

LANDS IN SEVERALTY TO THE INDIANS ON THE ROUND  
VALLEY INDIAN RESERVATION IN CALIFORNIA.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

*A communication from the Secretary of the Interior, relative to the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians on the Round Valley Indian Reservation in California.*

JANUARY 5, 1886.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives :*

I transmit herewith a communication of 19th ultimo from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting, with accompanying papers in relation thereto, a draft of a bill "To provide for allotments of lands in severalty to the Indians residing upon the Round Valley Reservation, in the State of California, and granting patents therefor, and for other purposes."

The matter is presented for the early consideration and action of Congress.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,  
January 5, 1886.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Washington, December 19, 1885.

The PRESIDENT :

I have the honor to submit herewith copy of a report of 16th instant from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, presenting a history of the Round Valley Indian Reservation, in the State of California, and a statement of facts relative to the occupation of said reservation by stock-owners and others claiming rights thereon.

The Commissioner refers to the report of 27th February, 1885, made by the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, who visited this reservation in the summer of 1884, under instructions to in-

investigate the "present and past management of said reservation and all abuses of the rights and interests of the Indians thereon," and recites briefly the recommendations presented in their report. He also refers to the unsettled condition of the Indians, resulting from the uncertain tenure by which they hold their lands, and the consequent obstacles to their advancement.

A copy of a petition filed by certain of the Indians residing on the Round Valley Reservation, setting forth their desire for homes which they can hold and cultivate without fear of being molested and driven therefrom by the white people, is herewith.

The Commissioner also submits the draft of a bill "to provide for allotments of lands in severalty to the Indians residing upon the Round Valley Reservation, in the State of California, and granting patents therefor, and for other purposes," the patents to be granted to be restrictive as to alienation, &c., for the period of twenty-five years, or such longer period as the President shall consider necessary.

By the report of the Commissioner and by information received by the Department in the reports of its inspectors and from other reliable sources, I am satisfied that the Indians occupying the Round Valley Reservation are ready and willing to take lands in severalty, and therefore the measures proposed by the Commissioner for the allotment of lands to the Indians and issuing patents therefor have my approval, and I respectfully recommend that the matter may be presented to Congress for the early consideration and action of that body.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. Q. C. LAMAR,

*Secretary.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Washington, December 16, 1885.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following history of the Round Valley Indian Reservation in the State of California, and statement of facts relative to the occupation of said reservation by stock owners and others claiming rights thereon.

Round Valley was first selected for Indian purposes by Superintendent Henley, in 1856, and in a letter addressed to him from this office, dated November 18, 1858, he was, by order of the Secretary of the Interior, directed to give public notice that the entire valley was set apart and reserved for Indian purposes.

In letter dated January 6, 1860, from this office to the General Land Office, after reciting the facts in regard to this reservation, it was stated that they were deemed sufficient to show that Round Valley had been duly set apart and recognized by the Department as an Indian reservation, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office was therefore requested to respect the same upon the books of that office, and to notify the local office in California accordingly.

May 3, 1860, the surveyor-general of California, acting under instructions from the General Land Office, reported a survey of the boundaries of said reservation.

In a communication dated June 21, 1860, the General Land Office inclosed to this office a plat of said survey, certified by the surveyor-general of California, under date of May 4, 1860, showing the reservation to be situated partly in townships 22 and 23 north of ranges 12 and 13 west of the Mount Diablo meridian, and to comprise 25,030.8 acres.

On the 27th of October, 1863, an appraisalment of the claims and improvements of settlers in this valley was reported, the value of the same being placed at \$75,000.

By act of Congress approved April 8, 1864 (13 Stats., 39), it was provided—

That there shall be set apart by the President, and at his discretion, four tracts of land within the limits of said State [California], to be retained by the United States for the purpose of Indian reservations.

It was also provided that if it was found impracticable to establish the reservation contemplated without embracing improvements made within their limits by white persons lawfully there, the Secretary of the Interior be authorized to contract for the purchase of such improvements, but that no money should be paid until the valuation had been approved by Congress, and an appropriation made therefor.

It was further provided that such reservations might include any reservations theretofore established, in which case the same might be enlarged by the President.

An appraisalment of the improvements of settlers in Round Valley was submitted to this office by Superintendent McIntosh December 27, 1869, amounting in the aggregate to \$109,555.

He also transmitted, February 18, 1870, the field notes and plat of survey, showing the proposed boundaries of the reservation as extended to the summits of the surrounding mountains.

The Executive order for such enlargement was issued March 30, 1870, but no allusion was made to settlers or their improvements.

On the 23d of October, 1871, the Attorney-General of the United States instructed the district attorney for California to institute proceedings against all persons within the valley in all cases where he should be of the opinion that action for trespass could be maintained.

The act of Congress approved March 3, 1873 (17 Stats., 633), provided—

That all that portion of the Indian reservation in Round Valley, California, which lies south of the township line running east and west between townships 22 and 23 north, of ranges 12 and 13 west, of the Mount Diablo meridian be, and the same is hereby, restored to the public lands of the United States, and the Secretary of the Interior shall cause the same to be surveyed and offered for sale in legal subdivisions, at not less than \$1.25 per acre: *Provided*, That the improvements owned by persons on the lands hereby restored before the passage of this act shall be the sole property of such persons. \* \* \* *And provided further*, That the proceeds of the sale of the lands hereby restored, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be used to pay the improvements and claims of settlers now residing within the limits of the new reservation created under this act, and for improvements of Indians on lands hereby restored to the public lands, after such improvements shall have been appraised and the appraisalment approved as hereinafter provided.

The second section defined the southern, eastern, and western boundaries of the reservation, and provided for the appointment of three commissioners to establish the northern boundary. It also directed that these commissioners should make an appraisalment of all improvements of white persons situated north of the southern boundary of the reservation as established by the act, and authorized the Secretary of the Interior to pay for these improvements out of the money reserved for that purpose by the first section of the act.

The third section directed the President to cause to be withdrawn from sale or entry all the land lying within the boundaries described by the second section and the northern boundary as fixed by the commission, when approved, and required all settlers within the limits of the

reservation to remove therefrom as soon as they should be paid for or tendered the amount of the appraised value of their improvements.

On the 8th of April, 1873, the President issued an order withdrawing from sale and entry the lands described in the third section of the act of March 3, 1873.

On the 31st of March, 1873, the Department designated Hon. J. P. C. Shanks, Charles Marsh, and J. L. Burchard a commission to make the appraisement of the improvements and to fix the northern boundary, Hon. R. B. Cowen being afterwards substituted for J. L. Burchard.

On the 1st of November, 1873, this commission submitted a report of their appraisement of the improvements, with their recommendation as to the establishment of the northern boundary of the reservation (see House Ex. Doc. No. 118, Forty-third Congress, first session), which was approved by the Department August 4, 1874.

The total value of the improvements as appraised was \$32,669.78.

On the 18th of May, 1875, an Executive order was issued defining the boundaries of the reservation in accordance with the act of March 3, 1873, and the report of the commission.

By Executive order of July 26, 1876, the land embraced in the military reservation known as Camp Wright was reserved for the use and occupancy of the Round Valley Indians, making the area of the reservation 102,118 acres. (The out boundaries were surveyed in December, 1876, and January, 1877, and the survey approved January 17, 1877.)

The sum of \$21,640 was paid in settlement of a portion of the claims of the settlers as appraised by the commission, leaving a balance yet unpaid of \$10,879.78, the sum of \$17,934.37 only having been realized from the sale of the restored lands.

In March, 1873, the United States brought suit in the circuit court for the district of California against Fred. Bourne, administrator of C. H. Bourne and others, to recover possession of certain lands in the reservation claimed by these parties by purchase from the State of California, by which they were claimed as "swamp and overflowed lands."

On the 31st of May, 1880, the court rendered judgment in favor of the defendants as to certain tracts claimed by them, containing in the aggregate 1,080 acres, whereupon the United States appealed to the Supreme Court, which appeal was dismissed on the authority of the plaintiff in error on the 8th of January, 1884, and the lands have since been certified to the State as "swamp lands."

This action was a complete surprise to this office, as from information in its possession, which had been furnished the Attorney-General, it was believed that these claims were wholly fraudulent, the character of the land being such as to require irrigation before it could be broken.

Furthermore, by the act of May 14, 1862, the legislature of the State of California granted all lands belonging to the State, and within any Indian reservation, to the United States (State Stats., 1850 to 1864, p. 617).

Certificates of purchase were not issued to these parties until after the passage of said act, and the State by the subsequent act of April 27, 1863, section 19 (*Ibid*, 613), provided that in case any of the lands sold by the State proved to be within the boundaries of a grant, or otherwise not the property of the State, the holder or assignee of the certificate of purchase or patent should be entitled to receive in exchange therefor a certificate from the register of the State land office that such amount had been paid, which certificate should be received in payment for any other lands of the same class.

The circuit court also recognized the right of the defendants, respect-

ively, to retain possession of the lands in their several possessions until an appraisal and payment or tender to them, of the appraised value of all their improvements, holding that no valid tender had been made, and that all the improvements had not been appraised.

This office has repeatedly asked for an appropriation to pay the balance of the appraised claims, but without avail, and in view of this decision of the court it is doubtful if even this payment would have resulted in the ejection of the trespassers.

It is worthy of remark that the sum of \$9,995 was paid to the parties who obtained title to the 1,080 acres.

In the summer of 1884 a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs visited the Round Valley Reservation to investigate the "present and past management of said reservation, and of all abuses of the rights and interests of the Indians thereon."

On the 27th of February, 1885, the committee submitted its report.

They state that only 5,000 or 6,000 acres of the reservation is agricultural land, while the original reservation contained the entire valley, some 25,000 acres of exceedingly fertile and productive land.

The committee found that 97,500 acres of the reservation was in the possession of several white men, and occupied by them mostly with herds of sheep, their occupancy marked—that of each man—with well-defined limits, consisting of fences and natural boundaries.

Forty-four thousand sheep and 1,600 head of horses, cattle, and hogs are grazed upon the reservation by these men.

They state that the value of this occupancy is estimated by an intelligent witness to be in the aggregate \$34,125 per year.

The agent has been obliged to purchase from 50,000 to 60,000 pounds of beef each year, which has latterly been purchased of the very men who were enjoying almost the exclusive use of the entire reservation.

They also state that the Government for the last twelve or thirteen years has been obliged to pay during that time, for the support of the few Indians upon the reservation (since the year 1873), the sum of \$241,975.93, an average of \$20,165 per year, while the present reservation embraces land productive and well calculated for the support of many more Indians than are now to be found in the State of California.

The committee say:

The present condition of things ought not longer to continue. If these occupants have any claim upon the Government growing out of the failure on its part to comply with the statute of 1873, it is quite time the matter was considered and every claim of that kind satisfied.

The committee are of the opinion that the earliest measures should be taken to reduce the boundaries of this reservation to the present wants of these Indians. \* \* \* A few thousand acres of valley land, with perhaps a small portion of upland for grazing purposes, is all that can be utilized for their benefit.

To these needs the limits of the reservation should be reduced, and all Indians capable of taking care of themselves should be put upon a sufficient amount of this valley land, each in severalty, and in quantity sufficient for his support. \* \* \* The committee think that a commission should be appointed to appraise this land, in quantities of not more than 640 acres, and that it should thereafter be sold at auction to the highest bidder above said appraisal, and the proceeds, after defraying the expenses of the sale and reduction, should be held by the United States in trust for these Indians, or such other Indians as justice and equity require. The necessity of making some such disposition as this of the reservation is very pressing, and a longer continuance of the present state of things is a waste of large resources, and is suffering the Indians to drift away into useless as well as spasmodic efforts to sustain themselves while the Government property is fast going to decay.

I concur in the opinion of the committee that the condition of things on this reservation should no longer exist, and that the administration of the Indian Department should not only be clothed with power, but

required, without delay, to take efficient measures to recover for the use of the United States all the lands within the limits of the reservation to which its title remains good; and, further, that the United States should recover title to the 1,080 acres of which it has been deprived by the courts; but I cannot agree with its suggestion that the Army of the United States should be used for the purpose.

By the decision of the courts rightful possession is so intermingled with unlawful acts that I do not think that summary ejection by force can be sustained.

Such a course might have been resorted to before the matter was presented to the courts, but it is now too late to discuss the question.

But Congress can and should exercise its authority, and, by providing the means for compensating all just claims, extinguish the last vestige of right that may belong to these parties. When this is done the whole power of the Government may and should be brought against these persistent intruders.

To this end I have prepared and have the honor to submit herewith the draft of a bill providing for the allotment of the agricultural lands, the appointment of a commission to select a suitable quantity of grazing and agricultural lands, and to appraise the value of the 1,080 acres of "swamp" land.

As this and the necessary surveys will require considerable time, and is the first step to be taken, I have thought it best to provide for a subsequent commission to appraise the remainder of the grazing lands, as suggested by the committee.

There are now upon the census rolls of the agency 181 heads of families, 54 single males over 18 years of age, and 4 orphan children. To give each of them 40 acres would require 9,560 acres, and to give each head of a family 40 acres and each of the single males and orphans 20 acres would require 8,400 acres, while the highest estimate of the entire quantity of agricultural land, with the 1,080 acres of "swamp land" included, is only 7,080 acres. I have therefore provided for allotments of 30 acres each.

The grazing land should, I think, be held in common, as it can thus be best utilized for the benefit of the Indians.

In other respects the proposed bill follows the recommendation of the committee.

In connection with this matter I transmit herewith copies of a communication dated July 19, 1885, purporting to be signed by 145 Round Valley Indians, in which they state that they have been promised land in severalty for many years, but have been put off from time to time; that they do not want to leave their homes or be driven from place to place by the white man, and that there is a strong opposition to the reservation and the Indians on the part of a few white men who are occupying a greater part of the reservation and who are doing all in their power to break it up.

They ask that the swamp land be bought back from the settlers, as it is needed for the use of the Indians, and that they be given full control of the mountain lands. They also relate instances of threats and force used to drive the Indians from their own lands.

I have the honor to recommend that the accompanying bill be submitted to the President for transmission to Congress, with an earnest request for early action.

I inclose two copies of the proposed bill and two copies of this report. Further information regarding this reservation will be found in House Ex. Doc. No. 224, Forty-second Congress, second session; House Ex.

Doc. No. 118, Forty-third Congress, first session; Senate Ex. Doc. No. 22, Forty-eighth Congress, first session, and Senate Report No. 1522, Forty-eighth Congress, second session.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. C. ATKINS,  
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

A BILL to provide for allotments of lands in severalty to the Indians residing upon the Round Valley Reservation, in the State of California, and granting patents therefor, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized to cause the agricultural lands in the Round Valley Indian Reservation, in the State of California, to be surveyed into ten-acre tracts, and to allot the same in severalty to the Indians belonging thereon in quantities as follows:

To each head of a family, thirty acres.

To each single male person over eighteen years of age, thirty acres; and to each unmarried orphan child under eighteen years of age, thirty acres.

In addition to the allotments of agricultural lands to said Indians in severalty, there shall be reserved a reasonable amount of grazing and timber lands for their use, to be used by said Indians in common, which grazing and timber lands shall be selected by a commission of three disinterested persons to be selected by the President.

The portion of the agricultural lands remaining unallotted shall be reserved for agency and school purposes and for future allotments.

The President shall cause patents to issue to all persons to whom allotments of lands shall be made under the provisions of this act, which shall be of the legal effect and declare that the United States does and will hold the land thus allotted, for the period of twenty-five years, in trust for the sole use and benefit of the Indians to whom such allotment shall have been made, or in case of his decease, of his heirs, according to the laws of the State of California, and that at the expiration of said period the United States will convey the same by patent to said Indian, or his heirs as aforesaid, in fee, discharged of said trust and free of all charge or incumbrance whatsoever: *Provided*, That the President may withhold the issuance of the patent in fee in any case for such further time as he may deem to be for the best interests of the allottee: And the trust created in the original patent shall be and remain in full force until the patent in fee be issued: *Provided further*, That if any conveyance shall be made of the lands set apart and allotted as herein provided, or any contracts made touching the same, before the issuance of a patent in fee, such conveyance or contract shall be absolutely null and void: *And provided further*, That the law of descent and partition in force in the State of California shall apply to said lands after patents therefor have been executed and delivered.

SEC. 2. That said commission shall appraise the value of any and all tracts of agricultural lands within the Round Valley Indian Reservation, with the improvements thereon, which have become the property of individuals by purchase from the State of California or from persons deriving title from said State, and shall also appraise the value of all improvements made by private persons or firms before the third day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, upon any of the lands included in the reservation as established under the act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, other than those actually disposed of by said State of California, and shall report the same to the Secretary of the Interior, who shall cause payment to be made for such appraised lands and the improvements thereon, and for such improvements as may be located upon the lands selected for the Indians in common, or upon any of the unappraised agricultural lands within the reservation, to the proper owners thereof, out of the money hereinafter appropriated. Upon the payment of the appraised value of such appraised lands and improvements, or upon tender of payment, the title to said lands shall become vested in the United States, and all persons to whom such payment or tender of payment shall be made, and all persons claiming through or under them, shall immediately remove from the reserved and allotted lands, and upon failure to remove within a period of sixty days after said payment or tender of payment, the military forces of the United States, if necessary, may be employed to effect their removal.

SEC. 3. That the remainder of the grazing and timber lands included in the reservation shall be surveyed into tracts of six hundred and forty acres each, and the boundary line of the reserved lands shall be run and properly marked. Upon the completion of said surveys, the said remainder of the grazing and timber lands shall

be appraised in tracts of six hundred and forty acres each by a commission of three disinterested persons to be appointed by the President.

The said lands, when surveyed and appraised, shall be sold at the proper land office of the United States, by the register thereof, at public sale, to the highest bidder, at a price not less than the appraised value, and not less than one dollar and a quarter per acre. Each purchaser at such sale shall pay the full purchase price at the time of purchase. Any person or persons having appraised improvements upon any of said tracts shall have the preference right to purchase the tract or tracts upon which said improvements are located at the appraised value thereof. Upon failure of any such person or persons to purchase a tract upon which his improvements are located, said improvements shall be sold at not less than the appraised value and an amount equal to the appraised value shall be paid to the owner of such improvements.

SEC. 4. That the funds arising from the sale of said reservation lands, after paying the expenses of survey, appraisement, and sale and reimbursing the United States for payment of lands and improvements, as provided in section two of this act, shall be placed in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of said Indians, and the same shall draw such rate of interest as is now or may be hereafter provided by law, which income shall be annually expended for the benefit of said Indians, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 5. That the sum of twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same hereby is, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of the expenses of the survey, appraisement, and sale of said lands and for the appraisement of lands and improvements and payment of the same.

ROUND VALLEY INDIAN AGENCY,  
July 19, 1885.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

We, the undersigned, members of the several Indian tribes on the Round Valley Indian Agency, beg leave to submit the following for your consideration and decision:

The Indians on this agency are composed of six or seven different tribes and remnants of tribes, and who have been promised land in severalty for a great many years, year after year, but have been put off from time to time, until we have about come to the conclusion that the good time will never come.

This is our home, the birth-place of many of us, and we do not want to leave our homes and take refuge in the mountains, or be driven from place to place by the white man.

We are aware of the fact that there is a strong opposition to the reservation and Indians on the part of a few white men of this valley who have occupied and are still occupying the greater portion of this reservation, and have had undisputed control of all the pasture lands since it was established, and who are doing all in their power to break up the reservation, using every means to that end, going so far as to send men among us trying to induce all of us to leave the agency and go to the mountains, that they may control the entire reservation.

Every foot of our hill land is occupied by outside parties (stockmen).

Out of the 102,000 acres of land that was set apart for us as a reservation, we have less than 4,000 acres under the control of this agency. Our valley lands have been greatly reduced, since the courts have given the swamp land to the settlers, leaving us an insufficient amount for our support.

We therefore respectfully ask that this swamp land be bought back from the settlers and given to us again. If all the roaming bands of Indians of the adjacent country are brought here (and who want to come), they would swell our number to about 2,500 Indians, and if the head of each family were to get a very small piece of land there would not be enough to go around by considerable without the swamp land.

Give us all our land and control of the pasture land (or mountain), and we can easily be self-supporting, and will not ask the Government for one cent after we are fairly started.

The mountain lands that we have spoken of comprise the hunting ground and fishing camps, and while Indians have been hunting and fishing, on leave of absence, in the mountains and within the limits of the reservation, white men who are ranging their stock on the reservation have attacked these small parties of Indians, threatening to kill them, going so far as to draw guns on them in a threatening manner, saying that they would shoot them down like dogs if they didn't leave, compelling the Indians to pick up their camp and come to the valley.

This we think very hard, to be driven from our own lands, leaving the white stockman in undisputed possession.



These are some of the wrongs we wish to have righted.

We have sent many communications to the Department during former administrations, but have never heard from them, but hope that this will meet with more favor and that something will be done for our relief.

We recognize a friend and a competent manager in Agent Willsey, and do not want him removed, notwithstanding there is a strong opposition to him and his policy by these same stockmen we have referred to, because he looks to the welfare of the Indian and the protection of his rights.

Hoping to hear from you soon, we are, respectfully,

Signed (with cross-mark) by the following:

Captain Concow Tribe, Charley Munsell; Captain Little Lake Tribe, James Sherwood; Captain Uke Tribe, John Brown; Captain Redwood Tribe, Peter Hudson; Principal Man, Pit River John Smith; Camocho; Charley Mass; Dick Wesley; John Trullwilder; Daniel Webster; William Mass; Joe Felton; William Hunsell; Dutch Man; Louis Berciers; Johnny Sherwood; Phillip Mahsis; Tom Jameson; Thomas Wright; William Hughes; Toby Wright; Johnny Norris; Jim Henly; Ned; Doctor Bechtel; Jim; Jack Coats; Cooney; Jeff Davis; Long Charley; Ben; Chicken; Henry Clay; Limpy; Old Bill; Jim Willitts; George Dalsen; Old Toby Wright; Wylackie Charlie; Sampson; Ben Sawyer; Samuel Toney; Brush Head; Richard Willitts; Old Munroe George; Wylackie Pete; Samuel Clark; Wylackie John; Dick Willitts; Jim Crow; David Jackson; Wylackie Jim; Johnny Roy; Jim Brown; George Munroe; Charley Fish; George Johnson; Peter Bell; George Asbill; William Smith; Charles Wright; John Fullwilder; Joseph Willitts; Billy Doyle; Jack McClain; Johnny Anderson; Tom Punnington; Dick Lambert; Tom Clark; Bob Potter; Ed Smith; John Riley; James Wesley; Charley Jones; Dan Wright; George Moore; John Strangent; Principal Man, George Burchard; James Mullen; Billy Williams; Walter Updegraff; Henry Wright; Loafer Jack; Bob Wagoner; Lieutenant Wilson; Bob Green; Dick Phillips; Jim Stephens; Mike Hunter; Ben Benjamin; Billy Johns; Doc Gibson; Lake Holmes; Bob Johnson; Jim Short; John Whiskers; Abe Lincoln; John Ray; John C. Heenor; Jim Wesley; Childer Moore; Willie Cook; Frank Perry; Blue Johnson; Walter Clark; David Lincoln; John Brown; Henry Clay; Jack Wright; Turey Lacock; Jack Anderson; Peter Vinginnia; Nomley; Soldier Tome; Sam Green; Dixie Edseel; Old Tom; Lawson Anderson; Old Man Scott; Jamie Wood; George Henley; Charlie Thomas; Line Fenton; Ukie Joe; Coache Malla Tom; Tom King; Big Indian; Cook; John Foster; Bob Henly; John Lawley; Pipe; Reuben; Young Scott; Abe Tillison; Ox Pete; Jim Anderson; Santa Wilson; Dick Henly; Long Frank; Dixie; Baumbie; John Duncan; Logan Cobert; Brigham Young; Chicken.

H. Ex. 21—2

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