



MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
Minnesota State Archives

## U.S. GENERAL LAND OFFICE Root River Land District (Minn.)

### An Inventory of Its Records

#### OVERVIEW OF THE RECORDS

- Agency:** United States. Root River Land District (Minn.).
- Series Title:** Root River Land District records,
- Dates:** 1854-1889.
- Abstract:** Correspondence; registers of homestead, agricultural college, military bounty land, and timber culture entries; patent records; land contest records; and related materials covering land transfers in southern Minnesota.
- Quantity:** 20 cu. ft.
- Location:** See Detailed Description section for box locations.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY OF THE ROOT RIVER LAND DISTRICT

The Root River land district was one of four districts established in the ceded Sioux territory by an act of Congress of April 12, 1854. The district's first land office was located in Brownsville and opened for business in August, 1854.

The Root River land district included townships 101-105 in ranges 3-47 west of the 5<sup>th</sup> p.m. The district's boundaries remained unchanged until March 1889, when the Root River district was merged into the Winona land district, with land offices first at Tracy and then at Marshall. Entries and other transactions on land in townships 101-105 dating after March 1, 1889, are recorded in the records of the Winona land district.

Land offices of the Root River land district: Brownsville (August 1854 - May 30, 1856); Chatfield (June 12, 1856 - ca. October 16, 1861); Winnebago City (November 14, 1861 - ca. August 21, 1869); Jackson (September 1, 1869 - April 10, 1874); Worthington (April 11, 1874 - ca. February 28, 1889).

Registers of the Root River land district: John R. Bennett (July 15, 1854-June 1, 1861), John Harvey Welch (June 1, 1861-September 1, 1866), A. H. Bullis (September 1, 1866-May 25, 1869), E. P. Freeman (May 26?, 1869- ? ), J. A. Leonard (1874?-July 1874), Mons. Groneger (August 1874-1889?).

Receivers of the Root River land district: John H. McKenny (1854-May 2, 1861), H. W. Holley (May 1, 1861-May 1868), J. B. Wakefield (June 1868- ? ), J. P. Moulton (1876?-July 1,

1881), C. H. Smith (July 1, 1881-September 1, 1885), August Peterson (September 1, 1885-March 6, 1889).

## ORGANIZATION OF THE RECORDS

These records are organized into the following sections:

- Abstract of Preemption Declaratory Statements, 1854-1889. 4 volumes.
- Abstract of Soldiers' Homestead Declaratory Statements, 1872-1877. 1 folder.
- Contest Docket, 1875-1879. 2 volumes.
- Correspondence: Letters Received from GLO, 1854-1889. 9 cubic feet (9 boxes).
- Correspondence: Receiver's Letters Sent, 1854-1889. 3 volumes.
- Correspondence: Register's Letters Sent, 1854-1886. 6 volumes.
- List of Suspended Homestead Entries, 1864-1869. 1 folder.
- Record of Patents Delivered, 1884-1889. 1 volume.
- Register of Agricultural College Scrip Entries, 1863-1875. 1 volume.
- Register of Certificates to Purchasers, 1854-1886. 4 volumes.
- Register of Final Homestead Certificates, 1868-1889. 2 volumes.
- Register of Homestead Entries, 1863-1889. 5 volumes.
- Register of Military Bounty Land Warrant Entries, 1854-1880. 5 volumes.
- Register of Supreme Court Scrip Entries, 1879-1880. 1 volume.
- Register of Timber Cululture Entries, 1883-February 1889. 1 volume.

## RELATED MATERIALS

The U.S. General Land Office's Original Entry Tract Books (cataloged separately) include citations, by date sent, to letters received from the commissioner of the GLO regarding specific parcels of land.

## OTHER FINDING AIDS

Some of the volumes include indexes.

## INDEX TERMS

*These records are indexed under the following headings in the catalog of the Minnesota Historical Society. Researchers desiring materials about related topics, persons or places should search the catalog using these headings.*

### Topics:

- Afforestation—Minnesota.
- Betterments—Minnesota.
- Bounties, Military—United States.
- Cities and towns—Minnesota.
- Dakota Indians—Land tenure.
- Grasshopper plague—Minnesota—1873-1877.

Homestead law—Minnesota.  
Land grants—Minnesota.  
Land grants—United States.  
Land titles—Registration and transfer—Minnesota.  
Pioneers—Minnesota—Biography.  
Pre-emption rights (United States).  
Public land sales—Minnesota.  
Public lands—Minnesota.  
Railroad land grants—Minnesota.

**Places:**

United States—History—Civil War, 1861-1865—Veterans.

**Organizations:**

United States. General Land Office.  
United States. Supreme Court.

**Types of Documents:**

Deeds—Minnesota.  
Land scrip.  
Sioux half-breed scrip.

**Titles:**

United States. Land Grant Act of 1862.  
United States. Preemption Act of 1841.  
United States. Soldiers and Sailors Act.  
United States. Timber Culture Act.

**ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION**

**Preferred Citation:**

*[Indicate the cited section and the volume and page or item and folder title here].* U.S.  
General Land Office: Root River Land District (Minn.). Minnesota Historical Society. State  
Archives.

*See the Chicago Manual of Style for additional examples.*

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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE RECORDS

*Note to Researchers: To request materials, please note both the location and box numbers shown below.*

### **Abstract of Preemption Declaratory Statements, 1854-1889. 1.3 cu. ft. (4 volumes).**

Abstracts of preemption declaratory statements filed in the Root River land district under provisions of the General Preemption Act of 1841.

The Preemption Act of 1841 recognized the claims of those settlers or "squatters" who had settled on public land before it had been offered for sale. This act enabled the settler to purchase the claim at the minimum price rather than having to bid for it at public auction. The preemptor was required to file a declaratory statement within three months after the local land office had received the survey plat of the township in which the claim was located or within three months of making settlement. The declaratory statement, which gave the date of settlement and detailed the improvements made to the property, was used by the land office to determine the validity of the claimant's preemption, and it established the priority of his claim against those of other claimants.

When the land office announced that an area of land was to be offered for sale, the preemptor had to pay for his land before the date of the sale or risk losing it to the highest bidder. For land that was open to private entry, the preemptor had to make payment within one year of filing a declaratory statement. In 1854, preemption rights were extended to settlers on unsurveyed land.

The abstract for each declaratory statement gives statement number, date of settlement, date the declaratory statement was filed, name of preemptor, legal description of the tract preempted, and occasional remarks on its eventual disposition.

Arrangement: Numbered chronologically by date the statement was filed. Volumes 1-2 appear to be preemptions on land not yet opened for settlement, and volume 3 seems to include preemptions on both "unoffered" and "offered" land. Volume 4, recorded on forms for military bounty warrants, is for offered land.

Related materials: United States: General Land Office: Original Entry Tract Books (cataloged separately) cite the type and number of the certificate issued on the preempted parcel; the parcel can then be located in the appropriate register of entries.

<b>Location</b>	<b>Volume</b>	
114.H.2.3B-1	1	Nos. 1-10029 [unoffered land], September 20, 1854 - March 19, 1858.
114.H.2.3B-2	2	Nos. 10030-14883 [unoffered land], March 19, 1858 - May 1871.
114.H.2.3B-2	3	Nos. 14884-18142 [offered and unoffered land], June 1871 - February 1889.
114.H.2.3B-2	4	Nos. 468-1931, offered land, November 1860 - March 1873. Recorded on forms printed for military bounty land warrant entries. Covers and front portion of volume missing.

**Abstract of Soldiers' Homestead Declaratory Statements, 1872-1877. 1 oversize folder.**

An abstract of declaratory statements filed by former soldiers seeking to enter additional homestead land in the Root River land district under provisions of the Soldiers and Sailors Act of June 8, 1872, which was designed to provide a bonus to those who had served in the Civil War.

This act allowed a veteran whose original homestead was 40, 80, or 120 acres to make an additional homestead entry of 120, 80, or 40 acres, respectively. The act also allowed veterans to count their time in service against the residence requirement of the Homestead Act, thereby permitting them to make final proof after as little as one year's residence on their claims. Originally the act restricted the additional entry to land contiguous to the original homestead. This restriction was lifted by an act of March 3, 1873, which allowed the additional entry to be made on any offered or unoffered land open to homesteading. In addition, the soldiers' rights were made assignable, in effect creating a type of scrip.

The abstract for each declaratory statement gives statement number, date filed, name of the person filing the statement, legal description of the parcel applied for, and occasional remarks with citations to letters received from the commissioner of the General Land Office.

Arrangement: Chronological by date the statement was filed.

<b>Location</b>	<b>Box</b>	
114.H.1.8F-2	---	Abstract of Soldiers' Homestead Declaratory Statements, nos. 1-515, July 1872 - October 1877. 1 oversize folder.

**Contest Dockets, 1875-1879. 2 volumes.**

A summary record of official proceedings in contests brought against homestead and other entries in the Root River land district.

The docket entry for each contest case gives date filed, names of plaintiff (contestant) and defendant (entryman), number of the entry contested, legal description of the parcel covered by the contested entry, summary of actions taken on the case, and citations to decisions of the register and receiver or the commissioner of the General Land Office.

Arrangement: Entries are chronological by date the contest was filed.

<b>Location</b>	<b>Box</b>	
114.H.2.4F-1	----	Volume [1]. June 21, 1875 - August 1877. Volume [2]. September 1877 - May 1879.

**Correspondence: Letters Received from GLO, 1854-1889. 9.0 cu. ft. (9 boxes).**

Letters received by the register and receiver of the Root River land district from the commissioner of the General Land Office. They include letters of transmission and acknowledgment, instructions to the register and receiver, decisions of the land commissioner and secretary of the interior in contested cases, and notices of approval or rejection of land entries.

The letters forwarding decisions of the commissioner and the secretary of the interior contain the most significant information. They generally include a summary of the facts in the case, giving information on the date of settlement and entry, improvements made on the claim, and biographical information on the contestants and witnesses. Some of these letters include transcripts of testimony and affidavits relating to the case.

Among the subjects discussed in the other letters are preemption, homestead, military bounty land warrant, and cash entries; railroad land grants; public land sales; the grasshopper plagues of the 1870s; and the general operation of the land office.

Arrangement: Arranged chronologically.

Related materials: United States. General Land Office. Original entry tract books (cataloged separately) include citations, by date sent, to letters received from the commissioner of the GLO regarding specific parcels of land.

<b>Location</b>	<b>Box</b>	
108.K.18.3B	1	1854-September 1856, Brownsville. May 1856-1862, Chatfield. October 1861-1862, Winnebago City.
108.K.18.4F	2	1863-1869, Winnebago City.
108.K.18.5B	3	September 1869 - August 1873, Jackson.
108.K.18.6F	4	September 1873 - April 1874, Jackson. April 1874 - September 1875, Worthington.
108.K.18.7B	5	October 1875-1877, Worthington.
108.K.18.8F	6	1878-1880, Worthington.
108.K.19.1B	7	1881-1883, Worthington.
108.K.19.2F	8	1884-1887, Worthington.
108.K.19.3B	9	1888-1889, Worthington.

**Correspondence: Receiver's Letters Sent, 1854-1889. 1.2 cu. ft. (3 volumes).**

Handwritten copies of letters sent by the receiver of the Root River land district in his capacities as receiver of public money and government disbursing agent.

Principal correspondents are the commissioner of the General Land Office, secretary of the treasury, and comptroller of the Treasury Department. The letters include transmittals of monthly and quarterly reports of accounts current and estimated office expenditures; inventories of office supplies and records; requests for information on procedural matters; responses to inquiries from the General Land Office or the Treasury Department about office receipts and expenditures; and reports on public auctions and the general operation of the land office. Letters for the early years often discuss subjects normally found in the Register's Letters Sent, especially reports on contested entries and opposition to the holding of public land sales.

Arrangement: Arranged chronologically.

Location	Box	
114.H.1.7B-2	----	Volume 1. 1854 - June 1861. Volume 2. May 1861 - January 1, 1874.
114.H.1.8F-1	----	Volume 3. January 1874 - March 1889.

**Correspondence: Register's Letters Sent, 1854-1886. 2.0 cu. ft. (6 volumes).**

An incomplete set of handwritten copies of outgoing letters of the register of the Root River land district. They are written primarily to the commissioner of the General Land Office, with some additional letters to federal and state officials and private citizens. Some letters of the receivers are also included.

Letters to the GLO fall into two broad categories: routine interoffice communications, and letters relating to imperfect or contested entries. The routine administrative correspondence includes letters of transmittal and acknowledgment, monthly and quarterly reports of entries made, records of patents delivered, requests for record books and forms, inquiries on procedural matters, and general commentary on the operation of the land office.

The letters relating to contested entries include reports of the decisions of the register and receiver, accompanied by summaries of the facts and witnesses' testimony for those cases that were appealed to the commissioner of the GLO. In addition to naming the rival claimants and giving the legal description of the contested parcel, these letters often cite the date of settlement and entry, describe the improvements made--sometimes in great detail--and give biographical information on the contestants and witnesses in the case. The letters concerning imperfect entries are usually responses to requests from the commissioner for additional information needed to approve an entry. This most often related to the entryman's naturalization, change in name, witnesses' testimony, or procedural matters.

The series includes occasional letters to registers of other land offices and to the U.S. Surveyor General, and a few letters to the Minnesota governor or state land commissioner relating to state land grants.

Letters to private individuals consist primarily of notices of hearings set, appeals forwarded, or decisions rendered in contested cases; requests for additional information or testimony; and procedural instructions necessary to perfect an entry.

Among the topics covered in the letters sent are: homestead and preemption claims, military bounty land warrant entries, railroad land grants (Southern Minnesota Railroad), Sioux half-breed scrip entries, townsite locations, public land sales, and state land grants.

Arrangement: Arranged chronologically. (Volume numbers were assigned at the time they were boxed; the original volumes bore no numbers.)

<b>Location</b>	<b>Box</b>	
114.H.1.6F-1	1	Volume 1. July 1854 - February 3, 1860. Volume 2. February 9, 1860 - June 1866.
114.H.1.6F-2	2	Volume 3. July 1866 - June 1872. [Volume 4 missing] Volume 5. January 1876 - September 11, 1878.
114.H.1.7B-1	3	Volume 6. September 13, 1878 - October 25, 1881. Volume 7. October 27, 1881 - March 1886. [A probable Volume 8, April 1886 - February 1889, is missing.]

**List of Suspended Homestead Entries, 1864-1869. 1 oversize folder.**

A list of homestead entries in the Root River land district that were suspended or rejected for failure of the entryman to fulfill the conditions of the Homestead Act.

For each suspended entry, the list gives entry number, date of entry, name of the entryman, legal description of the tract covered by the suspended entry, and occasional notes on the re-entry of the parcel citing the name and residence of the person making re-entry.

The list is recorded on forms printed for military bounty land warrant entries.

Arrangement: The list is chronological by date the entry was suspended.

<b>Location</b>	<b>Box</b>	
114.H.1.8F-2	----	List of Suspended Homestead Entries, 1864-1869. 1 folder.

**Record of Patents Delivered, 1884-1889. 0.5 cu. ft. (1 volume).**

Record of patents delivered to patentees or their agents for land entered in the Root River land district.

The record gives the type and number of entry, person to whom the patent was issued, date the patent was issued, volume and page where the patent is recorded in GLO records, name and address of the person to whom the patent was sent, and date it was sent.

Arrangement: Roughly chronological by date delivered.

Indexing-Note: Entries are indexed by name of patentee.

<b>Location</b>	<b>Box</b>	
114.H.1.8F-1	----	Record of Patents Delivered, 1884-1889. 1 volume.

### **Register of Agricultural College Scrip Entries, 1863-1875. 1 volume.**

An abstract of land entries made in the Root River land district with agricultural college scrip under provisions of the Agricultural College Act of 1862.

The Agricultural College Act, commonly referred to as the Morrill Act, granted each state 30,000 acres of land for each of its United States senators and representatives. The proceeds from the sale of this land were to be used for the benefit of colleges of agricultural and mechanical arts in the state. Those states in which public land was still available for private entry selected their grant from the public land within their boundaries. Those states without sufficient public land received scrip of equal value, which could be redeemed for public land in the western states. The states receiving scrip could not enter the land directly but were required to sell the scrip to second parties, who then either used it to locate land or resold it.

The abstract for each scrip entry gives land office entry number, scrip number, the date a scrip certificate was issued, to what state the scrip was issued, acre value of the scrip, legal description of the tract located with the scrip, date located, and by whom located, with occasional added remarks.

Arrangement: Entries are chronological by date the scrip was located (a certificate was issued).

<b>Location</b>	<b>Box</b>
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114.H.1.8F-2	----	Register of Agricultural College Scrip Entries, nos. 1-392, July 22, 1863 - June 1, 1875.
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### **Register of Certificates to Purchasers, 1854-1886. 1.2 cu. ft. (4 volumes).**

An abstract of certificates issued by the register of the Root River land district for land entries made by cash purchase, scrip, or warrant. The certificate established the buyer's legal claim to a parcel of land pending issuance by the GLO of a patent that formally transferred title.

The abstract for each certificate gives certificate number, date issued, name of purchaser and county of residence, legal description and acreage of the parcel purchased, price per acre, and total purchase price. Most abstracts are annotated with the date the patent was issued and the volume and page in which it is recorded in GLO patent records. A few include citations to letters from the commissioner of the General Land Office.

Included in this series is the receiver's register of receipts for cash entries, which is largely duplicative except for occasional differences in the annotations. The register of certificates to purchasers is incomplete; the register of receipts for cash entries provides a more complete record of transactions.

Arrangement: Arranged by chronologically assigned certificate number.

Related materials: See also the district's Register of final homestead certificates and Register of homestead entries (both cataloged separately).

<b>Location</b>	<b>Box</b>	
114.H.2.4F-1	[1]	Register of Certificates to Purchasers: Volume 1. Nos. 993-4634, April 1855 - August 1856. In an oversize folder. Pages apparently removed from a disintegrated volume; the first portion of the volume is missing. Volume 2. Nos. 4153-6378, January 1856 - June 1863. Nos. 4153-4634 duplicate entries in Volume 1.
114.H.2.4F-2	[2]	Register of Receipts for Cash Entries: Volume 1. Nos. 1-5750, August 2, 1854 - January 4, 1859. Volume 2. Nos. 5751-8718, January 4, 1859 - July 29, 1886. The volume is titled "Abstract of Land Sold."

### **Register of Final Homestead Certificates, 1868-1889. 0.75 cu. ft. (2 volumes).**

An abstract of all final certificates issued for homesteaded land in the Root River land district.

The abstract for each final certificate gives certificate number; date the certificate was filed; legal description of the tract homesteaded; name of applicant and county of residence; number of the original homestead application (recorded in the separately cataloged Register of Homestead Entries); commissions and fees paid; price per acre (commissions were based on the appraised price per acre); and various remarks relative to delivery of patents, citations to letters from the commissioner of the General Land Office, and citations to the Register of Certificates to Purchasers (cataloged separately) if the acreage of the parcel originally entered was in excess of the applicant's homestead eligibility.

Final certificates for homestead entries proved up after March 1, 1889, are recorded in the Winona Land District register.

Arrangement: Numbered chronologically by date the final certificate was issued.

<b>Location</b>	<b>Box</b>	
114.H.2.2F-1	----	Volume 1. Nos. 32-6730, March 1868 - December 1883. Volume 2. Nos. 6731-7443. January 1884 - February 1889.

### **Register of Homestead Entries, 1863-1889. 1.8 cu. ft. (5 volumes).**

An abstract of all applications to acquire land under the provisions of the Homestead Act of 1862 that were filed in the Root River land district.

Individuals seeking to acquire land under the Homestead Act first filed an application or "declaratory statement" with the local land office, thereby establishing their claim to a particular tract of land. They were then required to live on and improve the land for five years, after which time they presented the local land office a "final proof" of their compliance with the provisions of the Homestead Act. If the land office accepted the proof, it issued a "final certificate." The final certificate was then turned in to the General Land Office, which issued a patent formally transferring title to the homesteader.

The abstract for each homestead entry gives number of the application or declaratory statement; date of application; name of the applicant; legal description of the parcel entered;

and remarks on the issuance of a patent, cancellation, or other disposition of the entry, with citations to relevant letters from the commissioner of the General Land Office.

Included in this series is the receiver's register of homestead entry receipts, for fees and commissions paid by the homesteader at the time of entry. It is largely duplicative, except for occasional differences in annotations.

Arrangement: Arranged by chronologically assigned application (entry) number.

Related materials: See also the district's Register of final homestead certificates and Letters received (both cataloged separately).

<b>Location</b>	<b>Box</b>	
114.H.2.1B-1	[1]	Register of Homestead Entries: Volume 1. Nos. 1-8107, January 1863 - June 1872. Volume 2. Nos. 8108-9390, June 1872 - December 1873.
114.H.2.1B-2	[2]	Volume 3. Nos. 9391-12898, January 1874 - December 1887. Volume 4. Nos. 12899-12973, January 1888 - February 1889.
114.H.1.8F-2	[3]	Register of Homestead Entry Receipts: [Volume 1 is missing.] [Volume 2]. Nos. 4352-7443, January 1877 - February 1889.

### **Register of Military Bounty Land Warrant Entries, 1854-1880. 1.25 cu. ft. (5 volumes).**

Registers or abstracts of public land entries made with military bounty land warrants in the Root River land district.

Under acts of 1842, 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855, Congress authorized the issuance of land warrants as a bounty for military service. The warrants entitled the holder to enter or "locate" a specified amount of public land. The warrants were transferable and most were entered by someone other than the person to whom they were originally issued.

The abstract for each warrant entry gives land office entry number, warrant number, date the warrant was issued, person in whose favor the warrant was issued, legal description of the tract located with the warrant, date located, and by whom located. Some entries are annotated with citations to decisions of the commissioner of the General Land Office.

Arrangement: Arranged by warrant type, thereunder numbered chronologically by date of land office entry.

<b>Location</b>	<b>Box</b>	
114.H.2.3B-1	----	Act of 1850. Volume A, Nos. 1-476, September 1854 - April 1872.
114.H.2.2F-2	----	Act of 1852. Volume B, Nos. 1-19, 1854-1862. Act of 1855. Volume 1, Nos. 1-2896, May 1855 - June 1856. Act. of 1855. Volume 2, Nos. 2897-7725, July 1856 - July 1859. Act of 1855. Volume 3, Nos. 7726-10571, August 1859 - December 1880.

**Register of Supreme Court Scrip Entries, 1879-1880. 1 volume.**

An abstract of land entries (nos. 1-13) made in the Duluth land district with "Supreme Court scrip" under provisions of acts of Congress of June 22, 1860, March 2, 1867, and June 10, 1872.

The act of June 22, 1860, was intended to settle the remaining claims of individuals or corporations that had received land grants from foreign powers prior to 1846 but whose title to the land had become clouded or lost. The act allowed the United States Supreme Court to decide these cases and to issue scrip, which could be redeemed for land elsewhere in the public domain, as compensation to those claimants who established the validity of their grants. This scrip, commonly known as "Supreme Court scrip," was transferable and most was entered by someone other than the person to whom it was originally issued. The acts of March 2, 1867, and June 10, 1872, extended the time in which these claims could be brought before the Supreme Court.

The abstract for each entry gives land office entry number, scrip number, acre/value of the scrip, date of the Supreme Court decree awarding the scrip, person to whom the scrip was issued, date the scrip was located (a land certificate was issued), legal description of the tract located, person who located the scrip, and occasional remarks with citations to letters from the commissioner of the General Land Office.

Arrangement: Arranged by chronologically assigned entry number.

<b>Location</b>	<b>Box</b>	
114.H.1.8F-2	----	Register of Supreme Court Scrip Entries, Nos. 1-13, August 1879-February 1880.

### **Register of Timber Culture Entries, 1883-1889. 1 volume.**

An abstract of land entries made in the Root River land district under provisions of the Timber Culture Act of March 3, 1873.

The intent of the Timber Culture Act was to encourage the planting of trees on the western prairies. The law enabled qualified individuals to acquire title to 160 acres of land on the condition that forty acres be planted to trees. Residence on the tract was not required. In the original act, the entryman was required to plant the entire 40 acres to trees in the first year after making entry. The time period was later extended to four years, and in 1878 the acreage was reduced to ten acres with a minimum of 2700 trees per acre at the time of planting and "675 living, thrifty trees" at the time of patenting. Timber culture entries could be "proved up" and patented after eight years. They could be made in addition to homestead or preemption entries. The Timber Culture Act was repealed in 1891.

The abstract for each timber culture entry gives application or entry number, date of application, legal description and acreage of the tract entered, name of the applicant and county of residence, and fees and commissions paid. Some entries include information on the date of final proof and the eventual disposition of the entry, with citations to letters from the commissioner of the General Land Office. This is an incomplete series; entry nos. 1-2046, made between 1873 and 1882, are missing.

Arrangement: Entries are chronological by date of application.

<b>Location</b>	<b>Box</b>	
114.H.2.3B-1	----	Register of Timber Culture Entries, Nos. 2047-2591, January 1883-February 1889.