

WHO WERE THE FIRST HASSAYAMPERS?

By Robert L. Spude

Thirty-five years ago, while preparing an article on the Walker Diggings, I began writing the phrase “Captain Walker with his [insert number here] men . . .”¹ Anyone who has researched the Walker Party soon finds there is much conflict on the details, not the least of which is the number of prospectors that made up the band of trail-weary men led by the old mountain man Joseph Rutherford Walker in 1863. Later settlers called these pioneers the “Hassayampers,” the first wave of the gold rush to central Arizona.

For beginning any discussion of the Walker party, there is no more useful document than the journal of the “Pioneer” mining district well discussed by Andrew Wallace in a previous issue of *Territorial Times*. It is the “birth certificate” of the region, giving legitimacy to the Hassayampa diggings’ discoverers, whose names, twenty-five in all, are listed on the first page of the journal.² The Pioneer District journal’s list of names, as well as the minutes of the miners’ meetings held on May 10, 1863, and afterward, suggest who the leaders of the party were, and one would think the logical answer to the numerical question is, “Captain Walker with his twenty-four men.”

Conner’s Lists of Walker Party

When looking at other sources in order to flesh out the story of these prospectors, we run into problems with that number twenty-five. One member of the party, Daniel Ellis Conner, left an extensive reminiscence published as *Joseph Reddeford Walker and the Arizona Adventure*, doubtless the best-known source of information about the Walker Party.³ Conner published a list of 34 names that made up the party, not 25. When you look at his two original lists in manuscript, however, the first (a copy in the state archives) gives 33 names and the second agrees with the published list of 34 (Sharlot Hall

Museum copy)—Hyrum Mealman is omitted in the state archives list. Conner further confuses the matter by stating in the book that after finding gold on the head of the Hassayampa River “the next move was the holding of a miners’ meeting . . . [by the] twenty-six of us” (p. 100), in direct conflict with the 25 names in the Pioneer District journal list of May 10, 1863. To further muddy the scene Felix Cholet, listed in the Pioneer District journal, is missing from Conner’s list of 34 members of the party. Conner makes more confusion by stating, “Thirty was our number at the first arrival” (p. 103). How many discovered gold that May of 1863: 25, or 26, or 30, or 34 prospectors? If only 25, where were the missing nine prospectors that Conner lists?

Other Primary Source Materials

Primary documents confuse the matter further. A letter from Captain Joseph R. Walker, leader of the group, to mountaineer John Moss, dated April 29, 1863, states there were 28 men with him prospecting north of the Pima Villages (assuming they were up on the Hassayampa). A letter by Albert C. Benedict, May 21, 1863, eleven days after the discovery party’s May 10 meeting, states that when the party first left the Pima Villages “we consisted of twenty-five men with the well-known Captain Walker as our chief and

guide.” This agrees with the Pioneer District journal’s 25, unless Benedict meant 25 plus 1 (Walker) for 26. George Lount in an interview with the San Francisco *Alta California* newspaper the following August, states he was with the party in the high country and there were 26 in the party. Still later, the obituary of Jacob Lynn, a Forty-niner friend of Lount, in the *Arizona Miner* of September 29, 1876, states there were 26 in the party, both of which agree with Conner’s “twenty-six of us” at the May 10 meeting.⁴ Again, how many prospectors were there on the Hassayampa on May 10: 25, 26, or 28?

An appendix with four lists of members—Conner’s, the Pioneer District journal, an 1862 list from the National Archives, and an 1861 list based on the memory of several of the party members—follows this essay. Using these lists and contemporary sources we may be able to identify and determine the whereabouts of Walker Party members not listed in the Pioneer District journal.

We know that John J. Miller, party member from near the time of its inception in California and father of two of the prospectors listed in the Pioneer District journal, Sam and Jacob, was not there at the head of the Hassayampa and not listed in the May 10 Pioneer District journal minutes. According to son Sam, his father had decided at the last minute to return to Tucson for supplies. When news reached Tucson of the strike, learned probably from Jack Swilling who wrote a letter from there on May 20, Miller rejoined the group to head back north.

The Second Wave of Miners

Close on their heels was another group of eager Arizonans, some of whom would later claim they were with the Walker Party—which is correct—but as part of a “second wave” that arrived at the diggings on June 7: Col. Marcus A. Dobbins, late of the

California Volunteers; ex-wagon master James Sheldon; King S. Woolsey, friend of Walker party member Albert Benedict; and many others.⁵

The “second wave” of people joining Captain Walker also included some who had been with the party in New Mexico, but who delayed departing the upper Gila.⁶ Conner’s book states “some of the above [34 listed individuals] deserted us and left with the soldiers, but they came amongst the first immigration to the country.” (p, 108) Charles Noble, Alford Shupp, Vincent Young, Henry Miller, and William Murray were among the arrivals on June 7 and after. They started staking the adjacent ground along the Hassayampa River on June 13, after the original Walker Party claims were staked, and recorded their claims in the Pioneer District journal. These five were also with the Walker party the previous November in Santa Fe, when twenty-seven members of the party signed an oath of allegiance under orders of Gen. James H. Carleton.⁷ They then went with Walker to Pinos Altos and prospected what is now the Clifton-Morenci region. They may have remained at the head of the Gila after the majority of the Walker party left around April 1, 1863, and, as Conner states, “went with the soldiers” of Fort West (near the head of the Gila), who were allowed a twenty-day furlough to prospect. They had returned by the end of April. Letters announcing the Walker party’s route to the Hassayampa (if not their gold strike), and a rendezvous date of June 1 at Pima Villages set by Walker probably brought the members now who “went with the soldiers” to the central Arizona gold fields.⁸ During 1863, William Murray would mine on Lynx Creek before hitting a bonanza on Rich Hill; Henry Miller and Charles Noble would briefly work Lynx Creek; and Vincent Young’s cabin became a landmark on the upper Hassayampa diggings. For years afterward, especially as members

remaining in the Prescott area died off, Alford Shupp was always recalled as part of the Walker party that came into the country in 1863, although his name (like Miller, Noble, Young, and Murray) is absent from the Pioneer journal's list of 25.⁹

The Role of George Lount

George Lount was actually the instigator of the Walker Party's first organization, and he left the San Francisco Bay area with Walker on June 14, 1861. He was with the prospecting party for nearly two years before the gold discovery. Inexplicably, his name does not appear in the Pioneer District journal May 10 list. Lount says in one of his reminiscences that the party left the headwaters of the Gila and was headed to La Paz on the Colorado River when, "after getting underway, Swilling induced them to go to Hassayampa creek." At this time, 1862–early 1863, Lount's brother Daniel was in La Paz, a new gold camp. From information in an 1863 interview in a San Francisco newspaper, it is evident Lount was with the party when they decided to head for the Hassayampa but left the party before the major gold discovery. It mentions him mining near the junction of the Gila and Colorado, the site of Gila City, which suggests that he broke away, probably at the Pima Villages, going west when the party headed north.¹⁰

Puzzling is an entry in the Pioneer District journal of June 9, which, according to the record, is the date Lount located the Black Lode with party member Albert Benedict, newcomer King Woolsey, and others. Woolsey operated a stage station on the lower Gila, and we know he was in the second wave to the Walker diggings. He came to Arizona in 1860 with a party that included Benedict. Did Lount and Woolsey, when news of the discovery reached outside after May 18, retrace their steps and head to the high country, thus being part of the second wave to the diggings?

The 1864 interview in the *Alta California* also states that Lount left Captain Walker at La Paz (Walker had left the Hassayampa diggings June 20 for a visit to La Paz). Lount may have been with Walker on the journey out to La Paz and, as the *Alta California* interview states, then returned to California to raise a party to rejoin Walker in order to further explore the country—which he did, back during September, going directly to a location on Granite Creek nearest the Black Lode.¹¹

Mohave Indian Presence

One other group mentioned by Conner, some Mohave Indians, helped guide the discovery party to the Hassayampa. Yara tav, a headman of the Mohaves (called by Conner and other Anglos "Iratava") and three or four members of his tribe aided the group across the desert and up the Hassayampa drainage. Benedict in his May 21 letter also refers to the "five Mohave" who joined the party at the Pima Villages and went to the Hassayampa with them. Along the way they gave Benedict the names of the streams—up the Haca-hampe (c as in façade) to its junction with the Oolke-si-pave, what we now know as the upper Hassayampa River. More importantly, Benedict relates, Yara tav had just been to a treaty signing that brought peace among the Yuma, Yavapai, Maricopa, Pima, and Mohave peoples. The military at Fort Yuma with the assistance of mountain man Paulino Weaver had gathered the tribes together with the goal of making peace, according to the press, "thereby making it safe for prospectors to go through their country." The treaty, signed April 11, stated the tribes "Severally agreed to protect Americans against any and all of the Above tribes." This peace unknowingly helped the Walker party, guided by Mohaves, to enter the homelands of other tribes, especially the Yavapai. As one prospector told the press that fall, at the height of the rush, "if it had not been for this treaty the miners could not have gone into that country

as they have done.” This critical period of peace allowed the party to discover placer gold on the upper Hassayampa, then to expand their search to the surrounding streams, proving that they had indeed found a new major goldfield. Yara tav, however, left before the discovery.¹²

Carleton Loyalty Oath List

Again, two primary documents give us lists of members in the party, 1862–1863. First, the reorganized party, including the Coloradoans (but without some of the original Californians who scattered), is the oath of allegiance to the United States sworn at Santa Fe on November 22, 1862. This document gives the names and ages of the Walker Party members as they prepared to move into southern New Mexico and Arizona. Gen. James H. Carleton had declared martial law, and all parties passing through the territory needed a pass. Twenty-nine names are listed in this record—27 of the Walker party and two latecomers. Santa Fe newspapers stated that Albert Benedict and Hiram Cummings joined the group late, but planned to prospect the Pinos Altos area, a goldfield in the southwest corner of New Mexico Territory. They signed the oath December 5, 1862. Benedict and Cummings were visiting Benedict’s kinsman, Kirby Benedict, chief justice of the territorial Supreme Court. Because of this connection to high officials in Santa Fe, he was later accused of being a spy for General Carleton, which is doubtful though he later was given a power of attorney by Carleton to locate mines for him. Rather than dig for gold, Benedict would speculate in mining claims at the head of the Hassayampa. He would also make sure his claims, although in newly formed Arizona Territory, would be legally protected through the assistance of the chief justice and the general.¹³

This list, what I call the Carleton list of 29, includes eleven of the original eighteen mem-

bers from California, sixteen new members that joined from Colorado, and the two in New Mexico. Contrasting the Carleton list with the Pioneer District list of 25 “discoverers,” suggests who was missing from Conner’s “34” (see appendix). The May 10 list also includes the names of the five new members: Southwesterners Thomas Johnson, Jack Swilling, Jackson McCracken, Felix Cholet and James Chase. Thus, the ten individuals on the Conner and Carleton lists, missing from the “discoverers” list, can be summarized from the above: George Lount was on his way to California; John Miller was in Tucson; and Henry Miller, Charles Noble, Alford Shupp, William Murray, and Vincent Young, after prospecting with the soldiers at the headwaters of the Gila, were on their way to catch up with the Walker party. The whereabouts of Philip Snyder and Samuel Wells is unknown. A name or two should be dropped from Conner’s list. Felix Burton left Colorado for Montana, not New Mexico or Arizona, and I do not believe that Hyrum Mealman (on Conner’s list of 34, but not on any other list including Conner’s own earlier list of 33) was part of the Walker party. He arrived in Prescott much later. Like King Woolsey, Thomas Hodge, William “Uncle Billy” Pointer, Follett G. Christie, Van C. Smith, and others who claimed to be or were later thought to have been part of the Walker group, he was not with the favored few of May 10, 1863.¹⁴

Pinning Down the Original Hassayampers

But who were the original Hassayampers, and can we confirm, by other than the Pioneer District journal, that they were at the Oolkesi-pave diggings on May 10, 1863? There can be no doubt—based on letters, memoirs, a host of accounts—that Joe Walker was there, but he wasn’t a miner. And Benedict’s letters suggest the old mountaineer wanted to continue on to the Rio San Francisco (today’s Verde River). Walker continued in his belief

that richer diggings lay at the headwaters of that river. In March 1864, with newly arrived Governor Goodwin's party, he finally reached it but was disappointed. He said "that he should not recognize it as the same river he passed up some years ago." After a trip to California, he returned with a new desire to prospect the river all the way to the south slopes of the San Francisco Mountains. Conner went along and writes of the fiasco, where in August 1865 Walker led nineteen men into an Apache trap and four of his party were wounded. He returned to his cabin on Lynx Creek, but his age and failing eyesight—and the changed society and mode of operations on the creek—convinced him to move. Mining was rapidly becoming a business, not an adventure. By 1867 he was back in Contra Costa County, California, where he died October 27, 1876, at age 78.¹⁵

Newcomers to the Party

Then there were the Southwesterners, the newest group to join the Walker party. Captain Walker's mild mannered temperament contrasted sharply with John W. "Jack" Swilling, remembered more for his role in the founding of Phoenix than his mining adventures, and who wrote letters and even sent gold nuggets to officials. Al Bates has covered his career in a previous issue of the *Territorial Times*, which shows that Swilling was not only there, but served as guide to the Walker Party.¹⁶ The thirty-five year old Thomas J. Johnson had been in the territory since 1857, was a leader on the Overland Mail stagecoach line until it closed during the Civil War. Swilling, Johnson, James Chase, William Murray, and Felix Cholet were listed by either Conner or Carleton and all but Murray appear in the Pioneer District journal. Henry Bigelow's reminiscence also has them as the fortunate co-claimants of the dumb-luck Rich Hill find, and they were, by the end of July, no longer part of the Walker Party. Chase would stay the longest in the southern hills of

Yavapai County, continuing until his death in 1904 looking for one more "Swilling-like butcher knife diggings." His obituary also noted his place in the Walker party.¹⁷

United States decennial census records, contemporary newspapers, and other sources help describe the California Forty-niners in the Walker Party. Experienced miners such as Jacob Linn of the Mariposa diggings, Dr. George Coulter of Calaveras County, Martram (Martin) Lewis, and George Blosser joined Walker early in 1861. Their imprint of the California style of mining, including the miners' meeting, claim size and ownership, manner of staking claims, etc., is reflected in the Pioneer District journal. This is a code of regulations right out of the California gold rush experience. They would educate the younger members—who would continue mining the hills and gulches long after most of the others had left.¹⁸

Coulter would hit the biggest bonanza of the group on Lynx Creek, where he got from one pan \$350 worth of glittering gold and within a month, from a 12 by 20 pit to bedrock, got \$700, more than twice what a laborer of that day made in a year. Coulter would bring the first quartz mill into the Lynx Creek district, to work the ores of its hard rock mines. Blosser left in 1866 for the Elizabethtown, New Mexico goldfields and Coulter went to White Pine, Nevada, in 1868 and nearby Pioche, where he remained. By contrast, John Dickson and the Miller brothers, Jake and Sam, had been farmers and returned to farms, after making their stakes, becoming the longest-lived of the party in the Prescott area.

Novice Miners from Colorado

The Coloradoans were novice miners all. James Wheelhouse, a Brooklyn merchant, was at California Gulch on the upper Arkansas before joining Walker. Daniel E. Conner and Francis Gilliland were on the Greenhorn

tributary by 1861, scheming to join the Confederacy. A number of young men in their twenties—Frank Finney, Adnah French, Charles Noble, Rod McKinnon, and Bill Williams—signed up, as did the old sailor Charles Taylor (they are on Conner’s and Carleton’s lists, besides the Pioneer District journal). Sixty-two year old Solomon Shoup, an Illinois merchant who came to the high country after the Colorado “Fifty-niners” had staked the creeks, was easily lured to join the Walker Party. When the party reached the Hassayampa, Shoup would rise to leadership roles within the mining district as much because of his seniority and his staunch Democrat party affiliation (Civil War passions though subdued were real within the group) as his business sense. Wheelhouse too served as secretary and recorder, but his abilities with the pen and books were more a factor than his mining knowledge.¹⁹

Do we have an answer to the question, Who were the first Hassayampers? The safest answer is that it was the 25 men whose names appear on the first page of the Pioneer District Journal. But Conner makes me uncomfortable about this conclusion. In a 1915 newspaper article, he states the party returned to the Pima Villages where they bought paper and a calendar.²⁰ (Did someone then acquire the handsome bound ledger we see today in the Yavapai County recorder’s office?) We might speculate whether the notes of the miners’ meeting of May 10 were jotted on scraps of paper or in someone’s commonplace book until early in June. On June 10, at the second miners’ meeting, a host of newcomers would have been looking over the shoulders of the Walker Party. I believe it possible that one or two prospectors among the Walker Party, who had been on the Hassayampa May 10, may not have returned for the June 10 meeting, and because of their absence their names went unrecorded among the list of “Original Prospectors.”

I’ll take the liberty of adding three names Walker may have considered among his 28 on April 29—George Lount, John Miller, and one of the Southwesterners, possibly William Murray, who had been at Gila City in 1860, Pinos Altos in 1861, and with Walker since Santa Fe in November 1862. If there was a 26th man on May 10, the one who vanished when it came time to compile the names for the Pioneer District journal, that honor probably should go to George Lount who, with Walker, started the expedition two years earlier. But in hindsight, the party’s gratitude and membership should also include Mohave chief Yara tav.



ENDNOTES

¹ Robert L. Spude, “The Walker-Weaver Diggings and the Mexican Placero, 1863– 1864,” *Journal of the West* (October 1975), 64-74.

² Andrew Wallace, “Prescott’s Birth Certificate: Records of the First Miners’ Meeting Held on the Hassayampa in 1863,” *Territorial Times, Prescott Arizona Corral of Westerners International* (May 2008) 1-12; original journal is in the Recorder’s Office, Yavapai County, Prescott, and hereafter referred to as the Pioneer District journal.

³ Daniel E. Conner, *Joseph Reddeford Walker and the Arizona Adventure*, eds. Donald J. Berthrong & Odessa Davenport (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1956). It is now generally conceded that Joe Walker’s rarely used middle name was actually “Rutherford.” Bil Gilbert, *Westering Man, the Life of Joseph Walker* (New York: Atheneum, 1983), 7.

⁴ Lynn obit in Hayes Scrapbooks, Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkley (copy used is bound photocopy of the scrapbooks at Arizona State University Library). San Francisco *Alta California*, August 13, 1864. A. C. Benedict to Kirby T. Benedict, Pima Villages, May 21, 1863, National Archives Record Group 393, U. S. Army Continental Commands, Department of New Mexico (hereafter RG 393, New Mexico), Letters Sent, Vol. XIII, p. 599. Walker letter in *San Francisco Bulletin*, June 17, 1863.

⁵ Jack W. Swilling to Bronson, Tucson, May 20, 1863, National Archives, RG 108, Hq. of the Army, Letters

Received, 1863, Box 72, 320-C; Rachel Redden Koontz, "The Miller Story," *Echoes of the Past, Tales of Old Yavapai*, vol. 2, ed. Robert C. Stevens (Prescott: The Yavapai Cowbells, 1964) 11-40; Wallace W. Elliott, ed, *History of Arizona Territory* (San Francisco: Wallace W. Elliott & Co., 1884) 207, 301-2; John Miller and N. L. Griffin biographical files, Carl Hayden Collection, Arizona State University, accessed online.

⁶ Elliott, ed, *History of Arizona*, 207.

⁷ Pioneer District journal entries June 13-November 8, 1863; San Francisco *Bulletin*, May 18, 1863; San Francisco *Alta California*, December 2, 1863; William Murray and Alford Shupp, Hayden biographical files; Murray is included here because he is on Carleton's list, but not Conner's.

⁸ Elliott, ed, *History of Arizona*, 207.

⁹ *Ibid*; Pioneer District journal, September 4, 1863 entry; Albert Benedict, Marcus Dobbins, George Lount and Daniel Lount biographical files, Carl Hayden Collection, Arizona State University; Thomas Edwin Farish, *History of Arizona*, vol. 2 (Phoenix: Filmer Brothers, 1915) 217-8.

¹⁰ San Francisco *Alta California*, August 13, 1864.

¹¹ *Ibid*; As an aside, Benedict staked the Black Lode claim on June 9, and also staked claims along the lode for Santa Fe's leading businessmen, politicians, and military officers. This staking of a claim for absent parties may have been the reason the Pioneer District miners at their June 10 meeting resolved that "no person [be] allowed to take up claims for others." This could explain Benedict's and Lount's departure, one to California and the other to write Santa Fe seeking advice on (and financial support for) working their expensive hard rock claims.

¹² Albert C. Benedict to Kirby T. Benedict, Pima Villages, May 21, 1863, National Archives RG 393; Los Angeles *Star*, March 7, 1863; Weber quote in *Bulletin*, September 29, 1863; Farish, *History of Arizona*, vol. 4, 314; Clifton B. Kroeber and Bernard L. Fontana, *Masacre on the Gila, an Account of the Last Major Battle Between American Indians, with Reflections on the Origin of War* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1986) 144-5, 197, partial copy of treaty on 175-6.

¹³ James H. Carleton, Hqs. Department of New Mexico, November 23, 1862, with December 5 attachment, National Archives, RG 393, New Mexico, Letters Sent, vol 13, September 1862-August 1863, p. 185; Albert Benedict, Hayden biographical files; Aurora Hunt, *Kirby Benedict, Frontier Federal Judge* (Glendale, California: Arthur H. Clark, 1961) 84-8.

¹⁴ Felix Burton, Hayden biographical files. Pioneer District journal, November 9, 1863. For King Woolsey

see Farish, *History of Arizona*, vol. 2, p. 217; for Hodge, his obituary in the Prescott *Weekly Arizona Journal Miner*, January 13, 1892; for Pointer, Orrick Jackson, *The White Conquest of Arizona* (Los Angeles: Crafton Co., 1908), 14; (One of the first publications to retell the "Arizona Adventure" is this book by Orrick Jackson who heard the pioneer stories growing up in Prescott in the 1870s. He listed 29 believed members, and added four whose names had been lost. Jackson's book may have spurred on Conner's attempts to publish his reminiscences.) "A Short Historical Sketch of Arizona's Oldest Paper," *Weekly Arizona-Journal Miner*, June 10, 1891; Griffin, Hayden biographical file. For Christie, his Hayden biographical file. For a corrective on Smith, see Frederick Nolan, "Van C. Smith; 'A Very Companionable Gentleman,'" *New Mexico Historical Review* (April 1997) 153-170.

¹⁵ J. R. Walker file, Hayden biographical files; Conner, *Arizona Adventure*, 145, 201; *Bulletin* September 26, October 3, November 27, 1865; Joseph Pratt Allyn, *The Arizona of Joseph Pratt Allyn, Letters from a Pioneer Judge*, ed. John Nicolson (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1974) 71-73, 81.

¹⁶ Al Bates, "Jack Swilling and the Walker Exploratory Party," *Territorial Times*, (May 2008) 13-17; Albert R. Bates, *Jack Swilling, Arizona's Most Lied About Pioneer* (Tucson: Wheatmark, 2008).

¹⁷ *Ibid*; Henry Bigelow, William Murray and James Chase, Hayden biographical files.

¹⁸ Jacob Linn, Samuel Miller, Jacob Miller, and John Dickson, Hayden biographical files; on Blosser, see the *Weekly Arizona Miner*, May 1, 1869; on Coulter in later years, *Weekly Arizona Miner*, June 12, 1869, September 14, 1872. He is not the same as George Coulter of Coulterville, California.

¹⁹ Charles Taylor, Adnah French, Solomon Shoup, and Rod McKinnon, Hayden biographical files. Wheelhouse is in the 1860 census enumeration sheet, California Gulch, Arapahoe County, Kansas, and the 1850 census enumeration sheets, Brooklyn, New York, and the 1870 census Woodman Township, Bradford County, New York; accessed online at ancestry.com. See also Conner, *Arizona Adventure*, 101-2. Edmund Wells, *Argonaut Tales* (New York: Grafton, 1927), has a chapter on French that is fairly accurate, except that French died in Santa Fe, not as Wells relates of thirst in the desert.

²⁰ *Tucson Daily Citizen*, April 17, 1915.

Appendix: Walker Party Lists Comparison

Conner's List 34 names	1861 List 19 names	1862 List 29 names	1863 List 25 names
Albert Case Benedict*		X	X
George Blosser*	X	X	X
Johnny Bull*			
Felix Burton*	X		
James Chase*			X
George Coulter*	X	X	X
Daniel E. Conner*		X	X
Hyrum Cummings*		X	X
John Dixon*	X	X	X
Frank Finney*		X	X
Adnah French*		X	X
Francis G. Gilliland*		X	X
Thomas Johnson*			X
Martin Lewis*	X	X	X
George Lount*	X	X	
Jacob Lynn*	X	X	X
Jackson McCracken*			X
Rhoderic McKinnon*		X	X
Hyrum Mealman*			
Henry Miller*		X	
John J. Miller*	X	X	
Jacob L. Miller*	X	X	X
Samuel C. Miller*	X	X	X
Charles Noble*		X	
Jacob Schneider [Sneider]*		X	
Solomon Shoup*		X	X
Alford Shupp*		X	
John W. Swilling*			X
Charles Taylor*		X	X
Vincent Young*		X	
Capt. Joseph R. Walker*	X	X	X
Joseph R. Walker, Jr*	X	X	X
James Wheelhouse*		X	X
Bill Williams*		X	X
	Forsyth*		
	Clothier*		
	Hallett		
	Hardin[g]*		
	Al Dunn		
	Luther Paine*		
	John Walker*		
		Wm Murray	
		Samuel Wells	
			Felix Cholet

* Names with (*) appear also on James H. McClintock's published list of 40 names, vol 1, p. 107 based on Conner, but with spelling variations