Northern District of California

Northern Division

United States of America

VS.

State of California

No. 4068

NOTICE

TO John Parks Davis 425 Crocker Bldg., SF

> Brobeck, Phleger & Harrison 111 Sutter Street, SF

Attorney General 600 State Bldg., SF

Neal Chalmers 327 Porter Bldg. Woodland, Calif

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that on July 14, 1947,

JUDGE DAL M. LEMMON Ordered that this case be and the same is hereby continued to August 18, 1947, for a further hearing on the pretrial conference.

(No further continuance will be made in this matter)

Sacramento, California

C. W. Calbreath Clerk, U. S. District Court

July 15, 1947

Northern Division

United States

vs.

State of California

No. 4068

NOTICE

TO U. S. Attorney Sacramento, Calif.

> John Parks Davis 425 Crocker Bldg., SF

Brobeck, Phleger & Harrison 111 Sutter St., SF

Attorney General 600 State Blag., SF

Neal Chalmers 327 Porter Bldg., Woodland, Calif.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that on June 11, 1947,

JUDGE DAL M. LEMMON Ordered that this case, which is on the calendar for June 19, 1947, for a pre-trial conference, be and the same is hereby continued to July 7, 1947.

Sacramento, California

C. W. Calbreath Clerk, U. S. District Court

June 12, 1947 194

Northern District of California Northern Division

United States

vs.

State of California

No. 4068

NOTICE

TO U. S. Attorney Sa cramento, Calif.

> John Farks Davis 425 Crocker Bldg. San Francisco

Brobeck, Phleger & Harrison 111 Sutter St. San Francisco. Attorney General State of Calif. Sacramento, Calif.

Neal Chalmers 327 Forter Blag. X Woodland, Calif.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that on February 24, 1947,

JUDGE DAL M. LEMMON Ordered that this case be and the same is hereby

placed on the pre-trial calendar for March 18, 1947.

Sacramento, California

C. W. Calbreath Clerk, U. S. District Court

Feb. 26, 1947 194_

JOHN PARKS DAVIS

ATTORNEY AT LAW CROCKER BUILDING SAN FRANCISCO

January 14, 1947

Mr. C. W. Calbreath, Clerk, U. S. District Court, Sacramento, California.

Dear Mr. Calbreath:

Re: United States vs. State of California, et al. - No. 4086 4/068

I will appreciate your changing my address in connection with notices in the above entitled action to 425 Crocker Bldg., San Francisco 4, California (rather than 705 Standard Oil Bldg.).

, Very truly yours,

John Parks Davis

Northern District of California Northern Division

United States

VB.

State of California

No. 4086

NOTICE

TO U. S. Attorney Sanramento, Calif.

> John Parks Davis 425 Crocker Blog 705 Standard Oil Blog. San Francisco

Brobeck, Phleger & Harrison 111 Sutter St. San Francisco Attorney General State of California Sacramento, Calif.

Neal Chalmers 327 Porter Bldg. Woodland, Calif.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that on January 6, 1947,

JUDGE Roger T. Foley Ordered that this case be and the same is hereby continued to February 17, 1947, to be set for trial

Sacramento, California

C. W. Calbreath Clerk, U. S. District Court

Danuary 8,1946 194

Northern Division

United States

vs.

State of California, etc., et al

No. 4068

NOTICE

TO Frank J. Hennessy, P. O. Building San Francisco, Calif.

> John Parks Davis 705 Standard Oil Bldg. San Francisco, Calif.

Brobeck, Phleger & Harrison 111 Sutter St. San Francisco. Robert W. Kenny Attorney General, State of California Sacramento, Calif.

Neal Chalmers, 327 Porter Bldg. Woodland, Calif.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that on the above case will appear on the calendar January 6, 1947, to be set for trial.

Sacramento, California

C. W. Calbreath Clerk, U. S. District Court

Dec. 26, 1946 194

Northern District of California

Northern Division

United States,

vs.

State of California, etc., et al.,

No. 4068

NOTICE

TO Frank J. Hennessy, Esq., United States Attorney, Post Office Building, San Francisco, Calif.,

John Parks Davis, Esq., Attorney at Law, 705 Standard Oil Building, San Francisco, Calif.,

Messrs. Brobeck, Phleger & Harrison, Attorneys at Law, 111 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Calif., Robert W. Kenny, Esq., Attorney General of the State of California, Sacramento, Calif.,

Neal Chalmers, Esq., Attorney at Law, 327 Porter Building, Woodland, California

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that on Tuesday, July 6th, 1943, JUDGE Martin I. Welsh Ordered this case set for November 2nd, 1943, for trial before a jury.

---000----

Sacramento, California

JUL 9 - 1943

C. W. CALBREATH

Clerk, U. S. District Court

Northern District of California Northern Division

United States of America,

State of California, et al.,

N. Mitchell Bourquin, Esq.,
Special Assistant to the
Attorney General,
710 Crocker Building,
620 Market Street,
San Francisco, Calif.,

John Parks Davis, Esq., Attorney at Law, 705 Standard Oil Building, San Francisco, California

Messrs. Brobeck, Phleger & Harrison, Attorneys at Law, 111 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Calif., No. 4068

NOTICE

Robert W. Kenny, Esq., Attorney General of the State of California, Sacramento, California

Neal Chalmers, Esq., Attorney at Law, 327 Porter Building, Woodland, California

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that on Thursday, May 13th, 1943,

JUDGE Martin I. Welsh Ordered this case continued to June 21st,

1943, to be reset for trial.

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Sacramento, California

WALTER B. MALING, Clerk, U. S. District Court

May 14th,

194 3 .

Northern District of California

NORTHERN Division

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, et al.,

No. 4068

NOTICE

TO Frank J. Hennessy, Esq., United States Attorney, Post Office Building, Sacramento, Calif.,

> John Farks Davis, Esq., Attorney at Law, 705 Standard Oil Building, San Francisco, Calif.,

Messrs. Brobeck, Phleger & Harrison, Attorneys at Law, 111 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Calif., Robert W. Kenny, Esq., Attorney General of the State of California, Sacramento, Calif.,

Neal Chalmers, Esq., Attorney at Law, 327 Porter Building, Woodland, Calif.,

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that on Tuesday, March 16th, 1943,

JUDGE MARTIN I. WELSH Ordered that this case be continued to May 18,

1943, for trial before a jury.

---000---

Sacramento California WALTER B. MALING

Clerk, U. S. District Court

March 17th

194 3.

Northern District of California Northern Division

United States of America

VS.

State of California, et al.,

No. 4068

NOTICE

TO John Parks Davis, Esq., Attorney at Law, 705 Standard Oil Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.

Meal Chalmers, Esq., Attorney at Law, 327 Porter Bldg., Woodland, Calif.

Messrs. Brobeck, Phleger & Harrison, Attorneys at Law, Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.

Frank J. Hennessy, Esq., United States Attorney, Post Office Bldg., Sacramento, Calif.

Earl Warren, Egq., Attorney General of the State of California, Sacramento, Calif.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that on Thursday, January 14th, 1943,

JUDGE MARTIN I. WELSH Ordered this case be continued to March 16, 1943,

for trial before a jury.

Sacramento, California

WALTER B. MALING

Clerk, U. S. District Court

Northern District of California

NORTHERN

Division

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

VS.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, et al.,

No. 4068

NOTICE

TO 15:2216 Reil Spending to the Attendy General Creeker Bailding

John Parks Davis, Esq., Attorney at Law, 705 Standard Oil Building, San Francisco, Calif.,

Messrs. Brobeck, Phleger & Harrison, Attorneys at Law, Crocker Building, San Francisco, California Earl Warren, Esq., Attorney General of the State of California, Sacramento, California

Neal Chalmers, Esq., Attorney at Law, 327 Porter Building, Woodland, California

Frank J. Hennessy, Esq., United States Attorney, Post Office Building, Secremento, California

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that on Monday, October 26th, 1942,

JUDGE Martin I. Welsh Ordered this case set for trial for January

19th, 1943, for trial before a jury.

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Sacramento California Clerk, U. S. District Court

October 26th, 194 2.

2 3 FILED 4 OCT 1 3 1942 5 6 WALTER B. MALING, 7 IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 8 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 9 10 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 11 NO. 4068-L Plaintiff, 12 VS. 13 PLAINTIFF'S REQUEST TO STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ET AL. CLERK, SUPPORTED BY 14 AFFIDAVIT, FOR ENTRY OF DEFAULT. (Rule 55(a). Defendants. 15 Rules of Civil Procedure. 16 To the Clerk of the above entitled Court: 17 It appears from the record of this Court that the de-18 fendants, CALIFORNIA TRUST AND SAVINGS COMPANY, a corpora-19 tion, PACIFIC GAS and ELECTRIC COMPANY, a corporation, 20 HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY, a corporation, GOLDEN STATE GOLD 21 MINING COMPANY, a corporation, and POWER and IRRIGATION 22 COMPANY OF CLEAR LAKE, a corporation, have been personally 23 served with process, but have failed to plead or otherwise defend, as provided by the Rules of Civil Procedure. 25 You are hereby requested, said request being supported 26 by the attached affidavit, to enter the above named defendants! 27 default. 28 13th day of This Dated: 29 October, 30 FRANK J. HENNESSY, United States Attorney, 31 32 THOMAS O'HARA,

CLERK

Assistant U. S. Attorney, Attorneys for Plaintiff United States of America.

certain In this cause the defendants having been regularly served with process, as appears from the record and papers on file herein, and having failed to appear and plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's complaint, within the time allowed by law, and the time for appearing and pleading, answering and demurring having expired; Now, upon application of Thomas O'Hara, Asst. U.S. Attorney, ___. Attorney for plaintiff , the default of the defendants California Trust and Savings Company, a corporation, Pacific Gas and Electric Company, a corporation, Homestake Mining Company, a corporation, Golden State Gold Mining Company Company, a corporation, and Power and Irrigation Company or Clear Lake, a corporation, is hereby entered herein, according to law. In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California, this _____ day of October A. D. 1942 WALTER B. MALING, BY Im dropert

DEPUTY CLERK.

FILED

OCT 1 3 1942

WALTER B. MALING UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, State and Northern District of California,) SS. County of Sacramento. 2 THOMAS O'HARA, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: 3 He is an Assistant United States Attorney and as such 4 is one of the Attorneys for the Plaintiff. Plaintiff's com-5 plaint was filed on February 10, 1939. On February 10, 1939 A summons was duly issued, and thereafter a copy of said 7 summons, or alias summons, together with a copy of said com-8 plaint, was personally served upon the hereinafter named 9 defendants on the dates hereinafter set forth opposite their 10 respective names: 11 SUMMONS SERVED DEFENDANT 12 California Trust and Savings Company, 13 February 27, 1939 a corporation 14 Pacific Gas and Electric Company, February 16, 1939 a corporation 15 Homestake Mining Company, 16 February 16, 1939 a corporation 17 Golden State Gold Mining Company, February 16, 1939 a corporation 18 Power and Irrigation Company of 19 February 3, 1940. Clear Lake, a corporation 20 The defendants, and each of them, against whom a judg-21 ment for affirmative relief is sought, have, and each of 22 them has, failed to plead or otherwise defend, as provided 23 by the Rules of Civil Procedure. 24 25 Subscribed and sworn to 26 before me this /3 27 day of October, 1942. 28 29 Deputy Clerk, U. S. District Court 30 Northern District of California 31 32

7-1404

FILED

OCT 1 3 1942

WALTER B. MALING,

IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

No. 4068-L

vs.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, et al.

Defendants.

AFFIDAVIT TO OBTAIN DEFAULT JUDGMENT AS REQUIRED BY THE PROVISIONS OF THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS RELIEF ACT OF 1940

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, State and Northern District of California,) SS. County of Sacramento.

THOMAS O'HARA, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:
He is an Assistant United States Attorney, and as such
is one of the attorneys for the Plaintiff.

This affidavit setting forth the following facts is made pursuant to Section 200(1) of the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act of 1940.

The following named defendants are corporations and are not in military service within the meaning of the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act of 1940, approved October 17, 1940: CALIFORNIA TRUST and SAVINGS COMPANY, a corporation; PACIFIC GAS and ELECTRIC COMPANY, a corporation; HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY, a corporation; GOLDEN STATE GOLD MINING COMPANY, a corporation, and POWER AND IRRIGATION COMPANY OF CLEAR LAKE, a corporation.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this /3 the day of October, 1942.

Deputy Clerk, U. S. District Court Northern District of California

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7-1404

1 FILED 3 4 OCT 1 3 1942 5 WALTER B. MALING, 6 7 8 IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 9 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 10 11 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 12 Plaintiff, NO. 4068-L 13 vs. 14 STATE OF CALIFORNIA, et al. 15 Defendants. 16 17 NOTICE OF MOTION 18 ESTELLE R. DAVIS, RUTH DE FREMERY, BRADLEY MINING CO., a corporation, and JOHN PARKS DAVIS, 705 Standard Oil Building, San Francisco, California, Attorney for said 19 Defendants; 20 JOAN MACDONOUGH, a minor, MARY MACDONOUGH, a minor, by WILLIAM O. B. MACDONOUGH, their next friend, WILLIAM O.B. 21 MACDONOUGH, individually and WILLIAM O. B. MACDONOUGH, as Administrator c.t.a., of the Estate of Joseph M. Macdonough, deceased, and HOWARD J. FINN and BROBECK, PHLEGER and HARRISON, Crocker Building, San Francisco, California, Attorneys for said Defendants; 22 23 24 FO: STATE OF CALIFORNIA, and EARL WARREN, Attorney General of 25 the State of California, and ALBERT F. ZANGERLE, Deputy Attorney General of the State of California, Sacramento, 26 California, Attorneys for said Defendant; 27 TO: CLEAR LAKE WATER COMPANY, a corporation, and NEAL CHALMERS, 28 327 Porter Building, Woodland, California, Attorney for said Defendant: 29 You and each of you will please take notice that on 30 Konday, October 26, 1942, at 10 o'clock A.M., or as soon there-31 after as the matter can be heard, plaintiff will move the Court 32 7-1404

Dated: Sacramento, California, October /3 1942. FRANK J. HENNESSY, United States Attorney, Assistant United States Attorn Assistant United States Attorn Assistant United States Attorn 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 19 10 10 10 11 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 19 10 10 10 11 11 12 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 18 19 19 10 10 10 11 11 12 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 18 19 19 10 10 10 11 11 12 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 18 19 19 10 10 10 11 11 12 12 13 14 15 16 16 17 18 18 19 19 10 10 10 11 11 12 12 13 14 15 16 16 17 18 18 19 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1	to set the above entitled action for a day certain for trial
FRANK J. HENNESSY, United States Attorney, Johnson Difference Assistant United States Attorn Assistant United States Attorn 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 16 17 18 18 19 10 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 16 17 18 18 19 10 10 11 11 12 13 14 15 16 16 17 18 18 19 10 10 10 11 11 12 13 14 15 16 16 17 18 18 19 10 10 10 11 11 12 13 14 15 16 16 17 18 18 19 10 10 10 11 11 12 12 13 14 15 16 16 17 18 18 18 19 10 10 10 11 11 12 12 13 14 15 16 16 17 18 18 18 19 10 10 10 11 11 12 12 13 14 15 16 16 17 18 18 18 19 10 10 10 11 11 12 12 13 14 15 16 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18		Dated: Sacramento, California,
FRANK J. HENNESSY, United States Attorney, Johnson House Assistant United States Attorne Assistant United States Attorne 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 16 17 18 18 19 10 10 11 11 12 13 14 15 16 16 17 18 18 19 10 10 11 11 12 13 14 15 16 16 17 18 18 19 10 10 10 11 11 12 13 14 15 16 16 17 18 18 19 10 10 10 11 11 12 13 14 15 16 16 17 18 18 18 19 10 10 10 11 11 12 12 13 14 15 16 16 17 18 18 18 19 10 10 10 11 11 12 12 13 14 15 16 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18		October /3 1942.
FRANK J. HENNESSY, United States Attorney, Assistant United States Attorn Assistant United States Attorn 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 16 17 18 18 19 10 10 11 11 12 13 14 15 16 16 17 18 18 19 10 10 11 11 12 13 14 15 16 16 17 18 18 19 10 10 11 11 12 13 14 15 16 16 17 18 18 19 10 10 11 11 12 13 14 15 16 16 17 18 18 19 10 10 10 11 11 12 12 13 14 15 16 16 17 18 18 18 19 19 10 10 10 11 11 12 12 13 14 15 16 16 17 18 18 18 19 19 10 10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11		
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AFFIDA OF SERVICE BY MAIL (C. . P. 1013A

(Must be attached to original or a true copy of paper served)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA STATE OF CALIFORNIA NORTHERN DISTRICT	ss. No. 4068-L	
COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO		
HELEN WILLIAMS	being sworn, says that	Bhe is a
citizen of the United States, over 18 years of	age, a resident of Sacramento	County
and not a party to the within action.		
That affiant's XXXXXXXX (business) address is	Room 404, Post Office Building	
That affiant served a copy of the attached	NOTICE OF MOTION Sacramento, California	- 17
by placing said copy in an envelope addressed t	JOHN PARKS DAVIS, ESQ., Attorney at Law	-
at his office (xontenxod address	705 Standard Oil Building	
-	San Francisco, California	
which envelope was then sealed and postage fu	ully prepaid thereon, and thereafter was on October 13	
19 42 , deposited in the United States mail at	Sacramento, California	
That there is delivery service by United States	mail at the place so addressed, or regular communication by United	d States

Attorneys Printing Supply Co., 518 Market St., San Francisco

mail between the place of mailing and the place so addressed.

Subscribed and sworn to before me on October 13, 1942

1 2	HOWARD J. FINN, and BROBECK, PHLEGER & HARRISON, Crocker Building,			
3	San Francisco, California, Telephone: SUtter 0666.			
4	Attorneys for Defendants William O. B. Macdonough, William			
5	O. B. Macdonough, as administrator, etc., Joan Macdonough, a minor,			
6	and Mary Macdonough, a minor.			
7				
8	FILED			
9	O'clock and Min.			
10	OCT 1 9 1940			
11	WALTER B. MALING,			
12	OLERK.			
13				
14	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT			
15	OF CALIFORNIA, NORTHERN DIVISION.			
16				
17	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)			
18	Plaintiff,			
19	-vs-) No. 4068-L.			
20	THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, et al., Civil.			
21	Defendants.			
22				
23	NOTICE OF FILING DEPOSITION			
24	To the Plaintiff above-named, and to			
25	FRANK J. HENNESSY, Esq., its attorney;			
26	To the Defendants Estelle R. Davis, Ruth de Fremery, and Bradley Mining Co., and to			
27	JOHN PARKS DAVIS, Esq., their attorney:			
28	YOU AND EACH OF YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE, hereby			
29	given, that the deposition of C. M. CRAWFORD has been filed			
30				
227768				

1	with the Clerk of the above-entitled Court.
2	
3	Dated: October 15, 1940.
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6	Stoward J. Dinin
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9	Broke at Phleger Harriso
10	Attorneys for Defendants
11	William O. B. Macdonough, William O. B. Macdonough as administrator,
12	etc., Joan Macdonough, a minor, and Mary Macdonough, a minor.
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19	All the second of the second o
20	17th October
21	Assistant U.S. Attorney
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27	Aplia Parles James
28	Totalle R. Daves Poll de Genery
29	and Pradley mining is
30	

October 15, 1940. b Attorneys for Defendants #1111m O. B. Macdonough, William O. H. Macdonough as administrator, etc., Joan Macdonough, a minor, and Mary Macdonough, a minor. the service and receipt of a copp of the within to herea. ES Plaintiff Due versice and receipt of a copy of the within in John Parles Dans, Patto de Francey and Pradley mining Co.

with the Clark of the above-envioled Court.

1 JOHN PARKS DAVIS Attorney at Law 2 705 Standard Oil Building San Francisco, California 3 Telephone Douglas 1510 FIL 4 O'clock and Min. Attorney for certain defendants Б JUL 1 - 1940 6 WALTER B. MALING, 7 8 9 10 IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 11 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 12 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 13 Plaintiff. 14 No. 4068-L vs. 15 THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, et al., 16 Defendants. 17 18 STIPULATION EXTENDING TIME 19 20 IT IS HERKEY ATTPULATED by and between the plaintiff 21 and Bradley Mining Company, Estelle R. Davis and Ruth de Fremery, 22 certain of the defendants herein, that said defendants may have 23 to and including the 26th day of July, 1940, within which to file 24 an answer to plaintiff's complaint. 25 DATED: June 29, 1940. 26 27 28 29 30

31

JOHN PARKS DAVIS 1 Attorney at Law 2 705 Standard Oil Building San Francisco, California O'clock and 3 Telephone Douglas 1510 JUN 15 1940 4 Attorney for certain defendants WALTER B. MALING, 5 6 7 8 IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 10 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 11 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. 12 Plaintiff, 13 No. 4068-L vs. 14 THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, et al., 15 Defendants. 16 17 18 STIPULATION EXTENDING TIME 19 IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED by and between the plaintiff 20 and Bradley Mining Company, P. R. Bradley, Estelle R. Davis and 21 Ruth de Fremery, certain of the defendants herein, that said 22 defendants may have to and including the 29th day of June, 1940, 23 within which to file an answer to plaintiff's complaint. 24 25 DATED: June 14, 1940. 26 27 28 29 30

31

JOHN PARKS DAVIS Attorney at Law 705 Standard Oil Building San Francisco, California

Telephone Douglas 1510

Attorney for certain defendants



JUN 3 - 1940

WALTER B. MALING,

IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Plaintiff,

VS.

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, et al.,

Defendants.

NO. 4068-L

STIPULATION EXPENDING TIME

IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED by and between the plaintiff and Bradley Mining Company, P. R. Bradley, Estelle R. Davis and Ruth de Fremery, certain of the defendants herein, that said defendants may have to and including the 15th day of June, 1940, within which to file an answer to plaintiff's complaint.

DATED: June 3, 1940.

Attorney for Plaintiff

Attorney for Said Defendants

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA NORTHERN DIVISION

N.S.	
-vs-	NO. 4068
State of Calif., et al	NOTICE
mo ====================================	
Toba Denie Denie Stanfort St.	
John Perks Davis, Standard Sti	
Brobeck, Phlemer & Harrison, C	TARREL DIGE . OF
YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFI	TED that on19_40
Judge MARTIN I. WEIGH 6	lirected that
for a bill of particulars and to a in the above entitled case.	trike be and the same are denied
-000)-
YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFI	IED that on19
a Final Judgment / Decree was entere	ed by this office in the above
entitled case.	
-000) -
YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFI	TED that on19
a NOTICE OF APPEAL was filed by _	
in the above entitled case.	
	MI. A. A. L
	Marty Co. Marine
175 MA	WALTER B. MALING, CLERK.
Sacramento, California,	()
Nev 22nd 1940	

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

SOUTHERN DIVISION

AT A STATED TERM of the Southern	Division of the	United States Distr	rict Court for the Northern
District of California, held at the Court	Room thereof,	in the City and	County of San Francisco,
on Tuesday ,, the 21st	day of	Mey	, in the year of our Lord
one thousand nine hundred and Forty.			

PRESENT: the Honorable MARTIN I. WELSH, District Judge

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff.

VS.

No. 4068

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, et al.,

Defendant.

The motions of the defendants, William O. B. MacDonough, William O. B. MacDonough as administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Joseph M. MacDonough, deceased, Estelle R. Davis, Ruth de Fremery and Bradley Mining Company to dismiss the complaint, for a more definite statement, for a bill of particulars and to strike having been heretofore heard and submitted, being now fully considered, it is Ordered that the motions to dismiss the complaint, for a more definite statement, for a bill of particulars and to strike be and the same are hereby DENIED.

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Flint:

There are several memos. in the file which I have filed as of today. They should be docketed first. I am also enclosing the file. Mrs. Morgan, after a conference with the Judge, advises me that my minute order advancing the session in Sacto should be amended by striking therefrom any reference to the advancement of cases. Will you please strike from my order all that appears subsequent to "June 3rd, 1940". Thanks.

Chris

JOHN PARKS DAVIS 1 705 Standard Oil Building San Francisco, California 2 Telephone: Douglas 1510 FILED 3 Attorney for Defendants, Estelle R. Davis, Ruth de 4 Fremery, and Bradley Mining Co. MAY 21 1940 5 WALTER B. MALING, CLERK 6 By -Deputy Clerk 7 IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, 8 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 9 10 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. 11 Plaintiff. 12 Civil No. 4068-L vs. 13 STATE OF CALLFORNIA, et al., 14 Defendants 15 16 17 SUPPLEMENTAL MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES OF DEFENDANTS ESTELLE R. DAVIS, RUTH DE FREMERY, AND BRADLEY MINING CO., IN ANSWER TO AUTHORITIES SUBMITTED WITH LETTER OF UNITED STATES ATTORNEY, DATED APRIL 20,1940 18 19 20 21 The government has recently filed an additional memorandum of authorities to support its contention that the 23 defense of laches is not applicable to the sovereign. In no case cited by the government is the situation similar to that 24

29 cases cited by the government.

Nor can the sweeping generalization that laches may not
31 be imputed to the sovereign, be supported. The Supreme Court of
32 the United States has held to the contrary in the case of United

at bar. The complaint alleges that the patent involved here

was applied for in 1859 and granted early in 1860 to defendants!

predecessor, Billings, - approximately eighty years prior to the

filing of this suit. No such lapseof time appears in any of the

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States vs. Diamond Coal & Coke Co., 255 U.S. 323, 333, 65 L.Ed.660, 663, in which an equitable action by the government was brought to cancel patents on the ground of fraud in order to avoid the bar of limitations of the Act of March 3, 1891 - limiting the government to six years in actions to annul patents. The government argued in that case that the patent had been granted fraudulently. The defendants raised the defense of laches in discovering fraud and the government insisted that laches could not be imputed to it. On this particular point of law the Supreme Court stated, at page 663:

"Before testing the accuracy of the deductions from the averred facts upon which these conclusions are necessarily based, we dispose of a legal contention of the United States, that, in any event, the propositions were wrongfully applied because, under the statute, laches in discovering the fraud could not be imputed to the United States. As the statute in express terms deals with the rights of the United States, and bars them by the limitation which it prescribes, and as that bar would be effective unless the equitable principle arising from the fraud and its discovery be applied, it must follow, since the doctrine of laches is an inherent ingredient of the equitable principle in question, that the proposition is wholly without merit, because, on the one hand, it seeks to avoid the bar of the statute by invoking the equitable principle suspending its operation, and, on the other, rejects the fundamental principle upon which the equitable doctrine invoked can alone rest."

The above rule was expressly approved in our Ninth Circuit - United States vs. Smith (C.C.A. 9 1926) 14 F. (2nd) 391.

Where government seeks equitable relief, it is subject to every principle and rule of equity applicable to the rights of private citizens under like circumstances

Independent of the question of whether the defense of laches may be raised against the government in this case, it cannot be denied that the equitable principle of abhorrence of stale demands and the equitable defense of a bona fide purchaser may be raised against the government where, as here, it appeals to a court of equity for relief. The fact that the government may be suing on behalf of Indians makes no difference in this respect.

See Folk vs. United States (C.C.A. - 8) - 233 Fed. 177, where the United States sued, on behalf of the Creek Tribe of Indians

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to avoid the enrollment, allotment and patent under which the defendants were in possession of certain lands. The court held that the United States and the Creek tribe were governed by rules and principles of equity jurisprudence applicable to like rights and claims of individuals in similar circumstances. While a mere delay, without more, may not be a sufficient defense, the court holds that the equitable defense of stale demands is proper where the time elapsed is so great that witnesses must necessarily have died or disappeared and that memory of others have become dim with the passage of time.

"This is a suit in equity. In such a suit the claims of the United States, or of the Creek Tribe, appeal to the conscience of the chancellor with the same, but with no greater or less, force than would those of a private citizen, and, barring the effect of mere delay, they are judicable in a court of chancery, to whose jurisdiction the state or nation or tribe submits them by every principle and rule of equity applicable to the rights of private citizens under like circumstances. State of Iowa v. Carr, 191 Fed. 257, 266, 112 C.C.A. 477, 486; United States v. Stinson, 197 U. S. 200, 204, 205, 25 Sup. Ct. 426, 49 L. Ed. 724; United States v. Detroit Timber & Lumber Co., 67 C.C.A. 1, 10, 131 Fed. 668, 677; United States v. Chicago, M. & St. P. Ry. Co. (C.C.) 172 Fed. 271, 276; United States v. Chandler-Dunbar Water Power Co., 152 Fed. 25, 26, 27, 37, 38, 40, 41, 81 C.C.A. 221, 222, 223, 233, 234, 236, 237; United States v. Stinson, 125 Fed. 907, 910, 60 C.C.A. 615, 616; Herman on Estoppel, pp. 676, 677; State of Michigan v. Jackson, etc. 16 C.C.A. 345, 351, 69 Fed. 116, 122; United States v. California & Oregon Land Co., 148 U.S. 31, 41, 13 Sup. Ct. 458, 37 L. Ed. 354; Carr v. United States, 98 U. S. 433, 438, 25 L.Ed. 209; Walker v. United States (C.C.) 139 Fed. 409, 411, 412, 413.

"The United States has no pecuniary interest in this litigation. The only pecuniary or property interest or equity in the plaintiffs is that of the Creek Tribe, and as the stream cannot rise higher than its source the equities of the United States are no greater and no less than those of the tribe. United States v. Beebe, 127 U.S. 338, 346, 8 Sup. Ct. 1083, 32 L. Ed. 121; French Republic v. Saratoga Vichy Co., 191 U.S. 427, 438, 24 Sup. Ct. 145, 48 L. Ed. 247; State of Iowa v. Carr, 191 Fed. 257, 265, 266, 112 C.C.A. 477, 485, 486; United States v. Detroit Timber & Lbr. Co., 131 Fed. 668, 678, 67 C.C.A. 1, 11; La Clair v. United States (C. C.) 184 Fed. 128, 135, 136; Mountain Copper Co. v. United States,

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142 Fed. 625, 629, 73 C.C.A. 621, 625; Chesapeake & Delaware Canal Co. v. United States, 223 Fed. 926, 929, 930, 139 C.C.A. 406, 409, 410, L.R. 1916B, 734. Even where equities are equal the defendant prevails. It is only when the case of the complainant appeals to the conscience of the chancellor with the greater force that he will interfere to grant relief, and in equity no one may successfully deny to the damage of another the truth of statements by which he has purposely or carelessly induced another to so change his situation that the assertion of the truth will irreparably or seriously injure him. will irreparably or seriously injure him. Hemmer v. United States, 204 Fed. 898, 902, 123 C.C.A. 194, 198; Town of St. Johnsbury v. Morrill, 55 Vt. 165, 169; 2 Pomeroy's Equity Juris. p. 739; Illinois Trust & Sav. Bank v. City of Arkansas City, 76 Fed. 271, 293, 22 C.C.A. 171, 193, 34 L.R.A. 518; Paxson v. Brown, 61 Fed. 874, 881, 10 C.C.A. 135, 142; Union Pac. Ry. Co. v. Chicago, R. I. & P. Ry. Co., 51 Fed. 309, 326, 327, 2 C.C.A. 174, 191, 192. 327, 2 C.C.A. 174, 191, 192.

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"Between the making of these rolls from 1890

to 1902 and the commencement of this suit a great change in the value of the land, from a few dollars to many thousands of dollars, has occurred, witnesses who knew the facts 16 to 20 years ago must necessarily have died or disappeared, the memory of others has been dimmed with the passage of time, and this tribe first presents its claim that its rolls were fraudulent after all these events, more than 19 years after its last roll was made, and more than 12 years after the final roll of the Dawes Commission became a public record. The equities of the complainants fail to appeal to the conscience of this court with sufficient force to induce it to appoint a receiver for the property in the possession of the defendants, or to sustain the appointment or the unjunction already made. The proof in this case is neither clear nor convincing, nor satisfactory that it is probable that the plaintiffs will ultimately recover.

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Defense that equity abhors stale claims may be raised in bar against government when it seeks equitable relief

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Irrespective of laches or the statute of limitations there is a well-defined equitable rule that a court of equity will not entertain a claim so stale as to be not capable of satisfactory proof and this equitable doctrine applies to all suitors, including the government.

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See United States vs. Beebee, (C.C. E.D. Ark)

17 Fed. 36 (affirmed U.S. vs. Beebe,
127 U.S. 338, 32 L. Ed. 121, 125)

The above case is so clearly determinative of the case at bar and so apt in its opinion as applied to the facts of the instant case, which are disclosed in the complaint, that the opinion is set out at some length: (17 Fed. at p. 37)

"The demurrer raises, for the first time in a federal court, the important question whether any lapse of time will constitute a bar, or a sufficient defense, to a suit in equity, brought in the name of the United States.

"This suit is brought to cancel and set aside certain land patents executed by the United States, on the ground that the same were obtained by fraud. The patents attacked as fraudulent were issued about 43 years before the filing of the bill, and many of the alleged matters of fact, concerning which it would be necessary to take proofs, in order to determine the question of fraud, transpired more than 60 years before the filing of the bill, as appears from its allegations."

"A court of equity cannot contemplate with any degree of favor the proposition that this land shall, at this late day, be declared a part of the public domain, or granted to claimants who have so long slept upon their rights. It must, however, be conceded that, as a general rule, the United States is not bound by any statute of limitations not imposed by congress, or chargeable with laches.

"The following cases, cited by counsel for plaintiff, abundantly support this general doctrine: U. S. v. Kirkpatrick, 9 Wheat. 720; Gibson v. Chouteau, 13 Wall. 92; Gaussen v. U.S. 97 U. S. 584; U. S. v. Thompson, 98 U. S. 486.

"These are all, it is true, actions at common law, but the same doctrine must, no doubt, prevail in equity, where the statute of limitation is sought to be interposed in analogy to a like limitation at law. Unless, therefore, this defense can be supported upon some principle of jurisprudence, separate and distinct from any state statute of limitations, and from any considerations based alone upon the laches of the public agents of the government, it must fail, however disastrous to the rights of innocent parties, and however inequitable the consequences may be.

"We are thus brought to the consideration of the question whether a lapse of time so great as to afford a clear presumption that all the witnesses to the transaction in controversy are dead, and all proof lost or destroyed, will of itself constitute a bar to a suit in equity, independently of any statute of limitations, and without regard to any question of laches; or, in other words, should a court of equity refuse to entertain a bill in equity upon the sole ground that the lapse of time has been so great as to make it impossible to ascertain the facts and apply the remedy, by reason of the death of the witnesses and the loss or destruction of proofs? In my judgment, the doctrine that a court of equity will not entertain a claim so stale as to be not capable of satisfactory proof, must stand as one applicable alike to all suitors; it rests not upon any statute of limitations, nor upon any doctrine of laches alone, although the fact of laches may always appear; it rests rather upon the sound rule that no court should ever entertain a controversy after the ravages of time have destroyed the evidence concernravages of time have destroyed the evidence concerning it. A party called upon to answer to a charge of fraud committed by his ancestors, or those through or under whom he claims, more than 40 years before the commencement of the suit, need not plead the technical bar of the statute of limitations or the laches of the complainant; it is enough if he alleges that the claim is stale, and insists that by reason of the long delay in bringing suit the witnesses by whom he might have explained the transaction are dead. To compel him to submit his rights to adjudication under such circumstances would be abhorrent to the principles of equity, not because of any statutory bar or any laches merely, but because the great lapse of time is evidence against the complainant and in favor of the defendant, and because it is contrary to equity and good conscience that any person should be brought into court to answer for a fraud alleged to have been committed by others before he was born, and so long ago as to make it impossible for him to find living witnesses who have personal knowledge of the facts. Under such circumstances a court of equity ought to presume that the persons who were cognizant of the facts could, if living, explain them so as to disprove the charge of fraud.

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"It is well settled that possession of land for a long period of time will raise a presumption of a grant which will be enforced as against the government, (Mayor v. Horner, Cowp. 102; Jackson v. McCall, 10 Johns. 380; Lewis v. San Antonio, 7 Tex. 304; 3 Starkie, 1221; 2 Whart. Ev. pp. 1348; Roe v. Ireland, 11 East, 280;) and if a grant is to be presumed by reason of the lapse of time, when there is no other evidence of a grant except that afforded by long possession, it would seem that, upon similar grounds, the validity of a grant which is shown to have been actually executed, and under which possession has been held for an equally long period of time,

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should be presumed. The authorities support the proposition that lapse of time may be a good proposition that lapse of time may be a good defense in equity, independently of any statute of limitations, and they show that the doctrine rests not alone upon laches; it is often put upon one or all of the following grounds, namely: First, that courts of equity must, for the peace of society and upon grounds of public policy, discourage stale demands by refusing to entertain them; second, that lapse of time will, if long enough, be regarded as evidence against the stale claim equal to that of credible witnesses, and which, being disregarded, would in a majority of cases lead to unjust judgments; third, that, after the witnesses who had personal knowledge of the facts have all passed away; it is impossible to ascertain the facts, and courts of equity will, on this ground, refuse to undertake such a task. 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 "Thus Mr. Justice Story says: 11 "'A defense peculiar to courts of equity is 12 founded on the mere lapse of time and the staleness of the claim, in cases where no statute of limitations directly covers the case. In such cases courts of equity act sometimes by analogy 13 14 to the law, and sometimes act upon their own inherent doctrine of discouraging, for the peace of society, antiquated demands, by refusing to 15 interfere when there has been gross laches in 16 prosecuting rights, or long and unreasonable acquiescence in the assertion of adverse rights. ! 17 2 Story, Eq. 1520. 18 At page 40, it is said: "In Brown v. Co. of Buena Vista, 95 U.S. 161, the same doctrine is expressed in these words: 19 20 "The lapse of time carries with it the memory and life of witnesses, the muniments of evidence, and other means of proof. The rule which gives it the effect prescribed is necessary to the peace, repose, and welfare of society. A departure from it would open an inlet to the 21 22 23 evils intended to be excluded. ! 24 -- 6555 --25 "In Wilson v. Anthony, 19 Ark. 16, cited with approval by the supreme court of the United States in Sullivan v. Railroad Co. 94 U.S. 811, the doctrine is well stated thus: 26 27 "The chancellor refuses to interfere, after an unreasonable lapse of time, from considerations of public policy, and from the difficulty of doing entire justice when the original transactions have 28 29 30 become obscured by time, and the evidence may be 31

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cited to the same effect, but these are sufficient.

In view of these authorities, and upon reason, I hold it to be a general principle of equity that lapse of time may constitute a sufficient defense, even in the absence of any statute of limitations, and without necessary reference to any question of laches. Such being the law, it is clear that lapse of time may be a sufficient defense to a suit instituted in the name of the government.

"It is well settled that when the United States becomes a party to a suit in the courts, and voluntarily submits its rights to judicial determination, it is bound by the same principles that govern individuals. When the United States voluntarily appears in a court of justice, it at the same time voluntarily submits to the law, and places itself upon an equality with other litigants. U.S. v. Fossatt, 21 How. 450; The Floyd Acceptances, 7 Wall. 675; U.S. v. Barker, 12 Wheat. 559.

On page 41, it is said:

"See, also, Burgank v. Fay, 65 N. Y. 62; Osborne v. Bank of U. S. 9 Wheat. 870; U. S. v. Macdaniel, 7 Pet. 1; Brent v. Bank of Washington, 10 Pet. 615. In the latter case the court declares that there is no reason why the United States should be exempted from a fundamental rule of equity subject to which its courts administer their remedy, and it is said: 'Thus compelled to come into equity for a remedy to enforce a legal right, the United States must come as other suitors, seeking, in the administration of the law of equity, relief,' etc.

"The same doctrine was laid down in strong language by Attorney General Black in Reside's Case, 9 Op. Atty. Gen. 204, and also in the case of People v. Clarke, 10 Barb. 120. In the latter case, which was a bill instituted by the attorney general of New York to cancel certain patents granted before the revolution, the court said:

"'If the questions in this case may be deemed to belong to a court of equity, I cannot persuade myself that they are, therefore, never to be put at rest by lapse of time. It would be an alarming doctrine to hold that every man in the state who holds any land under a grant before the revolution may be turned out of possession by the plaintiffs, if a king was cheated who, one or two hundred years since, made the grant."

Tt is said on page 42:

"The demurrer to the bill is sustained; and, unless the complainant asks leave to amend, there will be a decree for respondents, dismissing the bill."

In affirming the decision of the lower court sustaining the demurrer to the complaint of the government, the Supreme Court of the United States stated at page 125 (32L. Ed.):

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"These principles, so far as they relate to general Statutes of Limitation, the laches of a party, and the lapse of time, have been rendered familiar to the legal mind by the oft-repeated enunciation and enforcement of them in the decisions of this court. According to these decisions, courts of equity in general recognize and give effect to the Statute of Limitations as a defense to an equitable right, when at law it would have been properly pleaded as a bar to a legal right. They refuse to interfere to give relief when there has been gross negligence in prosecuting a claim, or where the lapse of time has been so long as to afford a clear presumption that the witnesses to the original transaction are dead, and the other means of proof have disappeared.

The case of <u>United States</u> vs. <u>Flint</u> (1876, C.C.Cal.) Fed. Cas. No. 15121, involved suits in equity by the United States to vacate patents issued upon confirmed Mexican land grants upon the ground that such patents were fraudulently obtained. In sustaining the demurrer to the bills, the court said (25 Fed. Cas. No. 1113):

"But if we admit that the attorney-general is authorized to direct the institution of a suit like the present, in the name of the United States, and that the district attorney has been thus directed, his power in this respect must be exercised, in subordination to those rules of procedure and those principles of equity which govern private litigants seeking to avoid a previous judgment against them.
The United States, by virtue of their sovereign character, may claim exemption from legal proceedings; but when they enter the courts of the country as a litigant they waive this exemption, and stand on the same footing with private individuals. Unle Unless to the admissibility of evidence are then applied to them; the same strictness as to motions and appeals is enforced; they must move for a new trial or take an appeal within the same time and in like manner, and they are equally bound to act upon evidence within their reach. And, when they go into a court of equity, they must equally present a case by allegation and proof entitling them to equitable relief.

"Although, on grounds of wise public policy, no statute of limitations runs against the United States, and no laches in bringing a suit can be imputed to them, yet the facility with which the truth could originally have been shown by them if different from the finding made; the changed

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condition of the parties and of the property from lapse of time, the difficulty, from this cause, of meeting objections which might, perhaps, at the time, have been readily explained; and the acquisition of interests by third parties upon faith of the decree, are elements which will always be considered by the court in determining whether it be equitable to grant the relief prayed. All the attendant circumstances of each case will be weighed, that no wrong be done to the citizen, though the government be the suitor against him."

See an analogous situation when the State, as a sovereign, was barred from equitable relief, in State of Iowa vs. Carr, (1911 C.C.A. 8), 191 Fed. 257, where an action was brought to quiet title to land formed by avulsion in the bed of the Missouri River. The state of Iowa intervened in the action. Under the facts of the case the State's rights to the land, if any, would have accrued in 1877, but it did nothing to assert such right until 1904. The court held, therefore, that the State was equitably estopped from maintaining its claims, and stated at page 265:

"On March 2, 1907, upon the application of the Attorney General of the state, the court permitted it to intervene, and thereupon it voluntarily filed its petition of intervention in which it alleged that it was the owner of the land here in controversy by virtue of its ownership of the alleged island and of its part of the abandoned river bed. It was then almost 30 years after its claim to any of this land first arose, and if it had been a private party its silence, acquiescence, and laches would undoubtedly have estopped it from asserting any claim to this land against these plaintiffs. Counsel for the appellants, however, invoke the general rule that neither by the statute of limitations, nor by laches, does mere delay bar the sovereignty from maintaining its rights or from sustaining a suit to enforce them. United States v. Insley,130 U. S. 263, 266, 9 Sup. Ct. 485, 32 L. Ed. 968; United States v. Beebe, 127 U. S. 338, 344, 8 Sup. Ct. 1083, 32 L. Ed. 121; United States v. Winona & St. P. R. R. Co., 67 Fed. 969, 971, 15 C. C. A. 117, 119; United States v. Dalles Military Road Co., 140 U. S. 599, 632, 11 Sup. Ct. 988, 35 L. Ed. 560; City of Pella v. Scholte, 24 Iowa, 283, 95 Am. Dec. 729; Davies v. Huebner, 45 Iowa, 574, 577; Manatt v. Starr, 72 Iowa, 677, 34 N. W. 784. They also contend that every sovereignty is exempted from the rule of equitable estoppel.

"But the great weight of authority, the stronger reasons and the settled rule upon this subject in the courts of the United States, is that, while mere delay does not, either by limitation or laches, of itself constitute a bar to suits and claims of a state or of the United States, yet, when a sovereignty submits itself to the jurisdiction of a court of equity and prays its aid, its claims and rights are judicable by every other principle and rule of equity applicable to the claims and rights of private parties under similar circumstances.

"The equitable claims of a state or of the United States appeal to the conscience of a chancellor with the same, but with no greater or less force than would those of an individual under like circumstances. United States v. Stinson, 197 U. S. 200, 204, 205, 25 Sup. Ct. 426, 49 L. Ed. 724; United States v. Detroit Timber & Lumber Co., 67 C. C. A. 1, 10, 131 Fed. 668, 677; United States v. Chicago, M. & St. P. Ry. Co. (C. C.) 172 Fed. 271, 276; United States v. Chandler-Dunbar Water Power Co., 152 Fed. 25, 26, 27, 37, 38, 40, 41, 81 C. C. A. 221, 222, 223, 233, 234, 236, 237; United States v. Stinson, 125 Fed. 907, 910, 60 C. C. A. 615, 616; Herman on Estoppel, pp. 676, 677; State of Michigan v. Jackson, L. & S. R. Co., 16 C. C. A. 345, 351, 69 Fed. 116, 122; State v. Flint & P. M. R. Co., 89 Mich. 481, 51 N. W. 103, 106; United States v. California & Oregon Land Co., 148 U. S. 31, 41, 13 Sup. Ct. 458, 37 L. Ed. 354; Carr v. United States v. Walker (C. C.) 139 Fed. 409, 411, 412, 413; United States v. Willamette Valley & C. M. Wagon Road Co. (C. C.) 55 Fed. 711, 717; Attorney General v. Central Railway Co., 68 N. J. Eq. 198, 59 Atl. 348."

It is obvious that after a lapse of approximately eighty years - over three quarters of a century - there are no living witnesses who can testify with any degree of certainty as to the facts surrounding the issuance of the patent in 1860. In fact, from the above cases, it may be presumed that all such witnesses are dead, and that pertinent evidence has been lost or destroyed. Furthermore, the record in the case at bar shows that Billings, who obtained the patent, is dead, as the government had an administrator of his estate appointed for service of complaint and for the purpose of taking a default. The Court may take judicial notice of the record in that respect. Under the circumstances, it is submitted, irrespective of the defenses of limitations and laches, that the government in seeking through this court of equity to cancel a patent issued approximately eighty years ago, is barred in good conscience from relief.

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Bill in equity, even when brought by government, is subject to equitable defense that title has passed to bona fide purchasers for value, without Notice.

The complaint shows on its face the issuance of a patent to Billings, one of the defendants' predecessors, in February, 1860. Furthermore, the complaint in detail sets out numerous conveyances of the patented property subsequent to that date. Ruddock, of whom two of these defendants are the heirs, is shown to have acquired -- subsequent to various conveyances -- a deed to the property in December, 1919, approximately sixty years after the patent was issued to Billings. The complaint does not show that there was any defined Indian Reservation or any land set aside by Treaty with any Indians. Ruddock, in 1919, cannot possibly be considered to have had knowledge sixty years later as to whether Indians, if any, were occupying any portion of the land in 1860, at the time the patent was issued.

It is therefore submitted that under the doctrine of the Beebe case and other authorities herein cited, that the foregoing conveyances were bona fide and for value, without notice of any matters that would affect their title.

Under such circumstances it is submitted that in all good conscience, no equitable relief should be granted herein, even though the suit is filed in the name of the United States.

See - United States vs. Stinson (1904) 197 U. S. 200, 49 L. Ed. 724, (affirming a decision of the Seventh Circuit (125 Fed. 907)).

Here the United States sued to cancel patents of land issued to preemptors on the ground that the entries were fraudulent. Final proof had been made forty years prior to the commencement of the suit. The court dismissed the bill to set aside the patent. The court stated:

"While the government, like an individual, may maintain any appropriate action to set aside its grants and recover property of which it has been

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defrauded, and while laches or limitation do not of themselves constitute a distinct defense as against it, yet certain propositions in respect to such an action have been fully established. First, the respect due to a patent, -- the presumption that all the preceding steps required by law have been observed before its issue. The immense importance and necessity of the stability of titles depending upon these official instruments demand that suits to set aside and annul them should be sustained only when the allegations on which this is attempted are clearly stated and fully sustained by proof. Maxwell Land-Grant Case (United States v. Maxwell Land-Grant Case (United States v. Maxwell Land-Grant Case (United States v. Maxwell Land-Grant Co.), 121 U. S. 325, 30 L. Ed. 949, 7 Sup. Ct. Rep. 1015; Colorado Cosl & I. Co. v. United States, 123 U. S. 307, 31 L. Ed. 182, 8 Sup. Ct. Rep. 131; United States v. San Jacinto Tin Co. 125 U. S. 273, 31 L. Ed. 747, 8 Sup. Ct. Rep. 850; United States v. Des Moines Nav. & R. Co. 142 U. S. 510, 35 L. Ed. 1099, 12 Sup. Ct. Rep. 308; United States v. Budd, 144 U. S. 154, 36 L. Ed. 384, 12 Sup. Ct. Rep. 575; United States v. American Bell Teleph. Co. 167 U. S. 224, 42 L. Ed. 144, 17 Sup. Ct. Rep. 809.

"Second. The government is subjected to the same rules respecting the burden of proof, the quantity and character of evidence, the presumptions of law and fact, that attend the prosecution of a like action by an individual. 'It should be well understood that only that class of evidence which commands respect, and that amount of it which produces conviction, shall make such an attempt successful.' Maxwell Land Grant Case (United States v. Maxwell Land-Grant Co.), 121 U.S. 325, 381, 30 L. Ed. 949, 959, 7 Sup. Ct. Rep. 1015; United States v. Iron Silver Mining Co. 128 U. S. 673, 677, 32 L. Ed. 571, 573, 9 Sup. Ct. Rep. 195; United States v. Des Moines Nav. & R. Co. 142 U.S. 510, 541, 35 L. Ed. 1099, 1108, 12 Sup. Ct. Rep. 308.

"Third. It is a good defense to an action to set aside a patent that the title has passed to a bona fide purchaser, for value, without notice. And, generally speaking, equity will not simply consider the question whether the title has been fraudulently obtained from the government, but also will protect the rights and interests of innocent parties. United States v. Burlington & M. River R. Co. 98 U. S. 334, 342, 25 L. Ed. 198, 200. Colorado Coal & I. Co. v. United States, 123 U. S. 307, 313, 31 L. Ed. 182, 185, 8 Sup. Ct. Rep. 131, --a case in which, as here, suit was brought to set aside land patents on the ground that they had been obtained by fraud, and in which we said:

"'But it is not such a fraud as prevents the passing of the legal title by the patents. It follows that, to a bill in equity to cancel the patents upon these grounds alone, the defense

1 of a bona fide purchaser for value, without notice of a bona fide purchaser for value, without notice is perfect. United States v. Marshall Silver Min. Co. 129 U. S. 579, 589, 32 L. Ed. 734, 738, 9 Sup. Ct. Rep. 343; United States v. California & O.Land Co., 148 U. S. 31, 41, 37 L. Ed. 354, 359, 13 Sup. Ct. Rep. 458; United States v. Winona & St. P. R. Co. 165 U. S. 463, 479, 41 L. Ed. 789, 796, 17 Sup. Ct. Rep. 368. 2 3 4 Sup. Ct. Rep. 368. 5 See also - United States vs. Detroit Timber & Lumber 6 Co. (1904 C.C.A. 8) 131 Fed. 668 7 This is a suit in equity to avoid certain taxes on the ground of 8 fraud. In holding that the United States was not entitled to 9 relief the court said (Sanborn, J.) at page 677: 10 "Finally, this is a suit in equity. The equitable claims of the United States appeal to 11 the conscience of a chancellor with the same, but with no greater or less, force than would those 12 of an individual in like circumstances. Bona fide purchasers are the especial favorites of courts of equity. In Boone v. Chiles, 10 Pet. 177, 209, 9 L. Ed. 388, Mr. Justice Baldwin, in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court, said: 13 14 "'A court of equity can act only on the ience of a party. If he has done nothing 15 conscience of a party. 16 that taints it, no demand can attach upon it so as to give any jurisdiction. Sugd. Vend. 722. Strong as a plaintiff's equity may be, it can in 17 no case be stronger than that of a purchaser who 18 has put himself in peril by purchasing a title and paying a valuable consideration without notice 19 of any defect in it or adverse claim to it; and when, in addition, he shows a legal title from 20 one seised and possessed of the property purchased, he has a right to demand protection and relief 21 (9 Ves. 30--34), which a court of equity imparts liberally." 22 The above case was affirmed in United States vs. 23 Detroit Timber & Lumber Co. (1906) 200 U. S. 321, 50 L. Ed. 499 24 The foregoing doctrine has been approved in our own 25 Ninth Circuit. 26 See - United States vs. Clark (1905 C.C.A. 9) 138 Fed. 27 294. This was a suit by the United States for a decree annulling 28 for fraud eighty-two timber lands patents in Montana and the 29 defense of innocent purchaser for value was sustained. The 30 court stated at page 299: 31

"The numerous cases which hold that the receiver's

final receipt is but prima facie evidence of the

right of the entryman to a patent, and that until
the patent is issued the power is vested in the
Land Department to set aside the receipt and
cancel the entry it evidences, for fraud or error,
after notice to the parties in interest, and in
this way take away even from an innocent purchaser
for value this prima facie evidence of title, do
not at all support the proposition that this may
be done by a court of equity, as against such
innocent purchaser for value, after the Land Department, instead of avoiding, has confirmed the prima
facie evidence of title by issuing the government
patent, and thus vesting the innocent holder of
the equitable title with the legal title as well.
In the first place, it would not be equitable to do
so. An innocent purchaser for value of an equitable
title may always fortify that title by acquiring
the legal title, and, when he does so, it is a
complete answer in a court of equity to one who
asserts only a prior equity."

* * * * *

"As a matter of course, when the government comes as a suitor into a court of equity, its claims appeal to the chancellor with no greater force than do those of an individual under like circumstances. No case has been cited which sustains the proposition of the complainant now under discussion, and we will not be the first to announce it. On the contrary, the precise point here made was presented to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, in the case of United States v. Detroit Timber &Lumber Company, 131 Fed. 668, and, in a well-considered opinion, was there decided against the contention of the government."

Consideration of Government's Position

The complaint in the case at bar does not allege that any of the Indians purportedly occupying a portion of the land involved at the time this suit was filed were occupying the land at the time the patent was issued. If they are the original occupants, or if they are heirs or successors in interest of the original occupants (assuming an original occupancy) and assuming that mere occupancy could create transmittable rights, the case would necessarily be one where the Government was suing on behalf of third parties and therefore, as we have seen, all equitable defenses, including laches and limitations, would apply to it.

On the other hand, if the Indians named in the complaint are

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neither original occupants, or their heirs or successors in interest but are simply ones whose occupancy commenced subsequent to the patent and after abandonment or termination of the possession and rights of the occupants at the time of patent, their rights must fundamentally be based upon a contention that the land was open public land of the United States (because of a reversion of title) at the time their occupancy commenced. Therefore, as against the patentee in this case, the Government would necessarily be suing in its sovereign capacity to restore the land to the public domain. In its complaint the Government prays that "it be declared and adjudged that this plaintiff is the owner of all of said premises in fee simple subject to the rights of said Indians * * *," so that it is obviously a suit to establish the Government's right in the land. If the Government is successful the lands will be restored to the public domain even though possibly subject to Indian occupancy, and if the Indians subsequently abandon the land the Government would then be free to dispose of the land to others. The Act of Congress of March 3, 1891 (Chap. 561, p. 8; 26 Stats. at Large, 1095 at 1099; U.S.C.A., Title 43, pp. 1166), provides that the Government must sue within five years after the effective date of the Act to annul patents theretofore granted, otherwise its right to do so is barred.

Considering the facts of this case, it is obvious that if the Government is suing in its sovereign and governmental capacity, its right to annul this patent is barred by the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1891 (U. S. v. Cramer, infra) and has been barred for the last forty-four years. If the Government is suing on behalf of third persons and not in its governmental capacity the action is barred by laches and the statutes of limitations of the State of California, which are applicable in such case. We have, of course, shown that no matter in what

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capacity the Government is suing, both the lapse of time of eighty years which has occurred since the patent was issued and the equitable defense of bona fide purchaser without notice for value constitute perfectdefenses as far as these defendants are concerned. The Government, in order to avoid the horns of this dilemma, argues that it is suing "in the public interest in behalf of its wards the Indians" and for that reason it is neither suing in a governmental capacity so as to be subject to the limitations of the Act of March 3, 1891, nor suing on behalf of third persons so as to be subject to the doctrine of laches and State statutes of limitations.

It is submitted that the Government cannot "have its cake and eat it too"--it cannot shed its governmental character to avoid the Federal statute of limitations and at the same time be permitted to retain sufficient sovereign character to avoid the application of the equitable defense of laches or the provisions of the California statutes of limitations which would otherwise be applicable.

The Government relies heavily on the case of <u>United</u>

States vs. <u>Cramer</u>, 261 U. S. 219, 67 L. Ed. 622. It must be noted that in the <u>Cramer</u> case the question of laches does not appear nor was it raised as a defense. Therefore, neither the <u>Cramer</u> case nor any other case cited by the Government stands for the proposition that the Government may maintain an action such as this by disclaiming just enough sovereign character to avoid the Federal statute of limitations and at the same time retaining just enough sovereign character to relieve it from the effects of the laches of itself and wards.

It should also be noted that neither the defense of stale demands nor the defense of bona fide purchaser, both of which are applicable in the present case, were raised or considered in United States vs. Cramer. Also, in the Cramer case, the

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identical Indians, on behalf of whom the Government was suing, were occupying land at the time the patent was issued and were also alive and occupying the land at the time the suit was instituted. There were, therefore, living witnesses who could 4 testify as to the situation at the time the patent was issued. In the case at bar, it appears from the record that the patentee, Billings, is dead and it does not appear from the complaint that the Government is suing on behalf of the same Indians whom it alleges were occupying the land at the time the patent was issued. 10 It is a fair presumption in the case at bar that there are no 11 living witnesses capable of testifying to the situation as it 13 existed eighty-one years ago.

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Other cases cited in the Government's supplemental memorandum dealing with laches, have, in the main, to do with situations where land was allotted to Indians and held in trust by the United States for a period of twenty-five years during which time taxes were illegally assessed, etc. None of these cases involved the Federal statute of limitations and merely held that as the Government was suing in a sovereign capacity as trustee, laches did not apply. These decisions obviously have no application to the case at bar. In none of them does the lapse of time approach even remotely the lapse of eighty years in the present case, giving rise to presumptions as to loss of evidence, death of witnesses, etc.

As we have shown, irrespective of the defense of laches, lapse of time itself may be an equitable defense under the doctrine that equity abhors stale demands, and this defense may be raised against the Government in an equity case, no matter in what capacity it sues. Similarly as to the defense of bona fide purchaser. No better case could be conceived for the application of the time honored equitable doctrine that equity abhors stale demands. A period of more than three-quarters of a century has

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elapsed since the patent was issued. To sustain the Government's contentions would permit it, in principle, to attack its own solemnly given grants even though centuries had elapsed since the patent was issued. Irrespective of the facts, this is a situation where, in the words of People vs. Clarke, 10 Barb. 120, as quoted in United States vs. Beebee, 17 Fed. 36 (aff'd. 127 U.S. 338), where on page 41, 17 Federal, it is said: "If the questions in this case may be deemed to belong to a court of equity, I cannot persuade myself that they are, therefore, never to be put at rest by lapse of time. It would be an alarming doctrine to hold that every man in the state who holds any land under a great harden the state who holds any land under a grant before the revolution may be turned out of possession by the plaintiffs, if a king was cheated who, one or two hundred years since, made the grant.

The inequity of permitting the Government to force the defendants to trial in the case at bar--approximately eighty years after the issuance of the patent--is readily apparent.

It is respectfully submitted that the motion to dismiss be granted.

Attorney for said defendants, State of California, et al.

HOWARD J. FINN, BROBECK, PHLEGER & HARRISON, Crocker Building, San Francisco, California, Telephone: SUtter 0666, 1 2 3 Attorneys for Defendant William O.B.Macdonough, etc. 4 5 6 7 FILED 8 MAY 21 1940 9 WALTER B. MADING, CLERK 10 8y____ 11 Deputy Clerk 12 13 14 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT 15 OF CALIFORNIA, NORTHERN DIVISION. 16 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 17 Plaintiff, 18 No. 4068 L. -VS-19 Civil. THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA et al., 20 Defendants. 21 22 FURTHER MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT 23 OF MOTION TO DISMISS 24 We have just been served by the Government with a 25 further memorandum of Points and Authorities upon the ques-26 tion of laches. As in its original memorandum, the Govern-27 ment fails to meet the issue. 28 It is quite true that the Government, when suing 29 30 to assert its own rights, is not subject to the defense of

- 1 laches. It was to remedy this situation with respect to
- 2 land patents that Section 1166 of Title 43 of the U.S.
- 3 Code, requiring suit to set aside a patent to be brought
- 4 within six years, was enacted. The foregoing section
- 5 applies to suits brought by the Government to assert its
- 6 own rights. Where the suit is not to assert the Govern-
- 7 ment's own rights, but to assert the rights of individuals,
- 8 the section does not apply (Cramer v. United States, 261 U.S.
- 9 219), but, by the same token, the doctrine of laches does
- 10 apply, (United States v. Des Moines Navigation & Railway Co.
- 11 142 U. S. 510; United States v. Beebe, 127 U. S. 338).
- 12 In Cramer v. United States, supra, the Court held that Sec-
- 13 tion 1166 was not applicable to a suit to vacate a patent to
- 14 alleged Indian lands, for the reason that the suit was not
- 15 one to enforce the Government's own rights, but was one to
- 16 enforce the claims and rights of third persons, namely,
- 17 the Indians. It said:

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"The suit is not barred by the Act
of March 3, 1891, c. 561, 8 8, 26 Stat. 1095,
1099, limiting the time within which suits
may be brought by the United States to annul
patents.

"The object of that statute is to extinguish any right the Government may have in the land which is the subject of the patent, not to foreclose claims of third parties. Here the purpose of the annulment was not to establish the right of the United States to the lands, but to remove a cloud upon the possessory rights of its wards. As stated by this Court in United States v. Winona & St. Peter R.R.Co., 165 U.S.463, 475, the statute was passed in recognition of 'the fact that when there are no adverse individual rights, and only the claims of the Government and of the present holder of the title to be considered, it is fitting that a time should come when no mere errors or irregularities on the part of the officers of the land department should be open for consideration'. After the lapse of the statutory period, the patent

becomes conclusive against the Government, but not as against claims and rights of others, merely because the relation of the Government 2 to them is such as to justify or require its affirmative intervention." 3 Cramer v. United States, 261 U.S. 219, 233-4. 5 The holding in the foregoing case that a suit to 6 vacate a patent to alleged Indian lands is a suit to assert 7 8 "the claims and rights of others" and "not to establish the right of the United States" is tantamount to a holding 9 10 that the doctrine of laches is applicable. "While it is undoubtedly true that when the 11 government is the real party in interest, 12 and is proceeding simply to assert its own rights and recover its own property, there can be no defense on the ground of laches 13 or limitation (United States v. Nashville, Chattanooga, etc., Railway, 118 U.S. 120, 125 (6 Sup. Ct. 1006, 30 L. Ed. 81); United States v. Insley, 130 U.S. 263 (9 Sup. Ct. 485, 32 L. Ed. 968),), yet it has also been decided that where the United States is 14 15 16 only a formal party, and the suit is brought in its name to enforce the rights of individuals, and no interest of the government is involved, the defense of laches and limitation will be sustained as though the government and the limitation will be sustained as though the government. 17 18 ment was out of the case, and the litigation 19 was carried on in name, as in fact, for the benefit of private parties." 20 United States v. Des Moines Navigation & Ry. Co., 142 U.S. 510, 12 Sup. Ct. 308, 35 L.Ed.1099. 21 22 23 The code section above cited was enacted to take 24 care of all suits to vacate patents which were not subject 25 to the defense of laches by reason of their being brought 26 by the sovereign for its own benefit. The result is that 27 suits by the Government to vacate patents are subject 28 either to the defense of limitations or to the defense of 29

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laches. If the suit is one to assert the Government's own

2	the suit is one to assert the rights of others, then it is
3	subject to the defense of laches. Cramer v. United States,
4	supra, holds that a suit by the United States to vacate a
5	patent to alleged Indian lands is not subject to the defense
6	of limitations for the reason that it is a suit to assert
7	"claims and rights of others". We submit that it follows
8	that such a suit is subject to the defense of laches.
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10	Dated: April 12, 1940.
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12	Respectfully submitted,
13	Noward of Finn
14	O =
15	Barback, Phlys Massin
16	Attorneys for defendants
17	William O. B. Macdonough, and William O. B. Macdonough as
18	administrator, etc., sued here- in as John Doe One.
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United States of America
Plaintiff,

No. 4068

-VS-

The State of California, et al.

STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

Macdonough, William O.B. Macdonough as
administrator with the will annexed of the
estate of Joseph M. Macdonough, deceased,
Estelle R. Favis, Ruth de Fremery and Bradley
Mining Co. to dismiss complaint, for more
definite statement, for bill of particulars, and
to strike DENIED.

Dated: May 21,1940.

JOHN PARKS DAVIS

ATTORNEY AT LAW STANDARD OIL BUILDING SAN FRANCISCO

May 8, 1940

Honorable Martin I. Welsh Post Office Building Seventh & Mission, San Francisco, California

Dear Judge Welsh:

Re - United States of America, vs. State of California, et al., No. Civ-4068-L

Pursuant to our correspondence, I am enclosing herewith Supplemental Memorandum in the above matter in support of the motion to dismiss on behalf of defendants Estelle R. Davis, Ruth deFremery and Bradley Mining Co.

I am sending a copy of this letter and a copy of the authorities to Mr. Emmett J. Seawell, Assistant United States Attorney, Sacramento.

I regret that I have been delayed a little longer than I expected when I wrote you on April 26, 1940, but it was impossible to complete the memorandum until today.

Respectfully,

John Parks Jan's

JPD:EB Enclosures

JOHN PARKS DAVIS

ATTORNEY AT LAW STANDARD OIL BUILDING SAN FRANCISCO

April 26, 1940

Honorable Martin I. Welsh United States District Judge Post Office Building LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Dear Judge Welsh:

Re United States vs. State of California, et al., Civ. 4068-L

In connection with the letter written to you under date of April 20, 1940, by Mr. Emmet J. Seawell, Assistant United States Attorney, I wish to say that I have been delayed in answering the additional memorandum filed with the foregoing letter because of out-of-town litigation. I am preparing a reply at the present time in support of my motion to dismiss and will get it into your hands as early as possible next week. I trust that there will be no objection to my filing the reply at that time.

Addu Parles Davis

JPD:EB

cc: Emmet J. Seawell, Esq. Assistant U. S. Attorney ADDRESS REPLY TO "UNITED STATES ATTORNEY" AND REPER TO INSTIALS AND NUMBER

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ZGD - Civ-4068-L. Uhited States vs. The State of California, et al. (Sulphur Bank Group of Indians)

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GALIFORNIA SACRAMENTO

April 20, 1940.

YOUR REFERENCE:

Honorable Martin I. Welsh, United States District Judge, San Francisco, California.

My dear Judge Welsh:

The Attorney General has requested that we submit to you for your further consideration, in connection with the defendants' motions to dismiss in the above entitled case, the enclosed further memorandum quoted from the Attorney General's letter of April 2, 1940.

Before Mr. Hjelm left the office he wrote to the attorneys for the defendants, enclosing a copy of said further memorandum, and requested to be advised if there was any objection to his causing the same to be submitted to you. Messrs. Brobeck, Phleger & Harrison replied stating that they had no objection to our filing our memorandum, and enclosed a further memorandum in reply thereto and asked that it be given you at the time we file ours. Accordingly, we herewith enclose the further memorandum in support of motion to dismiss which said attorneys forwarded to this office. Mr. John Parks Davis, the attorney for the defendants, Estelle R. Davis, Ruth de Fremery and Bradley Mining Co., replied to our letter on April 15, 1940, and stated that he had not as yet had a chance to completely check the authorities enclosed in our letter of April 10, but would do so as quickly as possible and communicate with us. we have not heard further from him.

Inasmuch as the Attorney General instructed us to submit said authorities we want to get them to you before you finally pass upon said motions.

Thanking you, and with kind personal regards, we remain

Respectfully, FRANK J. HENNESSY United States Attorney

By:

Assistant U. S. Attorney

c.c. - Messrs. Brobeck, Phleger & Harrison; John Parks Davis, Esq. "The following is submitted for your consideration in connection with the plaintiff's motion to dismiss on the ground that the Government is barred by laches and statutes of limitations.

"The Supreme Court has repeatedly announced the principle that the United States is not bound or estopped by the acts of its officers or agents in committing unauthorized or unlawful acts or entering into agreements to cause to be done what the law does not sanction or permit. Lee v. Monroe, 7 Cranch 366; Filor v. United States, 9 Wall. 45; Hart v. United States, 95 U.S. 316; Metropolitan Railroad Company v. District of Columbia, 132 U.S. 1, 11; Pine River Lumber Co. v. United States, 186 U.S. 279, 291; Utah Power & Light Co. v. United States, 243 U.S. 389, 409; Jeems Beyou Club v. United States, 245 U.S. 389, 409; Jeems Beyou Club v. United States, 260 U.S. 561; Wilson v. United States 245 U.S. 24, and the United States is not bound by the laches or neglect of duty of its agents. United States v. Kilpatrick, 9 Wheat. 720, 735; United States v. Inslev, 130 U.S. 263, 265-266; Steele v. United States, 113 U.S. 128, 134; United States v. Dalles Road Co., 140 U.S. 599, 632; United States v. New Orleans Railroad, 248 U.S. 507, 518; United States v. Michigan, 190 U.S. 379; Utah Power & Light Co. v. United States, supra, 409; especially when it would deprive the Indian of his rights, Cramer v. United States, 261 U.S. 219, 235.

There are instances in which laches may be imputed to the United States, as where the Government is 'a mere formal complainant in a suit not for the purpose of asserting any public right or protecting any public interest, title or property, but merely to form a conduit through which one private person can conduct litigation against another private person.' United States v. Beebe, 127 US. 338, 347; United States v. New Orleans Ry. Co., 248 U.S. 507, 518; United States v. Michigan, 190 U.S. 379, 405/ But where, as here, the action is essential to the United States to permit it to fulfill a governmental obligation, laches is not imputable to the sovereign. Comparé, United States v. Chehalis County (D.C. W.D. Wash. S.D. 1914), 217 Fed. 281,284; United States v. Dewey County (D.C.S.D. 1926), 14 F. 2d 784,791; Caddo County v. United States, 87 F. 2d 55, 57 (C.C.A. 10,1936); United States v. Nez Perce County, 16 F. Supp. 267, 269, reversed on other grounds 95 F. 2d 232, 236.

"Whether or not the doctrine of laches and estoppel may be invoked against the United States depends on whether or not the United States is a mere conduit or the real party in interest. The fact that hardship may result cannot stay the application of the rule, United States v. Insley, supra, p. 266; Crespin v. United States, 168 U.S. 208, 218; Hayes v. United States, 170 U.S. 637, 655, on the theory that the interest of the public at large transcends that of the individual, Lee v. Monroe, supra."

FRANK J. HENNESSY, United States Attorney, G. B. HJEIM, Assistant U. S. Attorney, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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FILED

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MAR 1 8 1940

WALTER B. MALING,

IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

CIVIL

Plaintiff,

NO. 4068-L

Vs.

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:

:

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, et al, :

Defendants.

PLAINTIFF'S BRIEF IN OPPOSITION TO MOTIONS TO DISMISS, FOR A MORE DEPINITE STATEMENT OF CERTAIN ALLEGED MATTERS IN THE COMPLAINT,

AND FOR A BILL OF PARTICULARS.

Comes now the plaintiff in the above entitled action and opposes the motion of the defendants, Estelle R. Davis, Ruth de Fremery, and Bradley Mining Co. to dismiss the complaint on file herein, and said defendants' motion for a more definite statement of certain matters alleged in plaintiff's complaint, and said defendants' motion for a bill of particulars.

The said defendants motion to dismiss the complaint is based upon two general grounds, to-wit:

(1) That the complaint fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted;

(2) That the cause of action is barred by the statute of limitations, laches and estoppel.

AS TO SUFFICIENCY OF ALLEGATIONS IN THE COMPLAINT.

The allegations of the complaint must be considered as a whole and no by the defendant selected isolated allegations are at all determinative. All the allegations of the complaint must be considered in arriving at whether or not the complaint alleges facts sufficient to constitute the cause of action. So far as the above point made by the defendants is concerned the complaint alleges as follows:

- 1. That for at least 50 years prior to February 18, 1859, and from time immemorial, the lands in question were Indian lands, occupied, used, enjoyed, and claimed by the Pomo Indian tribe. (See paragraph I of complaint.)
- 2. That at no time have such right of occupancy, use, enjoyment and claim been extinguished. (See paragraph I of complaint.)
- 3. That, on February 18, 1958, the defendant, Frederick Billings, made and filed in the United States Land Office an application for homestead patent to the lands in question and in connection therewith filed in the United States Land Office an affidavit setting forth therein that said lands were unoccupied and constituted public domain and were subject to entry and were not otherwise disposed of or appropriated. (See paragraph II of complaint, page 4, line 28 to end of page and first three lines on page 5.)
- 4. That the lands in question are now and have been for over 125 years last past, occupied and possessed by Jim Brown, Mrs. Grace Barnes, Mr. Belton Barnes, Mr. Tom Maranda, Mrs. Eva Maranda, Mr. Thomas Leon, Mrs. Lena Brown, Mrs. Sara Morando, Mr. Fred A. Bogus, Mrs. Ethel Burgus, Mrs.

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7-1404

Josie Gonzalls, Steve Kelsey, Mr. Houghton Brown, Mrs. Houghton Brown, Mr. Little Thomas, Mrs. Little Thomas, Mrs. Little Thomas, Mr. Johnnie Kelsey, Mrs. Effic Kelsey, Cecil Thomas, Albert Thomas, and George Luzintos, and each their progenitors and ancestors, members of the Pomo Indian Tribe, and have been and are wards of the Government. (See paragraph III of complaint.)

7-1404

- 5. That on August 13, 1874, and prior thereto, when said defendant, State of California, received from the United States of America, List #32, indemnity school selections, and at time when said defendant, State of California, granted to said R. S. Floyd the patent recorded in Vol. 2 of Patents, at page 250, Lake County Records, in the office of the County Recorder of said County of Lake, the lands described in this complaint were reserved and appropriated for, and subject to the claims and rights of said Indians, and no right, title or interest whatsoever therein passed to the State of California and/or to the purported patentees. (See paragraph IV of complaint.)
- 6. That at the time, to-wit, February 15, 1860, when defendant, Frederick Billings had issued to him the patent of the United States of America covering said land, the said land was "otherwise appropriated." (See paragraphs V and VI of complaint.)
- 7. That on about August 13, 1874, said real property in question was by "mistake and inadvertence" listed to the State of California by the United States of America in List #32 of indemnity school selections. (See first six lines of paragraph II of complaint.)
- 8. That on February 15, 1860, the United States of America, in pursuance of said application, by "mistake and inadvertence" issued to Frederick Billings its patent covering said lands described in said Parcel Two (and other pro-

perty) which patent is recorded in the office of the County Recorder of said Lake County in Vol. 1 of Patents, at pages 261 to 274, Lake County Records. (See lines 4 to 9, page 5, Paragraph II of complaint.)

It is quite clear that by the allegations "by mistake and inadvertence" and "without authority at law", reference is made to the fact that the land was in fact "otherwise appropriated" and that had the officers of the United States Land Office had knowledge of the fact that the said Indians were in occupancy and possession of the land the patent and listing would not and could not legally have been made. Therefore the patents and listings were made by mistake and inadvertence and without authority at law. We do not claim mistake and inadvertence and/or without authority at law, other than upon ultimate facts pleaded in the complaint. And said allegations may be said to be conclusions of fact and law, but nevertheless, proper under the new Rules. However, our action is not founded upon mistake and inadvertence. It is founded upon the proposition that the land in question was unpatentable and unlistable at the time when the patents and listings were made, and therefore void.

The defendants contend that we allege that the United States of America issued listings and patents and therefore the United States cannot now come in and say the listings and patents are void; and they base their argument upon the basis that the United States had the power to issue and list and therefore the listings and patent cannot have been made without authority at law. In other words their claim is that the pleader having employed the language "by the United States of America" we are now foreclosed from attempting to establish that the patent and listings are void. This argue

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ws. United States case, 261 U.S. at page 224, where Justice Sutherland in his opinion employs the following language:
"This appeal brings up for review a decree of the Circuit Court of Appeals directing the cancellation of a land patent issued in 1904 by the United States." The patent in that case was issued by the United States. It was so alleged in the complaint and the Justice so stated as aforesaid, and the Supreme Court directed the cancellation of the patent so issued by the United States and held the same null and void ab initio.

It therefore appears that the complaint does set forth what is meant by "mistake and inadvertence" and no further allegations in regard thereto are necessary or required.

We submit that the complaint very fully discloses why the listings #32 of indemnity school selections were not available to the State of California, to-wit, that said lands were already and prior thereto otherwise disposed of to the Indians and therefore it is not incumbent upon the plaintiff to show which lands the lands described in the complaint were to replace. We take the position that it is irrelevant and immaterial which lands they replaced. If the defendants claim otherwise then it is for them to so plead and is a matter of defense.

We further submit that the complaint is replete with allegations upon which we rely that the United States was without authority to make said patents and listings validly.

AS TO THE MATTER OF STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS, LACHES AND ESTOPPEL.

May we for the convenience of the Court quote from

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Corpus Juris, Volume 21, at page 217, Section 216, as follows:

"While the contrary has been held, yet by the weight of authority the defense of laches is not available against the government, state or national, in a suit by it to enforce a public right or to protect a public interest, or, as the rule is sometimes expressed, the laches of its officers and agents will not be imputed to the government. This rule applies, however, only to suits brought by the government in its sovereign capacity to enforce or to protect a public or governmental right."

It is our position that the instant action is one to enforce a public right and to protect a public right and to protect a public interest. We allege in our complaint that certain land has been occupied and possessed by Indians, wards of the government, for over a century, and that during that time such Indians have made use thereof in their communal life; that while the Indians were in such occupancy and possession land patent thereto was issued by the government to one Frederick Billings, a defendant in the case, and listings were issued to the defendant, State of California; that said defendants deraign their claim of title to said land through and by virtue of said patent and listing; and that no title to said land ever did vest in the State of California, or in said Frederick Billings, or in said defendants, for the reason that said patent and said listing were void from the beginning, and that for the reason that at the time when said patent and said listing issued the land was in fact occupied and possessed by such Indians and was in fact "otherwise appropriated" and could not be the subject of patent or listing. We take the position that the government has at all times, during the history of the United States, had a duty to perform to the Indians, and had adopted and carried out a policy of guardianship to the Indians to perform such duty; that the government had a

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public duty to perform in that regard; that wherein the government has a duty to perform it has the right to perform the duty; and that in this case the sovereign has the right to enforce and protect its rights and duties with reference to the Indians. That, therefore, the defense of laches is not avaiable to the defendants in this case in that the government is the real party in interest.

In re Cramer v. U.S. 261 U.S. 219.

This is the case upon which the government relies to sustain the case at bar. May we not for the convenience of the court quote from the opinion in that case as follows:

"This appeal brings up for review a decree of the Circuit Court of Appeak, directing the cancellation of a land patent issued in 1904 by the United States to the defendant, Central Pacific Railway Company, * * * * * * * *

"The Act of July 25, 1866, c. 242, 14 Stat. 239, granted to the predecessor of the defendant company a series of odd numbered sections of land, including those named, but excepted from the grant such lands as 'shall be found to have been granted, sold, reserved, occupied by homestead settlers, preempted, or otherwise disposed of. * * * * * * patentconveying the sections mentioned above, with others, was issued to the defendant company, as successor in interest of the legislative grantee."

1859 the Indians named lived with their parents upon the land described and had resided there ever since; that they had under fence between 150 and 175 acres in irregularly shaped tract, running diagonally through the two sections, portions of which they had irrigated and cultivated; that they had constructed and maintained dwelling houses and divers outbuildings, and had actually resided upon the lands and improved them for the purpose of making for themselves homes."

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

"A reversal of this decree is now sought upon several grounds.

"1. It is urged that the occupancy of land by individual Indians does not come within the exceptive provisions of the grant.

"Until the Act of March 3, 1875, c. 131, 18 Stat. 402, 420, extending the homestead privilege to Indians, the right of an individual Indian to

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acquire title to public lands by entry was not recognized. It cannot, therefore, be said that these lands were occupied by homestead settlers nor were they granted, sold or preempted, but the question remains, were they 'reserved or otherwise disposed of?' Unquestionably it has been the policy of the Federal Government from the beginning to respect the Indian right of occupancy, which could only be interfered with or determined by the United States. Beecher v. Wetherby, 95 U.S. 517, 525; Minnesota v. Hitchcock, 185 U.S. 373, 385."

"In Poisal v. Fitzgerald, 15 L.D. 19, the right of occupancy of an individual Indian was upheld as against an attempted homestead entry by a white man.

"In State of Wisconsin, 19 L.D. 518, there had been granted to the State certain swamp lands within an Indian reservation, but the right of Indian occupancy was upheld, although the grant in terms was not subject thereto.

"In Ma-Gee-See v. Johnson, 30 L.D. 125, Johnson had made an entry under section 2289, Rev. Stats., which applied to 'unappropriated public lands'. It appeared that at the time of the entry and for some time thereafter the land had been in the possession and use of the plaintiff, an Indian. It was held that under the circumstances the land was not unappropriated within the meaning of the statute, and therefore not open to entry.

"In Schumacher v. State of Washington, 33
L.D. 454, 465, certain lands claimed by the State
under a school grant, were occupied and had been
improved by an Indian living apart from his tribe
* * * * * * ". It was held that the grant to the
State did not attach under the provision excepting
lands 'ctherwise disposed of by or under authority
of Congress.' * * * * "."

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

"The action of these individual Indians in abandoning their nomadic life and habits and attaching themselves to a definite locality, reclaiming, cultivating and improving the soil and establishing fixed homes thereon was in harmony with the well understood desire of the government which we have mentioned. To hold that by so doing they acquired no possessory rights to which the Government would accord protection, would be contrary to the whole spirit of the traditional American policy toward these dependent wards of the nation."

(Underscoring ours)

so we point out that this action is one asserting a right of the sovereign to protect its wards and therefore, though the Indians derive a benefit from the benevolent attitude of the sovereign, nevertheless the real party in interest is the United States of America, and as has been shown, the defense of laches is not available to the defendants as against the government.

- AS TO NECESSITY FOR MORE DEFINITE STATEMENT OF CERTAIN ALLEGATIONS CONTAINED IN PLAINTIFF'S COMPLAINT, AND AS TO NECESSITY FOR A BILL OF PARTICULARS.

- prepared in conformity with the complaint in the case of Cramer V. U.S., 261 U.S. 219. This is the leading case upon the issues attempted to be raised by the complaint, and we submit that a consideration of the objections to the complaint made by said defendants in the light of the said Cramer case will show that the defendants' point in that regard is not well taken and that the complaint conforms to the requirements of the New Rules and is sufficient in every respect.
- (b). We have alleged in our complaint that the lands involved have been occupied and possessed by Indians from about the beginning of the 19th century; that on August 13, 1874, the real property described as Parcel 2 was listed to the State of California in List #32 of indemnity school selections; that thereafter certain transfers of the record title thereto were made and had; that on February 18, 1859, application was made by the defendant Frederick Billings for a homestead patent as to said Parcel 2; that thereafter a homestead patent was issued by the United States to said

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Frederick Billings; that thereafter the record title to said property vested in certain defendants; that said Parcels 1 and 2, being the lands involved, have been for over 125 years last past occupied and possessed by certain described Indians and by each their progenitors and ancestors; that such Indians have continuously occupied, used, cultivated, improved, enjoyed, claimed, and been in possession of said lands from a time prior to that of any claim thereto by any of the defendants herein, and ever since have used, occupied, possessed and claimed said lands; that all said lands were disposed of by the government at a time prior to the origin of any record title of any of the said defendants, and therefore said lands were not subject-matter for entry and/or issuance of patent therein or thereto, either by way of homestead or by way of listing to the State of California, and that the defendants, and each of them, have no right, title or interest in and to said lands.

(c). The said defendants state that they do not understand what is meant by the issuance of homestaed patent through inadvertence or mistake and without authority in law. A reading of the complaint shows clearly that the pleader alleged that inasmuch as the lands in question could not be the subject-matter of a homestead patent, and/or listing to the State of California, such issuance of a homestead patent and such issuance of a listing to the State of California were ade inadvertently and by mistake for the reason that the officers and agents of the government who actually did issue such patent and such listing could not have been advised of the fact that said lands were actually occupied and were already disposed of and could not be the subject-matter of patent or listing. The points made by the defendants are merely technical and for all practical purposes the complaint is full and complete.

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- (d). The said defendants in the affidavit annexed to their motion allege that they are unable to locate certain government records. If the records are not in existence then plaintiff will be unable to make proof with regard thereto. If the records are in existence, then the defendants have equal access to them with plaintiff.
- (e). We submit that the real issue in this case is whether or not the lands in question actually were occupied and possessed as we have alleged in our complaint, at the time of the origin of said defendants' record title, and secondly, as to whether or not the law announced in said Cramer case is the law in this case.

We respectfully submit that the defendants' said motions be denied.

FRANK J. HENNESSY, United States Attorney,

Assistant U. S. Attorney,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

In the District Court of the United States

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

NORTHERN DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. *** THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, e	Civil - No.4068	<u>54</u>
		FILED O'clock and Min.
		MAR 1 0 1940
	Praecipe	WALTER B. MALING,
To the Clerk of Said Court: Sir:		
	Frederick Billings, o	leceased, to be served
	313ga	helm a
	Assistant O. Attorney for. Plain	S. Attorney X

1.	IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
2.	FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT	OF CALIFORNIA	
3.		FILED	
4.	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	O'clock and Min	
5.	Plaintiff,	MAR 1 2 1940	
6.	vs.	WALTER B. MALING	
7.	THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, et al.,	Civil - OLERK	
8.		No. 4068-L.	
8.		{	
10.		{	
11.	Defendants.	}	
12.		5	
13.			
14.	NOTICE OF MOTION		
15.			
16.	To: WILLIAM O.B.MACDONOUGH, and WILLI		
17.	Administrator, etc., TO: MESSRS BROBECK, PHLEGER & HARRISON	Defendant; and	
18.	YOU WILL FLEASE TAKE NOTICE	Defendant:	
19,	AND THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO THE PERSON NAMED IN COLU	hour of ten o'clock	
30.	A. M., or as soon thereafter as the ma		
SI.	the plaintiff will move the Court to	AND	
33.	etc., the motion to dismiss/by said defendant on file in said		
23,	action.		
34.	Dated: this 12th day of M	March, 1940	
25.			
26.	PDAWK T	HENNESSY	
37.	PRANK 0.	dishipoot	
38*	United St	ates Attorney	
29.	JB Felm		
30.	G. Assistant U	B. HJELM J. S. Attorney.	
31.			

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FRANK J. HENNESSY, United States Attorney, G. B. HJELM, Assistant U. S. Attorney, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

MAR 1 3 1940

WALTER B. MALING,

OLERK. WALTER B. MALING,

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IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Vs.

Plaintiff.

Defendants.

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THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, et al,

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FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

No. 4068-L

PLAINTIFF'S BRIEF IN OPPOSITION TO MOTIONS TO DISMISS, FOR A MORE DEFINITE STATEMENT, AND TO STRIKE

Comes now the plaintiff in the above entitled action and opposes the motion of the defendants, William O. B. Macdonough, and William O. B. Macdonough as Administrator with the will annexed, of the Estate of Joseph M. Macdonough, deceased, sued herein as John Doe One as Administrator of the Estate of Joseph M. Macdonough, deceased, to dismiss the complaint on file herein, which motion is based upon the ground

> That the complaint fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted;

and opposes said defendants' motion for a more definite state-

ment, in the event that the motion to dismiss is not granted, which motion for a more definite statement is based upon the ground

That certain matters in said motion set forth are not averred with sufficient definiteness or particularity to enable said defendants properly to prepare their responsive pleading or to prepare for trial;

And opposes said defendants' motion to strike from the said complaint paragraphs IV, V, and that portion of paragraph VI beginning with the word "That" on line 10 of page 11, and ending with the word "lists" on line 15 of page 11, which motion to strike is based on the ground

That said allegations sought to be stricken are redundant, immaterial and impertinent matter and more particularly that said allegations are conclusions of law.

The said defendants also raise the point that the suit is barred by laches and it is to be assumed that such defense is intended to be raised under their claim that the complaint fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted, but, however that may be we do not believe that point is well taken.

We shall consider the respective motions in the order presented by the moving papers and the points and authorities presented by said defendants in support of their motion.

IS THE SUIT BARRED BY LACHES?

May we for the convenience of the court quote from Corpus Juris, Volume 21, at page 217, Section 216, as follows:

"While the contrary has been held, yet by the weight of authority the defense of laches is not available against the government, state or national, in a suit by it to enforce a public right or to protect a public interest, or, as the rule is sometimes expressed, the laches of its officers and agents will not be imputed to the government. This rule applies, however, only to suits brought by the government in its sovereign capacity to enforce or to protect a public or governmental right."

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2.

It is our position that the instant action is one to enforce a public right and to protect a public right and to protect a public interest. We allege in our complaint that certain land has been occupied and possessed by Indians, wards of the government, for over a century, and that during that time such Indians have made use thereof in their communal life; that while the Indians were in such occupancy and possession land patent thereto was issued by the government to one Frederick Billings, a defendant in the case, and listings were issued to the defendant, State of California; that said defendants deraign their claim of title to said land through and by virtue of said patent and listing; and that no title to said land ever did vest in the State of California, or in said Frederick Billings, or in said defendants, for the reason that said patent and said listing were void from the beginning, and that for the reason that at the time when said patent and said listing issued the land was in fact occupied and possessed by such Indians and were in fact "otherwise appropriated" and could not be the subject of patent or listing. We take the position that the government has at all times, during the history of the United States, had a duty to perform to the Indians, and had adopted and carried out a policy of guardianship to the Indians to perform such duty; that the government had a public duty to perform in that regard; that wherein the government has a duty to perform it has the right to perform the duty; and that in this case the sovereign has the right to enforce and protect its rights and duties with reference to the Indians. That, therefore, the defense of laches is not available to the defendants in this case in that the government is the real party in interest.

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In re Cramer v. U.S. 261 U.S. 219.

This is the case upon which the government relies to sustain the case at bar. May we not for the convenience of the court quote from the opinion in that case as follows:

"This appeal brings up for review a decree of the Circuit Court of Appeals, directing the cancellation of a land patent issued in 1904 by the United States to the defendant, Central Pacific Railway Company, * * * * * * ."

"The Act of July 25, 1866, c. 242, 14 Stat. 239, granted to the predecessor of the defendant company a series of odd numbered sections of land, including those named, but excepted from the grant such lands as 'shall be found to have been granted, sold, reserved, occupied by homestead settlers, empted, or otherwise disposed of. * * * * * patent conveying the sections mentioned above, with others, was issued to the defendant company, as successor in interest of the legislative grantee. " interest of the legislative grantee.

" * * * *. The court found that as early as 1859 the Indians named lived with their parents upon the land described and had resided there ever since; that they had under fence between 150 and 175 acres in irregularly shaped tract, running diagonally through the two sections, portions of which they had irrigated and cultivated; that they had constructed and maintained dwelling houses and divers outbuildings, and had actually resided upon the lands and improved them for the purpose of making for themselves homes."

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

"A reversal of this decree is now sought. upon several grounds.

"1. It is urged that the occupancy of land by individual Indians does not come within the exceptive provision of the grant.

"Until the Act of March 3, 1875, c.131,
18 Stat. 402,420, extending the homestead privilege to Indians, the right of an individual Indian
to acquire title to public lands by entry was not
recognized. It cannot, therefore, be said that
these lands were occupied by homestead settlers
nor were they granted, sold or pre-counted, but the nor were they granted, sold or pre-empted, but the question remains, were they 'reserved . . . or otherwise disposed of?' Unquestionably it has been the policy of the Federal Government from the beginning to respect the Indian right of occupancy, which could only be interfered with or determined by the United States. Beecher v. Wetherby, 95 U.S. 517,525; Minnesota v. Hitchcock, 185 U.S. 373, 385."

(Underscoring ours)

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"In Poisal v. Fitzgerald, 15 L.D. 19, the right of occupancy of an individual Indian was upheld as against an attempted homestead entry by a white man.

"In State of Wisconsin, 19 L. D. 518, there had been granted to the State certain swamp lands within an Indian reservation, but the right of Indian occupancy was upheld, although the grant in terms was not subject thereto.

"In Ma-Gee-See v. Johnson, 30 L.D. 125, Johnson had made an entry under section 2289, Rev. Stats., which applied to 'unappropriated public lands'. It appeared that at the time of the entry and for some time thereafter the land had been in the possession and use of the plaintiff, an Indian. It was held that under the circumstances the land was not unappropriated within the meaning of the statute, and therefore not open to entry.

"In Schumacher v. State of Washington, 33 L.D. 454,456, certain lands claimed by the State under a school grant, were occupied and had been improved by an Indian living apart from his tribe * * * * * * * * "

It was held that the grant to the State did not attach under the provision excepting lands otherwise
disposed of by or under authority of Congress.' * *."

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

"The action of these individual Indians in abandoning their nomadic life and habits and attaching themselves to a definite locality, reclaiming, cultivating and improving the soil and establishing fixed homes thereon was in harmony with the well understood desire of the government which we have mentioned. To hold that by so doing they acquired no possessory rights to which the Government would accord protection, would be contrary to the whole spirit of the traditional American policy toward these dependent wards of the nation."

(Underscoring ours)

So we point out that this action is one asserting a right of the sovereign to protect its wards and therefore, though the Indians derive a benefit from the benevolent attitude of the sovereign, nevertheless the real party in interest is the United States of America, and as has been shown, the defense of laches is not available to the defendants as against the government.

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DOES THE COMPLAINT FAIL TO STATE A CLAIM UPON WHICH RELIEF CAN BE GRANTED.

The allegations of the complaint must be considered as a whole and no, by the defendant selected isolated allegations are at all determinative. All the allegations of the complaint must be considered in arriving at whether or not the complaint alleges facts sufficient to constitute the cause of action. So far as the above point made by the defendants is concerned the complaint alleges as follows:

- 1. That for at least 50 years prior to February 18, 1859, and from time immemorial, the lands in question were Indian lands occupied, used, enjoyed and claimed by the Pomo Indian tribe. (See paragraph I of complaint).
- That at no time have such right of occupancy, use, enjoyment and claim been extinguished. (See paragraph I of complaint).
- 3. That, on February 18, 1859, the defendant, Frederick Billings, made and filed in the United States Land Office an application for homestead patent to the lands in question and in connection therewith filed in the United States Land Office an affidavit setting forth therein that said lands were unoccupied and constituted public domain and was subject to entry and was not otherwise disposed of or appropriated. (See paragraph II of complaint, page 4, line 28 to end of page and first three lines on page 5).
- 4. That the lands in question are now and have been for over 125 years last passed, occupied and possessed by Jim Brown, Mrs. Grace Barnes, Mr. Belton Barnes, Mr. Tom Maranda, Mrs. Eva Maranda, Mr. Thomas Leon, Mrs. Lena Brown, Mrs. Sara Morando, Mr. Fred A. Bogus, Mrs. Ethel Burgus, Mrs. Josie Gonzalls, Steve Kelsey, Mr. Houghton Brown, Mrs. Houghton Brown, Mrs. Little Thomas, Mrs. Little Thomas, Mrs. Johnnie

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Kelsey, Mrs. Effic Kelsey, Cecil Thomas, Albert Thomas and George Inzintos, and each their progenitors and ancestors, members of the Pomo Indian Tribe, and have been and are wards of the Government. (See paragraph III of complaint).

- 5. That on August 13, 1874, and prior thereto, when said defendant, State of California, received from the United States of America, List #32, indemnity school selections, and at time when said defendant, State of California, granted to said R. S. Floyd the patent recorded in Vol. 2 of Patents at page 250, Lake County Records, in the office of the County Recorder of said County of Lake, the lands described in this complaint were reserved and appropriated for, and subject to the claims and rights of said Indians, and no right, title or interest whatsoever therein passed to the State of California and/or to the purported patentees. (See paragraph IV of complaint).
- 6. That at the time, to-wit, February 15, 1860, when defendant, Frederick Billings, had issued to him the patent of the United States of America covering said land, the said land was "otherwise appropriated." (See paragraphs V and VI of complaint).
- 7. That on about August 13, 1874, said real property in question was by "mistake and inadvertence" listed to the State of California by the United States of America in List #32 of indemnity school selections. (See first six lines of paragraph II of complaint).
- 8. That on February 15, 1860, the United States of America, in pursuance of said application, by "mistake and inadvertence" issued to Frederick Billings its patent covering said lands described in said Parcel Two (and other property) which patent is recorded in the office of the County recorder of said Lake County in Vol. 1 of Patents, at pages

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261 to 274, Lake County Records. (See lines 4 to 9, page 5, Paragraph II of complaint).

It is quite clear that by the allegations "by mistake and inadvertence" and "without authority at law", reference is made to the fact that the land was in fact "otherwise appropriated" and that had the officers of the United States Land Office had knowledge of the fact that the said Indians were in occupancy and possession of the land the patent and listing would not and could not legally have been made. Therefore the patents and listings were made by mistake and inadvertence and without authority at law. We do not claim mistake and inadvertence and/or without authority at law other than upon ultimate facts pleaded in the complaint. And said allegations may be said to be conclusions of fact and law, but nevertheless, proper under the new Rules. However, our action is not founded upon mistake and inadvertence. It is founded upon the proposition that the land in question was unpatentable and unlistable at the time when the patents and listings were made, and therefore void.

The defendants contend that we allege that the United States of America issued listings and patents and therefore the United States cannot now come in and say the listings and patents are void; and they base their argument upon the basis that the United States had the power to issue and list and therefore the listings and patent cannot have been made without authority at law. In other words their claim is that the pleader having employed the language "by the United States of America" we are now foreclosed from attempting to establish that the patent and listings are void. This argument may quickly be disposed of by referring to the Cramer vs. U. S. case, 261 U.S. at page 224, where Justice Sutherland in his opinion employes the following

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language: "This appeal brings up for review a decree of the Circuit Court of Appeals directing the cancellation of a land patent issued in 1904 by the United States." The patent in that case was issued by the United States. It was so alleged in the complaint and the Justice so stated as aforesaid, and the Supreme Court directed the cancellation of the patent so issued by the United States and held the same null and void ab initio.

It therefore appears that the complaint does set forth what is meant by "mistake and inadvertence" and no further allegations in regard thereto are necessary or required.

We submit that the complaint very fully discloses why the listings #32 of indemnity school selection were not available to the State of California, to-wit, that said lands were already and prior thereto otherwise disposed of to the Indians and therefore it is not incumbent upon the plaintiff to show which lands the lands described in the complaint were to replace. We take the position that it is irrelevant and immaterial which lands it replaced. If the defendants claim otherwise then it is for them to so plead and is a matter of defense.

We further submit that the complaint is replete with allegations upon which we rely that the United States was without authority to make said patents and listings validly.

As to the defendants' motion to strike we submit that to grant their motion would be to deprive the plaintiff to state its cause of action in manner as provided by Rule 8, subsections (e) and (f), and particularly the provision of said subsection (f) which reads: "All pleadings shall be so construed as to do substantial justice."

In lines 6 to 13, both inclusive, page 4 of defendants' points and authorities, defendants state that provision for

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grants to the States of indemnity school lands was made in section 7 of the Act of March 31, 1853, and in the Act of Pebruary 26, 1859; and that the only condition contained in either Act as to the nature of the lands which might be granted was one incorporated by reference to the Act of May 20, 1826, which latter Act provided for selection of land from unappropriated public land.

That is enough - that is what we rely upon. The patents and listings were void because made from already appropriated public land, to-wit, land already appropriated for the Indians who were in occupancy and possession thereof. Defendants state: "The United States owns the fee even of lands in an Indian Reservation, and a grant of lands not theretofore 'sold or otherwise disposed of' to a state for school purposes operates to convey Indian lands subject only to the Indians' right of possession." Defendants then go on further to say: "Legislation of Congress designed to aid the common schools of the States is to be construed liberally rather than restrictively."

The foregoing argument was likewise made in the Cramer case, but in deciding the controversy in favor of the government the following language appears in the body of the opinion at page 229 at bottom of the page:

"We have had occasion to construe a very common clause of reservation in grants to other railroad companies, and in aid of other works of internal improvements, and in all of them we have done so in the light of the general principle that Congress, in the act of making these donations, could not be supposed to exercise its liberality at the expense of pre-existing rights, which, though imperfect, were still meritorious, and had just claims to legislative protection.'"

We respectfully submit that the defendants' said motions be denied.

FRANK J. HENNESSY, United States Attorney, By

Assistant United States Attorney.

7-1104

1	HOWARD J. FINN, and BROBECK, PHLEGER & HARRISON,	
2	Crocker Building, San Francisco, California,	
3	Telephone: Sutter 0666,	200
4	Attorneys for Defendants William O. B. Macdonough and	50
5	William O. B. Macdonough, etc.	
6		FILED
7		O'clock and Min.
8		FEB 29 1940
9		WALTER B. MALING,
10		
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14	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COUR	T FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT
15	OF CALIFORNIA, N	ORTHERN DIVISION.
16		
17	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	
18	Plaintiff,	
19)	No. 4068 L
20	THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, et al.,	Civil.
)	
21	Defendants.)	
22		
23	AFFIDAVIT OF SER	VICE BY MAIL
24		
25	State of California,	55.
26	City and County of San Francisco.)	,
27		
29	GEORGE A. HELMER, being	first duly sworn, deposes
29	and says:	
30	My name is George A. Helm	mer; I am now, and I was at :

over the age of 21 years, and not a party to nor interested 2 in the above-entitled action, and am employed by Messrs. 3 Brobeck, Phleger & Harrison, attorneys for defendants 4 5 William O. B. Macdonough and William O. B. Macdonough as administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Joseph 6 7 M. Macdonough, Deceased, sued herein as John Doe One. 8 That Messrs. Brobeck, Phleger & Harrison reside 9 and have their offices in the City and County of San Francisco. 10 State of California; that G. B. Hjelm, Esq., Assistant United 11 States Attorney and attorney for the plaintiff in the above-12 entitled action, resides and has his offices in the City of 13 Sacramento, County of Sacramento, State of California, and 14 that there is a regular daily communication by mail between 15 San Francisco, California, and Sacramento, California. 16 I did, on the 27th day of February, 1940, on behalf 17 of the above-named defendants and their said attorneys, de-18 posit in the United States Post Office at San Francisco, 19 California, enclosed in a sealed envelope, fully prepaid, 20 addressed to said attorney for the plaintiff, a copy of each 21 of the following-named documents in the above-entitled action, 22 to-wit: 23 Motion of said defendants William O. B. Macdohough and William O. B. 24 Macdonough as administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Joseph M. Macdonough, deceased, sued herein as 25 John Doe One, to dismiss said action and in the alternative for a more 26 definite statement, and to strike; 27 Points and authorities in support 28 of said motion. That said stamped envelope enclosing a copy of each

all times herein mentioned, a citizen of the United States,

1

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of the above-named documents, was addressed to said attorney

1	for plaintiff, as follows:
2	"G. B. Hjelm, Esq.,
3	Assistant United States Attorney, Sacramento, California."
4	
5	
6	A
7	Large at Felmer
8	
9	Subscribed and sworn to before me
10	this 25 day of February, 1940.
11	
12	Tugene Plone
13	in and for the City and County of
14	San Francisco, State of California.
15	
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1	The state of the s	
2	BROBECK, PHLEGER & HARRISON, Crocker Building,	
3	San Francisco, California, Telephone: SUtter 0666,	
4	Attorneys for Defendants William O. B. Macdonough and	49
5	William O. B. Macdonough, etc.	
6		FILED
7		O'clock and Min.
8		REB 2.9 1940
9		WALTER B. MALING,
10		OLERK.
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14	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT
15	OF CALIFORNIA, NORTH	HERN DIVISION.
16		
17	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	
18	Plaintiff, (W- 4000 T
19	-vs- {	No. 4068 L
20	THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, et al.,	Civil.
21	Defendants.	
22		
23	POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN TO DISMISS, MOTION FOR A N	
24	STATEMENT, AND MOTION TO S ANTS WILLIAM O. B. MACDONG	STRIKE, OF DEFEND-
25	O. B. MACDONOUGH AS ADMINI ANNEXED OF THE ESTATE OF	ISTRATOR WITH WILL
26	DECEASED, SUED HEREIN AS	
27		
28	I. The suit is barred by	y laches.
29	The suit is not one to est	tablish the right of the
30	United States, but to remove a cloud	d upon the possessory

233-234). The suit being one to enforce and protect the 2 rights of third persons, the limitations applicable to 3 4 suits of the United States to annul patents (U.S.Code, Title 5 43, sec. 1166) do not apply (Cramer v. United States, supra). but by the same token, the doctrine of laches does apply 6 7 (United States v. Beebe, 127 U.S. 338). The patent to 8 Billings was issued by the United States eighty years ago 9 and the listing to the State of California and the issuance 10 of its patent to Floyd and Billings occurred over sixty 11 years ago. There having been an unreasonably long delay 12 in filing suit, it is incumbent upon the plaintiff to ac-13 count for and excuse the delay by specific averment (Mackall 14 v. Casilear, 137 U. S. 556.) 15 16 17 18 II. The complaint does not state facts showing either that the listing or the patents 19 were unauthorized or that they were issued through mistake or inadvertence. 20 The complaint alleges that the listing to the 21 State of California and the patents were issued through 22 "mistake and inadvertence" and "without authority of law". 23 These, of course, are pure conclusions, and if unsupported 24 by any facts pleaded, are insufficient to make out a cause 25 of action (United States v. Atherton, 102 U.S. 372; Isbrand-26 sten - Moller Co. v. United States, 300 U.S. 139). 27 The complaint does not attempt to allege facts 28 showing either that the listing and patents were issued 29 30 through mistake or inadvertence, or that they were without

rights of its wards (Cramer v. United States, 261 U.S. 219,

1	authority of law. The claim of mistake and inadvertence
2	is absolutely unsupported by any allegations of fact, and
3	the complaint therefore fails to state a cause for relief
4	on that ground (United States v. Atherton, 102 U.S. 372).
5	The claim that the listing and patents were unauthorized
6	not only is unsupported, but is at variance with the facts
7	alleged. It is alleged in paragraph II that the listing
8	to the State of California was "by the United States of
9	America", and, similarly, that the patent to Billings was
10	issued by "the United States of America". These are
11	tantamount to allegations that the listing and the issuance
12	of the patents were the acts of the United States. The
13	United States may dispose of its public lands, including
14	so-called Indian lands, as it sees fit. Thus, if it so
15	desires, it may convey Indian lands subject to a right in
16	the Indians to possession (Beecher v. Wetherby, 95 U.S. 517),
17	or it may convey them entirely free from any claim on the
18	part of the Indians (Spalding v. Chandler, 160 U.S. 394).
19	The United States therefore had the power and authority to
20	do what it is alleged to have done, and the claim that the
21	listing and issuance of the patent were without authority
22	is unsupported.
23	
24	
25	III. The listing of the indemnity school lands to the State of California
26	and the issuance of the patent by the State were authorized.
27	the state were authorized.
28	If the complaint alleged that the lands listed
29	to the State of California were so listed, not by the United

30 States, but certain identified persons acting without authority

from the United States, then the question would be presented whether the complaint stated facts showing that the listing 2 was without authority of law. Assuming that the complaint 3 was so phrased, it still would not state facts entitling 5 plaintiff to the relief prayed for. 6 Provision for grants to the states of indemnity 7 school lands was made in section 7 of the Act March 3, 1853 8 (10 Stat. 247) and in the Act of February 26, 1859 (11 Stat. 9 385). The only qualification contained in either Act as 10 to the nature of the lands which might be granted was one 11 incorporated by reference to the Act of May 20, 1826 (4 12 Stat. 179). The latter Act provided simply for selection 13 from "unappropriated" public land. The United States owns 14 the fee even of lands in an Indian reservation, and a grant 15 of lands not theretofore "sold or otherwise disposed of" to 16 a state for school purposes operates to convey Indian lands 17 subject only to the Indians' right of possession (Beecher v. 18 Wetherby, 95 U.S. 517; see Northern Pacific R. R. Co., 19 119 U.S. 55; Nadeau v. Union Pacific Railroad Company, 253 20 U.S. 442; Shore v. Shell Petroleum Corporation, 55 F. (2d) 21 696). Legislation of Congress designed to aid the common 22 schools of the states is to be construed liberally rather 23 than restrictively (Wyoming v. United States, 255 U.S. 489). 24 The present case is not one where land may be said to have 25 been "appropriated" because set aside by treaty with the 26 Indians or by statute (compare Wisconsin v. Lane, 245 U.S. 27 427), nor is the statute to be given the restrictive con-28 struction accorded grants to railroads (compare Cramer v. 29

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United States, 261 U.S. 219).

1	IV. The complaint does not allege facts
2	avoiding the confirmatory Act of March 1, 1877.
3	
4	An Act of March 1, 1877, confirmed the title to
5	all indemnity school selections certified to the State of
6	California in lieu of lands within Mexican grants (19 Stat.
7	267). The complaint does not show why the lands in lieu
8	of which the property described in the complaint was cer-
9	tified were unavailable to the State. It may well be
10	that those lands were within a Mexican grant and that the
11	listing was confirmed by the Act of March 1, 1877.
12	
13	
14	Respectfully submitted,
15	11 1.
16	Howard Jim Berbeck Allegy Manison
17	61
18	Bubech Allegy Thanson
19	Attorneys for defendants
20	William O. B. Macdonough, and William O. B. Macdonough as
21	admr., etc., sued herein as John Doe One.
22	
23	
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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

UNITED STATES MARSHAL

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

MARSHALS RETURN OF SERVICE

I, George Vice, United States Marshal for the Northern District of California do certify and return that I received a Summons and copy of Complaint as per copy of Summons attached hereto in San Francisco, California on January 27th 1940, and thereafter on day of February 1940 in Williams, California, I served the therein named Defendant Power and Irrigation Company of Clear Lake, a corporation, by handing to and leaving with CLARENCE E SHEETS a copy of the same, the said Clarence E. Sheets being served as a Trustee of the Power and Irrigation Company of Clear Lake, a corporation, which forfeited its right to do business in California March 2nd 1929, and as a Director of said corporation at the time when said corporation forfeited its right to do business in California on March 2nd 1929, and as having charge of the assets of said corporation.

Court No. 4068-L. Marshals No. 1935-499-5. GEORGE VICE U S MARSHAL

By Huyden Jameders

FRANK J. HENNESSY, United States Attorney, G. B. HJELM, Assistant U. S. Attorney, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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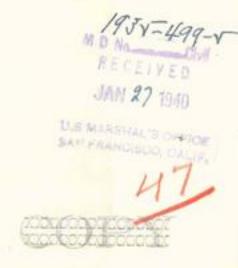
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IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

WS.

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA; S. F. BUTTERWORTH; ALFRED) A. WHEELER, CROCKER FIRST NATIONAL BANK, A CORPO-RATION; WILLIAM O. B. MACDONOUGH; JOHN DOE ONE, AS) ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH M. MAC-DONOUGH, DECEASED; JOHN DOE TWO, AS EXECUTOR OF THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH M. MACDONOUGH, DECEASED; JOHN) DOE THREE, JOHN DOE FOUR, JOHN DOE FIVE, JOHN DOE SIX, JOHN DOE SEVEN, JOHN DOE EIGHT, JOHN DOE NINE JOHN DOE TEN, JANE DOE ONE, JANE DOE TWO, JANE DOE THREE, JANE DOE FOUR AND JANE DOE FIVE AS HEIRS AT LAW AND/OR DEVISEES OF THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH M. MACDONOUGH, DECEASED; FREDERICK BILLINGS, THE CALIFORNIA BORAX COMPANY, A CORPORATION; THE CALIFORNIA BORAX COMPANY, A CO-PARTNERSHIP; THE SULPHUR BANK QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, A CORPO-RATION: THE SULPHUR BANK CONSOLIDATED QUICKS ILVER MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION; EMPIRE CONSOLIDATED) QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION; WILLIAM) E. GERBER; RICHARD WHITE; CLEAR LAKE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION; RAYMOND G. LAHOUE; JAMES H. O'BRIEN; T. A. MORRISEY; CLEAR LAKE COMPANY, A CORPORATION; ESTELLE R. DAVIS; RUTH defrehery; CLINTON E. DOLBEAR; P. R. BRADLEY; EDWARD A. NUTTER; A. T. HATHAWAY; HOMESTAKE GOLD MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION; GOLDEN GATE GOLD MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION; RICHARD ROWE ONE; RICHARD ROWE TWO; RICHARD ROWE THREE; RICHARD ROWE) FOUR; RICHARD ROWE FIVE; JANE ROWE ONE; JAME ROWE TWO; JAME ROWE THREE; JAME ROWE FOUR; JAME ROWE FIVE; SAM BLAKE CORPORATION ONE; SAM BLAKE COR-PORATION TWO; SAM BLAKE CORPORATION THREE; SAM BLAKE CORPORATION FOUR; SAM BLAKE CORPORATION FIVE; POWER AND IRRIGATION COMPANY OF CLEAR LAKE, A CORPORATION; CLEAR LAKE WATER COMPANY, A COR-PORATION; CALIFORNIA TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, A CORPORATION; PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, A CORPORATION; PACIFIC TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY, A CORPORATION; BRADLEY MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION,

4068L

ALIAS SUNUONS

FEB 7 - 1940
WALTER B. MALING,

W. B. ANTERCORDED PROPERTY SHEET

Defendants.

TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS:

You are hereby summoned and required to serve (*) upon FRANK J. HENNESSY, United States Attorney for the Northern District of California, plaintiff's attorney, whose address is Room 404, New Post Office Building, Sacramento, California, an answer to the complaint which is herewith served upon you, within 20 days after service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service. If you fail to do so, judgment by default will be taken against you for the relief demanded in the complaint.

	WALLEY D. MALLENO, CIEFA
	(SEAL)
	- + 111 camper
	By: F.M. LAMPERT Deputy Clerk
	Deputy Clerk
DATED: Sacrame	ento, Calif.,
Janua	ry 25th, 1940
(*) Rule 5 (d)	"All papers after the complaint required to be
(+) Muzo > (u)	served upon a party shall be filed with the
	Court either before service or within a
	reasonable time thereafter."
	00
UNITED STATES 1	MARSHAL'S OFFICE)
Northern Distri	ct of California,) ss
I hor	eby certify that I received the within writ on the
day of	. 1939, and personally served the
same on the	day of , 1939, by delivering to,
and leaving wit	sh .
one of said def	condants named therein personally, at the City of
	, County of
	t, a copy thereof, together with a copy of the
complaint attac	shed thereto.
	GEORGE VICE, United States Marshal
	dends vios, univou succes legislita
	By:
	Doputy
	0-240
	Calif.
	. 1939.
	1939.

FILE JOHN PARKS DAVIS 1 Attorney at Law 705 Standard Oil Building O'clock andMin...... 2 San Francisco, California Telephone: Douglas 1510 JAN 31 1940 3 WALTER B. MALING, Attorney for certain Defendants 4 5 6 7 8 IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, 9 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 10 11 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 13 Plaintiff, 13 No. 4068 L ve. 14 THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ET AL., 15 Defendants. 16 17 STIPULATION EXTENDING TIME 18 19 IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED by and between the plaintiff 20 and BRADLEY MINING CO., P. R. BRADLEY, ESTELLE R. DAVIS and 21 RUTH deFREMERY, certain of the defendants herein, that said 22 defendants may have to and including the 1st day of March, 1940, 23 within which to file an answer to plaintiff's complaint. 24 DATED: January 29, 1940 25 satus. 26 Attorney for Plaintiff 27 28 29 said Defendants 30 31

1	BROBECK, PHIEGER & HARRISON Crocker Building	FILED
2	San Francisco, California.	O'clock and Min
3	Attorneys for certain defendants.	JAN 31 1940
4		WALTER B. MALING,
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15	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FO	OR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT
16	OF CALIFORNIA, MORTHERN DIVI	ISION
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18		
19	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)	
20	Plaintiff,	
21	vs.	No. 4068-L
22	THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, et al.	
23	Defendants.	
24	,	
25	STIPULATION EXTENDING TO	ME
26		
27	IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED by a	and between the parties
28	hereto that the defendants Dent W. Mac	donough, individually,
29	and Dent W. Macdonough, sued as John I	Oce I, as administrator
30	with the will annexed of the Estate of	Joseph M. Macdonough,

1	deceased, John Macdonough, a minor, and Mary Macdonough, a
2	minor, may have to and including February 29, 1940, within
3	which to plead or answer the complaint on file herein or
4	make such motion with reference thereto as they may be
5	advised.
6	
7	Dated: January 30, 1940.
8	France Henry
9	
10	United States Attorney
11	AB Alla
12	Assistant United States Attorney
13	Attorneys for Plaintiff
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In the District Court of the United States

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

NORTHERN DIVISION

_U_NITED_STATES_OF_AMERICA	
***************************************	Civil - 444 25 B40
88.	No. 406.8-L
THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, et al.	
Praec	eipe
To the Clerk of Said Court:	
Sir:	
Please issue alias summons for	service upon the defendant
POWER AND IBRIGATION COMPANY	Y. OF. CLEAR LAKE, a corporation

***************************************	4001
As	Sistant U.S. Attorney & (GBH)
Attorney j	for Plaintiff.

-	Crocker Building	
2	San Francisco, California.	1102
3	Attorneys for certain defendants.	HO
4		
5		
6		
7		FILED
8		O'clock and Min.
9		DEC 2 8 1939
10		WALTER B. MALING,
11		CLERK.
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13		
14	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR	THE NORTHERN DISTRICT
15	OF CALIFORNIA, NORTHERN	DIVISION
16		
17		
18	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)	
19	Plaintiff,	
20	vs.)	No. 4068 L
21	THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, et al.	
22	Defendants.	
23)	
24	STIPULATION EXTENDING	TTME
25		CO STATE OF THE ST
26	IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED by an	d between the nerties
27	hereto that the defendants Dent W. Macd	[15] W.
28	and Dent W. Macdonough, sued as John Do	
29		
30	with the will annexed of the Estate of	
00	deceased. John Macdonough, a minor, and	MERTY MECCONOMICH, 8

1	minor, may have to and including January 30, 1940, within	
2	which to plead or answer the complaint on file herein or	
3	make such motion with reference thereto as they may be	
4	advised.	
5		
6	Dated: December 30, 1939.	
7	Frank of Hennesser	
8	· Sello Helen	
9	United States Attorney	
10	Job Halm	
11	Assistant United States Attorney	
12	Attorneys for Plaintiff.	
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O'clock and Min. DEC 28 1939

Attorney for certain defendants

705 Standard Oil Building

San Francisco, California Telephone DOuglas 1510

JOHN PARKS DAVIS

Attorney at Law

WALTER B. MALING,

No. 4068 L

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IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

VS. THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ET AL.,

Defendants.

STIPULATION EXTENDING TIME

IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED by and between the plaintiff and BRADLEY MINING CO., P. R. BRADLEY, ESTELLE R. DAVIS, and RUTH deFREMERY, certain of the defendants herein, that said defendants may have to and including the 1st day of February, 1940, within which to file an answer to plaintiff's complaint.

DATED December 26, 1939.

answs a Attorney; for Plaintiff

JOHN PARKS DAVIS 1 Attorney at Law 705 Standard Oil Building 2 San Francisco, California Telephone DOuglas 1510 3 Attorney for certain Defendants 5 6 7 8 9 10 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. 11 12 Plaintiff, 13 VS. 14 THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ET AL., 15 Defendants. 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 DATED November 28, 1939. 25 26

FILE O'clock and Mla. NOV 29 1939

WALTER B. MALING,

IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

No. 4068 L

STIPULATION EXTENDING TIME

IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED by and between the plaintiff and BRADLEY MINING CO., P. R. BRADLEY, ESTELLE R. DAVIS and RUTH deFREMERY, certains of the defendants herein, that said defendants may have to and including the 2d day of January, 1940, within which to file an answer to plaintiff's complaint.

one of the

said Defendants

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27

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1	BROBECK, PHLEGER & HARRISON Crocker Building
2	San Francisco, California.
3	Attorneys for certain defendants.
4	Attorneys for certain defendants.
5	
6	
7	FILED
8	O'clock andMin.
9	NOV 2 9 1939
10	WALTER B. MALING,
11	
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13	
14	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT
15	OF CALIFORNIA, NORTHERN DIVISION
16	With the same
17	
18	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
19	Plaintiff,
20	vs. No. 4068 L
21	THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, et al.
22	Defendants.
23	
24	STIPULATION EXTENDING TIME
25	IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED by and between the parties
26	hereto that the defendants Dent W. Macdonough, individually,
27	and Dent W. Macdonough, suad as John Doe I, as administrator
28	with the will annexed of the Estate of Joseph M. Macdonough,
29	deceased, John Macdonough, a minor, and Mary Macdonough, a
30	minor, may have to and including December 30, 1939, within

1	which to plead or answer the complaint on file herein or
2	make such motion with reference thereto as they may be
3	advised.
4	
5	Dated: November 30, 1939.
6	
7	Fraul Seemson
8	United States Attorney
9	MA HILLES
10	Assistant United States Attorney
11	Attorneys for Plaintiff.
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JOHN PARKS DAVIS 1 Attorney at Law 705 Standard Oil Building 2 San Francisco, California Telephone Ouglas 1510 3 O'clock and Min. Attorney for certain Defendants 4 OCT 3 0 1939 5 WALTER B. MALING. 6 7 IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 8 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 9 10 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. 11 13 Plaintiff. 13 VS. NO. 4068 L THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ET AL., 14 15 Defendants. 16 STIPULATION EXTENDING TIME 17 IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED by and between the plaintiff and 18 19 BRADLEY MINING CO., P. R. BRADLEY, ESTELLE R. DAVIS and 20 RUTH deFREMERY, certain of the defendants herein, that said 21 defendants may have to and including the 1st day of December, 22 1939, within which to file an answer to plaintiff's complaint. 23 DATED October 26th, 1939. 24 alu, ago 1 25 for Plaintiff 26 27 said Defendants 28 29 30 31 32

Crocker Building
San Francisco, California.
Attorneys for certain defendants.
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Page 1.1
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OCT 3 0 1939
WALTER B. MALING,
OLERK,
IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT
OF CALIFORNIA, NORTHERN DIVISION
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)
Plaintiff,
vs.) No. 4068 L
THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, et al.
Defendants.
)
OME DITT A STORY THE STORY STATE OF THE
STIPULATION EXTENDING TIME
IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED by and between the parties
hereto that the defendants Dent W. Macdonough, individually,
and Dent W. Macdonough, sued as John Doe I, as administrator
with the will annexed of the Estate of Joseph M. Macdonough,
deceased. Joan Macdonough, a minor, and Mary Macdonough, a

1	minor, may have to and including November 30, 1939, within
2	which to plead or answer the complaint on file herein or
3	make such motion with reference thereto as they may be
4	advised.
5	
6	Dated: October 30, 1939.
7	10.
8	Frank / Henness
9	United States Attorney
10	atolica
11	700 Helen
12	Assistant United States Attorney Attorneys for Plaintiff.
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BROBECK, PHLEGER & HARRISON Crocker Building San Francisco, California. Attorneys for certain defendants. WALTER B. MALING. IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE MORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, NORTHERN DIVISION UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiff, vs. No. 4068 L THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, et al. Defendants. STIPULATION EXTENDING TIME IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED by and between the parties hereto that the defendants Dent W. Macdonough, individually, and Dent W. Macdonough, sued as John Doe I, as administrator with the will annexed of the Estate of Joseph H. Macdonough,

deceased, Joan Macdonough, a minor, and Mary Macdonough, a

1	minor, may have to and including October 31, 1939, within
2	which to plead or answer the complaint on file herein or
3	make such motion with reference thereto as they may be
4	advised.
5	
6	Dated: September 29, 1989.
7	
8	Frank J. Akmessy,
9	United States Attorney
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11	I Botjelma
12	Assistant United States Attorney Attorneys for Plaintiff.
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JOHN PARKS DAVIS Attorney at Law 705 Standard Oil Building San Francisco, California Telephone Douglas 1510 Attorney for certain Defendants



WALTER B. MALING,

IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

No. 4068 L

VS.

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ET. AL., Defendants.

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STIPULATION EXTENDING TIME

IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED by and between the plaintiff and BRADLEY MINING CO., P. R. BRADLEY, ESTELLE R. DAVIS and RUTH de FREMERY, certain of the defendants herein, that said defendants may have to and including the list day of November, 1939, within which to file an answer to plaintiff's complaint.

DATED: September 27, 1939.

nnessy

Attorney for said

O'clock and Min.

SEP 2-1939

WALTER B. MALING, CLERK.

JOHN PARKS DAVIS Attorney at Law 705 Standard Oil Building San Francisco, California Telephone Douglas 1510

Attorney for certain Defendants

IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

VS.

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ET AL.,

Defendants.

No. 4068 L

STIPULATION EXTENDING TIME

IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED by and between the plaintiff and BRADLEY MINING CO., P. R. BRADLEY, ESTELLE R. DAVIS and RUTH de FREMERY, certain of the defendants herein, that said defendants may have to and including the 1st day of October, 1939, within which to file an answer to plaintiff's complaint.

DATED: August 29, 1939.

when with his all Attorneys for Plaintiff

for said Defendants ttorney

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BROBECK, PHLEGER & HARRISON Crocker Building San Francisco, California. Telephone: SUtter 0666. Attorneys for certain defendants. IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, NORTHERN DIVISION UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiff, VS. No. 4068 L THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, et al. Defendants. STIPULATION EXTENDING TIME IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED by and between the parties hereto that the defendants Dent W. Macdonough, individually, and Dent W. Macdonough, sued as John Doe I, as administrator with the will annexed of the Estate of Joseph M. Macdonough, deceased, Joan Macdonough, a minor, and Mary Macdonough, a

1	minor, may have to and including September 30, 1939, within
2	which to plead or answer the complaint on file herein or
3	make such motion with reference thereto as they may be
4	advised.
5	
6	Dated: August 31, 1939.
7	100
8	tranks spenier
9	United States Attorney
10	ances
11	9/3/ Kelen
12	Assistant United States Attorney
13	Attorneys for Plaintiff.
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-	Crocker Building,
2	San Francisco, California, Telephone: SUtter 0666.
3	Attorneys for certain defendants.
4	
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7	FILED
8	O'clock andMin
9	JUL 7 1 1990
10	WALTER B. MALING,
11	CLERK.
12	
13	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT
14	OF CALIFORNIA, NORTHERN DIVISION
15	
16	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)
17	Plaintiff, (
18	vs. No. 4068 L
19	THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
0	et al,
21	Defendants.)
22	
23	
24	STIPULATION EXTENDING TIME
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26	IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED by and between the parties
27	hereto that the defendants Dent W. Macdonough, individually,
28	and Dent W. Macdonough, sued as John Doe I, as administrator
29	with the will annexed of the Estate of Joseph M. Macdonough,
30	deceased, Joan Macdonough, a minor, and Mary Macdonough, a

1	minor, may have to and including August 31, 1939, within
2	which to plead or answer the complaint on file herein or
3	make such motion with reference thereto as they may be ad-
4	vised.
5	DATED: July 31, 1939.
6	
7	7. 0.121
8	Traul J. Dennessy
9	onited Soxtes Attorney
10	amue
11	Assistant (Wited States Attorney
12	Attorneys for Plaintiff.
13	Accordings for Flatholli.
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JOHN PARKS DAVIS 1 Attorney at Law 705 Standard Oil Building 2 San Francisco, California 3 Telephone DOuglas 1510 D'olock and 4 Attorney for certain defendants 5 JUL 2 1 1999 6 WALTER B. MALING. 7 8 IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 9 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 10 11 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 12 ÷ Plaintiff, 13 : No. 4068 L VS. 14 THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ET AL., 15 Defendants, : 16 17 18 STIPULATION EXTENDING TIME 19 IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED by and between the plaintiff 20 and BRADLEY MINING COMPANY, P. R. BRADLEY, ESTELLE R. DAVIS and 21 RUTH de FREMERY, certain of the defendants herein, that said 22 defendants may have to and including the 1st day of September, 23 1939, within which to file an answer to plaintiff's complaint. 24 DATED July 27 , 1939. 25 e of Elales aclaru 26 and store 20.8. olany 27 Attorney for Plaintiff 28 29

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said Defendants

1	JOHN PARKS DAVIS Attorney at Law
2	705 Standard Oil Building San Francisco, California
3	
4	O'clock and 10
5	Attorney for certain defendants
6	
7	WALTER B. MALING,
8	
9	IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
10	FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
11	
12	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
13	Plaintiff,
14	vs. No. 4068L
15	THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, et al.,
16 17	Defendants.
18	
19	STIPULATION EXTENDING TIME
20	IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED by and between the plaintiff
21	and Bradley Mining Company, P. R. Bradley, Estelle R. Davis
22	and Ruth de Fremery, certain of the defendants herein, that said
23	defendants may have to and including the 1st day of August, 1939,
24	within which to file an answer to plaintiff's complaint.
25	DATED: June = 9, 1939. (/ 11/2/2014)
26	Similar states, only
27	and Its Affelia, seast sell the
28	Attorney for Plaintill
29	Dlu Parks Paris
30	Attorney for said Defendants
31	

1	BROBECK, PHLEGER & HARRISON Crocker Building,	
2	San Francisco, California, Telephone: SU-0666	
3	Attorneys for certain defendants.	
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7	FILED	
8	O'clock and Min.	
9		
10	WALTER R. MALING	
11		
12		
13	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT	r
14	OF CALIFORNIA, NORTHERN DIVISION	
15		
16	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	
17	Plaintiff,	
18	vs.	
19	No. 4068 L	
20	THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,	
21	et al.,	
22	Defendants.	
23		
24	STIPULATION EXTENDING TIME	
25		
26	IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED by and between the parties	8
27	hereto that the defendants Dent W. Macdonough, individually,	
28	and Dent W. Macdonough, sued as John Doe I, as administrator	
29	with the will annexed of the Estate of Joseph M. Macdonough,	
30	deceased, Joan Macdonough, a minor, and Mary Macdonough, a	

1	minor, may have to and including July 31, 1939, within which
2	to plead or answer the complaint on file herein or make
3	such motion with reference thereto as they may be advised.
4	DATED: June 30, 1939.
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7	Transa g Alennessy
8	United States Attorney
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10	Bospelmo
11	Assistant United States Attorney
12	Attorneys for Plaintiff.
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BROBECK, PHLEGER & HARRISON Crocker Building, San Francisco, California, Telephone: SUtter-0666, 1 3 Attorneys for certain defendants. 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT 13 OF CALIFORNIA, NORTHERN DIVISION 14 15 16 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiff, 18 No. 4068 L 19 vs. THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, 20 et al., 21 Defendants. 22 23 STIPULATION EXTENDING TIME 24 IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED by and between the parties 25 hereto that the defendants Dent W. Macdonough, individually, and Dent W. Macdonough, sued as John Doe I, as administrator with the will annexed of the Estate of Joseph M. Macdonough, deceased, Joan Macdonough, a minor, and Mary Macdonough, a 30 minor, may have to and including June 30, 1939, within which

1	to plead or answer the complaint on file herein or make
2	such motion with reference thereto as they may be advised.
3	Dated: June 15, 1939.
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5	Trans (Benning
6	United States Attorney
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8	- Steller
9	Assistant United States Attorney
10	Attorneys for Plaintiff.
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1	JOHN PARKS DAVIS
2	Attorney at Law 705 Standard Oil Building San Francisco, California
3	Telephone DOuglas 1510
4	Attorney for certain defendants O'clock and Min.
5	
6	3611 2-1939
7	WALTER B. MALING,
8	
9	
10	IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
11	FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
12	
13	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)
14	Plaintiff, (
15	vs.) No. 4068 L
16	THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, et al., (
17	Defendants.)
18	(
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19	STIPULATION EXTENDING TIME
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21	IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED by and between the plaintiff
22	access and access as the part of the control of the
23	and Bradley Mining Company, P. R. Bradley, Estelle R. Davis and
24	Ruth de Fremery, certain of the defendants herein, that said
25	defendants may have to and including the 1st day of July, 1939,
26	within which to file an answer to plaintiff's complaint.
27	DATED: June 1939
28	La Street Flace adding
29	Attorney ibr Plaintiff
30	Adday Park or Xaris
31	Attorney for said Defendants
32	

1 BROBECK, PHLEGER & HARRISON Crocker Building 2 San Francisco, California. Telephone: Sutter 0666 3 Attorneys for certain defendants. 4 5 6 7 JUN 2-1930 8 WALTER B. MALING. 9 10 11 12 13 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT 14 OF CALIFORNIA, NORTHERN DIVISION 15 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 16 Plaintiff, 17 No. 4068 L 18 vs. THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, 19 et al. 20 Defendants. 21 22 STIPULATION EXTENDING TIME 23 IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED by and between the parties 24 hereto that the defendants Dent W. Macdonough, individually, and 25 Dent W. Macdonough, sued as John Doe I, as administrator with the 26 will annexed of the Estate of Joseph M. Macdonough, deceased, 27 28 Joan Macdonough, a minor, and Mary Macdonough, a minor, may

have to and including June 15, 1939, within which to plead or

answer the complaint on file herein or make such motion with

29

1	reference thereto as they may be advised.
2	Dated: June 1, 1939.
3	121
4	Frank f. Kennesse
5	United States Attorney
6	SP HICK
7	Assistant United States Attorney
8	Attorneys for Plaintiff.
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1 JOHN PARKS DAVIS Attorney at Law 2 705 Standard Cil Building San Francisco, California 3 Telephone Douglas 1510 4 Attorney for certain defendants 5 6 7 8 IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, 9 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 10 11 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 12 Plaintiff, 13 No. 4068-L VS. 14 THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, et al., 15 Defendants. 16 17 STIPULATION EXTENDING TIME 18 19 IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED by and between the plaintiff 20 and Bradley Mining Co., P. R. Bradley, Estelle R. Davis and 21 Ruth de Fremery, certain of the defendants herein, that said 22 defendants may have to and including the 1st day of June, 1939, 23 within which to file an answer to plaintiff's complaint. 24 DATED: MAY 10, 1939. aller 25 Attorneys for Plaintiff 26 27 28 Defendants 29 30 31

In the District Court of the United States

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

NORTHERN DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.	1	
	Civil -	
18.	No. 4068-L	21-
THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, At Al		./
		FILED
-11 m	1	Fife: 9 - 1999
Prae	ecipe	WALTER B. MALING.
To the Clerk of Said Court:		CLERK
Sir:	low.	
Please issue Bliss summons and	and a State of the second	
defendants RAYMOND G. 1		
a corporation, (James M.		
	9 13 0 4 0 Ati	
Attorna Attorna	ey for Plaintiff	orney O

In the united states district ourt

FOR THE NORTHERN STATE DISTRICT OF THE

三岁 三聲	O'clock and	Min
8 8	20 MAI 8-1	939
No. 4068 L	WALTER B.	MALING,
Dept. No		

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff...

vs.

CROCKER FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF

BAN FRANCISCO, et al.,

Defendants

It is Mereby Stipulated and agreed by and between the respective parties hereto that the Defendant, Crocker First National Bank of San Francisco
nay have to and including the eighth day of June , 19.39
cithin which to plead, demur to, or answer the Complaint in the above-entitled action
or make such motion with reference thereto as. 15
nay be advised.
This stipulation negatives be filed.
Dated, May 6th, 1939 Frank / No.
Coll to the state of the state
To a Myran and to sale

Attorney .s. for Plaintiff

1 BROBECK, PHLEWER & HARRISON, Crocker Building, San Francisco, California. Telephone: Su-0666 Attorneys for Certain Defendants. 2 3 4 5 6 FILED 7 O'clock and Min. 8 MAY 2-1939 9 WALTER B. MALING, 10 11 12 13 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT 14 OF CALIFORNIA, NORTHERN DIVISION 15 16 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 17 Plaintiff. 18 No. 4068 L vs. 19 THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, et al, 20 Defendants. 21 22 STIPULATION EXTENDING TIME 23 24 IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED by and between the parties hereto 25 26

IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED by and between the parties hereto that the defendants Dent W. Macdonough, individually, and Dent W. Macdonough, sued as John Doe I, as administrator with the will annexed of the Estate of Joseph M. Macdonough, deceased, Joan Macdonough, a minor, and Mary Macdonough, a minor, may have to and including June 1, 1939, within which to plead or answer the complaint on file herein or make such motion with reference

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1	thereto as they may be advised.
2	DATED: May 1, 1939.
3	
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5	Trank demesty
6	onited States Attorney
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8	4B. Ht Chic
9	Assistant United States Attorney
10	Attorneys for Plaintiff.
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JOHN PARKS DAVIS 1 Attorney at Law 705 Standard Oil Building 2 San Francisco, California 3 Telephone DOuglas 1510 4 Attorney for certain defendants 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

O'clock and APR 211939 WALTER B. MALING,

IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Plaintiff,

VS.

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, et al.,

Defendants.

No. 4068-L

STIPULATION EXTENDING TIME

IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED by and between the plaintiff and Bradley Mining Co., P. R. Bradley, Estelle R. Davis and Ruth de Fremery, certain of the defendants herein, that said defendants may have to and including the 10th day of May, 1939, within which to file an answer to plaintiff's complaint.

> DATED: April 2/ , 1939.

> > Plaintiff for Attorney

Attorney for said defendants

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JOHN PARKS DAVIS 1 Attorney at Law 705 Standard Oil Building 2 San Francisco, California 3 Telephone DOuglas 1510 4 Attorney for certain defendants 5 6 7 8 9 IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 10 11 12 13 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. 14 Plaintiff, 15 No. 4068L VS. 16 THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, et al., 17 Defendants. 18 19 STIPULATION EXTENDING TIME 20 21 IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED by and between the plaintiff 22 and Bradley Mining Company, P. R. Bradley, Estelle R. Davis 23 and Ruth de Fremery, certain of the defendants herein, that said 24 defendants may have to and including the 26th day of April, 1939, 25 within which to file an answer to plaintiff's complaint. 26 DATED April 7, 1939. 27 28 29 Attorney for said Defendants 30 31

In th, united states district Jourt

WORKS FOR THE NORTHERN CHARGES DISTRICT OF THE

State of California

UNITED STATES OF AMER	ICA,	THE PARTY	71939
		WALTER	BUMALI
1	Plaintiff	No. 4068 L	
CROCKER FIRST NATIONAL	BANK OF	Dept, No	
SAN FRANCISCO, et	al, Defendant S		
It is Hereby Stipulated a Defendant, Crocker Fir	nd agreed by and between st National Bank	en the respective parties hereto of San Francisco	that the
nay have to and including the Sev	enth day of M	ay	1939
within which to plead, demur to, or an			
	or make such	motion with reference thereto as	1t
may be advised.			
This stipulation need not be filed			
Dated, April 6th,	, 1939 g	. to a sterme	C)3
	e so	as ad	ty.
	Granten Determine	house from the former property of the frage	(married)

The foregoing time is hereby extended to and	No. 4068 L Dept. No
including theday of, 193	8
	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Attorneyfor	
Secretaria de la companya del companya de la companya del companya de la companya del la companya de la company	Plaintiff
The foregoing time is hereby extended to and	<i>vs.</i>
including theday of	CROCKER FIRST NATIONAL BANK
Attorneyfor	OF SAN FRANCISCO, et al, Defendant S
The foregoing time is hereby extended to and	Stipulation Extending Time
including theday of, 193	
	22 2
Attorney for for	
The foregoing time is hereby extended to and	
including the day of , 193.	To
	United States Attorney
Attorneyfor	Address
	New Post Office Building Sacramento, California
The foregoing time is hereby extended to and	Bacramento, Garriornia
including theday of, 193	
	MORRISON, HOHFELD, FOERSTER, SHUMAN & CLARK
Attorney for	CROCKER BUILDING SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

FRANK J. HENNESSY. 1 United States Attorney, G. B. HJEIM, Assistant U. S. Attorney, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 2 3 FILED O'clock andMin. 5 MAR 201939 6 WALTER B. MALING, 7 8 9 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT 10 OR CALIFORNIA, NORTHERN DIVISION. 11 12 UNITED STATES OF CALIFORNIA, 13 Plaintiff, 14 No. 4068-L vs. 15 THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, et al., 16 Defendants. 17 18 STIPULATION EXTENDING TIME 19 IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED by and between the parties here-20 to that the defendant, Pacific Gas and Electric Company, a 21 corporation, may have to and including May 1, 1939, within 22 which to plead or answer the complaint on file herein or make 23 such motion with reference thereto as they may be advised. 24 FRANK J. HENNESSY, United States Attorney 25 26 27 Assistant U. S. Attorney. 28 29 30 31 32

7-1404

MAR 181939 WALTER B. MALING,

GARRET W. MCENERNEY 2002 Hobart Building, San Francisco, California, Attorney for The Roman Catholic Archbishop of San Francisco, a corporation sole, Defendant.

> IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

VS.

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, etc.,

Defendants.

Civil No. 4068-L

STIPULATION.

It is hereby stipulated and agreed by and between the respective parties hereto that defendant THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF SAN FRANCISCO, a corporation sole, may have to and including April 15th, 1939, within which to plead, demur, answer, disclaim or make such motion in this action as said The Roman Catholic Archbishop of San Francisco, a corporation sole, may be advised.

This stipulation need not be filed nor need any order of court be made or had thereon.

Dated, Sacramento, California, March 1939.

Frank J Dennissyo

Boyelma

Cast United States Attorney

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

In the united states district ourt

(Of the norther division County and	FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT
of the State of Califor	nia 💮 💮
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Plaintiff US. CROCKER FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO, et al Defendants Defendants Defendants Defendant Stipulated and agreed by and bet Defendant, Crocker First National Bank	
may have to and including the Seventh day of within which to plead, demur to, or answer the Complain	
may be advised.	ich motion with reference thereto as
This stipulation need not be filed. Dated, March 7th, 1939	for the selle

The foregoing time is hereby extended to and	No4068 L. Dept. No		
including theday of, 193			
Attorney for	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		
	Plaintiff		
The foregoing time is hereby extended to and	US.		
including theday of, 193	CDOOPED BIRGS NASTONAL DANK		
8 7 7 7 7 2	CROCKER FIRST NATIONAL BANK		
	OF SAN FRANCISCO, et al,		
Attorney for	Defendant. B.		
The foregoing time is hereby extended to and	Stipulation Extending Time		
including the day of 193			
74 7 8			
Attorney for			
h —— 1 h			
The foregoing time is hereby extended to and			
including the day of 193	To		
The state of the s	E P P P		
	United States Attorney		
Attorney for	Address		
- 1111	New Post Office Building,		
The foregoing time is hereby extended to and	Sacramento, California		
including theday of, 193			
, 170	MORRISON, HOHFELD, FOERSTER,		
	SHUMAN & CLARK		
	ATTORNEYS AT LAW		
Attorney for for	CROCKER BUILDING SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA		

BROBECK, PHLEGER & HARRISON, 1 Crocker Building, San Francisco, California. Telephone: SUtter 0666. 2 3 Attorneys for Certain Defendants. 4 5 FILEL 8 O'clock and Min-9 MAR 1 6 1939 10 WALTER B. MALING, 11 12 13 14 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT 15 OF CALIFORNIA, NORTHERN DIVISION. 16 17 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 18 Plaintiff, No. 4068-L. vs. 19 THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, et al., 20 Defendants. 21 STIPULATION EXTENDING TIME 22 IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED by and between the parties hereto 23 that the defendants Dent W. Macdonough, individually, and Dent W. 24 Macdonough, sued as John Doe I, as administrator with the will an-25 nexed of the Estate of Joseph M. Macdonough, deceased, Joan Mac-26 donough, a minor, and Mary Macdonough, a minor, may have to and in-27 cluding May 1st, 1939, within which to plead or answer the complaint 28 on file herein or make such motion with reference thereto as they 29 may be advised. 30 Dated: March 15, 1939.

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Assistant United

Attorney

GARRET W. McENERNEY 2002 Hobart Building, San Francisco, California, Attorney for Edward H. Nutter, (sued herein as Edward A. Mutter), Defendant.

IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

VS.

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, etc.,

Defendants.

Civil No. 4068L



MAR 8-1939

WALTER B. MALING,

STIPULATION.

It is hereby stipulated and agreed by and between the respective parties hereto that defendant EDWARD H. NUTTER (sued herein as
Edward A. Nutter") may have to and including the 25th day of March,
1939, within which ti plead, demur, answer, disclaim or make such
motion in this action as said Edward H. Nutter (sued herein as Edward A. Nutter) may be advised.

This stipulation need not be filed nor need any order of court be made or had thereon.

Dated, Sacramento, California, March 4, 1939.

assertant United States Attorney

Attorney for Plaintiff.

JOHN PARKS DAVIS 1 Attorney at Law 705 Standard Oil Building 2 San Francisco, California 3 D'clock and Telephone DOuglas 1510 4 MAR 8-1939 Attorney for certain defendants 5 WALTER B. MALING, 6 7 IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 8 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 9 10 11 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 12 13 Plaintiff, No. 4068L 14 VS. THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, 15 et al., 16 Defendants. 17 18 STIPULATION EXTENDING TIME 19 IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED by and between the plaintiff 20 and Bradley Mining Company, P. R. Bradley, Estelle R. Davis 21 and Ruth de Fremery, certain of the defendants herein, that said 22 23 defendants may have to and including the 8th day of April, 1939, 24 within which to file an answer to plaintiff's complaint. 25 DATED March 7, 1939. 26 27 \$13 Heren aich 20 8 all Attorneysfor Plaintiff 28 29 30 Attorney for said Defendants

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In the District Court of the United States

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

NORTHERN DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.		
***************************************	Civil - 4068-L	
78.	No	3
THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, et al.		FILED O'clock andMin.
		MAR 6-1939
Praed	cipe	WALTER B. MALI
Sir: Please issue alias summons and c		
JESSIE T. McDONOUGH, sued a	s Jane Doe One	
JESS W. McDONOUGH, sued as		
JOAN McDONOUGH, sued as Jan	e Doe Two	
MARY McDONOUGH, sued as Jan	e Doe Three	
ARCHBISHOP OF SAN FRANCISCO	, sued as John Ros	Four
JOHN G. AGER, sued as Richa	rd Rowe One	
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Assi	Boyle /	ma -
Attorney	for_Plaintiff	



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JAN 1 0 1949

C. W. CALBREATH,

IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA; S. F. BUTTERWORTH;
ALFRED A. WHEELER; CROCKER FIRST NATIONAL
BANK, A CORPORATION; WILLIAM O. B. MACDONOUGH; JOHN DOE ONE, AS ADMINISTRATOR OF
THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH M. MACDONOUGH, DECEASED; JOHN DOE TWO, AS EXECUTOR OF THE
ESTATE OF JOSEPH M. MACDONOUGH, DECEASED;
JOHN DOE THREE, JOHN DOE FOUR, JOHN DOE
FIVE, JOHN DOE SIX, JOHN DOE SEVEN, JOHN
DOE EIGHT, JOHN DOE NINE, JOHN DOE TEN,
JANE DOE ONE, JANE DOE TWO, JANE DOE THREE,
JANE DOE FOUR AND JANE DOE FIVE AS HEIRS AT
LAW AND/OR DEVISEES OF THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH
M. MACDONOUGH, DECEASED; FREDERICK BILLINGS,
THE CALIFORNIA BORAX COMPANY, A CORPORATION;
THE CALIFORNIA BORAX COMPANY, A CO-PARTNERSHIP; THE SULPHUR BANK QUICKSILVER MINING
COMPANY, A CORPORATION; THE SULPHUR BANK
CONSOLIDATED QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, A
CORPORATION; EMPIRE CONSOLIDATED QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION; WILLIAM
E. GERBER; RICHARD WHITE; CLEAR LAKE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION; RAYMOND G. LANOUE; JAMES M. O'BRIEN; T. A.
MORRISEY; CLEAR LAKE COMPANY, A CORPORATION;)

CIVIL NO. 4068 L.

ESTELLE R. DAVIS; RUTH de FREMERY; CLINTON E. DOLBEAR; P. R. BRADLEY; EDWARD A. NUTTER; A. T. HATHAWAY; HOMESTAKE GOLD MINING COM-A CORPORATION; GOLDEN GATE GOLD MIN-PANY, ING COMPANY, A CORPORATION; RICHARD ROWE ONE; RICHARD ROWE TWO; RICHARD ROWE THREE; RICHARD ROWE FOUR; RICHARD ROWE FIVE; JANE ROWE ONE; JANE ROWE TWO; JANE ROWE THREE; JANE ROWE FOUR; JANE ROWE FIVE; SAM BLAKE CORPORATION ONE; SAM BLAKE CORPORATION TWO; SAM BLAKE CORPORATION THREE; SAM BLAKE COR-PORATION FOUR; SAM BLAKE CORPORATION FIVE; POWER AND IRRIGATION COMPANY OF CLEAR LAKE, A CORPORATION; CLEAR LAKE WATER COMPANY, A CORPORATION; CALIFORNIA TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, A CORPORATION; PACIFIC GAS AND ELEC-TRIC COMPANY, A CORPORATION; PACIFIC TELE-PHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY, A CORPORATION; BRADLEY MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION,

Defendants.

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JUDGMENT

The above entitled cause came on regularly for trial before the above entitled Court, the Honorable Dal M. Lemmon presiding without a jury, on the 18th of August, 1947, Frank J. Hennessy, United States Attorney, by Emmet Seawell, Assistant United States Attorney, appearing as attorney for the plaintiff, Fred N. Howser, Attorney General of the State of California, by E. G. Benard, Deputy Attorney General, appearing upon behalf of the defendant, The State of California,

Messrs. Brobeck, Phleger & Harrison, by Marion B. Plant,
Esquire, appearing on behalf of the defendant Dent W. MacDonough, individually and as Administrator With the Will
Annexed of the Estate of Joseph M. MacDonough, deceased, sued
herein as John Doe One, as Administrator of the Estate of
Joseph M. MacDonough, deceased, and on behalf of the defendants Joan MacDonough, a minor, and Mary MacDonough, a minor,
sued herein respectively as Jane Doe One and Jane Doe Two,
as heirs at law and/or devisees of the estate of Joseph M.
MacDonough, deceased, Neal Chalmers, Esquire, appearing on
behalf of the defendant Clear Lake Water Company, a corporation, and John Parks Davis, Esquire, appearing on behalf of
the defendant Bradley Mining Co., a corporation, sued herein
as Bradley Mining Company;

And it appearing to the Court that the defendants Edward A. Nutter, Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, Archbishop of San Francisco (John Doe Four), Crocker First National Bank, T. A. Morrisey, Clear Lake Company, James M. O'Brien, George J. O'Brien and P. R. Bradley have each appeared and filed answers disclaiming any interest in the real property described in the complaint on file herein;

And it appearing that defendants Estelle R. Davis and Ruth deFremery have appeared and filed answers in the above entitled action but that Bradley Mining Co. has succeeded to all right, title and interest of said defendants Estelle R. Davis and Ruth deFremery;

And it further appearing to the Court that defendants California Trust and Savings Bank, Pacific Gas and Electric Company, Homestake Gold Mining Company, Golden Gate Gold Mining Company, Raymond G. LaNoue, Power and Irrigation Company of Clear Lake, and H. Vincent Keeling (Richard Rowe Five)

have each been duly and regularly served with a copy of summons and complaint but have failed to appear and answer or otherwise plead within the time required by law, and that their defaults have been duly and regularly entered;

Plaintiff having moved for dismissal of the action as to the defendants Empire Consolidated Quicksilver Mining Company, Clinton E. Dolbear, and A. T. Hathaway, and also as to all fictitious defendants designated by the names Doe, Rowe and Sam Blake (save as hereinabove identified as actual defendants), and the attorney for the plaintiff having stipulated in open court for the dismissal of the action as to defendants S. F. Butterworth, Alfred A. Wheeler, Frederick Billings, The California Borax Company, a corporation, The California Borax Company, a co-partnership, The Sulphur Bank Quicksilver Mining Company, a corporation, The Sulphur Bank Consolidated Quicksilver Mining Company, a corporation, William E. Gerber, Richard White, and Clear Lake Quicksilver Mining Company, a corporation, and the action thereupon having been dismissed as to said defendants, and evidence having been introduced and the Court having considered the same, and it further appearing and being duly proved and the parties appearing upon the trial having stipulated hereto, and the Court being fully advised in the premises, and having filed herein its findings of fact and conclusions of law, and having directed that judgment be entered in accordance therewith; now, therefore, by reason of the law and findings aforesaid: IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED

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 That the defendant Dent W. MacDonough, as Administrator With the Will Annexed of the Estate of Joseph M. MacDonough, deceased, was at the time of the commencement of this action and

ever since has been and now is the owner and seized in fee of that certain parcel of real property located and lying situate in the County of Lake, State of California, and more particularly described as follows:

Island number one situate in the North West quarter of Section 6 Township 13 North Range 7 West Mount Diablo Base Meridian and the South West quarter of Section 31 Township 14 North Range 7 West Mount Diablo Base and Meridian according to the government survey thereof.

That neither plaintiff nor its Indian wards has any right, title, estate or interest in, to or upon said premises or any part or parcel thereof; that excepting for such interest or interests as the defendants Joan MacDonough, a minor, and Mary MacDonough, a minor, may have in the estate of said Joseph M. MacDonough, deceased, and excepting for such right, if any, as the Clear Lake Water Company may have to overflow said parcel of real property, or any part thereof, by raising the level of Clear Lake, none of the defendants other than the defendant Dent W. MacDonough as Administrator With the Will Annexed of the Estate of Joseph M.

2. The defendant Bradley Mining Co., a corporation, was at the time of the commencement of this action, and ever since has been and now is the owner and seized in fee of that certain parcel of real property located and lying situate in the County of Lake, State of California, and more particularly described as follows:

MacDonough, deceased, has any right, title, estate or interest in,

to or upon said premises, or any part or parcel thereof.

All lands located within the North East quarter of Section 6 Township 13 North of Range 7 West Mount Diablo Meridian with the exception of a triangular shaped piece of land lying to the south of a line running South 68 degrees and 40 minutes West from a point 452.7 feet north of the quarter corner common to Sections 5 and 6 of Township 13 North of Range 7 West Mount Diablo Meridian;

All lands within the North West quarter of Section 5 Township 13 North of Range 7 West Mount Diablo

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Base Meridian lying to the west of a line commencing at a point 2319.1 feet north and 167.5 feet east of the quarter corner common to Sections 5 and 6 of Township 13 North of Range 7 West Mount Diablo Meridian, thence running South 0 degrees and 10 minutes East a distance of 1762.8 feet, thence running South 68 degrees and 40 minutes West to a point where such line intersects the Section line running North between Sections 5 and 6 of Township 13 North of Range 7 West Mount Diablo Meridian. This point of intersection is a point 452.7 feet north of the quarter corner common to Sections 5 and 6 of Township 13 North of Range 7 West of Mount Diablo Meridian;

EXCEPTING, HOWEVER, those certain lands situate in the County of Lake, State of California, lying partly in the NW 1/4 of Section 5 and partly in the NE 1/4 of Section 6, T. 13 N., R. 7 W., M.D.M., more particularly described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point which bears North 0° 10' West, 400.78 feet from a point that bears North 76° 10' West, distant 2559.3 feet from the center of Section 5, Township 13 North, Range 7 West, M.D.M.; thence from the point of beginning, along the South side of the existing road, North 89° 53' West, 657.9 feet, and South 86° 22' 30" West, 271.92 feet to a pipe monument set distant 15.0 feet East from the existing rock fence which encloses the buildings of the Indians living within this area; thence, along a line running parallel and 15.0 feet distant from said rock fence, as follows: South 16° 46' 30" West, 132.58 feet; thence South 16° 24' 30" West, 242.6 feet; thence South 31° 26' 30" West, 158.6 feet; thence South 61° 35' 30" West, 335.0 feet, more or less, to the low water line of Clear Lake; thence Northerly, along said low water line, 1200.0 feet, more or less, to a point thereon that is situated South 20° 55' West, from a point that is North 68° 42' West 1965.79 feet from the point of beginning of this description; thence, leaving said low water line, North 20° 55' East, 500.0 feet, more or less, to said point situated North 68° 42' West from the point of beginning; thence North 75° 12' East, 307.67 feet; thence South 81° 04' East, 864.97 feet; thence North 27° 33' 30" East, 370.9 feet; thence North 31° 57' 30" West, 207.69 feet; thence North 82° 52' East, 405.3 feet to a pipe monument, and thence South 0° 10' East, 1362.02 feet to the point of beginning, containing approximately 50.0 acres.

That neither the plaintiff nor any of its Indian wards has any right, title, estate or interest in, to or upon said premises, or any part or parcel thereof; that excepting for such right, if any, as the Clear Lake Water Company may have to overflow said parcel of real property, or any part thereof, by raising the level of Clear Lake, none of the defendants other than the defendant Bradley Mining Co., a corporation, has any right, title, estate or interest in, to or upon said premises, or any part or parcel thereof.

3. The plaintiff was at the time of the commencement of

this action, and ever since has been and now is the owner and seized in fee, subject only to the rights of its Indian wards of that certain parcel of real property located and lying situate in the County of Lake, State of California, and more particularly described as follows:

Those certain lands situate in the County of Lake, State of California, lying partly in the NW 1/4 of Section 5 and partly in the NE 1/4 of Section 6, T. 13 N., R. 7 W., M.D.M., more particularly described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point which bears North 00 10' West 400.78 feet from a point that bears North 76° 10' West, distant 2559.3 feet from the center of Section 5, Township 13 North, Range 7 West, M.D.M.; thence from the point of beginning, along the South side of the existing road, North 89° 53' West, 657.9 feet, and South 86° 22' 30" West, 271.92 feet to a pipe monument set distant 15.0 feet East from the existing rock fence which encloses the buildings of the Indians living within this area; thence, along a line running parallel and 15.0 feet distant from said rock fence, as follows: South 16° 46' 30" West, 132.58 feet; thence South 16° 24' 30" West, 242.6 feet; thence South 31° 26' 30" West, 158.6 feet; thence South 61° 35' 30" West, 335.0 feet, more or less, to the low water line of Clear Lake; thence Northerly, along said low water line, 1200.0 feet, more or less, to a point thereon that is situated South 20° 55' West, from a point that is North 68° 42' West 1965.79 feet from the point of beginning of this description; thence, leaving said low water line, North 20° 55' East, 500.0 feet, more or less, to said point situated North 68° 42' West from the point of beginning; thence North 75° 12' East, 307.67 400.78 feet from a point that bears North 760 10' West, point of beginning; thence North 75° 12' East, 307.67 feet; thence South 81° 04' East, 864.97 feet; thence North 27° 33' 30" East, 370.9 feet; thence North 31° 57' 30" West, 207.69 feet; thence North 54° 44' East, 259.11 feet; thence North 82° 52' East, 405.3 feet to a pipe monument, and thence South 0° 10' East, 1362.02 feet to the point of beginning, containing approximately 50.0 acres.

That, excepting for such right, if any, as the Clear Lake Water Company may have to overflow said parcel of real property or any part thereof, by raising the level of Clear Lake, none of the defendants has any right, title, estate or interest in, to or upon said premises or any part or parcel thereof.

4. That plaintiff have judgment against the defendants for its costs herein taxed at

30 Dollars.

Dated this 10 day of January, 1949.

By FM Lampers 1949

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United States Dis 32 FIRED IN CIVIL DOCKET

United States District Judge

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FILED

JAN 1 0 1949

O. W. CALBREATH,

IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

- 90

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA; S. F. BUTTERWORTH; ALFRED A. WHEELER; CROCKER FIRST NATIONAL BANK, A CORPORATION; WILLIAM O. B. MACDONOUGH; JOHN DOE ONE, AS ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH M. MACDONOUGH, DECEASED; JOHN DOE TWO, AS EXECUTOR OF THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH M. MACDONOUGH, DECEASED; JOHN DOE THREE, JOHN DOE FOUR, JOHN DOE FIVE, JOHN DOE SIX, JOHN DOE SEVEN, JOHN DOE EIGHT, JOHN DOE NINE, JOHN DOE TEN, JANE DOE ONE, JANE DOE TWO, JANE DOE THREE, JANE DOE FOUR AND JANE DOE FIVE AS HEIRS AT LAW AND/OR DEVISEES OF THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH M. MACDONOUGH, DECEASED; FREDERICK BILLINGS, THE CALIFORNIA BORAX COMPANY, A CORPORATION; THE CALIFORNIA BORAX COMPANY, A CORPORATION; THE SULPHUR BANK CONSOLIDATED QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION; EMPIRE CONSOLIDATED QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION; EMPIRE CONSOLIDATED QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION; WILLIAM E. GERBER; RICHARD WHITE; CLEAR LAKE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION; RAY-MOND G. LANOUE; JAMES M. O'BRIEN; T. A. MORRISEY; CLEAR LAKE COMPANY, A CORPORATION; RAY-MOND G. LANOUE; JAMES M. O'BRIEN; T. A.

CIVIL NO. 4068 L.

ESTELLE R. DAVIS; RUTH deFREMERY; CLINTON
E. DOLBEAR; P. R. BRADLEY; EDWARD A. NUTTER;
A. T. HATHAWAY; HOMESTAKE GOLD MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION; GOLDEN GATE GOLD MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION; RICHARD ROWE
ONE; RICHARD ROWE TWO; RICHARD ROWE THREE;
RICHARD ROWE FOUR; RICHARD ROWE FIVE; JANE
ROWE ONE; JANE ROWE TWO; JANE ROWE THREE;
JANE ROWE FOUR; JANE ROWE FIVE; SAM BLAKE
CORPORATION ONE; SAM BLAKE CORPORATION TWO;
SAM BLAKE CORPORATION THREE; SAM BLAKE CORPORATION FOUR; SAM BLAKE CORPORATION FIVE;
POWER AND IRRIGATION COMPANY OF CLEAR LAKE,
A CORPORATION; CLEAR LAKE WATER COMPANY, A
CORPORATION; CALIFORNIA TRUST AND SAVINGS
BANK, A CORPORATION; PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, A CORPORATION;
BRADLEY MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION,

Defendants.

FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

The above entitled cause came on regularly for trial before the above entitled Court, the Honorable Dal M. Lemmon presiding without a jury, on the 18th of August, 1947, Frank J. Hennessy, United States Attorney, by Emmet Seawell, Assistant United States Attorney, appearing as attorney for the plaintiff, Fred N. Howser, Attorney General of the State of California, by E. G. Benard, Deputy Attorney General, appearing upon behalf of the defendant, The State of California,

Messrs. Brobeck, Phleger & Harrison, by Marion B. Plant,
Esquire, appearing on behalf of the defendant Dent W. MacDonough, individually and as Administrator With the Will
Annexed of the Estate of Joseph M. MacDonough, deceased, sued
herein as John Doe One, as Administrator of the Estate of
Joseph M. MacDonough, deceased, and on behalf of the defendants Joan MacDonough, a minor, and Mary MacDonough, a minor,
sued herein respectively as Jane Doe One and Jane Doe Two,
as heirs at law and/or devisees of the estate of Joseph M.
MacDonough, deceased, Neal Chalmers, Esquire, appearing on
behalf of the defendant Clear Lake Water Company, a corporation, and John Parks Davis, Esquire, appearing on behalf of
the defendant Bradley Mining Co., a corporation, sued herein
as Bradley Mining Company;

And it appearing to the Court that the defendants Edward A. Nutter, Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, Archbishop of San Francisco (John Doe Four), Crocker First National Bank, T. A. Morrisey, Clear Lake Company, James M. O'Brien, George J. O'Brien, and P. R. Bradley have each appeared and filed answers disclaiming any interest in the real property described in the complaint on file herein;

And it appearing that defendants Estelle R. Davis and Ruth deFremery have appeared and filed answers in the above entitled action but that Bradley Mining Co. has succeeded to all right, title and interest of said defendants Estelle R. Davis and Ruth deFremery;

And it further appearing to the Court that defendants California Trust and Savings Bank, Pacific Gas and Electric Company, Homestake Gold Mining Company, Golden Gate Gold Mining Company, Raymond G. LaNoue, Power and Irrigation Company of Clear Lake, and H. Vincent Keeling (Richard Rowe Five)

have each been duly and regularly served with a copy of summons and complaint but have failed to appear and answer or otherwise plead within the time required by law, and that their defaults have been duly and regularly entered;

Plaintiff having moved for dismissal of the action as to the defendants Empire Consolidated Quicksilver Mining Company, Clinton E. Dolbear, and A. T. Hathaway, and also as to all fictitious defendants designated by the names Doe, Rowe and Sam Blake (save as hereinabove identified as actual defendants), and the attorney for the plaintiff having stipulated in open court for the dismissal of the action as to defendants S. F. Butterworth, Alfred A. Wheeler, Frederick Billings, The California Borax Company, a corporation, The California Borax Company, a co-partnership, The Sulphur Bank Quicksilver Mining Company, a corporation, The Sulphur Bank Consolidated Quicksilver Mining Company, a corporation, William E. Gerber, Richard White, and Clear Lake Quicksilver Mining Company, a corporation, and the action thereupon having been dismissed as to said defendants, and evidence having been introduced and the Court having considered the same, and it further appearing and being duly proved and the parties appearing upon the trial having stipulated hereto, the Court makes its FINDINGS OF FACT as follows:

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(1) The defendant Dent W. MacDonough as Administrator With the Will Annexed of the Estate of Joseph M. MacDonough, deceased, was at the time of the commencement of this action, and ever since has been and now is the owner and seized in fee of that certain parcel of real property located and lying situate in the County of Lake, State of California, and more particularly described as follows:

Island number one situate in the North West quarter of Section 6 Township 13 North Range 7 West Mount Diablo Base Meridian and the South West quarter of Section 31 Township 14 North Range 7 West Mount Diablo Base and Meridian according to the government survey thereof.

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It is true that on or about August 13, 1874, said parcel of real 5 property was listed to the State of California by the United 6 7 States of America in List No. 32 of Indemnity School Selections, but it is untrue that said parcel of real property was so listed 8 by mistake or inadvertence. The said parcel was so listed with 9 full authority of law and the said listing was good and valid. 10 On or about October 10, 1877, the defendant The State of Califor-11 nia issued its patent of said parcel of real property to R. S. 12 13 Floyd, also known as Richard S. Floyd, and to defendant Thomas P. Madden, which said patent was recorded in the office of the County 14 Recorder in and for the County of Lake on October 20, 1877, in 15 16 Volume Two of Patents at Page 250, Lake County Records. There-17 after the title to said parcel of real property passed by mesne 18 conveyances to Joseph M. MacDonough. Joseph M. MacDonough died on March 14, 1931, and he was at the time of his death the owner 19 and seized in fee of said parcel of real property. Pursuant to 20 21 proceedings duly had and taken in the Superior Court, State of California, in and for the County of San Mateo, Dent W. MacDonough 22 was on August 8, 1931 appointed Administrator With the Will 23 24 Annexed of the Estate of the said Joseph M. MacDonough, deceased; Letters of Administration were duly and regularly issued to said 25 26 Dent W. MacDonough on or about August 13, 1931, and said Dent W. 27 MacDonough ever since has been and now is the duly and regularly 28 appointed and acting Administrator With the Will Annexed of the 29 Estate of the said Joseph M. MacDonough, deceased. Neither the 30 plaintiff nor any of its Indian wards has any right, title, 31 estate or interest in, to or upon said premises or any part or 32 parcel thereof. Excepting for such interest or interests as the

defendants Joan MacDonough, a minor, and Mary MacDonough, a minor, may have in the estate of said Joseph M. MacDonough, deceased, and excepting for such right, if any, as the defendant Clear Lake Water Company may have, to overflow said parcel of real property, or any part thereof, by raising the level of Clear Lake, none of the defendants other than the defendant Dent W. MacDonough as Administrator With the Will Annexed of the Estate of the said Joseph M. MacDonough, deceased, has any right, title, estate or interest in, to or upon said premises, or any part or parcel thereof.

(2) The defendant Bradley Mining Co., a corporation, was at the time of the commencement of this action, and ever since has been and now is the owner and seized in fee of that certain parcel of real property located and lying situate in the County of Lake, State of California, more particularly described as follows:

All lands located within the North East quarter of Section 6 Township 13 North of Range 7 West Mount Diablo Meridian with the exception of a triangular shaped piece of land lying to the south of a line running South 68 degrees and 40 minutes West from a point 452.7 feet north of the quarter corner common to Sections 5 and 6 of Township 13 North of Range 7 West Mount Diablo Meridian;

All lands within the North West quarter of Section 5 Township 13 North of Range 7 West Mount Diablo Base Meridian lying to the west of a line commencing at a point 2319.1 feet north and 167.5 feet east of the quarter corner common to Sections 5 and 6 of Township 13 North of Range 7 West Mount Diablo Meridian, thence running South 0 degrees and 10 minutes East a distance of 1762.8 feet, thence running South 68 degrees and 40 minutes West to a point where such line intersects the Section line running North between Sections 5 and 6 of Township 13 North of Range 7 West Mount Diablo Meridian. This point of intersection is a point 452.7 feet north of the quarter corner common to Sections 5 and 6 of Township 13 North of Range 7 West of Mount Diablo Meridian;

EXCEPTING, HOWEVER, those certain lands situate in the County of Lake, State of California, lying partly in the NW 1/4 of Section 5 and partly in the NE 1/4 of Section 6, T. 13 N., R. 7 W., M.D.M., more particularly described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point which bears North 0° 10' West, 400.78 feet from a point that bears North 76° 10' West, distant 2559.3 feet from the center of Section 5, Township 13 North, Range 7 West, M.D.M.; thence from the point of beginning, along the South side of the existing road, North 89° 53' West, 657.9 feet, and South 86° 22' 30" West, 271.92 feet to a pipe monument set distant 15.0 feet East from the existing rock fence which encloses the buildings of the Indians living within this area; thence, along a line running parallel and 15.0 feet distant from said rock fence, as follows: South 16° 46' 30" West, 132.58 feet; thence South 16° 24' 30" West, 242.6 feet; thence South 31° 26' 30" West, 158.6 feet; thence South 61° 35' 30" West, 335.0 feet, more or less, to the low water line of Clear Lake; thence Northerly, along said low water line, 1200.0 feet, more or less, to a point thereon that is situated South 20° 55' West, from a point that is North 68° 42' West 1965.79 feet from the point of beginning of this description; thence, leaving said low water line, North 20° 55' East, 500.0 feet, more or less, to said point situated North 68° 42' West from the point of beginning; thence North 75° 12' East, 307.67 feet; thence South 81° 04' East, 864.97 feet; thence North 27° 33' 30" East, 370.9 feet; thence North 31° 57' 30" West, 207.69 feet; thence North 54° 44' East, 259.11 feet; thence North 82° 52' East, 405.3 feet to a pipe monument, and thence South 0° 10' East, 1362.02 feet to the point of beginning, containing approximately 50.0 acres.

It is true that on or about February 15, 1860, the United States of America, in pursuance of an application for Homestead Patent by the defendant Frederick Billings, issued its patent to said Frederick Billings covering said parcel of real property, which patent is recorded in the office of the County Recorder of said County of Lake in Volume One of Patents at Pages 261-274, Lake County Records, but it is untrue that said parcel of real property was so patented to said defendant Frederick Billings by mistake or inadvertence. The said parcel of real property was so patented with full authority of law and the said patent thereon was good and valid. Title to said parcel of real property passed by mesne conveyances from said defendant Frederick Billings to the defendant Bradley Mining Co., a corporation, and the defendant Bradley Mining Co., a corporation, is the owner and seized in fee thereof. Neither the plaintiff nor any of its Indian wards has any right, title, estate or interest in, to or upon said premises, or any part or parcel thereof. Excepting for such right, if any, as the defendant Clear Lake Water Company may have to overflow said parcel of real property, or any part thereof, by raising the level of Clear Lake, none of the

defendants other than the defendant Bradley Mining Co., a corporation, has any right, title, estate or interest in, to or upon said premises, or any part or parcel thereof.

- in paragraphs (1) and (2) hereof, nor any part of either of them save for the property excepted from the description in paragraph
 (2) hereof, said excepted property being the same real property as
 described in the next paragraph, is or ever has been occupied, used
 cultivated, improved, enjoyed, claimed or possessed by Indians of
 the Como Indian Tribe, or by Indians of other tribes, or by any
 Indians whomsoever. It is untrue that Indians of the Como Tribe or
 of other tribes, or any other Indians, or the ancestors and progenitors of any Indians have ever cleared either of the said parcels of
 real property, or any part of either thereof, or have ever built
 fences, barns, lodges, houses, ceremonial halls, or other improvements thereon, or have ever used the said parcels of real property,
 or any part of either thereof, as a burying place for their dead.
- (4) The plaintiff was at the time of the commencement of this action, and ever since has been and now is the owner and seized in fee, subject only to the rights of its Indian wards, of that certain parcel of real property located and lying situate in the County of Lake, State of California, particularly described as follows:

Those certain lands situate in the County of Lake, State of California, lying partly in the NW 1/4 of Section 5 and partly in the NE 1/4 of Section 6, T. 13 N., R. 7 W., M.D.M., more particularly described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point which bears North 0° 10' West, 400.78 feet from a point that bears North 76° 10' West, distant 2559.3 feet from the center of Section 5, Township 13 North, Range 7 West, M.D.M.; thence from the point of beginning, along the South side of the existing road, North 89° 53' West, 657.9 feet, and South 86° 22' 30" West, 271.92 feet to a pipe monument set distant 15.0 feet East from the existing rock fence which encloses the buildings of the Indians living within this area; thence, along a line running parallel and 15.0 feet distant from said rock fence, as follows: South 16° 46' 30" West, 132.58 feet; thence South 16° 24' 30" West, 242.6 feet; thence South 31° 26' 30" West, 158.6 feet; thence South 61° 35' 30" West, 335.0 feet, more or less, to the low water line of Clear Lake; thence Northerly,

along said low water line, 1200.0 feet, more or less, to a point thereon that is situated South 20° 55' West, from a point that is North 68° 42' West 1965.79 feet from the point of beginning of this description; thence, leaving said low water line, North 20° 55' East, 500.0 feet, more or less, to said point situated North 68° 42' West from the point of beginning; thence North 75° 12' East, 307.67 feet; thence South 81° 04' East, 864.97 feet; thence North 27° 33' 30" East, 370.9 feet; thence North 31° 57' 30" West, 207.69 feet; thence North 54° 44' East, 259.11 feet; thence North 82° 52' East, 405.3 feet to a pipe monument, and thence South 0° 10' East, 1362.02 feet to the point of beginning, containing approximately 50.0 acres.

It is true that on or about February 15, 1860, the United States of America, in pursuance of an application by the defendant Frederick Billings for Homestead Patent, issued its patent to said defendant Frederick Billings covering said parcel of real property, which patent is recorded in the office of the County Recorder of said Lake County in Volume One of Patents at Pages 261-274. Lake County Records. It is true that said parcel of real property was so patented to said defendant Frederick Billings by mistake and inadvertence. At the time said patent was so issued, said parcel of real property was occupied, used, enjoyed and claimed and ever since has been and now is occupied, used, enjoyed and claimed by Indians of the Como Indian Tribe, and at the time that said patent was issued, as aforesaid, the said parcel of real property was Indian land. Excepting for such right, if any, as the Clear Lake Water Company may have to overflow said parcel of real property, or any part thereof, by raising the level of Clear Lake, none of the defendants has any right, title, estate or interest to, in or upon said premises, or any part or parcel thereof.

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CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

As its conclusions of law from the foregoing findings of fact, the Court decides as follows:

1. That the defendant Dent W. MacDonough, as Administrator With the Will Annexed of the Estate of Joseph M. MacDonough, deceased, was at the time of the commencement of this action and ever since has been and now is the owner and seized in fee of that certain parcel of real property located and lying situate in the County of Lake, State of California, and more particularly described as follows:

Island number one situate in the North West quarter of Section 6 Township 13 North Range 7 West Mount Diablo Base Meridian and the South West quarter of Section 31 Township 14 North Range 7 West Mount Diablo Base and Meridian according to the government survey thereof.

That neither plaintiff nor its Indian wards has any right, title, estate or interest in, to or upon said premises or any part or parcel thereof; that excepting for such interest or interests as the defendants Joan MacDonough, a minor, and Mary MacDonough, a minor, may have in the estate of said Joseph M. MacDonough, deceased, and excepting for such right, if any, as the Clear Lake Water Company may have to overflow said parcel of real property, or any part thereof, by raising the level of Clear Lake, none of the defendants other than the defendant Dent W. MacDonough as Administrator with the Will Annexed of the Estate of Joseph M. MacDonough, deceased, has any right, title, estate or interest in, to or upon said premises, or any part or parcel thereof.

2. The defendant Bradley Mining Co., a corporation, was at the time of the commencement of this action, and ever since has been and now is the owner and seized in fee of that certain parcel of real property located and lying situate in the County of Lake, State of California, and more particularly described as follows:

All lands located within the North East quarter of Section 6 Township 13 North of Range 7 West Mount Diablo Meridian with the exception of a triangular shaped piece of land lying to the south of a line running South 68 degrees and 40 minutes West from a point 452.7 feet north of the quarter corner common to Sections 5 and 6 of Township 13 North of Range 7 West Mount Diablo Meridian;

All lands within the North West quarter of Section 5 Township 13 North of Range 7 West Mount Diablo Base Meridian lying to the west of a line commencing at a point 2319.1 feet north and 167.5 feet east of

the quarter corner common to Sections 5 and 6 of Township 13 North of Range 7 West Mount Diablo Meridian, thence running South 0 degrees and 10 minutes East a distance of 1762.8 feet, thence running South 68 degrees and 40 minutes West to a point where such line intersects the Section line running North between Sections 5 and 6 of Township 13 North of Range 7 West Mount Diablo Meridian. This point of intersection is a point 452.7 feet north of the quarter corner common to Sections 5 and 6 of Township 13 North of Range 7 West of Mount Diablo Meridian;

EXCEPTING HOWEVER, those certain lands situate in the County of Lake, State of California, lying partly in the NW 1/4 of Section 5 and partly in the NE 1/4 of Section 6, T. 13 N., R. 7 W., M.D.M., more particularly described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point which bears North 0° 10' West, 400.78 feet from a point that bears North 76° 10' West, distant 2559.3 feet from the center of Section 5, Township 13 North, Range 7 West, M.D.M.; thence from the point of beginning, along the South side of the existing road, North 89° 53' West, 657.9 feet, and South 86° 22' 30" West, 271.92 feet to a pipe monument set distant 15.0 feet East from the existing rock fence which encloses the buildings of the Indians living within this area; thence, along a line running parallel and 15.0 feet distant from said rock fence, as follows: South 16° 46' 30" West, 132.58 feet; thence South 16° 24' 30" West, 242.6 feet; thence South 31° 26' 30" West, 158.6 feet; thence South 61° 35' 30" West, 335.0 feet, more or less, to the low water line of Clear Take; thence Northerly, along said low water line, 1200.0 feet, more or less, to a point that is North 68° 42' West 1965.79 feet from the point of beginning of this description; thence, leaving said low water line, North 20° 55' East, 500.0 feet, more or less, to said point situated North 68° 42' West from the point of beginning; thence North 75° 12' East, 307.67 feet; thence South 81° 04' East, 864.97 feet; thence North 27° 33' 30" East, 370.9 feet; thence North 31° 57' 30" West, 207.69 feet; thence North 54° 44' East, 259.11 feet; thence North 82° 52' East, 405.3 feet to a pipe monument, and thence South 0° 10' East, 1362.02 feet to the point of beginning, containing approximately 50.0 acres.

That neither the plaintiff nor any of its Indian wards has any right, title, estate or interest in, to or upon said premises, or any part or parcel thereof; that excepting for such right, if any, as the Clear Lake Water Company may have to overflow said parcel of real property, or any part thereof, by raising the level of Clear Lake, none of the defendants other than the defendant Bradley Mining Co., a corporation, has any right, title, estate or interest in, to or upon said premises, or any part or parcel thereof.

3. The plaintiff was at the time of the commencement of this action, and ever since has been and now is the owner and

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seized in fee, subject only to the rights of its Indian wards of that certain parcel of real property located and lying situate in the County of Lake, State of California, and more particularly described as follows:

Those certain lands situate in the County of Lake, State of California, lying partly in the NW 1/4 of Section 5 and partly in the NE 1/4 of Section 6, T. 13 N., R. 7 W., M.D.M., more particularly described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point which bears North 0° 10' West, 400.78 feet from a point that bears North 76° 10' West, distant 2559.3 feet from the center of Section 5, Township 13 North, Range 7 West, M.D.M.; thence from the point of beginning, along the South side of the existing road, North 89° 53' West, 657.9 feet, and South 86° 22' 30" West, 271.92 feet to a pipe monument set distant 15.0 feet East from the existing rock fence which encloses the buildings of the Indians living within this area; thence, along a line running parallel and 15.0 feet distant from said rock fence, as follows: South 16° 46' 30" West, 132.58 feet; thence South 16° 24' 30" West, 242.6 feet; thence South 31° 26' 30" West, 158.6 feet; thence South 61° 35' 30" West, 335.0 feet, more or less, to the low water line of Clear Lake; thence Northerly, along said low water line, 1200.0 feet, more or less, to a point thereon that is situated South 20° 55' West, from a point that is North 68° 42' West 1965.79 feet from the point of beginning of this description; thence, leaving said low water line, North 20° 55' East, 500.0 feet, more or less, to said point situated North 68° 42' West from the point of beginning; thence North 75° 12' East, 307.67 feet; thence South 81° 04' East, 864.97 feet; thence North 27° 33' 30" East, 370.9 feet; thence North 31° 57' 30" West, 207.69 feet; thence North 54° 44' East, 259.11 feet; thence North 82° 52' East, 405.3 feet to a pipe monument, and thence South 0° 10' East, 1362.02 feet to the point of beginning, containing approximately 50.0 acres.

That, excepting for such right, if any, as the Clear Lake Water Company may have to overflow said parcel of real property, or any part thereof, by raising the level of Clear Lake, none of the defendants has any right, title, estate or interest in, to or upon said premises or any part or parcel thereof.

 That the plaintiff is entitled to have and recover its costs of suit herein incurred.

Let the judgment be entered accordingly.

Dated this 10 day of January , 1949.

United States District Judge

CIVIL NO. 4068 L. - FINDINGS OF FACT

pp. 1, 2, 3, 3a.



JAN 1 0 1949

C. W. CALBREATH, CHERK

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IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

Vs. THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA; S. F. BUTTERWORTH ALFRED A. WHEELER; CROCKER FIRST NATIONAL BUTTERWORTH; BANK, A CORPORATION; WILLIAM O. B. MAC-DONOUGH; JOHN DOE ONE, AS ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH M. MACDONOUGH, DE-CEASED; JOHN DOE TWO, AS EXECUTOR OF THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH M. MACDONOUGH, DECEASED; JOHN DOE THREE, JOHN DOE FOUR, JOHN DOE FIVE, JOHN DOE SIX, JOHN DOE SEVEN, JOHN DOE EIGHT, JOHN DOE NINE, JOHN DOE TEN, JANE DOE ONE, JANE DOE TWO, JANE DOE THREE, JANE DOE FOUR AND JANE DOE FIVE AS HEIRS AT LAW AND/OR DEVISEES OF THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH) M. MACDONOUGH, DECEASED; FREDERICK BILLINGS, THE CALIFORNIA BORAX COMPANY, A CORPORATION; THE CALIFORNIA BORAX COMPANY, A CO-PARTNER-SHIP; THE SULPHUR BANK QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION; THE SULPHUR BANK CONSOLIDATED QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, CORPORATION; EMPIRE CONSOLIDATED QUICKSIL-VER MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION; WILLIAM E. GERBER; RICHARD WHITE; CLEAR LAKE QUICK-SILVER MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION; RAYMOND G. LANOUE; JAMES M. O'BRIEN; T. A.
MORRISEY; CLEAR LAKE COMPANY, A CORPORATION;)
ESTELLE R. DAVIS; RUTH deFREMERY; CLINTON
E. DOLBEAR; P. R. BRADLEY; EDWARD A. NUTTER;)
A. T. HATHAWAY; HOMESTAKE GOLD MINING COM-

A CORPORATION; GOLDEN GATE GOLD MIN-

ING COMPANY, A CORPORATION; RICHARD ROWE ONE; RICHARD ROWE TWO; RICHARD ROWE THREE;

RICHARD ROWE FOUR; RICHARD ROWE FIVE; JANE

ROWE ONE; JANE ROWE TWO; JANE ROWE THREE; JANE ROWE FOUR; JANE ROWE FIVE; SAM BLAKE CORPORATION ONE; SAM BLAKE CORPORATION TWO;

SAM BLAKE CORPORATION THREE; SAM BLAKE COR-

PORATION FOUR; SAM BLAKE CORPORATION FIVE; POWER AND IRRIGATION COMPANY OF CLEAR LAKE,

A CORPORATION; CLEAR LAKE WATER COMPANY, A

CIVIL NO. 4068 L.

CORPORATION; CALIFORNIA TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, A CORPORATION; PACIFIC GAS AND ELEC-TRIC COMPANY, A CORPORATION; PACIFIC TELE-PHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY, A CORPORATION; BRADLEY MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION,

Defendants.

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FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW The above entitled cause came on regularly for trial before

the above entitled Court, the Honorable Dal. M. Lemmon presiding without a jury, on the 18th of August, 1947, Frank J. Hennessy, United States Attorney, by Emmet Seawell, Assistant United States Attorney, appearing as attorney for the plaintiff, Fred N. Howser, Attorney General of the State of California, by E. G. Benard, Deputy Attorney General, appearing upon behalf of the defendant, The State of California, Messrs, Brobeck, Phleger & Harrison, by Marion B. Plant, Esquire, appearing on behalf of the defendant Dent W. MacDonough, individually and as Administrator With the Will Annexed of the Estate of Joseph M. MacDonough, deceased, sued herein as John Doe One, as Administrator of the Estate of Joseph M. MacDonough, deceased, and on behalf of the defendants Joan MacDonough, a minor, and Mary MacDonough, a minor, sued herein respectively as Jane Doe One and Jane Doe Two, as heirs at law and/or devisees of the estate of Joseph M. MacDonough, deceased, Neal Chalmers, Esquire, appearing on behalf of the defendant Clear Lake Water Company, a corporation, and John Parks Davis, Esquire, appearing on behalf of the defendant Bradley Mining Co., a corporation, sued herein as Bradley Mining Company;

And it appearing to the Court that the defendants Edward A. Nutter, Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, Archbishop of San Francisco (John Doe Four), Crocker First National Bank, T. A. Morrisey, Clear Lake Company, James M. O'Brien, George J. O'Brien, and P. R. Bradley have each appeared and filed answers disclaiming any interest in the real property described in the complaint on

file herein;

And it appearing that defendants Estelle R. Davis and Ruth deFremery have appeared and filed answers in the above entitled action but that Bradley Mining Co. has succeeded to all right, title and interest of said defendants Estelle R. Davis and Ruth deFremery;

And it further appearing to the Court that defendants
California Trust and Savings Bank, Pacific Gas and Electric Company, Homestake Gold Mining Company, Golden Gate Gold Mining Company, Raymond G. LaNoue, Power and Irrigation Company of Clear
Lake, and H. Vincent Keeling (Richard Rowe Five) have each been duly and regularly served with a copy of summons and complaint but have failed to appear and answer or otherwise plead within the time required by law, and that their defaults have been duly and regularly entered;

Plaintiff having moved for dismissal of the action as to the defendants Empire Consolidated Quicksilver Mining Company, Clinton E. Dolbear, and A. T. Hathaway, and also as to all fictitious defendants designated by the names Doe, Rowe and Sam Blake (save as hereinabove identified as actual defendants), and the action thereupon having been dismissed as to said defendants, and evidence having been introduced and the Court having considered the same, and it further appearing and being duly proved and the parties appearing upon the trial having stipulated hereto, the Court makes its FINDINGS OF FACT as follows:

(1) The defendant Dent W. MacDonough as Administrator With the Will Annexed of the Estate of Joseph M. MacDonough, deceased, was at the time of the commencement of this action, and ever since has been and now is the owner and seized in fee of that certain parcel of real property located and lying situate in the County of Lake, State of California, and more particularly described as follows:

CIVIL NO. 4068 L. - JUDGMENT

pp. 1, 2, 3, 3a.



C. W. CALBREATH,

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31 32 IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Plaintiff,

VS.

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA; S. F. BUTTERWORTH; ALFRED A. WHEELER; CROCKER FIRST NATIONAL BANK, A CORPORATION; WILLIAM O. B. MAC-DONOUGH; JOHN DOE ONE, AS ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH M. MACDONOUGH, DE-CEASED; JOHN DOE TWO, AS EXECUTOR OF THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH M. MACDONOUGH, DECEASED; JOHN DOE THREE, JOHN DOE FOUR, JOHN DOE FIVE, JOHN DOE SIX, JOHN DOE SEVEN, JOHN DOE EIGHT, JOHN DOE NINE, JOHN DOE TEN, JANE DOE ONE, JANE DOE TWO, JANE DOE THREE, JANE DOE FOUR AND JANE DOE FIVE AS HEIRS AT LAW AND/OR DEVISEES OF THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH M. MACDONOUGH, DECEASED; FREDERICK BILLINGS, THE CALIFORNIA BORAX COMPANY, A COPPORATION; THE CALIFORNIA BORAX COMPANY, A CO-PARTNER-SHIP; THE SULPHUR BANK QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION; THE SULPHUR BANK CONSOLIDATED QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, CORPORATION; EMPIRE CONSOLIDATED QUICKSIL-VER MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION; WILLIAM
E. GERBER; RICHARD WHITE; CLEAR LAKE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION; RAYMOND G. LANOUE; JAMES M. O'BRIEN; T. A.
MORRISEY; CLEAR LAKE COMPANY, A CORPORATION; ESTELLE R. DAVIS; RUTH de FRÉMERY; CLINTON E. DOLBEAR; P. R. BRADLEY; EDWARD A. NUTTER; A. T. HATHAWAY; HOMESTAKE GOLD MINING COM-PANY, A CORPORATION; GOLDEN GATE GOLD MIN-ING COMPANY, A CORPORATION; RICHARD ROWE ONE; RICHARD ROWE TWO; RICHARD ROWE THREE; RICHARD ROWE FOUR; RICHARD ROWE FIVE; JANE ROWE ONE; JANE ROWE TWO; JANE ROWE THREE; JANE ROWE FOUR; JANE ROWE FIVE; SAM BLAKE

CORPORATION ONE; SAM BLAKE CORPORATION TWO; SAM BLAKE CORPORATION THREE; SAM BLAKE COR-PORATION FOUR; SAM BLAKE CORPORATION FIVE;

POWER AND IRRIGATION COMPANY OF CLEAR LAKE,

A CORPORATION; CLEAR LAKE WATER COMPANY, A

CIVIL NO. 4068 L.

CORPORATION; CALIFORNIA TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, A CORPORATION; PACIFIC GAS AND ELEC-TRIC COMPANY, A CORPORATION; PACIFIC TELE-PHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY, A CORPORATION; BRADLEY MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION,

Defendants.

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31 32 JUDGMENT

The above entitled cause came on regularly for trial before the above entitled Court, the Honorable Dal M. Lemmon presiding without a jury, on the 18th of August, 1947, Frank J. Hennessy, United States Attorney, by Emmet Seawell, Assistant United States Attorney, appearing as attorney for the plaintiff, Fred N. Howser, Attorney General of the State of California, by E. G. Benard, Deputy Attorney General, appearing upon behalf of the defendant, The State of California, Messrs. Brobeck, Phleger & Harrison, by Marion B. Plant, Esquire, appearing on behalf of the defendant Dent W. MacDonough, individually and as Administrator With the Will Annexed of the Estate of Joseph M. MacDonough, deceased, sued herein as John Doe One, as Administrator of the Estate of Joseph M. MacDonough, deceased, and on behalf of the defendants Joan MacDonough, a minor, and Mary MacDonough, a minor, sued herein respectively as Jane Doe One and Jane Doe Two, as heirs at law and/or devisees of the estate of Joseph M. MacDonough, deceased, Neal Chalmers, Esquire, appearing on behalf of the defendant Clear Lake Water Company, a corporation, and John Parks Davis, Esquire, appearing on behalf of the defendant Bradley Mining Co., a corporation, sued herein as Bradley Mining Company;

And it appearing to the Court that the defendants Edward A. Nutter, Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, Archbishop of San Francisco (John Doe Four), Crocker First National Bank, T. A. Morrisey, Clear Lake Company, James M. O'Brien, George J. O'Brien and P. R. Bradley have each appeared and filed answers disclaiming any interest in the real property described in the complaint on

file herein;

And it appearing that defendants Estelle R. Davis and Ruth deFremery have appeared and filed answers in the above entitled action but that Bradley Mining Co. has succeeded to all right, title and interest of said defendants Estelle R. Davis and Ruth deFremery;

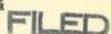
And it further appearing to the Court that defendants
California Trust and Savings Bank, Pacific Gas and Electric Company, Homestake Gold Mining Company, Golden Gate Gold Mining Company, Raymond G. LaNoue, Power and Irrigation Company of Clear
Lake, and H. Vincent Keeling (Richard Rowe Five) have each been
duly and regularly served with a copy of summons and complaint
but have failed to appear and answer or otherwise plead within
the time required by law, and that their defaults have been duly
and regularly entered;

Plaintiff having moved for dismissal of the action as to the defendants Empire Consolidated Quicksilver Mining Company, Clinton E. Dolbear, and A. T. Hathaway, and also as to all fictitious defendants designated by the names Doe, Rowe and Sam Blake (save as hereinabove identified as actual defendants), and the action thereupon having been dismissed as to said defendants, and evidence having been introduced and the Court having considered the same, and it further appearing and being duly proved and the parties appearing upon the trial having stipulated hereto, and the Court being fully advised in the premises, and having filed herein its findings of fact and conclusions of law, and having directed that judgment be entered in accordance therewith; now, therefore, by reason of the law and findings aforesaid:

 That the defendant Dent W. MacDonough, as Administrator With the Will Annexed of the Estate of Joseph M. MacDonough, deceased, was at the time of the commencement of this action and

District Court of the United States

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA



FEB 25 1949

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Plaintiff.

C. W. CALBREATH.

Civil No. 4068-L

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, et al Defendent.

vs.

DISBURSEMENTS

Marshal's Fees	s
Clerk's Fees	15+00
Reporter's Fees.	
Docket Fee	10.00
Examiner's Fees	
Witness Fees	
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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 88:	
HARLAN M. THOMPSON, Assistant U. S.	. Attorney,
being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is theattorney for the	ne Plaintiff,
in the above-entitled cause, and as such has knowledge of the facts relative to ments. That the items in the above memorandum contained are correct; tha	
been necessarily incurred in the said cause, and that the services charged th	The state of the s
necessarily performed as therein stated	
Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of Fe	bruary, A. D. 193 49
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Deputy Clerk, United States District Court, Northern District of California.

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	Crocker	Building, S	an Francisco,	California.	
You will please take notice that on		Monday	tl	the 7th	
y ofMarch	, A. D. 19	\$9, at the hour	of 10:00	o'clock,	
Plaintiff	will apply to th	e Clerk of said Co	ourt to have the within	memorandum of costs and	
bursements taxed	pursuant to the rule	of said Court, in	such case made and pr	ovided.	
		By: HA	RIAN M THOMPS	NoxeMore ON, Ass't U S Attor	
	District of 1	DJ. HA	Attorney for	Plaintiff	
Service of within	n memorandum of cos	ts and disbursem	ents and receipt of a	copy thereof acknowledged,	
s	day of	February	, A. D	0. 19#9	

			Attorney for	Defendant	
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Ent	Plaintiff.	OS			
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nited States District Court	Plaintiff. vs. Defendant.	EMORANDUM OF COSTAND DISBURSEMENTS		Allorneys for	
Joseph Jan		DIS		Atto	
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JAN 10 1949

C. W. CALBREATH,

IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

Vs.

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, et al.,

Defendants.

CIVIL NO. 4068 L.

STIPULATION

It is hereby stipulated that the foregoing findings of fact and conclusions of law may be signed and filed, and that the foregoing judgment may be entered in the above entitled action.

Brobeck, Phleger & Harrison

Howard J. Finn

Marion B. Plant

Attorneys for defendant DENT W. MAC-DONOUGH individually and as Administrator With the Will Annexed of the Estate of Joseph M. MacDonough, Deceased, sued herein as John Doe One, as Administrator of the Estate of Joseph M. MacDonough, Deceased, and defendants JOAN MACDONOUGH, a minor, and MARY MACDONOUGH, a minor, sued herein respectively as Jane Doe One and Jane Doe Two, as heirs at law and/or devisees of the Estate of Joseph M. Mac-Donough, Deceased.

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Attorney STATE OF		for VIA.	defendant	THE	
By E	(SSE	204	and		_

Heal Chalmers

Attorney for defendant CLEAR LAKE WATER COMPANY, a corporation.

John Parks Davis

Attorney for defendant BRADLEY MINING CO., a corporation.

DATED August 27 , 1948.

HOWARD J. PINN and BROBECK, PHLEGER & HARRISON, 111 Sutter Street, Sen Francisco, California. 1 2 3 Attorneys for certain defendants. 4 FEB 21 1944 5 6 C. W. CALBREATH, 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT 14 OF CALIFORNIA, NORTHERN DIVISION. 15 16 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 17 Plaintiff. 18 -vs-No. 4068 L. 19 THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, 20 et al., 21 Defendants. 22 23 STIPULATION FOR AMENDMENT OF ANSWERS 24 25 It appearing that, through inadvertence of counsel, the answer of the defendant Dent W. Macdonough, individually 26 and as administrator with the will annexed of the estate of 27 28 Joseph M. Macdonough, Deceased, and the answer of the defendants Joan Macdonough and Mary Macdonough, employed the 29 name of William O. B. Macdonough (who has long since been 30

- 1 dead), instead of the name of said Dent W. Macdonough, and
- 2 that wherever the name "William O. B. Macdonough" appears
- 3 in either of said answers, said name should properly read
- 4 Dent W. Macdonough;
- 5 NOW, THEREFORE, the plaintiff above-named, and the
- 6 defendants Dent W. Macdonough, individually and as adminis-
- 7 trator with the will annexed of the estate of Joseph M.
- 8 Macdonough, deceased, and Joan Macdonough and Mary Macdonough,
- 9 through their respective attorneys, do hereby stipulate as
- 10 follows:
- 11 (1) That the answer of the defendant Dent W.
- 12 Macdonough, individually and as administrator, etc., which
- 13 said answer is erroneoughly entitled: "Answer of defendant
- 14 William O. B. Macdonough and of defendant William O. B.
- 15 Macdonough as administrator with the will annexed of the
- 16 estate of Joseph M. Macdonough, Deceased, sued herein as
- 17 John Doe One, to complaint", may be amended on its face by
- 18 substituting the name Dent W. Macdonough for the name
- 19 William O. B. Macdonough in the title of said answer and
- 20 wherever else in said answer the latter name appears;
- 21 (2) That the answer of the defendants Joan
- 22 Macdonough, a minor, and Mary Macdonough, a minor, may be
- 23 amended on its face by substituting the name Dent W.
- 24 Macdonough for the name William O. B. Macdonough wherever
- 25 the latter name appears in said answer.
- 26 (3) That the Clerk of the above-entitled court
- 27 may make said amendments forthwith, by interlineation upon

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1	the face of said answers.
2	Feb 21 1944
3	DATED: March 1943.
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5	H. OHar
6	Komas
7	AssT Mattorneys for Plaintiff.
8	
9	I Loward S. Finn
10	Brobat Fhleger + Harrison
11	Attorneys for defendants Dent W.
12	Macdonough, and Dent W. Macdonough as administrator with the will
13	annexed of the estate of Joseph M. Macdonough, deceased, Joan
14	Macdonough and Mary Macdonough.
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16	IT IS SO ORDERED , 1944
17	Dated: March
18	1112 1111
19	marky Melsh
20	District Judge.
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District Court of the United States

Northern District of California Northern Division

United States

VS.

State of California, etc., et al.

No. 4068

NOTICE

TO Frank J. Hennessy, Esq., United States Attorney, Post Office Building, San Francisco, Calif.

John Parks Davis, Esq., Attorney at Law, 705 Standard Oll Building, San Francisco, Calif.

Messrs. Brobeck, Fhleger & Harrison Attorneys at Law, 111 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Calif.

Robert W. Kenny, Esq., Attorney General of the State of California, Sacramento, Calif.

Neal Chalmers, Bsq., Attorney at Law, 327 Porter Building, Woodland, California

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that on Tuesday, November 2nd, 1943

JUDGE MARTIN I. WHLSH Ordered that this case be and the same is hereby sontinued to February 18th, 1944, for trial. (J)

FRANK J. HENNESSY, United States Attorney, G. B. HJELM, Assistant U. S. Attorney, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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7-1404

IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

VS.

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA; S. F. BUTTERWORTH; ALFRED) A. WHEELER: CROCKER FIRST NATIONAL BANK, A CORPO-RATION; WILLIAM O. B. MACDONOUGH; JOHN DOE ONE, AS) ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH M. MAC-DONOUGH, DECEASED; JCHN DOE TWO, AS EXECUTOR OF THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH M. MACDONOUGH, DECEASED; JOHN) DOE THREE, JOHN DOE FOUR, JOHN DOE FIVE, JOHN DOE) SIX, JOHN DOE SEVEN, JOHN DOE EIGHT, JOHN DOE NINE JOHN DOE TEN, JAME DOE ONE, JAME DOE TWO, JAME DOE) THREE, JANE DOE FOUR AND JANE DOE FIVE AS HEIRS AT LAW AND/OR DEVISEES OF THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH M. MACDONOUGH, DECEASED; FREDERICK BILLINGS, THE CALIFORNIA BORAX COMPANY, A CORPORATION; THE CALIFORNIA BORAX COMPANY, A CO-PARTNERSHIP; THE SULPHUR BANK QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, A CORPO-CIVIL NO. RATION; THE SULPHUR BANK CONSOLIDATED QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION; EMPIRE CONSOLIDATED) QUICESILVER MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION; WILLIAM) E. GERBER; RICHARD WHITE; CLEAR LAKE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION; RAYMOND G. LANOUE; JAMES M. O'BRIEN; T. A. MORRISEY; CLEAR LAKE COMPANY, A CORPORATION; ESTELLE R. DAVIS; RUTH defremery; CLINTON E. DOLBEAR; P. R. BRADLEY; EDWARD A. NUTTER; A. T. HATHAWAY; HOMESTAKE GOLD COMPLAINT MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION; GOLDEN GATE GOLD MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION; RICHARD ROWS ONE; RICHARD ROWE TWO; RICHARD ROWE THREE; RICHARD ROWE FOUR; RICHARD ROWE FIVE; JANE ROWE ONE; JANE ROWE TWO; JAME ROWE THREE; JAME ROWE FOUR; JAME ROWE FIVE; SAM BLAKE CORPORATION ONE; SAM BLAKE COR-PORATION TWO; SAM BLAKE CORPORATION THREE; SAM BLAKE CORPORATION FOUR; SAM BLAKE CORPORATION FIVE; POWER AND IRRIGATION COMPANY OF CLEAR LAKE, A CORPORATION; CLEAR LAKE WATER COMPANY, A COR-PORATION; CALIFORNIA TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, A CORPORATION; PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, A CORPORATION; PACIFIC TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY, A CORPORATION; BRADLEY MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION.

Defendants.

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COMPLAINT

Comes now the United States of America, by Frank J. Hennesy,
United States Attorney for the Northern District of California, and G. B.

Hjelm, Assistant United States Attorney, acting by and under the direction of the Attorney General of the United States, and brings this action against the above named defendants, by virtue of its guardianship of certain Indians hereinafter named and referred to, and for cause of action complains and shows as follows:

I.

That for at least fifty years prior to February 18, 1859, and from time immemorial, the following described lands were Indian lands, occupied, used, enjoyed and claimed by Indians of the Pomo Indian tribe and Indians of other tribes, and at no time from time immemorial to the present time has any of the rights and claims of said Indians in and to said lands and premises been extinguished;

That said lands are situate in the County of Lake, State of California, and more particularly described as follows, to wit:

PARCEL ONE. Island number one situate in the North West quarter of Section 6 Township 13 North Range 7 West Mount Diable Base Meridian and the South West quarter of Section 31 Township 14 North Range 7 West Mount Diable Base and Meridian according to the government survey thereof.

PARCEL TWO. All lands located within the North East quarter of Section 6 Township 13 North of Range 7 West Mount Diable Meridian with the exception of a triangular shaped piece of land lying to the south of a line running South 68 degrees and 40 minutes West from a point 452.7 feet north of the quarter corner common to Sections 5 and 6 of Township 13 North of Range 7 West Mount Diable Meridian.

All lands within the North West quarter of Section 5 Township 13 North of Range 7 West Mount Diable Base Meridian lying to the west of a line commencing at a point 2319.1 feet north and 167.5 feet east of the quarter corner common to Sections 5 and 6 of Township 13 North of Range 7 West Mount Diable Meridian, thence running South 0 degrees and 10 minutes East a distance of 1762.8 feet, thence running South 68 degrees and 10 minutes West to a point where such line intersects the Section line running North between Sections 5 and 6 of Township 13 North of Range 7 West Mount Dieble Meridian. This point of intersection is a point 152.7 feet north of the quarter corner common to Sections 5 and 6 of Township 13 North of Range 7 West of Mount Dieble Meridian.

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That on about August 13, 1871, said real property herein above described as PARCEL ONE and part of said real property herein described as PARCEL TWO was by mistake and inadvertance listed to the State of California by the United States of America in List #32 of indemnity school selections;

That on about September 15, 1874, said defendant, State of California, issued its certificate of purchase of said lands to the defendant, S. F. Butterworth;

That said defendant S. F. Butterworth thereafter assigned his said certificate of purchase to one R. S. Floyd, also known as Richard S. Floyd, and said defendant Thomas P. Madden;

That on about October 10, 1877, the said defendant, State of California, issued its patent to said lands to said R. S. Floyd, also known as Richard S. Floyd, and to said defendant Thomas P. Madden, which said patent was recorded in the office of the County Recorded in and for the said County of Lake on October 20, 1877, in Vol. 2 of Patents at page 250, Lake County Records;

That on August 25, 1892, the said defendant Thomas P. Madden executed and delivered to said defendant Alfred A. Wheeler a deed of conveyance covering said lands herein described as PARCEL ONE and part of PARCEL TWO, which deed was recorded on November 26, 1892, in the office of the County Recorder in and for the said County of Lake in Vol. 26 of Deeds, at page 241, Lake County Records;

That on November 18, 1892, a doed of conveyance was made, executed and delivered by the representative of the estate of said R. S. Floyd, also known as Richard S. Floyd, covering said PARCEL ONE and part of PARCEL TWO, to said defendant Alfred A. Wheeler, which deed of conveyance was recorded on January 18, 1893, in the office of the County Recorder in and for the said County of Lake in Vol. 26 of Deeds, at page 310, Lake County Records;

That within about a year prior to June 29, 1901, forcolosure

County Records;

proceedings were had in the matter of a mortgage theretofore given by
said defendant Alfred A. Wheeler to said defendant Crocker First

National Bank covering said PARCEL ONE and part of said PARCEL TWO, and
on June 29, 1901, a commissioner's deed issued in favor of said defendant William O. B. Macdonough, which commissioner's deed was recorded on July 15, 1901, in the office of the County Recorder in and
for the said County of Lake, in Vol. 35 of Deeds, at page 80, Lake

That on May 27, 1902, the said defendant William O. B. Macdenough made, executed and delivered a deed of convoyance covering said PARCEL ONE and part of said PARCEL TWO to one Joseph M. Macdenough, which deed of conveyance was recorded July 12, 1903, in the office of the County Recorder in and for the said County of Lake, in Vol. 32 of Deeds, at page 398, Lake County Records;

That said Joseph M. Macdonough is dead and the estate of said

Joseph M. Macdonough, deceased, is presently in process of administra
tion in the Superior Court in and for the County of San Mateo,

California;

That said defendant John Doe One is the administrator of the estate of said Joseph H. Macdonough, deceased, and said defendant John Doe Two is the executor of the estate of said Joseph M. Macdonough, deceased;

That said defendents John Doe Three, John Doe Four, John Doe Five, John Doe Six, John Doe Seven, John Doe Eight, John Doe Nine, John Doe Ten, Jane Doo One, Jane Doe Two, Jane Doe Three, Jane Doe Four and Jane Doe Five are the neirs at law and devisees of said Joseph M. Macdonough, deceased;

That on about February 18, 1859, the defendant Frederick Billings made and filed in the United States Land Office an application for home-stead patent to the lands herein above described as PARCEL TWO (inclusive of other property) and in connection therewith filed in said United

States Land Office an affidavit setting forth therein that all said lands were unoccupied and constitute public domain and was subject to entry and was not otherwise disposed of or appropriated;

That on about February 15, 1860, the United States of America, in persuance of said application, by mistake and inadvertantly issued its patent to said defendant Frederick Billings covering said lands described in said PARCEL TWO (and other property) which patent is recorded in the office of the County Recorder of said Lake County in Vol. 1 of Patents, at pages 261 to 274, Lake County Records;

That on January 3, 1876, the said defendant, The California

Borax Company, made, executed and delivered to said defendant, The

Sulphur Bank Quicksilver Mining Company, its deed of conveyance covering the lands described herein as PARCEL TWO (and other property),

which deed of conveyance was recorded January 7, 1876, in the office of
the County Recorder of said Lake County in Vol. 6 of Deeds, at page 573,

Lake County Records;

That on August 14, 1900, the said defendant, The Sulphur Bank Quicksilver Mining Company, made, executed and delivered its deed of conveyance covering said PARCEL TWO (and other property) to said defendant Sulphur Bank Consolidated Quicksilver Mining Company, which deed of conveyance was recorded on May 6, 1901, in the office of the County Recorder of said Lake County in Vol. 32 of Deeds, at page 202, La ke County Records;

That on August 10, 1900, the said defendant, Sulphur Bank Consolidated Quicksilver Mining Company, made, executed and delivered its
deed of conveyance occurring said PARCEL TWO (and other property) to
said defendant, Empire Consolidated Quicksilver Mining Company, which
deed of conveyance was recorded May 6, 1901, in the office of the
County Recorder in and for the said County of Lake in Vol. 32 of Deeds
at page 206, Lake County Records;

That on December 22, 1905, a commissioner's deed was made, exs-

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cuted and delivered to said defendant William S. Tevis in the matter of a foreclosure of a mortgage theretofore given by said defendant Empire Consolidated Quicksilver Mining Company, which deed of conveyance covered said property described as PARCEL TWO (and other property) and was recorded on Docember 28, 1905, in the office of the County Recorder in and for the said County of Lake in Vol. 36 of Deeds, at page 488, Lake County Records;

That on July 26, 1909, a "McInerny Decree Quieting Title" was issued in favor of said defendant William S. Tevis covering said real property described as PARCEL TWO, which decree was recorded on August 20, 1909, in the office of the County Recorder in and for said County of La ke, in Vol. 42 of Deeds, at page 392, Lake County Records;

Tha t on December 9, 1911, the said defendant William S. Tevis and his wife, made, executed and delivered to said defendant William E. Gerber, as trustee, a dued covering said property described as PARCEL TWO (and other property), which deed w as recorded January 24, 1912, in the office of the County Rocorder in and for the said County of Lake in Vol. 46 of Deeds, at page 344, Lake County Records;

That on March 12, 1906, said defendant, State of California, issued its patent to said defendant, Richard White, covering said real property described as PARCEL TWO (and other property), which patent was recorded in the office of the County Recorder in and for the said County of Lake on March 22, 1906, in Vol. 7 of Patents, at page 454, Lake County Records;

That on Docember 2, 1919, the said defendants, William S. Tevis and Mabel P. Tevis, his wife, made, executed and delivered their deed of conveyance covering taid property described as PARCEL TWO (and other property) to one George T. Ruddock, which deed of conveyance was recorded on December 27, 1919, in the office of the County Recorder in and for the said County of Lake in Vol. 57 of Deeds, at page 573, Lake County Records;

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That on February 5, 1920, the said defendants, William S. Tevis and Habel P. Tevis, his wife, made, executed and delivered a deed of conveyance covering said real property described as PARCEL TWO (and other property) to said George T. Ruddock, which deed of conveyance was recorded April 15, 1920, in the office of the County Recorder in and for the said County of Lake in Vol. 59, of Deeds, at page 264, Lake County Records;

That on April 3, 1920, the said defendant William E. Gerber, as trustee, made, executed and delivered a deed of conveyance covering said PARCEL TWO (and other property) to said George T. Ruddock, which deed of conveyance was recorded on April 15, 1920, in the office of the County Recorder in and for the said County of Lake, Vol. 59 of Deeds, at pa ge 265, Lake County Records;

That on September 22, 1906, the said defendant William S. Tevis made, executed and delivered a deed of conveyance covering said real property herein described as PARCEL TWO (and other property) to said defendant Clear Lake Quicksilver Mining Company, which deed of conveyance was recorded on October 3, 1906, in the office of the County Recorder in and for the said County of Lake in Vol. 39 of Deeds, at page 160, Lake County Records.

That on May 18, 1912, a commissioner's deed was made, executed and delivered to said George T. Ruddock in the matter of an action entitled, "Nightingill vs. Clear Lake Quicksilver Mining Company", which deed of conveyance covers said property herein described as PARCEL TWO (and other property) and was recorded May 27, 1912, in the office of the County Recorder in and for the said County of Lake in Vol. 49 of Deeds, at page 4, Lake County Records;

That on November 5, 1917, a "McInerny Decree Quieting Title" was issued covering said property herein described as PARCEL TWO and which decree was recorded on November 5, 1917, in the office of the County Recorder in and for the said County of Lake in Vol. 55 of Deeds, at

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page 314, Lake County Records:

That on May 29, 1922, the said George T. Ruddock made, executed and delivered a certain deed of convoyance covering said property herein described as PARCEL TWO (and other property) to said defendant Raymond G. LaNoue, which deed of conveyance was recorded June 12, 1922, in the office of the County Recorder in and for the said County of Lake in Vol. 61 of Deeds, at page 585, Lake County Records;

That on May 29, 1922, the said defendant Raymond G. LaMoue made, executed and delivered a deed of conveyance covering said PARCEL TWO (and other property) to said defendant James N. O'Brien, which deed of conveyance was recorded June 12, 1922, in the office of the County Recorder in and for the said County of Lake, in Vol. 61 of Deeds, at page 587, Lake County Records;

That on December 5, 1922, the said defendant James N. O'Brien made, executed and delivered a deed of conveyance covering said property herein described as PARCEL TWO (and other property) to said defendant T. A. Morrisey, which deed of conveyance was recorded on July 10, 1922, in the office of the County Recorder in and for the said County of Lake in Vol. 62 of Deeds, at page 109, Lake County Records;

That on May 29, 1922, the said defendant T. A. Morrisey made a declaration of trust covering said property herein described as PARCEL TWO, which declaration of trust was recorded in the office of the County Recorder in and for the said County of Lake, in Vol. 62 of Deeds, at page 112, Lake County Records;

That on September 31, 1931, trustees of the said defendant

Clear Lake Company made, executed and delivered a deed of conveyance

eovering said property herein described as PARCEL TWO (and other

property) to said George T. Ruddock, which deed of conveyance was re
corded on October 9, 1931, in the office of the County Recorder in and

for the said County of Lake in Vol. 75 of Official Records of Lake

County, at page 292;

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That on June 18, 1937, a decree of distribution in the matter of the estate of said George T. Ruddock, deceased, issued to and in favor of said defendants Estelle R. Davis and Ruth defremory covering said property herein described as PARCEL TWO (and other property) which decree of distribution was recorded on July 22, 1937, in the office of the County Recorder in and for the said County of Lake, Vol. 115 of Official Records of Lake County, at page 346;

That on April 15, 1927, the said defendant Clinton B. Dolbear made, executed and delivered a deed of conveyance covering said PARCEL.

TWO (and other property) to said defendant P. R. Bradley as agent of said defendant Edward A. Nutter, which deed of conveyance was recorded on April 16, 1927, in the office of the County Recorder in and for the said County of Lake in Vol. 18 of Official Records of Lake County, at page 153;

That on April 18, 1927, the said defendant A. T. Hathaway made, executed and delivered a certain quitclaim deed covering real property herein described as PARCEL TWO (and other property) to said defendant P. R. Bradley as agent of said defendant Edward A. Nutter, which deed of conveyance was recorded on April 21, 1927, in the office of the County Recorder in and for the said County of Lake, in Vol. 8 of Official Records of Lake County, at page 175;

That on April 29, 1927, the said defendants E. H. Nutter and P. R. Bradley made, executed and delivered a certain deed of conveyance covering said PARCEL TWO (and other lands) to said defendant Homestake Gold Mining Company and said defendant Golden Gate Gold Mining Company, recorded May 2, 1927, in the office of the County Recorder in and for the said County of Lake in Vol. 18 of Official Records of Lake County, at page 288.

III.

That the lands hereinbefore described, to wit, : PARCELS CNE and TWO, are now, and have been for over 125 years last passed, occupied

and possessed by Jim Brown, Mrs. Grace Barnes, Mr. Belton Barnes, Mr. Tom Maranda, Mrs. Eva Maranda, Mr. Thomas Leon, Mrs. Lena Brown, Mrs. Sara Morando, Mr. Fred A. Bogus, Mrs. Ethel Burgus, Mrs. Jonie Gonzalls, Steve Kelsey, Mr. Houghton Brown, Mrs. Houghton Brown, Mrs. Little Thomas, Mrs. Little Thomas, Mrs. Johnnie Kelsey, Mrs. Effic Kelsey, Cecil Thomas, Albert Thomas and George Luzintos, and each their progenitors and a neestors, which persons last named and their progenitors and ancestors are, and were, Indians and members of Tribal Indians largely of the Pomo Indian Tribe, commonly called the Sulphur Bank Band of Indians and, at all times, have been wards of the government

and under the supervision of the United States Indian Service;

That the said Indians above named and referred to, and their ancestors, have actually, uninterruptedly and continuously, occupied, used, cultivated, improved, enjoyed, claimed and been in possession of said lands herein above described as PARCELS ONE and TWO from a time prior to that of any claim thereto by any of the defondants herein named and from a time prior to any claim thereto by any white person or persons.

IV.

That at the time, to wit, August 13, 187h, and prior thereto, when said defends at, State of California, received from the United States of America, List #32, indemnity school selections, and at the time the said defendant, State of California, granted to said R. S. Floyd, also known as Richard S. Floyd, and said defendant Thomas F. Madden, the said patent recorded as aforesuid in Vol. 2 of Patents, at page 250, Lake County Records, in the office of the County Recorder of said County of Lake, the said hands described in this complaint where, by reason of the premises, reserved and appropriated for, and subject to the claims and rights of said Indians, and as right, without interest whatsoever therein passed to the said State of California and/or to the said R. S. Floyd and Tacmas F. Madden.

That at the time, to wit, February 15, 1960, when said defendant Frederick Billings had issued to him the patent of the United States covering said lands herein described as PARCEL TWO and a portion of said lands herein described as PARCEL ONE, the said lands described in the complaint herein were, by reason of the premises, reserved and a ppropriated for, and subject to the claims and rights of said Inguians, and no right, title or interest whatsoever therein passed to said Frederick Billings.

VI.

That plaintiff further shows that the patents and lists hereinbefore mentioned, as to all the lands hereinbefore specifically designated, were issued without authority of law, for the reason that at the time of the issuance of such patents and lists, the said described lands were Indian lands and were lands already appropriated for said Indians long prior to any issuance of any such patents or lists;

That in issuing the said patents and lists affecting the said described lands, the officers or agents of the plaintiff acted by mistake and inadvertence, and that the said patents and lists, as far as they purport to convey said lands hereinbefore described, are void and of no effect as to said Indians and the United States of Americas

That each said other defendants named herein claim to have some right, title and interest in said lands or to some part or portion thereof, and claim to have respectively derived the same from and through the said patent to said defendant Frederick Billings and/or that of the list or patent to said defendant, State of California;

That each said claim of right, title and interest in and to said lands by each said defendant is wholly void and of no effect as to said Indians.

VII.

That the said Indians in this complaint referred to, together

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with their ancestors and progenitors, have cleared the said lands herein described as PARCEIS ONE and TWO, built fences, barns, lodges, houses, ceremonial halls (commonly called round houses), and other valuable improvements thereon and have used said lands from time immemorial as a burying place for their dead, all of which would have been well known to the said defendants, and each of them, prior to the securing of purported interests and estates therein, had each said defendant gone upon said lands described herein as PARCEIS ONE and TWO prior to the receiving or acquiring of such purported rights, interests or estates in and to said lands.

VIII.

That plaintiff is not informed, and is unable to state what portion of said lands each of said defendants claim, and that whatever alleged right, title and interest of said defendants in each of them, was acquired with knowledge of the facts of aforesaid and therefore plaintiff prays that said defendants, and each of them, be compelled to set forth and state with particularity the portions of said lands and the right, title or interest so claimed by them.

IX.

That the said defendant, Crocker First National Bank, is a corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws United of the States of America

That the said defendant, The California Borax Company, is a corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of California

That the said defendant, The Sulphur Bank Quicksilver Mining Company, is a corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of California

That the said defendant, the Sulphur Bank Consolidated Quicksilver Mining Company, is a corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of California

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That the said defendant, Empire Quicksilver Mining Company, is a corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of California.

That the said defendant, Clear Lake Quicksilver Mining Company, is a corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of California.

That the said defendant, Clear Lake Company, is a corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of California.

That the said defendant, Homestake Gold Mining Company, is a corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of California.

That the said defendant, Golden Gate Gold Mining Company, is a corpora tion duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of California.

That the said defendant, Power and Irrigation Company of Clear

Lake, is a corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue

of the laws of the State of Arizons.

That the said defendant, Clear Lake Water Company, is a corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of California.

That the said defendant, California Trust and Savings Bank, is a corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of California.

That the said defendant, Pacific Gas and Electric Company, is a corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of California.

That the said defendant, Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, is a corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of California.

That the said defendant, Bradley Mining Company, is a corporation

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duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of California .

X.

That the true names of the said defendants herein sued under fictitious names are to the plaintiff unknown and plaintiff asks leave of the court to amend the complaint with respect thereto when the true names of such defendants sued herein under fictitious names become known to plaintiff,

XI.

That the plaintiff is the owner in fee simple of and entitled to the possession of the lands herein described as PARCELS ONE and TWO, subject only to the rights of the said Indians therein and thereto.

WHEREOF, plaintiff prays that said defendants may be required to set forth the nature of their claims, and of the claim of each and all of them;

That all adverse claims of said defendants, and each of them, may be determined by decrees of this court;

That by said decree, it be declared and adjudged that this plaintiff is the owner of all of said premises in fee simple, subject to the rights of said Indians and/or other Indians therein and thereto, and that the defendants have no estate, nor interest whatever in or to said lands or premises, or any part thereof, and that the title of plaintiff thereto is good and valid;

And for costs of suit and for such other and further relief to this court shall seem meet and proper;

And further, that the said defendants and each of them be properly enjoined from setting up any claim to the said lands or any part thereof and from creating any cloud upon the title of plaintiff therein and thereto.

By G. B. HJELM, Assistant United States Attorney.

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)
Northern District of California,) ss.
County of Sacramento.)

G. B. HJELM, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he is an Assistant United States Attorney for the Northern District of California, and one of the attorneys for the plaintiff in the within entitled action; that he has read the foregoing Complaint and knows the contents thereof; that the same is true of his own knowledge except as to the matters which are therein stated on his information or belief, and as to those matters he believes them to be true.

That the reason why this verification is made by affiant and not by the plaintiff is that the plaintiff is a corporation sovereign,

That the sources of affiant's information and the grounds for his belief are the Abstracts of Title of the premises hereinbefore described, and official communications, records, files and documents received from the Department of the Interior of the United States.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this /0 day of February, 1939.

WALTER B. MALING, Clerk

By. F. H. Lamport,
Deputy Clork.

1 JOHN PARKS DAVIS FILED 705 Standard Oil Building 2 San Francisco, California Telephone: Douglas 1510 3 JUL 26 1940 Attorney for Defendants. 4 Estelle R. Davis, Ruth de WALTER B. MAL Fremery, and Bradley Mining Co. 5 6 7 8 IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 9 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 10 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. 11 Plaintiff. 12 Civil No. 4068-L VS. 13 STATE OF CALIFORNIA, et al. 14 Defendants. 15 16 17 ANSWER OF DEFENDANTS ESTELLE R. DAVIS. 18 RUTH de FREMERY, AND BRADLEY MINING CO. 19 DEFENDANTS, ESTELLE R. DAVIS, RUTH de FREMERY and BRADLEY MINING 20 CO. answer the complaint on file herein as follows: 21 22 I. 23 Answering paragraph I of said complaint, these 24 defendants deny, generally and specifically, all and singular, 25 each and every, the allegations of said paragraph. 26 II. 27 Answering paragraph II of said complaint, these

on or about February 18, 1859, issued its Patent to said

defendants admit that on or about February 15, 1860, the United

States of America, in pursuance of an Application for Homestead

Patent, made and filed by the defendant, Frederick Billings,

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defendant, Frederick Billings, covering lands included in PARCEL TWO, as described in said complaint, and other property, which Patent is recorded in the office of the County Recorder of Lake County, California, in Vol. 1 of Patents, at pages 261 to 274, Lake County Records; but these defendants deny that said Patent was so issued by mistake or inadvertence.

Further answering paragraph II of said complaint, these defendants admit that on or about August 13, 1874, the real property described in said complaint as PARCEL ONE, and part of the real property described in said complaint as PARCEL TWO, was listed to the State of California by the United States of America in List 32 of Indemnity School Selections, but these defendants deny that such listing was by mistake or inadvertence.

III.

Answering paragraph III of said complaint, these defendants deny, generally and specifically, all and singular, each and every, the allegations of said paragraph.

IV.

Answering paragraph IV of said complaint, these defendants deny, generally and specifically, all and singular, each and every, the allegations of said paragraph.

v.

Answering paragraph V of said complaint, these defendants deny, generally and specifically, all and singular, each and every, the allegations of said paragraph.

VI.

Answering paragraph VI of said complaint, these defendants admit that they claim to have some right, title and interest in and to a portion of the lands described in said

-2-

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complaint, and claim to have derived the same from and through
the aforesaid patent issued to said defendant, Frederick
Billings; and in this connection, these defendants further allege
that defendants Estelle R. Davis and Ruth de Fremery, are the
owners of, (and defendant, Bradley Mining Company, alleges that
it has a lease and purchase agreement on), that portion of said
lands particularly described as PARCEL TWO in paragraph I in the
complaint filed herein.

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VII.

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Answering paragraph VII of said complaint, these defendants deny, generally and specifically, all and singular, each and every, the allegations of said paragraph.

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VIII.

Answering paragraph VIII of said complaint, these defendants are without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained therein, and basing their denials upon that ground, deny, generally and specifically, all and singular, each and every, the allegations contained therein.

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IX.

22 Answering paragraph IX of said complaint, these 23 defendants admit that defendant, Bradley Mining Company, is a 24 corporation, duly organized and existing under and by virtue of 25 the laws of the State of California; but these defendants deny 26 that defendant, Homestake Gold Wining Company and Golden Gate 27 Gold Mining Company, or either of them, are corporations now 28 existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of California, 29 and in this connection, allege that said Homestake Gold Mining 30 ompany and said Golden Gate Gold Mining Company were dissolved 31 and ceased to exist prior to the filing and serving of the complaint 32 on file herein.

Answering paragraph X of said complaint, these defendants are without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained therein, and basing their denials upon that ground, deny, generally and specifically, all and singular, each and every, the allegations therein contained.

XI.

Answering paragraph XI of said complaint, these defendants deny, generally and specifically, all and singular, each and every, the allegations of said paragraph.

FOR A FURTHER AND SEPARATE ANSWER TO SAID COMPLAINT, THESE DEFENDANTS ALLEGE:

That the Patent, alleged in the complaint to have been issued to said Frederick Billings, was issued by plaintiff to said Frederick Billings on or about February 15, 1860, approximately eighty years prior to the filing of the complaint in the present action, and that by reason of such lapse of time since the matters and things complained of are alleged to have taken place, it would be inequitable for this court to entertain this suit.

FOR A SECOND AND FURTHER SEPARATE ANSWER TO SAID COMPLAINT, THESE DEFENDANTS ALLEGE:

That plaintiff, and the Indians named in said complaint, and their ancestors and predecessors in interest, have been guilty of laches, and there has been such a long delay since the matters and things complained of are alleged to have taken place, that it would be inequitable for this court to entertain this suit.

FOR A THIRD AND FURTHER SEPARATE ANSWER TO SAID COMPLAINT, THESE DEFENDANTS ALLEGE:

That, between the said Billings patent application on

February 18, 1859, and the issuence by plaintiff to said Billings of said Patent, approximately one year later, on February 15, 1860, the plaintiff had full opportunity to survey the lands described as PARCEL TWO in paragraph I of the complaint and to investigate the matters and things complained of in said complaint. These defendants further allege, upon information and belief, that, in pursuance of said application for patent, plaintiff instituted and obtained a survey with plats and field notes concerning said PARCEL TWO: These defendants allege that by the subsequent issuance of said Patent to said Frederick Billings, predecessor of these defendants, on February 15, 1860, plaintiff is estopped from maintaining this action.

FOR A FOURTH AND FURTHER SEPARATE ANSWER TO SAID COMPLAINT, THESE DEFENDANTS ALLEGE:

That this action was not brought within six years after the date of the issuance of the respective patents mentioned in the complaint, and that the action is barred by the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1891, Chap. 561, Sec. 8, 26 Stat. and L. 1095, 1099 (Title 43 of the U. S. Code, Sec. 1166).

FOR A FIFTH FURTHER AND SEPARATE ANSWER TO SAID COMPLAINT, THESE DEFENDANTS ALLEGE:

That neither the plaintiff, nor the Indians named in said complaint, nor any of their ancestors or predecessors in interest, was seized or possessed of any of the property described in said complaint within five years before the commencement of the action, and that the action is barred by the provisions of Sec. 318 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the State of California.

FOR A SIXTH FURTHER AND SEPARATE ANSWER TO SAID COMPLAINT, THESE DEFENDANTS ALLEGE:

That the action was not commenced within three years after accrual of the alleged cause of action, and is barred by the provisions of Sec. 338 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the State of California.

FOR A SEVENTH AND SEPARATE ANSWER TO SAID COMPLAINT, THESE DEFENDANTS ALLEGE:

That said action is barred by the provisions of Sec. 343 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the State of California.

FOR AN EIGHTH FURTHER AND SEPARATE ANSWER TO SAID COMPLAINT, THESE DEFENDANTS ALLEGE:

That defendants, Estelle R. Davis and Ruth de Fremery, and their predecessors in interest, have been in exclusive and continuous possession of the real property hereinbefore described as owned by said defendants, under a claim of right, and they have claimed ownership of said real property for more than twenty years next preceding the commencement of the action; that such possession has been open and notorious, and adverse to the plaintiff and to the Indians named in said complaint, and to their ancestors and predecessors. That said defendants, Estelle R. Davis and Ruth de Fremery, and their predecessors in interest, have paid all taxes assessed against said real property.

FOR A NINTH FURTHER AND SEPARATE ANSWER TO SAID COMPLAINT, THESE DEFENDANTS ALLEGE:

That defendants, Estelle R. Davis and Ruth de Fremery, acquired ownership of the real property hereinbefore described as owned by them, pursuant to a Decree of Distribution in the matter of the Estate of their father - George T. Ruddock, deceased on June 18, 1937, which Decree of Distribution was recorded on June 22, 1937, in the office of the County Recorder in and for said County of Lake, Vol. 115 of Official Records of Lake County at

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page 346; that said George T. Ruddock paid a good and valuable consideration for the real property hereinbefore described as presently owned by defendants, Estelle R. Davis and Ruth de Fremery; and that at the time of acquiring said real property he had no knowledge or notice of any of the matters alleged in paragraphs I, III, IV, V, VII and VIII; that each of the predecessors of George T. Ruddock paid a good and valuable consideration for said land at the time he acquired the same, and acquired the same without knowledge or notice of any of the matters alleged in paragraphs I, III, IV, V, VII and VIII. That said George T. Ruddock, and each of his predecessors in interest, was a bona fide purchaser for value of said real propery. WHEREFORE, these defendants pray that they be hence dismissed with their costs herein incurred. uth de Fremery and Bradley Mining Company

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA City and County of San Francisco

E. A. GRIFFEN, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is the Secretary of Bradley Mining Company, one of the defendants in the above-entitled action; that he has read the foregoing Answer and knows the contents thereof; and that the same is true of his own knowledge, except as to the matters which are therein stated on information or believe, and as to those matters, he believes it to be true.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of July 1940

in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.

1	HOWARD J. FINN, and BROBECK, PHLEGER & HARRISON,	
2	Crocker Building.	
3	San Francisco, California, Telephone: SUtter 0666,	
4	Attorneys for Defendants	64
5	Joan Macdonough, a minor, and Mary Macdonough, a minor.	
6		FII ED
7		FILED O'clock and Min.
8	141	JUN 2 0 1940
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10		WALTER B. MALING,
11		
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13		
14	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COUR	T FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT
15	OF CALIFORNIA, NO	RTHERN DIVISION.
16		
17	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	}
18	Plaintiff,	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
19	-VS-) No. 4068 L.
20	THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, et al.,) Civil.
21	Defendants.	{
22		1
23	ANSWER OF DEFENDANT	
24	A MINOR AND MARY MA	CDONOUGH, A MINOR.
25	The defendants, Joan Mac	donough, a minor, and
26	Mary Macdonough, a minor, by Willi	am O. B. Macdonough,
27	their next friend, answer the comp	laint on file herein
28	as follows:	
29		

1	I.
2	Answering paragraph I of said complaint, the de-
3	fendants deny, specifically and generally, all and singular
4	each and every the averments of said paragraph.
5	
6	II.
7	Answering paragraph II of said complaint, these
8	defendants admit that on or about August 13, 1874, the real
9	property described in said complaint as Parcel One, and part
10	of the real property described in said complaint as Parcel
11	Two, was listed to the State of California by the United
12	States of America in List 32 of Indemnity School Selections,
13	but these defendants deny that such listing was by mistake
14	or inadvertence.
15	Furthering answering paragraph II of said complaint
16	these defendants admit that on or about February 15, 1860, th
17	United States of America, in pursuance of an application for
18	Homestead Patent made and filed by the defendant Frederick
19	Billings, issued its patent to said defendant Frederick
20	Billings covering lands included in Parcel Two as described
21	in said complaint, and other property, which patent is re-
22	corded in the office of the County Recorder of Lake County,
23	in Volume One of Patents, pages 261 - 274, Lake County Re-
24	cords; but these defendants deny that said patent was so
25	issued by mistake or inadvertence.
26	
27	III.

each and every the averments therein contained.

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Answering paragraph III of said complaint, these

defendants deny, generally and specifically, all and singular

1	IV.
2	Answering paragraph IV of said complaint, these
3	defendants deny, specifically and generally, all and singu-
4	lar each and every the allegations therein contained.
5	v.
6	Answering paragraph V of said complaint, these
7	defendants deny, specifically and generally, all and singu-
8	lar each and every the allegations therein contained.
9	VI.
10	Answering paragraph VI of said complaint, these
11	defendants admit that the defendant William O. B. Macdonough
12	as administrator with the will annexed of the estate of
13	Joseph M. Macdonough, deceased, claims to have some right,
14	title and interest in and to a portion of the lands described
15	in said complaint, and claims to have derived the same from
16	and through the list or patent to the defendant State of
17	California. In this connection, these defendants
18	allege that the defendant William O.B.Macdonough, as admin-
19	istrator with the will annexed of the estate of Joseph M.
20	Macdonough, deceased, is the owner of that portion of said
21	lands particularly described as follows, to-wit:
22	PARCEL ONE: Island number one situate
23	in the Northwest quarter of Section 6, Township 13 North, Range 7 West, Mount
24	Diablo Base Meridian, and the Southwest quarter of Section 31, Township 14 North,
25	Range 7 West, Mount Diablo Base and Meri- dian according to the government survey
26	thereof.
27	PARCEL TWO: A small island situated in the Northeast quarter of Section 6 and
28	in the Northwest quarter of Section 5, Township 13 North, Range 7 West, Hount
29	Diablo Base and Meridian, containing 1.73 acres, more or less.

1	these detendants deny, specifically and generally, all and
2	singular each and every the averments of said paragraph
3	not hereinbefore expressly admitted.
4	
5	VII.
6	Answering paragraph VII of said complaint, these
7	defendants deny, specifically and generally, all and singu-
8	lar each and every the averments therein contained.
9	
10	VIII.
11	Answering paragraph VIII of said complaint, these
12	defendants are without knowledge or information sufficient
13	to form a belief as to the truth of the averments contained
14	therein, and basing their denials upon that ground deny,
15	specifically and generally, all and singular each and every
16	the averments therein contained.
17	
18	IX.
19	Answering paragraph X of said complaint, these
05	defendants are without knowledge or information sufficient
21	to form a belief as to the truth of the averments contained
22	therein, and basing their denials upon that ground deny,
23	specifically and generally, all and singular each and every
24	the averments therein contained.
25	
86	х.
27	Answering paragraph XI of said complaint, these
85	defendants deny, specifically and generally, all and singu-
9	lar each and every the averments contained therein.

-	Tot a further and populate and of bala compacting
2	these defendants allege:
3	That the real property described in said complaint
4	which was listed to the State of California by the United
5	States of America in List 32 of Indomnity School Selections
6	was selected by the State of California in lieu of sixteenth
7	and thirty-sixth sections lying within Mexican grants, of
8	which grants the final survey had not been made at the date
9	of such selection by said State. That thereafter, on or
10	about March 1, 1877, the Congress of the United States of
11	America confirmed to said State the title to the real
12	property so selected by said State.
13	
14	For a second further and separate answer to said
15	complaint, these defendants allege:
16	That plaintiff, and the Indians named in said com-
17	plaint and their ancestors and predecessors in interest,
18	have been guilty of laches, and so long a time has elapsed
19	since the matters and things complained of took place, that
20	it would be inequitable for this Court to take cognizance
21	thereof.
22	
23	For a third further and separate answer to said
24	complaint, these defendants allege:
25	That the action was not brought within six years
26	after the date of the issuance of the respective patents
27	mentioned in the complaint, and that the action is barred
28	by the provisions of Section 1166 of Title 43 of the
29	W-41-3 Ct-1 O-3-

For a fourth further and separate answer to said 1 complaint, these defendants allege: 2 That neither the plaintiff, nor the Indians named 3 4 in said complaint nor any of their ancestors or predecessors in interest, was seized or possessed of any of the property 5 described in said complaint within five years before the 6 7 commencement of the action, and that the action is barred by the provisions of Section 318 of the Code of Civil Pro-8 9 cedure of the State of California. 10 For a fifth further and separate answer to said 11 complaint, these defendants allege: 12 That the action was not commenced within three 13 years after accrual of the cause of action, and is barred 14 by the provisions of Section 338 of the Code of Civil Pro-15 cedure of the State of California. 16 For a sixth further and separate answer to said 17 complaint these defendants allege: 18 That the defendant William O.B. Macdonough as admin-19 istrator with the will annexed of the estate of Joseph M. Mac-20 donough, Deceased, and his predecessors in interest, have been 21 in exclusive and continuous possession of the real property 22 hereinbefore described as owned by said defendant, under a 23 claim of right, and have claimed ownership of said real 24 property, for more than twenty years next preceding the 25 commencement of the action. That such possession has 26 been open and notorious, and adverse to the plaintiff and 27 to the Indians named in said complaint and to their ances-28 tors and predecessors. That said defendant and his prede-29 cessors in interest have paid all taxes assessed against

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said real property.

1	For a seventh further and separate answer to said
2	complaint, these defendants allege:
3	
4	That Joseph M. Macdonough paid a good and valuable
5	consideration for the real property hereinbefore in this
6	answer described, and that at the time he acquired said real
7	property he had no knowledge or notice of any of the matters
8	alleged in paragraphs I, III, IV, V, VI, VII and VIII of said
9	complaint; that each of the predecessors of said Joseph M.
10	Macdonough paid a good and valuable consideration for said
11	land at the time he acquired the same, and acquired the same
12	without knowledge or notice of any of the matters alleged
13	in paragraphs I, III, IV, V, VI, VII and VIII of said com-
14	plaint. That said Joseph M. Macdonough, and each of his
15	predecessors in interest, was a bona fide purchaser for
16	value of said real property.
17	
18	
19	WHEREFORE, these defendants pray that they be
20	hence dismissed, with their costs herein incurred.
21	Bu Die
22	Sweek Phlege Manison
23	
24	Howard Juin
25	Attorneys for Defendants Joan Macdonough, a minor,
26	and Mary Macdonough, a minor.
27	
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1	STIPULATION
2	
3	
4	IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED, by and between the
5	plaintiff and the defendants Joan Macdonough, a minor,
6	and Mary Macdonough, a minor, through their respective
7	attorneys, that the foregoing answer may be filed.
8	
9	_ 1 1 1-1
10	Frank J. Nennany
11	$C \rightarrow A \rightarrow $
12	Connet J. Seaull
13	Attorneys for Plaintiff.
14	
15	11 1.
16	Howard Jun
17	Besbeck Phleger Adamis
18	Witheak Phleger Mauson
19	Attorneys for defendants, Joan Macdonough, a minor, and
20	Mary Macdonough, a minor.
21	
22	IT IS SO ORDERED:
23	2000 Tai 2 (hal).
24	- William and the
25	Judge of the District Court.
26	
27	Maintiff.
28	Consult Stevell
29	The second secon
30	

1	Judge of the District Court.	
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	IA 19 NO DEPEREDS	
	Joan Macdonough, a pinor, and	
	Estherk Phlaze, attan	42
	Morones of freeze	
	Autorings for Plaintiry.	
	Ement J. Shreell	
	Theoly Herman	
	attorneys, that the foregoing answer may be filed.	
	and Mary Macdonough, a miner, through their respective	
	Plaintiff and the defendants Joan Macdonough, a minor,	
	Plaintiff and the datastants	
	IT IS HERBY STITULATED, by and between the	
	STIPULATION	
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1	HOWARD J. FINN, and	
2	BROBECK, PHLEGER & HARRISON, Crocker Building,	
3	San Francisco, California, Telephone: SUtter 0666,	
4	Attorneys for Defendants	61
5	William O.B.Macdonough and William O.B.Macdonough as	
6	Administrator, etc.	FILED
7	38 gg	O'alack and Min
8		JUN 1 - 1940
9		WALTER B. MALING,
10		OLENA.
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13		
14	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT
15	OF CALIFORNIA, NOR	THERN DIVISION.
16		
17	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	
18	Plaintiff,	
19	-vs-	No. 4068 L.
20	THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, et al.,	Civil.
21	Defendants.	
22		
23	ANSWER OF DEFENDANT WILLI	AN O R MACDONOUGH
24	AND OF DEFENDANT WILLIAM ADMINISTRATOR WITH THE WI	O.B.MACDONOUGH AS
25	ESTATE OF JOSEPH M. MACDO SUED HEREIN AS JOHN DOE OF	NOUGH, DECEASED,
26	BOBD HEIGHT AG TOTAL DOES O	ME, TO COMPIRENT.
27	The defendant William O B	Mandananah and the da-
	The defendant William O.B	
28	fendant William O.B.Macdonough as a	
29	will annexed of the estate of Josep	
30	answer the complaint on file herein	as follows:

Answering paragraph I of said complaint, the defendants deny, specifically and generally, all and singular each and every the averments of said paragraph.

II.

Answering paragraph II of said complaint, these defendants admit that on or about August 13, 1874, the real property described in said complaint as Parcel One, and part of the real property described in said complaint as Parcel Two, was listed to the State of California by the United States of America in List 32 of Indemnity School Selections, but these defendants deny that such listing was by mistake or inadvertence.

Further answering paragraph II of said complaint, these defendants admit that on about February 15, 1860, the United States of America, in pursuance of an application for Homestead Patent made and filed by the defendant Frederick Billings, issued its patent to said defendant Frederick Billings covering lands included in Parcel Two as described in said complaint, and other property, which patent is recorded in the office of the County Recorder of Lake County, in Volume One of Patents, pages 261 - 274, Lake County Records; but these defendants deny that said patent was so issued by mistake or inadvertence.

III.

Answering paragraph III of said complaint, these defendants deny, generally and specifically, all and singular each and every the averments therein contained.

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2	Answering paragraph IV of said complaint, these
3	defendants deny, specifically and generally, all and sin-
4	gular each and every the allegations therein contained.
5	V.
6	Answering paragraph V of said complaint, these
7	defendants deny, specifically and generally, all and singu-
8	lar each and every the allegations therein contained.
9	VI.
10	Answering paragraph VI of said complaint, these
11	defendants admit that the defendant William O. B. Macdonough
12	as administrator with the will annexed of the estate of
13	Joseph M. Macdonough, deceased, claims to have some right,
14	title and interest in and to a portion of the lands describ-
15	ed in said complaint, and claims to have derived the same
16	from and through the list or patent to the defendant State
17	of California. In this connection, these defendants
18	allege that the defendant William O. B. Macdonough, as ad-
19	ministrator with the will annexed of the estate of Joseph M.
20	Macdonough, deceased, is the owner of that portion of said
21	lands particularly described as follows, to-wit:
22	PARCEL ONE: Island number one situate
23	in the Northwest quarter of Section 6, Township 13 North, Range 7 West, Mount
24	Diablo Base Meridian, and the Southwest quarter of Section 31, Township 14 North,
25	Range 7 West, Mount Diablo Base and Meri- dian according to the government survey
26	thereof.
27	PARCEL TWO: A small island situated in the Northeast quarter of Section 6 and
28	in the Northwest quarter of Section 5, Township 13 North, Range 7 West, Mount
29	Diablo Base and Meridian, containing 1.73 acres, more or less.
30	

1	These defendants deny, specifically and generally, all and
2	singular each and every the averments of said paragraph
3	not hereinbefore expressly admitted.
4	
5	VII.
6	Answering paragraph VII of said complaint, these
7	defendants deny, specifically and generally, all and singu-
8	lar each and every the averments therein contained.
9	
10	VIII.
11	Answering paragraph VIII of said complaint, these
12	defendants are without knowledge or information sufficient
13	to form a belief as to the truth of the averments contained
14	therein, and basing their denials upon that ground deny,
15	specifically and generally, all and singular each and every
16	the averments therein contained.
17	
18	IX.
19	Answering paragraph X of said complaint, these
20	defendants are without knowledge or information sufficient
21	to form a belief as to the truth of the averments contained
22	therein, and basing their denials upon that ground deny,
23	specifically and generally, all and singular each and every
24	the averments therein contained.
25	
26	x.
27	Answering paragraph XI of said complaint, these
28	defendants deny, specifically and generally, all and singu-

lar each and every the averments contained therein.

For a further and separate answer to said complaint 1 these defendants allege: 2 That the real property described in said complaint 3 which was listed to the State of California by the United States of America in List 32 of Indemnity School Selections 5 was selected by the State of California in lieu of sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections lying within Mexican grants, of which grants the final survey had not been made at the date 8 of such selection by said State. That thereafter, on or 9 10 about March 1, 1877, the Congress of the United States of America confirmed to said State the title to the real property 11 12 so selected by said State. 13 For a second further and separate answer to said 14 15 complaint, these defendants allege: 16 That plaintiff, and the Indians named in said com-17 plaint and their ancestors and predecessors in interest, 18 have been guilty of laches, and so long a time has elapsed 19 since the matters and things complained of took place, that 20 it would be inequitable for this Court to take cognizance 21 thereof. 22 For a third further and separate answer to said 23 24 complaint, these defendants allege: 25 That the action was not brought within six years 26 after the date of the issuance of the respective patents 27 mentioned in the complaint, and that the action is barred 28 by the provisions of Section 1166 of Title 43 of the

29

30

United States Code.

2 complaint, these defendants allege: That neither the plaintiff, nor the Indians named 3 in said complaint nor any of their ancestors or predecessors 4 5 in interest, was seized or possessed of any of the property described in said complaint within five years before the 6 commencement of the action, and that the action is barred 7 by the provisions of Section 318 of the Code of Civil Pro-8 cedure of the State of California. 9 For a fifth further and separate answer to said 10 11 complaint, these defendants allege: That the action was not commenced within three 12 years after accrual of the cause of action, and is barred 13 by the provisions of Section 338 of the Code of Civil Pro-14 cedure of the State of California. 15 16 17 For a sixth further and separate answer to said complaint, these defendants allege: 18 That the defendant William O.B. Macdonough as admin-19 20 istrator with the will annexed of the estate of Joseph M. Macdonough, Deceased, and his predecessors in interest, have been 21 22 in exclusive and continuous possession of the real property 23 hereinbefore described as ownedby said defendant, under a claim of right, and have claimed ownership of said real 24 property, for more than twenty years next preceding the 25 That such possession has 26 commencement of the action. 27 been open and notorious, and adverse to the plaintiff and 28 to the Indians named in said complaint and to their ances-29 tors and predecessors. That said defendant and his prede-

For a fourth further and separate answer to said

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cessors in interest have paid all taxes assessed against

1	said real property.
2	
3	For a seventh further and separate answer to said
4	complaint, these defendants allege:
5	That Joseph M. Macdonough paid a good and valuable
6	consideration for the real property hereinbefore in this
7	answer described, and that at the time he acquired said real
8	property he had no knowledge or notice of any of the matters
9	alleged in paragraphs I, III, IV, V, VI, VII and VIII of said
10	complaint; that each of the predecessors of said Joseph M.
11	Macdonough paid a good and valuable consideration for said
12	land at the time he acquired the same, and acquired the same
13	without knowledge or notice of any of the matters alleged
14	in paragraphs I, III, IV, V, VI, VII and VIII of said
15	complaint. That said Joseph M. Macdonough, and each of
16	his predecessors in interest, was a bona fide purchaser
17	for value of said real property.
18	
19	WHEREFORE, THESE DEFENDANTS PRAY THAT THEY BE
20	hence dismissed, with their costs herein incurred.
21	01 1. ~ .
22	Bubeck Phleze Atamia
23	
24	Howar Jinin
25	Attorneys for Defendants
26	William O. B. Macdonough, and William O. B. Macdonough as
27	administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Joseph
28	M. Macdonough, Deceased, sued herein as John Doe One.
00	

1	HOWARD J. FINN, and BROBECK, PHLEGER & HARRISON,	
2	Crocker Building, San Francisco, California,	
3	Telephone: SUtter 0666.	
4	Attorneys for Defendants William O.B.Macdonough and	
5	William O.B.Macdonough as Administrator, etc.	
6	Administrator, eve.	
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14	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT	
15	OF CALIFORNIA, NORTHERN DIVISION.	
16		
17	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	
18	Plaintiff,	
19	-vs-) No. 4068 L.	
20	THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, et al.,	
21	Defendants.	
22		
23		
24	AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE BY MAIL	
25	State of California,	
26	City and County of San Francisco.) ss.	
27		
28	GEORGE A. HELMER, being first duly sworn, says:	
29	My name is George A. Helmer; I am now, and I was	
30	at all times herein mentioned, a citizen of the United States.	

2	in the above-entitled action, and am employed by Messrs.
3	Brobeck, Phleger & Harrison, attorneys for defendants
4	William O.B.Macdonough and William O.B.Macdonough as admin-
5	istrator with the will annexed of the estate of Joseph M.
6	Macdonough, Deceased, in the above-entitled action.
7	That Messrs. Brobeck, Phleger & Harrison reside
8	and have their offices in San Francisco, California; that
9	the United States Attorney has his offices in the City of
10	Sacramento, California, and that there is a regular daily
11	communication by mail between San Francisco, California,
12	and Sacramento, California.
13	I did, on the 31st day of May, 1940, on behalf of
14	the above-named defendants and their said attorneys, deposit
15	in the United States Post Office at San Francisco, California,
16	copies of the foregoing Answer of defendants William O. B.
17	Macdonough and William O.B.Macdonough as administrator, etc.,
18	to the complaint in the above-entitled action, addressed to
19	said United States Attorney, enclosed in a sealed envelope,
20	with the postage thereon fully prepaid. That said documents
21	so enclosed in a sealed envelope were addressed to said
22	United States Attorney, as follows:
23	"Frank J. Hennessy,
24	United States Attorney, Post Office Building,
25	Sacramento, California. Attention: Mr. C. B. Hjelm,
26	Assistant United States Attorney."
27	Large a Helmer
29	Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of May, 1940.
30	Tugens Plones Notary Public
	in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.

over the age of 21 years, and not a party to nor interested

RETURN ON SERVICE OF WRIT

United States of America,			
Northern District of California	88:		

I hereby certify and return that I served the annexed	d Alias Summons with copy of Complaint
attached thereto on the therein-named	RICHARD ROWE FIVE, by serving H. Vincer
Keeling, as Administrator of the Estate of F	rederick Billings, deceased, and

by handing to and leaving a true and correct copy thereo	
	personally
at Lucerne, California in said District o	on theday of
Merch , A.D. 1940.	CEODORAN
Mershal's Fees	GEORGE VICE U.S. Marshal.
France 8 14.05	By Van Lyan
16.0 V	Deputy.

193V=490-V-

FRANK J. HENNESSY, United States Attorney, G. B. HJELM, Assistant U. S. Attorney, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

VS.

O'clock and Min...... MAR 19 1940

WALTER B. MALING

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA; S. F. BUTTERWORTH; ALFRED) A. WHEELER; CROCKER FIRST NATIONAL BANK, A CORPO-RATION; WILLIAM O. B. MACDONOUGH; JOHN DOE ONE, AS) ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH M. MAC-DONOUGH, DECEASED; JOHN DOE TWO, AS EXECUTOR OF THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH M. MACDONOUGH, DECEASED; JOHN) DOE THREE, JOHN DOE FOUR, JOHN DOE FIVE, JOHN DOE)
SIX, JOHN DOE SEVEN, JOHN DOE EIGHT, JOHN DOE NINE)
JOHN DOE TEN, JANE DOE ONE, JANE DOE TWO, JANE DOE)
THREE, JANE DOE FOUR AND JANE DOE FIVE AS HEIRS AT) LAW AND/OR DEVISEES OF THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH M. MACDONOUGH, DECEASED; FREDERICK BILLINGS, THE CALIFORNIA BORAX COMPANY, A CORPORATION; THE CALIFORNIA BORAX COMPANY, A CO-PARTNERSHIP; THE SULPHUR BANK QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, A CORPO-RATTON: THE SULPHUR BANK CONSOLIDATED QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION; EMPIRE CONSOLIDATED) QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION; WILLIAM) E. GERBER; RICHARD WHITE; CLEAR LAKE QUICKSILVER) MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION; RAYMOND G. LAHOUE; JAMES H. O'BRIEN; T. A. MORRISEY; CLEAR LAKE COMPANY, A CORPORATION; ESTELLE R. DAVIS; RUTH defrehery; CLINTON E. DOLBEAR; P. R. BRADLEY; EDWARD A. NUTTER; A. T. HATHAWAY; HOMESTAKE GOLD MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION; GOLDEN GATE GOLD MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION; RICHARD ROWS ONE; RICHARD ROWE TWO; RICHARD ROWE THREE; RICHARD ROWE FOUR; RICHARD ROWE FIVE; JANE ROWE ONE; JANE ROWE TWO; JAME ROWE THREE; JAME ROWE FOUR; JAME ROWE FIVE; SAM BLAKE CORPORATION ONE; SAM BLAKE COR-PORATION TWO; SAM BLAKE CORPORATION THREE; SAM BLAKE CORPORATION FOUR; SAM BLAKE CORPORATION FIVE; POWER AND IRRIGATION COMPANY OF CLEAR LAKE, A CORPORATION; CLEAR LAKE WATER COMPANY, A COR-PORATION; CALIFORNIA TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, A CORPORATION; PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, A CORPORATION; PACIFIC TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY, A CORPORATION; BRADLEY MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION,

40681

CIVIL NO.

· REREERE

ON Defendants.

TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS:

You are hereby summoned and required to serve (*) upon FRANK J. HENNESSY, United States Attorney for the Northern District of California, plaintiff's attorney, whose address is Room 404, New Post Office Building, Sacramento, California, an answer to the complaint which is herewith served upon you, within 20 days after service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service. If you fail to do so, judgment by default will be taken against you for the relief demanded in the complaint.

	WALTER B. MALING, Clerk
(S E A L) By:	F.M. LAMPERT
	Deputy Clerk
DATED: Sacramento, Calif., Much 12 & February 10th , 1939.	
(*) Rule 5 (d) "All papers after served upon a pa Court either bei reasonable time	arty shall be filed with the fore service or within a
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE Northern District of California.)
I hereby certify that day of Warsh same on the man day of Man and leaving with	I received the within writ on the 1990 and personally served the by delivering to,
one of said defendants named the	erein personally, at the City of
in said District, a copy thereof complaint attached thereto.	
Ву: _	
	Deputy
, Calif.	
, 1939.	

1 JOHN PARKS DAVIS 705 Standard Oil Building 2 San Francisco, California Telephone: Douglas 1510 O'clock and Min-3 Attorney for Defendants, Estelle R. Davis, Ruth de 4 MAR 6 - 1940 Fremery, and Bradley Mining Co. 5 WALTER B. MALING, CLERK. 6 7 IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 8 9 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 10 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. 11 Plaintiff, 13 : Civil No. 4068-L 13 vs. : STATE OF CALIFORNIA, 14 : et al., 15 Defendants. 16 17 NOTICE OF MOTION OF DEFENDANTS ESTELLE R. DAVIS, RUTH 18 de FREMERY AND BRADLEY MINING CO. TO DISMISS ACTION, FOR A MORE DEFINITE STATEMENT OF CERTAIN MATTERS ALLEGED 19 IN PLAINTIFF'S COMPLAINT, AND FOR A BILL OF PARTICULARS. 20 To: FRANK J. HENNESSY, ESQ., United States Attorney, and G. B. HJELM, ESQ., Assistant United States Attorney, Attorneys for Plaintiff herein. 21 22 23 You will please take notice that on March // M 24 at 10:00 A.M., of said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can 25 26 be heard, ESTELLE R. DAVIS, RUTH de FREMERY, and BRADLEY MINING CO., three of the defendants in the above entitled action, and 27 each of them, will move the above entitled court, at its court 28 room situated in the Federal Post Office Building, Sacramento, 29 California, to dismiss, and for an order dismissing the above 30

entitled action, upon each and every of the following grounds:

(1) Said complaint fails to state a claim or cause

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of action against said defendants upon which relief can be granted herein:

- (2) That it appears from the face of said complaint that the claim or cause of action therein stated is barred by the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1891, Chapter 561, sec. 8, 26 Stat. at L. 1095, 1099, limiting the time within which suits may be brought by the United States to annul patents:
- (3) That it appears upon the face of said complaint that the claim or cause of action therein stated is barred by lapse of time;
- (4) That it appears upon the face of said complaint that the claim or cause of action therein stated is barred by the laches of plaintiff or its wards therein referred to or by the laches of both;
- (5) That it appears upon the face of said complaint that the claim or cause of action therein stated is barred by estoppel.

II

You will further take notice that at said time and place, above designated, said defendants will move the said court for a more definite statement of the following matters, referred to in said complaint, and for an order requiring plaintiff to make more definite the following portion of, and matters contained in, said complaint:

Said complaint fails to show, and these defendants can not ascertain therefrom:

1) Paragraph I, (p.2)

- (a) In what respect the lands described in said paragraph were "Indian" lands and what is the meaning and intent of the phrase "Indian lands";
- (b) How and in what manner said Indians referred to "occupied" or "used" or "enjoyed" or "claimed" the lands or

any part thereof described in said paragraph during the period of fifty years, or any part thereof, prior to February 18, 1859, or which Indians of the Pomo Indian tribe or other tribes occupied or used or enjoyed or claimed said lands or any thereof during such period, or what the claims of said Indians to said land or any part thereof were, or what was the basis for any such claims;

- (c) What were the "rights and claims" of the Indians, or any of them, referred to in said paragraph in and to said lands and premises, or any part thereof;
- (d) Which part of said lands was "occupied, used, enjoyed and claimed" by Indians of the Pomo Indian tribe, and which part thereof was "occupied, used, enjoyed and claimed" by Indians of other tribes.

2) Paragraph II.

- (a) (p. 3, et seq.) What part of said real property described as "Parcel Two" was included in the listing to the State of California by the United States of America in List No. 32 of indemnity school selections;
- (b) What was the mistake or what was the inadvertance or what was the mistake and inadvertence of the United States of America by or as a result of which it listed part of said Parcel Two to the State of California in List 32 of the indemnity school selections;
- (c) What was the mistake or what was the inadvertance or what was the mistake and inadvertance of the United States by or as the result of which it issued its patent to said defendant Frederick Billings on about February 15, 1860, covering said lands described in said Parcel Two;
- (d) What was the form and what were the contents of said "App lication for homestead patent" filed by said Frederick Billings on about February 18, 1859 as alleged in said paragraph;

(e) Whether the matters alleged to have been set forth in said affidavit of said Frederick Billings, referred to in said paragraph, were all the matters set forth or statements made therein, and what was the date of execution of said affidavit.

3) Paragraph III (p. 9)

- (a) How and in what manner said persons referred to in said paragraph "occupied and possessed" the lands, or any part thereof, described therein during the period of 125 years last past, or any part thereof, or which of their ancestors or progenitors were and are members of what tribe of Indians;
- (b) How and in what manner the Indians referred to in said paragraph and their ancestors "occupied" or "used" or "cultivated" or "improved" or "enjoyed" or "claimed" or "were in possession of" the lands, or any part thereof, described in said paragraph during said 125 years, or any part thereof, or which Indians of the Pomo tribe, or other tribes, occupied or used or cultivated or improved or enjoyed or claimed or were in possession of said lands, or any part thereof, during such period, or what the claims of said Indians to said land, or any part thereof, were, or what was the basis for any such claims.
- (c) What part of said lands was "occupied, used, cultivated, improved, enjoyed, and claimed" by Indians of the Pomo tribe, and what part thereof was "occupied, used, cultivated, improved, enjoyed, and claimed" by Indians of other tribes;
- (d) Whether any portion or portions of said Parcels
 One and Two were, at any time, actually enclosed by said Indians
 or their ancestors, and by which Indians of which tribe, and
 at what time or times;
- (e) Which of said Indians, if any, are now residing on any portion of said lands, and what specific portions of said lands are now enclosed, cultivated, improved or used

for residence purposes by said Indians.

4) Paragraph IV. (p. 10)

- (a) What were the "premises" by reason of which lands were "reserved and appropriated" and what were the "claims and rights of said Indians," as alleged in said paragraph;
- (b) How and in what manner were said lands, described in said paragraph, "reserved and appropriated," and whether such lands were "reserved and appropriated" by an Act of the United States of America, and when such reservation or appropriation occurred.

5) Paragraph V. (p. 11)

- (a) What were the "premises" by reason of which the lands described in said paragraph were "reserved and appropriated," and what were the "claims and rights of said Indians," as alleged therein:
- (b) How and in what manner were said lands reserved or appropriated, and whether said lands/reserved or appropriated by an Act of the United States and when such reservation or appropriation occurred;
- (c) What portion of the lands described as Parcel One were included in the patent to defendant Frederick Billings, as alleged in said paragraph;
- (d) Why said Frederick Billings received "no right, title or interest whatsoever" in said lands as alleged in said paragraph.

6) Paragraph VI. (p. 11)

- (a) In what respect were the lands described in said paragraphs "Indian lands" and what is the meaning and intent of the phrase "Indian Lands";
- (b) How and in what manner the patents and lists referred to in said paragraph were "issued without the authority of law":

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- (c) How and in what manner were said lands "already appropriated for said Indians long prior to said issuance of any such patents or lists," and whether said lands were appropriated by any Act of the United States of America, and when such appropriation occurred;
- (d) What was the mistake or what was the inadvertence and what was the mistake and inadvertence of plaintiff, or of its officers or agents by, or as the result of which said patents and lists are "void and of no effect as to said Indians and the United States of America";
- (e) How and in what manner are said patents and lists void and of no effect as to said Indians and the United States of America, as alleged in said paragraph.

7) Paragraph VII. (p. 11)

- (a) What part of said Parcels One and Two were "claimed" or "used" and on what part of said lands were fences, barns, lodges, houses, and ceremonial halls built as alleged in said paragraph, and what other "valuable improvements" were made thereon, and at what time or times were any of the foregoing acts, if any, done or performed, as alleged;
- (b) Which of the alleged acts, referred to in the preceding paragraph, if any, were done or performed by Indians of the Pomo tribe, or by Indians of other tribes; and if any of said alleged acts were do no or performed by Indians of other tribes, to what tribe or tribes did such Indians belong.

III.

You will further take notice at the said time and place above designated that said defendants in the above entitled action will move said court for a bill of particulars and for an order requiring said plaintiff to furnish to them a bill of particulars with respect to each and every of the matters referred to in plaintiff's complaint, to which matters and said motion said

defendants hereby refer as though the same were herein incorporated.

Said defendants will further move said court for a bill of particulars with respect to the following:

- (1) What specific portion or portions of said Parcels One and Two does plaintiff claim have been actually enclosed,
 used, cultivated, or improved by said Indians as alleged in said
 complaint; the time, place and extent of any such actual enclosure, use, cultivation or improvement; and which Indians of the
 Pomo tribe, or which Indians of other tribes, are claimed to
 have enclosed, used cultivated, or improved said lands;
- (2) What specific portion or portions, if any, of said Parcels One and Two does plaintiff claim are now actually resided upon and used by any Indians mentioned in said complaint, and by which Indians;
- (3) Regarding the application for homestead patent, the affidavit of Frederick Billings, and the patent issued to said Billings, all as referred to in Paragraph II, page 4, line 28 et seq., defendants request copies of said application for homestead patent, said affidavit, said patent, and all documents, reports, field notes, and any other papers or instruments executed by agents of the United States Government or others relating to said application and the issuance of said patent.

Said motion for a bill of particulars is made upon the ground that the matters therein referred to are not alleged with sufficient definiteness or particularity to enable said moving defendants to prepare properly their answers herein, or to prepare for the trial of said action, and said motion is further based upon the affidavit of the attorney for said defendants

and upon the memorandum of points and authorities filed herewith. Dated: February 29, 1940. Attorney for Defendants, and Bradley Mining Co.

1 JOHN PARKS DAVIS 705 Standard Oil Building 2 San Francisco, California Telephone: Douglas 1510 O'clock and Min. 3 Attorney for Defendants, Estelle R. Davis, Ruth de Fremery, MAR 6 - 1940 4 and Bradley Mining Co. WALTER B. MALING, 5 CLERK. 6 7 8 IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR 9 THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 10 11 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. : 12 Plaintiff. . . 13 : Civil No. 4068-L -vs-14 STATE OF CALIFORNIA. : et al., 15 Defendants. 16 17 AFFIDAVIT 18 19 STATE OF CALIFORNIA : 88. 20 City and County of San Francisco : 21 JOHN PARKS DAVIS, being duly sworn, 22 deposes and says: 23 I am the attorney for defendants ESTELLE R. DAVIS, 24 RUTH de FREMERY and BRADLEY MINING CO. in the above entitled 25 action. 26 The complaint on file in the above entitled action 27 and in particular Paragraph II, page 4, line 28, et seq., con-28 tains the following allegations: "That on or about February 18, 1859, the de-fendant Frederick Billings made and filed in the United States Land Office an application for homestead patent 29 30 to the lands hereinabove described as PARCEL TWO (in-31 clusive of other property) and in connection therewith filed in said United States Land Office an affidavit

setting forth therein that all said lands were unoccupied

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"and constitute public domain and was subject to entry and was not otherwise disposed of or appropriated;

"That on about February 15, 1860, the United States of America, in persuance of said application, by mistake and inadvertently issued its patent to said defendant Frederick Billings covering said lands described in said PARCEL TWO (and other property) which patent is recorded in the office of the County Recorder of said Lake County in Vol. 1 of Patents, at pages 261 to 274, Lake County Records;"

Since service of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendants represented by me, I have made diligent search for the records of patent proceedings and the portion of said records referred to in the above paragraphs of the complaint. My efforts to obtain the same, both at the United States Land Office in Sacramento and the United States Land Office in Washington, D. C., have been unsuccessful. It was stated to me by my representatives that no such records were available at either office. It appears from all available information that such records have been removed from the files of the Government Land Office, their legal custodian. It appears from the complaint that the Government either has the record of said application, and said affidavit, or copies thereof, and, since they are but part of the record in said patent proceedings, undoubtedly has the other documents filed in connection with said patent proceedings, or copies thereof, and undoubtedly intends to use the same at the trial. As all of said documents are matters of public record which should be available to the defendants I represent, and as the matters contained therein, and the knowledge of the same, are necessary for an adequate preparation of an answer in the above entitled action, it is respectfully submitted that copies of all said documents in the patent proceedings should be furnished pursuant to the motion for a bill of particulars on file herein. Alla Varles Deris

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of 1940

Notary Public in and for the City & County of San Francisco, State of California

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JOHN BARKS DAVIS 1 705 Standard Oil Building 2 San Francisco, California Telephone: Douglas 1510 3 Attorney for Defendants, Estelle R. Davis, Ruth de Fremery and Bradley Mining Co. 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 13 13 -VS-STATE OF CALIFORNIA, 14 et al., 15 16 17 18 19 20 Motion to Dismiss: 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30



WALTER B. MALING,

IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Plaintiff.

: Civil No. 2068-L

Defendants.

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES OF DEFENDANTS ESTELLE R. DAVIS, RUTH de FREMERY AND BRADLEY MINING CO., IN SUPPORT OF THEIR MOTION TO DISMISS SAID ACTION, FOR MORE DEFINITE STATEMENT, AND FOR A BILL OF MARTICULARS

It appears from the face of the complaint that 80 years have elapsed since the alleged cause of action accrued. Plaintiff is therefore barred by laches and lapse of time.

U. S. v. Beebe, 127 U.S. 338, 347; 32 L. Ed. 121; 8 S.C.R. 1083

Moran v. Horsky, 178 U.S. 205, 213; 44 L. Ed. 1038; 20 S.C.R. 856

Emerson v. Kennedy Mining etc. Co., 169 Cal. 718, 722.

For a More Definite Statement:

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See Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 12 (e).

As indicated in the motion, the allegations of the complaint are uncertain and indefinite. In view of the eightyyear old claim presented in the complaint, greater detail and certainty should be required than in the case of prompt and diligent action.

See: Berthold-Jennings Lumber Co. v. St. Louis I. M. & S. Ry. Co., (C.C.A. (8, 1935) 80 Fed. (2d) 32, at page 43:

"In permitting appellants to present these stale claims, we think the court exercised a reasonable discretion in calling upon them for a clear and definite statement of the nature of the claims. Certainly, greater detail and certainty of pleading may reasonably be required of a suitor who has let his cause of action slumber for years, than of one who diligently and promptly presents it."

Presumably the Government bases this action upon the case of Cramer v. U. S., 261 U. S. 219, 61 L. Ed. 622, but even in the Cramer case the Supreme Court of the United States restricted its decision to lands actually enclosed and actually and continuously occupied by the three Indians involved in the action, who were on the land at the time the alleged cause of action accrued. Under the circumstances, without any admission on our part of the precedent of the Cramer case, the Government should set out the facts of alleged occupancy and enclosure with distinct particularity.

Motion for Bill of Particulars:

The motion for a bill of particulars is authorized by Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 12 (e).

The affidavit filed herewith shows that these defendants have not been able to locate or obtain copies of patent
records requested and which are presumably in the hands of plaintiff. Accordingly, they should be furnished to defendants in
order that they may prepare their answers.

It is fundamental that the granting of a bill of particulars is in the discretion of the court, but it is submitted that where claims are presented after a lapse of eighty years, on

grounds of mistake and inadvertence, it is clear that a knowledge of the patent proceedings is essential to the preparation of an answer and a defense.

Respectfully,

John Parks Davis, Attorney for Defendants Estelle R. Davis, Ruth de Fremery and Bradley Mining Co.

RECEIPT of service of the foregoing notice of motion to dismiss action, for a more definite statement of certain matters alleged in plaintiff's complaint, and for a bill of particulars, and of affidavit and memorandum of supporting points and authorities is hereby acknowledged, and the same may be filed.

Dated: March 1, 1940

Assistant United States Attorney

1 JOHN PARKS DAVIS Attorney at Law 2 705 Standard Oil Building San Francisco, California Telephone Douglas 1510 3 4 O'clock nad_ Attorney for Defendant P. R. Bradley 5 MAR 4 - 1940 6 WALTER B. MALING, 7 8 IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 9 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 10 11 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. 12 Plaintiff. 13 No. 4068 L vs. . 14 THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, et al., 15 Defendants. 16 17 DISCLAIMER 18 Now comes P. R. BRADLEY, one of the defendants herein, 19 and disclaims any right, title or interest in or to any of the 20 lands, properties, rights or interests described in the complaint 21 herein. WHEREFORE, said defendant prays that he be ab-22 23 solved from any costs herein. 24 Bradley Dated: February 29, 1940. 25 26 P. R. Bradley 27 28 ohr Parks Davis, attorn Defendant P. R. Bradlwy attorney for 29

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HOWARD J. FINN, BROBECK, PHLEGER & HARRISON, Crocker Building,
San Francisco, California,
Telephone: SUtter 0666,
Attorneys for Defendant
William O. B. Macdonough, etc. 2 3 4 5 6 FEB 29 (940) 7 WALTER B. MALING, 8 CLERK 9 10 11 12 13 14 IN THE UNITED STATES DESTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT 15 OF CALIFORNIA, NORTHERN DIVISION. 16 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 17 18 Plaintiff, -VS-19 No. 4068 L 20 THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, et al., Civil. 21 Defendants. 22 23 24 MOTION TO DISMISS, AND IN THE ALTERNATIVE FOR A MORE DEFINITE 25 STATEMENT, AND TO STRIKE. 26 27 The defendant William O. B. Macdonough, and the 28 defendant William O. B. Macdonough as administrator with 29 the will annexed of the estate of Joseph M. Macdonough, 30 deceased, sued herein as John Doe One as administrator of

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the estate of Joseph M. Macdonough, Deceased, moves the court to dismiss the complaint on file herein upon the ground that it fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted, and, more particularly, that said complaint does not allege facts showing that the listing or patenting of the real property described therein, as alleged therein, was without authority of law, or was by mistake or inadvertence, or was the result of fraud, or that such listing and patents were for any other reason void or voidable, and, further, that it appears from the face of the said complaint that the suit is barred by laches and limitations, the plaintiff having been guilty of an unreasonably long delay in filing such suit, and there being no allegations accounting for or ex-cusing the delay.

Said defendants further move the court for a more definite statement, in the event that the foregoing motion to dismiss be denied, upon the ground that the matter hereinafter mentioned is not averred with sufficient definiteness or particularity to enable said defendants properly to prepare their responsive pleading or to prepare for trial. The defects complained of, and the details desired to be stated, are as follows:

(a) The complaint alleges in paragraph II on page
3 that certain of the real property therein described was
listed to the State of California "by mistake and inadvertence",
but does not allege the facts constituting the alleged mistake
or inadvertence. Said defendants desire a statement of the
facts constituting the alleged mistake and inadvertence;

(b) The complaint alleges in paragraph II, on page 5, that the plaintiff issued a patent to the defendant Frederick Billings, "by mistake and inadvertently", but does not allege the facts constituting the alleged mistake

or inadvertence. Said defendants desire a statement of

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6 the facts constituting the alleged mistake and inadvertence.

(c) The complaint alleges in paragraph VI, that in issuing the patents and lists mentioned therein, plaintiff's officers or agents "acted by mistake and inadvertence", but does not allege the facts constituting the alleged mistake and inadvertence. Said defendants desire a statement of the facts constituting the alleged mistake and inadvertence.

- The complaint in paragraph II alleges that certain of the real property described therein was listed to the State of California by the United States of America in List #32 of indemnity school selection, but it does not allege why the land replaced by the property so listed was not available to the State of California for school purposes, and hence does not state facts removing the listing from the operation of the conformatory act of March 1, 1877 (19 Stat. 267). Said defendants desire a description of the school lands which the lands described in the complaint were to replace, and a statement of the reason or reasons why the school land to be replaced by the land described in the complaint was not available to the State of California, so that it can be determined whether or not such listing was confirmed by the act of March 1, 1877.
- (e) The complaint alleges in paragraph II that the listing to the State of California was "by the United

1	States of America", and that the patent to the defendant
2	Billings was issued by "the United States of America", and
3	alleges in paragraph VI that such listing and the issuance of
4	such patent were "without authority of law". These defend-
5	ants desire a statement of the facts upon which is predicated
6	the claim that the United States of America was without
7	authority to make the listing and issue the patent.
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9	
10	Said defendants further move the court for an order
11	striking from the complaint the portions thereof hereinafter
12	described, upon the ground that they are comprised of redun-
13	dant, immaterial and impertinent matter, and more particu-
14	larly upon the ground that they are conclusions of law. Said
15	portions of the complaint are as follows:
16	(a) Paragraph IV of said complaint, and each and
17	every word and each and every line therein contained;
18	(b) Paragraph V of said complaint, and each and
19	every word and each and every line therein contained;
20	(c) That portion of paragraph VI of the complaint
21	beginning with the word "That" on line 10 of page 11, and
22	ending with the word "lists" on line 15 of page 11, and each
23	and every word and each and every line therein contained.
24	
25	41 1
26	Howard Jum
27	Howard Jimi Boleen Phleger Marrison
28	
29	Attorneys for defendants William O. B. Macdonough, and
30	William O. B. Macdonough as admr., etc., sued herein as John Doe One.

GARRET W. McENERNEY, 2002 Hobart Building, San Francisco, California, (Attorney for The Roman Catholic Archbishop of San Francisco, a corporation sole, Sued herein by a fictitious name), Defendant.



IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES
DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF
CALIFORNIA.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Plaintiff,

vs.

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, etc.,

Defendants.

Civil No. 4068-L

DISCLAIMER.

Now comes THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF SAN FRANCISCO, a corporation sole (sued herein by a fictitious name), defendant herein, and disclaims any right, title or interest in or to any of the lands, properties, rights or interests described in the complaint herein.

WHEREFORE, said defendant prays that he be absolved from any costs herein.

Dated: March 29 , 1939.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of San Francisco, a corporation sole,

GARRET W. McENERNEY,
Attorney for Defendant The
Roman Catholic Archbishop of
San Francisco, a corporation
sole (sued herein by a fictitious name.)

Its Incumbent.

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2		12
3		FILED
4	PILLSBURY, MADISON & SUTRO Attorneys at Law	LILED
5	Standard Oil Building	MAR 1 6 1939
6	San Francisco	WALTER B. MALING, Cleek
7		DEPUTY CLERK
8	In the Northern Division of the United	States District Court,
9	For the Northern District of	California
10		
11	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	
12	Plaintiff,	
13	va.	C1v11 No. 4068L
14	THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, THE PACIFIC TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH	
15	COMPANY et al.,	
16	Defendants.	
17	DISCLAIMER OF DEFENDAN	T. THE PACIFIC
18	TELEPHONE AND TELEGR	
19	1	
20	Comes now the defendant, THE	PACIFIC TELEPHONE AND
21	TELEGRAPH COMPANY, a corporation, named	herein as "Pacific
22	Telephone and Telegraph Company, a corp	oration," and disclaims
23	any right, title or interest in or to a	ny of the lands described
24	in the complaint in the above entitled	action.
25	THE PACIFIC TELEPH	ONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
26	By fultbury Mag	()
27		torneys.
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EARL WARREN, Attorney General 1 State of California Sacramento 2 Attorney for Defendant State of California 3 4 5 6 7 WALTER B. MALING, MREID 8 FILED 8£61 # I 94M 9 O'clock and Min-O'clock andbire. 10 MAR 141939 FILED 11 WALTER B. MALING, 12 13 IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 14 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 15 16 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, No. 4068L 17 Plaintiff, 18 Vs. ANSWER OF DEFENDANT 19 THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA; S. F. BUTTERWORTH; ALFRED A. WHEELER; STATE OF CALIFORNIA 20 CROCKER FIRST NATIONAL BANK, a corporation; et al., 21 Defendants. 22 23 Comes now the State of California, one of the defen-24 dants in the above-entitled action, and answering plaintiff's 25 complaint on file herein admits, denies, avers and alleges as 26 follows, to-wit: 27 28 I.

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Defendant admits that portion of Paragraph II of said

complaint wherein it is alleged that on or about October 10, 1877,

the said defendant State of California issued its patent to the

lands described in said Paragraph II to Richard S. Floyd and Thomas P. Madden. Defendant alleges that it has no information sufficient to enable it to answer the balance of the allegations set forth in Paragraph II of said complaint, and basing its denial upon such allegations denies all and singular the allegations contained therein.

II.

Admits that the defendant State of California claims an interest in and to the properties described in said complaint on file herein because of certain unpaid state taxes and assessments against said land and appurtenances; that said interest consists of tax liens and tax titles accrued and accruing; that the lands described in said complaint on file herein constitute the lands in which it has already been ascertained that this defendant has some interest; that this defendant is still making extensive searches and that there will be other lands and appurtenances in and to which it will be shown before the termination of this suit that this defendant has some interest; that this defendant has some interest; that this defendant is unable to describe these lands at the present time.

III.

Defendant State of California further alleges that
there are also certain State of California highway and roadway
claims and lands appurtenant thereto in which this defendant has
certain legal interests, for a more complete description of which
reference is hereby made to the files of the Division of Highways,
Department of Public Works, State of California.

IV.

Defendant alleges that it has no information sufficient to enable it to answer the allegations set forth in Paragraphs

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I, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X and XI of said complaint, and basing its denial upon said allegations denies all and singular the allegations contained in said paragraphs.

WHEREFORE, defendant State of California prays that this honorable court make its order adjudging and decreeing:

- That said tax liens, title liens and highway and roadway claims and appurtenances accrued to defendant State of California are valid and existing.
- 2. That if and when any further tax liens and tax titles accrue during the pendency of this action this court further order and decree such tax liens and title liens to be then and there valid and existing.
- 5. That this court order that the defendant State of California be paid by plaintiff such sum or sums for its interest in and to said lands, highways, roadways and appurtenances as are adjudged to be full, just and reasonable for the taking thereof by plaintiff.
- 4. For such other, further and different relief as to the court may seem meet and just in the premises.

Dated March 14, 1939.

EARL WARREN, Attorney General of the State of California

Deputy Attorney General

Attorneys for defendant State of California

STATE OF CALIFORNIA SS.

ALBERT F. ZANGERLE, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he is a Deputy Attorney General for the State of California and one of the attorneys for the defendant State of California in the within entitled action; that he has read the foregoing answer and knows the contents thereof; that the same is true of his own knowledge, except as to the matters which are therein stated on information and belief, and as to these matters that he believes it to be true; that the reason why this verification is made by affiant and not by the State of California is that the defendant State of California is a corporation sovereign.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of March, 1939.

Notary Public in and for the County of Sacramento, State of California

GARRET W. McENERNEY, 2002 Hobart Building, San Francisco, California, (Attorney for Edward H. Nutter, (Sued herein as Edward A. Nutter), Defendant.



IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES
DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF
CALIFORNIA.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff.

VS.

Civil No. 4068-L

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, etc.,

Defendants.

DISCLAIMER.

Now comes EDWARD H. MUTTER (sued herein as Edward A. Mutter), defendent herein, and disclaims any right, title or interest in or to any of the lands, properties, rights or interests described in the complaint herein.

WHEREFORE, said defendant prays that he be absolved from any costs herein.

Dated: March // 1939.

Eward & Welter

Attorney for Defendant, Edward H. Nutter (sued herein as Edward A. Nutter).

FRANK J. HENNESSY, 1 United States Attorney, G. B. HJELM, Assistant U. S. Attorney, 2 Attorneys for Plaintiff. 3 O'clook and Min. 5 JUN 121939 6 WALTER B. MALING, 8 9 10 IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 11 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 12 13 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. 14 Plaintiff, 15 NO.4068-L VS. 16 THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, CROCKER FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SAN FRAN-17 CISCO, a corporation, et al., 18 Defendants. 19 20 DISCLAIMER OF JAMES M. O'BRIEN AND GEO. J. O'BRIEN 21 22 Come now JAMES M. O'BRIEN and GEO. J. O'BRIEN, as 23 Trustees of the trust known as "Clear Lake Company", and said 24 JAMES M. O'BRIEN individually, defendants in the above en-25 titled action, and each of them disclaims all right, title or interest in and to all the real property described in the 26 complaint herein, and every part thereof. 27 Dated: June 9, 1939. 28 29 30 Trustees of Clear Lake Company (Trust) 31

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7-1404

FRANK J. HENNESSY, United States Attorney, 1 G. B. HJELM, Assistant U. S. Attorney. 2 3 5 6 O'clock and 7 JUN 121939 8 WALTER B. MALING, 9 10 IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 11 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 12 13 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. 14 Plaintiff, 15 Vs. NO. 4068-L 16 THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, CROCKER) FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SAN FRAN-) 17 CISCO, a corporation, et al., 18 Defendants. 19 DISCLAIMER OF CLEAR LAKE COMPANY 20 Comes now CLEAR LAKE COMPANY, a corporation, one of 21 the defendants in the above entitled action, and disclaims 22 all right, title or interest in and to all the real property 23 described in the complaint in this action, and every part 24 thereof. 25 Dated: June 9, 1939. 26 Clear Lake Compa 27 CLEAR LAKE COMPANY, a corporation One of the Defendants, 28 (Cor porate Seal) Luckney ou of its 29 30 31 32

7-1404

FRANK J. HENNESSY, 1 United States Attorney, G. B. HJEIM, Assistant U. S. Attorney, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 2 3 5 6 7 8 O'clock and Min. 9 JUN 121939 10 WALTER B. MALING. 11 12 IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 13 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA. 14 15 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. 16 Plaintiff, 17 No. 4068-L Vs. 18 THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, CROCKER FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SAN FRAN-19 CISTO, a corporation, et al., 20 Defendants.) 21 DISCLAIMER OF DEFENDANT T. A. MORRISSEY 22 23 Comes now T. A. MORRISSEY, one of the defendants in 24 the above entitled action, and hereby disclaims all right, 25 title or interest in and to all the real property described 26 in the complaint in this action, and every part thereof. 27 Dated: June 6th 1939. 28 T. A. MORRYSSEY 29 One of the Defendants 30 31

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7-1404

MORRISON, HOHFELD, FOERSTER, SHUMAN & CLARK, 1110 Crocker Building, 1 2 San Francisco, California. 3 Attorneys for defendant Crocker First National Bank 4 of San Francisco. 5 6 7 IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 8 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 9 10 11 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiff, 12 13 No. 4068-L THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, CROCKER 14 FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SAN FRAN-CISCO, a corporation, et al., 15 Defendants. 16 17 18 DISCLAIMER OF DEFENDANT CROCKER FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO 19 Comes now Crocker First National Bank of San Francisco. 20 a national banking association, one of the defendants in the 21 above entitled action, and hereby disclaims any interest in the 22 property described in the said complaint. 23 24 WHEREFORE, defendant prays to be hence dismissed with 25 its costs. 26 Dated May 29, 1939. Johnell . 27 28 29 said defendant. 30

PRANK J. HENNESSY, United States Attorney, G. B. HJELM, Assistant U. S. Attorney, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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WALTER B. MALING



IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff.

VS.

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA; S. F. BUTTERWORTH; ALFRED) A. WHEELER; CROCKER FIRST NATIONAL BANK, A CORPO-RATION; WILLIAM O. B. MACDONOUGH; JOHN DOE ONE, AS) ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH M. MAC-DONOUGH, DECEASED; JOHN DOE TWO, AS EXECUTOR OF THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH M. MACDONOUGH, DECEASED; JOHN) DOE THREE, THREE, JOHN DOE FOUR, JOHN DOE FIVE, JOHN DOE JOHN DOE SEVEN, JOHN DOE EIGHT, JOHN DOE NINE JOHN DOE TEN, JAME DOE ONE, JAME DOE TWO, JAME DOE) THREE, JAME DOE FOUR AND JAME DOE FIVE AS HEIRS AT LAW AND/OR DEVISEES OF THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH M. MACDONOUGH, DECEASED; FREDERICK BILLINGS, THE CALIFORNIA BORAX COLPANY, A CORPORATION; THE CALIFORNIA BORAX COMPANY, A CO-PARTNERSHIP; THE SULPHUR BANK QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, A CORPO-RATION; THE SULPHUR BANK CONSOLIDATED QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION; EMPIRE CONSOLIDATED QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION; WILLIAM) E. GERBER; RICHARD WHITE; CLEAR LAKE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION; RAYMOND G. LAHOUE; JAMES M. O'BRIEN; T. A. MORRISEY; CLEAR LAKE COMPANY, A CORPORATION; ESTELLE R. DAVIS; RUTH defremery; CLINTON E. DOLBEAR; P. R. BRADLEY; EDWARD A. NUTTER; A. T. HATHAWAY; HOMESTAKE GOLD MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION; GOLDEN GATE GOLD MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION; RICHARD ROWS ONE; RICHARD ROWE TWO; RICHARD ROWE THREE; RICHARD ROWE FOUR; RICHARD ROWE FIVE; JAME ROWE ONE; JAME ROWE TWO; JAME ROWE THREE; JAME ROWE FOUR; JAME ROWE FIVE; SAM BLAKE CORPORATION ONE; SAM BLAKE COR-PORATION TWO; SAM BLAKE CORPORATION THREE; SAM BLAKE CORPORATION FOUR; SAM BLAKE CORPORATION FIVE; POWER AND IRRIGATION COMPANY OF CLEAR LAKE, A CORPORATION; CLEAR LAKE WATER COMPANY, A COR-PORATION; CALIFORNIA TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, A CORPORATION; PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, A CORPORATION; PACIFIC TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY, A CORPORATION; BRADLEY MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION,

4068

CIVIL NO.

SUMMONS.

Defendants.

TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS:

You are hereby summoned and required to serve (*) upon FRANK J. HENNESSY, United States Attorney for the Northern District of California, plaintiff's attorney, whose address is Room 404, New Post Office Building, Sacramento, California, an answer to the complaint which is herewith served upon you, within 20 days after service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service. If you fail to do so, judgment by default will be taken against you for the relief demanded in the complaint.

service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service.
If you fail to do so, judgment by default will be taken against
you for the relief demanded in the complaint.
(S E A L) By: F.M. LAMPERT Deputy Clerk
DATED: Sacramento, Calif., May 9th, 1939.
(*) Rule 5 (d) "All papers after the complaint required to be served upon a party shall be filed with the Court either before service or within a reasonable time thereafter."
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE) Northern District of California.) ss
I hereby certify that I received the within writ on the day of, 1939, and personally served the same on the day of, 1939, by delivering to, and leaving with
one of said defendants named therein personally, at the City of , County of
in said District, a copy thereof, together with a copy of the complaint attached thereto.
GEORGE VICE, United States Marshal
By:
Doputy
, Calif.
, 1939.

TO THE ABOVE NAMED DISCRIDENTS:

You are hareby summoned and required to serve (*) upon FRANK J. HENNESSY, United Statues Attorney for the Morthern District of California, plaintiff's attorney, whose address is Room LOL, New

Post Office Building, Sacramento, California, an answer to the
complaint which is herewith served upon your within 20 days effor
service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service.
If you fail to do so, judgment by default will be taken against
you for the relief demended in the complaint.
WALTER B. MALIES, Clerk
(S E A L) T M Campert
Doputsy Clerk
DATED: Squramato, Callf.,
(*) Rule 5 (d) "All papers after the complaint required to be
Court either before service or within a reasonable time thoroafter."
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE) as Horthern District of California.)
I hereby certify that I recoived the within writ on the day of the on the same on the day of day of 1959, by delivering to, and leaving with
To your and and an ylimnostog minted basen admendab bise to one
in said District, a copy thereof, together with a copy of the complaint attached thereto.
CRONGE VICE, United Status Marshal
Byt
, Cellify
198057

Form No. 465	
Northern District of Cal	ifornia , 55.
I hereby certify and return, that	on the That day of March, 1929
I received the within	and that after diligent search, I am unable
to find the within-named defendants	\ \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
(Reported to be Deceased.)	within my district.
Attorneys at 41 Broad St, New York are reported to be his Executors. Attorneys names not known.	Llorge Vice United States Marshal.
Accorded names not known.	~ black + 12 0 l.
	Deputy United States Marshal.
Form No. 465	
Northern District of Cali	omis , ss.
I hereby certify and return, that	on the 7th day of March, 1939
I received the within	and that after diligent search, I am unable
to find the within-named defendants	Jessie J. Macdonough
Reported to be now travelling.	within my district.
Her Attorneys at 41 Broad St, New York may known her whereabouts.	Leonge Vice United States Marshal.
	By Herbert R. Cole
0.6.000000	Deputy United States Marshal.

Northern District of	California , 55.
	n, that on the7th day ofMarch, 19.39_ and that after diligent search, I am unable endants
Reported to be in New York. No Attorneys here in S. F.	By Deputy United States Marshal.

RETURN ON SERVICE OF WRIT

I hereby certify and return that	I served the annexed	ummon	a
OD	the therein-namedCL	ear Lake	<u>Co., </u>

		##	
by handing to and leaving a true and	correct copy thereof with	James In	O Brun
President.	***************************************		personal
L Dans I		22	
at and anything	in said District on the		day
may	, A.D. 193	00000	0 0
0	.4	obert & C Pay mot	U.S. Marshal
	/	D. mati	0 .
S. S. SEPERCHART PROTON OFFICE T-079	By.(fuy Mell	Manual Deputy
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RET United States of Americ	a,		
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United States of Americal Coliferation of Coli	a, ss: I served the annexed	u M MONS	O. Brise
United States of Americal Coliferation of Coli	a, ss: I served the annexed	u M MONS	C. Breeze
United States of Americal Coliferation of Coli	a, ss: I served the annexed	u M MONS	C. Brier
United States of Americal Coliferation of Coli	a, }ss: I served the annexed	James m	
Thereby certify and return that	a, }ss: I served the annexed	James m	OBring
United States of Americal States	I served the annexed	James m	OBsicia, personal
United States of Americanthem. District or Colif. I hereby certify and return that on the state of the state	a, }ss: I served the annexed	James m	

RETURN ON SERVICE OF WRIT

Southern DISTRICT OF California 888:	2. "	
I hereby certify and return that I served the anne	exed Summons	
on the therein-name	ed TA MorrisEY	
by handing to and leaving a true and correct copy the	her with of true copy ,	the complant
at Los angeles in said Distric	et on the 32	personally day of
at any in said Distriction in said Distriction , A.D. 1939		COMPANY TO SERVICE OF THE SERVICE OF
	Robert & C By Ray MAL	Laurenal.
N. A. METARCHART PROPERTY METERS AT THE 279	By Hay MOLL	Deputy.
Form No. 282 RETURN ON S	ERVICE OF WRIT	
Muited States of America		
Southern DISTRICT OF Colfornia 88:		
I hereby certify and return that I served the am	noval SUMMONS	
on the therein-nar		NouE
***************************************	***************************************	***************************************
by handing to and leaving a true and correct copy th	gether with gaymond I	noue comple
at Los angeles in said Distr	ict on the 24	personally day of
May , A.D. 1939	Robert &	Clark
b. a. sertanogar repress cross T-279	By Ray mof	Clark U.S. Marshal.
	0	Lieputy.

United States of America,

RETURN ON SERVICE OF WRIT.

Northern District of California		
I hereby certify and return that I served the annex	red Surmons	
on the therein-named	Mary Macdonough, as Jane	Doe Three
by serving her Father Mr Dent W.Macdon	nough.	
by handing to and leaving a true and correct copy there	eof with Mr Dent W.Macdonough	
		personally
at San Francisco California, in said Distr	rict on the	th day of
, A. D. 19 39		
	George Vice	U. S. Marshal,
Marshal's Foos	B. Nowlant R. Colo	U, U, Mas since,
ы-заган пана има ТГ 4264 \$ \$	By DANASSA III LVV	Deputy.
Service 6.00		
56.28		
RETURN ON SER Muited States of America, Norther District of California I hereby certify and return that I served the annex on the therein-named The Archbishop of San Francisco,	xedAlias Surmons IJohn Doe #.4 known to me	as
together with copy of the complaint by handing to and leaving a true and correct copy ther Chancellor-Secretary to the Archbishop of	eof/withMonsisner Thomas J	Connelly DD personally
at San Francisco, Calif. in said Dist	rict on the7th	day of
March , A. D. 1939		
	GEORGE VICE	U. S. Marshal,
	By Benned Mo	uel /

RETURN ON SERVICE OF WRIT.

einiten States of America,	1			
Northern District of California	88:			
I hereby certify and return that I serv	ed the annexed	dSummons		
on the t	herein-named	Joan Macdonough	as Jane Dos	Two.
By serving her Father Mr Den	t.W.Magdonou	igh.		
***************************************		******		
by handing to and leaving a true and corr	ect copy thereo	f with Mr Dent W.	facdonough.	
				personally
at San Francisco California.	in said Distric	ct on the	7±h	day of
March , A.	D. 19 79			
		Connec 1	Tf.a.a	
		George 1		U. S. Marshal,
		By Nerbert	· Cole	
2-270				Deputy

FRANK J. HENNESSY, United States Attorney, G. B. HJELM, Assistant U. S. Attorney, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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MAR 1 1 1939
WALTER B. MALING

IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Plaintiff,

VS.

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA; S. F. BUTTERWORTH; ALFRED) A. WHEELER; CROCKER FIRST NATIONAL BANK, A CORPO-RATION; WILLIAM O. B. MACDONOUGH; JOHN DOE ONE, AS) ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH M. MAC-DONOUGH, DECEASED; JOHN DOE TWO, AS EXECUTOR OF THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH M. MACDONOUGH, DECEASED; JOHN DOE THREE, JOHN DOE FOUR, JOHN DOE FIVE, JOHN DOE SIX, JOHN DOE SEVEN, JOHN DOE EIGHT, JOHN DOE NINE JOHN DOE TEN, JANE DOE ONE, JANE DOE TWO, JANE DOE THREE, JANE DOE FOUR AND JANE DOE FIVE AS HEIRS AT LAW AND/OR DEVISEES OF THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH M. MACDONOUGH, DECEASED; FREDERICK BILLINGS, THE CALIFORNIA BORAX COMPANY, A CORPORATION; THE CALIFORNIA BORAX COMPANY, A CO-PARTNERSHIP; THE SULPHUR BANK QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, A CORPO-RATION; THE SULPHUR BANK CONSOLIDATED QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION; EMPIRE CONSOLIDATED) QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION; WILLIAM) E. GERBER; RICHARD WHITE; CLEAR LAKE QUICKSILVER HINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION; RAYMOND G. LAHOUE; JAMES H. O'BRIBN; T. A. MORRISEY; CLEAR LAKE COMPANY, A CORPORATION; ESTELLE R. DAVIS; RUTH defrehery; CLINTON E. DOLBEAR; P. R. BRADLEY; EDWARD A, NUTTER; A. T. HATHAWAY; HOMESTAKE GOLD MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION; GOLDEN GATE GOLD MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION; RICHARD ROWE ONE; RICHARD ROWE TWO; RICHARD ROWE THREE; RICHARD ROWE FOUR; RICHARD ROWE FIVE; JAME ROWE ONE; JAME ROWE TWO; JAME ROWE THREE; JAME ROWE FOUR; JAME ROWE FIVE; SAM BLAKE CORPORATION ONE; SAM BLAKE COR-PORATION TWO; SAM BLAKE CORPORATION THREE; SAM BLAKE CORPORATION FOUR; SAM BLAKE CORPORATION FIVE; POWER AND IRRIGATION COMPANY OF CLEAR LAKE, A CORPORATION; CLEAR LAKE WATER COMPANY, A COR-PORATION; CALIFORNIA TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, A CORPORATION; PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, A CORPORATION; PACIFIC TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY, A CORPORATION; BRADLEY MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION,

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4068L

SUNNONS.

Defendants.

TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS:

You are hereby summoned and required to serve (*) upon FRANK J. HENNESSY, United States Attorney for the Northern District of California, plaintiff's attorney, whose address is Room 404. New Post Office Building, Sacramento, California, an answer to the complaint which is herewith served upon you, within 20 days after service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service. If you fail to do so, Judgment by default will be taken against you for the relief demanded in the complaint.

WALTER B. MALING.

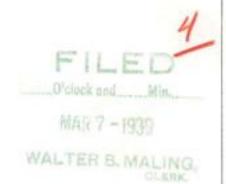
Clerk

(SEAL) By: F.M. LAMPERT
Deputy Clerk
DATED: Sacramento, Calif., Mul. 6 - , 1939.
(*) Rule 5 (d) "All papers after the complaint required to be served upon a party shall be filed with the Court either before service or within a reasonable time thereafter."
000
UNITED STATES MARSHAL*S OFFICE)
Northern District of California.) as
day of 1939, and personally served the same on the day of 1939, by delivering to, and leaving with cone of said defendants named therein personally, at the City of County of
in said District, a copy thereof, together with a copy of the complaint attached thereto.
GEORGE VICE, United States Marsha
By:
Doputy
Calif.
, 1939.
-111-

NEAL CHALMERS Attorney-at-law 327 Porter Building Woodland, California,

ı

Attorney for defendant Clear Lake Water Company, a corporation.



IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES
DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF
CALIFORNIA.

--000--

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Plaintiff,

-VS-

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA; S. F. BUTTERWORTH; ALFRED A. WHEELER; CROCKER FIRST NATIONAL BANK, A CORPORATION; WILLIAM O. B. MACDONOUGH; JOHN DOE ONE, AS ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH M. MACDONOUGH, DECEASED; JOHN DOE TWO, AS EXECUTOR OF THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH M. MACDONOUGH, DECEASED; JOHN DOE THEE, JOHN DOE FOUR, JOHN DOE FIVE, JOHN DOE SIX, JOHN DOE SEVEN, JOHN DOE EIGHT, JOHN DOE NINE, JOHN DOE TENE, JOHN DOE MINE, JOHN DOE TEN, JANE DOE ONE, JANE DOE TWO, JANE DOE THREE, JANE DOE FOUR AND JANE DOE FIVE AS HEIRS AT LAW AND/OR DEVISES OF THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH M. MACDONOUGH, DECEASED; FREDERICK BILLINGS, THE CALIFORNIA BORAX COMPANY, A CORPORATION; THE CALIFORNIA BORAX COMPANY, A COPPORATION; THE SULPHUR BANK CONSOLIDATED QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION; WILLIAM E. GERBER; RICHARD WHITE; CLEAR LAKE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION; WILLIAM E. GERBER; RICHARD WHITE; CLEAR LAKE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION: RAYMOND G. LANOUE; JAMES M. O'BRIEN; T. A. MORRISEY; CLEAR LAKE COMPANY, A CORPORATION: ESTELLE R. DAVIS; RUTH deFREERY; CLINTON E. DOLBEAR; P. R. BRADLEY; EDWARD A. NUTTER; A. T. HATHAWAY; HOMESTAKE GOLD MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION; GOLDEN GATE GOLD MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION; RICHARD ROWE ONE; RICHARD ROWE TWO; RICHARD ROWE THREE; RICHARD ROWE FOUR; RICHARD ROWE THREE; JANE ROWE FOUR; JANE ROWE FOUR; RICHARD ROWE THREE; JANE ROWE FOUR; JANE ROWE FOUR; RICHARD ROWE THREE; JANE ROWE FOUR; JANE ROWE FOUR; RICHARD ROWE THREE; JANE ROWE FOUR; JANE ROWE FOUR; SAM BLAKE CORPORATION THREE; SAM

CIVIL NO.

4068L

A CORPORATION; CLEAR LAKE WATER COMPANY, A COR-PORATION; CALIFORNIA TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, A 1 CORPORATION; PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, 2 A CORPORATION; PACIFIC TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY, A CORPORATION; BRADLEY MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION, 3 4 Defendants. 5 6 7 ANSWER 8 COMES NOW CLEAR LAKE WATER COMPANY, a corporation, 9 and answering plaintiff's complaint on file herein, admits, 10 denies and alleges as follows: 11 12 I. 13 Denies the allegations contained in Paragraph I of 14 said complaint save and except that this defendant admits that 15 the lands described in said Paragraph I are situate in the 16 County of Lake, State of California. 17 18 II. 19 Answering the allegations set forth in Paragraph II 20 of said complaint, this defendant admits the same. 21 22 III. 23 Answering Paragraph III of said complaint, this de-24 fendant alleges that it does not have sufficient information or 25 belief upon which to base an answer to the allegations as there-26 in set forth and therefore, basing its denial upon that ground, 27 the said defendant denies each and all of the allegations 28 therein contained. 29

IV.

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Answering Paragraph IV of said complaint, this

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NEAL CHALMERS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
WOODLAND, CALIFORNIA

defendant denies the allegations therein set forth and contained.

V.

Answering the allegations set forth in Paragraph V of said complaint, this defendant denies the allegations therein set forth.

VI.

Answering the allegations contained in Paragraph VI of said complaint this defendant denies the allegations as therein set forth.

VII.

Answering Paragraph VII of said complaint, this defendant alleges that it has not sufficient information or belief upon which to base an answer to the allegations therein set forth and therefore basing its answer upon that ground, denies the allegations therein set forth.

VIII.

Answering Paragraph XI of said complaint, defendant denies the allegations therein set forth and alleges that the title of plaintiff and said Indians, if any, is subject to the rights and easements of this defendant.

FURTHER ANSWERING SAID COMPLAINT and as a further defense thereto, defendant alleges as follows:

I.

That defendant CLEAR LAKE WATER COMPANY, a corporation, is a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of

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the laws of the State of California.

II.

That said defendent is a public utility engaged in the business of storing and distributing water for irrigation purposes and owns and maintains a dam at the outlet of Clear Lake and stores water behind said dam and in Clear Lake and during the irrigation season withdraws said water through said dam at the outlet of said Clear Lake and conducts the same down Cache Creek and to a point near the town of Capay in the County of Yolo, State of California and to a point commonly known as Moore's Dam in said County of Yolo at which points said waters are diverted into the distributing system maintained by defendant and through which said waters are distributed and delivered to lands in the County of Yolo for irrigation purposes and that approximately forty thousand acres of land are and can be served with irrigation waters through the works of this defendant.

III.

That during the year 1914, Yolo Water and Power Company, a corporation, predecessor of this defendant, constructed
the dam hereinbefore referred to at the outlet of clear Lake and
was at said time the owner of all of the works, canals, ditches
and properties now owned by the Clear Lake Water Company, a corporation, defendant herein, and that defendant succeeded to all
of the property, rights, easements and distributing system of
said Yolo Water and Power Company, a corporation.

IV.

That since the year 1914, said Clear Lake Water Company, a corporation, defendant herein and its predecessor in

interest, have continuously, openly and notoriously exercised and enjoyed without interruption the right to impound water in Clear Lake and thereby raising the level of said Clear Lake and overflowing the lands bordering on said Clear Lake and thereby overflowing the rim lands of islands situate in said Clear Lake and overflowing the rim lands of the lands described in plaintiff's complaint.

V.

That a certain gauge for the purpose of measuring the elevation of water in Clear Lake has been established and is commonly known as the Rumsey Gauge and that the zero mark on said Rumsey Gauge is 20.1 feet below center of a large concrete star in the northeast corner of the Lake County Courthouse yard at Lakeport, and is 21.56 feet below the iron step in the front entrance of the Bank of Lake building at the southeast corner of Main street and Second street in the City of Lakeport, County of Lake, State of California.

VI.

That on or about the thirtieth day of June, 1913, William S. Tevis and Mabel P. Tevis, by a certain instrument in writing granted and conveyed to Yolo Water and Power Company, a corporation, predecessor of this defendant, the right to overflow so much of the lands described in said instrument as might be required to raise the level of said Clear Lake to an elevation ten feet over and above the low water mark of said Clear Lake as established by the Rumsey Gauge, which said low water mark is designated as zero on said Rumsey Gauge, which said instrument is recorded in the office of the County Recorder of the County of Lake, State of California, in Book 50 of deeds, page

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Fractional Sections One (1), two (2), three (3), eleven (11), twelve (12) and thirteen (13), all of township thirteen (13) north, range eight (8) west, M. D. B.; the southeast quarter (SE1) and the fractional west half (W2) of Section five (5); fractional west half ($W_{\overline{z}}$) of section five seven (7) the west half ($W_{\overline{z}}$) of the west half ($W_{\overline{z}}$) of section eight (8); the west half ($W_{\overline{z}}$) of the northeast quarter ($NE_{\overline{z}}$); the west half ($W_{\overline{z}}$) of the southeast quarter ($SE_{\overline{z}}$); and the fractional west half of section seventeen (17); fractional section eighteen (18) and lot one (1) of fractional section twenty (20) all of township thirteen (13) north, range seven (7) west, M. D. M.; also the parcel of swamp and overflowed land circumscribed by a line commencing on the line of marsh or overflowed land as represented in the public surveys, where the same is intersected by the north line of the northeast subdivision of the southeast fractional quarter of section six (6) in township thirteen (13) north, range seven (7) west, M. D. M., and running thence due west one (1) chain and eighty-four (84) links to a station on the outer line of the marsh and line of water of Clear Lake; thence with the line of said marsh and lake south forty-seven (47) degrees east, eleven (11) chains and sixty (60) links to a station; thence south twenty and one-half (201) degrees west, twelve (12) chains and ninety (90) links to a station on line of lake due west, on the south line of said northeast subdivision of the southeast fractional quarter, thence due east one (1) chain and thirty-three links (33) to where said south line strikes said marsh or overflowed land as represented by the plat of said public survey; thence with the marsh line as represented on the public plat north twenty and one-half (20%) degrees, east, thirteen (13) chains and twenty (20) links to a station; thence north forty-seven (40) degrees west, eleven (11) chains and ten (10) links to the place of commencement; also the southeast quarter (SE2) of the southwest quarter (SW2) of Section fourteen (14) in township thirteen (13) north, range seven (7) west, M. D. M., all of said property containing three thousand three hundred twenty (3320) acres, more or less, and being all of the lands situated in the County of Lake, State of California belonging to said William S. Tevis; together with any islands and marsh or overflowed lands in or along Clear Lake adjacent to the above described property and belonging to said William S. Tevis.

Saving and excepting only such portions thereof as were heretofore conveyed by said William S. Tevis to the Clear Lake Quicksilver Company by deed dated the twenty-second day of

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September, 1906, and recorded in the office of the County Recorder of the County of Lake, State of California, in Book 39 of Deeds, page 160.

VII.

That said Yolo Water and Power Company, a corporation, predecessor of this defendant and this defendant which has succeeded to all of the rights of said Yolo Water and Power Company, have expended large sums of money in the construction of the dam hereinbefore referred to and have continuously used and operated the same and have stored water behind said dam and have thereby overflowed so much of the lands described in plaintiff's complaint as are overflowed when the level of said Clear Lake is raised to an elevation ten feet over and above the low water mark of said Clear Lake as established by the Rumsey Gauge and that this defendant and its predecessor in interest have continuously overflowed said lands in the operation of its dam and in storing water in said Clear Lake for more than twenty years last past, and that by reason thereof and by reason of said conveyance of said William S. Tevis and Mabel P. Tevis, this defendant and its predecessor in interest, have acquired a prescriptive right and that the rights of any and all persons claiming any right, title or interest in or to the lands described in plaintiff's complaint, are subject to the right of this defendant to overflow so much of the lands described in plaintiff's complaint bordering on Clear Lake as may be required to raise the level of said Clear Lake to an elevation ten feet over and above the zero mark as established by and on said Rumsey Gauge.

WHEREFORE this defendant prays that in any Judgment or Decree the Court make its order that the title of any or all

persons claiming any right, title or interest in or to the lands described in plaintiff's complaint are subject to the right and easement of defendant Clear Lake Water Company, a corporation, to overflow so much of said lands bordering on Clear Lake as may be required to raise the level of said Clear Lake to an elevation ten feet over and above the zero mark of said Clear Lake as established by the Rumsey Gauge and that this defendant be granted such other and further relief as to the Court may seem meet and proper.

Atterney for defendant, Clear take Water Company, a corporation.

8.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA (SS.

M. J. GORMAN being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he is an officer, to-wit: Secretary of CLEAR LAKE WATER COMPANY, a corporation, one of the defendants in the above entitled action;

That he has read the foregoing Answer and knows the contents thereof and that the same is true of his own knowledge except as to the matters which are therein stated on information and belief and as to those matters, he believes it to be true.

Myorman

Subscribed and sworn to before me this second day of March, 1939.

Notary Public in and for the County of Yolo, State of California.

Receipt of a copy of the foregoing Answer is hereby admitted this 2 day of March,

1939.

Bosfelmaail U.S. alte

Form No. 465
Northern District of California , ss.
I hereby certify and return, that on the 17 th day of February , 19 39
I received the within Summons and that after diligent search, I am unable
to find the within-named defendants . Rapire Consolidated Quicksilver Mining Company
within my district.
Dated : Sacramento, Califo. George Vice
Feb. 27th 1939 By Hayden Saunders By Layden Saunders
By Hayden Saunders Deputy United States Marshal.

United States of America,	1				
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1	Northern District of California, 55.
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Refo	within my district. Seong Viel United States Marshal. By Newhert R. Cole Deputy United States Marshal.
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	I received the within Survey and that after diligent search, I am unable to find the within-named defendants Q Z. Hathaway within my district.
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FRANK J. HENNESSY, United States Attorney, G. B. HJELM, Assistant U. S. Attorney, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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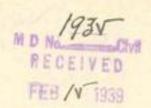
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U & MARSHAL'S OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

MAR 1-1939

O'cleck and Min.

75.4

WALTER B. MALING

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA; S. F. BUTTERWORTH; ALFRED) A. WHEELER; CROCKER FIRST NATIONAL BANK, A CORPO-RATION; WILLIAM O. B. MACDONOUGH; JOHN DOE ONE, AS ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH M. MAC-DONOUGH, DECEASED; JOHN DOE TWO, AS EXECUTOR OF THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH M. MACDONOUGH, DECEASED; JOHN) DOE THREE, JOHN DOE FOUR, JOHN DOE FIVE, JOHN DOE SIX, JOHN DOE SEVEN, JOHN DOE EIGHT, JOHN DOE NINE JOHN DOE TEN, JANE DOE ONE, JANE DOE TWO, JANE DOE THREE, JANE DOE FOUR AND JANE DOE FIVE AS HEIRS AT LAW AND/OR DEVISEES OF THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH M. MACCONOUGH, DECEASED; FREDERICK BILLINGS, THE CALIFORNIA BORAX COMPANY, A CORPORATION; THE CALIFORNIA BORAX COMPANY, A CO-PARTNERSHIP; THE SULPHUR BANK QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, A CORPO-RATKON; THE SULPHUR BANK CONSOLIDATED QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION; EMPIRE CONSOLIDATED QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION; WILLIAM) E. GERBER; RICHARD WHITE; CLEAR LAKE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION; RAYMOND G. LAHOUE; JAMES H. O'BRIEN; T. A. MORRISEY; CLEAR LAKE COMPANY, A CORPORATION; ESTELLE R. DAVIS; RUTH deFREMERY; CLINTON E. DOLBEAR; P. R. BRADLEY; EDWARD A. NUTTER; A. T. HATHAWAY; HOMESTAKE GOLD MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION; GOLDEN GATE GOLD MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION; RICHARD ROWE ONE; RICHARD ROWE TWO; RICHARD ROWE THREE; RICHARD ROWE FOUR; RICHARD ROWE FIVE; JANE ROWE ONE; JANE ROWE TWO; JANE ROWE THREE; JANE ROWE FOUR; JANE ROWE FIVE; SAM BLAKE CORPORATION ONE; SAM BLAKE COR-PORATION TWO; SAM BLAKE CORPORATION THREE; SAM BLAKE CORPORATION FOUR; SAM BLAKE CORPORATION FIVE: POWER AND IRRIGATION COMPANY OF CLEAR LAKE, A CORPORATION; CLEAR LAKE WATER COMPANY, A COR-PORATION; CALIFORNIA TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, A CORPORATION; PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, A CORPORATION; PACIFIC TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY, A CORPORATION; BRADLEY MINING COMPANY, A

40681

CIVIL NO.

SUMMONS.

CORPORATION,

Defendants.

TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS:

You are hereby summoned and required to serve (*) upon FRANK J. HENNESSY, United States Attorney for the Northern District of California, plaintiff's attorney, whose address is Room 404, New Post Office Building, Sacramento, California, an answer to the complaint which is herewith served upon you, within 20 days after service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service. If you fail to do so, judgment by default will be taken against you for the relief demanded in the complaint.

		WALTER B. MALING,	Clerk
	By:		
		Deputy Clerk	
DATED: Sacrame	nto, Calif.,		
Februar	y 10 1939.	•	
(*) Rule 5 (d)	served upon a	ter the complaint requir party shall be filed wit efore service or within e thereafter."	h the
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UNITED STATES M Northern Distri	MARSHAL'S OFFICE ot of California	a.) ss	
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		GEORGE VICE, United St	atos Marshal
	By:		
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	Calif.		
	, 1939.		

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, NORTHERN DIVISION.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

No. 4068 L

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, et al.,

CIVIL.

Defendants.

DEPOSITION OF C. M. CRAWFORD

Taken before Julia T. Combs, Notary Public, at Lakeport, California, September 4th, 1940, on behalf of Defendant WILLIAM C.B.MACDONOUGH.

O'clock and Min.

OCT 16 1940

WALTER B. MALING,

Notary Public in and for The County of Lake, State of California.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, NORTHERN DIVISION.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff.

No. 4068 L

VS.

CIVIL

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, et al.,

Defendants.

DEPOSITION OF C. M. CRAWFORD

- taken before -

Julia T. Combs, Notary Public, at Lakeport, California, on Wednesday, September 4th, 1940, on behalf of Defendant WILLIAM C. B. MAC DONCUCH.

APPEARANCES:

- ON BEHALF OF DEFENDANT MACDONOUGH:
 MEBSRS HOWARD J. FINN, and BROBECK,
 PHLEGER & HARRISON, with M. B. FLANT, ESQ.,
 appearing of counsel,
 Crocker Building,
 San Francisco, California.
- ON BEHALF OF DEFENDANT RUTH DEFEMERY, et al., JCHN PARKS DAVIS, ESQ., Standard Cil Building, San Francisco, California.
- ON BEHALF OF PLAINTIFF: ENMETT SEAWELL, ESQ., San Francisco, California.

JULIA T. COMBS
OFFICIAL REPORTER
SUPERIOR COURT OF LAKE COUNTY
LAKEPORT, CALIFORNIA

1 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT 2 OF CALIFORNIA, NORTHERN DIVISION. 3 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiff. 5 No. 4068 L. VS. 6 THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, et al., Civil. 7 Defendants. 8

DEPOSITION OF C. M. CRAWFORD.

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BE IT REMEMBERED that, pursuant to notice and stipulation, 12 the deposition of C. M. CRAWFORD, a witness produced on behalf 13 of defendants William C. B. MacDonough, William C. B. Mac-14 Donough as administrator with the will annexed of the estate of 15 Joseph M. MacDonough, deceased; Joan MacDonough and Mary Mac-16 Donough, minors, by William O. B. MacDonough, their next friend, 17 was taken before JULIA T. COMBS, a notary public in and for the 18 County of Lake, State of California, duly commissioned, qualifi-19 ed and acting, on Wednesday, the 4th day of September, 1940, at 20 the hour of eleven o'clock A. M., at the home of the said C. M. 21 Crawford, at Lakeport, California; that there also appeared 22 at said time and place, EMMETT SKAWELL, ESQ., counsel for 23 Plaintiff; M. B. PLANT, ESQ., of the firm of Brobeck, Phleger 24 & Harrison, counsel for Defendant, William C. B. MacDonough; 25 and JCHN PARKS DAVIS, ESQ., counsel for Defendants Ruth Defemery,

Estelle R. Davis, and Bradley Mining Company.

1	The witness was by said notary thereupon duly and regularly
2	sworn to testify to the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but
	the truth in the matter of his deposition, and the taking there-
	of proceeded.
5	The gold deposition in respect to the testimony given and

The said deposition in respect to the testimony given and all matters incident to the taking of the same were by Julia T. Combs, the official Reporter of the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Lake, and the notary herein, thereupon taken down in shorthand and transcribed into

typewriting and delivered for submission to the said witness
for perusal, correction and signature.

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MR. PLANT: May it be stipulated gentlemen that all cbjections, except as to the form of the question, may be reserved until the trial?

MR. SKAWELL: It is so stipulated.

MR. DAVIS: It is so stipulated.

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The testimony of said witness is as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

- MR. PLANT: Q. Colonel, will you state your full name?
- A. I have that title but it has just a name that has gone with me all of my life.
- Q. Will you state your full name? A. Do you want the full name or the way I sign it? I sign it, C. M. Crawford.
- Q. C. M. Crawford? A. Yes.

- 1 Q. How old are you Mr. Crawford? A. Eighty years old, past.
- 2 Q. And how long have you lived in Lake County?
- 3 A. All of my life.
- 4 Q. You are a resident of Lakeport at the present time?
- 5 A. Yes, Eakeport.
- 6 Q. And you have lived in Lakeport all of your life?
- 7 A. Practically so. I lived in the County all of my life. I
- 8 have been away at times teaching and in different parts of
- 9 the county for as much as three or four years at a time.
- 10 Q. That means you were born in 1860, is that correct?
- 11 A. Yes.
- 12 Q. And you spent your childhood and other years around Clear
- 13 Lake? A. Yes.
- 14 Q. You are an attorney at law, are you? A. Yes, sir.
- 15 Q. And were at one time District Attorney of Lake County?
- 16 A. Yes.
- 17 Q. And you have practiced here many years?
- 18 A. And I had the honor of being a member of the Assembly one
- session, although I don't know whether that is much of an
- 20 honor or not.
- 21 Q. How long have you practiced in Lake County?
- 22 A. How long? About thirty-five years.
- 23 Q. Prior to that time you taught school? A. Yes.
- Q. I have here a map which I am going to ask to have marked
- 25 Defendants' Exhibit A for identification.
- 26 (Notary marks map "Defendant's Exhibit A for identification"

- 1 Q. Now, I will show you this map Colonel Crawford, and call
- 2 your attention to an Island marked "Island No. 1" on that
- 3 map. A. That is north, isn't it. (Indicating
- 4 map)
- 5 Q. Yes. A. Get it around so I can get the directions.
- 6 Q. I am going to call your attention to this Island marked
- 7 "No. 1". A. Yes.
- 8 Q. Are you acquainted with that Island? A. Yes.
- 9 Q. my what name is it known to you? A. Well, it is
- generally known as "Sulphur Bank Island" to many.
- 11 Q. Has it been known by other names, do you know?
- A. I have heard it called "Rattle Snake Island", but improper-
- ly so, because Rattle Snake Island is another place in the
- 14 Lake.
- Q. Where is Rattle Snake Island, so called?
- A Rattle Snake Island is at the mouth of Cache Creek.
- 17 Q How far is that away from Island No. 1?
- A. On a straight line, ten or twelve miles.
- Q. This Island No. 1 is known to you as Sulphur Bank Island,
- and has it also been called MacDonough Island?
- A. Yes, I have heard it called MacDonough Island.
- Q. Is there another small Island over to the east of Island
- No. 1, which appears upon this map but which is not given
- a number, and suppose we mark that "No. 2".
- 25 (Map is so marked at point indicated, No. "2")
- Now, I have marked that smaller island Island No. 2. Are

- 1 you acquainted with that island No. 2?
- 2 A. Yes, but not so familiar as Island No. 1.
- 3 Q. When did you first become acquainted with Island No. 1?
- 4 A. Well, I can't tell exactly, but I would say about 1870.
- 5 Q. Do you recall the circumstances? A. Yes.
- 6 Q. What were they please? A. Well, my father was a
- 7 practicing lawyer, he was attorney for the people who were
- 8 operating the Borax Lake property across the hill, and he
- 9 was also attorney for the Sulphur Banks people, and he was
- 10 assisting them apparently, as near as I can remember, in
- 11 obtaining title to their mineral lands, and he went down
- and took me with him. We first went to Borax Lake and
- 13 stopped for a few hours and the superintendent there went
- 14 with us over to Sulphur Banks and they talked to the
- superintendent over there, and that is my first visit to
- 16 Sulphur Banks that I remember of.
- 17 Q. And that was when you were/small boy? A. Yes.
- 18 Q. And did you from time to time visit that locality in later
- 19 years? A. Yes, quite frequently.
- 20 Q. Under what circumstances? A. Well, I was usually
- 21 fishing or hunting, but I have been there to the Indian
- Ranch a good many times in the discharge of my duties as
- 23 District Attorney of this County too.
- 24 Q. Did you do much fishing and hunting in your boyhood?
- 25 A. Yes, a lot of it.
- 26 Q And how old a boy were you at the time?

- 1 A. Oh, from ten to eighteen or nineteen years on.
- 2 Q. Could you give us any idea of the frequency you visited the
- 3 location of these islands during that time, from the time
- 4 you were ten to eighteen or nineteen years old?
- 5 A. No. I have been there many times is all I can say.
- 6 Q. Would you say you averaged once a year?
- 7 A. Yes, I think I did.
- 8 Q. Now, you have mentioned the Indian ranch, or rancherea.
- 9 Will you state where that ranch was located when you visited
- the property in about 1870? A. Well, that is/far
- back I couldn't tell. I wasn't over that way very far. I
- was where they were mining, reducing sulphur. It was a
- sulphur mine then, not a quicksilver mine.
- Q. Let me ask you this: Do you know where that ranch was
- located at any time between 1870 and 1880? A. Yes
- 16 Q. Where was it? A. About where it is now, from
- what I could observe.
- 18 . Have you any idea as to what its extent was at that time?
- A. No, except there was a rock wall or fence that seemed to
- 20 mark it.
- 21 Q. That is the same rock fence that is there now? A. Yes.
- Q. You have been there fairly recent? A. Well, the last
- time I was there was three or four years ago.
- Q. Well, will you state the fact Colonel with respect to
- whether or not the ranch was located any differently at
- 26 that time than it was when you last saw it?

- 1 A. I don't think so.
- 2 Q. Now, will you describe the large island, that is Sulphur
- 3 Hank Island, or Island No. 1, as it was during the period
- 4 from 1870 to 1880? A. Describe the surface you mean?
- 5 Q. Yes, what was the nature of the Island, what was it like?
- 6 A. Well, it is a rocky island in the first place, but there is
- 7 considerable soil filling up the crevices of the rock, and
- 8 considerable timber and brush growing on the island; oak
- 9 timber, cottonwoods and willows, and I think some pepperwood
- perhaps, and on the southerly part, southeastern part of
- the island there isn't so much growth, the growth is
- rather sparse; there would be bunches of young willows
- and bunches of young cottonwoods.
- 14 Q. Is the growth on any part of the island what you would
- call dense growth? A. Yes.
- 16 . on what portion of the island is the growth dense?
- A. I would say four-fifths of it.
- 18 Q. was that true during the period from 1870 to 1880?
- 19 A. Yes.
- 20 Q. Now, the other one-fifth, has that any timber or brush on
- it at all? A. I didn't get that.
- 22 Q. The remaining one-fifth, has it any timber or brush on it?
- A. Yes, as I say scattering timber and brush. Some cotton-
- 24 wood and willows.
- Q. So summarizing, perhaps four-fifths of the island was covered with fairly dense growth and the other one-fifth

- was covered sparcely with brush and small trees?
- 2 A. Yes.
- 3 Q. Now, during that period from 1870 to 1880 were you actually
- 4 on the island at any time? A. Well, I wouldn't say
- 5 positively, I think I was, but -- I was there fishing or
- 6 hunting if I was there. There is nothing to impress that
- 7 on my mind.
- 8 Q. Do you know whether or not you were on the island in later
- 9 years? A. Yes, many times.
- 10 Q. So you have been on the island many times? A. Yes.
- 11 Q. Were you on the island at times in your youth? A. Yes.
- 12 Q. And those occasions may have been prior to 1880, you don't
- 13 recall, is that correct? A. I know some of them
- 14 must have been, because I was there many times fishing and
- 15 hunting both.
- 16 Q. Now, will you state whether or not there were at any time
- 17 any indian habitations on that island?
- 18 A. None to my knowledge.
- 19 Q. Do you know what an indian habitation looks like?
- 20 A. I should, I have been raised right up among them.
- 21 Q. You are familiar with the type of dwellings the indians
- 22 use? A. Yes.
- 23 Q. And you saw none of them on that island? A. No.
- 24 Q. Will you state whether or not you ever saw Indians make any
- use of the Island in any way? A. Yes, I saw once or
- 26 twice a Maheli cultivating a little garden on the scutheast

- 1 part of the island, I think two or three different times
- 2 when I had been there, oh, a little garden perhaps that
- 3 would circle forty feet in diameter would cover it all, and
- 4 I -- excuse me -- I have also seen indians taking wood from
- 5 there in their boats across to the rancherea. to the main
- 6 land, but there have never been any habitations until
- 7 recently. The last time I was there there was a house on
- 8 the island, but I just thought perhaps it was an Indian
- 9 house but it may not have been. I did not investigate to
- 10 find out.
- 11 Q. That was about 1935 or '36? A. Yes.
- 12 Q. But when you were around that Island in your youth you never
- saw any habitation there of any kind? A. No.
- 14 Q. What was it you said you saw cultivating a little garden?
- A. An Indian woman, a Maheli.
- 16 Q. Would you be able to indicate on this map Colonel approx-
- imately where that little garden was? A. I think so.
- Right here. (Indicating on map)
- 19 Q. Now, let us mark that. I wonder if you would mark it with
- a cross? (Witness marks point indicated with a cross)
- 21 Q. You have marked the location there of the little garden
- you referred to with a cross, is that correct?
- A. That is correct.
- Q. Could you mark the location of the house you saw in 1935 or
- 25 '36? A. Yes, it was further toward the north.
- 2. Would you say it was in the neighborhood of these places,

- 1 "Old stone Lodges"? A. No.
- 2 Q. Was it a little north of that? A. It was near
- 3 here. About there. (Indicating on map)
- 4 Q. A little bit north of those places marked "Old stone Lodges"?
- 5 A. I do not know whether it was an Indian's or white man's
- 6 house. There was a house there when I was last there.
- 7 Q. Do you want to indicate that with a check mark, not a
- 8 cross, just a check mark. A. Yes. (Witness places
- 9 check mark at point indicated).
- 10 Q Can you state whether or not that garden was there at all
- times during the period from 1870 to 1880?
- 12 A. I could not. I don't know.
- 13 . It might have been there every year, and it might not?
- 14 A. Yes.
- 15 Q. Do you know whether it was there every time you were there
- during that period? A. I know I was there several times
- and didn't notice it.
- Q. Will you state whether or not there was at any time a
- cemetery, an indian cemetery, on that Island No. 1?
- A. Not to my knowledge.
- 21 Q. By the way, were you acquainted with the custom of the
- 22 Lake County, or Clear Lake, Indians with respect to dis-
- posing of their dead? A. I think so.
- Q. Do you know what custom they practiced during the period
- from 1870 to 1880? A. Well, the indians in the north-
- ern part of the county were different to those at the

- lower end, they cremated their dead; they would gather
- 2 big logs and pile them up and put the body on there, to-
- 3 gether with all of their belongings, if they had a saddle,
- 4 bows and arrows, they were put on and all set afire and
- 5 burned.
- 6 Q. You have seen that done? A. Many times.
- 7 Q. What did they do with the ashes? A. Left them where they
- 8 fell, on the ground.
- 9 Q. What about the Indians in the southerly end of the Lake?
- 10 A. I think they must have practiced burial of their dead, bec-
- ause on Rattle Snake Island there was a burial ground/there
- has been a lot of excavating of that place during the last
- 13 year and scientists have expressed the opinion they were
- 14 Indian bones.
- 15 Q. Did you ever observe the Indians burial of their dead?
- 16 A. I don't think I ever did.
- 17 Q. Did you ever observe any burial ground in use by the
- 18 Indians? A. No.
- 19 Q. You refer to Rattle Snake Island, by that you mean the
- 20 Island at the mouth of Cache Creek? A. Yes.
- 21 Q. Now, will you state whether the MacDonough Island, or Sulph-
- 22 ur Bank Island, Island No. 1, is that located at the north
- 23 or south end of the Lake? A. It is the further end,
- 24 southerly end.
- 25 Q. Do you know what practice the Sulphur Bank Indians followed
- 26 with respect to disposing of their dead? A. No, I do not.

- 1 Q. You never observed any burial grounds in the neighborhood?
- 2 A. No.
- 3 Q. Now, I am going to call your attention to the small island,
- 4 the Island No. 2. Will you describe that island, what does
- 5 it look like? A. well, it depends a good deal on
- 6 the height of the water in the lake as to what it looks like.
- 7 When the lake is very high, as it used to vary from 14 to
- 8 15 feet between winter and summer, that was when the Spring
- 9 Valley Dam was in Cache Creek, and when the water is high
- it is mostly rock and big rock and jagged rock lower down,
- and I would say it was mostly a rock. I have fished around
- 12 that island but not very often.
- 13 Q. In other words, it is quite steep, I take it? A. Yes.
- 14 Q. is there any brush on it? A. ies, and willows
- grow on it, and usually a cottonwood or two.
- 16 Q. And is there any more levelland around it or not?
- 17 A. A good deal? No.
- 18 4. Will you state whether or not that is the way it appeared
- in your youth? A. I can't see very much difference,
- except as I say in early days when the Spring valley water
- 21 Company had a dam in Cache Greek the height of the water
- in the lake in summer and winter was about fifteen feet
- 23 different. It never has been that since, since the people
- 24 went down there and tore the dam out.
- 25 Q. Will you state whether or not in your youth that island
- was regarded as an island? A. I don't think it was.

- 1 Q. Was it surrounded by water? A. It may have been
- 2 some times and probably was when the lake was high.
- 3 Q. Was that island, the island marked No. 2, ever inhabited
- 4 by Indians? A. Not to my knowledge.
- 5 Q. Did you ever see Indians making any use of it?
- 6 A. Never.
- 7 Q. You never saw any Indian habitations on it? A. No.
- 8 Q. You never saw them doing any gardening or any fishing there?
- 9 A. No.
- 10 MR. FLANT: I think that is all I have.
- 11 CROSS EXAMINATION
- 12 MR. DAVIS: Q. Une question I want to ask about the map here.
- As long as this map is referred to here for identification
- 14 by Mr. Plant, I would like to have it shown approximately,
- it can be subsequently changed to work it out, the position
- of the present stone wall that is there, this particular
- 17 thing mentioned "Old Stone wall". There is a stone wall there
- now which runs approximately in this direction, the
- direction is northeast, from the point on the mainland,
- approximately above the figures 21.2, northeasterly.
- 21 Can you see this? (Indicating map) A. Yes.
- Q. Now, can we just make a mark on this, or shall I substitute
- or bring in a map with that on it?
- 24 MR. PLANT: I will stipulate you can substitute or mark that in.
- 25 MR. DAVIS: We will temporarily mark this just in pencil.
- 26 This is not on your map and I wanted to show it here.

- MR. PLANT: We will stipulate you can put it in at any future date that you want to.
- 3 MR. DAVIS: Q. Now, in connection with the cross-marks, Colonel
- 4 Crawford, you are familiar with the rancherea at the present
- time, are you not? (Indicating cross marks just placed on
- 6 map) A. Yes, I haven't been down there for three
- or four years.
- 8 Q. But you have been familiar with it for years, have you not?
- 9 A. Oh, yes.
- 10 Q. You have been familiar with the stone wall that is there at
- the present time, are you not? A. Yes.
- 12 Q. As to your knowledge, the Indian rancherea extends beyond
- that stone wall that is there now, approximately marked with
- crosses, into this mining area here, so far as you recall?
- A. Not to my knowledge.
- MR. PLANT: By this mining area, you refer to the area east of
- the wall?
- MR. DAVIS: Yes, which I have marked there with pencil cross
- marks. Have you seen any Indian huts on east of the wall,
- or Indian habitations? A. No.
- 21 Q. "ave you seen any Indian cultivation east of the wall?
- 22 A. No.
- Q. You were femiliar with the mining operations in your youth,
- 24 were you not? A. Somewhat.
- Q. And there were sulphur mining operations were there?
- 26 A. Yes.

- 1 Q. Before the quicksilver operations? A. Yes.
- 2 Q. Were those sulphur operations somewhere near that vicinity?
- 3 A. I think it was nearer than the present reduction works or
- 4 mine.
- 5 Q. Nearer than the present operations? A. Yes.
- 6 Q. The present operations so far as can be seen of the map is
- 7 somehwere here where the printing is on the map, "Subdivis-
- 8 ion of Sections 5 & 6"? A. Yes.
- 9 Q. And it is your testimony that the sulphur operations were
- 10 up here? A. It is my recollection.
- 11 Q. It is your recollection they were northwest?
- 12 A. Nearer the --
- 13 Q. Rancherea? A. But I could not say how much nearer.
- 14 Q. No. And this Rancherea and the territory around here is the
- 15 territory you mentioned when you stated, when you as distr-
- 16 ict attorney had to go down and settle many disputes there?
- 17 A. Yes.
- 18 Q. So you are thoroughly familiar with that particular property?
- 19 A. Yes.
- 20 Q. Have you ever seen any stone wall other than the stone wall
- 21 that I have marked with crosses, such as indicated on the
- map; has this been the only stone wall that you have seen
- 23 during the years that you have been there?
- 24 A. I don't remember any other. There maybe a stone wall for a
- 25 shortdistance dividing the Stubbs property from the
- 26 Sulphur Banks property, I rather think there is.

- 1 Q. Where would that be? A. Up in here somewhere.
- 2 (Indicating on map)
- 3 Q. North of the line marked Township line, on the/right hand
- 4 corner of the map? A. Yes.
- 5 Q. But there is no such stone wall down in the area which we
- 6 mentioned? A. Not to my knowledge.
- 7 MR. DAVIS: I have no further questions. If I may, I possibly
- 8 will present another map which has that wall more accurately
- 9 placed on it.
- 10 FURTHER CROSS EXAMINATION
- MR. SEAWELL: Q. Now, you refer to this Island No. 1 as what
- 12 Island, what name did you know that by?
- A. Well, we always called it, the people I fished with and
- conversed with in referring to it, we always called it
- Sulphur Bank Island.
- 16 Q. Sulphur Bank Island? A. Sulphur Bank Island.
- 17 Q. And by what other names did you know it?
- 18 A. I have heard it called Rattle Snake Island.
- 19 Q. Is that not the common name for it? A. I don't
- think so. I think the common name for it is Sulphur Bank
- 21 Island.
- 22 Q. Did you ever hear it referred to by any other name?
- A. Yes, the gentleman mentioned it awhile ago, I heard it
- called that.
- MR. PLANT: MacDonough? A. Yes, MacDonough.
- MR. SEAWELL: Q. When did you hear it called MacDonough

- 1 Island? A. I could not say.
- 2 Q. I mean, in your youth you heard it called MacDonough
- 3 Island? A. I don't know.
- 4 Q. Would you say within the last forty years?
- 5 A. Probably thirty or forty years.
- 8 Q. Prior to that you never heard it referred to as Mac-
- 7 Donough Island? A. No.
- 8 Q. Evidently that is not the common name for the Island?
- 9 A. No, the common name for the Island as far as I know is
- Sulphur Banks Island.
- 11 Q. Now, in answer to Mr. Plant's question as to the nature of
- 12 the Island, or the geographical contour and growth on the
- 13 Island, four-fifths, I believe you said, was brush and
- 14 trees? A Yes, I think so.
- 15 Q. And one-fifth was what? A. Well, it has some
- 16 brush and trees on it, but it is not dense like it is on
- 17 the other part. On this part up here toward the north
- it is all covered with heavy growth brush and trees, and
- in this portion down here the brush and trees are more
- 20 scattered, and there is some land that is entirely bare
- 21 in spots.
- 22 Q. Now, later on you testified that there was some cultivation
- on the Island, there was in your youth some cultivation?
- 24 A. Yes.
- 25 Q. So you were speaking of the approximate portion when you
- 26 said one-fifth was of a certain type?

- 1 A. Yes, certainly, I never measured it.
- 2 Q. Some portion of it was cultivated?
- 3 A. The portion of the Island that was cultivated I would say
- 4 was a circle having a diameter of forty feet, that would
- 5 cover it all.
- 6 Q. A portion of it was cultivated you remember in your youth?
- 7 A. Yes.
- 8 Q. By your youth, you mean when you were between the ages of
- 9 ten and eighteen? A. Yes.
- 10 Q. Have you walked through that island from end to end, or
- what investigation have you made?
- A. I have not been in the brushy area. I have been on the
- edge of it. I landed at different places around the Island
- but I never had occasion to go across it or fight my way
- through the brush.
- 16 Q. So you really don't know whether there are any Indian
- habitations in the center of the island or not?
- A. I den't think that would be possible for a person could
- see evidence of it in trolling around the island.
- 20 Q. But to your knowledge you don't know what was in the center
- portion of the Island, you only ran on the edges?
- A. I was only on the edges of the Island.
- Q. You could not see through for 200 feet, or how far could
- you see? A. Some places you could see further than
- others, but generally speaking forty feet.
- Q. Then it would be fair to say that you could not see further

- than forty feet from the edge? A. I can only say
- 2 what I observed.
- 3 . You could not see further than forty feet?
- 4 A. I don't see how persons could live in there and not see
- 5 some signs of them coming out through the brush.
- 6 Q. You could not observe further than forty feet from the
- 7 edge of the water?
- 8 MR. PLANT: The answer is he didn't go through.
- 9 MR. SEAWELL: I am asking if he observed any further than forty
- 10 feet from the edge of the water line. You could see forty
- feet from the edge of the water line?
- 12 A. Only to the brushy part.
- 13 Q. And you never went in yourself? A. No. I don't
- 14 mean I never was in on the Island, on the east part where it
- was not so brushy and so much timber, I have been over all
- 16 of that many times.
- 17 Q. Well, what portion have you been over many times?
- 18 A. Well, where it runs down here toward the mainland there
- must be oh twenty or thirty acres in there where the brush
- and trees are scattered.
- 21 Q. Well, would you indicate on the map? Would you indicate
- 22 about where you were? A. I can't tell exactly
- 23 because you have no scale of miles here.
- 24 Q. The scale is, one inch equals 300 feet.
- 25 A. I would say that open part of the Island runs cut about
- 26 here.

- 1 Q. Draw a line across there. Will you draw a line and mark
- 2 it?
- 3 (Witness draws line on map marked "Island No. 1")
- 4 MR. PLANT: It goes right through the end of Island No. 1,
- 5 through the word "Island".
- 6 MR. SEAWEIL: Q. How many times have you been onto that lower
- 7 end of the Island? A. Ch, I could not tell you, many
- 8 times.
- 9 Q. What would you call many times?
- 10 A. Sometimes we would go out there to eat our lunch, sometimes
- at the call of nature, and scmetimes we went cut ato shoot
- 12 at targets.
- 13 Q. You had targets at this end of the Island?
- 14 A. We put one up on a cottonwood tree I remember.
- 15 Q. How often, often? A. No, once, I think.
- 16 Q. Did you ever hunt on that Island? A. No.
- 17 Q. You went on there once to shoot at a target, and you did
- stop on the other occasions? A. We went there to eat
- lunch very frequently.
- 20 Q. By frequently, how many times? A. I don't know how often.
- 21 Q. Once a year, as Mr. Plant put it? A. Possibly.
- 22 Q. And you did not go any further inland above the point
- marked by you on the Island?
- A. I am only guessing about that part, that is only approxim-
- 25 ate.
- 26 Q. That is your best recollection at this date? A. Yes.

- 1 Q. in 1870 1880 you said you were familiar with the type
- 2 houses the Indians lived in? A. Yes.
- 3 Q. And what type house was that? A. Well, they were
- 4 principally tule houses. They made a circle around and they
- 5 cut some long willow or cak posts, set them in the ground
- 6 on the circumference of the circle and bent them over until
- 7 they met at the top, and tied them with switches, and they wc
- 8 wove in tule for the covering and that is the way they
- 9 built them.
- 10 Q. Did they excavate for their houses?
- 11 A. They would excavate for the sweat houses, and the sweat
- 12 houses were their hospitals.
- 13 Q. They didn't excavate for the houses they lived in regularly?
- 14 A. No.
- 15 Q. And you didn't observe any indication of those types of
- houses in the lower end of the Island when you went there
- 17 to shoot targets? A. I never saw them on any portion
- 18 of the Island.
- 19 Q. You were only on the lower part? We have gone into that.
- 20 A. I have been around it and I could see a short distance
- 21 into it.
- 22 Q. Now, referring to what is indicated as "No. 2" on the map.
- 23 This is referred to as Island No. 2? A. Yes.
- 24 Q. Now, in your youth you testified that was not referred to
- as an island, is that correct? A. As far as I can
- 26 remember it wasn't.

- 1 Q. There was dry land, in other words, between what is referred
- 2 to as the Island and the mainland?
- 3 A. I think so.
- 4 Q. Now, as to the rock wall, do you know approximately how
- 5 many acres would be between the line, between this rock
- 6 wall, which is indicated by crosses, and the water's edge?
- 7 Have you any idea?
- 8 A. It wouldn't be hard to compute, it was a complete triangle.
- 9 Q. I was wondering if you have any idea at this time how many
- 10 acres? A. No, I never observed it for that purpose.
- 11 Q. Well, in your youth you saw this stone wall, that is
- 12 correct? A. Yes, I have seen that there many times.
- 13 Q. Well, in your youth you saw it there? A. Yes.
- 14 Q. And is it the same stone wall you had seen in your youth
- 15 that is there today? A. I don't know, I never
- stayed there to watch if they changed it.
- 17 Q. Well, would you say it is in the same locality?
- 18 A. It seems to be.
- 19 Q. You never saw any other stone wall within well within I
- would say a half mile of this wall marked by a cross?
- 21 A. Well, I think to the north there is a stone wall around
- 22 here for a short distance, but I could not say exactly
- where it is, but I would say it is out near the Township
- 24 line here. Either beyond the Township line or just before
- 25 you reach it.
- 26 Q. Now, you state you never saw any Indians on the easterly

- side of the stone wall marked with a cross on the map?
- 2 A. No, I don't think I ever did.
- 3 Q. Did you ever see any relics? A. Any what?
- 4 Q. Any relics, any bows or arrows, or anything of that nature
- on the easterly side of the stone wall? A. No.
- 6 Q. Did you ever see any arrows on this portion of the Island
- 7 No. 1? A. I never saw any arrows there at all.
- 8 Q. And you never saw any relics whatsoever? A. No.
- 9 Q. You never saw any Indians of any kind on Island No. 1?
- A. Ch, yes, I did see Indians there. I saw Indians cut there
- carrying wood, as I said awhile ago, they would load the
- wood into boats and take it across to the Rancherea.
- 2. And you saw this Indian woman cultivating? A. Yes.
- 14 Q. Now, you say you have never seen a cemetery in the south-
- erly end of the lake, or around the Southerly end of the
- lake, Indian Cemetery? A. No.
- 2. Of any kind whatsoever? A. No. I never have.
- 18 Q. But you know those Indians buried their dead?
- A. No, I don't know it.
- Q. I thought you said the Indians in the southern end of the
- 21 lake buried their dead? A. I said apparently, from
- the excavations made on Rattle Snake Island, that was a
- 23 fact.
- Q. This other Island you are feferring to is at the mouth of
- 25 some--
- MR. PLANT: Cache Creek.

- 1 MR. SEAWELL: Cache Creek, to your knowledge you never saw any
- 2 Cemetery there? A. No.
- 3 Q. So you do not know whether they buried them or not?
- 4 A. I do not.
- 5 Q. And you don't know how the Indians in the northerly portion
- 6 of the lake disposed of their dead?
- 7 A. I know at this end of the lake, yes. At the upper end of
- 8 the lake I have seen them burn them many times.
- 9 Q. But in the lower end of the lake you have no knowledge of
- how they disposed of their dead, at the southern end of the
- lake? A. No, I haven't.
- MR. SEAWELL: I think that is all.
- RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION:
- MR. PLANT: About two questions Colonel. I think you covered
- this but I want to be sure. Rattle Snake Island at the
- mouth of Cache Creek is about ten miles away from this
- property? A. On a straight line.
- MR. DAVIS: By this property, you refer to the so-called
- 19 Sulphur Bank Island?
- MR. FLANT: Yes. Another question Colonel. You will notice
- on the lower the southerly end of Sulphur Bank Island
- there are three little square marks, marked "Old Stone
- 23 Lodges". I understand you were over that portion of the
- Island many times in your youth? A. Yes.
- 25 Q. At that time were there any such lodges there? A. No.
- MR. PLANT: That is all.

RE-CROSS EXAMINATION:

- 2 MR. DAVIS: Q. I also wish to call your attention to a portion
- 3 of the map under the numbers 21.2, on the shore line, and
- 4 in which it states "Cld Stone Lodges", referring to the
- 5 main land, do you recall any old stone lodges around here
- 6 at any time? A. No.
- 7 Q. I also refer to the words "Old Stone Wall" which occurs on
- 8 a line drawn from the Island, so-called Island No. 2, to a
- 9 place which is marked "Stone Pile Marks Corner", the words
- "Old Stone Wall" appears three times. Do you recall ever
- seeing a stone wall along this line? A. No.
- 12 Q. In other words, this cross mark in pencil, that line marked
- in pencil, is the stone wall?
- A. The only stone wall I ever seen in that neighborhood, except,
- until you get up to this old Stubbs place.
- MR. DAVIS: No further questions.
- MR. SEAWELL: Q. Do you wish to state this is in the same
- position as the wall you remember in your youth?
- A. I don't know about that.
- 20 Q. You don't know about that? A. No.
- MR. DAVIS: Q Is it approximately the same stone wall?
- A. I think so, yes.
- Q. In other words, so far as you know there would not be 50
- or 100 feet difference, would there be, in the position?
- A. Well, there might be so far as my knowledge goes.
- Q. But there is no other stone wall this far inside? I am-

		2	6
1		I am pointing to this dotted line?	
2	Α.	Not that I know of.	
3	Q.	Summing up, so far as you know there was no other stone w	all
4		approximately in this vicinity?7	
5	A.	Not that I know of.	
6	Q.	And I am pointing to the wall marked with crosses. In	
7		other words, your best recollection, the area that is now	
8		on the main land bounded by the stone wall is approximate	1у
9		the same area as you recall in your youth?	
10	Α.	As far as I can remember.	
11	MR.	DAVIS: No further questions.	
12	MR.	SEAWELL: Q. You don't recall the number of acres or	
13		approximate number of acres behind the stone wall today	
14		as compared with your youth?	
15	A.	No, I don't. That would require computation and I never	
16		had occasion to make it.	
17	MR.	PLANT: That is all.	
18	MR.	SEAWELL: $^{\perp}$ t is stipulated the entire title may be	
19		omitted, that is, the names of all of the defendants need	
20		not be copied into the title.	
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22		1) the los and of	

1	STATE OF CALIFORNIA,)
2	COUNTY OF LAKE. } SS.
3	I, JULIA T. COMBS, a notary public in and for the
4	County of Lake, State of California, duly commissioned, qualifi-
5	ed, and acting, hereby certify as follows, to wit: That C. M.
6	CRAWFCRD, produced as a witness for and on behalf of William
7	O. B. MacDonough, defendant, in the foregoing entitled action,
8	appeared before me on the 4th day of September, 1940, at
9	eleven o'clock A. M., at his home in the Town of Lakeport,
10	County of Lake, State of California; that before the taking
11	of said deposition said witness was by me first duly sworn,
12	to testify to the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the
13	truth, in the testimony he was about to give in said action;
14	that said witness was thereupon examined by counsel for the
15	defendants and for plaintiff on oral interrogatories, and that
16	said witness made answer thereto, under cath, as hereinbefore
17	contained; that all of said questions and all of said answers
18	thereto were by me taken down in shorthand and later transcribed
19	into typewriting, as hereinbefore contained; that said deposit-
20	ion was carefully read by the witness and corrected by him in
21	any particular he desired and then subscribed by said witness
55	in my presence.
23	I further certify that I am not a party to, or interested
24	in, the foregoing entitled action.
25	And I further certify that I have written my initials
26	near each and every correction made by said witness.

1	IN WITNESS	WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and
2	affixed my not	arial seal at the City of Lakeport, County of
3	Lake, State of	California, this 5th day of September, 1940.
4		Julia J. Combs
5		Notary Public in and for the County of
6		Lake State of California.
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Perendant's Exhibit A

