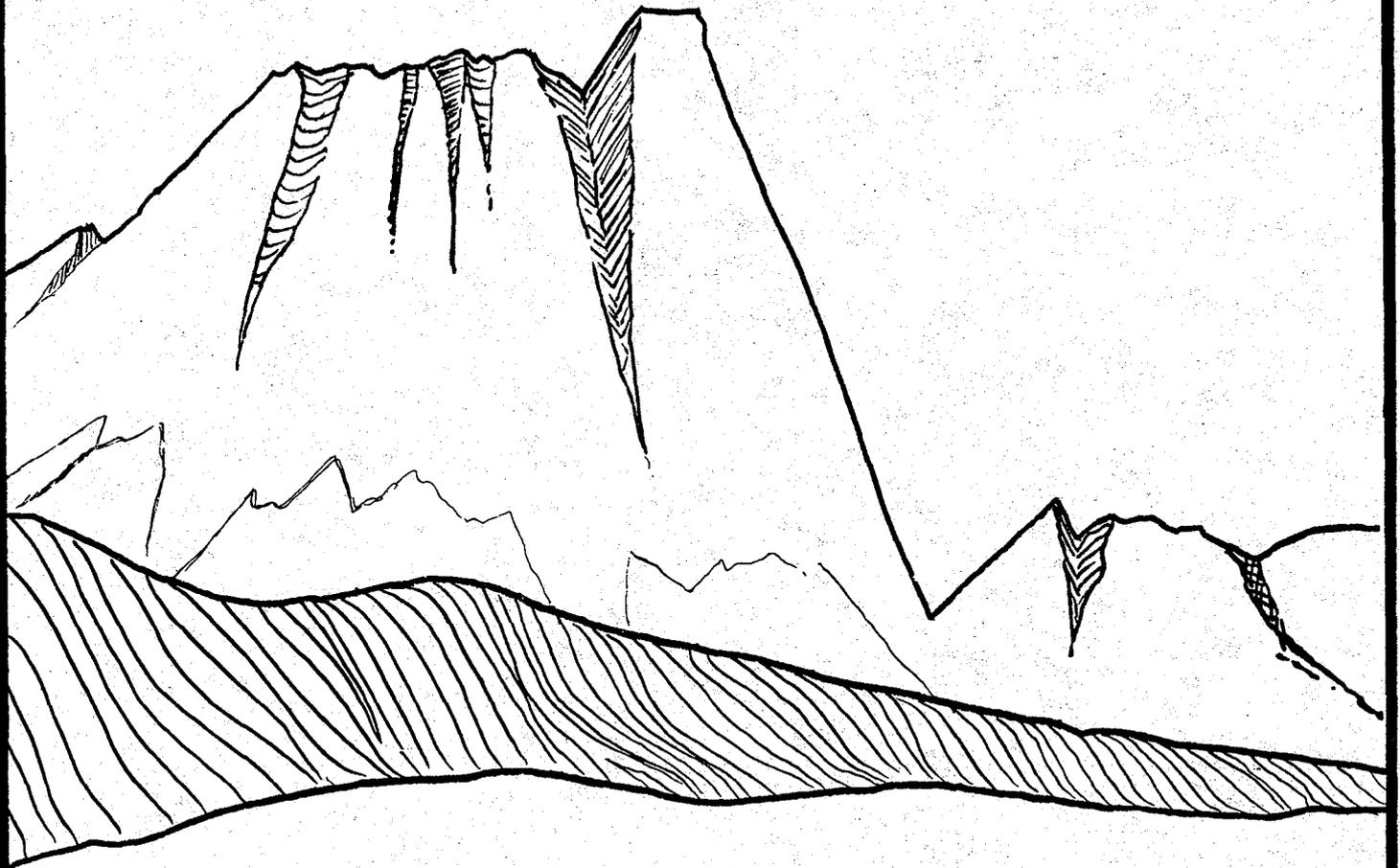


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Broken



Mountains

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
BOX 261, CHESTER, MT

The Tri-County
Searcher

vol. 10 no. 2

The Tri-County

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CHESTER, MONTANA 59522

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Subscriptions to publications is \$5.00 per year and \$2.50 for back issues. Those wishing to submit queries can at the rate of 5¢ per word. Send Queries to: Broken Mountains Genealogical Society, Box # 261, Chester Montana 59522

MEETINGS: Meetings are held the first Thursday of every month except July and August, at the Liberty County Library, Chester, Montana. At 7:30 p. m.

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1989

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CHECKLIST OF ITEMS TO BE INCLUDED WHEN PREPARING OBITUARIES

Following is a checklist of items which the American Family Records Association recommends for inclusion in obituaries. These items make obituaries reasonably helpful to persons researching their family records. The items may appear in any order desired when the obituary is prepared, just so they are included.

1. Name of deceased, preferably full name, first, middle, last plus any nicknames.
2. Date of death by month and day, preferably to include the year so that when the clipping is cut from the newspaper the date is not lost.
3. Address of deceased's last place of residence. Places of previous residences.
4. Place of death, hospital, residence, highway, city of other identifiable location, and state.
5. Place, date and time of funeral service. Name of minister, if any.
6. Visitation time and date, if held, and place.
7. Name of cemetery where deceased is to be buried, or other disposition of remains.
8. Date of birth, city, town, county, state. If foreign born, include same information, if known.
9. Name of parents including maiden name of mother.
10. Name of spouse, with maiden name if female.
11. Date and place of marriage, if any.
12. Organizations (and Church) to which deceased was a member, and offices held.
13. Occupations of deceased, and employer, if any, and offices held, if any.
14. Survivors:

Children, including name and place of residence, also, if female, name of husband, if any.

Brothers and sisters, including place of residence, also if sister married, name of husband.

Parents. Numbers of grandchildren, may be named.

Obituary Checklist

15. Statement of those preceding deceased in death. Include names of children, brother, sisters.
16. Names of pallbearers.
17. Name of funeral home. In some cases, a classified advertisement is placed under "Death and Funerals", depending upon the newspaper.
18. Preference for memorial contributions in lieu of flowers, if desired.

* * * * *

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Taken from the Liberty County Farmer Newspaper

Thursday, July 1, 1935

John Joseph Minnehan, 28, Hingham, and Ruth Carlson, 18 Joplin, on June 28.

The following marriage licenses were issued in Havre:

Howard DeMartin, 23, Rudyard, and Lillian Sanvik, 18, Gildford, June 29.

Howard F. Williams, 21, Rexford and Louise E. Ross, 19, Chester.

George T. Staudacher, 27, Chester, and Esther Victoria Anderson, 18, Chester, June 29.

John Swank, 25, Chester and Artyce M. Robison, 19, Lothair.

Paul Johnson, 27, Joplin and Dorma Heydon, 21, Bison, June 27

MONTANA, THE TREASURE STATE.

This article was taken out of the FENTON'S HILL COUNTY
DIRECTORY - 1915 - 1916

A tribute to Montana's 100th Birthday Nov. 8, 1989.

MONTANA lies between the 104th and 116th meridians of longitude, west of Greenwich and between the 45th and 49th parallels of north latitude.

The western boundary follows the Coeur d'Alene and Bitter Root Mountains and is irregular; in the southwest corner the line dips below the 45th parallel and follows the main range of the Rocky Mountains; the northern boundary is along the 49th parallel, and the eastern boundary, 104th degree of longitude. It is bounded on the north by the Canadian Provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia; on the east by North Dakota and South Dakota, and on the west by Idaho and Washington.

Its average length from east to west is about 535 miles, and its average width from north to south is about 275 miles.

MONTANA is the third state in size, only California and Texas being larger; France and Germany is each only about one-third larger. England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland combined have fewer square miles of territory. It embraces a greater area than all of the New England states, New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland added together; and there are Counties in Montana, larger than some of the populous states of the Union.

MONTANA contains 146,000 square miles, and over 93,000,000 acres of land, about 30,000,000 acres of which are mountains that are rich in coal granite, marble, copper, gold and other precious metals. About 30,000,000 acres which are adapted in part to grazing, and in part to grain growing, and still another 30,000,000 acres are agricultural lands entirely. About 3,000,000 cover the water area of Montana.

In this great extent of territory there dwelt, when the census

Con't. Montana, The Treasure State

of 1910 was taken, only 376,053 persons; and the population is conservatively estimated to have reached 700,000 in 1915 (an increase of nearly 100%), and even with this substantial increase, why does so small a population inhabit a country that has more and better agricultural land than the states of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Oklahoma, and a number of other states; Which is better in every natural resource, save only convenience to ocean transportation to Great Britain and other European points.

Oklahoma has nearly 2,000,000 inhabitants; Iowa has 2,250,000 inhabitants. Agricultural production sustains the population of these two great states yet Montana has more and better farm lands than either.

Just stop and think of the size of this great state of Montana; it is so vast that the west bound Oriental Limited of the Great Northern Railway, entering the state's eastern edge at six o'clock in the morning and thence steaming steadily westward at an average speed of 45 miles an hour, with less than a score of stops does not pass out of Montana until four o'clock on the following morning.

At some time in the near future Montana may support a population as great as is that of the United Kingdom at present; and the thought of this possibility forces inquiry into the natural resources and opportunities of the state, and a comparison of them with other states and other countries.

For many years the greater part of the empire embraced in Montana lay neglected and unknown. The Montana of the olden days was the land of gold and silver and copper--and it is yet. Later it became the land of beef and mutton--and it is yet. But beyond and away from the mountain ranges which had given the state its first return of wealth and had sheltered its sparse pioneer population, there lay a land of wheat and oats and flax and barley and corn of which the pioneer, miner and stock grower knew little or nothing about.

It was only in recent years that the biggest discovery was made

Con't. Montana, The Treasure State

in Montana--the discovery that its soil was fertile and that, with its ideal climatic conditions, the state was destined to be a commonwealth of homes and farms. The result of this discovery has been that the tide of immigration, ever streaming westward, but passing through this state with not a thought of the opportunity ignored, has been turned Montana-ward, and this state is now undergoing the greatest development ever witnessed in ever the virile and enthusiastic west.

Montana is today the fastest-growing state in the Union. Its school census, its land office figures, its registration list, all serve to indicate that the next federal census will officially reveal a decade of the development and settlement which has been unparalleled in the history of the nation.

Montana is today forging forward at a rate which is staggering to the imagination. This state is the scene of the last great land rush which is to be witnessed on the American continent-- not a rush to the opening of a comparatively small reserve, but the opening of practically an entire state, and a state of imperial proportions.

Montana is the Mecca of the land hungry, and the state that gives encouraging answer to all who would seriously heed the economic call of back to the soil. The growth of Montana during the last few years has been due to the extension of agricultural and allied interests more than to any other cause. Mining, lumbering, stock raising and industrial enterprises have gone forward in a satisfactory, though comparatively conservative way, while the advance along agricultural lines has been little short of phenomenal.

The extension of farming in this state has been due solely to the repeated demonstration of the high fertility of Montana soil and the magnificent, growing character of Montana climate, combined with the extremely low price of Montana farm lands.

Among the great assets of this commonwealth--and they are legion--

Con't Montana, The Treasure State

none count for more than the splendid citizenship with which this state is blessed, a citizenship which, surrounded by every opportunity for material prosperity, has nevertheless neglected no effort toward making Montana a better place in which to live.

The beginnings of Montana were made by the sturdiest race which has yet been known--the American pioneer. Those who first came to conquer what was then a wilderness were the men and women who had the courage to face unknown danger without fear and the hardihood to suffer untold privations without despair. The weak and the timid were left behind to enjoy the comforts of an easier life, while the strong went forth to blaze the trail of new empires.

On the success which crowned the efforts of these pioneers, they laid the foundations of a strong and vigorous commonwealth, and the energy and determination and enthusiasm which they displayed have been reflected in succeeding years in the never lessening progress of the Treasure State.

And while Montana has reason to congratulate itself upon the strength and indomitable spirit of its pioneers, it has no less reason for pride in the character of the later rivals within its borders. It was, perhaps, fortunate for the state that the beginning of the great era of agricultural development now in progress was coincident with the general recognition of the fact that brains and training were as valuable on the farm as in the office or factory. Thus the men and women who came, and are coming, to make their homes on Montana farms are not the failures, the derelicts or the ne'er-do-wells of other lands. Instead, they are not only the strong and the self reliant, but they are also the educated and cultured who are making the farm not only a source of livelihood for themselves and those dependent upon them, but are also making it a place to live the life worth while.

Con't. Montana, The Treasure State

Illustrations of modern farm life are to be found on every hand, even in the newest of Montana communities. The well furnished home, the opportunities for social intercourse, the groups of happy and healthful school children, the contented and prosperous settler-- these are everywhere in evidence, giving ample proof of the fact that "farming in Montana is different".

Montana is proud of the educational facilities it offers to its future citizens. A wide variety of local school conditions may be found in different parts of this great empire, but many a settler has come to Montana to find school facilities far superior to those he left behind in some of the older states. The revenues available for the support of the common schools of the state are growing rapidly each year. To begin with, at the admission of the state twenty-six years ago, two sections in every township--that is, one-eighteenth of all the land in the state--were set apart for the endowment of the public school system. Year by year, as advantageous opportunity appears, these lands are sold to settlers at moderate prices and on easy terms. A fund is thus accumulating for the endowment of the public schools. Meanwhile lands not sold are leased and revenue is thus derived from them.

The permanent school fund, derived from the sale of land and timber and invested in interest-bearing bonds, is steadily growing each year and already amounts to more than three million dollars, although less than one-tenth of the land has been sold. Every year the income from this fund is apportioned to the school districts of the state in proportion to the number of children of school age therein.

While the number of school children has been rapidly growing, it has not grown so fast as the fund, and the per capita apportionment has been steadily increasing for the past several years. In 1911 it was \$3.00; in 1912, \$3.50; in 1913, \$4.00, and in 1914, \$4.50. As the County High Schools do not share in this apportionment, it really amounts to over \$6.00 for every child actually enrolled in the common schools. Each county also levies a school

tax of four mills, which yields an average of about \$20.00 per pupil. Finally, each district may supplement this by a local tax up to the limit of ten mills. The results actually accomplished are most encouraging. The minimum limit of school terms is four months, but there are very few that come down to this limit. More than four-fifths of all the schools in the state have at least a six months' term. Nearly all of the town schools are in session for nine months and many for ten months.

Only five of the forty-eight states of the Union exceed Montana in the per capita expenditures for each child of school age. To the new settler, the rural school is the one that is of greatest importance, and in the development of rural schools Montana has taken the lead in the west.

In the matter of secondary education, Montana has made great progress within recent years. For a long time there have been good high schools in most of the larger towns, as Butte, Helena, Great Falls, Missoula, Billings and Anaconda. In the smaller towns, however, the people were determined not to be behind, and several years ago a law was enacted by the Legislature enabling a high school to be established in each county at the expense of the whole county and free to all the children of that county.

Already sixteen counties have taken advantage of this opportunity, have erected fine, modern buildings, and are carrying on courses of four years which are gully accredited for university entrance. The average salary paid to principals of these schools is over \$2,000 per year, and some receive as high as \$3,000.

Besides these county high schools there are district high schools of equivalent character in many of the larger towns--indeed, there are only three counties in the state which have no school accredited by the State Board of Education, and even in these counties there are schools doing some good high school work, but not yet equipped to be quite able to meet the requirements for standardization.

In organizing the work of higher education, Montana has been peculiarly fortunate. The act of Congress which admitted the state to the Union, supplemented by other laws, set apart vast areas of public domain. For all the higher institutions, this

aggregates nearly seven hundred square miles. Already this endowment yields a much larger annual revenue than the total income of many private colleges of renown, and the Legislature supplements this by liberal appropriations from the general funds of the state. The University of Montana is located at Missoula, the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Bozeman, the State School of Mines at Butte, the State Normal School at Dillon. In the University much attention is given to extension and research work, while the agricultural college, through various agencies, makes its influence felt throughout the farming districts of the state. In addition to the institutions of learning maintained at public expense, there are a number of thriving educational enterprises carried on by private activity. The oldest institution for higher education in Montana is the College of Montana, sustained by the Presbyterian Church, at Deer Lodge. The Montana for many years under Methodist auspices.

The educational work of the Catholic Church is most extensive. In several of the larger towns parochial schools are maintained, and in several places are boarding academies which carry on both elementary and secondary work. These include St. Vincent's Academy at Helena, Sacred Heart Academy at Missoula and Mt. Angela Ursuline Academy at Great Falls, as well as the Catholic Central High School at Butte and St. Charles college at Helena.

Practically every church in America is well represented in Montana. There are three residential bishops in Helena, Catholic, Methodist and Episcopal. The former has just completed in Helena a cathedral which is second to none in the Northwest, and also has charge of an extensive system of sectarian education, embracing collegiate, secondary and parochial schools. Throughout every section of the state is to be found well supported churches of every denomination, and all the larger cities boast of splendid social clubs and fine Y.M.C.A. buildings.

The people of Montana welcome outside capital and treat it with every degree of fairness, while at the same time insisting that capital be also fair with the people. Every branch of legitimate industry is encouraged, while the people amply safeguard themselves

with every necessary protection. A railroad and public service commission has been established to regulate the rates of every public utility and common carrier. A "Blue Sky" law has been enacted to protect investors from fraudulent promoters; a grain inspection of Montana grain; farmers are protected in their seed purchases by a system of free seed inspection; weights and measures and pure food laws are rigidly enforced; an eight-hour day for underground miners has been written into the state constitution and an eight-hour day is in force on all public and practically all private works; child labor is prohibited and truancy laws are well enforced, while the law prohibits employers from requiring women employes to work more than nine hours a day in certain classes of work. The promotion of the dairy industry is in the hands of a state dairy department; an efficient and well managed agricultural experiment station, with sub-stations in various parts of the state, carries on extensive work among the farmers of Montana, and good road building has become the rule under the energetic activity of the State Highway Commission.

Intelligent aid is extended agricultural operations of all kinds, and every effort is made to insure the success of the new settler. Important among the agencies active in this work are the county agricultural teachers, whose pupils are the farmers of their respective counties. These men, who are paid jointly by the state and the federal government under the Smith-Lever act, assist the individual farmer in working out his particular problems, and already their influence is being felt in the direction of better farming and increased production.

The Montana State Fair, held each year at Helena, is a great state-wide agriculture exposition, which attracts visitors not only from all over Montana, but from neighboring states. Practically every county in the state exhibits at this annual event, which arouses much competition among the farmers. The standing of the Montana State Fair is indicated by a remark made by James Jerome Hill to President Taft at the 1909 State Fair, when the great railroad builder assured the nation's chief executive that this was the finest agricultural display he had ever seen.

In short, Montana, while offering to the honest and energetic of all classes unequaled opportunity to better their condition in life, also strives valiantly and successfully toward those happy conditions which make life more worth living and without which success in a material way becomes scarcely worth while.

MONTANA'S GRAIN GROWING CLIMATE

All in all, it is questionable if any state in the Union has a better climate; it is bracing through the year, and yet it is not extreme. In the winter the temperatures run low in some parts of the state, but rarely ever lower than 20 degrees below zero; and such cold spells are usually of short duration; moreover, the air is so dry that low temperatures do not pinch as they do in a moist climate. That the winter temperatures are less severe than in areas farther east is clearly evidenced by the success that attends the growth of winter wheat. In nearly all parts of the state this crop is one of the surest crops grown, notwithstanding that the snowfall is usually light rather than heavy. On the bench lands, hence, the protection from this source does not account for the safety of the crop in winter. It comes rather from the moderation of the winter temperatures.

Another evidence of Montana's moderate climate is the fact that livestock is ranged out of doors the year around, and apparently do as well as stock which is kept indoors through the winter months in other states.

The summer weather is seldom warm enough to produce serious discomfort. Hot winds that wither vegetation occur no more frequent than in states farther east. The nights are comfortably cool through all the summer. This explains, in part, at least, why Montana's grains are possessed of so much plumpness and high quality. It also accounts, in part, for the very large yields; the cool temperatures result in slow ripening.

Among those states in which grain growing is carried on, on

a large scale, Montana in the matter of bushel yields to the acre, is the leading state of the Union in every crop. Montana is also the leader in bushel yield in potatoes.

**MONTANA IS A STATE, THIRD IN
SIZE, AND MONTANA HAS A NUMBER
OF BIG THINGS.**

Its mountains, its mines, its lumbering industries, its railroads, its coal lands, its gas and oil lands, its big herds of cattle, sheep and horses.

But the biggest of all the big things in Montana today is that movement toward the making into farms of those Montana lands which, scarce half a dozen years ago, were all open range for cattle, horses and sheep; that is the tremendous movement that is rapidly building Montana into an agricultural empire.

**MONTANA LEADS THE WORLD
MONTANA WON:**

At the New York Land Show, 1911

(One of the most widely entered show ever held.)

First prize for the best bushel of wheat; the best bushel of oats and the best alfalfa.

At the St. Paul Land Show in 1911

First prize for wheat, sweepstakes for the best exhibit of farm products in seven northwestern states.

At the Minneapolis Land Show in 1912

\$5,000, first prize for the best five bushels of wheat, and first prize for flax.

At Dry Farming Congress in 1913-1914

Sweepstakes for Turkey Red wheat, hard wheat in sheaf, alfalfa and timothy.

At National Corn Show, Dallas Texas, 1914

World sweepstakes for wheat, oats, barley, clover, timothy, brome grass, millet, flax and orchard grass; U. S. sweepstakes for spring wheat, winter wheat, durum wheat and oats.

This article was taken out of the FENTON'S HILL COUNTY
DIRECTORY- 1915 - 1916

A tribute to Montana's 100th Birthday Nov. 8th 1989.

MONTANA STATE SONG

Officially approved as the State Song of Montana by Governor
Edwin L. Norris.

Tell me of that Treasure State,
Story always new.

Tell me of its beauties grand
And its hearts so true.

Mountains of sunset fire--
The land I love the best--

Let me grasp the hand of one
From out the Golden West.

#####

Montana, Montana, Glory of the West,
Of all the states from coast to coast, your'e
easily the best.

Montana, Montana, where skies are always blue,
M_O_N_T_A_N_A Montana, I love you.

#####

Each Country has its flower;
Each one plays a part,

Each bloom brings a longing hope
To some lonely heart,

Bitter Root to me is dear
Growing in my land.

Sing, then that glorious air,
The one I understand;

#####

Montana, Montana, Glory of the West,
Of all the states from coast to coast, your'e
easily the best

Montana, Montana, Where skies are always blue,
M_O_N_T_A_N_A Montana, I love you.

#

HOW MONTANA WAS NAMED .

Many things direct the naming of the person, animal, Place, river, park and country, such as association, friendship and sentiment.

The distinguishing name of "MONTANA" for the Treasurer State, now coming into her own as one of the big States in the great sister-hood of states, was selected by United States Senator Stephen A Douglas, and General James W. Denver.

The circumstances are as follows: Sometimes during the fifties, Stephen A. Douglas who was in the United States Senate, invited General Denver to call at his house, "the two being fast friends." General Denver responded to the invitation and was ushered into the Douglas library. The Senator said; "Denver, I am going to introduce a bill to organize two new territories, and I want you to give me a name for one of them." Denver at first suggested the word "Colorado," but Douglas, picking up a map from his desk remarked, "I have that name selected for one down here, (pointing on the map) but I want a name for this territory up here, (pointing in the mountains.)"

General Denver studied for a moment and replied, "why not call it Montana?" to which Senator Douglas replied: "What does the word mean?" "It is Spanish word, and means a mountainous country," replied General Denver.

Now the wife of Senator Douglas in her day was the most noted linguist in Washington, and to verify what General Denver had said, the Senator stepped into the hall and called to his wife, she came to the top of the stairs, 'My dear, do you know any such word as Montana?" She at once replied "Why yes, it is a Spanish word and means a mountainous country." Senator Douglas walked back into the library saying, "Denver that is alright, I will just call it "Montana.

In a short time after this conversation between the two warm freinds, the bill was introduced in the House of Congress, and "Montana" given to the territory represented by the present state of that name. This bill was hung up in Congress for some time, but the name was never changed.

It became a law as originally introduced by Senator Douglas on December 14th, 1863--In pursuance of previous notice, Mr. James N. Ashley, afterwards Governor of "Montana" introduced a bill in the House of Representatives to provide a temporary government for the territory of Montana. This bill, after being referred back to the committee on territories, was placed before the house for action on March 17th, 1864, and was very generally discussed.

Mr. Cox, (Ohio) desired to say that he did not like the proposed name of the new territory, I do not know whether it is Spanish, French, or English," said Mr. Cox.

Mr. Ashley replied, "It is a Spanish word, meaning mountainous." Mr. Cox: "I know, but I ask the gentleman whether he cannot give it a name that will be a little more significant; cannot he give it some Indian name?"

Mr. Washburn, (Illinois): "I suggest that the gentleman from Ohio propose that it shall be called, Abyssinia." (Laughter).

Mr. Cox: "Oh, no; that is not the right color. I was about to suggest a copper colored name for it. I do not think that there is a gentleman present who, on reflection, will not concede that this name has no significance applied to a territory which lies almost entirely east of the mountains,"

Mr. Beaman desired to know what name the gentleman from Ohio proposed for it.

Mr. Cox: "I suggest an Indian name -- Shoshone--if my colleague (Mr. Ashley) will tell me what that means."

Mr. Bennett (Colorado): "It means snakes." (Laughter). Mr. Beaman remarked that the gentleman particularly interested, if satisfied with it, he desired the territory properly named and hoped that some gentleman would indicate a more appropriate name.

Mr. Cox: "I understand that the legislature has asked that the new territory shall be called Jefferson."

Mr. Ashley: "Oh, well, we are opposed to that."

Mr. Cox: "Opposed to Jefferson! Well, I Propose that we name the new territory by unanimous consent. Douglas Territory. I think that the gentleman opposite will agree to that."

Mr. Ashley: "Oh, no. We cannot do that."

Continuing, Mr. Cox said: "You have got your Fredrick Douglas; and we upon this side had a white man whom we reverence by that name."

Mr. Webster (Maryland), replied as follows: "I desire to make a suggestion to the gentleman from Ohio, and it is this: I think every father has the right to name his own child, and as this bill is the progeny of the committee on territories, I think they have the right to name it; I do not understand that the gentleman from Ohio has any business in this thing at all, it is a family matter." (Laughter).

Mr. Sumner (Massachusetts): "The name of this new territory "Montana" strikes me as very peculiar; I wish to ask the chairman of the committee what has suggested that name?-- It seems to me that it must be borrowed from some novel or other; I do not know how it originated."

Mr. Howard (Michigan): "I will say that I was equally puzzled when I saw the name in the bill, and I labored under the same difficulty which others seemed to be in, I was obliged to turn to my old Latin dictionary to see if there was any meaning to the word "Montana" and I found there was."

Mr. Sumner: "What was it?"

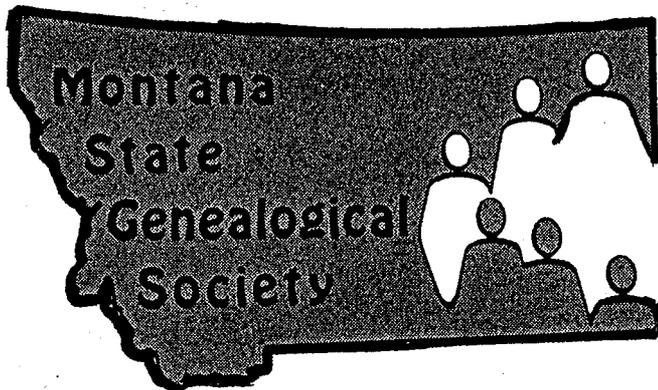
Mr. Howard: "It is a very classic word, pure Latin; it means a mountainous region, a mountainous country."

Mr. Wade: "Then the name is well adapted to the territory."

Mr. Howard: "You will find that it is used by 'Livy' and some of the other Latin Historians, which is no small praise."

The bill was passed by the senate on March 19th, after that body had receded from several amendments attached to the original house bill, touching upon the suffrage question with regard to the negro vote in the new territory.

On May 24th, the bill received the signature of the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives; on May 26th, 1864-- it received the signature of President Lincoln and became a fact in law. Hence--the name of the great STATE OF MONTANA.



TENTATIVE PROGRAM FOR THE MONTANA STATE
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY SEMINAR - April 27 & 28, 1990

JORGENSON'S INN HELENA, MONTANA

Friday, April 27

5:00 - 7:00

No Host Cocktail Reception - meet your fellow genealogists
Registration

Surname File - enter your names (any locality) and find
others researching the same surname

Vendors - Check out the books, antiques, etc. that are for sale

Handwriting Analysis - Yours and your ancestor's

Have a chance for a free registration

Saturday, April 28

8:00-8:45 Registration
8:45-9:00 Welcome
9:00-12:00 Workshops
12:00-1:30 Lunch
1:30-3:30 Workshops
4:00-5:30 Annual Business Meeting
6:00-7:00 No Host Cocktail Hour
7:00 - Banquet

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE OF TOPICS

Canadian Research, Norwegian Research, Importance and Use of Societies
(D.A.R., German, Scandinavian, etc.) Using LDS Family History Center's
I.G.I. files and books, Using LDS Family History Center's microfilms,
German Research, Beginning Genealogy, Indexing, Research and the Law,
Church Records

Pre-registration is \$25.00; Registration later is \$30.00

MONTANA
FENTON'S HILL COUNTY DIRECTORY
CLASSIFIED LIST OF
REAL ESTATE OWNERS.

And Refers to March 15th, 1915.

Name	P. O.	S. T. R.	Acr.	Val.
AARDEL, Ingebright	Havre . . . . .	.28-33-17	320	1785
AARDEL, Martha	Havre . . . . .	.21-33-17	320	1170
AASEN, Kitle	Hingham	9-33-10	320	1620
AAKER, Helmer	Joplin	30-34- 8	320	1680
AAKER, Henry	Hatton, N. D, . . . . .	.24-34- 7	80	420
ABBOT, Thomas	Ardock, N. D. . . . .	.34-34- 4	320	1305
ADAIR, Wm. L.	Havre . . . . .	.34-33-14	160	680
ADAMS, Geo.	Chester	6-30- 6	159	693
ADAMS, Geo. R.	Chester . . . . .	.11-30- 5	120	530
ADLER, Wm.	Hingham . . . . .	.20-32-10	320	1355
ADAMS, Nan G.	SAGE . . . . .	.27-35- 8	320	1040
ADAMS, C. S.	Sage	21-35- 8	640	3085
ADAMS, Lydia N.	Sage	29-35- 8	320	960
ADAMS, John Q.	Battle Creek	33-30-13	320	1280
AFFLERBAUGH, D. G.	Rudyard	9-32- 9	320	1760
AFFLERBAUGH, Dave G.	Rudyard . . . . .	.22-33- 9	320	1330
AGNEBERG, Josephine	Osceo, Wis.	4-31-13	160	665
AINLEY, G. P.	Chester . . . . .	.29-32- 6	240	1120
ALMAS, Georgena	Havre . . . . .	.19-35-10	316	1052
ALCOTT, John	Havre . . . . .	.35-33- 9	160	905
ALDRICK, G. W.	Hingham	7-31-11	320	1355
ALLEN, Sarah	Rudyard . . . . .	.29-33-16	160	520
ALLEN, Winnifred	Gildford	31-32-12	154	646
ALBRIGHT, Ernest G.	Chester . . . . .	.24-31- 5	320	1265
ALTMAN, Fred	Chester . . . . .	.24-32- 5	308	1272
ALLEN, Alice C.	Chester . . . . .	.13-32- 6	320	1595
ALBRIGHT, E. S.	Chester . . . . .	.10-35- 7	320	960
ALLEN, C. W.	Chester . . . . .	.20-35- 7	320	1280

Name	P. O.	S. T. R.	Acr.	Val.
ALMAS, Bruce	Lothair	34-32- 4	302	1724
ALMAS, Mary C.	Lothair	3-31- 4	80	310
ALAIR, J. C.	Lothair	33-31- 5	320	1485
ALFORD, Albert J.	Cottonwood . . . . .	.29-35-13	320	1535
ALVORD, Pearl	Hill . . . . .	.24-33- 4	320	1390
ALKIRE, Thomas D.	Stowers, N. D. . . . .	.31-31-13	160	670
AMB, Clara	Portland . . . . .	.28-34- 8	320	1305
ANDERSON, B. H.	Havre	23-33-15	160	770
ANDERSON, Chas.	Havre	26-34-15	320	1485
ANDERSON, Sam	Joplin . . . . .	.33-34- 7	160	680
ANDERSON, Victor S. F.	Joplin	2-31- 7	320	1772
ANDERSON, John	Joplin . . . . .	.14-32- 7	320	1620
ANDERSON, A. B.	Joplin . . . . .	.26-33- 7	320	2154
ANDERSON, Lewis B.	Joplin	19-33- 8	320	1445
ANDERSON, Helen	Joplin . . . . .	.19-33- 8	320	1330
ANDERSON, Ludwig	Inverness	5-30- 8	160	600
ANDERSON, Peter.	Inverness	32-31- 8	320	1065
ANDERSON, Lewis	Inverness	33-31- 8	320	1635
ANDERSON, Andrew	Inverness	33-31- 8	320	1145
ANDERSON, C. P.	Inverness	23-32- 8	320	1555
ANDERSON, Katherine	Rudyard	29-31- 9	320	1460
ANDERSON, Fred	Rudyard . . . . .	.32-32- 9	320	2244
ANDERSON, Inga.	Rudyard	20-34- 9	320	1310
ANDERSON, Lewis	Hingham	29-32-10	320	1450
ANDERSON, Alfred	Hingham	24-32-10	320	1940
ANDERSON, A. H.	Chester	19-32- 6	240	1000
ANDERSON, Hilda C.	Kremlin	22-32-12	320	1305
ANDERSON, Ole	Gildford . . . . .	.31-32-12	160	665
ANDERSON, Chas.	Gildford . . . . .	.18-34-11	320	2105
ANDERSON, Mary M.	Alma . . . . .	.23-36- 7	320	1110
ANDERSON, Robt.	Ada	10-31-17	160	2402
ANDRUS, Dan	LeBanon, Kan.	35-30-11	160	840
ANDRUS, Archie L.	Big Sandy	26-30-11	160	665
ANGEBERG, Elmer	Dunseth, Wis.	3-31-13	160	605

Montana Fenton's Hill County Directory 1915

Real Estate Owners

Name	P. O.	S. T. R.	Acr.	Val.
ANGEBERG, J. A.	Saco	7-32-13	308	1257
ANDERSON, O. L.	Gruver, Ia.	8-33- 7	320	1345
ANDERSON, Alfred	Church Ferry	21-35-15	320	1320
ARCHIBALD & Campbell	Havre	.24-32-13	160	670
ARBUCKLE, John	Hingham	.22-34-10	320	1280
ARNST, Henry	Lothair	30-31- 5	307	2038
ARNESON, Albert	Inverness	.35-30- 8	160	635
ARRISON, J. A.	Rudyard	.20-32- 9	320	1680
ARONOW, Anna.	Gildford	31-34-11	320	1320
ARNOISON, OSCAR II	Gildford	32-32-12	160	665
ARTHURS, L. J.	Joplin	2-32- 7	120	480
ARTHURS, Sam J.	Glasgow	.25-32-17	120	260
ASHBAUGH, Chas.	Rushmore, Minn.	.29-30- 6	160	645
ASCHRAFT, James M.	Tosland	29-35-15	320	1655
ATKINSON, Geo. C.	Chester	.22-33- 6	160	1135
ATNESON, Anna	Rudyard	9-30- 9	160	665
ATER, Fred	Rudyard	.6-31- 9	320	1902
ATCHLEY, C. R.	Grandfield, Ok.	8-32-12	160	705
AULD, John	Havre	8-32-17	160	320
AULD, James	Havre	4-32-17	282	7954
AUNE, Ole	Kremlin	.14-31-13	160	665
AVERILL, W. R.	Havre	.25-34-14	320	1320
AVERMAN, L. H.	Rudyard.	17-32- 9	320	1970
AVERY, Allen	Sage	32-36- 9	160	480
AYERS, R. J.	Gildford	13-34-10	320	1305

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BANKS, Allen	Goldstone	.23-37- 9	320	1405
BANGS, Army r	Sage	12-36- 8	320	1280

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 Classified List of Real Estate Owners

Name	P. O.	S. T. R.	Acr.	Val.
BARROWS, Emery E.	Box Elder14-30-11	160	665
BANKER, Edw. J.	Box Elder . . . . .	.24-30-13	160	665
BARRY, James	Hingham.	4-34-10	160	640
BAILEY, H.W.	Hingham . . . . .	.31-31-11	320	1825
BACHLER, F. J.	Hingham . . . . .	.9-32-10	320	2020
BAIR, Roy E.	Rudyard . . . . .	.30-34-9	312	1638
BAIR, John S.	Rudyard . . . . .	.28-34-9	320	1880
BACKSTROM, F. S.	Inverness . . . . .	.34-31-8	320	1286
BARBIE, Peter	Inverness . . . . .	.27-34-8	320	1755
BALKE, Theo.	Inverness . . . . .	.21-34-8	320	1630
BARRINGER, Lester	Inverness . . . . .	.17-34-8	320	1625
BARNEY, Russell	Inverness . . . . .	.35-31-8	320	1205
BARNEY, Helen R.	Inverness . . . . .	.9-30-8	160	675
BARICKMAN, S. D.	Havre	34-34-16	320	1655
BAKER, A. W.	Havre	3-33-16	160	1150
BASSETT, G. W.	Havre	29-34-16	320	1535
BARRETT, H. R.	Havre . . . . .	.32-33-15	148	661
BARRINGER, C. J.	Havre	26-31-8	40	160
BARNES, Adam	Havre	4-35-4	320	640
BAUER, Lewis	Havre	25-33-15	160	620
BAUMAN, Klas	Havre	31-34-15	153	612
BARNHILL, Ethel	Havre . . . . .	.33-34-13	320	1305
BACHELOR, HENRY J.	Chester	27-35-6	320	1280
BARZEE, Anna	Chester . . . . .	.23-35-6	160	640
BAUNE, Annabell	Chester . . . . .	.34-33-6	160	680
BAULDWIN, Elizabeth	Lothair . . . . .	.9-30-5	159	671
BALLARD, Ira	Lothair . . . . .	.28-32-5	320	1130
BASSETT, J. W.	Lothair . . . . .	.27-31-5	320	1960
BARZEE, Lewis	Alma	23-35-6	160	640
BARDEN, Frank	Kremlin14-33-12	320	2040
BAKKE, M. P.	Joplin	5-33-8	320	2540
BARRICK, James A.	Joplin	9-33-7	160	640

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 Classified List of Real Estate Owners

Name	P. O.	S. T. R.	Acr.	Val.
BAKER, G. C.	Joplin	_____	_____	550
BANKS, Pell	Whitlash	31-37- 5	480	1595
BANKS, John	Whitlash	32-37- 5	160	320
BANKS, Burton B.	Whitlash	32-37- 5	160	320
BARNARD, Zell E.	Gildford	20-33-11	80	160
BASSETT, Thomas W.	Fresno	34-33-13	160	665
BASSETT, Mrs. F. J.	Lothair	18-31- 5	320	1650
BAGESON, Mabel B.	Rock Lake	6-30-13	152	633
BAILEY, W. H.	Eaton, Ohio.	24-33-15	160	715
BAILEY, Chas. E.	Eaton, Ohio	23-33-15	160	690
BARRICKMAN, Roy F.	Silvia, N. D.	27-34-16	320	1380
BAILOR, Tilden	Forest Hill.	32-30-13	160	665
BACON, N. C.	Havre	28-34-15	160	690
BEAULIEU, L. V.	Havre	8-32-16		1050
BEHRNS, W.P.	Rudyard	31-33- 9	317	1453
BENSON, Will	Rudyard	31-34- 9	320	1310
BEEDY, Ruth E.	Box Elder	19-30-14	154	1566
BENGTSON, Gust	Joplin	23-32- 7	160	797
BERGER, John O.	Joplin	18-30- 8	160	690
BERG, Alice	Gildford	22-35-11	160	655
BERGAT, Olaf	Gildford	32-36-11	320	1310
BEMER, Perry O.	Gildford	3-35-11	320	1315
BECWAR, Victoria	Gildford	6-32-11	309	1261
BEHREND, F.	Gildford	9-33-11	320	1465
BEESON, Ed.	Gildford	14-34-11	320	1870
BERG, J. A.	Gildford	15-35-11	320	1735
BENEDICT, G.H.	Hingham	27-33-10	320	1915
BECWAR, John	Hingham	35-33-10	320	1400
BECWAR, F. J.	Hingham	35-33-10	320	1935
BENTZ, Anna	Hingham	1-33-10	240	1025
BERGREN, Herbert	Hingham	33-32-10	320	1305

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 Classified List of Real Estate Owners

Name	P. O.	S. T. R.	Acr.	Val.
BENSON, Peter	Hingham	1-31-10	320	1330
BENSON, Chas.	Kremlin . . . . .	.18-32-13	320	1330
BENSON, J. M.	Kremlin . . . . .	.17-32-13	160	670
BENSON, C. G.	Kremlin . . . . .	.18-32-13	160	985
BERVEN, Foster N.	Kremlin . . . . .	.33-32-13	160	665
BEVERIDGE, Marian	Kremlin . . . . .	.30-33-13	118	472
BERG, Margaret	Kremlin . . . . .	.10-32-13	160	1210
BEVAN, E. J.	Chester . . . . .	.22-34- 6	320	1440
BERGLIN, J. O.	Chester . . . . .	.30-30- 7	480	1888
BENTON, Eliza M.	Chester . . . . .	.21-32- 5	320	1340
BENTON, Emma	Chester . . . . .	.18-32- 5	313	1226
BENTON, Earl	Chester	10-32- 5	320	1505
BEEBE, J. R.	Lothair	25-31- 4	320	1955
BEEBE, R. J.	Lothair . . . . .	.24-31- 4	320	1764
BERGSTROM, Anna	Sage	5-36- 9	320	1300
BELLER, Andy J.	Phipps	23-37-15	160	1160
BERGE, Geo. H.	Fairchild	9-36-10	320	1225
BECKER, Carl	Marias	17-29- 7	157	2229
BENNETT, Fred & Effie	Amos	12-35-14	320	1605
BERG, Nels	Euem Clair	30-36- 6	160	665
BENSON, Clara	Wildrose, N. D. . . . .	.27-32-13	160	640
BERGER, Mary	Kalispell	9-32-12	160	665
BENSON, Ben	Wildrose, N. D. . . . .	.28-32-13	160	665
BEADOIN, Rosia	Marshall	8-33-13	160	665
BEHRNS, Henry	Millville, Minn . . . . .	.31-33- 9	320	1315
BENNETT, Gary	Granville, N. D. . . . .	.30-33- 8	320	1305
BERRY, D. H.	Sand Point	22-33- 4	320	1365
BEARD, A. W.	Millan, N. D. . . . .	.17-32- 4	320	1190
BIELSER, Emil	Inverness21-33- 8	320	1992
BISHOP, Peter	Kremlin30-33-13	320	3080
BIRK, Della	Pondera	17-29- 4	32-	1437

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Classified List of Real Estate Owners

Name	P. O.	S. T. R.	Acr.	Val.
BIEGALKE, Paul	Chester	13-22- 6	314	1256
BIGGS, Myrtle B.	Chester	17-31- 4	320	1405
BICE, Mathew	Havre	9-32-16	240	975
BICKLE, Geo.	Havre	4-30-16	330	2465
BICE, Samuel	Havre	34-32-17	320	720
BIELINGBERG, M. J.	Helena	4-31-17	160	800
BILDEN, Julia F.	Joplin	24-33- 7	320	1280
BILDEN, Louis	Joplin	12-32- 7	320	1725
BIGGS, J. C.	Joplin	18-35- 8	314	1264
BIGGS, Earl W.	Joplin	13-35- 7	223	708
BISHOP, Geo. W.	Lothair	8-30- 4	160	1277
BISHOP, E. H.	Lothair	8-30- 4	240	1010
BINGHAM, Achsa M.	Whitlash	18-37- 5	40	80
BINGHAM ., Nora	Whitlash	1-37- 4	160	340
BINGHAM , James n.	Whitlash	1-37- 4	1000	4830
BILLINGS, James	Blackduck	33-31-11	160	675
BIENEK, Jos. A.	St. Paul	28-32-13	160	665
BJOKBALD, Thressa	Box Elder	8-30-13	160	640
BLONDEAU, Constant	Havre	14-32-16	160	545
BLACK, Chas. P.	Havre	4-33-14	160	700
BLASHFIELD, Wm.	Havre	4-37-12	160	530
BLANKENSHIP, O. P.	Kremlin	21-33-13	120	840
BLATTNER, Chas.	Gildford	31-35-12	320	1305
BLANCHARD, E. J.	Chester	24-32- 6	348	1931
BLANCHARD, Homer J.	Chester	24-32- 6	320	1055
BLACKMAN, Sarah A.	Chester	2-33- 6	360	1440
BLAKE, Mary	Box Elder	3-30-13	160	430
BLANCHFIELD, Edw.	Box Elder	1-30-12	160	640
BLOCK, Ed. G.	Rudyard	35-34- 9	320	1680
BLUME, W. R.	Gildford	25-35-10	320	1305
BLANKENSHIP, Wm. P.	Bartlett, N. D.	28-33-13	160	670
BOYER, Oliver	Hingham	18-30-11	160	665

Montana Fenton's Hill County Directory 1915
 Classified List of Real Estate Owners

Name	P. O.	S. T. R.	Acr.	Val.
BOYNTON, LeRoy	Hingham . . . . .	.23-32-10	320	1315
BOUCHER, Thomas H.	Inverness . . . . .	.29-32- 8	320	1225
BOYER, John	Inverness . . . . .	.19-29- 8	248	696
BOWMAN, J. C.	Joplin	22-34- 7	320	1772
BOGGS, O. C.	Joplin	10-34- 7	320	2027
BOWMAN, Ralph F.	Joplin	22-34- 7	320	1220
BOXRUD, Julius	Joplin	6-30- 8	160	675
BOYLE, Margaret, sr.	Havre	19-34-10	320	1280
BOYLE, Margaret, Jr.	Havre . . . . .	.18-34-10	320	1280
BOYLE, Alice	Havre	19-34-10	320	1280
BOWSLEY, John	Havre . . . . .	.15-32-16	240	1360
BODNER, Lewis	Havre	9-33-17	80	320
BOURNE & HAMILTON	Havre . . . . .	.19-35- 5	7255	25845
BOYER, Maud	Chester . . . . .	.11-32- 5	320	1640
BOE, Lars	Gildford	35-34-11	320	1280
BOGER, Warren E.	Lothair	17-32- 4	320	1250
BODINE, Carl	St. Paul, Minn.	5-33-15	160	640
BOLLEY, Geo. W.	Bipus, Ind.	6-31- 6	289	1186
BORN, J. K. P.	Wenatchee, Wn.	32-33-14	160	680
BOTTOIF, E. C.	LeGrande, Ore.	15-33-15	160	530
BOYD, C. E.	Rocklake, N. D. . . . .	.11-33-15	160	740
BOONE, Payton.	Hermiston, Wis.	5-32-16	49	490
BONAR, James M.	Spokane, Wn.	2-34- 6	320	1330
BRITTON, W. W.	Havre	18-32-16	100	920
BROWN, LOTTIE	Havre	7-32-16	161	805
BRYSON, Margaret H.	Havre	34-34-16	240	960
BROADWATER, A. J.	Havre	29-31-16	480	1800
BROADWATER, E. T.	Havre	2-32-15	655	2470
BROADWATER, Margaret	Havre	28-31-16	240	615
BRONSON, C. C.	Havre	7-32-16	720	2855

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 Classified List of Real Estate Owners

Name	P. O.	S. T. R.	Acr.	Val.
Bronson, Stella	Havre	5-35-16	310	1240
BRANDT, Pauline	Havre.	5-33-16	159	543
BRENDGARD, Lulu	Havre	33-34-15	320	1380
BRADRICK, I. W.	Havre	32-34-14	320	1240
BROWN, Lewis B.	Havre	30-32-12	160	715
BROWN, James	Havre	31-33-15	160	505
BROWN, James A.	Havre	25-33-15	160	690
BROWN, John	Havre	1-33-13	160	1045
BROWN, Daniel	Havre	22-32-17	160	1238
BROUGH, A. M.	Box Elder	26-30-13	160	1390
BROUGH, Bros.	Box Elder	14-34-10	1400	9240
BROWN, Helen	Box Elder	25-30-13	315	3050
BROWN, Walter	Box Elder	25-30-13	1469	25363
BROWN & Nanstil	Box Elder	25-29- 8	159	478
BRIGGS, Elsie	Box Elder	6-30-13	160	665
BRIGGS, Alfred	Box Elder	1-30-12	158	1092
BRIGGS, Edgar	Box Elder	5-30-13	160	665
BRIGGS, Geo. S.	Box Elder	7-30-13	160	670
BREWER, W. J.	Lothair	5-30- 4	160	675
BRASSFIELD, Romanet	Lothair	10-31- 4	320	1325
BROWN, Perry O.	Inverness	15-32- 8	320	1355
BRINKMAN, John C.	Chester.	16-29- 7	309	2588
BROWN, Fred	Chester	19-33- 6	320	1535
BRANHAM, W. M.	Chester	4-31- 6	542	2959
BRUMBACH, J. A.	Gildford	23-34-11	320	1835
BROOKS, Jane	Gildford	12-33-11	320	1310
BROWN, Wilson	Gildford	27-34-10	320	1200
BROOKSHIRE, Wm. B.	Kremlin	6-32-13	174	856
BREVICK, Ole	Kremlin	27-34-12	320	1305
BRINKMAN, Chas.	Joplin	24-31- 7	320	1395
BRUTZMAN, A. J.	Joplin	29-34- 8	320	760
BRITSON, Albert	Joplin	33-34- 7	320	1330

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 Classified List of Real Estate Owners

Name	P. O.	S. T. R.	Acr.	Val.
BRETALL, Otto	Rudyard11-31- 9	320	1305
BRIDE, Jess	Rudyard . . . . .	.24-34- 9	320	1320
BRANDT, Ernest	Hingham . . . . .	.19-33-10	320	1800
BREIDAHL, Oliver	Hingham . . . . .	. 1-33-10	160	670
BRENNAN, Dave	Hingham . . . . .	. 8-33-10	320	1960
BRIGGS, H. F.	Hingham . . . . .	.14-33- 9	320	1770
BRETTENE, Knute	Hingham . . . . .	. 5-30-11	160	665
BROWN, D. W.	Hingham . . . . .	.12-32-10	320	1330
BRANDT, L. W.	Hingham . . . . .	. 6-32-10	311	2124
BRINKMAN, Chas. H.	Brinkman . . . . .	. 3-29- 8	319	678
BRINKMAN, Chas. & Wife .	Brinkman. . . . .	.20-29- 8	255	3880
BROCKLESBY, W. J.	Fresno . . . . .	.34-33-13	160	915
BROWN, John	Whitlash . . . . .	.20-37- 4	40	910
BRURUD, Willard C.	Hill. . . . .	. 5-34- 4	320	1190
BRAUNER, Wm. E.	Hill . . . . .	.28-35- 4	160	480
BRYNFOLFSON, B. S.	Alma . . . . .	. 6-35- 8	320	1280
BROWN, Mary	Amos . . . . .	.17-35-15	160	480
BRIGGS, Wm.	Briggs . . . . .	.30-32- 5	304	2526
BRANDAL, JESSIE B.	Clear Lake, Wis. .	.21-33-15	160	545
BRODRICK, A. J.	Malta . . . . .	.20-32-16	160	760
BRADISH, John	Woboso, Minn. . .	.31-32- 4	298	906
BUZZLE, J. C.	Cottonwood . . . .	.12-34-13	320	1575
BUHRING, D. L.	Chester . . . . .	.15-33- 6	320	1475
BUHRING, Andrew	Chester . . . . .	. 9-33- 6	320	1425
BURTON, W. G.	Chester . . . . .	.30-32- 6	320	1645
BUEHLER, Anna E.	Chester . . . . .	.34-32- 5	480	1890
BURNS, Loretta	Rochester, Minn. .	.19-31-10	127	633
BUELOW, Albert	Buelow . . . . .	. 7-32- 7	390	2907
BURMEISTER, John F. . . .	Lucerne . . . . .	. 6-34- 7	300	1680
BUCKMASTER, Amelia . . .	Trommer17-34- 4	280	1705
BUSCH, Chas. A	Trommer19-34- 5	317	1622

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 Classified List of Real Estate Owners

Name	P. O.	S. T. R.	Acr.	Val.
BUTHE, John W.	Joplin	7-33- 8	320	1405
BULLOCK, Wm.	Hingham	7-33-10	314	1356
BUILTA, D. S.	Inverness	4-35- 8	320	1040
BURUD, Emil C.	Hill	5-34- 4	319	1561
BUTREY, B.A.	Havre	25-29-16	320	980
BUSKEY, John	Havre	1-32 -15	43	397
BUTTLE, John H.	Havre	12-34-14	320	1310
BUNTON, Frank	Havre	5-32-16	10	250
BUNGUM, A. H.	Havre	9-35-11	320	1340
BURFIELD, Mary A.	Gildford	17-35-11	320	1635
BURGESS, Rueben	Lothair	17-32- 4	320	1210
BURTON, M. H.	Lothair	15-31- 4	320	1562
BUILTA, Wm. K.	Sage	34-36- 8	320	1170
BYTET, E. M.	Chester	31-34- 5	317	1284
BYERLY, C. E.	Lothair	29-33- 4	320	1280
BYERLY, F. A.	Galata	29-33- 4	320	1820
BYERLY, John G.	Velva, N. D.	20-33- 4	320	1280

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PLATT, ADAMS, HARD

Who was the father of John H. PLATT of Pike Co. Illinois. He married Aleen(Elen) ADAMS and had a daugther Ella Augusta PLATT WHO MARRIED Charles D. HARD. I believe (not proven) Aleen(Elen) was the daughter of James and Sarah ADAMS WHO WENT TO Pike Co.. In about 1840 from New York. if you are descent from the HARD, ADAMS, or Platt families of Pike Co. would like to correspond with you. Kathleen Lynott, Box # 1257, Idyllwild, CA. 92349