

NEW YORK INDIAN LANDS IN KANSAS.

FEBRUARY 16, 1882.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HASKELL, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill H. R. 406.]

The Committee on Indian Affairs, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 406, submit the following report:

The history of the lands in question is given in a letter of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs bearing date of March 29, 1878, and is herewith submitted.

Your committee agree with the statement of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs that "it is very desirable that adequate legislation be had insuring the sale of these lands and the final settlement of all questions in connection therewith," and therefore recommend the passage of the bill advised by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, changed only as to the price per acre that the occupants shall be obliged to pay.

There is no difference of opinion on any point of the bill, with the sole exception of the price per acre, between your committee and the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs; your committee holding that \$3 per acre, uniform for all the lands, being preferable under the circumstances to the old appraisement of 1873.

Without deciding the question of whether or not the Indians suffered wrongs at the hands of white settlers twenty-five years ago, your committee, in their recommendation of the passage of this bill, seek only to settle amicably this old Indian title, securing to the Indians the largest price possible for their lands, and to the present white occupants an unquestioned title to their homes and improved farms.

In this connection it is well to state that the present occupants, with few possible exceptions, are not the original "squatters" upon the land, but hold by purchase of these rights of possession from the original settlers. In case the matter was referred to the courts, it would become necessary to determine whether the Indian title to any of the allotments is good or not under the treaty stipulations, and if decided that the title is good, and that the Indians really own the lands in question under the occupying claimant's law of the State of Kansas, each occupant in possession holding under a color of title from some previous occupant would be entitled to recover from the successful litigant such payment for his improvements as was found by the court just and equitable.

No Indian is in condition to make good this demand of the occupant, and it would not unlikely occur that in the end, after expensive and vex-

atious litigation, he would fail to secure any considerable compensation for his property.

Your committee are therefore of the opinion that either to send these parties into court by a direct order, or to pass such legislation as would inevitably result in a tedious litigation, is both unwise and unjust to both parties. It has been made clearly apparent that to provide for the sale of the land under the appraisement would only result in a determined opposition by the settlers in the courts.

It has also been made apparent that the price fixed in the bill (\$3 per acre) will be acceded to by the settlers and the money promptly paid, under the provisions of the bill, to the Secretary of the Interior, to be held by him in trust, subject to the call of the proper parties to whom it may belong.

Your committee further state that in their judgment the price that should be considered adequate for these lands should not be much greater than that price the lands were worth when abandoned by the Indians nearly twenty years ago; that the act of Congress of 1873 provided for the patenting to the Indians then living upon the lands the selections which they had made under treaty, and that those who were at that time living on the lands received patents for their selections; that the lands now sought to be sold are only those lands that have been voluntarily or otherwise abandoned by the original allottees.

Your committee desire to further state that the Indians, through their attorney, Hon. S. A. Cobb, of Wyandotte County, Kansas, four years since agreed to a uniform price of \$2.50 per acre, and that they desired the sale of the lands. The settlers living upon the lands also signified their willingness to purchase at that price, and, therefore, your committee feel that in fixing the price at \$3 per acre they have named a reasonable valuation.

They therefore, in a spirit of compromise, offer this bill as in their judgment presenting under all the circumstances the best possible solution of the question, and recommend its passage.

Letters of the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., April 8, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of the Committee on the Public Lands, a copy of a report, dated the 3d instant, the from Commissioner of Indian Affairs upon the subject of proposed legislation to certain Indian lands in the State of Kansas, as indicated in the bill (H. R. 1177) "To provide for the sale of certain New York Indian lands in Kansas."

This report is made on a reference by the above-named committee of the bill in question to the Commissioner for his consideration and opinion on the 6th February last.

On the 18th of January last, Hon. D. C. Haskell, of the House of Representatives, presented a corrected copy of bill H. R. 1177 to this department for its consideration, and I transmit herewith a copy of the letter of reply, dated the 6th instant.

The objections of the Commissioner to the legislation proposed, and his views in relation to the matters presented in the bill, have the full concurrence of the department, and the papers are respectfully presented for the consideration of the committee.

Very respectfully,

C. SCHURZ, *Secretary.*

HON. B. S. FULLER,
Acting Chairman Committee on the Public Lands, House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., Apr. 16, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th January last, transmitting for the consideration of the department bill H. R. 1177, entitled "A bill for the sale of certain New York Indian lands in Kansas."

The first section of the bill in question enacts that "Those persons, being heads of families or single persons over 21 years of age, who have made settlement and improvement upon, and are *bona fide* claimants of and occupants of, either in person or by tenant, the lands in Kansas which were allotted to certain New York Indians, and for which certificates of allotment, dated the 14th day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty, for three hundred and twenty acres of land each, were issued to thirty-two of said Indians, shall be, and hereby are, authorized and permitted to enter and purchase, at the proper land office, said lands so occupied by them, in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, according to the government surveys, on paying therefor in lawful money of the United States at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per acre; and patents shall issue therefor as in other cases."

By article 2 of the treaty of January 15, 1838, with the New York Indians (7 Stat., 450), the United States agreed to set aside for the New York Indians, then residing in the State of New York, or in Wisconsin, or elsewhere in the United States, who have no permanent homes, a tract of land situated directly west of the State of Missouri, containing 1,824,000 acres; being 320 acres for each soul of said Indians, as their numbers are at present computed. Said lands were to be patented in fee simple to the tribes or bands by patent from the President of the United States in conformity with the provisions of the third section of the act of May 28, 1830 (4 Stat., 411).

The United States further agreed to set aside the sum of \$400,000 as a fund to provide for the removal of the New York Indians to the land mentioned; which agreement was never fulfilled.

As early, however, as 1842, members of certain tribes in the State of New York and elsewhere, who thought themselves entitled to the lands under the provisions of the treaty, removed to the country west of the State of Missouri and settled therein; and from time to time others followed them, until a considerable number of Indians, as will be seen from census lists on file in the Indian Bureau, were found to be occupying these lands.

From death and the hostility of the settlers who were drawn in that direction by the fertility of the soil and other advantages, all of the Indians gradually relinquished their selections, until of the Indians who had removed thither from the State of New York only 32 remained in 1860.

The lands had been surveyed in the mean while, and under the instructions of the Department of the Interior a commission was appointed to determine certain points in relation to the allotments of lands to such Indians as might be entitled to the same under the treaty prior to giving, to such as might be found entitled thereto, evidences of their right to occupancy which should secure them the tracts upon which they were living and be such identification thereof as would settle dispute in the future if under subsequent legislation perfect title should be provided, the treaty not granting the right to issue patents to individual Indians.

In accordance with the request of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs based upon the report of the commissioners, the department approved of the selections of the 32 Indians in question, and, on the 14th of September following, certificates of allotments were issued to each of said reservees.

In 1858, petitions from settlers in Kansas were presented to the department asking that the lands be opened to settlement, and in December, 1860, the lands known as the New York Indian lands in Kansas, excepting those allotted, were accordingly opened to settlement.

But a short time elapsed, however, before troubles between the settlers and the Indians were of constant occurrence, and in 1873, when the act of February 19, 1873 (17 Stat., 466), was passed, the commissioners appointed thereunder to appraise the lands of the 32 New York Indians stated in their report that none of the allottees were to be found upon the lands. The files of the Indian Office show abundant proof that they did not voluntarily relinquish their occupation.

Be this question as it may, the act of February 19, 1873, fully recognized the right of the Indians or of their heirs to the proceeds of the lands; and applications are now before the department, which when perfected will call by legal representation for nearly all of the proceeds of the allotments of lands in question.

By the act of February 19, 1873, provision was made for the benefit of certain settlers upon and occupants of certain Indian lands in Kansas, permitting such settlers to enter and purchase at the proper land office said lands so occupied by them, in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, according to the government surveys, on paying therefor in lawful money of the United States the appraised value of said lands respectively, to be ascertained by three disinterested and competent appraisers, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, who shall examine in person each tract

and report under oath its value, *exclusive of all improvements*; and patents shall issue thereafter as in other cases, but no sale shall be made under this act for less than \$3.75 per acre.

All entries under this act were required to be made within two years from the promulgation of the necessary regulations for the sale of the lands. This act was amended by the act of June 23, 1874 (18 Stat., 273), extending the time in which payments for said lands were to have been made.

Some of the parties settlers upon these lands have paid in full, and upon all of the lands valuable improvements have been made. Some of those who have paid for their lands occupied those assessed at the highest valuation. No reason is given why in all these years, from 1860 up to the present time, those who are delinquent have failed under the favorable terms of occupancy to make the payments required, under the obligation willingly assumed by them.

The 32 Indians in question, each having located, by certificate of allotment, the particular quantity of land which they were severally entitled to receive under treaty stipulations, were, through no fault or negligence on their part, subsequently ousted from the possession of such lands by the encroachments of the settlers.

In this view of the case, and in view of the fact that treaty stipulations and legal enactments have secured to such of these allottees or their heirs as may now be living, the benefits of the proceeds of these lands and applications are now on file before the Indian Office for nearly all the proceeds of the claims covered by the 32 allotments. I am not prepared to entertain the proposition contained in the bill presented, or to recommend to Congress, after consideration of the liberality already extended by the government to those settlers, any action looking toward a reduction of the sum which seems so justly due to the Indians.

The true test of the value of the lands in question would be their price in open market at a cash sale, and it is believed that if they were so offered the question of payment would be speedily settled.

I am, however, disinclined to advocate any measure which would seem to bear harshly upon the settlers, and have therefore concluded to recommend further time for payment with the distinct understanding, on the part of those in possession of the lands, that payment on the terms fixed must be promptly made, to avoid forfeiture.

Very respectfully,

C. SCHURZ, *Secretary.*

Hon. D. C. HASKELL,
House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, March 29, 1878.

SIR: I am in receipt, by reference from the House Committee on Public Lands, of bill H. R. 1178, providing for the sale of certain New York Indian lands in Kansas, and requesting the views of this office on the same.

I am also in receipt, by your reference for report, of a letter from the Hon. D. C. Haskell, dated January 18, 1878, inclosing a copy of the same bill, and requesting the views of this office thereon.

In connection therewith I have the honor to report that, by the second article of the treaty of January 15, 1838, with the New York Indians (7 Stat., 550), the United States agreed to set aside for the New York Indians, then residing in Wisconsin and New York, a certain tract of land, west of Missouri, containing 320 acres for each of said Indians, to be held in fee simple, by patent from the President, in conformity with the provisions of the third article of the act of May 28, 1830 (4 Stat., 411), the proviso to which declares that "such lands shall revert to the United States if the Indians become extinct or abandon the same." The treaty vested the Indians with full power and authority to divide said lands, in severalty, among the different tribes and bands, and to sell and convey the same among each other, under such regulations as they might adopt. Indians not accepting and agreeing to remove within five years, or such other time as the President may from time to time appoint, to "forfeit all interest" in "the lands so set apart to the United States."

Under these provisions 32 New York Indians removed to and remained in the Territory now embraced in the State of Kansas prior to June 16, 1860, at which time the honorable Secretary of the Interior approved to them selections of 320 acres each, for which, on the 14th of September, 1860, certificates of allotment were issued to each of said reservees, the certificates specifying that the selections were for the exclusive use and benefit of the reservees, and were not subjected to be "alienated in fee, leased, or otherwise disposed of, except to the United States."

By an act approved February 19, 1873 (17 Stat., 466), Congress authorized such actual

settlers as were then residing thereon to enter and purchase said lands in tracts of not exceeding 160 acres, at an appraised value of not less than \$3.75 per acre, to be ascertained, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, by three appraisers appointed to value the same, the funds arising from the sale to be paid into the Treasury of the United States, in trust for such of said New York Indians or their heirs as might, within five years, establish their identity; and in absence of such proof within the time specified, the proceeds of the sale to become a part of the public moneys of the United States: "Provided, That any Indian to whom any of said certificates was issued, and who is now occupying the land allotted thereby, shall be entitled to receive a title therefor."

All entries under this act were required to be made within two years from the promulgation of the necessary regulations for the sale of the lands.

This act was amended by the act of June 23, 1874 (18 Stat., 273), so as to allow the payments to be made in two annual installments, the first payments to be made on or before the 30th day of September, 1875, and the remainder within one year thereafter, with interest at 6 per centum per annum.

The commissioners appointed under the act of 1873 to appraise the lands reported on the 26th of July, 1873, that none of the 32 New York Indians were living on the lands at that time or at the date of the act, but that all of said lands were then occupied by actual settlers, whose names were given in the report opposite the description of the tract on which they had respectively made settlement. The lands were valued by the appraisers at an average of \$4.9076 per acre, and their report was approved by the department September 30, 1873.

Instructions were issued by the Secretary, under the same date, directing that the lands should be sold under the instructions of the General Land Office by the district land officers, who were directed to notify the settlers entitled to purchase by published advertisement of a general character in a newspaper published in the vicinity of the land that payment would be required within two years.

In pursuance of these instructions, as it appears from a letter of the honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated July 3, 1877, the following sales have been made:

First. From N. $\frac{1}{2}$ section 26, 23 S., 25 E., allotted to Joseph Johndroe, there has been sold, at \$5 per acre, cash, to Benjamin Brown, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of said section; consideration, \$500.

Second. From N. $\frac{1}{2}$ section 27, 23 S., 25 E., allotted to Margaret Johndroe, there has been sold, at \$5 per acre, cash, to Nathaniel Oates, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$; consideration, \$400.

Third. From the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of said section 27, allotted to Michael Gray, there has been sold, at \$450 per acre, cash, to Nathaniel Oates, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$; consideration, \$360.

Fourth. From W. $\frac{1}{2}$ section 4, 24 S., 25 E. allotted to James Scrimpsner, there has been sold, at \$4.75 per acre, cash, to S. McEwing, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$; consideration, \$380.

Fifth. From N. $\frac{1}{2}$ section 27, 23 S., 25 E., allotted to Margaret Johndroe, there has been sold at \$5 per acre, cash, to William M. Beckford, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and at \$4.50 per acre, to the same party, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of said section; consideration, \$760.

Sixth. From the same allotment, there has been sold, at \$4.50 per acre, and paid in full, in two installments, with \$10.77 interest, to John Barrett the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$; consideration, including interest, \$370.77.

Seventh. From the W. fractional $\frac{1}{2}$, sec. 2, 24 S., 25 E., allotted to Joseph Fox, there has been sold, at \$5 per acre, and paid in full, in two installments, with \$23.80 interest, to Joanna Glendenning the N. W. fractional $\frac{1}{2}$, containing 156.76 acres; consideration, with interest, \$522.60.

Eighth. And from the E. fractional $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 6, 24 S., 25 E., allotted to Mary Predome, there has been sold, at \$6 per acre, to Levi T. Call, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of said section, amounting to \$480, one-half of which was paid at date of purchase, September 29, 1875, and the balance with interest is still due and unpaid.

There has therefore, out of an aggregate of 10,215.63 acres, valued at \$50,850.05, been sold 879.76 acres for the sum of \$3,858.80; leaving unsold 9,335.87 acres, valued at \$46,991.25, or an average of \$5.02 $\frac{1}{2}$ per acre, which aggregate amount would, according to the terms of the act of February 19, 1873, if not claimed by the allottees or their heirs, inure to the United States at the end of five years, which have expired.

The bill under consideration proposes to reduce the aggregate value of the unsold lands over one-half, or to \$23,339.68, and if the lands are not sold, at the diminished rate of \$2.50 per acre, within one year, that patents shall issue in the names of the original allottees, for the balance unsold.

With these provisions of the bill I am not inclined to concur, for the following reasons:

Under the treaty of 1838, the New York Indians were entitled to 1,824,000 acres of land in Kansas, and a removal fund of \$400,000, which the United States never provided. Notwithstanding the failure of the United States in this regard, portions of the Indians removed to Kansas subsequent to the treaty, with a view to making that

country their permanent home, but on account of their rapid depletion in number from sickness, a majority afterwards returned to New York.

By decision of April 19, 1858, the honorable Secretary of the Interior held that those of the New York Indians who had not removed had thereby forfeited their title to the reserve, and that the same should be opened to settlement; but in the execution of said decision, and prior to the proclamation of December, 1860, opening the lands to settlement, the allotments under consideration were made to the 32 Indians who were then in Kansas, and certificates were issued to them therefor.

It follows, therefore, that an equitable interest in fee in the lands vested in these Indians, by virtue of the grant contained in the treaty, at the date of their removal and long prior to the settlement of Kansas, although the evidence of title did not issue until 1860.

They accordingly assumed the condition of legal ownership, by *purchase*, over the lands subsequently allotted to them, at an early day, and are entitled to the benefits of any appreciation of value arising from the settlement and improvement of the country.

This doctrine is, I am aware, in opposition to a somewhat prevalent opinion as to the right of the Indians. It has been urged in similar cases that as the Indians have not improved their lands they are not entitled to the advance in value incident to the settlement of the country. The purchase of wild lands, and holding of the same to await the improvement of the country, has been one of the most popular and safe, as well as the most remunerative methods of investment known, and I can see no grounds upon which Indians taking an equitable title in fee should be deprived of the benefits never denied to white purchasers of public lands, bought and held for speculative purposes only.

Informal claims have been filed in this office by the original allottees, or their heirs, covering nearly all the proceeds arising from the sale of these lands when sold.

There is no evidence on file in this office, aside from the letters of Mr. Haskell, showing that it is the desire of these Indians that the lands should be sold at a reduced price.

The lands are in Bourbon County, one of the richest and most fertile counties in the State. They are within a few miles of Fort Scott, and near the line of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad—the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad running nearly through the center of the body of the lands, which lie in close proximity to the corner of townships 23 and 24 in ranges 24 and 25 east. The records of the General Land Office show that there is scarcely a vacant forty-acre tract of land in or near the townships named. With these facts in view, it is safe to assume that the several tracts were, in 1873, worth the full amount at which they were appraised, and that, in view of the rapid development of the country, and the present price of uncultivated lands in that vicinity, there has, at least, been no depreciation in their value.

The settlers have been in possession of these lands for years, to the exclusion of the Indians, and have had every advantage and opportunity to pay for the lands from the products of the same.

The title of the Indians is, under treaty stipulations, similar to those with the Shawnee, Miami, and other Indians in Kansas, whose lands have been held by the Supreme Court of the United States (5 Wall., 737) to be excluded from the jurisdiction of the State, and *not subject to taxation*, and it is fairly presumable that the settlers have availed themselves of the benefit arising under this decision.

For these and other reasons which might be urged, I cannot recommend the passage of the bill in its present form. It is, however, very desirable that adequate legislation be had insuring the sale of these lands and the final settlement of all questions in connection therewith.

I have, therefore, to recommend that the bill be amended as follows: Strike out all after the word "office" in the twelfth line, and insert, in lieu thereof, the following:

"At any time within one year from the passage of this act said lands so occupied by them in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, according to the government surveys, at not less than the appraised value of the said tracts, as heretofore ascertained by the Secretary of the Interior, in accordance with the provisions of the act of February nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, entitled 'An act to provide for the sale of certain New York Indian lands in Kansas,' payment to be made in three annual installments, one-third at date of entry, one-third at the end of one year from date of entry, and the balance in two years from date of entry, with interest on said amounts, respectively, from date of entry, at six per centum per annum; and the moneys arising from such sales shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States in trust for, and to be paid to said Indians, respectively, to whom said certificates were issued, or to their heirs, upon satisfactory proof of their identity to the Secretary of the Interior, at any time within three years from the passage of this act; and in case such proof is not made within the time specified, then the proceeds of such sale, or so much thereof as shall not have been paid under the provisions of this act, shall become a part of the public moneys of the United States.

"SEC. 2. That any lands not entered by such settlers at the expiration of one year

from the passage of this act shall be offered at public sale, in the usual manner, at not less than the appraised value, notice of said sale to be given by public advertisement of not less than thirty days; and any tract or tracts not then sold, together with such tracts as have heretofore been or may hereafter be entered, and wherein default has been made in the payment of any portion of the purchase money, or the interest thereon, as herein or heretofore provided, shall be thereafter subject to private entry at the appraised value of said tracts."

I inclose herewith a schedule showing the names of the 32 allottees named in this report, the description of the lands allotted to each, with the names of the settlers claiming the lands placed opposite the tract claimed by them.

The bill referred by the House committee, together with the letter of Mr. Haskell, with inclosure, is herewith respectfully returned.

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

E. A. HAYT,
Commissioner.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Description and valuation of New York Indian lands as appraised in the year 1873.

Description.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Number of acres.	Value per acre.	Total value.	Name of reservee.	Name of settler.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	36	23	24	180.00	\$6 50	\$1,040 00	Mary Ann Gray	Lyman Schaffer.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	36	23	24	180.00	6 00	960 00	do	Edward Schaffer.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	23	25	180.00	4 50	720 00	Michael Gray	Mary D. Nickerson, S. $\frac{1}{2}$; Nathaniel Oates, N. $\frac{1}{2}$.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	23	25	180.00	4 50	720 00	do	William Morehead, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$; R. Simmons, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	23	25	180.00	5 00	800 00	Margaret Johnson, sr.	William M. Beckford, N. $\frac{1}{2}$; Nathaniel Oates, S. $\frac{1}{2}$.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	23	25	180.00	4 50	720 00	do	William M. Beckford, N. $\frac{1}{2}$; John Barrett, S. $\frac{1}{2}$.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	23	25	180.00	5 00	800 00	Joseph Johnson	Benjamin Bowman.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	23	25	180.00	4 00	640 00	do	James Barrett, N. $\frac{1}{2}$; Mary Hodges, S. $\frac{1}{2}$.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	23	25	180.00	4 00	640 00	Agnes Johndroe	George McNeal.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	23	25	180.00	3 75	600 00	do	Nathaniel Lowrie.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	35	23	25	180.00	3 75	600 00	Bridget Johndroe	W. A. Dillon, N. $\frac{1}{2}$; Henry Brown, S. $\frac{1}{2}$.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	35	23	25	180.00	3 75	600 00	do	John Clendening.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	35	23	25	180.60	3 75	600 00	John Johndroe	James Clendening.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	35	23	25	180.00	3 75	600 00	do	Paul Parks, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$; John Marley, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	34	23	25	180.00	3 75	600 00	Mary Ann Johndroe	James E. Simpson.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	34	23	25	180.00	3 75	600 00	do	Benjamin H. McAdams.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	34	23	25	180.00	3 75	600 00	Cecelia Johndroe	Gilbert Carlisle.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	34	23	25	180.00	3 75	600 00	do	Thomas Foster.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	33	23	25	180.00	3 75	600 00	Margaret Johndroe, jr.	McCanna.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	33	23	25	180.00	4 00	640 00	do	George H. Clark, E. $\frac{1}{2}$; J. A. Clark, W. $\frac{1}{2}$.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	33	23	25	180.00	3 75	600 00	Susan Johndroe	Isaiah Lonsbury.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	33	23	25	180.00	3 75	920 00	do	Francis M. Allen.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	32	23	25	180.00	3 75	600 00	Cecelia Erroe	Michael Walks.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	32	23	25	180.00	5 00	800 00	do	Robert Montgomery.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	32	23	25	180.00	3 75	600 00	James Erroe	Simeon Burkholder, E. $\frac{1}{2}$; Patrick Quigley, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$; Harnett Hayard, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	32	23	25	180.00	4 25	680 00	do	George B. Scott.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	31	23	25	180.00	4 25	680 00	Lewis Erroe	Abram Burkholder.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	31	23	25	180.00	5 00	800 00	do	Charles Betch, S. $\frac{1}{2}$; J. M. Scott, N. $\frac{1}{2}$.
NW. fractional $\frac{1}{4}$	31	23	25	159.46	3 75	597 97 $\frac{1}{2}$	Henry Logatrine	Samuel Bellow.
SW. fractional $\frac{1}{4}$	31	23	25	159.82	4 75	759 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	E. L. Faylor.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	36	23	24	180.00	10 00	1,800 00	Mary Logatrine	Oramur Chapman.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	36	23	24	180.00	7 00	1,260 00	do	Jacob L. Coukhilt.
NE. fractional $\frac{1}{4}$	1	24	24	159.00	7 00	1,113 00	Elizabeth Bratman	John Murphy.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	1	24	24	160.00	6 00	960 00	do	Benjamin Sheets.
NW. fractional $\frac{1}{4}$	1	24	24	157.00	7 00	1,099 00	Lewis Petelle	James Guilfoyle.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	1	24	24	160.00	6 50	1,040 00	do	Lydia A. Hayes.
NE. fractional $\frac{1}{4}$	2	24	24	155.38	7 50	1,165 00	Napoleon B. Petelle	Robert Hayes.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	2	24	24	160.00	6 00	960 00	do	James Herverly.

NW. fractional ¼	2	24	24	154. 14	\$6 00	\$924 84	Catharine Petelle	William Lowe.
SW. ¼	2	24	24	160. 00	3 75	600 00	do	John Darling.
NW. ¼	6	24	25	160. 84	5 00	803 20	Martin Predom	S. M. Johnson.
SW. ¼	6	24	25	162. 63	6 00	975 78	do	James Ellard.
NE. fractional ¼	6	24	25	159. 28	5 00	796 40	Mary Predom	William Lowrie.
SE. ¼	6	24	25	160. 00	6 00	960 00	do	Jacob Fahee, S. ¼; Levi T. Call, N. ¼.
NW. fractional ¼	5	24	25	159. 25	5 00	796 25	Rosalie Predom	John Ruble, N. ¼ and SE. ¼; William Beth, SW. ¼.
SW. ¼	5	24	25	160. 00	5 00	800 00	do	Richard Carter.
NE. fractional ¼	5	24	25	159. 67	6 00	958 02	Daniel Jack	Henry Ruble.
SE. ¼	5	24	25	160. 00	6 50	1,040 00	do	Thomas Clark.
NW. ¼	4	24	25	160. 72	6 00	964 32	James Scrimpsner	John McNeal.
SW. ¼	4	24	25	160. 00	4 75	760 00	do	S. B. Delano, S. ¼; S. McEwing, N. ¼.
NE. ¼	4	24	25	162. 40	5 00	812 00	Louisa Scrimpsner	George A. Wagoner, S. ¼; A. B. Wagoner, N. ¼.
SE. ¼	4	24	25	160. 00	5 50	890 00	do	David Mack.
NW. ¼	3	24	25	162. 64	4 75	772 54	James King	John A. Tiffany.
SW. ¼	3	24	25	160. 00	4 75	760 00	do	Levi Gunnsaulers, S. ¼; E. H. Hooker, N. ¼.
NE. ¼	3	24	25	161. 44	4 50	726 48	Mary King	David Washburne.
SE. ¼	3	24	25	160. 00	4 50	720 00	do	Anderson Carter.
NW. fractional ¼	2	24	25	159. 76	5 00	798 80	Joseph Fox	Joanna Clandening.
SW. ¼	2	24	25	160. 00	4 50	720 00	do	Benjamin Flahart.
NE. fractional ¼	2	24	25	157. 60	3 75	590 90	Mary Yellowjacket	William Denton, NW. ¼; Jessie Allen, E. ¼ and SW. ¼.
SE. ¼	2	24	25	160. 00	4 50	720 00	do	Adam Kyle.
NE. fractional ¼	3	24	24	152. 66	5 50	839 63	Suse Yellowjacket	Austin Warner.
NW. fractional ¼	3	24	24	152. 14	5 50	836 77	do	John Keating.
SE. ¼	3	24	24	160. 00	5 50	880 00	Ann Yellowjacket	Charles Hagan.
SW. ¼	3	24	24	160. 00	4 00	640 00	do	George W. Bolster.