

File No. Sketch File 63  
Liberty County  
Report of survey for S.F. 16440  
 Filed Dec. 19 1983  
 By GARRY MAURO, Com'r  
H. Forbes  
See Rld. SK. 13

SF 16440  
 LIBERTY COUNTY, TEXAS  
 SURVEY REPORT  
 by  
 JOHN D. FULTON and D. D. SHINE  
 LICENSED STATE LAND SURVEYORS  
 DECEMBER 1, 1983

# Shine & Associates

REGISTERED SURVEYORS TEXAS AND LOUISIANA  
D. D. SHINE, PRESIDENT

December 1, 1983

The Honorable Garry Mauro  
General Land Office  
1700 North Congress  
Austin, Texas 78701

Re: Survey report in connection with SF 16440,  
Liberty County, Texas

Dear Commissioner Mauro:

Surveyor's report in connection with Sun Oil Company holdings in the vicinity of the William Gilmore, Thomas H. Wheeler and George W. Harris Surveys. Information used in making this survey is so voluminous it would almost be impossible to detail; however, within this report we intend to show by sketches, maps, reports and field notes where record investigations were conducted to the extent it will be obvious to the reader the detailed information we had at our disposal in making this survey.

Of the original and subsequent records pertaining to the location of the patented and cancelled surveys in this area, I believe we have gathered all of the available data pertaining thereto.

## HISTORY OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SURVEYS BY GENERAL LAND OFFICE NOTES

The following is a list of the surveys in the order of their seniority by survey dates:

<u>Survey</u>	<u>Original Survey Date</u>	<u>Surveyor</u>	<u>Corrected Date</u>	<u>Surveyor</u>
Margarita Buye	9/29/1835*	J. W. Burton		
Henry Webb	Title 11/6/1835*			
Jose M. Medrano	Title 11/8/1835*			
Malina Whittington	9/8/1835*	Franklin Hardin		
Ambrosio Rodrigues Assignee				
Manuel Martinez	Not Available	Not Available		
Oscar Farish	12/8/1841*	E. Jewell		
Robert Burrell	11/3/1849*	H. B. Littlefield		
Alpheus Rice	4/16/1860*	T. C. Turner		
George J. Johnson	4/17/1860	Robt. N. B. Tompkins		

Mr. Garry Mauro

Page Two

<u>Survey</u>	<u>Original Survey Date</u>	<u>Surveyor</u>	<u>Corrected Date</u>	<u>Surveyor</u>
Isaac R. Vannoy	4/26/1860	T. C. Turner		
Henry Earle	4/26/1860	T. C. Turner		
William Gilmore	4/26/1860*	T. C. Turner		
Orville Earle	4/26/1860*	T. C. Turner		
John J. Laughlin	4/26/1860	T. C. Turner		
George Frances	4/26/1860	T. C. Turner		
William Wilson	4/26/1860	T. C. Turner		
George W. Harris		T. C. Turner	4/13/1870	R.N.B. Tompkins
			7/11/1874*	J. Minter
H.T.&B. Sec. 14	4/___/___	T. C. Turner	5/7/1890	James F. Weed Filed 10/31/1890
H.T.&B. Sec. 11	4/___/___ *	T. C. Turner	5/7/1890	James F. Weed Filed 8/14/1890
H.T.&B. Sec. 10	4/___/1860	R.N.B. Tompkins	5/7/1890	James F. Weed
H.T.&B. Sec. 3	5/12/1860	T. C. Turner	4/23/1870*	R.N.B. Tompkins
H.T.&B. Sec. 4	5/12/1860	T. C. Turner	4/23/1870	R.N.B. Tompkins
H.T.&B. Sec. 9	5/18/1860*	R.N.B. Tompkins	5/7/1890*	James F. Weed
H.T.&B. Sec. 12	5/18/1860	T. C. Turner	5/7/1890	James F. Weed
H.T.&B. Sec. 13	5/18/1860*	T. C. Turner	5/7/1890	James F. Weed
Thomas H. Wheeler	5/14,15,16/83	J. N. Dark	7/24/1901	Ralph C. Eubank
			10/25 to	
			10/31/1901*	Ralph C. Eubank
S. Likens (Part of H.T.&B. #12) (14054)	5/16/1883*	J. N. Dark		
S. Likens (Part of H.T.&B. #14) (14055)	5/16/1883*	J. N. Dark		
Thomas B. Drake	5/17,18/1883*	J. N. Dark		
Thomas H. Wheeler	7/24/1901	Ralph C. Eubank	10/31/1901*	Ralph C. Eubank
F. H. Key (Part of H.T.&B. #10) (75119)	11/26/1904*	Ralph C. Eubank		
Wm. B. Stokes (Part of H.T.&B. #4) (63971)	3/6/1905*	Ralph C. Eubank		
Moritz O. Kopperl (Part of H.T.&B. #14)(60238)	12/2/1905*	Ralph C. Eubank		
W. J. Zeiss (W. L. Thomas) (108472)	10/30,31/1907*	P. A. Booker		
P. A. Heisig (Part of H.T.&B. #10)(118554)	5/12/1912*	H. O. Compton		

Mr. Garry Mauro

Page Three

<u>Survey</u>	<u>Original Survey Date</u>	<u>Surveyor</u>	<u>Corrected Date</u>	<u>Surveyor</u>
F. M. Yost (part of H.T.&B. #4) (35747)	9/16/1919*	H. O. Compton		
Lena L. Haskell (Part of H.T.&B. #12)(66440)	4/2/1920*	H. O. Compton		
E. B. Pickett, Jr. (Part of H.T.&B. #10)(80081)	11/19,20/1929*	H. O. Compton		
David Briggs Vacancy Filing (SF 976)	8/2/1902	P. A. Booker	No Field Notes- Vacancy Denied 11/20/1902	
Stuart R. Smith Vacancy Filing (SF 10590)	5/17/1912	H. O. Compton	Vacancy Denied 8/1/1912	

\* Indicates Patent Field Notes

As seen from the above list, the Margarita Buye, the Henry Webb and Jose Medrano were the senior surveys titled by the Mexican government in 1835. Obviously there was much confusion concerning this area in the early days, and the Webb and Medrano labors were located totally within the boundaries of the senior Margarita Buye Survey. The Margarita Buye Survey had an air of mystery about it because it was not recognized by any of the surveyors until about the turn of the century(1900). In a letter to Commissioner R. M. Hall from Surveyor J. N. Dark dated August 6, 1890 (filed in Scrip 962), Dark states, "Enclosed I send plat made in 1872 that will show you how the Buye League floats around. It is about time it was grounded. - - - I am aware that there has been some crookedness practiced to mislead the Commissioner of the General Land Office in regard to the Buye League. No one of the Colonists that settled in the vicinity of the point where Buye is represented on the map ever heard of the survey until some light handed gents got to working at it."

The Buye League floated around in various locations until 1914 when in Cause Number 4735 in the District Court of Liberty County, Texas styled H. Masterson et al vs. W. C. Gunn et al, located the Buye in its present position as depicted on the current GLO map.

The Malina Whittington League was surveyed by Franklin Hardin on September 8, 1825; however, Whittington failed to receive title from the Mexican government and patent was issued on first class certificate in 1847. It was obvious that Surveyor Hardin made an on the ground survey, calling for bearing trees and many objects. Evidently the Whittington Survey was the first survey in its vicinity because Surveyor Hardin began at a point in a marsh and makes no reference to any other surveys.

counter 30090

Mr. Garry Mauro

Page Four

E. Jewell was the next surveyor in the area when he surveyed the Oscar Farish Survey, which is a 1900 varas square survey of 640 acres lying between the Whittington Survey and the Nicholas Lynch Survey.

H. B. Littlefield surveyed the Robert Burrell League on November 3, 1849. He began at a post and a mound for the southwest corner of the Burrell at a point in the prairie N 58° E 2450 varas from the southeast corner of the Thomas Devers Survey. THENCE North 7470 varas where he calls for a small Water Oak for corner and a Pin Oak and a Pine for witness trees. THENCE East crossing Pine Island Bayou at 2829 varas and at 3346.8 varas to the northwest corner of the John Dooling 3/4 League. THENCE southerly etc. to the place of beginning.

On April 16, 1860, Surveyor T. C. Turner returned field notes for the Alpheus Rice Survey of which he began on the west boundary line of the S. S. McKinney Survey on the north boundary of the John Dooling. THENCE West along the north boundary of the Dooling passing his northwest corner and northeast corner of the Robert Burrell Survey at 2093 varas and at 2368½ varas corner on the north boundary of the Robert Burrell Survey. THENCE North 5700 varas and East 2368½ varas, etc. to the place of beginning. Patent was issued on August 10, 1875 to Alpheus Rice on Turner's 1860 field notes.

On April 17, 1860, Surveyor Robert N. B. Tompkins surveyed the George J. Johnson Survey and called to begin on the north line of the Burrell at the southwest corner of the Rice and called for the same bearing trees as those called for by Turner at the southwest corner of the Rice. THENCE West along the north boundary of the Burrell at 200 varas cross the most south branch of Pine Island Bayou at 1460 varas cross road T. Devers to Sour Lake and at a total distance of 2983 varas set stake for the southwest corner and marked a Pine and Pin Oak for bearing trees. THENCE North 1210 varas to a Pin Oak for corner and two additional bearing trees. THENCE East at 2300 varas enter the prairie and 2983 varas set a stake in the prairie. THENCE South 1210 varas to the place of beginning.

It is interesting to note that Surveyor Tompkins used the same chain carriers as Surveyor Turner did a day earlier in his survey of the Alpheus Rice Survey. Also, the bearing trees in both surveys were marked "X". The George J. Johnson Survey was never patented.

Nine days later on April 26, 1860, Surveyor T. C. Turner returned field notes for the following surveys: The Isaac R. Vannoy, the Henry Earle, the William Gilmore, Orville Earle, John J. Laughlin, George Frances and William Wilson. Of these seven surveys patent was only issued to the William Gilmore and Orville Earle. There are also field notes by Turner in April (no further date) for the H.T. & B. Sections 14 and 11, and patent was issued only to Section 11 on Turner's field notes. Also, in April 1860, Robert N. B. Tompkins returned field notes for H.T. & B. Section 10. On all of the above surveys by Surveyors Turner and Tompkins, the same chain carriers, J. F. Church and M. M. Harrell, were used. Also, the very same markings "X" were used on these surveys.

Mr. Garry Mauro

Page Five

On May 12, 1860, Surveyor Turner surveyed H.T.& B. Sections 3 and 4. Patent was issued on Section 3 by corrected field notes by Robert N. B. Tompkins on April 23, 1870.

We believe the George W. Harris Survey to have been surveyed on April 26, 1860, along with the other seven surveys of the same date. This deduction was made for several reasons, i.e., the Harris Survey field notes by Robert N. B. Tompkins dated 4/23/1870, show he used the very same chain carriers (Church and Harrell) used by Turner in 1860. It seems that it would have been highly unlikely to have used the same two chain carriers ten years later since Tompkins used two different chain carriers in May 1860, only one month later. Also, in the field notes of H.T.& B. Section 3, Tompkins makes the statement, "Surveyed May 12, 1860 by T. C. Turner, Deputy Surveyor, and corrected in new field notes made out by me this the 23rd day of April, 1870." James G. Minter resurveyed the George W. Harris Survey on 7/16/1874 and patent was issued on the field notes by Minter 4/28/1886.

On May 18, 1860, Robert N. B. Tompkins surveyed H.T.& B. Section 9 and patent issued and cancelled on these field notes, patent was reissued on field notes by State Surveyor J. F. Weed. Also, on the same date, May 18, 1860, T. C. Turner returned field notes for H.T.& B. Sections 12 and 13. Section 13 was patented on Turner's field notes. On Sections 9, 12 and 13 the same chainmen (George Griffin and R. P. McKennon) were used and the bearing trees were marked: the same as those by Turner and Tompkins in the previous surveys.

H.T.& B. Sections 10, 11 and 14 complete this block of surveys by Tompkins and Turner. All three of these surveys were surveyed at the same time and likewise used the same chain carriers (Church and Harrell) as well as the same markings.

With the exception of the resurvey of the George W. Harris Survey (7/16/1874), twenty two years elapsed between Turner's 1860 surveys and J. N. Dark's survey on 4/26/1882 of the Aaron Walter Survey (S 934) patented on Dark's notes 2/4/1886. The Walters Survey is in conflict with the Buye, William Wilson, George Francis, J. J. Laughlin and the George Johnson Surveys.

On May 14 through 18, 1883, Surveyor J. N. Dark surveyed the Thomas H. Wheeler, S. Likens (part of H.T.& B. Section 12), the S. Likens (part of H.T.& B. Section 14) and the Thomas B. Drake. All of these surveys were patented on Dark's field notes with the exception of the Thomas H. Wheeler. It was cancelled because of its conflict with the Margarita Buye Survey and was later patented under Ralph C. Eubanks' field notes of 1901, taking it out of conflict with the Buye.

In 1890 J. F. Weed, State Surveyor, resurveyed for the State a H.T.& B. RR Company Block including Sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, and returned corrected field notes for each section. Sections 11 and 13 were patented and repatented finally on 11/29/1871 on Turner's 1860 field notes. Section 9 was patented 10/4/1875 on Tompkins' 1860 field notes and repatented 7/11/1918 on Weed's 1890 field notes.

Mr. Garry Mauro

Page Six

Ralph C. Eubanks was the next surveyor in the area when from July 1901 through December 1905, he surveyed the Thomas H. Wheeler (that small portion lying east of the Orville Earle Survey), the F. H. Key (part of the H.T.& B. Section 10), William B. Stokes (part of H.T.& B. Section 4) and the M. O. Kopperl (part of H.T.& B. Section 14).

From 1907 through 1929 Surveyors P. A. Booker and H. O. Compton surveyed the following surveys and patents were issued on their field notes: W. J. Zeiss (W. L. Thomas), P. A. Heisig (part of H.T.& B. Section 10), F. M. Yost (part of H.T.& B. Section 4), Lena L. Haskell (part of H.T.& B. Section 12) and E. B. Pickett, Jr. (part of H.T.& B. Section 10).

In addition to the above field notes there were two vacancy filings on the same area: one, S. F. 976 being filed by David Briggs and reported in connection line survey by P. A. Booker dated 8/2/1902, vacancy denied 11/20/1902; and two, S. F. 10590 in the name of Stuart R. Smith and surveyed by H. O. Compton 5/19/1912, vacancy also denied 8/11/1912.

SURVEYOR'S PROFESSIONAL OPINION AND CONCLUSIONS PERTAINING TO ORIGINAL SURVEY CONSTRUCTION:

Of the eighteen surveys made by T. C. Turner or R. N. B. Tompkins during April and May 1860, only six were patented: Alpheus Rice, Orville Earle, William Gilmore, H.T.& B. Sections 3, 11 and 13. Also these 1860 survey field notes were not filed in the General Land Office until June 8 and 13, 1870, ten years later.

The Isaac Vannoy, Henry Earle, William Gilmore and the George Harris were all surveyed on the same day by T. C. Turner, marking each of his trees in the same manner and using the same chain carriers. Turner is consistent with the calls along common lines of adjoining surveys and common corners of these four surveys with one exception. At the southwest corner of the Henry Earle Survey, Turner simply says "a stake in the prairie". The William Gilmore Survey calls: "Beginning at the SW Corner of a survey in the name of Henry Earle a stake in the prairie from which a bunch of 5 Gum samplings brs S 53° E 85 varas." This is the only discrepancy or difference found in nine common corners in this block of surveys.

Since this block of surveys are as one, all tied in the beginning to the Robert Burrell Survey to the east and building westward, one tied to another, this discrepancy presented no particular problem until subsequent surveys were made.

On Turner's sketch on H.T.& B. Sections 11 and 14 field notes he shows the G. W. Harris lying west of the William Gilmore. Also, in the Turner Survey of H.T.& B. Section 14, calls "Thence West 1900 varas along the north boundary of the Earle, Gilmore, Harris Surveys." If the Gilmore were located in the western

Mr. Garry Mauro

Page Seven

position then the south line of Section 14 would not touch the Harris. This is supported by the above mentioned sketches. In Tompkins' April 1860 field notes of H.T.& B. Section 10, he calls to adjoin the northwest corner and the west line of the Harris.

The above surveys made for individuals i.e., George Johnson, William Wilson, I. Vannoy, George Frances, John J. Laughlin, Henry and Orville Earle, William Gilmore and George Harris were all surveyed as a block by the same surveyor using the same chain carriers, marking the trees in the same manner, beginning the survey on the senior Robert Burrell and Alpheus Rice Surveys and building said block westward therefrom. Record evidence indicates that these surveys were actually surveyed on the ground since many calls for witness trees at the corners and natural objects such as road, stream crossings, timber lines and prairies were mentioned. It is also indicated that Surveyor Turner ran the westerly running lines and enclosed his block of surveys by running the west line of the Orville Earle and probably the west line of the Harris Survey.

J. N. Dark in his survey of the Thomas H. Wheeler and the Thomas B. Drake Surveys in 1883 found the five Sweet Gums and accepted them to be at the southeast corner of the William Gilmore Survey as called for in the Gilmore field notes. In an 1890 report to the General Land Office, J. N. Dark states that he found the distance from the east line of the Gilmore to the west line of the Burrell to be 3782 varas. The combined field note calls of the south line of the Vannoy and the south line of the Henry Earle 1844 varas and 950 varas respectively, would be 2794 varas. Dark's findings revealed that the Sweet Gums were 988 varas further west than the field note calls place the southeast corner westerly from the west line of the Burrell and would separate the Gilmore from the Henry Earle Survey by more than one-half mile.

Ralph C. Eubank's corrected survey of the Thomas H. Wheeler of 1901, accepted the five Sweet Gums as being at the southeast corner of the William Gilmore also. The Eubank's sketch filed in the G.L.O. S 962 dated 12/3/1901, separated the Isaac Vannoy from the Robert Burrell Survey by approximately 1000 varas.

James F. Week's map of his survey of the H.T.& B. and T.& N.O. Blocks in 1890 shows the Gilmore and Harris Surveys to be in the eastern position or in the same position as located by Turner in 1860.

The General Land Office maps of 1862-1882 show the Harris and Gilmore in the eastern position. The G.L.O. map of 1903 shows the Gilmore in the eastern position; however, it also shows the Wheeler and Drake in conflict with the Gilmore.

Surveyor H. O. Compton from 1908 to 1919 considered the five Gums as witnesses to the southwest corner of the Gilmore (not the southeast corner) (see his 1908-1910 resurvey of the G. W. Harris) and his first field notes of the F.M. Yost Survey.



Mr. Garry Mauro

Page Eight

The original survey of the George W. Harris was identical in size and shape to the William Gilmore Survey, i.e., 950 varas X 1900 varas. These original notes were cancelled and corrected field notes patented to Harris changed the configuration from a parallelogram to a triangle. The corrected notes retained the common line with the west line of the Gilmore and ran westerly from the Gilmore NW corner 1900 varas, thence S 45° E to the southwest corner of the Gilmore.

These surveys located in their eastern position as depicted on the above G.L.O. map of 1868-1882 and Sketch Liberty County, 35 - 4/22/1890, would leave a vacancy between the southwest line of the Harris Survey and the northeast line of the Whittington. This would also place the Thomas Wheeler, the Thomas B. Drake and the F. M. Yost Surveys in conflict with the William Gilmore Survey.

This positioning of the surveys resulted in the filing of the above mentioned scrap files (SF 976 and SF 10590) to consume the area between the southwest line of the Harris and the northeast line of the Whittington.

It appears that these vacancies were denied by reason of the later surveys by Dark and Booker who accepted on face value the five Sweet Gums as being at the southeast corner of the said Gilmore Survey.

It appears to us that the call for the Sweet Gums at the southeast corner of the Gilmore is a latent ambiguity, which is a defect which does not appear on the face of language used or an instrument being considered. It arises when language is clear and intelligible and suggests but a single meaning, but some intrinsic fact or some extraneous evidence creates a necessity for interpretation or a choice between two or more possible meanings.

In this particular case in viewing the Gilmore field notes alone there appears to be no problem; however, in considering this block of surveys by the same man as a whole, it becomes apparent that the calls for the Sweet Gums at the southeast corner must be in error and in reality they must be at the southwest corner.

#### CORNERS IDENTIFIED BY RECORD INFORMATION

##### ALPHEUS RICE SURVEY:

###### SOUTHWEST CORNER (1844)

The original Rice Survey calls for a Pin Oak N 60° W 3 varas and a Post Oak S 25° W 4 varas. H. O. Compton in 1908 found a 20" Overcup Oak marked "X" W 4.8 and an Overcup Oak marked "X" and "X" (very old) S 25° W 4 varas. H. O. Compton in 1923 found a 24" Overcup Oak "X" W 4.6 varas and an old oak down S 25° W 4 varas and marked a 16" Overcup Oak with "X" S 75° E 10 varas.

Mr. Garry Mauro

Page Nine

We found a 21" Overcup Oak S 75° E 9.9 varas. From said bearing tree we restored said SW corner of A. Rice and accepted it as original.

NORTHWEST CORNER (1914):

The original A. Rice Survey calls for a Magnolia for corner from which a Blackgum bears S 43° W 7 varas and another Blackgum S 88° E 4 varas. Mr. W. E. Weathersby in 1964 found Magnolia and Blackgum standing.

We found a 4 x 4 concrete monument set in stump hole of a Magnolia and a Blackgum stump bearing S 88° E 4 varas along with six additional bearing trees marked by subsequent surveyors. The concrete monument was accepted as the original NW corner of the A. Rice.

ORVILLE EARLE SURVEY:

NORTHEAST CORNER (943):

The original notes call for a Pine N 38° W 4 varas and a Pine S 79° E 10 varas. We found a ½" iron pipe from which we found evidence of the Pine stumps at the proper bearing and distance.

NORTHWEST CORNER (897):

The original field notes call for a Post Oak N 45° W 1 vara and a Pecan S 12° W 1 vara. Surveyor Weed in 1890 found the original bearing trees as called for by Turner in 1860. Surveyor H. O. Compton in 1929 found the northwest corner of the O. Earle and marked a 16" Pin Oak S 45° E 2 varas. We found a Pine knot and a 20" Pin Oak S 45° E 2 varas and accepted it as the 1860 location of the O. Earle northwest corner.

SOUTHWEST CORNER (1963):

The original field notes of the Earle call for a stake in the prairie at the Southwest corner. Surveyor James F. Weed in 1890 set an iron pipe and marked a 7" Post Oak S 74½° W 15 varas. We found the iron pipe and the Post Oak bearing tree and accepted it as the original southwest corner of the Orville Earle Survey.

H.T.& B. SECTION 13:

SOUTHEAST CORNER (2095):

The original 1860 notes called for a Post Oak N 18° E 4 varas and a Post Oak S 18° W 1 vara. In 1890 Surveyor Weed found the original southeast corner as marked by Turner in 1860. We found a 20" Post Oak N 18° E 4 varas and accepted it as the original southeast corner of Section 13.

H.T.& B. SECTION 14:

NORTHWEST CORNER (2100)

Turner in 1860 called for a Pin Oak N 15° E 4 varas and a Pin Oak S 46½° W 3 varas. In 1890 Weed found the original bearing trees and marked a Holly and a Pin Oak.

We found the Holly stump and replaced the corner and accepted it as the original 1860 location of the northwest corner of Section 14.

Mr. Garry Mauro

Page Ten

H.T. & B. SECTION 12:

SOUTHWEST CORNER (1183):

Turner's 1860 field notes call for stake from which a Post Oak S 53° W 7 varas and a Pin Oak N 40° W 7 varas. Weed in 1890 found a Post Oak "X" (old) S 53° W 7 varas and marked a Pin Oak marked with "X" S 70° W 3.8 varas. H. O. Compton on April 2, 1920, surveying the Lena L. Haskell Survey (west part of H.T. & B. Section 12) called for iron pipe from which a large Post Oak "X" bears S 53° W 7 varas. We found the iron pipe (1") from which a large stump hole bears S 53° W 7 varas and accepted the iron pipe as the original 1860 location of the southwest corner of Section 12.

OSCAR FARISH SURVEY:

EAST CORNER (1187):

The original field notes for the Oscar Farish by Jewell December 8, 1841 called for a stake from which a Pin Oak (18") marked "X" bears S 68° 30' W 6.8 varas and a Post Oak (6") marked "O.F." S 3° E 10 varas. James F. Weed in 1890 found a Pin Oak 2 feet marked "X" (very old) S 68½° W 6.8 varas and a Post Oak (8") S 3° E 10 varas, and marked a Pin Oak (8") North 13 varas. R. C. Eubank in his survey of west part of H.T. & B. Section 10 called "East corner of Oscar Farish Survey on a natural mound from which a Post Oak stump S 3° E 10 varas, a Post Oak "X" S 68½° W 6.8 varas and a Pin Oak "X" North 13 varas. R. G. Partlow in 1929 found 16" Post Oak S 68° 30' W 6.8 varas and marked a 6" Pine "X". We found a large stump hole at S 68° 30' W 7 varas and the stump for the Pine marked by Partlow. We accepted corners of the location of the original east corner of the Oscar Farish Survey.

H.T. & B. SECTION 11:

SOUTHWEST CORNER (2322)

Turner's 1860 survey called for a Pin Oak from which a Pin Oak bears N 62° W 11 and a Pin Oak N 5° W 10 varas. In Weed's 1890 survey his field book reflects that he found a Pin Oak stump 30" in diameter from which a 12" Pin Oak marked with a very old "X" bears N 5° W 10 varas. Weed did not use this original corner in his resurvey but set another corner to the northwest.

We were unable to find the 1860 corner by Turner; however, we did find Weed's 1890 corner to the northwest and reconstructed this corner and accepted it as the original 1860 position of the southwest corner of Section 11.

ROBERT BURRELL SURVEY:

NORTHWEST CORNER (2387)

The original field notes of the Burrell Survey call for a small Water Oak

Mr. Garry Mauro

Page Eleven

for corner witnessed by a 10" Pin Oak S 21° E 4 varas and an 8" Pine N 30° E 5.6 varas. Turner in his 1860 survey of the Isaac Vannoy called, "...Thence West along N. Boundary of R. Burrell 88 vs. to his NE (error - should be NW) corner a pin \_\_\_\_\_ brs S 25° E 4.0 vs. a pine N 30° E 5½ vs." J. N. Dark's 1883 field notes of the Thomas B. Drake Survey called for a Water Oak 5" for corner, a 20" Pine N 30° E 4 varas and a 24" Post Oak S 21° E 4 varas.

Mr. J. A. Green in 1890 found a small Water Oak for corner from which a 24" Post Oak S 21° E 4 varas and a 24" Pine N 30° E 3 3/5 varas. P. G. Omohundro on February 8, 1918 found a 30" Pine stump N 30° E 5 varas, a Pin Oak (dead) partially down S 25½° E 4 varas and a Gum marked " X " North 2 varas.

Surveyor R. G. Partlow in 1924 marked a Water Oak with " X " on three sides from which he found a 24" Post Oak stump S 21° E 4 varas and a 30" sawed Pine stump N 31° E 4 varas and a 12" Sweet Gum marked " X " (old) N 27° W 2 varas.

We restored this point from R. G. Partlow's 1924 survey and accepted it as the original northwest corner of the Robert Burrell.

#### WILLIAM GILMORE SURVEY:

##### SOUTHWEST CORNER (2015):

The original field notes at the Gilmore Southwest corner only called for a stake in the prairie. However, from the above historical background we believe the bearing trees recited at the Gilmore southeast corner are at the southwest corner and are as follows: stake in prairie, bunch of five Gum samplings S 53° E 85 varas.

We found the five Sweet Gums standing and set the southwest corner of the Gilmore at called bearing and distance from same and accepted it as the original 1860 southwest corner of the Gilmore.

##### NORTHWEST CORNER (2002):

The original field notes at the Gilmore northwest corner call thus: "...stake from which a Black Jack N 32° E 25 vs".

In the deed from P. A. Heisig to Stuart R. Smith and Walter J. Crawford dated November 10, 1917, recorded in the Liberty County deed records Volume 68, page 228, the call is "...a corner marked by two iron bars forming a hollow square...". The correction deed from P. A. Heisig to Stuart R. Smith, et al, dated September \_\_\_\_, 1924, recorded in Liberty County deed records calls thus: "...thence east to a corner marked by two iron bars forming a hollow square, same being seven hundred and

Mr. Garry Mauro

Page Twelve

nine (709) varas east of the southeast corner of said H.T.& B. RR Company Section Number 11 which point is the common corner between Geo. W. Harris and William Gilmore Survey".

H. O. Compton in his 1908 resurvey of the Geo. W. Harris Survey found what he calls: "NE Cor. of Harris iron stake...".

P. G. Omohundro on March 23, 1917 found "...2 pieces of iron bar forming a hollow square".

R. G. Partlow in June 1944 found what he calls "...2 "U" shaped ps. of iron".

At corner 2002 we found the iron bars.

On investigating the possibility of establishing the northwest corner (2337) of the Gilmore Survey by prorating between the 1860 locations of the northwest corner (2317) of the Geo. W. Harris and the southwest corner (1963) of the O. Earle Survey, we found that point (2337) was 0.62 varas North and 3.83 varas West of the iron bars at Corner 2002. We accepted corner (2002) as the location of the 1860 northwest corner of the Gilmore Survey.

F. M. YOST SURVEY (PART OF H.T.& B. RR COMPANY SECTION 4):

MOST SOUTHERN SOUTHWEST CORNER (866)  
(NORTHEAST CORNER OF MALINA WHITTINGTON):

R. C. Eubank on March 6, 1905 in his resurvey of H.T.& B. Section 4 calls, "Beginning at northwest corner of No. 3 H.T.& B. a Post in northwest edge of a marsh set by Major J. N. Dark in 1894 as the northwest corner of said No. 3 and the northeast corner of the Malina Whittington League". H. O. Compton survey of September 16, 1919 of the H. C. Yost Survey calls thus, "...Corner of Malina Whittington League a stake from 18" Post Oak "X" (old) N 50° W 10 varas, 7" Post Oak marked "X" S 49 3/4° W 3 1/4 varas." R. G. Partlow in 1924 calls: "Begin at Mulberry Post in northeast corner of said Malina Whittington League from which a dead Post Oak "X" bears N 21° 05' W 4.7 varas and a 14" Post Oak "X" (old) N 56° W 10.1 varas and a dead Post Oak S 51° 20' W 3.4 varas." We found Oak stump N 50° W 10.1 varas and an 18" Pin Oak "XX" K" S 52° 00' W 9.76 varas. We set a concrete monument at this point which we took to be the original most southern southwest corner of the said F. M. Yost Survey and the northeast corner of the Malina Whittington Survey.

MARGARITA BUYE SURVEY:

SOUTHWEST CORNER (933):

The southwest corner of said Buye Survey was established by the District Court of Liberty County, Texas in cause No. 4735 styled H. Masterson et al vs. W. C. Gunn et al February 14, 1914 DCM Volume H, Page 2.

Counter 30099

Mr. Garry Mauro

Page Thirteen

The field notes in said judgement call for an Iron fish plate for the southwest corner. In 1924 Mr. R. G. Partlow found the railroad fish plate at this corner from which he found 24" Red Oak " X " (old) S  $36^{\circ} 15'$  W 87.6 varas, 14" Pin Oak S  $12^{\circ} 30'$  E 79.5 varas and marked a 24" Pine "  $\bar{X}$  " S  $26^{\circ}$  W 80.5 varas, an 8" Post Oak marked "  $\bar{X}$  " S  $34^{\circ}$  W 88.5 varas. (The above bearing taken by Partlow to the bearing trees are magnetic.) We found the fish plate and Partlow's bearing trees at this corner and accepted it to be the southwest corner as established by the 1914 judgement.

NORTHWEST CORNER (259):

The above judgement fully described the South 4000 varas of the Margarita Buye League and the description contained within the judgement does not include the northwest corner of the Buye. However, from various record information and subsequent surveyors, it is apparent there was an old fish plate set at the northwest corner of the Buye League and was used to control the west line of the Buye as described in the 1914 judgement. R. G. Partlow in 1924 found the railroad fish plate on the north side of Batiste Creek from which a 16" Overcup Oak marked "  $\bar{X}$  " (very old). Mr. H. O. Compton in his survey of August 5, 1938 found the railroad fish plate and the Overcup Oak now 26" of which the old "  $\bar{X}$  " was still visible and a new " X " along with two Cypress trees marked "  $\bar{X}$  ". We found the old fish plate on the north side of Batiste Bayou and replaced it with a concrete monument for the northwest corner of the Buye Survey from which we found a now 30" Overcup Oak and the two Cypress witness trees as called for by Surveyors Partlow and Compton.

THOMAS WHEELER SURVEY:

NORTHEAST CORNER BY EUBANK (2292):

The Ralph C. Eubank Survey of October 25 through 31, 1901, called for a Post Oak N  $32 \frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$  E and a Pine N  $72^{\circ}$  W  $3\frac{1}{2}$  varas both marked " X ". H. O. Compton in a 1913 survey found these two trees and found that the Post Oak distance was  $3\frac{1}{2}$  varas. We found the Post Oak bearing tree and set the northeast corner of the Wheeler in the original position as located by Surveyor Eubank.

SECOND CORNER BY DARK (2294):

Dark in his original survey of the Thomas H. Wheeler May 14, 15, 16, 1883 calls thus, "...Southeast corner of O. Earle Survey Post Oak marked " XX " for corner from which Post Oak S  $1^{\circ}$  E 6.6 varas a Post Oak N  $73\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  E 5.1 varas."

H. O. Compton in a resurvey of the west line of the M. Buye Survey in December 1913 found the three Post Oaks marked by Dark. Again in 1938 he found the same trees. Point 2294 is located by us from objects found by H. O. Compton in 1913 and identified by us and accepted as the location of the original 1883 location of Dark's second corner of said Wheeler Survey.

Mr. Garry Mauro

Page Fourteen

FOURTH CORNER BY DARK (977):

Dark in his original survey of Thomas H. Wheeler in May 1883 calls thus: "...Aaron Walters northwest corner a stake for corner which a Pine 24" S 30° E 19.3 varas a 24" Pine S 17° 30' E 9 varas."

We found a large Pine stump S 30° E 19.3 varas along with bearing tree and stumps of bearing trees marked by subsequent surveyors to perpetuate said corner. We accepted corner as the original 1882 northwest corner of the Aaron Walters Survey and the fourth corner of said Thomas H. Wheeler Survey.

H.T.& B. SECTION 11:

SOUTHEAST CORNER BY WEED (578):

Weed in his 1890 field notes of the H.T.& B. RR Company Section 11 calls: "...8" Pine bears N 10° E 3.4 varas and 8" Pine bears N 42° W 3.4 varas, 8" Pin Oak N 21½° W 7 varas".

Weed's field books reveal he found the original 1860 bearing trees at the northeast corner of said Section 11 and ran a line south 1900 varas where he set his southeast corner of Section 11. He did not find the Turner 1860 SE corner of Section 11. R. C. Eubank on December 2, 1905 in his survey of the south half of Section 14 found Weed's bearing trees.

In 1944 R. G. Partlow found an 1½" galvanized iron pipe at this corner from which he found a Pine stump hole N 10° E 3.4 varas, Pine stump N 42° W 3.4 varas and depression N 21° 15' E 7 varas he marked a 3" Post Oak " X " N 4° 45' E 1.5 varas.

We found the 1½" galvanized iron pipe and the 3" Post Oak (now 8") and accepted said pipe as marking the southeast corner of Section 11 by Weed.

SOUTHWEST CORNER BY WEED (896):

James F. Weed in his 1890 field notes of H.T.& B. Section 11 calls thus, "...a 15" Post Oak S 28½° E 16 varas, and a 12" Red Oak S 66½° E 6 varas and a 10" Red Oak N 11° W 5 varas".

Ralph C. Eubank in his survey of the East part of No. 10 (11/26/1904) calls for the same trees at this corner as called for by Weed in 1890.

H. O. Compton in his survey of the E. B. Pickett, Jr. Survey (Part of Survey No. 10) November 19,20, 1929 calls thus, "...pine knot at the southwest corner of said Section 11 from which 24" post oak " X " (old) bears S 28½° E 16 varas, 10" Pin Oak " X " bears N 87° W 2 varas".

Mr. Garry Mauro

Page Fifteen

G. W. Locke (Champion P & F Co.) set a concrete monument at this corner from which a Pin Oak stump N 87° W 2 varas and a large Post Oak (down) S 28° E 16 varas, 5" Black Gum " X " S 4° 35' W 9.6 varas and a 14" Pine " X " N 52° E 1.5 varas.

We accepted the concrete monument as marking Weed's 1890 location of the southwest corner of Section 11.

S. LIKENS SURVEY (N $\frac{1}{2}$  OF H.T.& B. RR COMPANY SECTION 14):

SOUTHWEST CORNER (579):

J. N. Dark in his May 16, 1883 survey of N $\frac{1}{2}$  of H.T.& B. Section 14 (S. Likens Survey) calls "...16" Pin Oak for corner marked " X " from which a 16" Sweet Gum bears N 35° E 6.2 varas a 12" Pin Oak N 71° E 15.4 varas".

R. C. Eubank in his 12/2/1905 Survey of the South half of Survey No. 14 calls thus, "A dead Pin Oak bearing very old marks and still standing from which a Sweet Gum "X" N 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ ° E 6  $\frac{4}{5}$  varas and a Pin Oak "X" N 71° E 15.4 varas and a Black Gum "X" S 14° W 10.5 varas and a Sweet Gum "X" N 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ ° W 2 varas".

In 1961 we found 4" Pine knot on the west edge of stump hole at the southwest corner of the S. Likens Survey from which a stump hole bears N 35° 30' E 6.3 varas, a depression N 71° E 15.4 varas, 12" Black Gum " X " (old) "XX" S 15° 15' W 10.3 varas and a stump hole S 89° W 2.3 varas.

In our 1982-1983 survey we found the pine knot stake, but the bearing trees found in 1961 were destroyed. We accepted pine knot stake as marking the position of the original 1883 southwest corner of the S. Likens Survey.

SOUTHEAST CORNER (580):

J. N. Dark in his May 16, 1883 survey of North half of Survey H.T.& B. Section 14 (S. Likens Survey) calls: "...a stake for corner in the east line of Section 14 from which a Post Oak 12" N 3° E 12.4 varas, a Red Oak 10" N 5° W 19 varas."

R. C. Eubank in his December 2, 1905 survey of south half of Survey H.T.& B. Section 14 (Moritz O. Kopperl Survey) calls for the same bearing trees as J. N. Dark did in 1883 and a Post Oak " X " N 89° E 8 varas and a Red Oak "X" N 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ ° E 10 varas.

In 1961 we set a large pine stake (set from one of Eubank's bearing trees) from which a 19" Post Oak " X " (very old) N 89° E 8 varas, a large old Post Oak log and stump N 5° E 12.6 varas, a large stump hole N 7° W 20.5 varas to center and depression N 52° 30' E 10 varas.

We found the pine stake from which a 20" dead Post Oak "X" (old) N 89° E 8 varas along with 3 bearing trees marked in 1961. We accepted the pine stake as marking the original location of Dark's 1883 southeast corner of the North half of Survey No. 14.



Mr. Garry Mauro

Page Sixteen

F. H. KEY SURVEY (PART OF H.T.& B. RR COMPANY SECTION 10):

SOUTHEAST CORNER (895):

R. C. Eubank in his November 26, 1904 survey of the West part of Survey No. 10 (F. H. Key Survey) does not call for any bearing trees at the southeast corner of the F. H. Key Survey.

H. O. Compton in his 1929 survey of the E. B. Pickett, Jr. Survey (part of the East part of Survey No. 10) calls, "...a pine knot in the east line of said survey at the southeast corner of the part of said survey patented to F. H. Key from which a 14" Post Oak "X" S  $51\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$  W 3.8 varas, 16" Pin Oak "X" N  $1^{\circ}$  W 4.5 varas".

G. W. Locke in 1951 set a concrete monument from which a Post Oak (down) S  $51\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  W 3.8 varas and a Pin Oak (down) N  $1^{\circ}$  W 4.5 varas. We accepted the concrete monument set by Locke as the southeast corner of the F. H. Key Survey.

H.T.& B. RR COMPANY SECTION 10:

WEST CORNER BY WEED 1890 (471):

James F. Weed in his May 7, 1890 resurvey of H.T.& B. RR Company Survey Number 10 calls thus, "...to north corner of Whittington Survey whence a 20" Pine N  $69\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  W 3 varas and a 20" Pine S  $53\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  E 10 varas."

R. C. Eubank in his November 26, 1904 Survey of West part of Number 10 (F. H. Key Survey) calls, "to north corner of said Whittington a stake near fence corner".

In 1924 R. G. Partlow records in his field book thus, "...Pine Knot Weed's most northern corner of Malina Whittington from which a 24" Pine with side facing corner burnt off bears S  $53^{\circ} 30'$  E 10 varas, a 30" Pine "X" (old) with a new "X" below it bears N  $69^{\circ} 30'$  W 3 varas. These are the trees called for by Weed".

In 1959 we found a pine stake from which 38" dead pine used as old gate post and marks are not visible N  $69^{\circ} 30'$  W 2.8 varas, 28" Pine (dead and all bark gone) S  $51^{\circ} 45'$  E 9.5 varas, a large pine stump N  $20^{\circ} 30'$  E 5.7 varas, 8" Sweet Gum "X" S  $80^{\circ} 45'$  E 24.5 varas, 8" Sweet Gum "X" S  $77^{\circ} 15'$  E 25.3 varas and 6" Post Oak "X" N  $16^{\circ} 20'$  E 8.4 varas. =

We set a 3" iron pipe filled with concrete and a metal disc from which large Pine stump (Weed's bearing tree) bears N  $69^{\circ} 30'$  W 3.0 varas, 12" Sweet Gum "X" S  $80^{\circ} 45'$  E 24.2 varas and 11" Post Oak "X" N  $16^{\circ} 15'$  E 8.28 varas. We accepted the 3" iron pipe as marking the Weed's 1890 location of the west corner of H.T.& B. Number 10 which he calls the north corner of the Whittington.

Mr. Garry Mauro

Page Seventeen

P. A. HEISIG SURVEY (PART OF H.T.& B. RR COMPANY SECTION 10):

NORTHEAST CORNER (2312)

(MOST EASTERN NORTHEAST CORNER OF H.T.& B. RR COMPANY SECTION 10 BY WEED AND EUBANK):

From H. O. Compton's field book "CHA/Pg. 47 (August 25-26, 1908) titled "Survey of George W. Harris 320 acres", the notes read as follows:

"BEGINNING at Weed's southwest corner of H.T.& B. Number 11 all bearing trees standing, Red Oak N  $11^{\circ}$  W 5 varas (dead).

THENCE N  $87\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  E with well marked line at 811 varas set temporary stake Number 1 at 1736 varas pass  $55\frac{1}{2}$  varas north of old corner 20" Pine "X" bears northeast 6 varas and 13" Post Oak "X" bears little west of south 6 varas from here line runs westward very crooked.

From whence another corner (14" pine "X" bears S  $62\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  E 5.1 varas 10" Pine bears S  $60\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  W  $5\frac{2}{10}$  varas line runs south) bears S  $83^{\circ}$  E 78.1 varas.

THENCE S  $87^{\circ}$  25' E 274 varas Weed's southeast corner Number 11 H.T.& B. RR (1196 from west corner of Harris)."

H. O. Compton's field book notes show he found a corner marked and witnessed by 14" Pine "X" bears S  $62\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  E 5.1 varas, 10" Pine bears S  $60\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  W 5.2 varas. This corner is approximately 1800 varas (Tompkins call in Survey #10) from Weed's southwest corner of H.T.& B. RR Company Survey Number 11. The corner found by Compton was probably marked by R. C. Eubank on November 26, 1904 in his survey of the East part of No. 10 but he did not call for the bearing trees.

H. O. Compton in his May 12, 1912 field notes on which the P. A. Heisig Survey is patented calls thus, "...stake for northeast corner of H.T.& B. Survey No. 10 1811 varas N  $89^{\circ}$  20' E from southwest corner of H.T.& B. Survey No. 11 a 14" Pine marked "X" bears S  $62\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  E 5.1 varas and 10" Pine "X" bears S  $60\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  W 5.2 varas."

In 1944 R. G. Partlow found the stumps of the two Pines. We found a Pine stump S  $62^{\circ}$  E 5.3 varas and Pine stump hole S  $56\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$  W 5.4 varas and accepted this corner as the original northeast corner of the Heisig Survey.

WEST CORNER (2315):

H. O. Compton on August 25 and 26, 1908 in surveying the Geo. W. Harris Survey calls thus in his field book; "...set stake for corner in line between Weed's southeast corner No. 11 and old southwest corner H.T.& B. No. 11 from which a 9" Crooked Pine "X" bears N  $55^{\circ}$  E 7.3 varas and 8" Post Oak marked "X" bears N  $23^{\circ}$  E 15.2 varas.

Mr. Garry Mauro

Page Eighteen

In H. O. Compton's field notes of the P. A. Heisig Survey (Assignee of F. H. Key) Liberty County SF 118554, dated May 12, 1912, he calls for the same trees (9" Crooked Pine and 8" Post Oak) at the beginning corner of the Heisig.

Corner (2315) a point set from identified corners of H. O. Compton's preliminary (1908) traverse. We accepted it as the original northwest corner of the P. A. Heisig Survey.

GEORGE W. HARRIS SURVEY:

NORTHWEST CORNER BY TURNER (2317):

The original field notes by Robert N. B. Tompkins dated 1870 do not call for any trees at the northwest corner. It appears certain that Turner made the survey in 1860 and that Robert N. B. Tompkins in 1870 merely changed the date. In Robert N. B. Tompkins' 1860 field notes of the H.T.& B. Survey 10, he calls for the northwest corner of the George W. Harris. There are no bearing trees called for in the 1860 or 1870 field notes.

However, James F. Weed in his 1890 survey field books records finding an old marked corner witnessed by a Post Oak marked "X" S 20° W 6 varas and he marked 12" Post Oak "X" S 12° E 4 varas. Weed describes the corner thus: "This corner was marked by Turner, the marks being similar in character and age to his other marked trees." At first Weed supposed this corner to be the southwest corner of H.T.& B. No. 14 and therefore discarded it.

H. O. Compton in his 1908 survey of the Geo. W. Harris Survey found the same old marked corner as Weed did in 1890 (H. O. Compton found 20" Pine "X" northeast 6 varas, 13" Post Oak "X" bears a little west of south 6 Varas).

Corner (2317) was set from identified objects located by H. O. Compton in his 1908 survey of the Geo. W. Harris Survey and we accepted it as Turner's 1860 location of the northwest corner of the Harris Survey.

THOMAS B. DRAKE SURVEY:

CORNER 2 (851):

Dark in his original survey of the Thomas B. Drake Survey on May 17 and 18, 1883, calls thus: "...a stake for corner from which a Sweet Gum 12" in diameter bs N 35° E 71.4 vs dis." H. O. Compton in his survey on Stuart Smith Survey for S. Smith May 17, 1912 (Reference his field book 5-6E, page 1) calls thus: "Thence S 89° W 1248' (449.28 vrs) to Cypress stk. 20" "SGX" brs. N 35° E 198' (71.28 v.) and 20" Pine "X" brs. S5° W 55'

Mr. Garry Mauro  
Page Nineteen

(19.8 vs) and 20" Pine "X" on SE side and "≡" on SW side brs. N 79" W 162½' (58.5 vs)..."

R. G. Partlow in surveying the NE line of the Whittington Survey (1936) set a 1" x 2" Cypress stake from which 18" Gum "X" old S 34° 30' E 71.4 vs. (orig. brg.). And in his 1944 resurvey he recovered said Cypress stake. His field book notes read thus: "From Cypress stake set for the most Western Cor. Drake 26" SGX (by Dark 83) brs N 34° 30' W 71.74 vs. (We put X below old X) 12" ROX Today (today) N 26° W 20.9 vs. 3" SGX (today) N 31° 30' W 11.9 vs. 3" SGX (today) N 73° 45' E 11.7 vs."

We found a Cypress stake (851) (replaced it with a concrete monument) from which Partlow's trees, i.e., 20" dead Oak "X" dim bears N 33° 35' W 20.58 varas and a 28" S.G. "X" bears N 35° 10' E 71.39 vs. The stake was accepted as the location of Dark's original 1883 corner.

#### MALINA WHITTINGTON SURVEY:

##### SUBDIVISION CORNER (472)

##### ON NE LINE OF WHITTINGTON SURVEY:

In the deed from James S. Jackson to S. Likens date March 22, 1880, recorded in Liberty County Deed Records, Volume "H", page 119, the call is: "Thence N 50° W with the NE line of said tract through prairie and timber 1661 varas to corner in glade of prairie a stake from which a Pine 7" in diameter marked "X" bears S 30½° E 19.9 varas distance, a Water Oak 10" in diameter marked "X" bears S ½° E 26.2 varas. And in the deed from Mrs. Decandia Barrow to the Sabine Tram Company dated April 13, 1917, recorded in Liberty County Deed Records, Volume 62, Page 525, the call is "...1662 vrs to a gas pipe for corner from which a Pine tree 7" in dia. marked X bears S 30½° E 19.9 vrs. distance and a Water Oak 10" in dia. marked "X" bears S ½° E 26.2 vrs." On November 18, 1924, R. G. Partlow found said iron pipe and calls it to be "the most E. Cor. of the Descandia Barrow 600 Ac. (as claimed by C. H. Whittington)." Again in June 1944 R. G. Partlow found a "a 1½" iron pipe with "T" reducer on top from which a 26" down Pin O X ... S 42° E 3 vrs, 10" SG X (10 to 15 yrs) S 59° 15' W 4.8 vrs, 8" Pin O (today) S 3° 15' E 13.7 vs. 6" Pin O X (today) N 52° W 16.4 vrs" We found said pipe (472) (replaced with 3" Iron pipe) and the two Pin Oak bearing trees marked by Partlow and accepted it as the subdivision corner of the NE line of the Malina Whittington Survey.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF LINES AND CORNERS

All the horizontal control is referred to the Texas State Plane Coordinate System, Lambert Projection, Central Zone. All bearings, distances, and acreages are grid unless otherwise noted with the exception of bearings to witness trees which are true bearings.

counter 30106

Mr. Garry Mauro

Page Twenty

Please refer to maps designated EXHIBITS II and III for survey construction.

ALPHEUS RICE SURVEY:

The actual bearing and distance from the original southwest corner (1844) and the original northwest corner (1914) was found to be N 4<sup>o</sup> 08' 00" W 5650.98 varas compared with the call of 5700 varas. The west line of the Rice Survey is 49.02 varas short.

ROBERT BURRELL SURVEY:

Corner (2387) is the northwest corner of the Burrell restored as previously described. The A. Rice field notes call 275.5 varas from the northeast corner of the Burrell to the southwest corner of the Rice. By subtracting the 275.5 varas from the call distance 3346.8 varas on the north line of the Burrell the distance is 3071.3 varas. The sum of the call distance (2983 varas) of the south line of the George Johnson Survey and the call distance (88 varas) between corners 1 and 2 of the Isaac Vannoy is 3071 varas.

The actual distance between the northwest corner (2387) of the Burrell and the southwest corner (1844) of the Rice is 3161.49 varas. Dividing the actual distance by the call distance, i.e.  $\frac{3161.49}{3071.00} = 1.02946727$  constant which compares favorably with the constant determined between actual and call distances found between original corners of the 1860 surveys found in our 1982-1983 survey.

It is apparent the 1860 surveyors were using a chain with the equivalent of a 34 inch vara. We found, between identified corners, this to vary from 33.92 inches to 34.31 inches. However, the vast majority of the work we found to be 33.93 inches.

The distance between the northwest corner (2387) of the Burrell Survey, and the center (1847) of the Batiste Bayou was found to be 2944 varas compared with J. A. Green's 1890 call of 2940 varas to the west bank of the Bayou.

GEORGE J. JOHNSON SURVEY:

By call the southeast corner of the Johnson is common to the southwest corner of the A. Rice; therefore, corner (1844) is also the southeast corner of the Johnson.

The south line of the George Johnson and the most northern south line of the I. Vannoy are made common to the line between the southwest corner (1844) of the A. Rice and the northwest corner (2387) of the R. Burrell Survey.

The southwest corner (2402) of the Johnson same being the beginning corner of the Vannoy is located on the said line (1844-2387) by prorating the call distances of the Johnson and Vannoy in the ratio of the total call distances (3071 varas) to the total actual distance (3161.49 varas). Thus making the south line of the Johnson S 87<sup>o</sup> 25' 59" W 3070.9 varas (call 2983 varas) and the most northern south line of the Vannoy S 87<sup>o</sup> 25' 59" W 90.59 varas (call 88 varas).

Counter 30107

Mr. Garry Mauro

Page Twenty one

The northeast corner (2352) of the Johnson is set on the west line of the A. Rice Survey at a prorated distance of 1234.34 varas.

The north line of the Johnson is made common to the line between the northeast corner (2352) of the Johnson and the southwest corner (1963) of the O. Earle Survey. And the northwest corner (2351) of the Johnson is located on said line (2352-1963) the prorated distance of 3037.53 varas.

Turner's and Tompkins' 1860 field notes do not call for crossing Willow Bayou and Batiste Bayou on the west line of the Johnson and the most eastern east line of the Vannoy, indicating that said lines were not run on the ground.

THE BLOCK OF SURVEYS FOR INDIVIDUALS (BY TURNER 1860)

ISAAC VANNOY

HENRY EARLE

WILLIAM GILMORE

In order to avoid much repetition, the methods used in constructing the north and south lines and the corners of each of the above listed surveys located thereon are described as follows:

The north line of the Vannoy and part of the north boundary of the Henry Earle are made common to the line between the northeast corner (2352) of the Geo. Johnson Survey and the southwest corner (1963) of the Orville Earle Survey.

The northeast corner (2351) and the northwest corner (2349) of the Vannoy, same being northeast corner of the Henry Earle Survey, are located on said line (2342-1963) by prorating the call distances. Thus making the north lines of the Vannoy N 88° 03' 26" E 1967.32 varas and that portion of the north boundary of the Henry Earle east of the southwest corner (1963) of O. Earle Survey N 88° 03' 26" E 799.35 varas.

That portion of the north boundary of the Henry Earle Survey lying west of the southwest corner (1963) of the O. Earle Survey and the north line of the William Gilmore are made common to the line between the southwest corner (1963) of the O. Earle Survey and the northwest corner (2002) of the Wm. Gilmore Survey (described under the CORNERS IDENTIFIED BY RECORD INFORMATION section of this Report).

The northwest corner (2348) of the Henry Earle, same being the northeast corner of the William Gilmore is located on said line (1963-2002) by proration. Thus making that portion of the north boundary of the Henry Earle west of the southwest corner (1963) of the O. Earle Survey S 89° 48' 57" W 169.22 varas and the north line of the Wm. Gilmore S 89° 48' 57" W 974.31 varas.

counter 30108

Mr. Garry Mauro

Page Twenty Two

The most southern south line of the Vannoy, the south line of the Henry Earle and the south line of Wm. Gilmore are made common to the line between the most southern southeast corner (2389) of the Vannoy and the southwest (2015) of the Wm. Gilmore.

The southwest corner (2399) of the Vannoy, same being the southeast corner of the Henry Earle and southwest corner (2400) of the Henry Earle, same being the southeast corner of the Wm. Gilmore are located by proration. Thus making the most southern south line of the Vannoy  $S 87^{\circ} 57' 52'' W 966.33$  varas and the south line of the Wm. Gilmore  $S 87^{\circ} 57' 52'' W 966.33$  varas.

ISAAC VANNOY SURVEY:

The beginning corner of the I. Vannoy is common to the southwest corner (2402) of the Geo. Johnson Survey and the method of constructing said corner (2402) is described under the George J. Johnson Survey. Corner 2 of the Vannoy is common to the northwest corner (2387) of the Robert Burrell Survey described under the CORNERS IDENTIFIED BY RECORD INFORMATION section of this report. Line (2402-2387) is  $S 87^{\circ} 25' 59'' W 90.59$  varas.

The most southern east line of the I. Vannoy calls thus: "...south with said Burrell west boundary 690 varas corner stake from which a Post Oak bears  $N 86^{\circ} W 3$  varas, a Pine Oak  $S 86^{\circ} E 4$  varas". J. N. Dark in his 1883 survey of the Thomas B. Drake Survey calls "...south in Robert Burrell west line 690 varas intersected northeast corner of Henry Webb Labor a stake from which a 30" Pine bears  $N 42^{\circ} W 1$  vara distance a 14" Red Oak bears  $N 41^{\circ} W 14.6$  varas". It appears that Dark was mistaken in calling for the northeast corner of the Henry Webb when it actually was the most southern southeast corner of the Vannoy. R. G. Partlow in 1924 found the corner called for by Dark and corner (2389) was restored by us from Partlow's 1924 survey and accepted as the most southern southeast corner (2389) of the I. Vannoy. The actual bearing and distance of line (2387-2389) is  $S 3^{\circ} 58' 16'' E 696.48$  varas.

From the most southern southeast corner (2389) of the I. Vannoy (as herein established to the Gilmore southwest corner (2015) from which the clump of 5 Sweet Gums bears  $S 53^{\circ} E 85$  varas, the actual distance is 3808.35 varas. Dark in his 1890 report to the General Land Office (GLO Liberty S.962 file) states he found the distance to be 3782 varas. P. G. Omohundro (1918) found the distance to be 3785. The combined field note calls of the south lines of the Vannoy, the Henry Earle and the Gilmore Surveys: 1844 varas, 950 varas and 950 varas, respectively, would be 3744 varas. The ratio the actual 3808.35 to the total call distances 3744 is 1.01718750 or making the vara equal to 33.92 inches. The combined field note call of the south lines of the Vannoy and the Henry Earle Survey 1844 varas and 950 varas, respectively, would be 2794 varas. Then  $2794 \times 1.01718750 = 2842.02$  varas and  $3808.35 - 2842.02 = 966.33$  difference and

Counter 30109

Mr. Garry Mauro

Page Twenty three

$966.33 \div 1.01718750 = 950$  varas reduced to call distance. In view of the above facts, it is evident that the 5 Sweet Gums are at the southwest corner instead of the southeast corner of the Gilmore Survey.

From a thorough examination of the original 1860 field notes by Turner of the Isaac Vannoy Survey, it was found that the call for Willow Bayou on the most southern south line was 1800 varas instead of 800 varas as shown on some copies of the original field notes. The sketch on the original 1860 field notes of the Henry Earle is further proof the call is 1800 varas. The south line of the Vannoy as constructed herein crosses Willow Bayou at 1840.66 varas from its most southern southeast corner (2389) compared with 1800 varas call  $\times 1.0178750 = 1830.94$  varas.

The methods used in constructing the north line (2349 - 2351), the most southern south line (2389-2399), the northeast corner (2351), the northwest corner (2349) and the southwest corner (2399) of said I. Vannoy Survey are described under the Section of this report titled THE BLOCK OF SURVEYS FOR INDIVIDUALS by Turner 1860.

The bearings and distance on the following lines are: The most southern south line (2389-2399) S  $87^{\circ} 57' 52''$  W 1875.69 varas, the north line (2349-2351) N  $88^{\circ} 03' 26''$  E 1967.32 varas.

Since Turner's 1860 field notes do not call for any Bayous or topographic features along west line of the Vannoy and the east line of the Henry Earle Survey indicates that the line was not run on the ground. the actual bearing and distance of the west line (2399-2349) of the Vannoy is N  $3^{\circ} 04' 54''$  W 1967.32 varas.

HENRY EARLE SURVEY:

Refer to the section of this report titled: "THE BLOCK OF SURVEYS FOR INDIVIDUALS (by Turner 1860)".

WILLIAM GILMORE SURVEY:

Refer to the section of this report titled: "THE BLOCK OF SURVEYS FOR INDIVIDUALS (by Turner 1860)".

GEORGE W. HARRIS SURVEY:  
(1860-1870 cancelled location)

The construction of the Geo. W. Harris Survey described herein is the location according to Robert N. B. Tompkins 1870 field notes (which were cancelled). However, the Tompkins field notes appear to be a copy of the Turner's 1860 field notes with the survey date changed.

Counter 30110



Mr. Garry Mauro

Page Twenty four

The southeast corner (2015) of the Harris Survey calls for the southwest corner of the Wm. Gilmore Survey.

The H.T.& B. RR Company Section 10 field notes by Robert N. B. Tompkins (dated April 1860) call: "...Thence east with said Survey (H.T.& B. #11) 1800 varas to the northwest corner of the G. W. Harris Survey. Thence south with said Harris Survey 911 varas..." Also said field notes show: "Bearings marked ' X '." Weed in 1890 and H. O. Compton in 1908 found at corner (2317) bearing trees marked " X " and corner (2317) has been accepted as the original location of the northwest corner of the Geo. Harris Survey located by Turner in 1860 and by Tompkins in 1870.

The 1860 north line of the Geo. W. Harris Survey between the northwest corner (2002) of the Gilmore Survey (same being the NE corner of said Harris Survey) and the 1860 northwest corner (2317) of the Geo. W. Harris Survey (described under the CORNERS IDENTIFIED BY RECORD INFORMATION section of this Report.) is S 89° 53' 04" W 981.34 varas.

The east line (2015-2002) apparently was not run on the ground since no calls are made in the field notes for any drainage or topographic features. The bearing and distance for line (2015-2002) is N 3° 21' 11" W 2005.77 varas. The northeast corner (2002) is in the south boundary of H.T.& B. Section 14, thus accounting for the excess in distance.

The southwest corner (2318) is located at the intersection of a line projected southerly from the northwest corner (2317) passing by old marked trees found by R. G. Partlow in 1944 and another old marked line projected westerly from the southeast corner (2015) of the Harris Survey.

GEORGE W. HARRIS: (By James G. Minter July 11, 1874)

The southeast corner (2015) and the northeast corner (2002) described in the construction of the Geo. Harris Survey by Tompkins in 1870 are accepted as marking the southeast and northeast corners of the Geo. Harris Survey by Minter in 1874. The 1874 field notes call for the northeast corner to be in the south line of the H.T.&B. RR Company Survey, and it is in the 1860 south line of the H.T.& B. Section 14. In the 1874 field notes the call from the northeast corner is: "Thence west with the line of the last mentioned Survey 1900 varas to corner." The 1874 north boundary of said Harris Survey is made common to the 1860 south boundaries of the H.T.& B. RR Company Sections 14 and 11 and by our construction consists of two lines described as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner (2002) of said Harris Survey (also the northwest corner of the Gilmore Survey); Thence S 89° 53' 04" W with the 1860 south boundaries of the H.T.& B. RR Company Sections 14 and 11, 981.34 varas to the 1860 northwest corner (2317) of the Harris; Thence continuing with the south boundary of Section 11, S 85° 23' 18" W 1033.68 varas to the 1874 west corner (2339) of said Harris Survey.

Counter 30111

Mr. Garry Mauro

Page Twenty five

Corner (2339) is at the intersection of the south boundary of said Section 11 and a line projected call bearing N 45° W (true) (N 47° 58' 30" W Grid) 2866.13 varas from the original southeast corner (2015) of the Harris Survey.

H.T.& B. RR COMPANY SECTION 10 BY TOMPKINS:

Construction of lines and corners of the Section 10 as surveyed by Robert N. B. Tompkins in 1860 is described as follows:

The field notes by Robert N. B. Tompkins have numerous ambiguous calls, making it impossible to locate Section 10 except by adjoiner calls.

The original east corner (1187) of the Oscar Farish Survey common to the beginning corner of the Section was found.

James F. Weed in 1890 found the following 1860 corners of the H.T.& B. RR Company Sections: Northeast corner of Section 11 (same being northwest corner of Section 14), southwest corner of Section 13 (same being southeast corner of Section 12), northwest corner of Section 11 and the southwest corner of Section 12. In our resurvey we found the northeast corner (2100) of Section 11 and the southwest corner (1183) of Section 12. By correlating Weed's 1890 field note calls and his recorded notes in his 1890 field books with our resurvey the southeast corner (2099) of Section 12 and the northwest corner (2098) of Section 11 were constructed by rotation.

Corner 2 (2365) of Section 10 was constructed by projecting a line westerly from the constructed northwest corner (2098) of Section 11 passing through the southwest corner (1183) of Section 12 to its intersection with the northeast line of the O. Farish Survey.

The northwest corner (2098) of Section 11 is common to corner 3 of Section 10 and the southwest corner (2322) of Section 11 is common to corner 4 of Section 10. The bearing and distance of the most northern east line (2098-2322) of Section 10 is S 5° 18' 26" E 1965.52 varas.

It is noted here that Weed did not accept the original southwest corner (2322) of Section 11 (found by him) instead he set his southwest corner (896) of Section 11 south 1900 varas (actually S 3° 08' 19" E 1926.16 varas) from the northwest corner of 11.

Tompkins' (1860) call from corner 4 of Section 10 is: "Thence east with said Survey (Section 11) 1800 varas northwest corner of G. W. Harris Survey. Thence south with said Harris line 911 varas to a stake for corner. Thence west 1500 varas intersected the east line of the M. Whittington Survey a stake in Prairie." From the corner 4 (2322) of Section 10 to the 1860 northwest corner (2317) of the Harris Survey is N 85° 28' 18" E 1664.04 varas (call 1800).

Counter 30112

Mr. Garry Mauro

Page Twenty six

The most eastern east line of Section 10 is made common to the 1860 west line of the Geo. W. Harris Survey (described under the heading of GEORGE W. HARRIS SURVEY).

No attempt was made to reconstruct the last four lines of the Robert N. B. Tompkins Survey of Section 10.

H.T.& B. RR SURVEY 10 BY JAMES F. WEED MAY 7, 1890:

James F. Weed resurveyed the H.T.& B. RR Company Survey 10 and filed corrected field notes dated May 7, 1890. From Weed's map and field notes it is apparent that he did not mark corners 2, 5, 6 and 7 with any objects in the field. These corners were located by calculations only.

The following corners of Survey 10 by Weed were found and identified:

- Corner 1 designated herein as Corner (1187)
- Corner 4 designated herein as Corner (896)
- Corner 8 designated herein as Corner (471)

Corner 2 (2365) is the same as Corner (2) of Section 10 by Tompkins and the method used to construct it is already described under heading H.T.& B. RR COMPANY SECTION 10 by Tompkins.

Accepted as Weed's Corner 5 (2312) of the H.T. & B. RR Company Survey 10 is the old marked corner found by H. O. Compton in 1908 and called by Compton in 1912 to be the northeast corner of Survey 10 in his survey of the P. A. Heisig Survey. This corner (2312) was probably marked by R. C. Eubank in his 1904 survey of the east part of Survey 10. Corner 5 (2312) is  $N 87^{\circ} 15' 52'' E$  1800.89 varas (call by Weed 1800 varas) from Weed's southwest corner (896) of Survey 11.

Weed's corner 6 (2366) of Survey 10, same being Eubank's southeast corner of the east part of Survey 10 and H. O. Compton's 1912 southeast corner of the P. A. Heisig Survey is set on the projection of an old marked line  $N 85^{\circ} 10' 19'' E$  97 varas (call 97 varas by Compton) from Compton's southwest corner (576) of the Heisig Survey. Said corner 6 (2366) is  $S 4^{\circ} 54' 02'' E$  908.80 varas (call 911) from the northeast corner (2312) of Survey 10.

Weed's Corner 7 (2368) of Survey 10, same being Eubank's (1904) Corner 4 of the East part of Survey 10 is set at the intersection of an old marked line running westerly from the southwest corner (576) of the Heisig Survey. Corner 7 is  $S 85^{\circ} 10' 19'' W$  852.37 varas (Weed's call 820 varas) from Weed's Corner 6 (2366) of Survey 10.

From Weed's Corner 7 (2368) of Survey 10, thence  $N 53^{\circ} 07' 26'' W$  with Weed's northeast line of the Whittington at 1829.18 varas (Eubank's call 1817 varas) pass the Eubank's Corner 5 (2374) of the East part of Survey 10, common to

counter 30113

Mr. Garry Mauro

Page Twenty seven

Corner 5 of the West part of Survey 10 (F. H. Key Survey) and at 2937.61 varas (Weed's call 2920) Weed's Corner 8 (471) of Survey 10, same being Weed's north corner of M. Whittington Survey and Eubank's Corner 6 of the West part of survey.

From Weed's Corner 8 (471) the line runs N  $37^{\circ} 06' 34''$  E 881.34 varas (Weed's and Eubank's call 876 varas) to Weed's corner 1 (1187) of Survey 10 same being the East corner of the Oscar Farish Survey.

WEST PART (F. H. KEY SURVEY) AND EAST PART OF H.T.& B. RR COMPANY SURVEY 10,  
BY RALPH C. EUBANK NOVEMBER 26, 1904:

The corners of the West part of Survey 10 (F. H. Key Survey) by Eubank November 26, 1904, are the same as Weed's corners of Survey 10 herein described are listed as follows:

Corner 1 of the West part designated herein as Corner (1187)  
Corner 2 of the West part designated herein as Corner (2365)  
Corner 3 of the West part designated herein as Corner (2098)  
Corner 6 of the West part designated herein as Corner (471)

The beginning corner (895) of the E. B. Pickett, Jr. Survey by H. O. Compton, (dated November 19, 20, 1929) was found and is accepted as Eubank's (1904) corner 4 of the West part of Survey 10 (F. H. Key Survey) and Eubank's Corner 6 of the East part of Survey 10.

Eubank's (1904) corner 5 (2374) of the West part of Survey 10 common to Eubank's Corner 5 of the East part of Survey 10 is located at Corner (2374) at the intersection of an old marked line running westerly from corner (895) with the Weed's northeast line (866-471) of the Malina Whittington Survey. Said corner (2374) is S  $87^{\circ} 20' 33''$  W 427.60 varas (Eubank's call 428 varas) from corner (896) and is S  $53^{\circ} 10' 40''$  E 1108.43 varas (Eubank's call 1103 varas) from corner (471).

The corners of the East part of Survey 10 by Eubank November 26, 1904, are the same as Weed's corners of Survey 10 and Eubank's corners of the West part of Survey 10 herein described are as follows:

Corner 1 of the East part designated herein as Corner (896)  
Corner 2 of the East part designated herein as Corner (2312)  
Corner 3 of the East part designated herein as Corner (2366)  
Corner 4 of the East part designated herein as Corner (2368)  
Corner 5 of the East part designated herein as Corner (2374)  
Corner 6 of the East part designated herein as Corner (895)

THAT PART OF THE H.T.& B. RR COMPANY SURVEY 10 BEING THE P. A. HEISIG SURVEY  
BY H. O. COMPTON MAY 12, 1912

Reference is made to:

A. H. O. Compton's field note book (CHA/47-49) dated August 25, 26, 1908,

Counter 30114

Mr. Garry Mauro

Page Twenty eight

- B. H. O. Compton's map titled: "Map of Geo. W. Harris Survey..dated April 1, 1910
- C. H. O. Compton's sketch in letter to Smith, Crawford, Sonfield dated April 18, 1910
- D. H. O. Compton's field notes on Stuart R. Smith's vacancy filing (SF 10590) dated May 17, 1912.

Item "A" above shows that Compton in 1908 set Corner (2315) for the west corner of the Geo. Harris Survey and found an old marked corner (2312) which he accepted later for the northeast corner of the Heisig Survey. He set in 1908 an oak stake for the south corner of the Harris Survey from which "14" Sweet Gums in bunch of five marked "X"....bears S  $21^{\circ}$  E 166.1 varas and 14" Pin Oak marked "X" bears N  $61^{\circ}$  E 130.5 varas." Compton calls for this corner to be " 103.5 N and 7 E of SE Cor. of Gilmore". The Compton's 1908 south corner (2338) of the Harris is located North 103.5 varas and East 7 varas from corner (2015). Compton ran from his (1908) west corner (2315) of the Harris S  $45^{\circ}$  E 2737.8 varas to his (1908) south corner (2338) of the Harris Survey. Line (2315-2338) is actually S  $47^{\circ} 50' 36"$  E 2743.20 varas. Compton in 1908, 1910 and 1912 called line (2315-2338) to be the southwest line of the Geo. Harris Survey.

Corner (576) a concrete monument is accepted as the southwest corner of the Heisig Survey and line (576-2315) is accepted as the southwest line of the Heisig Survey.

The southeast corner (2366) of the Heisig Survey is set(as previously described) on the projection of an old marked line N  $85^{\circ} 10' 19"$  E 97 varas (Compton's call 97) from the southwest corner (576) of the Heisig Survey.

THAT PART OF H.T.& B. RR COMPANY SURVEY 10 BEING THE E. B. PICKETT, JR. BY H. O. COMPTON NOVEMBER 19,20, 1929

The corners of said E. B. Pickett, Jr. Survey by H. O. Compton that are common to the corners of Survey 10 by Weed, the West and East parts of Survey 10 by Eubank and that part of Survey 10 called P. A. Heisig Survey herein described are listed as follows:

Corner 1 of the Pickett Survey is common to Corner 6 (895) of the West part of Survey 10 by Eubank.

Corner 2 of the Pickett Survey is common to Corner 4 (896) of Survey 10 by Weed.

Corner 3 of the Pickett Survey is common to the northwest corner (2315) of the P. A. Heisig Survey by H. O. Compton.

Corner 4 of the Pickett Survey is common to the southwest corner (576) of the P. A. Heisig Survey.

Counter 30115

Mr. Garry Mauro

Page Twenty nine

Corner (473) a concrete monument is accepted as Corner 5 of the Pickett Survey and line (576-473) is accepted as the South line of said Pickett Survey.

Corner (472) a 1½" iron pipe is accepted herein as an old subdivision corner on the NE line of the M. Whittington Survey and line (473-472) is a common line between the Whittington and the Pickett Surveys.

Corner 6 (2433) of the Pickett Survey is located by projecting an old marked line S 87° 20' 33" W 530.20 varas from Corner 1 (895) to its intersection with line (472-477) N 53° 47' 47" W 648.16 varas from Corner (472).

H.T.& B. RR COMPANY SURVEY 14 BY T. C. TURNER 1860:

The method used in constructing the lines and corners of the H.T.& B. RR Company Survey 14 as surveyed by T. C. Turner in 1860 is described as follows:

J. F. Weed in 1890 found the following 1860 corners along the north line of Survey 14 the northeast corner (897) of Survey 14, same being the northwest corner of Orville Earle Survey southeast corner (2095) of Survey 13, and the northwest corner (2100) of Survey 14. In our resurvey we found the same 1860 corners as found by Weed.

We found that from the northeast corner (897) of Survey 14 to the southeast corner (2095) of Survey 13 is S 89° 33' 13" W 982.08 varas. (J. N. Dark's call 974 varas and Weed's call 956 varas) (Here it is noted that Weed's distance is 26 varas short). The bearing and distance from the southeast corner (2095) of Survey 13 to the northwest corner (2100) of Survey 14 is S 89° 53' 55" W 838.79 varas. The total actual distance between the northeast corner (897) and northwest corner (2100) of Survey 14 is 1820.87 varas (J. N. Dark's 1883 calls 1827 varas and Weed's call 1793 varas) and is 6.13 varas short of Dark's distance and 27.87 varas long of Weed's distance. The error in Weed's distance affects his call distance on the south line of said Survey 14.

The 1860 location of the southwest corner (2432) of Survey 14 is located by projecting southerly a line parallel to the east line of Survey 14 to its intersection with the 1860 North line of the Geo. W. Harris Survey (herein described under the GEO. W. HARRIS SURVEY - 1860-1870 - CANCELLED LOCATION). The west line (2100 - 2432) of Survey 14 is S 4° 06' 27" E 1903.67 varas.

The 1860 South boundary of Survey 14 consists of two lines: One, from the Southwest corner (2432) of Survey 14 to the Northwest corner (2002) of the Gilmore Survey and is N 89° 53' 04" E 677.60 varas and the other from the Northwest corner of the Gilmore to the Southwest corner (1963) of the O. Earle Survey and is N 89° 48' 57" E 1143.54 varas. The total actual distance between the Southwest corner (2432) and the Southeast corner (1963) of Survey 14 is 1821.14 varas.

Counter 30116

Mr. Garry Mauro

Page Thirty

H.T.& B. RR COMPANY SURVEY 14 BY JAMES F. WEED 1890:

Weed in 1890 resurveyed said Survey 14 and his north boundary of Survey 14 is located in the same manner as herein described under Section titled "H.T.& B. RR COMPANY SURVEY 14 BY T. C. TURNER."

Weed did not find the original 1860 southwest corner of Survey 14, and he set his southwest corner (578) by running a line from the original northwest corner (2100) of Survey 14, South 1900 varas. (Weed's west line actually is S 3° 13' 03" E 1902.51 varas.)

The actual total distance of Weed's north line of Survey 14 is 1820.87 varas compared with his call distance of 1793 varas, showing an excess of 27.88 varas. *The actual distance of Weed's south line of Survey 14 is 1850.72 varas compared with his call distance of 1822 varas showing an excess of 28.72 varas.* It is apparent that Weed determined his south line by calculations.

H.T.& B. RR COMPANY SURVEY 11 BY T. C. TURNER 1860:

The method used in constructing the lines and corners of the H.T.& B. RR Company Survey 11 as surveyed by T. C. Turner in 1860 is described as follows:

James F. Weed in 1890 found the following 1860 corners along the north lines of H.T.& B. RR Company Surveys 14 and 11 and the common south lines of H.T.& B. Surveys 13 and 12:

The northeast corner (897) of Survey 14, southeast corner (2095) of Survey 13, northeast corner (2100) of Survey 11, southwest corner (2099) of Survey 13, *northwest corner (2098) of Survey 11 and the southwest corner (1183) of Survey 12.*

In our resurvey along the north lines of Surveys 14 and 11, the following original 1860 corners were identified: Northeast corner (897) of Survey 14, southeast corner (2095) of Survey 13, northeast corner (2100) of Survey 11, and southwest corner of Survey 12. By correlating Weed's field note calls and notes from his field books with our resurvey, the southwest corner (2099) of Survey 13 and the northwest corner (2098) of Survey 11 were constructed.

The bearings and distances of the lines of Survey 11 are as follows:

The East line (2432-2100) is N 4° 06' 27" W 1903.67 varas; the north boundary consists of two lines: One from the northeast corner of Survey 11 to the southwest corner of Survey 13 is S 88° 44' 25" W 1163.90 varas and the other from the southwest corner of Survey 13 to the northwest corner of Survey 11 is S 86° 44' 25" W 845.78 varas. The actual total distance from the northeast corner to the northwest corner of Survey 11 is 2009.68 varas (Turner's call 1900 varas). The west line (2098-2322) is S 5° 18' 26" E 1965.52 varas. The

counter 30117

Mr. Garry Mauro

Page Thirty one

south boundary consists of two lines: One, from the southwest corner of Survey 11 to the 1860 northwest corner (2317) of the Harris Survey is  $N 85^{\circ} 28' 18'' E$  1664.04 varas and the other from the northwest corner of the Harris Survey to the southeast corner (2432) of Survey 11 is  $N 89^{\circ} 53' 04'' E$  303.74 varas. The actual total distance from the southwest corner to the southeast corner of Survey 11 is 1967.78 varas (Turner's call 1900 varas).

H.T.& B. RR COMPANY SURVEY 11 BY JAMES F. WEED 1890:

James F. Weed in 1890 resurveyed the H.T.& B. RR Company Survey 11 and his north boundary of Survey 11 is located in the same manner as herein described under Section titled "H.T.& B. RR COMPANY SURVEY 11 BY T. C. TURNER 1860."

Weed found the original southwest corner (2322) of Survey 11 (see his field book) but for some reason discarded it and set his southwest corner (896) by running a line from the original northwest corner (2098) of Survey 11 South 1900 varas (Weed's west line is actually  $S 3^{\circ} 08' 19'' E$  1926.16 varas). Weed's south line (896-578) is  $N 87^{\circ} 13' 30'' E$  2011.70 varas (Weed's call is 2009 varas.)

THOMAS H. WHEELER SURVEY:

J. N. Dark surveyed the Thomas H. Wheeler and the Thomas B. Drake Survey on May 14 through 18, 1883. He ran from the Gilmore corner witnessed by five Sweet Gums along what he called the East line of the Gilmore North at 784 varas the northwest corner of the Drake Survey and at 1900 varas the northeast corner of the Gilmore Survey and at 1940 varas the beginning corner or corners of the Wheeler Survey. Thence East at 1160 varas pass the southeast corner of H.T.& B. Section 14 and at 2110 varas Corner 2 of the Wheeler.

We found the five Sweet Gums corner (2015) and identified Corner 2 (2294) of the Wheeler (by Dark) and correlating Dark's field note calls with our findings between corners (2015) and (2294) we set the Corner 4 (2302) of the Drake, and Corner 1 (2295) of the Wheeler.

Ralph Eubank made a correction survey of the Wheeler taking it out of conflict with the M. Buye Survey. Beginning corner of the Wheeler by Dark is the same as the beginning corner of the Wheeler by Eubank. We found Eubank's northeast corner (2292) of the Wheeler. Corner 4 (2302) of the Thomas Drake is the same corner as the southwest corner of the Wheeler by Dark and the southwest corner of the Wheeler by Eubank.

We fixed the east line of the Wheeler by running Eubank's bearing from his northeast corner (2292) to its intersection with Dark's north line of the Thomas B. Drake Survey at corner (2325). However, the Eubank correction survey of the Wheeler is still in conflict with the Buye Survey.

counter 30118



Mr. Garry Mauro

Page Thirty two

F. M. YOST (WEST HALF OF H.T.& B. RR COMPANY SECTION 4):

The H.T.& B. RR Company Survey 4 was originally surveyed on May 12, 1860 and corrected April 23, 1870 by Robert N. B. Tompkins and cancelled by corrected field notes. Survey 4 and its East half were resurveyed by Ralph C. Eubank on March 6, 1905.

On July 10, 1919, H. O. Compton surveyed the West half of H.T.& B. RR Company Survey 4 (Liberty County Surveyor's Records Book M, Page 191) and calls thus: "Beginning at the southwest corner of said Survey Number 4 a stake for corner on the north line of the Malina Whittington Survey; Thence North 694 varas to a stake for corner at the intersection of the south line of the Wm. Gilmore Survey and the West line of H.T.& B. Survey Number 4 (this point being 378 varas due east of the southwest corner of Wm. Gilmore Survey as identified by the original witness trees): Thence east 590 varas to a stake for the southeast corner of said Gilmore Survey, Thence..."

We were unable to find the Compton July 10, 1919 field notes in the General Land Office. However, on September 16, 1919, Compton filed field notes of "a survey of 320 acres of land made for H. C. Yost...West half of H.T.& B. Survey Number 4...." The field notes were changed to read as follows: "BEGINNING at the southwest corner of said Survey No. 4 stake for corner on the north line of the Malina Whittington Survey, THENCE north at 694 varas pass 378 varas due east of a stake from which a bunch of five Sweet Gums marked "X" old bears S 53° E 85 varas, 1296.3 varas, a stake for corner in prairie from which a Pin Oak marked "X" bears N 59° E 133 varas." The survey was patented on these field notes October 27, 1919.

On September 16, 1919, H. O. Compton changed his field notes of the Yost Survey and omitted the calls for the southwest corner, southeast corner, the east and south lines of the Gilmore Survey. He changed his field notes so as to make his west and north lines of the Yost Survey common to the west and north lines of H.T.& B. Survey 4 as surveyed by Eubank on March 6, 1905, and common to the last and next to last lines of the Thomas B. Drake Survey made by J. N. Dark on March 17 and 18, 1882.

H. O. Compton's September 16, 1919 location of the H.T.& B. RR Company Survey 4 (F. M. Yost Survey) is in conflict with the 1860 location of the Wm. Gilmore Survey.

ORVILLE EARLE SURVEY:

T. C. Turner on April 26, 1860 surveyed the Orville Earle Survey and said Survey was patented on these notes on December 12, 1870.

We identified the following corners of the O. Earle Survey, either by finding the stumps or stump holes of the original 1860 witness trees or trees

counter 30119

Mr. Garry Mauro

Page Thirty three

or objects marked or set by subsequent surveyors to perpetuate the corners: The northeast corner (943), northwest corner (897), southwest corner (1963) and an intermediate corner (581). The southeast corner (2350) is located on line (1852-1963) by proration.

THOMAS B. DRAKE SURVEY:

J. N. Dark on May 17 and 18, 1883 surveyed the Thomas B. Drake Survey consisting of fifteen corners and fifteen lines.

We identified the following corners of said Drake Survey, either finding the stumps or stump holes of the original witness trees or trees and objects marked or set by subsequent surveyors to perpetuate the corners:

Corner 1 designated herein as Corner (2175)  
Corner 2 designated herein as Corner (851)  
Corner 3 designated herein as Corner (2015)  
Corner 7 designated herein as Corner (2387)

The following corners were located in a manner herein before described:

Corner 4 designated herein as Corner (2302)  
Corner 8 designated herein as Corner (2389)

The Drake Survey so constructed conflicts in part with the Wm. Gilmore and the Margarita Buye Survey (see Exhibit "III").

SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL CONCLUSIONS

The above construction seems to have been supported by the General Land Office at least through 1902. It appears that the survey by P. A. Booker in 1902 who ran a tieline from the Malina Whittington League to the five Sweet Gums he took to be at the southeast corner of the Gilmore convinced the General Land Office that the Gilmore was in the western position (partially in conflict with the Whittington) as well as placing the major portion of the Harris Survey in conflict with the Whittington and H.T. & B. Section 10.

Perhaps the General Land Office's position was strengthened by the Dark 1883 survey where he measured from the west line of the Burrell League to the five Sweet Gums (which he also took to be the southeast corner of the Gilmore) and found that distance to be 1/2 mile longer than the combined lengths of the surveys would make it.

The vacancy filing (SF 965) was denied in 1902 due to the findings of Surveyor P. A. Booker mentioned above. The vacancy (SF 10590) was denied in 1912 for the same reason based on the Booker 1902 survey.

counter 30120

Mr. Garry Mauro

Page Thirty four

In the letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office to Mr. David Briggs, dated November 20, 1902, it appears that the Land Office wasn't completely satisfied with their position on this matter and left the door open for further consideration by this statement, "If you discover any information which you think will establish this vacancy, you can forward the same to this office and it will receive consideration. If it establishes the vacancy, your claim will be reconsidered, but as it now stands the same is rejected for the reasons stated above."

Our survey construction shown on Exhibit "II" is unquestionably the location of the Turner-Tompkins Surveys of 1860.

Likewise, our Exhibit "III" shows a portion of Exhibit "II", along with the patented location of the G. W. Harris and other patented surveys made after 1874. Exhibit "III" shows H.T.& B. Section 4, the Thomas B. Drake, and the Thomas H. Wheeler Surveys in conflict with the William Gilmore. Exhibit "III" also shows the George W. Harris Survey in conflict with H.T.& B. Section 10. This conflict covers all of that portion of Section 10 known as the P. A. Heisig Survey and a portion of the E. B. Pickett, Jr. Survey.

The 1860 position of the Harris Survey was senior to Section 10 (as you will recall the original Harris was a parallelogram 950 x 1900 varas) but this survey was cancelled. Section 10 was also located in 1860 and called to adjoin the original location of the Harris. The 1874 patented location of the Harris Survey was placed in conflict with the unpatented Section 10. By the Act of January 30, 1854 all the alternate or even Sections of railroad lands surveyed in pursuance of said Act, were reserved to the use of the State and exempt from locations, entries or preemption privileges. (Early laws Article 2365). Although Section 10 was not patented at the time of the Harris resurvey and patent in 1874, I do not believe unpatented Section 10 could be considered public domain but was actually segregated from the public domain by the survey and the return of field notes to the General Land Office. (See Day Land & Cattle Company vs. State, 68 TEX. 526 ) "The words 'Public Domain' as used in the latter Act must be construed to mean unappropriated public domain. The Legislature had the power to set apart the public lands in Greer County for the benefit of public free schools and the payment of public debts." Also, in State vs. Jones (Civil Appeals 1945) 184 SW 2nd 510. "File laid on vacant land segregated area embraced therein from public domain for 12 months from date of filing, which segregation was perpetuated by survey and return of field notes made within the 12 months period, and any subsequent location or attempted location thereon was ineffective and nothing that subsequent surveyor surveying an adjoining file did or could do affected rights of locators under original file."

Under the above circumstances, I believe Section 10 to be senior and superior to the George W. Harris Survey.

Counter 30121

Mr. Garry Mauro

Page Thirty Five

Exhibit "III" also reveals a vacancy bounded on the southwest by the Malina Whittington League, on the north by the E. B. Pickett, Jr. Survey (Part of the H.T.&B. RR Company Section 10), on the northeast by the George W. Harris Survey and on the south by the Thomas B. Drake Survey. This vacancy is enclosed by lines between points 2015, 851, 473, 2341 and 2015 and contains 116.215 acres. The said vacancy is the same area covered by SF 976 and SF 10590.

Our client, Sun Exploration and Production Company et al, is the good faith claimant of this vacancy by virtue of a deed from John O. Banks to Sun Oil Company date January 6, 1925 recorded in Volume 125, Page 253 Deed Records of Liberty County, Texas, which area has been fenced since 1918 and used by them exclusively.

In East Texas it is unusual to find bearing trees standing marked 123 years ago. In this case we think it is somewhat phenomenal to find five bearing trees in one bunch; however, this is the case. I believe that we have unquestionable evidence, perpetuated by several subsequent surveyors, that the five Sweet Gums at our point (2015) are the same trees as marked by Surveyor Turner in his 1860 survey. The irony of this situation is that these original bearing trees are at the southwest corner and not the southeast corner of the William Gilmore as Surveyor Turner called them to be in his 1860 survey. The record data supported by on the ground surveys from 1883 overwhelmingly support the fact that Turner simply recorded these bearing trees at the wrong corner.

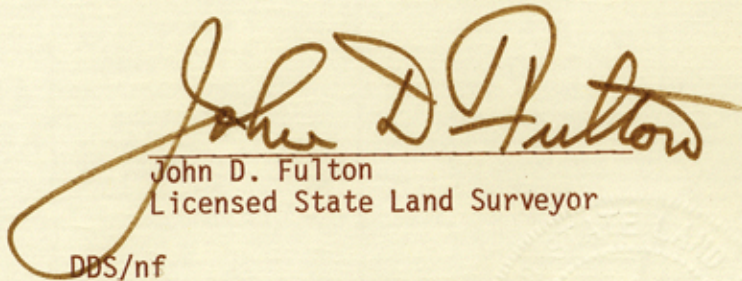
If these trees did not exist on the ground there would be no problem.

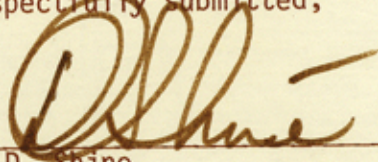
The construction of these surveys, whether you begin on the senior surveys on the east or on the west, place the Gilmore in the eastern position. There were no conflicts as to location until Surveyor Dark in 1883 accepted the five Sweet Gums as the southeast corner of the Gilmore thus moving the Gilmore one-half mile west. He then surveyed the Wheeler and Drake under this assumption after convincing the General Land Office the distance between the Burrell west line and southeast corner of Gilmore was one-half mile longer than called. It obviously never occurred to Dark or the General Land Office that these trees were at the wrong corner.

It has taken a tremendous amount of research and surveying to determine the true picture of a very complex situation; however, we believe all the evidence outlined in this lengthy report overwhelmingly supports the above construction.

The only thing that can support another viewpoint is the standing Sweet Gums, called at the southeast corner which we contend is a latent ambiguity.

Respectfully submitted,

  
John D. Fulton  
Licensed State Land Surveyor

  
D. D. Shine  
Licensed State Land Surveyor

DBS/nf

Attachments: Exhibits I  
Exhibits II  
Exhibits III

counter 30122

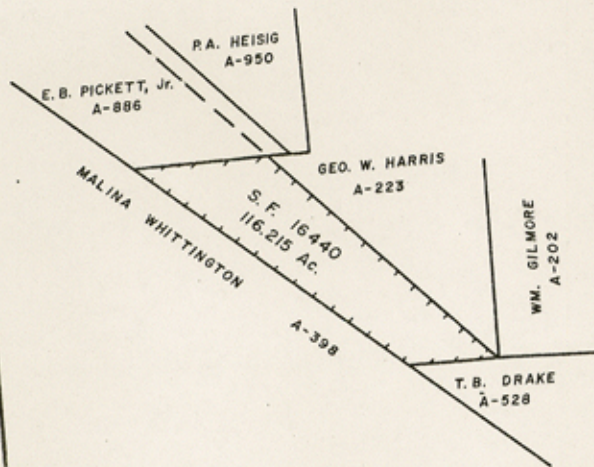
# Shine & Associates

REGISTERED SURVEYORS TEXAS AND LOUISIANA  
D. D. SHINE, PRESIDENT

STATE OF TEXAS )  
COUNTY OF LIBERTY ) SURVEY NO. SF 16440

SUN EXPLORATION and PRODUCTION  
COMPANY, et al  
(GOOD FAITH CLAIMANT)

FIELD NOTES of a survey of 116.215 acres  
of land made for Sun Exploration and  
Production Company, et al, by virtue of  
their application filed with the Commis-  
sioner of the General Land Office, Austin,  
Texas, on the 2nd day of December, 1983  
under the laws regulating the sale and  
lease of unsurveyed school land. Said  
land is situated in Liberty County, about



SCALE 1"=1000 varas.

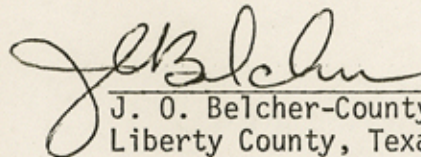
14.01 miles S 87° 30' E from the town of Liberty, Texas, the County Seat  
and is described by metes and bounds as follows, to wit:

BEGINNING at 3/4" galvanized iron pipe set at the southwest corner of the William Gilmore Survey, Abstract 202, the south corner of the George W. Harris Survey, Abstract 223, corner 3 of the Thomas B. Drake Survey, Abstract 528, and the beginning corner of this survey from which a 20" Sweet Gum in a clump of 5 Sweet Gums marked with XX and a very old X with 3 hacks above and below partially destroyed by other marks bears S 53° 00' E 85 varas, the northeast prong of 18" double Pin Oak marked X (dim) S 21° 35' E 49.75 varas, a 7" Pine marked XS S 79° 14' E 2.15 varas and a 5" Sweet Gum marked XS N 32° 37' W 8.96 varas, said beginning corner has a coordinate value of  $X=1,377,662.513$  and  $Y=66,679.972$ .

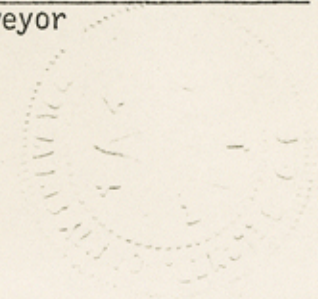
THENCE S 86° 05' 06" W with the Thomas B. Drake Survey 449.62 varas to a 3" X 3" concrete monument with a brass disc in top set in place of old stake found at the second corner of the said Thomas B. Drake Survey in the northeast line of the Malina Whittington Survey, Abstract 398, and being the southwest corner of this survey from which a 28" Sweet Gum marked X N 35° 10' E 71.38 varas, a 20" Pin Oak (dead) marked X (dim) N 33° 35' W 20.58 varas, 9" Sweet Gum marked X N 75° 14' E 11.72 varas, a 14" Pine marked X N 70° 37' E 7.65 varas, a 16" Pine marked XS N 08° 44' E 5.16 varas and a 16" Pine marked XS S 89° 32' W 1.71 varas.

counter 30123

I, J. O. Belcher, County Surveyor of Liberty County, Texas, hereby certify that the above field notes and sketch was filed for record on the 15<sup>th</sup> day of DECEMBER, 1983 at 9:30 AM and recorded in the County Surveyor's Records Vol. 1 Page ~~48~~ 54



J. O. Belcher-County Surveyor  
Liberty County, Texas



*Alhine*  
12/19/83  
53°

THENCE N ~~54~~<sup>53</sup>° 54' 59" W with said northeast line of the Malina Whittington Survey at 1046 varas cross Bull Tongue Gully and at 1760.35 varas a concrete monument with brass disc in top stamped "CP&F - L-28" at the southwest corner of the E. B. Pickett, Jr. Survey, Abstract 886 and the northwest corner of this survey from which the centerline of a 16" Rich Pine Snag with hinge S 85° 48' E 37.88 varas, a 16" Sweet Gum marked X N 79° 13' E 10.76 varas, an 11" Sweet Gum marked X N 62° 43' W 11.92 varas, the centerline of a Pine stump N 29° 26' E 7.45 varas, a 12" Red Oak marked XS N 01° 22' W 3.45 varas and a 7" Sweet Gum marked XS N 19° 24' W 9.04 varas.

THENCE N 85° 10' 19" E with the most southern line of said E. B. Pickett, Jr. Survey 692.60 varas to a 3/4" galvanized iron pipe set in the southwest line of the George W. Harris Survey for the northeast corner of this survey from which a 15" Pin Oak marked XS S 53° 45' W 11.17 varas, a 15" Pine marked XS S 11° 52' E 13.92 varas and a 16" Pin Oak marked XS S 52° 36' E 7.59 varas.

THENCE S 47° 58' 30" E with the southwest line of said George W. Harris Survey at 295 varas cross Bull Tongue Gully and at 1589.91 varas the PLACE OF BEGINNING, containing 116.215 acres of land.

All horizontal control is referred to the Texas Plane Coordinate System, Lambert Projection, Central Zone. All bearings, distances and areas are grid except the bearings to witness trees which are true bearings. The  $\theta$  correction at the southwest corner of the William Gilmore Survey, Abstract 202 is  $\theta=+2^{\circ} 58' 30''$ .

Variation 6° 40' E

P. Collier

Surveyed October 23, 28, 31, 1983  
November 1, 1983

J. Means  
Chain Carriers

Bearings marked as indicated.

We, D. D. Shine and John D. Fulton, Licensed State Land Surveyors in the State of Texas, do hereby certify that the foregoing survey was made by us on the ground and according to law; that the limits, boundaries and corners, with the marks, natural and artificial, are truly described in the foregoing plat and field notes, just as we found them on the ground.

Given under our hands and seals this 1st day of December 1983.

*D. D. Shine*

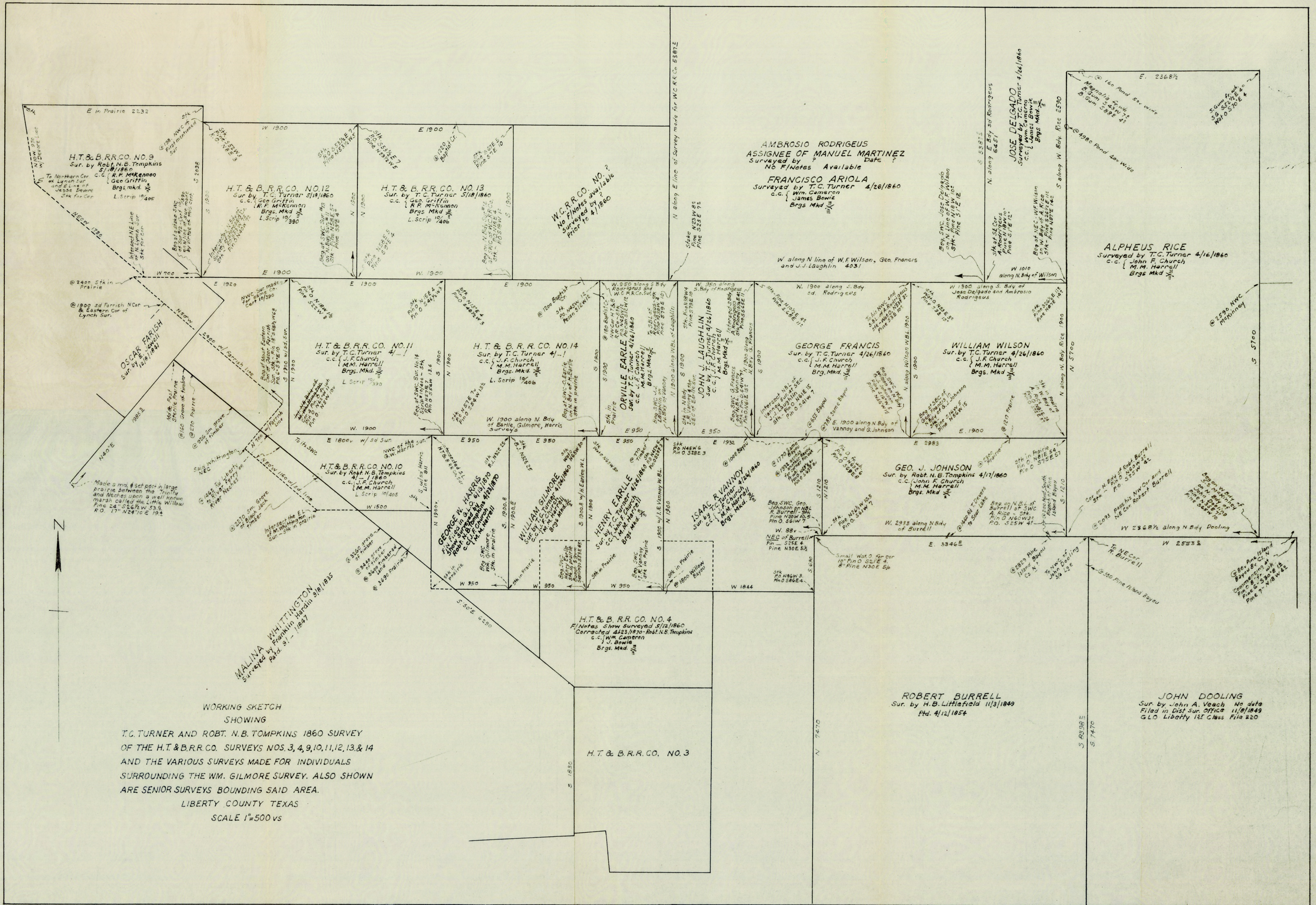
D. D. Shine  
Licensed State Land Surveyor

*John D. Fulton*

John D. Fulton  
Licensed State Land Surveyor

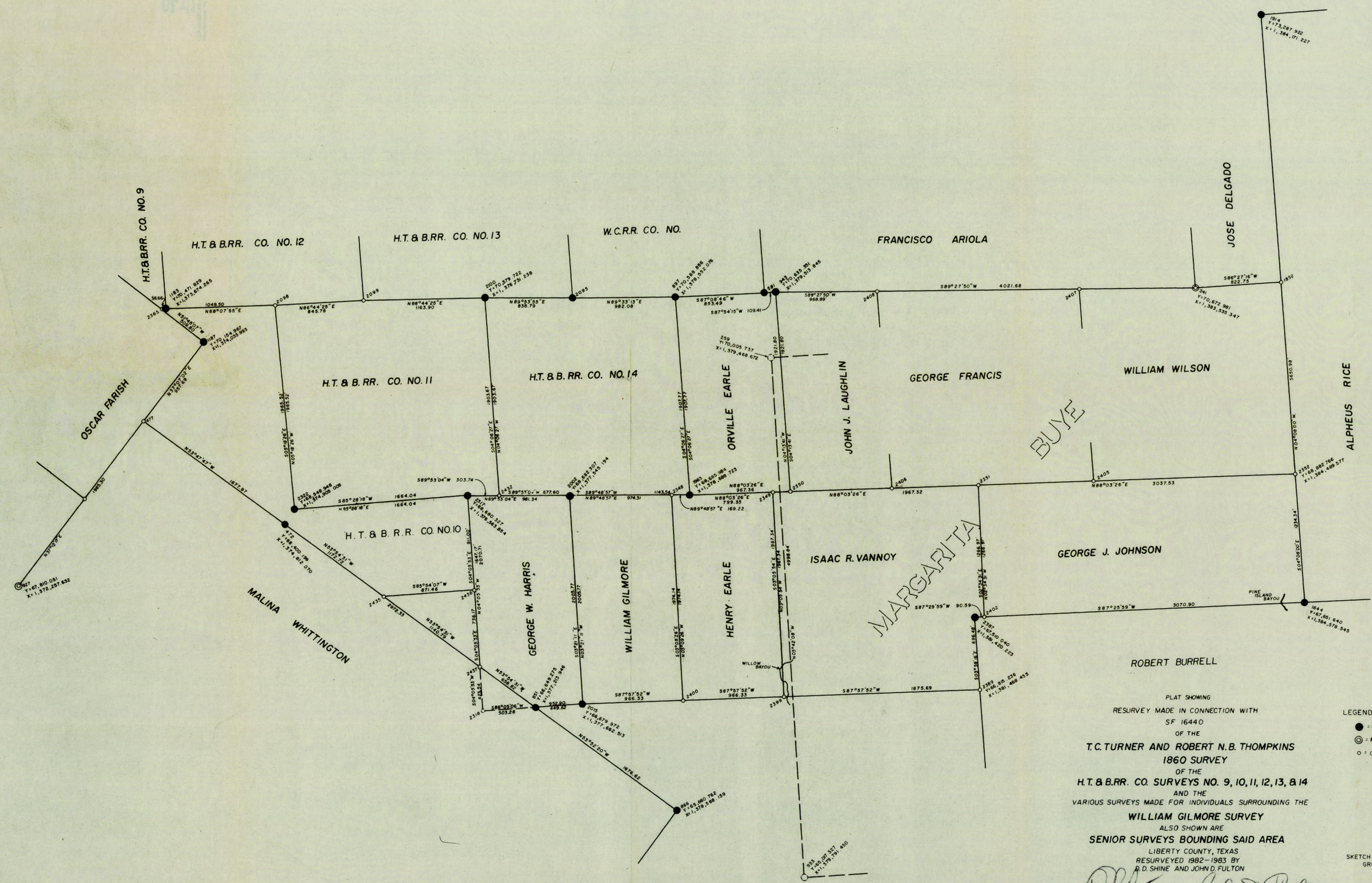






WORKING SKETCH  
 SHOWING  
 T.C. TURNER AND ROBT. N.B. TOMPKINS 1860 SURVEY  
 OF THE H.T. & B.R.R. CO. SURVEYS NOS. 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, & 14  
 AND THE VARIOUS SURVEYS MADE FOR INDIVIDUALS  
 SURROUNDING THE WM. GILMORE SURVEY. ALSO SHOWN  
 ARE SENIOR SURVEYS BOUNDING SAID AREA.  
 LIBERTY COUNTY TEXAS  
 SCALE 1"=500 VS

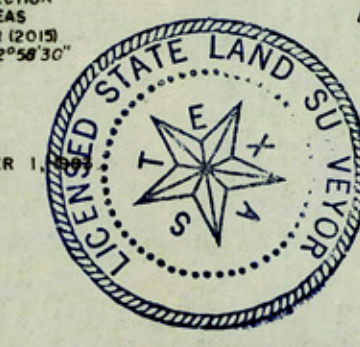
EXHIBIT - "T"



PLAT SHOWING  
 RESURVEY MADE IN CONNECTION WITH  
 SF 16440  
 OF THE  
**T.C. TURNER AND ROBERT N.B. THOMPkins**  
 1860 SURVEY  
 OF THE  
**H.T. & B.R.R. CO. SURVEYS NO. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, & 14**  
 AND THE  
 VARIOUS SURVEYS MADE FOR INDIVIDUALS SURROUNDING THE  
**WILLIAM GILMORE SURVEY**  
 ALSO SHOWN ARE  
 SENIOR SURVEYS BOUNDING SAID AREA  
 LIBERTY COUNTY, TEXAS  
 RESURVEYED 1982-1983 BY  
**B.D. SHINE AND JOHN D. FULTON**

*B.D. Shine*  
 B.D. SHINE  
 LICENSED STATE LAND SURVEYOR

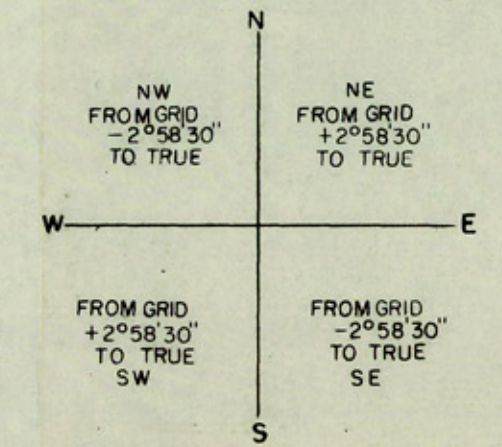
*John D. Fulton*  
 JOHN D. FULTON  
 LICENSED STATE LAND SURVEYOR



**EXHIBIT - "I"**

LEGEND:  
 ● - CORNERS WITH RECORD DIGNITY  
 ⊙ - MARKED CORNER  
 ○ - CONSTRUCTION CORNER

SKETCH SHOWING METHOD OF CONVERTING  
 GRID BEARING TO TRUE BEARING



SCALE 1"=500 VARIAS

NOTE:  
 ALL THE HORIZONTAL CONTROL IS REFERRED TO THE  
 TEXAS PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, LAMBERT PROJECTION  
 CENTRAL ZONE. ALL BEARINGS, DISTANCES AND AREAS  
 ARE GRID. THE  $\Delta$  CORRECTION AT THE S.W. CORNER 2015  
 OF THE WILLIAM GILMORE SURVEY A-202, IS  $0^{\circ}02'58.30''$   
 GRID SCALE FACTOR IS 1.0000248.

NOTE:  
 REFER TO SURVEY REPORT DATED DECEMBER