

laws and parts of laws for the punishment of frauds against the United States are made applicable to frauds under that section.

Mode of issuing patents to the heirs of persons entitled to bounty-lands.

3 Mar., 1843, Res. No. 7, v. 5, p. 650.

SEC. 2443. In all cases where an officer or soldier of the revolutionary war, or a soldier of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, was entitled to bounty-land, has died before obtaining a patent for the land, and where application is made by a part only of the heirs of such deceased officer or soldier for such bounty-land, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to issue the patent in the name of the heirs of such deceased officer or soldier, without specifying each; and the patent so issued in the name of the heirs, generally, shall inure to the benefit of the whole, in such portions as they are severally entitled to by the laws of descent in the State or Territory where the officer or soldier belonged at the time of his death.

Death of claimant after establishing right and before issuing of warrant.

3 June, 1858, c. 84, s. 1, v. 11, p. 308.

SEC. 2444. When proof has been or hereafter is filed in the Pension-Office, during the life-time of a claimant, establishing, to the satisfaction of that office, his right to a warrant for military services, and such warrant has not been, or may not be, issued until after the death of the claimant, and all such warrants as have been heretofore issued subsequent to the death of the claimant, the title to such warrants shall vest in his widow, if there be one, and if there be no widow, then in the heirs or legatees of the claimant; and all military bounty-land warrants issued pursuant to law shall be treated as personal chattels, and may be conveyed by assignment of such widow, heirs, or legatees, or by the legal representatives of the deceased claimant, for the use of such heirs or legatees only.

When proofs may be filed by legal representatives.

3 March, 1869, c. 138, v. 15, p. 336.

SEC. 2445. The legal representatives of a deceased claimant for a bounty-land warrant, whose claim was filed prior to his death, may file the proofs necessary to perfect such claim.

Relocation of military bounty-land warrants in cases of error.

3 March, 1853, c. 147, s. 1, v. 10, p. 256.

SEC. 2446. Where an actual settler on the public lands has sought, or hereafter attempts, to locate the land settled on and improved by him, with a military bounty-land warrant, and where, from any cause, an error has occurred in making such location, he is authorized to relinquish the land so erroneously located, and to locate such warrant upon the land so settled upon and improved by him, if the same then be vacant, and if not, upon any other vacant land, on making proof of those facts to the satisfaction of the land-officers, according to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, and subject to his final adjudication.

## CHAPTER ELEVEN.

### MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE PUBLIC LANDS.

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2447. Patents to issue for claims heretofore confirmed.	2456. Patents surrendered and new ones issued in certain cases.
2448. Patents issued to persons who had died before issue, effect of.	2457. Extent of foregoing provisions.
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Sec.	Sec.
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2476. Navigable rivers within public lands to be public highways.	2488. Swamp and overflowed lands to be certified to State within one year, in certain cases.
2477. Right of way for highways over public lands.	2489. List of lands selected to be sent to General Land-Office.
	2490. Act of 1850, c. 84, v. 9, p. 519, extended to Minnesota and Oregon.

SEC. 2447. In case of any claim to land in any State or Territory which has heretofore been confirmed by law, and in which no provision is made by the confirmatory statute for the issue of a patent, it may be lawful, where surveys for the land have been or may hereafter be made, to issue patents for the claims so confirmed, upon the presentation to the Commissioner of the General Land-Office of plats of survey thereof, duly approved by the surveyor-general of any State or Territory, if the same be found correct by the Commissioner. But such patents shall only operate as a relinquishment of title on the part of the United States, and shall in no manner interfere with any valid adverse right to the same land, nor be construed to preclude a legal investigation and decision by the proper judicial tribunal between adverse claimants to the same land.

SEC. 2448. Where patents for public lands have been or may be issued, in pursuance of any law of the United States, to a person who had died, or who hereafter dies, before the date of such patent, the title to the land designated therein shall inure to and become vested in the heirs, devisees, or assignees of such deceased patentee as if the patent had issued to the deceased person during life.

SEC. 2449. Where lands have been or may hereafter be granted by any law of Congress to any one of the several States and Territories, and where such law does not convey the fee-simple title of the lands, or require patents to be issued therefor, the list of such lands which have been or may hereafter be certified by the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, under the seal of his office, either as originals or copies of the originals or records shall be regarded as conveying the fee-simple of all the lands embraced in such lists that are of the character contemplated by such act of Congress, and intended to be granted thereby; but where lands embraced in such lists are not of the character embraced by such acts of Congress, and are not intended to be granted thereby, the lists, so far as these lands are concerned, shall be perfectly null and void, and no right, title, claim, or interest shall be conveyed thereby.

Patents to issue for claims heretofore confirmed.

22 Dec., 1854, c. 10, v. 10, p. 599.

Patents issued to persons who had died before issue, effect of.

20 May, 1836, c. 76, v. 5, p. 31.

Fee-simple to pass in all grants of land to States and Territories.

3 Aug., 1854, c. 201, v. 10, p. 346.

Cases of "suspended entries of public lands" and "suspended pre-emption land-claims."

26 June, 1856, c. 47, v. 11, p. 22.

3 Aug., 1846, c. 78, s. 1, v. 9, p. 51.

Adjudications under above, how approved.

3 Aug., 1846, c. 78, s. 1, v. 9, p. 51.

Report of adjudications under preceding sections.

3 Aug., 1846, c. 78, s. 2, v. 9, p. 51.

Decisions to be arranged into classes.

3 Aug., 1846, c. 78, s. 3, v. 9, p. 51.

Patents to issue for lands in the first class, and lands in second class to revert to the United States.

3 Aug., 1846, c. 78, s. 4, v. 9, p. 51.

Commissioner to order into market lands of second class.

3 Aug., 1846, c. 78, s. 5, v. 9, p. 51.

Patents surrendered and new ones issued in certain cases.

3 March, 1853, c. 152, s. 2, v. 10, p. 258.

Extent of foregoing provisions.

26 June, 1856, c. 47, v. 11, p. 22.

Live-oak and red-cedar lands.

1 March, 1817, c. 22, s. 1, v. 3, p. 347.

15 May, 1820, c. 136, v. 3, p. 607.

3 March, 1827, c. 94, s. 3, v. 4, p. 242.

SEC. 2450. The Commissioner of the General Land-Office is authorized to decide upon principles of equity and justice, as recognized in courts of equity, and in accordance with regulations to be settled by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney-General, and the Commissioner, conjointly, consistently with such principles, all cases of suspended entries of public lands and of suspended pre-emption land-claims, and to adjudge in what cases patents shall issue upon the same.

3 March, 1853, c. 152, s. 1, v. 10, p. 258.

SEC. 2451. Every such adjudication shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General, acting as a board; and shall operate only to divest the United States of the title of the lands embraced thereby, without prejudice to the rights of conflicting claimants.

SEC. 2452. The Commissioner is directed to report to Congress at the first session after any such adjudications have been made a list of the same under the classes prescribed by law, with a statement of the principles upon which each class was determined.

SEC. 2453. The Commissioner shall arrange his decisions into two classes; the first class to embrace all such cases of equity as may be finally confirmed by the board, and the second class to embrace all such cases as the board reject and decide to be invalid.

SEC. 2454. For all lands covered by claims which are placed in the first class, patents shall issue to the claimants; and all lands embraced by claims placed in the second class shall ipso facto revert to, and become part of, the public domain.

SEC. 2455. It may be lawful for the Commissioner of the General Land-Office to order into market, after due notice, without the formality and expense of a proclamation of the President, all lands of the second class, though heretofore unproclaimed and unoffered, and such other isolated or disconnected tracts or parcels of unoffered lands which, in his judgment, it would be proper to expose to sale in like manner. But public notice of at least thirty days shall be given by the land-officers of the district in which such lands may be situated, pursuant to the directions of the Commissioner.

SEC. 2456. Where patents have been already issued on entries which are confirmed by the officers who are constituted the board of adjudication, the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, upon the canceling of the outstanding patent, is authorized to issue a new patent, on such confirmation, to the person who made the entry, his heirs or assigns.

SEC. 2457. The preceding provisions from section twenty-four hundred and fifty to section twenty-four hundred and fifty-six, inclusive, shall be applicable to all cases of suspended entries and locations, which have arisen in the General Land-Office since the twenty-sixth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, as well as to all cases of a similar kind which may hereafter occur, embracing as well locations under bounty-land warrants as ordinary entries or sales, including homestead entries and pre-emption locations or cases; where the law has been substantially complied with, and the error or informality arose from ignorance, accident, or mistake which is satisfactorily explained; and where the rights of no other claimant or pre-emptor are prejudiced, or where there is no adverse claim.

SEC. 2458. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized, under the direction of the President, to cause such vacant and unappropriated lands of the United States as produce the live-oak and red-cedar timbers to be explored, and selection to be made of such tracts or portions thereof, where the principal growth is of either of such timbers, as in his judgment may be necessary to furnish for the Navy a sufficient supply of the same.

SEC. 2459. The President is authorized to appoint surveyors of public lands, who shall perform the duties prescribed in the preceding section, and report to him the tracts by them selected, with the boundaries ascertained and accurately designated by actual survey or water-courses; and the tracts of land thus selected with the approbation of the President shall be reserved, unless otherwise directed by law, from any future sale of the public lands, and be appropriated to the sole purpose of supplying timber for the Navy of the United States; but nothing in this section contained shall be construed to prejudice the prior rights of any person claiming lands, which may be reserved in the manner herein provided.

Selection of live-oak and red-cedar tracts.

1 March, 1817, c. 22, s. 1, v. 3, p. 347.

SEC. 2460. The President is authorized to employ so much of the land and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary effectually to prevent the felling, cutting down, or other destruction of the timber of the United States in Florida, and to prevent the transportation or carrying away any such timber as may be already felled or cut down; and to take such other and further measures as may be deemed advisable for the preservation of the timber of the United States in Florida.

Protection of live-oak and red-cedar timber.

23 Feb., 1822, c. 9, v. 3, p. 651.

SEC. 2461. If any person shall cut, or cause or procure to be cut, or aid, assist, or be employed in cutting, or shall wantonly destroy, or cause or procure to be wantonly destroyed, or aid, assist, or be employed in wantonly destroying any live-oak or red-cedar trees, or other timber standing, growing, or being on any lands of the United States, which, in pursuance of any law passed, or hereafter to be passed, have been reserved or purchased for the use of the United States, for supplying or furnishing therefrom timber for the Navy of the United States; or if any person shall remove, or cause or procure to be removed, or aid, or assist, or be employed in removing from any such lands which have been reserved or purchased, any live-oak or red-cedar trees, or other timber, unless duly authorized so to do, by order, in writing, of a competent officer, and for the use of the Navy of the United States; or if any person shall cut, or cause or procure to be cut, or aid, or assist, or be employed in cutting any live-oak or red-cedar trees, or other timber on, or shall remove, or cause or procure to be removed, or aid, or assist, or be employed in removing any live-oak or red-cedar trees or other timber, from any other lands of the United States, acquired, or hereafter to be acquired, with intent to export, dispose of, use, or employ the same in any manner whatsoever, other than for the use of the Navy of the United States; every such person shall pay a fine not less than triple the value of the trees or timber so cut, destroyed, or removed, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding twelve months. [See § 4751.]

Cutting or destruction of live-oak or red-cedar, penalty.

2 March, 1831, c. 66, s. 1, v. 4, p. 472.

SEC. 2462. If the master, owner, or consignee of any vessel shall knowingly take on board any timber cut on lands which have been reserved or purchased as in the preceding section prescribed, without proper authority, and for the use of the Navy of the United States; or shall take on board any live-oak or red-cedar timber cut on any other lands of the United States, with intent to transport the same to any port or place within the United States, or to export the same to any foreign country, the vessel on board of which the same shall be taken, transported, or seized, shall, with her tackle, apparel, and furniture, be wholly forfeited to the United States, and the captain or master of such vessel wherein the same was exported to any foreign country against the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay to the United States a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars. [See § 4751.]

Vessels employed in carrying away live-oak and red-cedar, forfeiture of.

2 March, 1831, c. 66, s. 2, v. 4, p. 472.

SEC. 2463. It shall be the duty of all collectors of the customs within the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida, before allowing a clearance to any vessel laden in whole or in part with live-oak timber, to ascertain satisfactorily that such timber was cut from private lands, or, if from public ones, by consent of the Navy Department. And it is also made the duty of all officers of the customs, and of the land officers within those States, to cause prosecutions to be seasonably instituted against all persons known to be guilty of depredations on, or injuries to, the live oak growing on the public lands. [See §§ 4205, 4751.]

Clearance of vessels laden with live-oak; prosecution of depredators.

2 March, 1833, c. 67, s. 3, v. 4, p. 647.

Growth of timber on public lands.

3 March, 1873, c. 277, s. 1, v. 17, pp. 605, 606.

Mode of application for benefit of preceding section.

3 March, 1873, c. 277, s. 2, v. 17, p. 606.

Certificate or patent to issue after ten years.

Ibid.

Effect of an abandonment or failure to cultivate.

Ibid., s. 3.

Land in cultivation for timber not liable to be taken for debt.

Ibid., s. 5.

Copies of records, &c., to be certified.

4 July, 1836, c. 352, s. 7, v. 5, p. 111.

Exemplifications valid without names of officers signing and countersigning.

3 March, 1843, c. 95, s. 1, v. 5, p. 627.

The false making, altering, &c., of any instrument in writing, &c., concerning lands, &c., in California, penalty.

18 May, 1858, c. 40, s. 1, v. 11, p. 290.

SEC. 2464. Every person who plants, protects, and keeps in a healthy growing condition for ten years forty acres of timber, the trees thereon not being more than twelve feet apart each way, on any quarter-section of any of the public lands, shall be entitled to a patent for the whole of such quarter-section at the expiration of the ten years, on making proof of such fact by not less than two credible witnesses: *Provided*, That only one quarter in any section shall be thus granted.

SEC. 2465. Every person applying for the benefit of the preceding section shall, upon application to the register of the land-office in which he is about to make such entry, make affidavit before the register or receiver that such entry is made for the cultivation of timber, and upon filing his affidavit with the register and receiver, and on payment of ten dollars, he shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land specified.

SEC. 2466. No certificate shall be given or patent issue therefor until the expiration of at least ten years from the date of such entry; and if at the expiration of such time, or at any time within three years thereafter, the person making such entry, or, if he be dead, his heirs or legal representatives, shall prove by two credible witnesses that he has planted and for not less than ten years has cultivated and protected such quantity and character of timber, he shall receive the patent for such quarter-section of land.

SEC. 2467. If at any time after the filing of such affidavit, and prior to the issuing of the patent for the land, it is proved, after due notice to the party making such entry and claiming to cultivate such timber, to the satisfaction of the register of the land-office, that such person has abandoned or failed to cultivate, protect, and keep in good condition such timber, then, and in that event, the land shall revert to the United States.

SEC. 2468. No land acquired under the provisions of the four preceding sections shall, in any event, become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of a patent therefor.

SEC. 2469. The Commissioner of the General Land-Office shall cause to be prepared, and shall certify, under the seal of the office, such copies of records, books, and papers on file in his office, as may be applied for, to be used in evidence in courts of justice. [See § 891.]

SEC. 2470. Literal exemplifications of any records which have been or may be granted in virtue of the preceding section shall be deemed of the same validity in all proceedings, whether at law or in equity, wherein such exemplifications are adduced in evidence, as if the names of the officers signing and countersigning the same had been fully inserted in such record.

SEC. 2471. Every person who falsely makes, alters, forges, or counterfeits, or causes or procures to be falsely made, altered, forged, or counterfeited; or willingly aids and assists in the false making, altering, forging, or counterfeiting any petition, certificate, order, report, decree, concession, denouncement, deed, patent, confirmation, diseño, map, expediente or part of an expediente, or any title-paper, or evidence of right, title, or claim to lands, mines, or minerals in California, or any instrument of writing whatever in relation to lands or mines or minerals in the State of California, for the purpose of setting up or establishing against the United States any claim, right, or title to lands, mines, or minerals within the State of California, or for the purpose of enabling any person to set up or establish any such claim; and every person, who, for such purpose, utters or publishes as true and genuine any such false, forged, altered, or counterfeited petition, certificate, order, report, decree, concession, denouncement, deed, patent, confirmation, diseño, map, expediente or part of an expediente, title-paper, evidence of right, title, or claim to lands or mines or minerals in the State of California, or any instrument of writing whatever in relation to lands or mines or minerals in the State of California, shall

be punishable by imprisonment at hard labor not less than three years and not more than ten years, and by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars. [See §§ 5411, 5412.]

SEC. 2472. Every person who makes, or causes or procures to be made, or willingly aids and assists in making any falsely dated petition, certificate, order, report, decree, concession, denouncement, deed, patent, confirmation, diseño, map, expediente or part of an expediente, or any title-paper, or written evidence of right, title, or claim, under Mexican authority, to any lands, mines, or minerals in the State of California, or any instrument of writing in relation to lands or mines or minerals in the State of California, having a false date, or falsely purporting to be made by any Mexican officer or authority prior to the seventh day of July, eighteen hundred and forty-six, for the purpose of setting up or establishing any claim against the United States to lands or mines or minerals within the State of California, or of enabling any person to set up or establish any such claim; and every person who signs his name as governor, secretary, or other public officer acting under Mexican authority, to any instrument of writing falsely purporting to be a grant, concession, or denouncement under Mexican authority, and during its existence in California, of lands, mines, or minerals, or falsely purporting to be an informe, report, record, confirmation, or other proceeding on an application for a grant, concession, or denouncement under Mexican authority, during its existence in California, of lands, mines, or minerals, shall be punishable as prescribed in the preceding section. [See §§ 5411, 5412.]

SEC. 2473. Every person who, for the purpose of setting up or establishing any claim against the United States to lands, mines, or minerals within the State of California, presents, or causes or procures to be presented, before any court, judge, commission, or commissioner, or other officer of the United States, any false, forged, altered, or counterfeited petition, certificate, order, report, decree, concession, denouncement, deed, patent, diseño, map, expediente or part of an expediente, title-paper, or written evidence of right, title, or claim to lands, mines, or minerals in the State of California, knowing the same to be false, forged, altered, or counterfeited, or any falsely dated petition, certificate, order, report, decree, concession, denouncement, deed, patent, confirmation, diseño, map, expediente or part of an expediente, title-paper, or written evidence of right, title, or claim to lands, mines, or minerals in California, knowing the same to be falsely dated; and every person who prosecutes in any court of the United States, by appeal or otherwise, any claim against the United States for lands, mines, or minerals in California, which claim is founded upon, or evidenced by, any petition, certificate, order, report, decree, concession, denouncement, deed, patent, confirmation, diseño, map, expediente or part of an expediente, title-paper, or written evidence of right, title, or claim, which has been forged, altered, counterfeited, or falsely dated, knowing the same to be forged, altered, counterfeited, or falsely dated, shall be punishable as prescribed in section twenty-four hundred and seventy-one. [See §§ 5411, 5412.]

SEC. 2474. The tract of land in the Territories of Montana and Wyoming, lying near the head-waters of the Yellowstone River, and described as follows, to wit, commencing at the junction of Gardiner's River with the Yellowstone River, and running east to the meridian passing ten miles to the eastward of the most eastern point of Yellowstone Lake; thence south along said meridian to the parallel of latitude passing ten miles south of the most southern point of Yellowstone Lake; thence west along said parallel to the meridian passing fifteen miles west of the most western point of Madison Lake; thence north along said meridian to the latitude of the junction of the Yellowstone and Gardiner's Rivers; thence east to the place of beginning, is reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy, or sale under the laws of the United States, and dedicated and set apart as a public park or pleasure-ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people; and all persons who locate, or settle upon, or occupy any part of the land thus set

Falsely dating any evidence of title under Mexican authority, &c., to lands in California, penalty.

18 May, 1858, c. 40, s. 2, v. 11, p. 291.

Presenting false or counterfeited evidences of title, &c., to lands in California, and prosecuting suits thereon, penalty.

18 May, 1858, c. 40, s. 3, v. 11, p. 291.

Public park established near the head-waters of the Yellowstone River.

1 March, 1872, c. 24, s. 1, v. 17, p. 32.

apart as a public park, except as provided in the following section, shall be considered trespassers and removed therefrom.

Secretary of the Interior to have exclusive control of the park; removal of trespassers.

Ibid., s. 2, p. 33.

SEC. 2475. Such public park shall be under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior, whose duty it shall be, as soon as practicable, to make and publish such regulations as he may deem necessary or proper for the care and management of the same. Such regulations shall provide for the preservation, from injury or spoliation, of all timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonders, within the park, and their retention in their natural condition. The Secretary may, in his discretion, grant leases for building purposes for terms not exceeding ten years, of small parcels of ground, at such places in the park as may require the erection of buildings for the accommodation of visitors; all of the proceeds of such leases, and all other revenues that may be derived from any source connected with the park, to be expended under his direction in the management of the same, and the construction of roads and bridle paths therein. He shall provide against the wanton destruction of the fish and game found within the park, and against their capture or destruction for the purposes of merchandise or profit. He shall also cause all persons trespassing upon the same to be removed therefrom, and generally is authorized to take all such measures as may be necessary or proper to fully carry out the objects and purposes of this section.

Navigable rivers within public lands to be public highways.

18 May, 1796, c. 29, s. 9, v. 1, p. 468.

3 March, 1803, c. 27, s. 17, v. 2, p. 235.

Right of way for highways over public lands.

SEC. 2477. The right of way for the construction of highways over public lands, not reserved for public uses, is hereby granted.

26 July, 1866, c. 262, s. 8, v. 14, p. 253.

Power of Commissioner of Land-Office to enforce this Title.

SEC. 2478. The Commissioner of the General Land-Office, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, is authorized to enforce and carry into execution, by appropriate regulations, every part of the provisions of this Title not otherwise specially provided for.

Grant of swamp and overflowed lands to certain States to aid in construction of levees, &c.

28 Sept., 1850, c. 84, ss. 1, 4, v. 9, p. 520.

12 March, 1860, c. 5, s. 1, v. 12, p. 3.

SEC. 2479. To enable the several States (but not including the States of Kansas, Nebraska, and Nevada) to construct the necessary levees and drains, to reclaim the swamp and overflowed lands therein—the whole of the swamp and overflowed lands, made unfit thereby for cultivation, and remaining unsold on or after the twenty-eighth day of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty, are granted and belong to the several States respectively, in which said lands are situated: *Provided, however*, That said grant of swamp and overflowed lands, as to the State of California, Minnesota, and Oregon, is subject to the limitations, restrictions and conditions hereinafter named and specified, as applicable to said three last-named States respectively.

Secretary of the Interior to make lists of such lands, for transmission to the governors of the States.

28 Sept., 1850, c. 84, s. 2, v. 9, p. 519.

SEC. 2480. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, to make accurate lists and plats of all such lands, and transmit the same to the governors of the several States in which such lands may lie, and at the request of the governor of any State in which said swamp and overflowed lands may be, to cause patents to be issued to said State therefor, conveying to said State the fee-simple of said land.

The proceeds of said lands, whether from sale or by direct appropriation in kind, shall be applied exclusively, as far as necessary, to the reclaiming said lands, by means of levees and drains.

Legal subdivisions mostly wet and unfit for cultivation.

Ibid., s. 3, p. 519.

SEC. 2481. In making out lists and plats of the lands aforesaid all legal subdivisions, the greater part whereof is wet and unfit for cultivation, shall be included in said lists and plats, but when the greater part of a subdivision is not of that character, the whole of it shall be excluded therefrom.

SEC. 2482. Upon proof by the authorized agent of the State, before the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, that any of the lands, purchased by any person from the United States, prior to March 2d, 1855, were "swamp-lands," within the true intent and meaning of the act entitled "An act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the swamp-lands within their limits," approved September twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty, the purchase-money shall be paid over to the State wherein said land is situate; and when the lands have been located by warrant or scrip, the said State shall be authorized to locate a like quantity of any of the public lands subject to entry, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, or less, and patents shall issue therefor. The decision of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office shall be first approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Indemnity to States where lands have been sold by United States.

2 March, 1855, c. 147, s. 2, v. 10, pp. 634, 635.

SEC. 2483. The President of the United States shall cause patents to be issued to the purchaser or purchasers, locator or locators, who made entries of the public lands claimed as swamp lands, either with cash or land-warrants, or scrip, or under any homestead or pre-emption laws prior to the issue of patents to the State or States: *Provided*, That in all cases where any State through its constituted authorities, may have sold or disposed of any tract or tracts of land prior to the entry sale or location of the same under the pre-emption or other laws of the United States, no patent shall be issued by the President for such tract or tracts of land, until such State through its constituted authorities, shall release its claim thereto in such form as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. In all cases where such State did not within ninety days from the second day of March, 1855, the date of an act entitled, "An act for the relief of purchasers and locators of swamp and overflowed lands" through its constituted authorities, return to the General Land-Office of the United States, a list of all the lands sold as aforesaid, together with the dates of such sales and the names of the purchasers, the President shall issue patents to persons who made such entries of the public lands so claimed as swamp-land.

Patents to issue for swamp-lands to purchasers and locators, prior to issuing of patents to States, &c.

2 March, 1855, c. 147, s. 1, v. 10, p. 634.

SEC. 2484. All lands selected and reported to the General Land Office as swamp and overflowed land by the several States entitled to the provisions of said act of Sept. 28, 1850, prior to March third, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, are confirmed to said States respectively so far as the same remained vacant and unappropriated and not interfered with by an actual settlement under any law of the United States.

Selection of swamp and overflowed lands confirmed.

3 March, 1857, c. 117, v. 11, p. 251.

SEC. 2485. All selections of any portion of the public domain, to which no homestead, pre-emption or other right had been acquired by any settler under the laws of the United States, and not being mineral-land, nor reserved for naval, military or Indian purposes nor held or claimed under any valid Mexican or Spanish grant, and not included within the limits of any city, town or village or of the county of San Francisco, made prior to the twenty-third day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and theretofore sold to bona-fide purchasers by the State of California are confirmed to the State of California: *Provided, however*, That said State shall not receive any greater quantity of land for school or improvement purposes than she is entitled to by law.

Certain lands selected by California confirmed to that State.

23 July, 1866, c. 219, s. 1, v. 14, p. 218.

SEC. 2486. When selections named in the foregoing section have been made upon lands already surveyed by authority of the United States, the authorities of said States, where the same has not been already done, shall notify the register of the land-office, for the district in which the land is situated, which notice shall be regarded as the date of the State selection; and the said registers of the several land-offices, after investigation and decision, shall, under the instruction of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, forward all such selections to the General Land-Office, and the Commissioner of the General Land-Office shall certify the same over to the State in the usual manner.

Where selections are on lands already surveyed.

*Ibid.*, s. 2, p. 219.

Where selections are upon land surveyed only by State authority.

Ibid., s. 3, p. 219.

SEC. 2487. When the State of California has made such selections from the lands not surveyed by the authority of the United States, but which selections have been surveyed by the authority of said State, and the land sold to purchasers in good faith, under the laws of the State, such selections, from said twenty-third of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, when marked off and designated in the field, shall have the same force and effect as the pre-emption rights of a settler upon unsurveyed public lands; and if upon a survey of such lands by the United States, the lines of the two surveys shall be found not to agree, the selection shall be so changed as to include those legal subdivisions which nearest conform to the identical land included in the State survey and selection. Upon filing with the register of the proper United States land-office of the township plat, in which any such selection of unsurveyed land is located, the holder of the State title shall be allowed the same time to present and prove up his purchase and claim as is allowed pre-emptors under existing laws—and if found in accordance with the law the land embraced therein shall be certified over to the State by the Commissioner of the General Land-Office.

Swamp and overflowed lands to be certified to State within one year, in certain cases.

Ibid., s. 4, p. 219.

SEC. 2488. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, to certify over to the State of California as swamp and overflowed lands, all the lands represented as such upon the approved township surveys and plats, whether made before or after the 23d day of July, 1866, under the authority of the United States.

The surveyor-general of the United States for California, shall under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, examine the segregation maps and surveys of the swamp and overflowed lands, made by said State; and where he shall find them to conform to the system of surveys adopted by the United States, he shall construct and approve township plats accordingly, and forward to the General Land-Office for approval.

In segregating large bodies of land, notoriously and obviously swamp and overflowed, it shall not be necessary to subdivide the same, but to run the exterior lines of such body of land.

In case such State surveys are found not to be in accordance with the system of United States surveys, and in such other townships as no survey has been made by the United States, the Commissioner shall direct the surveyor-general, to make segregation surveys, upon application to the surveyor-general, by the governor of said State, within one year of such application, of all the swamp and overflowed land in such townships, and to report the same to the General Land-Office, representing and describing what land was swamp and overflowed, under the grant, according to the best evidence he can obtain.

If the authorities of said State, shall claim as swamp and overflowed, any land not represented as such upon the map or in the returns of the surveyors, the character of such land at the date of the grant September twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty, and the right to the same shall be determined by testimony, to be taken before the surveyor-general, who shall decide the same, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office.

List of lands selected to be sent to General Land-Office.

Ibid., s. 5, p. 220.

SEC. 2489. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, to require the officers of the local land-offices in said State (in case the same has not already been done) and the surveyor-general immediately to forward lists of all selections made by the State hereinbefore specified and lists and maps of all swamp and overflowed lands, claimed by said State or surveyed as provided in the ten preceding sections, for final disposition and determination, which final disposition shall be made by the Commissioner of the General Land-Office without delay.

SEC. 2490. The provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to redeem" the swamp lands within their limits, approved September 28, A. D. 1850, extend to the States of Minnesota and Oregon: *Provided*, That the grant shall not include any lands which the Government of the United States may have sold or disposed of under any law, enacted prior to March 12, 1860, prior to the confirmation of title to be made under the authority of said act—and the selections to be made from lands already surveyed in each of the States last named, under the authority of the act aforesaid, shall have been made within two years from the adjournment of the legislature of each State, at its next session after the 12th day of March, A. D. 1860—and as to all lands surveyed or to be surveyed, thereafter, within two years from such adjournment, at the next session after notice by the Secretary of the Interior to the governor of the State, that the surveys have been completed and confirmed.

Act of 1850, c. 84, v. 9, p. 519, extended to Minnesota and Oregon.

12 March, 1860, c. 5, ss. 1, 2, v. 12, p. 3.