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John Muir

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More Light on the Destructive Hetch Hetchy Scheme

The Yosemite National Park is not only the greatest and most wonderful natural playground in California, but in many of its features it is without rival in the whole world. It belongs to the American people, and in world-wide interest ranks with the Yellowstone and the Grand Cañon of the Colorado. It embraces the headwaters of two rivers—the Merced and the Tuolumne. The Yosemite Valley is in the Merced; Hetch Hetchy, the Cañon of the Tuolumne, and the Tuolumne Meadows are in the Tuolumne basin. Excepting only the Yosemite Valley, the Tuolumne basin in its general features is the more wonderful and the larger half of the park.

The Hetch Hetchy Valley is a wonderfully exact counterpart of the great Yosemite, not only in its cliffs and waterfalls and peaceful river, but in the gardens, groves, meadows and camp grounds of its flowery, park-like floor.

In 1890 Congress, with wise foresight, dedicated to the American people for all time this great health-giving playground. The Yosemite Valley had already been made a park and it was primarily to preserve the Hetch Hetchy Valley and Tuolumne Meadows from destruction that the greater Yosemite National Park was created.

This was done ten years before San Francisco began to covet the Hetch Hetchy Valley.

Negligently allowing opportunity after opportunity for making adequate provision for a future water supply to slip away and pass into private hands she finally awoke to the fact that one of the cheapest sources remained as the so-called Hetch Hetchy project on the Tuolumne River in the National Park. This source attracted San Francisco solely because Congress had set it apart for the use and recreation of all the American people and subsequently during all these years it had remained free from private claims.

San Francisco is making desperate efforts to get Hetch Hetchy for a reservoir, planning to flood the valley to a depth of two or three hundred feet, burying all its grove and garden camps.

The effect of flooding the Hetch Hetchy Valley would be the same as if the Yosemite Valley were done away with in a single stroke.

This same application by the city for water rights in Hetch Hetchy has been denied several times in the past. Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock refused it in most emphatic terms in 1903, saying:

"Presumably the Yosemite National Park was created such by law because of the natural objects of scenic importance, located within its boundaries, inclusive alike of its beautiful small lakes, like Eleanor, and its majestic wonders, like Hetch Hetchy and Yosemite Valley. It is the aggregation of such natural scenic features that makes the Yosemite Park a wonderful which the Congress of the United States sought by law to preserve for all coming time as nearly as practicable in the condition fashioned by the hand of the Creator—a worthy object of national pride and a source of healthful pleasure and rest for the thousands of people who may annually sojourn there during the heated months. A little later, Secretary of the Interior Metcalf rendered a concuring opinion. In 1909-10 the city applied to Congress, but recognizing that the bill would be defeated it was allowed to die. Secretary of the Interior Garfield granted a qualified permit to use Lake Eleanor first, but Secretary of the Interior E. B. Miller in 1911 issued a direct order to the Tuolumne, Hetch Hetchy project portion of this permit shall not be eliminated, and Secretary of the Interior Fisher in 1913 confirmed this order, saying that there was grave danger in creating such a precedent where only the saving of money was involved.

Encouraged by the change in administration at Washington the city is again asking Congress for this priceless wonderland which belongs to all the American people. The city has been persistently working in Washington for months with unlimited financial backing in its command and has the chance to win the Raker Bill through at scandalous speed without allowing time for the people, the owners of the park, to hear in its defense. After passing the House and being blocked in the Senate it will be called up for final action at any time. Is anybody with every person who reads this letter, whether how little weight he thinks his request may have, should write to his Senators in Congress and to President Woodrow Wilson asking that the wise forethought and labor of years may not be undone, and urge that this new administration take care not to create a precedent of destroying and turning to commercial uses the parks dedicated to the people.

Already, emboldened by this assault, there are other interests at work hoping to get a foothold in the vicinity of Yosemite Valley itself. No part of the American people's parks will be too grand or too sacred to escape unscathed from hungry hordes of despoilers if this destructive Hetch Hetchy scheme prevails.

SOCIETY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF NATIONAL PARKS W ESTERN BRANCH JOHN MUIR, PRESIDENT

OTHER SOURCES AVAILABLE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The Advisory Board of Army Engineers on Feb. 19, 1918, after investigating the water supply situation of San Francisco, arrived at the following conclusion:

"The Board is of the opinion that there are several sources of water supply that could be obtained and used by the city of San Francisco and adjacent communities to supplement the near-by supplies which the necessity develops. From any one of these sources the water is sufficient in quantity and is, or can be made, suitable in quality, while the engineering difficulties are not insurmountable. The determining factor is principally one of cost.

In the face of this report, the truth is that San Francisco can obtain abundance of pure mountain water for present and future needs without invading the Yosemite Park can no longer be questioned.

SAN FRANCISCO CLAIMS AN EMERGENCY.

As an excuse for haste in railroading the Raker bill through Congress at this extra session under the overshadowing tariff and currency bills, it is called "an emergency measure." It is well known that San Francisco needs water, but her own engineers admit that the present project can be made more easily and at less cost, and under the circumstances this is the only possible plan of development before the city goes to any of the Sierrita streams.

Brigadier-General H. M. Chittenden, U. S. A., who recently made an elaborate investigation of San Francisco's water supply needs reported as follows:

"So far as quantity is concerned there is no present necessity for a resort to the Sierra, and will not be for an indefinite period to come."

The claim San Francisco's Representatives are making that portion of the city are without water and that there is a water famine imminent, is entirely aside from the question, for this situation cannot be relieved in any way by the Hetch Hetchy, even if the city gets it, for it must go elsewhere for water in the meantime. The city officials and the water company have finally come to an agreement and have concluded a construction of the Plan of the bay, which will add 40,000,000 gallons daily to the present supply, doubling it, and will relieve the situation so that it will be unnecessary to commence any Sierra project for many years to come.

The estimates of Engineer H. H. Worksworth, who assisted the Army Board, and the conclusions of the Army Board itself indicate that it will be many years before these near-by sources are exhausted and that San Francisco's present claim of emergency is not consistent with the facts. John R. Freeman, the leading engineer employed by the city, reported that construction of the Plan of the bay, which would be deferred for several years and that it would be greater economy to utilize nearer sources meanwhile. (See pp. 69, 74, Freeman report, 1912).

HETCH HETCHY SOURCES RECENTLY PROVEN INSUFFICIENT IN QUANTITY AND MORE EXPENSIVE THAN OTHER SOURCES.

Recent government records completely refute San Francisco's claim that enough water can be conserved in the Hetch Hetchy project to supply the irrigation districts with the amount guaranteed them by the terms of the Raker bill now pending in Congress and also furnish the amount estimated to be necessary for the city. Every engineer engaged in the Hetch Hetchy project found that there was the amount required to satisfy these two uses, and the water stored in the system would have been drawn on to make up the deficiency. Prior to October 1, 1918, the reservoirs would have been completely drained and no water from the Tuolumne source would have been available for the bay cities during the entire year 1913 and no probability of more water until April, 1914, when the snows melt.

On the other hand, the streams flowing into the Sacramento Valley carry to San Francisco more water than any other sources.

The foregoing statements are contained in an address made by Clement H. Miller, C. E., before the San Francisco Center of the California Civic League and are supported by data from government reports which cannot be refuted. Mr. Miller says that "there are beyond any doubt, two sources available, probably three, and possibly four, that can supply the full requirements of the bay cities at less cost than the Hetch Hetchy project." Mr. Miller states that it would be a complete waste of money to utilize any other sources for San Francisco and deprive lands in the San Joaquin Valley of water absolutely essential for irrigation when there is a tremendous surplus and unavoidable annual waste from the Sacramento river and its tributaries. The Tuolumne water can be stored for the irrigationists in footed reservoirs, of which there are already many, and which can be economically constructed according to a report of Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the present city engineer of San Francisco, thus avoiding the destruction of the Hetch Hetchy Valley. Those desiring a copy of this paper can obtain it by writing to Clement H. Miller, 2320 East 24th St., Oakland, Cal.
THE HETCH HETCHY VALLEY IN THE YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK: WHAT IT IS AND THE DANGERS THREATENING ITS DESTRUCTION

By JOHN MUIR

A few enterprising politicians up to all sorts of big business, calling themselves "The City of San Francisco," have been plotting and planning for the last ten years to get possession of Hetch Hetchy Valley for a reservoir to supply the city with water and electric power, working very hard, watching the political sky, scheming, log rolling, regarding the invasion of national parks as the development of natural resources for highways. So far, however, it has developed from Secretaries of the Interior and defeats in Congress, pleading dire necessity for the colossal grab.

This Hetch Hetchy mountain temple so attractive to campers from the lowlands, seeking rest and recreation, as well as to seekers of water and power, is but a grand valley like Yosemite, in the northern part of the Yosemite National Park.

After my first visit, in the autumn of 1871, I have always called it the Tuolumne Yosemite, for it is a wonderfully exact counterpart of the great Yosemite, in its rivers, sublime rocks and waterfalls, and the meadow floor. The floor of Yosemite is about 4,000 feet above the sea, the Hetch Hetchy floor about 3,700; the walls of both are of gray granite, rise abruptly out of the flowery grass and groves, are sculptured in the same style, and in both every rock is a glacial monument.

Standing out from the south wall is a strikingly picturesque rock called "Kolana" by the Indians, the outermost of a group 2,900 feet high corresponding with the Cathedral Rocks of Yosemite both in relative position and form. On the opposite side of the valley facing Kolana there is a group of more than 1,800 feet, its massive brow flows a stream which makes the most graceful fall I have ever seen. From the edge of the cliff it is free in the air for a thousand feet, then breaks up into a ragged sheet of cascades among the boulders of an earthquake talus. It is in all its glory in June, when snow is melting fast, but fades and vanishes toward the end of the summer. The only fall I know with which it may fairly be compared is the Yosemite Bridal Veil; but it excels even that favorite fall both in height and the fineness of its beauty and behavior. Near the head group of cascades, four courtyard-like masses are seen, their solid white heads separate their tails like coiled silk interlacing among delicate shadows, ever forming and dissolving, worn out by friction in their rush through the air. Most of these vanish a few hundred feet below the summit, changing to varied color and form in a cloudless valley.

So fine a fall might well seem sufficient to glorify any valley; but here as in Yosemite Nature seems in no wise moderate, for a short distance to the eastward of Tuuleula (the Indian name) booms and thunders the great Hetch Hetchy fall, Wapama, so near that you have both of them in full view from the same standpoint. It is the counterpart of the Yosemite Fall, but has a much greater volume of water. No two falls could be more unlike—Tuuleula out in the open sunshine shinning, floating, descending like thistledown; Wapama in a shadowy gorge roaring and thundering, pounding its way with the weight of an avalanche. Besides, in Tuuleula there is a broad massive fall on the main river a short distance above the head of the valley, and a chain of magnificent cascades on a stream that comes in from the northeast—mostly silver plumes, like the one between the Vernal and Nevada falls of Yosemite—half-sliding, half-leaping on bare glacier-polished granite, and covered with spray into which the sunbeams pour with glorious effect. And besides all these, small streams come over the walls here and there with birdlike song, but they are too unshoow to attract much attention in so grand a place.

The floor of the valley is about three hundred and a half miles long and from a fourth to half a mile wide. The lower portion is mostly a level meadow about a mile long with the trees restricted to the sides and the banks of the river, and partially separated from the main upper forested portion by a low bar of glacier-polished granite, across which the river breaks in rapids.

The upper forested part is charmingly diversified with groves of the large picturesque California oak, and the noble yellow pine, which here attains a height of more than two hundred feet, growing with the energy of an avalanche. Besides, there is a broad massive fall on the main river a short distance above the head of the valley, and a chain of magnificent cascades on a stream that comes in from the northeast—mostly silver plumes, like the one between the Vernal and Nevada falls of Yosemite—half-sliding, half-leaping on bare glacier-polished granite, and covered with spray into which the sunbeams pour with glorious effect. And besides all these, small streams come over the walls here and there with birdlike song, but they are too unshoow to attract much attention in so grand a place.

Garden- and park-making goes on everywhere with civilization, for everybody needs beauty as well as water and bread, places to play in and pray in, where Nature may heal and cheer and give strength to body and soul. This natural beauty-hunger is displayed in poor folk's window gardens made of a few logs in broken flower cups, as well as in the costly gardens of the rich, spacious city parks and botanical gardens, and in our magnificent National Parks,—the Yellowstone, Yosemite, Sequoia, etc.—Nature's own wonders, the admiration and joy of the world. Nevertheless, like everything else, it has its price; and the gardeners and the land speculators who will have always been subject to attack by despotic gain-seekers eagerly trying to make everything available and available in vote gathering politics. And in pushing their plans the San Francisco dammers are claiming that flooding the valley will enhance its beauty and with fine descension promise to make a road on the cliffs for the accommodation of nature lovers, where they can sit on rocks like frogs on logs and enjoy the charms of the shanty dam lake—the grave of the buried Hetch Hetchy.

THE BEAUTIFUL LAKE FALLACY

Landscaping gardens, places of recreation and worship, are never made beautiful by destroying and burying them. The beautiful lake formed in the Hetch Hetchy would be only one black blotch, like many others to be seen in the Sierra. For, instead of keeping it at the same level all the year, allowing Nature to make new shores, it would of course be full only a month or two in the spring, when the snow is melting fast; then it would be gradually drained, exposing the slimy sides of the basin and shallower parts of the bottom, with the gathered drift and waste, death and decay, of the upper basins, caught here instead of being swept on to decent natural burial along the banks of the river or in the sea. Thus the Hetch Hetchy dam lake would be only a rough imitation of a natural lake for a few of the spring months; an open man-made lake.

VIEWs OF J. HORACE McFARLAND, PRESIDENT OF AMERICAN CIVIC ASSOCIATION

"The value of great scenic possessions is being increasingly recognized around the world. This value is now known to have a great influence upon the development of that best citizenship, without which a country is poor indeed. It is also admittedly understood to relate very closely to the maintenance of the family. . . ." The travel value paid to the Yosemite National Park is annually increasing, and as our population increases it must increase in larger proportion; for more and more are men driven for necessary rest and recreation to the few remaining spots representing undamaged nature's sublimity. And so, that all around the Yosemite National Park, which in its wisdom Congress set aside many years ago for just the purpose I have been urging, holds a very large value, inhering to all the people of the United States. This value, I insist, should not be interfered with except for a grave public necessity, and for cause fully shown to the satisfaction of the whole country, who own the Yosemite National Park."

Kindly read carefully, act promptly, and hand this pamphlet to a friend in order that it may keep working.
3.-HETCH HETCHY VALLEY.

"It is a veritable Yosemite Valley on a small scale. The Hetch Hetchy Falls, near the lower end of the valley are fully equal in beauty and grandeur to many of the falls in Yosemite Valley. The rugged granite walls, crowned with domes, towers, spires and battlements, seem to rise almost perpendicularly upon all sides to a height of 2500 feet above this beautiful emerald meadow, which, seen from the trail approaching it from the east, is a sight never to be forgotten."—18th U.S. Geological Survey, Part IV, page 440.

"... below me—hundreds of feet below—lay the valley, a broad meadow, green as emerald, skirted at the edge with forests and locked in precipitous granite cliffs, mountain high, between which white waterfalls stood erect and slim like dryads. Through this meadow a shining river wandered lazily—we could not see from so far how swift it was—turning back upon its course, tangeling itself into Ss and Ms as if it were both to leave so beautiful a place. It looked like pictures I have seen of the Vale of Cashmere, like that riverine meanderings have been the inspiration of a nation's art, whose pattern you may unravel in your Persian rugs and shawls. This was our Vale of Cashmere; ours forever, wisely dedicated to the people by our Government, preserved forever from despoiling hands within the sacred boundaries of a National Park, and therefore indescribable, inviolate."—From description by Harriet Moore at hearing before Senate Committee on Public Lands on S. R. 123, Feb. 10, 1909.

2.—THE TUOLUMNE MEADOWS.

On the headwaters of the Tuolumne River which runs down and drains into the proposed Hetch Hetchy reservoir, are situated the famous Tuolumne Meadows. Their importance as camp grounds and their scenic beauty have been described as follows:

Professor Joseph Le Conte, the late eminent geologist, writes that "The Tuolumne Meadow is a beautiful grayish plain of great extent, thickly enameled with flowers, and surrounded with the most magnificent scenery."

Referring to this same region, the United States engineers report as follows: "The scenery is particularly grand, and there are found here a number of mineral springs which are equal to any of the famed springs of the country... Through this section of the park, wood, water, and grass abound, making it a paradise for campers."—Senate Document No. 165, 56th Congress, 1st Session, page 81.

4.—THE GRAND CANYON OF THE TUOLUMNE.

Herbert W. Gleason, the well-known traveler and lecturer of Boston, who passed through it recently writes as follows:

"The Grand Cañon of the Tuolumne River deserves to rank, in its sublime impressiveness, stupendous majesty, and rugged beauty, with anything that this country affords... The length of the cañon for 80 miles flows the Tuolumne River in a constant succession of magnificent waterfalls and cascades, some of which, though not so lofty, are more uniquely beautiful than the famous falls of the Yosemite Valley."

These features of the Yosemite National Park have been described to emphasize the fact that, excepting the Yosemite Valley, the Tuolumne watershed portion of the park is by far the finer and more attractive half.

EFFECT OF FLOODING THE HETCH HETCHY VALLEY.

G. Frederick Schwarz, a forest landscape expert, says: "So many places similar to the Yosemite Valley, which it resembles, it surpasses even that splendid valley in the grouping of its trees, its magnificent single specimens, its fine oak benches, meadows, and richly decorated walls."

The Board of Army Engineers who reported on this project said: "It is admitted that the Yosemite Valley is as a whole more wonderful than the Hetch Hetchy Valley, but the floor of the latter is more diversified in its trees and flowers, and of at least equal beauty. Flooding the valley would destroy this floor and the falls of the Tuolumne at the head of the valley would be forever lost, and there would be absolutely nothing to take its place."

If a Municipal water-works is permitted to erect its plant in the Hetch Hetchy Valley, it means that the Yosemite Park will become the back-yard of a great municipal utility instead of a recreation ground for all the people of the country.—Editorial in N. Y. "Outlook," January 30, 1909.

Kindly read carefully, act promptly, and hand this pamphlet to a friend in order that it may keep working.
SOCIETY FOR THE PRESERVATION
OF NATIONAL PARKS
California Branch, 402 Mills Building, San Francisco

DIRECTORS OF CALIFORNIA BRANCH
Mr. John M. Alcorn, President
Mr. W. A. S. Brandegee, Vice-President
Mr. A. A. Ham, Treasurer
Mr. A. A. Ham, Secretary

CIRCULAR NUMBER SEVEN

The Press of the whole country has heartily responded to the call for aid in this fight. If the good work is continued and all public spirited citizens urge their congressmen and the president to prevent this destructive measure from becoming a law the battle to save the people's parks will surely be won.

Every American citizen who believes that our National Parks are worth while is also urged to write or wire without delay to his Senator in Congress requesting him to oppose this Hetch Hetchy bill which is now before the Senate. The Hon. John W. Noble, former Secretary of the Interior, has written that he will permit San Francisco to use Hetch Hetchy water for a municipal water supply.

The Hetch Hetchy bill will list on this page)

NOW THEREFORE IT IS RESOLVED, That we are earnestly opposed to such a local use of a priceless national possession in which the public interest is so largely concerned, and urge all Senators and Representatives to defeat any bill which opposes any public interest in this matter.

L. D. McLellan, Chairman, California Branch.

REPORT OF THE CIRCULAR

1. Write at once to President Woodrow Wilson, White House, Washington, D. C. Do it now. Ask him to oppose this Hetch Hetchy bill.

2. Write also to the Senators from your State and get as many votes as you can, addressing each at “Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C.” requesting them to oppose this Hetch Hetchy bill.

3. Get as many of your friends as possible to write. Remember every letter and every protest counts.

4. Interest your newspapers and get them to publish editorials on the subject and send copies to your Senators and Representatives.

5. Send the names and addresses of any persons who would be interested in receiving this circular to “Society for the Preservation of National Parks, 402 Mills Building, San Francisco, Calif.” It is particularly requested that Senators from your State with the importance of opposing any bill granting the Hetch Hetchy bill to San Francisco. See them personally if possible, write them, and send resolutions to them.

HOW TO HELP TO PRESERVE THE HETCH HETCHY VALLEY AND THE YOSEMITE PARK.

Six—Our national parks are vitally interested in preserving intact those now existing. We earnestly protest against the destruction of any of the wonderful scenery of the Yosemite National Park and urge you to oppose any bill which will permit San Francisco to use Hetch Hetchy water as a municipal supply. We know that our parks law has been designed to preserve them to be enjoyed. Very truly,

(Wright letters similar to the foregoing in your own language and in accordance with your own ideas).

Clubs which wish to aid us pass resolutions somewhat as follows:

WHEREAS: This is one of the grandest and most important features of the great Yosemite National Park belonging to the ninety millions of people composing the American public.

WHEREAS: This bill has been introduced with the object of destroying the integrity of our whole national park system.

WHEREAS: The need for great public playgrounds is becoming vastly greater instead of diminishing.

WHEREAS: Eminent engineers report that this proposed invasion of a national wonderland is wholly unnecessary and that San Francisco can get an abundance of pure water elsewhere:

Kindly read carefully, act promptly, and hand this pamphlet to a friend in order that it may keep working.

VIEWs OF JAMES BRYCE.

The Rt. Hon. James Bryce, until recently British Ambassador to the United States has for years been keenly interested in the preservation of Hetch Hetchy Valley in the Yosemite National Park. In his American Civic Association, on “National Parks—the Need of the Future,” he said:

“...the world seems likely to last a long, long time, and we ought to make provision for the future. The population of the world goes on constantly increasing and nowhere increasing so fast as in North America. A taste for natural beauty is increasing; and, as we hope, will go on increasing. The places of scenic beauty do not increase, but, on the contrary, are in danger of being reduced in number and diminished in quantity, and the danger is always increasing with the accumulation of wealth, owing to the desire of private persons to appropriate these places. There is no better advice we can render to the masses of the people than to set about preserving and preserving for the wide spaces of fine scenery for their delight.

“From these propositions I draw the conclusion that it is necessary to save what we have got, and to extend the policy which you have wisely adopted, by acquiring and preserving still further areas for the perpetual enjoyment of the people.”

VIEWS OF HON. JOHN W. NOBLE, FORMER SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Upon the policy of surrendering the Hetch Hetchy Valley and its surroundings to the use of the city of San Francisco for water supply, the Hon. John W. Noble, former Secretary of the Interior, has written: “...there is a growing public opinion in favor of a strict preservation of what has already been reserved for national reservations; and an appropriation of this, one of the chief works of John Muir’s patriotic foresight, will be deemed a surrender of the national policy and a return to the idea that the nation has nothing but what must be appropriated to other interests sufficiently persistent in assertion.”

LIST OF SENATORS. Address each Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C.

Bradley, James H., Idaho.
Hitchcock, William M., Arizona.
Chamberlain, George E., New York.
Hansen, I. D., Oregon.
Beard, John, Texas.
Sheppard, Morris, Texas.
Dillingham, William P., Florida.
Dillingham, Arthur G., Minnesota.
King, Geo., Pennsylvania.
Stimson, F. M., North Carolina.
Robinson, J. B., Arkansas.
Mayo, B. A., California.
Shepard, N. B., Nebraska.
Colby, J. H., Georgia.
Goff, Geo., Nebraska.
Williams, F. C., Kansas.
Johnson, Charles F., Maine.
Stevens, E., Illinois.
Rutledge, J. C., Kansas.
Lattimer, W., Michigan.
Jones, William H., Tennessee.
McWhorter, W. H., Indiana.
Jones, C. L., Texas.
Bayard, William, Maryland.
Ward, F. P., Ohio.
Sibley, J. B., Mississippi.
Robinson, J. E., South Carolina.
Swanson, C., Wyoming.
Moore, T. S., Virginia.
Shanks, D., California.
Reed, W. D., Colorado.
Burton, T., New Mexico.
McDermott, J. P., Alabama.
Jackson, W. F., Mississippi.
Hollis, Geo., New Mexico.
Teneff, W. F., New York.
Thurber, E. H., New York.
Shaw, C. L., Colorado.
Toombs, R. H., New York.
McCormick, E. H., Tennessee.
Burns, J. D., New York.
Hollis, C. S., New York.
Webb, J. B., South Carolina.
Smith, W. P., New York.
Davis, J. F., Massachusetts.
Sloan, W. D., Florida.
Stevens, R. H., South Carolina.
Ward, W. H., South Carolina.
Hughes, W. H., New York.
Ward, T. C., Ohio.
Wilson, E., Pennsylvania.
Rockefeller, H., Texas.
Burke, B. W., New York.
Peabody, F. W., New York.
Young, A. T., New York.
Gleason, R., New York.
Morris, J. B., New York.
Gale, W. L., New York.
Skinner, P. H., New York.
Richards, W. O., New York.
McKee, J. B., New York.
Thomson, J., New York.
abling, E., New York.
Hawley, R., New York.
Facett, C. S., New York.
Davis, E., New York.
Page, R. E., New York.
Hill, G. H., New York.
Henderson, R. H., New York.
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