

SURVEYOR'S STATEMENT IN CONNECTION WITH CERTAIN
GOOD FAITH APPLICATIONS IN HILL AND NAVARRO COUNTIES, TEXAS

Said applications are as follows:

Wayne Allard S. F. No. 16248 - William O. Nesmith, S. F. No. 16249, and R. C. Vickery S. F. No. 16250, lying between the Robert Finney on the East and the David Onstott and the Joshua Onstott on the West. These three applications lie wholly within Navarro County.

The B. J. Miller S. F. No. 16251, the H. E. Taylor S. F. No. 16252, the J. T. Miller S. F. 16253, the Lorine Young S. F. 16254, and the Lurine Berry S. F. 16255, lying between the William Richey on the North and the David Onstott and Joseph McGee on the South. These last lie wholly in Hill County.

While it is customary to make a statement for each application, I do not feel that it is necessary in this instance to do so. The general statement will apply in part to the applications in Navarro County and in Hill County as both involve the location of the two Onstott Surveys.

Before going on the ground, copies of field notes, sketches, report, and correspondence pertinent to the area were obtained from the General Land Office. Numerous deed records, boundary agreements, and other information going back as far as 1860, was obtained from the various official records in both Hill and Navarro Counties.

It is found that the surrounding surveys which create these scrap files were made in the following order:

1. Robert Finney, surveyed by D. R. Mitchell, May 21, 1846.
2. Herman H. Fitz, surveyed by C. C. Taylor, Feb. 7, 1848.
3. William Richey, surveyed by B. J. Chambers, May 7, 1851.
4. David Onstott, surveyed by Wm. M. Love, May 18, 1852.
5. Joshua Onstott, surveyed by Wm. M. Love, July 3, 1852.
6. William Cannon, surveyed by Wm. L. Browning, Oct. 29, 1854.
7. Julius Lecomt, surveyed by J. R. Grover, Mar. 4, 1857.
8. Joseph McGee, surveyed by Isaac Walker, Mar. 20, 1857.

It will be noted that the field notes for Herman H. Fitz call on its most Easterly east line to be common with the west line of the Robert Finney and the northeast corner of the David Onstott calls to be 100 varas South 60° West from Fitz's S. E. corner.

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It is also apparent that regardless of the dates shown by Love on his field notes of the David and Joshua Onstott Surveys, these surveys were either made at the same time or else the Joshua Onstott was a senior survey. It would be impossible to begin the David Onstott Survey in May at the N. E. corner of the Joshua Onstott, which was not made until nearly two months later in July. It would also, and is, be impossible to begin the David Onstott Survey at the N. E. corner of the Joshua Onstott Survey and on the west line of the Finney Survey, and then run North 12° West with the west line of the Finney Survey and at the same time reach the South line of the Fitz Survey 100 varas South 60° West from Fitz's S. E. corner, which corner calls to be in the west line of the Finney Survey. In addition, the west line of the Finney Survey has a course of North 30° West and not North 12° West as called for in the David Onstott.

It seems that Mr. Love was somewhat confused as to where the west line of the Finney actually was on the ground. Further, the David Onstott field notes will not close. Furthermore, if the David Onstott began at or on the west line of the Finney and ran North 12° West 951 varas, he would wind up 293.87 varas South 60° East of the Finney west line and 393.87 varas South 60° East of where he said he wound up with relation to the southeast corner of the Fitz. This covers the area in Navarro County.

As to the area between the north lines of the David Onstott and the Joseph McGee and the south line of the Wm. Richey, the gap between the two can be mathematically explained.

The Wm. Richey beginning 80 varas from Fitz's S. W. corner and the David Onstott calling to run with Fitz's south line clearly leaves a gap between the south line of the Richey and the north line of the Onstott West of the Fitz.

Next, the call on the W. L. of the David Onstott is 930 varas. The call on the East line of the McGee is 817 varas. This leaves a gap between the North line of the McGee and the South line of the Richey.

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These last applications lie wholly in Hill County and a study of the field notes out of the Land Office will amply justify the granting of all of these scrap files.

The field work done in order to locate the senior survey lines surrounding this area is described below:

We began our work at the original northwest corner of the Robert Finney Survey. One original witness tree with the mark plainly visible is still standing and the other witness tree called for has been destroyed, but evidence of the burned-out stump hole was recovered. From this point, we ran southwesterly to the southwest corner of the Thomas Williams Survey;

THENCE North $29^{\circ}24'$ West along the southwest line of the Thomas Williams and the northeast line of the H. H. Fitz Survey to the north corner of the said Fitz Survey in the center line of a blacktop road;

THENCE South $61^{\circ}05'$ West along common line of the Dennis Sullivan and H. H. Fitz Survey to the most western corner of the H. H. Fitz Survey, and ell corner of the Dennis Sullivan Survey. At this point the original witness tree called for by C. C. Taylor in 1848, was recovered. From this point we ran South $28^{\circ}10'$ East, 120 varas as called for in the field notes of the Dennis Sullivan Survey to the north corner of the William Richey Survey;

THENCE South $59^{\circ}13'$ West along the northwest line of the Richey Survey, to the northwest corner of the Richey Survey which is located 86 varas, North $29^{\circ}48'$ West from the north corner of the William Cannon Survey as called for in the field notes of the Ephriam McDaniel Survey. From the west corner of the Richey Survey we ran South $29^{\circ}48'$ East along common line between the Richey and Cannon Surveys which is marked on the ground by an old road and fenced lane at 1230.6 varas, pass the southwest corner of the Richey Survey and continued on southward to the east

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corner of the William Cannon Survey. This corner was re-established by projecting a line southward to intersect an eastward projection of the southeast line of the William Cannon Survey as fenced and recognized on the ground. From the east corner of the William Cannon Survey, a corner of the Joseph McGee Survey was set called distance (52 varas) in the east line of the William Cannon Survey. From this point, the most northerly line of the Joseph McGee Survey was run northeast to a point in the southwest line of the David Onstott Survey, which is called distance from the south corner of the said David Onstott Survey. We then ran southwesterly along an old road and recognized line to the south corner of the David Onstott Survey in the Northwest line of the Joshua Onstott Survey. This corner is 71 varas northeast from the west corner of the Joshua Onstott Survey as called for in the original field notes. The common line between the David Onstott Survey and Joshua Onstott Survey was established along an old fence line, long recognized as the true survey line, and projected Eastward to its intersection with the northeast line of the Joshua Onstott Survey. The northeast line of the Joshua Onstott Survey has been recognized in its present position since 1860, according to the Boundary Agreement of record in Volume N, Page 354 of the Deed Records of Navarro County, Texas. The northeast line of the David Onstott Survey was then run northwesterly to a point in the south line of the H. H. Fitz Survey, said point being 100 varas southwest from the east corner of the Fitz Survey as called for in the original field notes. We then returned to the original northwest corner of the Robert Finney Survey and ran northeasterly along the recognized line between the Finney Survey and the Thomas Williams Survey to the common corner of the said Finney Survey, the Thomas Williams Survey, the William Richey Survey, and the G. W. Rose Survey. It will be noted at this point that the distance on the line of the Finney Survey is short by a distance of 121 varas. However, the field notes of the Thomas Williams Survey call to pass the northwest corner

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of the Finney Survey 2195 varas, and we find the distance to actually measure 2193.8 varas, or only 1.2 varas short of the call in the Williams field notes. The four surveys as mentioned are called to have common corners. From the north corner of the Finney Survey, we continue southeasterly following the Rose Survey to the south corner of same, Thence northeasterly along the recognized line between the Rose and Finney Surveys to the west corner of another David Onstott Survey;

THENCE Southeasterly along the recognized line between the last-mentioned David Onstott Survey and the Robert Finney Survey to the recognized southwest corner of the said David Onstott Survey;

THENCE Northeasterly along the occupied line between the David Onstott Survey and Robert Finney Survey to the most northeasterly corner of the Robert Finney Survey, which is also the common corner of David Onstott Survey, the William Walker Survey, and the Peter Gamble Survey. From this point we ran southeasterly along the common line of the Finney Survey and the Gamble Survey to the most eastern corner of the Finney Survey and most southern corner of the Gamble Survey on the north line of the R. N. White Survey. An iron rod set in concrete which appears to be very old was found at this point. The creek call on the east line of the Finney Survey of 370 varas checks within 8 varas of the original call. From the iron rod we ran southwesterly along the common line of the Robert Finney Survey, the R. N. White Survey, the L. R. Fry Survey, and the Julius Lecomte Survey to the recognized northwest corner of the said Julius Lecomte Survey;

The south corner of the Robert Finney Survey was re-established called distance from the most easterly corner which also fits the passing call of 1993 varas in the field notes of the Julius Lecomte Survey. From this point a line was connected to the original northwest corner of the said Finney Survey.

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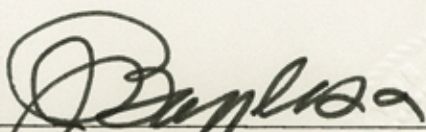
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The area between the southwest line of the Robert Finney Survey and the northeast line of the David Onstott Survey and Joshua Onstott Survey is believed to be unpatented land. We then returned to the east corner of the H. H. Fitz Survey and ran southwesterly along the north line of the David Onstott Survey to a point called distance for the south corner of the Fitz Survey. The southwest line of the Fitz Survey was re-established from this point to the original west corner of the said Fitz Survey as recovered on the ground. The east corner of the William Richey Survey was re-established 80 varas as called for in the original field notes from the south corner of the Fitz Survey. The southeast line was run southwesterly parallel to the northwest line of the Richey Survey to its intersection with the east line of the William Cannon Survey. The area between the southeast line of the William Richey Survey and the northwest line of the Joseph McGee Survey as re-established by this survey is believed to be unpatented land.

There are 8 Good Faith Claimants within the two areas in question. Field notes are submitted along with this report and Survey Map describing the area claimed by each Good Faith Claimant.

JUNE 15, 1967


J. S. Boyles, Licensed State
Land Surveyor

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File No. 20

Navarro County

Sketch File

Filed June 16 1967

JERRY SADLER, Com'r

By J. S. Boyles

Surveyor's Report

Re: SF.16248-9-50

SF.16251-2-3-4-5

Hill & Navarro Co.

By J. S. Boyles

June 15, 1967

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