

File No. 41  $\frac{1}{2}$  41A

Atascosa County  
Sketch File

Filed May 4 19 56

J. EARL RUDDER, Com'r.

By V. E. Hering

- ① Report of construction of Office Sketch covering B.S. & F. Surveys 1, 2, 3 and 4. Filed in Rolled Sketch 20
- ② surveyors Report.

John F. Camp & Sons, and  
Sutton Drilling Company  
San Antonio, Texas

April 12, 1956

Gentlemen:

This report is based upon a survey made upon the ground during March and April, 1956. It is concerned with the location of the corners of the J. F. Downes Survey about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles North of Charlotte, Atascosa County, Texas. The first consideration was to locate upon the ground the various corners of the Downes Survey and to find evidence that these corners were the true corners.

In brief, it might be said that all the corners/<sup>except one</sup>were positively identified on the ground, including the Southwest corner of the W. W. Robbins Survey No. 116, which corner is the Southeast corner of the J. F. Downes Survey. The other corner in question being the South corner of this J. F. Downes Survey, which corner is also an inner corner of B. S. & F. RR. Co. Survey No. 3, also the South corner of former Survey No. 4.

Since there are two versions of the location of this corner we will start with the discussion of the J. F. Downes Survey made by McCaleb in 1910. The most Easterly corner of the A. Gallaton Survey, which is an inner corner of this said Downes Survey and which corner is marked by rock and bearing tree, both of which are on the ground, the most Southwesterly corner of said survey and being on the Southeast line of the Gallaton Survey, this corner is identified upon the ground by rock and bearing tree. The South corner has no marks or bearing trees and McCaleb has a call distance of South  $44\frac{1}{2}$  East  $440$  varas and along this call distance is a fence which makes it a simple matter to drive a stake at this call. However, in the McCaleb field notes it makes reference to the fact that this South corner should be at the corresponding corner of Survey No. 3, and same for Survey No. 4, and herein lies the only point of conflict in this work.

Continuing with the next call from McCaleb's South corner, which call goes to the Southwest corner of Survey 116, and in so constructing this line upon the ground, it fits closely with bearing and distance to that called for by McCaleb.

The next call is from the Southwest corner of Survey 116 along its West line to the North corner of this Downes Survey; this call is satisfactory upon

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the ground. The next call from this North corner to the most Northwesterly corner of this Downes Survey corresponds well with bearing and distance. Then, from this most Northwesterly corner to the starting point the East corner of the Gallaton, this bearing and distance upon the ground corresponds to the call by McCaleb. Therefore, it can be said that the field notes by McCaleb in 1910 of the J. F. Downes Survey can be readily constructed upon the ground.

Back to the conflicting interpretation of the location upon the ground of the South corner of the Downes Survey by McCaleb "thence South  $44\frac{1}{2}$  degrees East 440 varas to a stake set for an L corner of said Survey No. 3, and the South corner of said original Survey No. 4". At this point it might be well to mention that Survey No. 3 and Survey No. 4 made by Mr. Caruthers in November, 1877 are companion surveys, and that all common sides are identical.

In attempting to reconstruct Survey No. 3 upon the ground, we run into serious conflicts with the known corners that are correctly established upon the ground and which corners have not changed. For example, I refer to the Southwest corner of the W. W. Robbins Survey No. 116, the Northwest corner of the W. W. Robbins Survey No. 2, in addition the Northwest corner of the L. Rives Survey. Using the construction as called for by the field notes of Survey No. 3, these corners are out of place upon the ground and yet Mr. Caruthers calls for them in his Survey No. 3.

Now, going back to Survey No. 4, companion to Survey No. 3, and reconstructing it upon the ground in the areas interested such as the East corner of the A. Gallaton Survey, the call distance Southwest from the East corner of the Gallaton to the most Southwesterly corner of old Survey No. 4, same corner being the most Southwesterly corner of the J. F. Downes Survey, for in fact the J. F. Downes Survey is supposed to be the South portion of said Survey No. 4. For this distance Caruthers called for South  $45$  West 429 varas, McCaleb in 1910 called for South  $45\frac{1}{2}$  West 430 varas, and my survey I get South  $45 - 43$  West 433.4 varas, all bearings and distances being substantially the same.

Then, in the next call Caruthers in Survey No. 4 called for South  $45$  East

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546 varas, McCaleb called for South  $44\frac{1}{2}$  East 440 varas and added "to a stake set for an L corner of said Survey No. 3 and the South corner of said original Survey No. 4". As previously mentioned, this point of interpretation brings up the only remaining conflict in this survey. The next call in corrected field notes by Mr. Caruthers, original Survey No. 4 is North 45 East 497 varas to the Southwest corner of Survey 116. At this point we can mention that it is evident that Mr. Caruther's interpretation of the location of this Southwest corner of Survey 116 was in error. Therefore, in reconstructing his field notes upon the ground from his South point of Survey No. 4, this bearing and distance as called for by him could not possibly be correct, as noted on map, by dashed line.

In establishing the Southwest corner of the W. W. Robbins Survey No. 116 the existing fence line along the West line of this survey conforms to the true location of the West line of said Survey 116. By projecting the line of this fence to the South to where the North line of the W. W. Robbins Survey No. 2 extended to the West intersects this West fence line extension, correctly establishes the Southwest corner of Survey 116. To establish the North line of the W. W. Robbins Survey No. 2, I started from a point on the North line of the L. Rivos Survey 11.0 varas East of the Northwest corner of the Rivos Survey, then measured the call distance North 2647 varas and drove a stake, establishing the Northwest corner of the W. W. Robbins Survey No. 2. In further confirmation of the location of the Southwest corner of Survey No. 116 by reconstructing the call distances and bearings of the J. F. Downes Survey by McCaleb, this Southwest corner of 116 as set by me is confirmed within a very few varas. Further confirmation, Mr. G. E. Harris, Party Chief for the Stanolind Oil & Gas Company, in their resurvey starting from an iron pipe at the Southeast corner of Survey No. 116 and projecting the South line and using its intersection with the West fence line, arrived at the same location of the Southwest corner of 116 within a few varas of my location. The pipe found by Mr. Harris in his survey of March 1955 has since been plowed out.

In this report and in the accompanying map I have attempted to bring out the facts as I have found them upon the ground, and, therefore, leaving the

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interpretation of the location of the true South corner of the J. F. Downes Survey to others.

EAD:k

By: Earl A. Dillon  
Earl A. Dillon, County Surveyor  
of Live Oak County, Texas.

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 EAD & J. F. Downes  
 Earl A. Dillon  
 BY \_\_\_\_\_  
 J. EARL HODGES, COM. S.  
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*Earl A. Dillon*  
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WADK

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*Sketch File*  
Filed *May 1* 19 *26*  
J. EARL RUDDER, Com'r.  
By *[Signature]*  
*Earl A. Dillon*  
*Report to accompany*  
*Sketch File #1*

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Counter 13846

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