W. D. TWICHELL. SURVEYOR.

Texas Land Boundaries a Specialty.

AMARILLO, TEXAS, Dec. 27" 1902.

Hon. Charles Rogan,

Austin, Texas.

Dear Sir:-

Inclosed I hand you my report completing my survey of the vacancy between blocks K 4 and K 5; and blocks K 6 and K 7 by authority of your instructions dated Aug. 13" 1902.

On Dec. 23" I traced the West line of block K 5 from the SKW. corner of Llock K 5 as described in my report forwarded you on the 20" of this month and found and identified the well known earth monument and semicircular trench placed by John Summerfield, the locating surveyor at the N.W. corner of Survey No. 91 Block K 5. This monument is still distinct, the old trench being about 2 1/2 feet wide, and four inches deep, and 12 feet in diameter, protected with a dense turf and firm soil which has preserved its form.

The monument is directly under the old L S drift fence and the trench lies under and to the South of the fence, in such a position that an angle toward the South in the old fence, has prevented cattle from drifting over the trench and obliterating it. The fact that this monument is at this angle in the the old L S drift fence, cause this monument to be well known generally, and it has been well known to me for about 15 years.

The distance between the West corners of Block K 5 is 10 miles and 24 x varas and the course of the line connecting these two corners converges upon the line connecting the East corners of block K 5, 8 minutes, leaving the distance between the monuments at the North corners of Block K 5 about 10 miles and 27 varas, and the North line of Block K 5 appears to be parallel with the general course of its South line within one minute. Hence course and distance further identifies the four corners of Block K 5%

The true meridians together with the magnetic variation shown on my sketch forwarde to on the 20" inst. explain why the original compass lines are

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not straight and further identify the position of the monuments, by showing the monuments would be where they are if placed with a compass, at a uniform variation.

At four miles and 13 varas North from the S.W. corner of Block K 5 I found a Summerfield pit, 26 varas West of a direct line eenneeting between the Block corners. At 5 miles and 18 varas I found a similar pit 25 varas West from the direct Block line, and at 8 miles and 30 varas I found a similar pit 20 1/2 varas West from the Block line. While these pits are not in the direct block line, they are near a compass line connecting the block corners as indicated by magnetic courses on accompanying sketch and if the usual diurnal variation (12 minutes) be considered they are probably on the compass line originally run. Their relative distance and the surface of the ground further verifies their being the original pits. The character of soil in and surrounding these pits is the same as is on the surface generally and hence the depression is not caused by a purrowing animal and their uniform size and rectangular shape indicate they were made to mark a survey line, many years ago.

It may assist your office in solving land boundaries for this district to know that the general (accepted) rule for magnetic variation has many exceptions here, and while that is true every where I have been, the differences here are unusual. To illustrate the magnetic declination determined by U S geological survey at Hereford is 11035' E. at Dimmitt is 12023' E. at Bovina is 10°15' E. These declination observations are carefully made and the observer informs me the difference is not caused by local or artificial conditions. You will observe the general rule for magnetic declination is reversed in the instances given and the change is abnormall. The same observer informs me that the diurnal variation is 12'. Some twelve years experience in tracing lines by comparing by comparing the land boundary with the true meridian has reveal ed to me that these exceptions (reversing the general rule) are common,

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though the differences are usually much less than those cited above. Hence it appears the magnetic needle tends to confuse rather than solve our land boundaries. A retrace that shows the true meridian of the original compass lines, will place the land boundaries on the map as they are on the ground.

After determining the true course connecting the N.W and S.W. corners of block K 5, I placed the South Boundary of Block K 6 at right angles to that course, and marked the survey corners as indicated on the accompanying skatch. Myconnection from the S.W. corner of Block K 6 to the N.W. corner of Block K 7, as determined by the Mabry survey, reveals the usual difference between chaining with a 20varas chain and measuring with a 50 varas tape, the chaining being longer not its standing the intention in each survey was to measure the true distance. When the Mabry survey was made the tape was not in general use; and it is now more generally used because of its greater accuracy.

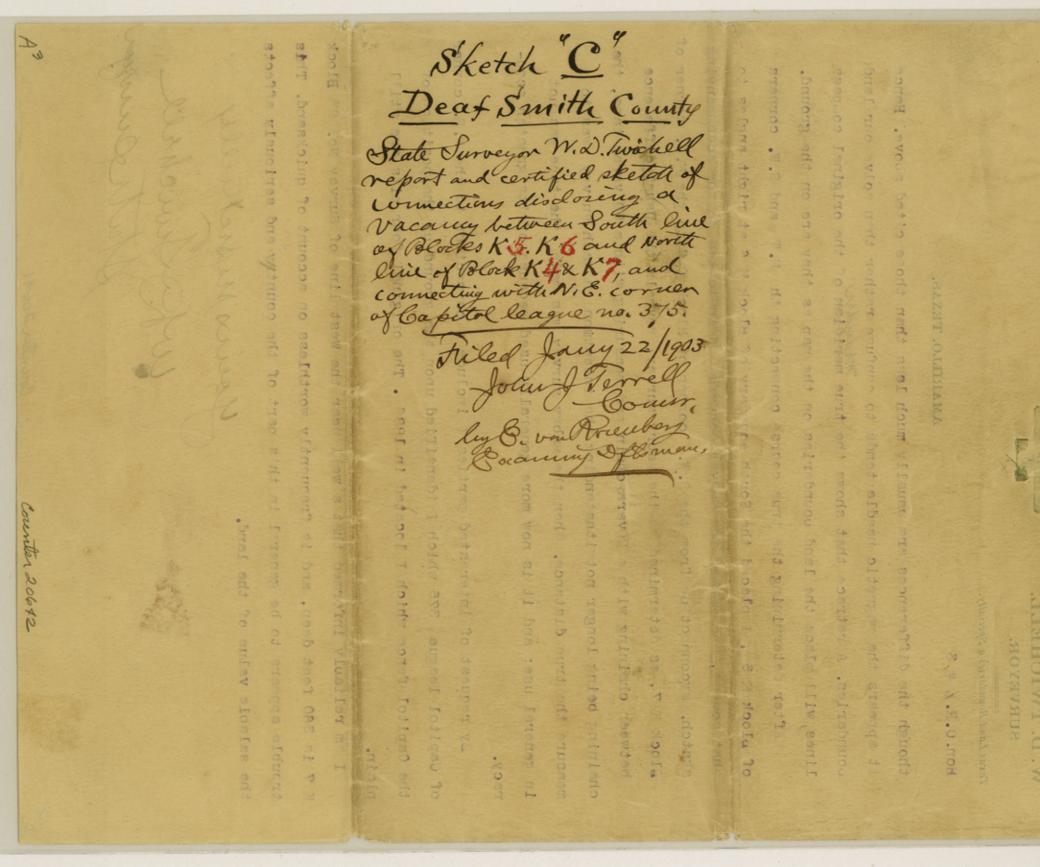
By request of interested parties I include a connection to the N.E. corner of Capitol league 375 which I identified upon the ground by the position of the Capitol fence which I located in 1886. The original four pits are still plain.

I am reliably informed that a well near the West line of Survey NoI 99 Block
K 7 is 360 feet deep, and is frequently worthless on account of quicksand. This
trouble appears to be general in this part of the country and seriously affects
the salable value of the land.

Your Missingly

Multipurky

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SKETCH FILE No. C COUNTY Deaf Smith