

*SURVEYORS REPORT.*

*FILE WITH DAWSON CO. ROLLED SK. 6.*



Report of Progress in a Resurvey  
of  
W.H.Godair Block C1, Dawson Co. Texas  
By R.S.Dod  
State Surveyor  
March 1913

Counter 20575



## Synopsis of Report.

Object. Resurvey of W.H.Godair, Block 01, Dawson Co. Texas  
Authority for Survey. Appointment and letter of Instruction from the  
Hon. Commissioner of the General Land Office of Texas, at  
the request of J.E.Garland Esq. Atty. for owners.  
Data. Copies of original fieldnotes of Godair tract and adjacent  
and connected surveys from Recors of the GenLand Office.  
Examination of the field books of the original Surveyors of  
the T. & P. Ry. lands now in Dawson Co.  
Interview with Mr. Murray Harris, one of the original survey-  
ors. With Mr Delmont who was with surveyors retracing some of  
these lines, and saw some of the original corners.  
With Mr R.B.Zinn District surveyor of what is now Dawson Co.  
With Mr. W.R. Stanifer, local surveyor,  
with Mr. T.H. Seay, surveyor of the Godair tracts.

### History of Survey.

The Godair land is bounded on the north by the Taylor Co. School land,  
sur 8, blk 3, D.L. Cunningham, and south line of Blk M, EL&RR.  
On the west by east line League 281,  
On the south by the north lines of 280, 279, 278, 277.  
On the East by Blk 36 T. & P.

EL & RR Blk M begins on Taylor Co land, sur, 1879

Blk. E D.L. Cunningham begins on Taylor Co. School land, sur 1883,

Taylor Co. School land, sur 1879, begins on Blk. 36, T. & P.

Blk 36 begins on, Blk 35.

The League lands have no connection with these lands and depend on their  
own corners, sur, 1882.

The greater number of corners were marked by earth mounds, many of  
which have disappeared. All in the T. & P. blks are gone.

On East line Blk 35 are two original Rock mounds, SE 48 & NE 24 Tsp 4N,  
The line through these original corners gave the east line and course, the  
distance north from N.E. 24 was measured to conform to the excess thrown  
in by original surveyors between the two original corners.

This fixed N.E. Corner Blk 35 Tsp. 5 N.

Note there is a row of rock mounds, original, on north line of Blk 34, but  
the record shows they were not put in until three months after Blk 35  
and no change is called for in the record for Blk. 35, Hence we could  
not start Blk 35 from a corner not in existence and not called for.

No original corners were found in Blk, 36, but Mr. Delmont stated that the  
west one of the windmills on survey 1 Taylor Co School land was set over  
a stake set in the middle of the league by sur. Cowan from the original  
corners then in existence, notably a cedar stob at N.W. 6 Blk. 36 as called  
for in the field notes.

Fixing a point S  $14^{\circ}14'E$  2500 varas from this windmill gave the  
south line of Taylor Co. School land.

A line run from N.E. cor. Blk 35, through this point gave north line  
35 & 36, and measuring 6 miles along this line from N.E. 1 Blk 35 Tsp 5 N  
gave N.W. cor 6 Blk 36, Tsp 5 N, where Godair tract begins.

Taylor Co Land Begins at NE 5 Blk 36, hence running 6200 varas from  
NW 6, 36, gave the SW cor Taylor Co. Course of line S  $75^{\circ}46'W$  from true  
south.

Calculation shows that ~~Sur~~ Sur 8, Blk 3 will lack 760 varas of reach-  
ing the SW cor Taylor Co land.

Hence turned north, N  $14^{\circ}14'W$  760 varas to S.E. sur 8,

Thence S  $75^{\circ}46'W$  along South line sur 8, as called for 1400 varas, to  
east line EL & RR, Blk M, All these lands have same course and are para-  
llel to Taylor Co, and T. & P. 36.

South, S  $14^{\circ}14'E$  760 to SE cor sur 161 Blk M, no mounds found on any  
of these lands, all have disappeared.

Thence with south line of Blk M, 7525 to the east line of league 281,  
The east line of this league was determined by the original earth mound  
found and an iron pin 2R 5000 varas S  $14^{\circ}38'E$  from it.

South, S  $14^{\circ}38'E$  along league 281, 509 varas to its SE corner,

Thence N  $75^{\circ}22'E$  at 10020 varas a point 4971 varas N  $14^{\circ}38'N$  of original  
mound at S.E. cor 278. On 15123 varas to the east line of sur 36, run S  $14^{\circ}04'$   
or parallel to the east line Blk 35 as fixed by original corners,

Thence N  $14^{\circ}04'W$  403 varas to the beginning.



## Synopsis of Report

All these lines are based on original calls and corners. The two on east line Blk 35, and the calls for course and distance west.

The Taylor Co. School land from the stake set when the original corners were on the ground.

The surveys in Blk 3 & Blk M, by course and distance, no corners being found, but following the calls in their field notes for connection with Taylor Co. land.

The N.E. corner 281 was further confirmed by finding S.E. 278 and running S 14° 38' E and finding another old mound and call for a lake.

These lines place the Godair land about 560 varas east of the position given it by Mr. Seay, and the north line from 5 to 10 varas south of his corners. The South line runs north of his course as it goes east about 37 varas at the east end.

Done on Feb 20



Report of a resurvey of certain Lands  
in Dawson Co. Texas, Mar. 1913  
by R.S. Dod, State Sur.

Hon. J. T. Robison,  
Commissioner Gen. Land Office  
Austin, Texas.

Dear Sir,

I would beg leave to submit the following report of progress in re-survey of certain School Lands in Dawson Co. Texas.

Object of survey.

To determine by actual survey on the ground, the corners and boundaries of surveys 1, 2, 3, Block 01, in the name of W. H. Godair, and their position the ground relative to adjacent surveys.

Authority for the survey.

A letter of instruction from the Hon. Commissioner of the General Land Office of Texas, dated Mar. 10, 1913, issued to me as State Surveyor appointed by virtue of Title XXXIX, Chapter 1, Revised Civil Statutes of 1895, at the request of J. E. Garland Attorney for the owners.

Data for the Survey.

- Corrected field notes from the records of the Gen. Land Office, for Sur. 1.2.3. Blk. 01, W. H. Godair. Surveyed by T. H. Seay, Jy. 29, 1904.
- Field notes of Surveys 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 101, 102, 131, 132, 133, 134, Eastern Line & Red River R. R. Sur. by D. L. Cunningham Sep. 1879. from the records of the Gen. Land Office.
- Field notes of Leagues 1, 2, 3, 4, Taylor Co. School Land, surveyed by J. K. Little Dep. Sur. July 8 1879, from records of Gen. Land Office,
- Field notes of Sur. 1, 2, Blk 2 D. L. Cunningham, surveyed by Joe Cunningham, Jan. 1883, and
- Field notes of Sur. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, Blk. 3, D. L. Cunningham, sur. by Joe Cunningham Jan 1883, fro records of the Gen. Land Office.
- Field notes from the records of the Gen Land Office for Hutchison Co. School Lands, leagues 279, 280, 281, 282. Glasscock Co. School Lands leagues 275, 276, 277, 278, Loving Co. School Lands league 274, Moore Co. School Lands leagues 267, 268, 269, 270, Borden Co. School Lands leagues 261, 262, 259, 260, all surveyed by Moore, surveyors certificate at close of work dated Sep. 2 1882, individual surveys not dated.
- Field notes and sketch from records of Gen. Land Office of a survey No. 10 Blk X Martin Co. made for J. F. Cross by C. B. Collard Mar. 15 1908 Also field notes attached to Martin Co Sketch 4, of Collards run through the School Land leagues for the Cross survey, and his run on T. & P. Centre line through Blks 35, 36, 38, T. & P. Ry Co.
- Field notes ~~of~~ from the records of the Gen. Land Office, of the original survey of Block 34, Tsp. 3, 4, & 5, N. Block 35, Tsp. 3, 4, & 5, N Blk 36, Tsp. 4, & 5, N. all T. & P. Ry. Co.
- Also Field notes from the records of the Gen. Land Office of a re-survey of Block 35, Tsp, 4 & 5 N, by W. D. Twitchell May 3 1907.
- Survey of sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Tyler Tap, (along north line of Blk 34, Tsp. 5 N. T. & P.) by W. D. Twitchell, Williams, Transitman, May 5 1909.

I was kindly given opportunity by Mr. W. H. Abrams, to examine the field books of the original surveyors in the field who surveyed Blks 34, 35, & 36 and to make such extracts from them as ~~wixixix~~ I wished.

I went over these books carefully, noting dates, topography and other data which might be helpfull in interpreting the recorded field notes.

I was also shown a resurvey of the original centre line from which I obtained further data for the part of the line through Blks 35 & 36.

I was introduced by Mr. Abrams to Mr. Murray Harris who had been one of the original surveyors of these T. & P. lands, and he kindly related the method of the survey and other facts essential to an understanding of the apparent contradiction in some of the recorded fieldnotes. These data will be referred to in d tail in the history of the survey below.

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On examining the dates of the three blocks 34,35,36, we found that  
 Block 35 was surveyed Jan.1 1876 by J.L.Peck  
 Block 36 " " Jan 22 1876 by W.B.Champlin  
 Block 34 " " May 5 1876 by J.L.Peck,

Consequently, although the rock mounds on Blk.35 were plain and the calls for creeks made them reasonably easy to identify, yet we could not start Block 35 from corners that were not in existence at the time it was surveyed, but were put in three months later. Hence we must start Blk 35 from its own corners.

We found that the field notes of Blk 35, Tsp 4N, called for two rock mound and crossing a drain or draw on the east line of survey 24, and for the crossing of a drain on the east line of survey 48 in the same block, 120 varas north from its S.E. corner.

Four surveys come together at this point.

It is the S.E. cor. sur. 48 Blk 35 Tsp 4N

" S.W. " " 43 " 34 " 4N

" N.E. " " 1 " 35 " 3N

" N.W. " " 6 " 34 " 3N, as shown by the map and

field notes of these surveys, thus

Sur. 48, beg. NE 47,

Thence N77° E 1900 earth mnd 4 pits,

" S13° E 1780 cross a drain, 1900 mnd & 4 pits,

Sur 43 beg. SW 42,

Thence N77° E crossing a drain, 1900 earth mnd & 4p.

" S13° E 1900 earth mnd & 4 pits

" S77° W 1900 mnd & pits

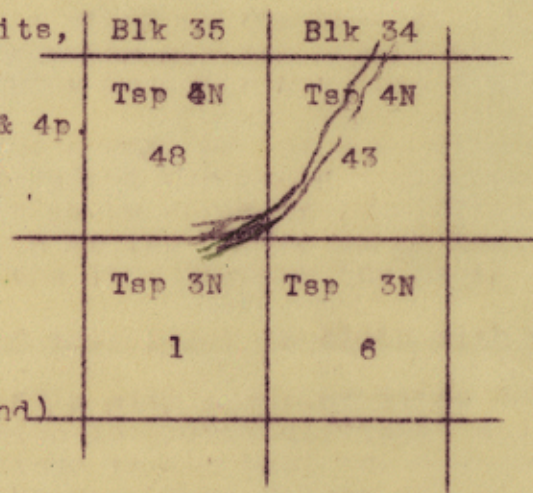
" N13° W 120 cross drain, 1900 to beg.

Sur. 6, beg. NW 5,

Thence S77° W 1900 to a rock mound,  
bal. mnds & pits.

Sur 1, beg NW 6, (which is given above as rock mnd)

Thence S77° W &c.



On looking over the field notes in the field books of the original surveyors I find that a rock mound was made at the common corner of the 4 surveys. I also find that Mr. Peck on retracing this work in May accepts this rock mound as correct and began his correction for Blk 34 from this point. This is, of course simply corroboration of the description in the records.

Note. Authority of field notes. As the surveyor looks at it, the recorded field notes are the ultimate authority for retracing the lines of old surveys. When a certificate was issued by the State as grantor to the grantee, the surveyor went on the ground and by virtue of this certificate surveyed the land and returned the field notes attached to the certificate to the Gen. Land Office. When these field notes had been accepted and recorded they became the holding field notes fixing the boundaries of the tract between grantor and grantee.

Corrected field notes might be made for cause and if presented by the grantee and accepted and recorded by the grantor, they would take the place of the former field notes as between grantor and grantee.

Mr. Murray Harris, one of the original surveyors of these T. & P. lands, stated to me that the chief surveyor, Gen. Burns, ran the centre line. The other surveyors were to run 40 miles from the centre line and return, taking their course from the centre line. That when the parties ran north to put in Blks 33 & 34 they found on their return to the centre line that they had made an error and could not close in either course or distance. They had run too far east going north. Gen. Burns decided that he could not hold up the whole party while this error was corrected, but would continue west and correct on their return.

Again the same party ran 40 miles north and made a similar error to the east. The field books show this and also show that in May Mr. Peck returned and corrected several blocks of land. His corrections starting at Tsp 4N.

The recorded field notes of the original survey show that the first work was done in Jan. and the recorded field notes of Blk. 34 Tsp 5N were made by Mr. Peck in May 1876. presumably corrected field notes.

We find in the field books corrected field notes for 35, Tsp 5N, but on the record we find the field notes made in Jan. and in the opinion of the surveyor these are the holding field notes for Block 35, and it can not be moved to fit field notes made 3 months later and recorded as field notes of Blk 34.



We went to the SE cor of sur. 48 Blk 35, Tsp. 4N, as described above, a small rock mound was shown to us as the original corner. We found it to be 120 varas S13° E from the deepest part of a drain or draw which was some 200 varas wide. The drain was marked by drift brush washed against a fence. We meandered this drain NE and SW and it is shown on the accompanying plat. We found that to move the rock mound either east or west more than 10 or 15 varas would destroy the call for distance on the east line of sur 48. If it moved east the line would cross nearer 200 than 120 from the drain, if it moved west it ~~would~~ drop into the draw at once.

For further identification of this starting point we found that it was 9516 varas from the NE corner of sur 24 in the same block where a good, old rock mound was found as described in the field notes of that survey, and this old mound further identified by a small rock mound across a wide drain at half a mile south of the old mound. Both of these rock mounds are called for in the original recorded field notes of survey 24, and the drain fits the call, 680 S13° E from the NE cor 24.

The fact that these two rock mounds on 24, and the call for the ~~xxxx~~ drain between them, and the position of the rock mound at SE 48 relative to the drain and to these two corners on 24, in our opinion, and in the absence of any contradictory facts, and the further statement of the fieldbook that a rock mound was placed at this point, sufficiently identified this rock mound as the original SE corner of section 48, Block 35, Tsp. 4N T. & P. RY, Co. and we made it the starting point of our survey.

Mr. W. R. Stanifer, who was with us at this point, shewed me a rock mound which he had placed by course and distance from a point on the east line of block 34, it was 325 varas S77° W, and 119, S13° E from the old rock mound SE 48.

We also examined the south edge of the draw going west for any traces of any old mounds but found none.

Finding the two corners on 48 and 24, fixed the course of the east line of Block 35. A line through these two points and projected northward would retrace the original footsteps, unless some further marks could be identified.

The reading of the needle on the true meridian at the SE cor 48 as above identified, gave a var. of 11° 35' E. The course of the line through the SE 48 and NE 24 was N14° 01' W.

The course called for in the field notes of this Block is N13° W with a variation of 11° 54' E.

The course given in the field book is N13° 57' W with a var. of 11° 50' 30".

Note. The question of the yearly change in variation is a very difficult one to settle. It has been shown that the needle swings to the east for a period of some 50 years and then swings back toward the west. Taking long periods of time it has been figured that the yearly change is between two and three minutes. But to apply even this general statement, we would have to know at what time, if any, during the period in question, the yearly shifting of the needle changed from east to west.

Again the needle is subject to sudden and inexplicable changes of many minutes. A change was noted at the U.S. meridian monuments at Alpine, of some 20' in three weeks. The needle has never recovered from this shock entirely at that point. A similar sudden change was noted in the needle reading on the U.S. meridian rocks at Aspermont in Stonewall Co.

Eight years ago old lines in Brewster Co. between well defined monuments, and in one instance with a reading from a rock mound to a mountain peak some 25 miles away, required a variation 3' less than the one given in the field notes made in 1882. Today the same lines require 5' more than the original call to give the readings required by the fieldnotes. Showing a change to the east of some 8' or one minute a year.

The observed facts are so uncertain and contradictory that it is impossible to calculate the probable change in variation through any given ~~xxxx~~ ~~or~~ time.

The daily variation under certain conditions amounts to 15' and over in the same day.

The shifting of the position of the needle a few miles or less often shows a difference of reading due to local and unexplained causes which in some cases was observed to be as high as 12°.

Between the SE cor 48 ~~Blk~~ 35 Tsp. 4N, and the NE cor sur 1 same Blk Tsp 5N the needle shifted to the east some 45' and returned to nearly its first reading.

This may account for the error in easting of the original surveyors, if they depended on the needle for the course of their lines.

Taking all this into account,

The impossibility of calculating what change has occurred, since these lines were run in 1876

The local shifting of the needle observed on the lines,



The actual readings between monuments on the lines,  
 The difference between the course given in the recorded field notes  
 and that given as actually run in the fieldbook,  
 it would be impossible to decide on any calculated course ~~xx~~ to retrace the  
 original work, and must continue the course given by monuments on the lines  
 until that course must be changed to fit some other trace or monument of  
 the original work.

Taking this SE cor. of 48 as the starting point we ran the line N14°01'W  
 through the NE cor 24. We found the half mile corner 5 varas west of this  
 line. But the half mile corner is not considered by the surveyor as of the  
 same degree of importance as the section corners. They are not essential  
 to the survey of the section of land, and are considered as line trees or  
 rather as distance marks. In fact they are often put in without the instru-  
 ment to set the line and merely to mark distance shown by chain.

At this half mile point we measured 500 varas west at right angles to  
 our course to see if we could find any mound or mark and drain to fit the  
 calls. The distance placed us on high ground and there was no mound found  
 and the drain was half a mile or more to the north.

The line of corner rocks marking Mr. Twitchell's resurvey of Blk 35,  
 were found starting at SE 48 where we started and running to the half  
 mile corner on 24 and thence to the NE 24 as we ran.

On reaching the Tsp. line between Tsp 4N & 5N, Mr Stanifer showed us  
 a point 420 varas S76°W and 71 varas S 14°04'E from our position for the  
 intersection of the Blk & Tsp lines, which he had made by course and dis-  
 tance from a point on the east line of Blk 34.

From NE 24 we continued our line N14°04'W 20939.6 varas, and found  
 Mr. Twitchell's rock for NE 1 Blk 35, 36 varas S76°W of this point.

The original call at this corner is an earth mound & 4 pits. We found  
 no trace of it.

The call in the field book for Pecks resurvey corner is an earth mnd  
 with a buffalo head, and 4 pits filled with Buffalo bones. No trace found.

In order to find the reservation line we went to the north line of  
 Blk 34 Tsp 5N at a point on a hill between the original NE cor sur 2 &  
 original half mile cor on North line sur 1 same block.

From this point we could see a flag at the NE cor 1 (recent) and at  
 the half mile cor, a rock mnd in a drain as called for in the field notes.

From this point we ran to the NW cor sur 1, which we found in a drain.  
 It was evidently a very old rock mound and had been placed there by man,  
 not a natural mnd.

We ran on west and at 224 varas checked on drain called for, on west  
 passed the half mile corner, an old rock mound, at 1800 varas we cross-  
 ed a drain, called for at 1835 as Spring creek. We found running water a  
 little lower down than we crossed. At 1907.5 we found a stake recently,  
 perhaps 8 or 10 years ago, set in a rock mound, with some wire about it  
 showing an old fence had been there. The mound was not very satisfacto-  
 ry, it had been handled if it was the original. We found an old flat  
 rock mnd some 13 varas south and 20 varas west, but it would be out of  
 line and too far from Spring creek.

We ran on west and at 552 reached a drain, called for at 510, at 952  
 a rock mnd, at 1250 a road, at 1630 east edge of drain, west edge 1675,  
 call is 1640, on at 1800 east edge of drain, west edge 1850, call is 1840,  
 at 1908 an old pile of a few small rock. Here we set a flag.

On west at 955 a flat draw, call at half mile is earth mnd & 4 pits,  
 found no trace of old mnd, but absence of rock in the drain suited the  
 call for earth mnd, emphasized by rock mnds both sides. On west at 1000  
 varas another drain, at 1225 another drain. A drain is called for at 1220

Another drain is called for at 1370, did not find it. On at 1910 found  
 a rock mnd at a post, looked fairly old. Placed flag here and from the  
 ridge back east on the line read the course between the flags. S 75°21'W

This is the last rock mnd called for in the original field notes.  
 We ran on west and at 980 cross a flat draw, call at 950 earth mnd & 2  
 pits, found no trace of it, but location suitable, no rock in sight. On  
 at 1905 found an iron pipe 1 1/10 varas south of our line.

On west at 1000 varas a wide draw, at 1200 leave draw. Call at half  
 mile for earth mnd & 2 pits, no trace found. The original field notes  
 call for a drain at 1400, but at 1200 we were leaving the draw and climb-  
 ing a gradual slope. At 1905 we reached a stake and small rock pile  
 placed some years ago by Mr. W. R. Stanifer SW cor Sur. 6 Tyler Tsp, and  
 known locally as the "Coffey corner", from the name of the owner of T. T.  
 survey 6, as I was told. Mr. Stanifer was with us and pointed out the  
 Coffey corner.

I took the courses between the rock section corners on the line just



described, and taking the average reading found it to be the same as that taken between the two flags as stated above, S 75° 21' W from true north.

I compared the corrected(?) field notes of the Tyler Tap surveys made in 1909, run by Mr. Williams and found them to fit fairly well with our measurements, except that he measured to the edge of a drain, where we took the centre or deepest place. His field notes for sur 6 read,

Beg. at NW 5, SW to corner, thence S 14° 34' E 1910 vrs to old pile of stone known as the Coffey corner, Stone set by Mr. Twitchell for NE sur I Blk 35 bears N 80° E 535 varas. Thence N 75° 15' E at 500 varas Mamies creek, 572 vrs a drain, 1908 old pile of stone &c.

I do not understand the call for Mamies creek as I stood right at the place described and could see no creek there. It is on a gradual slope westward at the west side of a broad draw or small valley. It is possible that a small drain may have been there in 1908 and filled up since.

The call for Twitchells rock places it 43 vrs S 14° 39' E from a point on the reservation line 532 vrs back eastward from the Coffey corner.

We found Twitchells rock 534 varas back from the Coffey corner as now marked and 43.7 varas south of the line.

Our line from SE 48 crosses the reservation line at 30498.5 varas and 560 N 75° 21' E from the Coffey corner. Note that the Coffey corner is 3810 varas from the last original corner on the reservation line, that is 10 varas too far west.

The object in retracing the north line of Block 34 as above related was to find if possible the location and course of the T. & P. reservation line. The beginning call of the Blocks 34, 35, 36, on this line call for a point 40 varas N 77° W from a given point on the centre line. It would seem by the emphasis put on this call that the reservation line was considered to have more dignity than the Block and town ship lines, in fact the line 40 miles ~~N 77°~~ N 77° W from the centre line was the limit for all blocks of surveys, north of which line they could not go, but each Block line calls for this 40 mile line.

I could, however, find no evidence that this important reservation line was run as a continuous line, as was done with the centre line, but the evidence from recorded field notes and from the fieldbooks shows that it was run as a block line by the man who ran out the block.

As a fact showing the uncertainty of a line run in this way I would note that in his field book Mr. Chisbrough has a note when he reaches the NE corner of Blk 34 as follows, "211 varas east and 38 south of former corner". Champlin's call for crossing the Colorado on sur 4 Blk 33, is 1295 varas from the corner, Peck gives this as 1015.280 varas difference.

Mr. Champlin has another note "new line is 1132 vrs east and 286 south". Again "new line is 1352 east and 226 south."

The field notes for Blk. 35 are dated Jan 1876, old work, The field notes of Blk 34 are dated May 5 1876, new work. With the great discrepancies noted between old lines and new, it would be impossible to figure from the new work on Blk 34 where the old work in Blk 35 was on the ground, yet the field notes for 35<sup>wer</sup> returned, accepted and recorded and hence the holding field notes are shown by their date to be the old work.

Mr. Champlin in his depositions taken in a suit before the court at Lamesa and shown me by the District Clerk as part of the ~~papers~~ records in that case, states that as well as he could remember he placed his corner some 500 varas east of the Coffey corner, which he had seen on the ground a short time before the deposition was taken.

These facts from the field books and Mr. Champlins statement makes it highly improbable that the original north line of Block 35 would be a continuation of the north line of block 34 as marked by the rock mounds and draws described in the field notes and fairly well identified on the ground.

The angle between the reservation line and the Block lines running north from the centre line should be a right angle.

The angle our line from SE 48 ~~xxxxxx~~ makes with the reservation line is 90° 38', the north end would have to be shifted west 337 varas to make a right angle with the north line of Blk 34. This would require a course N 14° 42' W, or a degree and nearly three quarters west of the course called for in the field notes, highly improbable that this would be anywhere near the footsteps of the original surveyors.

Consequently it would seem probable that the north line of 35 would be found running a course further north than the north line of 34.

Our reading on north line of 34 is S 75° 21' W. The course of the same line is given by the Tyler Tap survey as S 75° 27' W both of these courses







an old wagon trail had run, but we could see no sign of it.

At 7596 varas from Stanifers cor, we found a pipe 2.9 south. (Estes ?)

At 7602 " " " " pipe 11.5 south.

At 4 miles and 1660 varas ~~pass~~ cross a draw and small lake north, no trace of wagon trail. Measured from our 6 mile point.

At 5696.7 from Stanifers cor. found a pipe 6 varas south. (Estes ?)

At 5702 vrs. " " " pipe 12.1 varas south

At 11400 varas from our six mile point, 22800 from the intersection of our line north from SE 48 Blk 34, we set a pipe for distance, offsetting 22.3 varas N14° 04' W from our transit line for true west point and to recover the 1 vara offset south made in the run as related above.

This pipe is 12 miles S 75° 21' W from our point of intersection.

We searched here for the cedar stob but could not find it. We did find a Bois d'Arc stob marked 8,124 varas N14° 39' W and 13 varas N75° 21' E from our pipe.

Extending our transit line on west ,

At 11395.2 varas from Stanifers cor. we found a pipe south 6.3 vrs

At 11403 " " " pipe 13.2 vrs south

At 4618 1/4° E from this last pipe we found an iron coupling driven in the ground.

At 565 varas S 75° 21' W from our pipe and 144 varas N14° 39' W from pipe we found an iron pipe set by Mr. Seay for the NE cor. W.H. Godair sur No. 1.

#### Note.

I talked with Mr. R. B. Zinn of Big Springs, who had been district Sur. and was in what is now Dawson Co. soon after the T. & P. and adjacent surveys were made. He told me that before he was officially connected with the surveying in that country he had noticed a cedar stob at the corner of a fence, when driving across the country, he got out and examined the stob and found it to be "T. & P. work". Some years after he looked for the stob but it had disappeared. This fence Mr. Delmont tells me was set on a line run by Mr. Cowan. The finding of the stob by Mr. Zinn showed that Mr. Cowan had found the original corners when he ran the line for the fence. I have had no opportunity of talking with Mr. Cowan myself, but Judge Lindsey of Lamesa stated to me that Mr. Cowan had said that he did find the cedar stob.

Mr. Delmont helped to build a fence along south line of Taylor Co. school land on a line run by Mr. Cowan, and remembers seeing some old mounds and pits along the line but could not identify them as corners of any section.

Mr. Delmont further stated that Mr. Bishop the manager of the Taylor Co. school land, had a survey of these lands made and a stake put down at the centre of each league, with the intention of putting down a well at each stake. They did put a well over the stake on survey 1, and tried to do so on survey 2 but failed to get water and had to move the well.

Mr. Delmont stated that the west one of the windmills on sur 1 was on the well put down by Mr. Bishop at the cowan stake, in the centre of the league. I have not had the opportunity to see or talk with Mr. Bishop. We took a reading from our Transit line on the west windmill on Sur 1 Taylor Co. from a point 557 varas east of N.W. cor sur 5, by our measurement, giving an angle of 65° 46' N & W of that point to the windmill.

At 2338 varas west of our point for NW6 we took another reading back N & E on the same windmill giving an angle with our transit line of 35° 57'. The total base being 4795 varas. This showed the windmill to be 2623 varas N14° 39' W from a point 2624 varas S 75° 21' W from NE cor 5 by our measurement.

We went to this point 624 varas west of NW5 and setting on the transit line found the angle to the windmill to read N & W 90° 20'.

If the windmill does stand where it is stated it was placed then our line should be 123 varas north at the NW 36, or very nearly where the Bois d'Arc stob was found, and our distances correct.

This would place the N.E. corner of the W.H. Godair tract 20 varas ~~neu~~ S14° 39' E from Mr. Seay's pipe and 561 varas N 75° 21' E. We made another reading from our NW36 on the windmill, N & E 116° 22'. This closes with an error of 14 varas easting and 28 northing. To reach this point where we locate the original NW cor Sur 6 Blk. 36 ~~xx~~ by course and distance from the windmill at the centre of sur. 1 Taylor Co. S. land, and by distance from the line run through original corners on the east line sur 24 Blk 36, from our intersection of the North line of Blk 34, will

require a course of S 75° 40' W. which course will nearly parallel the north line of the W.H. Godair as run by Seay, about 20 varas south of that line, and will nearly parallel the corners we found of Mr. Switchell's resurvey of the north line of Blk 35. 22 varas north.

But to get the true course of this line we must look again at our starting point west at the intersection of our line north from SE48 ~~xxxxx~~ with



the north line of Blk. 36, this north line of Blk 36 had to be rejected in locating Blk 35, as it was not in existence when Blk 35 was run out and its corners established.

Hence Blk 35 could not be run out from some ~~thing~~ point on the ground not marked when it was run.

We find that the measurement between the SE cor 48 and the NE cor 24 has an excess of 3.3 varas per mile by our measurement. If we consider this as the average measurement used on this line by the original surveyors, then applying this to the projected line north of sur 24 we will have 53 varas excess for the 16 miles and stop our line at 30453, about 2 varas ~~xx~~ S14°04' from Mr. Twitchell's NE cor 35, as marked by a rock found on the ground as related above.

Turning a course to hit the point 123 varas N14°39'W from our distance pipe near NW36 would run S 75°46'W or an increase of 25' from preliminary course, and 10' less than a right angle.

If we could find the course of the original work on the ground we could follow it, but the courses between identified original marks differs so that it is impossible to accept any of them as a governing course outside the limits of the line they are on.

To illustrate this. We supposed that by going to the centre line, which was their base and datum for course (under statement of Mr. Harris) we could get the original course, but on looking over the careful resurvey of this line by Mr. Harris we find such calls as these;

- Across Block 36, at NW cor 1, find mound 8 varas south of course, 77°;
- At NW " 2, " " 3 1/2 varas North of course, 77°
- At NW " 3, " " " 3 1/2 " " " 77°

Balance show to be on true 77° course.

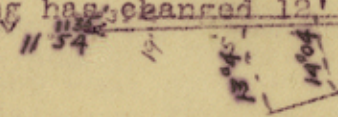
Here are four courses all of equal value, which is correct, if any? However to eliminate all questions we examined the calls for course as follows;

- The variation given in the field notes runs from 11°54'E to 11°57'E
- The variations given in the field books run 11°47', 11°50'30", 11°54' 11°56' &c.

Neither records or field books state how this var. was obtained, it was presumably the deviation of the needle from true north line.

Our line north from SE 48 runs N14°04'W from true north, needle var 11°35' Their line between same two mounds calls to run N13°57'W " var. 11°54' Difference in variation 19',

Our course would read at their var. N 14°04'W - 19' - N13°45'W Hence their needle reading has changed 12' making their var. 11°42' now, Thus,



Again the north line of Blk 34 runs now S75°21'W from true south needle reads 11°12'

Their course in field book for this line S 76°03'W " var. 11°47' Difference in var. 35',

Applied to our course it would read, 75°56' a difference of 7'.

But if you retain their original var ~~11°54'~~ 11°54', diff. 42'

Applied to our course it reads 76°03', same as theirs, in the fieldbook

But the records call for N13°W, not N13°57'W as the field books call, and S77°W, not S76°03'.

If the courses they call for are turned from a true north, then which of the above contradictory calls is correct?

If they simply adopted a needle variation at the start for a north course, how can you follow it in a country where we find the needle reading from 11°35' to 10°50'?

The lines would twist and wind somewhat in the same way that the few traces we do find of the old work refuse to harmonise.

The starting point west was therefore selected by measuring the balance of the 16 miles for Block 35 east line in the same way we found on the ground that the original surveyor had measured the first 5 miles.

The course established by the two original corners on the line.

The course west was set by running from this starting point, as the nearest possible approximation to the position of the original corner, to the point located as the N.W. corner sur 6 Blk 36, from the centre of Taylor Co School land Sur. 1 as marked by the well said to have been built over the stake set by Mr. Cowan from the original Stob at NE cor Sur 6 blk 36, while it and certain original mounds were still in existence and identified by him.

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As other surveys have been made along these lines and certain corners marked, as noted above, it may not be out of place to state the relation of these other lines and marks to ours.

Mr. W. D. Twitchell resurveyed Blk. 35 Twp 5N, and we noted above the position of his rocks along the line north from SE 48 Blk 34, and the fact that some had been moved and some were missing.

At our N.E. cor Blk 35 as above located we are 26 varas  $N75^{\circ}46'E$  of his rock for NE cor Blk 35, and our line will pass about 2 varas south of it.

This 26 varas easting is nearly equal to the difference in the courses called for  $N14^{\circ}04'W$  and  $N14^{\circ}08'W$  or  $04'$ .

In running west along our course we find at 5 miles and 20 varas, a rock marked "5.6 B 35", 2.3 varas north of our corrected course.

At 6 miles and 18 varas we find the corner rock lying on the ground 4.5 varas north.

At 7 miles 16.4 varas we find a rock and stake, said to be Twitchell's 3.8 varas north.

Mr Stanifers line west starts at the Coffee corner, 560 varas  $S75^{\circ}46'W$  and 43 varas  $N14^{\circ}04'W$  from our corner.

His course west was taken from the last two corners on the north line of Blk 34, neglecting those further east. This course runs about 1 vara to the mile south of the course we adopted from the average reading of all old corners on the line.

He ran a projection of this line (not course) west, making no offsets for curvature.

At his N.W. Cor sur 6 Blk 35, his pipe is 11400 plus 562.1 varas west, and 7.3 south of our preliminary transit line and will be 48.3 varas  $S14^{\circ}04'E$  of our corrected line.

At N.W. 6 Blk 36, his pipe is 22800 plus 563 varas west of our NE35, and 13.25 south of our preliminary, and will be 160  $S14^{\circ}04'W$  from our line corrected for course and curvature.

This was the last point west where we noted his work.

His first 6 miles runs 1 vara to the south of our transit course, then it leaves it about 3 varas in one mile and then continues practically the former course. He stated that he was hampered by mirage and dust on this last six miles.

Mr. T. H. Seay set a pipe at NE cor 6 Blk 35. We were shown this pipe and found it 5 varas east of Stanifer and 59 varas north.

Note. By east or west is meant along the course run. By north and south is meant right angles to this course.

Apparently he started his distance near the Coffee corner, but runs some 20' north of Stanifers course, and the course of the North line of Blk 34.

This pipe of Mr. Seays is 555 west of our distance, and is 27.5 varas north of our corrected line. Allowing for curvature it is about 24 varas north of our line.

At N.W. cor 36 as we locate it, we find Mr. Seays pipe 565 varas west and 21 varas north of our corner, which is 123 varas  $N14^{\circ}04'W$  from our distance pipe.

We found some smaller pipes set near Mr. Stanifers and were told they were set by Mr. Estes.

At N.W. 6 Blk 35 we saw one of these pipes about on line with Stanifer east about 4 varas.

At N.W. 2 Blk 36 a pipe  $\frac{1}{2}$  8 varas east and 6 varas north of Stanifer.

He does not follow Stanifers jump south.

At N.W. 6 Blk 36, we find a pipe 4.8 east and 6 varas north of Stanifer. Evidently this line was run without reference to course, as no offsets are shown. Probably started at the Coffee corner, or at 1900 varas west from the rock and (recent) on north line Blk 34 east of Coffey corner.

We found many fences on our run but they were set some on one line, some on another, some apparently on none. There were jogs and twists and bends showing great confusion. Most of these fences were of comparatively recent date and of no value as to fixing location of original work, except in a few instances where the butts of the posts in older fences might be useful in determining the relative position of objects noted while the fences were standing.

Having determined the original course and distance of the north lines of Blks 35 & 36 T. & P. as closely as the few data on the ground would permit, we took



up the survey proper of the W.H. Godair land from the starting point at the N.W. Cor Sur. 6 Blk. 36 as above located.

Our instructions state that the lines of the adjacent senior surveys will be the lines of the Godair tract.

Hence we look to the surveys on the north.

The Taylor Co. School Land was surveyed in July 1879 and begins at the N.E. cor sur. 5 Blk 36, and runs with the north line of Blk 36,  $S77^{\circ}W$  at a var. of  $11^{\circ}55'E$ . This is practically the same Var. as that given for the T. & P. blocks and the course called for is the same, hence the Taylor Co. south line will be an extension of the north line of Blk. 36, at the same course. This is confirmed by the fact that at the time they were surveyed, three years after the T. P. lands, many of the original monuments must have been in existence. And we have evidence that some years later the cedar stob and other marks of the T. & P. surveyors were on the ground and identified.

The field notes of the Taylor Co. leagues call for earth mounds and 4 pits at their corners, but give no other calls or connections, running course and distance between the mounds.

The D.L. Cunningham Blk. 3, was surveyed ~~xxxx~~ ~~xxxx~~ after the Taylor Co. leagues, and calls to begin on them and follows them round, calling for their lines, and corners, and for lines of surveys in Blk M. It was surveyed by Joe Cunningham in Jan. 1883, and calls for a var. of  $11^{\circ} E$ . This is 54' less than the var. of the T. & P. surveyors or the Taylor Co. surveyor calls for in 1879, but we found that the actual reading of the needle ~~xxxx~~ on a true north line, established by observation of the north star and by the sun, near the S.W. cor of the Taylor Co. leagues was  $10^{\circ}50'$  which is 45' less than it read at S.E. cor. 48 Blk 35 Tsp 4N. Also Mr Seay gives in his field notes for the Godair land a var. of  $10^{\circ}44'E$  in 1909.

The calls for lines and corners of Taylor Co. School land will hold the Cunningham Blk to a parallel course with those lines.

Hence the south line of sur 8, Blk. 3 D.L. Cunningham will be by simple calculation  $N 13^{\circ}W 760$  varas from the S.W. cor League No. 2, Taylor Co. School Land

Block M, E.L. & R.R. Ry. Co. begins on Taylor Co School land, and 4 miles  $N 13^{\circ}W$  from NW cor. Sur. 4 Blk 36 T&P. and was surveyed by D.L. Cunningham in Sep. 1879, and he calls for a var.  $11^{\circ}E$ , but his calls for Taylor Co. lines and the fact that Blk 3 D.L. Cunningham shows that Blk. M was parallel to Taylor Co Land lines, prove that this var is intended to parallel that of both T&P and Taylor Co. surveyors.

Hence the south line of Blk. M will be an extension at the same course of the south line of ~~xxxx~~ Taylor Co Lands., and will begin 1400 varas west of the S.W. cor league 2.  $S75^{\circ}46'W$

The north line of W.H. Godair would follow south line of above blocks, and would stop with east line of Hutchinson Co. League 281.

We continued our preliminary transit line from the pipe set for distance west for NW 36, at the same course, searching the country on either side for line marks and any trace of old work.  $S75^{\circ}21'W$

At 1764 varas we found a pipe 44.5 south, this would be 1204 varas from the NW cor 36 from the Coffee corner, and about 7 varas south of Stanifers corner. Could not find out who had set it. There were occasional road stakes found set, I was told by Mr. Ramsay, and it is possible he may have set this pipe. It would seem to have been placed for the SW cor sur 2 Taylor Co. from the coffee corner.

At 2453 varas we found an old pipe. Mr. Seay calls for a pipe 1900 vrs from his NE cor Godair 1, but this would be 183 varas south of his line.

Could not find out what it was meant to indicate or mark.

At 6200 varas set a pipe on our transit line to mark distance of S.W. corner Taylor Co. School Land.

At 6200 plus 562 varas found Seays corner called for by him as SW cor Taylor Co. land. He calls for a pile of stone  $S25^{\circ}17'E 95$  varas, which we found. At this point Mr. Seays line turns north and we traced it to his cor. as called for. And 1400 varas west found his other corner as called for.

At 1400 varas west of the 6200 vara pipe we set a pipe for distance west of SE cor sur 101 Blk M, 2.3 varas north of transit line.

At 7600 plus 548 varas found a pipe, said to be Estes, 61 varas south.

At 7600 plus 558 varas find Seays Cor. 184.5 north. Our corrected line will pass about 5 varas south of this corner.

At 4 miles and 1900.8 varas distance for SW cor 101, on a ridge.

On at 550 an iron stob said to be Estes, 70 varas south.

At 6 miles distance for SW 102 Blk M.

At 7 miles distance for SW 131, from this point a Windmill is N & E of our line  $10^{\circ}07'$ , the easterly one of two mills is S & E  $46^{\circ}40'$ .

At 7 miles and 541 varas find a pipe at fence corner North 45.7 varas east 2 vrs.

A pipe said to be Estes, south 93.2 varas.



At 7 miles and 1774 varas reach a fence running N & S.  
 At 7 " " 1825 B a point <sup>268</sup> N14°04'W from an iron coupling set  
 for S.E. corner League 281.

Here we set a distance pipe 8.8 varas north of line. From 8 mile  
 point we turned north at right angles to our Tan. Course N14°47'W and ran 176  
 varas to a fence running east and west, at 558 varas west found an iron  
 pipe.

At 235 varas in a field found nothing, our corrected line would reach  
 this point, which should be ~~XXXXXX~~ the S.W. cor. Sur 132, where the  
 field notes call for a large stone, which we did not find. Another stone  
 is called for at the N.W. corner sur 133, and at the NE cor 134 a stone  
 is called for with a ravine 425 ~~XXXXXX~~ west and another ravine 220 south  
 We ran on 3800 varas to a point and looked for the stone but did not  
 find it. But at 3700 found an iron coupling about 550 west.

On at 932 vars or 5000 varas from the coupling marking the SE cor 281  
~~XXXXXX~~ and 76 varas east we found an old earth mound as described in  
 the original field notes for NE cor sur 281 Hutchinson Co. School Land.

We examined this mound carefully. It was symmetrical, almost a perfect  
 circle. The ditch around it from which the dirt was thrown up was plain  
 It was covered with turf, and was about 12" high, and some 5' to 6' across.

It was not a prairie dog hole for there was no hole in the mound, nor  
 had any gravel been thrown out as was the case in dog holes not far off.

It satisfied all requirements and I believe it to be one of the original  
 mounds built by Mr. Moore when he surveyed the School Land leagues in  
 1882.

We ran across from this half way point on west line of 134 to the NE cor  
 same survey to try and find the stone called for and the calls for the  
 two ravines.

We reached a point on the north side of a draw or ravine and chaining  
 220 varas south were still in the Ravine, by moving about 200 varas north  
 we would reach a point where a ravine heading against the ridge on the  
 north would give both calls as in the field notes. But we found no rock,  
 and the ravines were simply broad drains entirely too indefinite to base  
 anything on, except to corroborate some mound or fixed point, which we  
 did not find. The field notes do not say the edge of a ravine or the centre  
 of a ravine, or the deepest part of the ravine, and when a ravine is some  
 300 varas wide there is too much latitude for any degree of certainty.

Returning to our distance mark at 6200 varas from N.W. 36, and 8925  
 east from SE 281 as described above, we turned south at right angles to  
 our transit line and ran 301 varas, and then east (with transit line)  
 1025 varas and reached a point 49 varas north of a large pipe set in the  
 road, and shown to us as Mr. Twitchell's NE corner league 278.

Here we turned south from Transit line and ran 4891 varas to a point  
 on the east side of a dry basin 8 vars west of an old earth mound, with  
 a few small rock laid on top of it. This mound has been identified in his  
 field notes by Mr. Seay, though he places it 200 varas further east than  
 we found it. The field notes for the SE cor 278 call for an earth mound in  
 a basin, and there is no other basin near by and this corner is corroborated  
 by other evidence on the line south, as stated below. <sup>SE 281</sup>

The distance from our line east from the coupling ~~XXXXXX~~ to this  
 mound would be 4971 varas.

We found a rock mound and stake marked SE 278 4942 south from pipe in  
 the road, and 38 east of our line south.

The reading of our line south was S14°40'E.

On south at 4984 a fence, 5000 found nothing. Measured from old mound.

" " at 10000 nothing, 10075 a fence, 10120 a pipe 98 varas west.

At 10950 an old earth mound 4 varas east. This mound was not as  
 satisfactory as the other but I believe it was one of the original  
 corners.

At 15125 fence, running 23' north of a right angle east from our  
 line.

At 20000 from old mound in basin found nothing, 68 varas south and 17  
 west a coupling.

On at 1620 a small waterhole in a dry basin, 1690 middle of basin.  
 This line, the east line of 262, calls "N13°W 3380 tank in a basin that  
 holds water in very dry weather!" There was no water when we ran through  
 it.

At 25000 varas we reached a low place ground sloping up on the south  
 and west, S E of ranch house and windmills, but found no mound. Mr. Del-  
 mont had been to this corner with Mr. Twitchell and described the lo-  
 cation exactly, and said it was the plainest corner he had seen. He



kindly came to us on the line and when we reached this point was confident he could ride to the corner, but in the seven years since he had been there the dry weather and tramping of stock had destroyed the turf and the sand had blown about making hills around the brush and holes in the open and destroyed the corner. We did not find it. We found an iron rod about 200 varas from where our distance ran out S & W, but so far off it could hardly be meant for a corner.

We stopped here as the three mounds found and the crossing of the lake showed that we had the line and confirmed the old mound in the lake.

This run showed that to run the lines of the leagues would take a course about 2'30" less than our line.

This places the south line of the Godair, or north line of the league lands 74 varas north of the big pipe in the road near NE corner 278, and run north from the mound in the lake the line would pass 10 varas east of that pipe.

Note. The League lands as surveyed by Mr. Moore have no call that I could find in the recorded field notes for any connection with the adjacent lands. They do not call for Blk. M, nor Blk. 36, nor the Taylor Co. School Land. They depend therefore upon their own corners and the lines run with out regard to adjoining surveys.

But Block M. was on the ground when the League lands were run out, and calls for certain stones on its west line. It would look as though Mr. Moore would have taken note of the surveys already made and take care not to intrude on them, and the jump of 200 varas shown in the field notes of 280 & 281 looks as though it were made to avoid Blk. M,

But if These Blks. Taylor Co. & Blk. M are run out from the corner of Blk 36, from the Coffee corner, the League lands will intrude on

Blk. M some 620 varas on the west, and into Blk. 36 some 460 varas over the west line of Blk 36, if run from coffee corner. Whereas if they are given what we think the facts show to have been their true position as run from their own corners, Blk 36 will not be in conflict with the Leagues. It is hardly reasonable to suppose that Mr. Moore should have run over the Cedar stub and earth mounds still in existence in 1882 with a survey actually made on the ground, as his calls for lakes and mounds actually found as called for show.

Had it been an office survey, on paper, it might have been called for in conflict with older surveys, but when his men were actually on the ground, he surely would have taken note of the corners of the older Blks, around him.

This certainly applies to the corners of Blk 36 which were marked on the ground. The stones called for in Blk. M, have no evidence except the field notes. Mr. Zinn tells me they were hunted for again and again but never found.

Mr. Zinn related to me that a party of surveyors came into the country west of Blk 36, to locate Blks H & G, and had started from some corners in the T. & P. Blks. when Mr. Bishop, who controlled the Taylor Co. Land took them to the N.W. cor. league 3, and showed them the corner, which they accepted and started their work from it. Mr. Zinn said these men seemed to him to be competent surveyors, and they were satisfied with the corner. Mr. Bishop was in control of the Taylor Co. Land when Mr. Cowan made his surveys, as above related.

This would show that as late as the time when Blks G & H were surveyed, the local corners were known, and certainly must have been known at the time Moore surveyed the Leagues.

In the absence of actual evidence on the ground of the original work, the action of surveyors in the field in and about the surveys in question, at a time when traces of the original work must have existed, would seem to be of value in relocating the original position of the corners of these lands.

Basing our resurvey on the above related facts and evidence, the lines of the W.H. Godair tract as bounded by the original lines of the adjacent senior surveys will be as follows;







But we differ seriously as to the course of the west line of Blk 36. We start Blk 36 on Blk 35 and start it from it's own corners on the east in Tsp 4N at sur 48 & 24 as above related.

As course will take precedence over distance when there is no monument found to alter the course, we retain the course of the only two original corners we could find for all north & south lines in Block 35, viz. N14°04'W Building ~~Blk~~ Blk 36 on Blk 35 we retain this course and the north line being carefully chained the six miles called for we turns S14°04'E for the west line of 36.

I have carefully examined the records for any call on the west line of 36 which might give an object or monument that could be found, but there is no such call in the record. I had the field books of the original surveyors examined for any such marks and none were given. The rock mound which Mr. Collard calls for at the corner of ~~Blk 36~~ sur 24 Blk 36 Tsp 3N is not mentioned in the records nor in the field book. I think he must be in error in pronouncing it an original corner. It may be an old mound but the fact that it is not in the record makes it of no value as against course.

Mr. Harris's resurvey of the centre line across Block 36 shows a shortage of 17 varas, but in the 40 miles, provided the line was run properly, this would be a very small change in course.

We construct Blks 35 & 36 from the south line of Tsp 4N on which we find the original corners referred to above, and find no corners in either block to alter this construction. We know from the field book and history of the original survey that the lines we are following are incorrect, and were so recognized by the original surveyors, but they are the lines they ran and for which they returned the field notes and hence are the footsteps we must follow.

For which reasons I believe that our course of S14°04'E, parallel to the original east line of 35 is the true course for the west line of 36.

This making a difference of 24' with the League lines as run from one original corner to another and as found both by Collard and our survey, will cross the east line of the league land some 10111 varas south of NW36, or according to the Bois d'Arc stob, 10232 south.

*Block Tsp 5 N*

I was handed a plat by Mr. Stanifer showing a run made by Mr. Estes through the League lands. I note that he puts an excess in league 270 of 82 varas. Between the original corners there is a shortage of 50 varas in the three leagues 275, 270, 267. He also places a further excess in 267 and his plat states that "Twitchell's corner is 170 varas north and 130 west of his corner. If he puts this excess of 82 varas in each of these leagues, as his plat shows, then he would be at least 164 varas south of Twitchell, who would be just about right in distance, measured from original corners.

Mr. Delmont was with Mr. Twitchell when he ran this line, and so was Mr. Compton and Compton shewed us where Twitchell ran near the old mound at SE 278 and Delmont was with him when he ran through the lake with the water-hole, both stated that we were very close to where Mr. Twitchell ran his line. If Estes is 130 varas east of Twitchell, then Estes missed the water hole entirely and was not near the old line. He notes that he found the original corner ~~SE~~ S.E. 262 in a basin. This is the corner that Delmont saw when he was with Mr. Twitchell. We could not find it. But Delmont saw it close to the line Twitchell was running. If Mr. Estes was 130 varas east of Twitchell he could not have been at the original corner noted by Twitchell and seen at the time by Delmont. I looked over this plat hoping to find some further light on these matters, but note these discrepancies as I presume this plat has been filed and a little explanation would seem to be necessary.

This report has been extended far beyond ordinary length, but your verbal instructions to note every point, and the complex character of the problem, must be my excuse.

I would submit the above as a statement of all the facts and evidence within my reach, bearing on the lines in question. ~~as a report of pro~~

~~xxxxxxx~~

gress, and await your further instructions in the premises.

Respectfully

*R S Dod*  
State Sur

*Alfred Lis*

711

Counter 2612



Keep With  
Dawson County Rolled Sketch "6"  
Sk. & Resurvey W.H. Godair Block 01  
March 1913 By R. S. Dod

Filed May 28, 1913

J. Robinson

W.H. Godair

W.H. Godair

Dawson Sk. Feb 30