

Georgetown, Texas, October 21, 1940.

General Land Office:

In beginning this work, I located upon the ground the N. E. corner of the John McQueen Survey. The field notes of the original survey of the McQueen calls for a stone mound with a Post Oak bearing N. 6 deg. E., 17 varas and a Live Oak S. 3 deg. W., 7 varas. I could find no mound at this point, due to the fact that for many years a road has run along the East line of the McQueen. However, the patent calls for a creek to be 48 2/3 varas distant from the N. E. corner and at the proper distance from the center of said creek I found a stump of a Live Oak tree which is some 3 feet in diameter. This tree was cut not more than a few years ago, as the stump is still alive and sprouts are coming up from it. A corner established from this stump is the proper distance from the aforementioned creek and is in direct line with a hedgerow and property line which runs across the North end of what is supposed to be the McQueen Survey. The North line of the McQueen as it is held upon the ground and as it has been for many years, runs S. 70 deg. 15' W. This I determined by an observation on Polaris at my beginning corner.

After consultation with yourselves, I used this line as being the one set out by Halderman in 1839, and established the N. W. corner of the John McQueen S. 70 deg. 15' W., and 5208 2/3 varas distant from the N. E. corner of said McQueen. The McQueen patent calls for a creek 1290 varas East of the N. W. corner. We crossed a small branch at 1193 varas from the N. W. corner. This branch has no particular significance, however, as it is very small and doubtless its course has been altered many times due to terracing and ditching. Taking distance from the N. W. corner of the McQueen, I ran S. 19 E., and at the patent distance of 3202 varas set the S. W. corner of the John McQueen, which is also the N. W. corner of the Henry Millard, and at 2828 more set the S. W. corner of the Henry Millard.

I then proceeded to the West side of this block and picked up the East line of the J. Thompson Survey as it is held upon the ground, and ran this line South along the Powell, Evans, and Curry surveys to the point of intersection of the Curry East line with the ^{west?} East line of the P. A. Holder

Survey. This line is well defined on the ground and with the exception of minor variations is a straight one.

I then ran out the South line of the E. Evans as it is held upon the ground and established the S. E. corner of the Evans at the point where the last two mentioned lines intersect.

Taking distance from the S. E. corner of the E. Evans, I ran N. 19 deg. W., and at 1000 varas set the S. W. corner of the Barney C. Low Survey; continued 2222 1/2 varas more and set the N. W. corner of the Barney C. Low, and continued 111 varas more to the N. W. corner of the James Patterson Survey. From the fence line along the South of the Evans to the center of a 30 foot road between the Low and the Patterson, I found the distance to be 8/10 of a vara greater than called for in the Low patent.

Running N. 71 deg. E., from the S. W. corner of the Low on the true meridian, at 1001 varas I set the N. E. corner of the Anderson which is the N. W. corner of the Eaves. This corner is in a hedgerow and an old rock fence. Continuing on the same line at a total distance of 3750 varas I established the S. E. corner of the Low, which point is in a cotton field. This point is also the S. W. corner of the Joseph Mott. At a point S. 71 deg. W., and 50 varas distant from the S. E. corner of the Low, I established a point which is the N. E. corner of the Eaves and the N. W. corner of the Thomas Glasscock.

I found the distance between the Low and the Millard surveys to be 4021.8 varas. Inasmuch as the Justice calls to tie to the Millard, I gave it its patent distance of 1900 varas and threw the excess into the Thomas Glasscock, thus giving it a distance East and West of 2171.8 varas. This excess distance compares favorably with that of 255 varas found between the Francis Hudson and the William Addison and the Lewis Dyches and William Addison.

To work out the conflicts in the Dunn, the Donaho, the three George W. Glasscock surveys, and the N. B. Anderson, it was necessary to locate on the ground the Robert McNutt, the Joseph Marshall, and the P. A. Holder surveys. In previous work I had located a granite slab in the ground, supposed to be

at the N. E. corner of the P. A. Holder. I do not know who put the marker down but it has been there longer than the oldest residents can remember and is at the corner of the Holder as it is held upon the ground. Running N. 89 deg. 51' W., from this marker for a distance of 4865.6 varas, I found a very old and very large stone mound presumably the N. W. corner of the Holder. This mound is at the West side of a graveled road just inside a wire fence, and inasmuch as all of the land around it is being tilled, there are no bearing trees anywhere in that vicinity. This distance is less than the Holder patent by some 135 varas, which caused me to run out the entire Holder and I found that the North and South distance of the Holder as it is held upon the ground, is 5200 varas.

A line run due South from the stone mound taken to be the N. W. corner of the Holder, intersects the East line of the Curry at a distance of 626 varas. This point of intersection I construe to be the S. E. corner of the Curry. This point also falls in a farm and there are no identifying trees anywhere in the vicinity. To further substantiate the S. E. corner of the Curry, I ran a line which I found to be S. 71 deg. 15' W., and at a distance of about 1900 varas I entered timber and picked up the fence line along the South line of the Curry as it is held upon the ground.

The field notes of the big George W. Glasscock as run out by Halderman in 1839 will not close, but the entire survey with the exception of a portion of the South line is well defined upon the ground by hedgerows and old fences. Inasmuch as the discrepancies do exist in the patent, I assume that the way the Glasscock is now held upon the ground is as nearly right as it will be possible to get it; consequently I have laid it off in accordance with these old occupation lines.

As there is no conflict in the Eaves, I gave it its patent distance. The distance between the big George W. Glasscock and the Barney C. Low is greater than called for in the N. B. Anderson. I found this excess to vary, due to the fact that the George W. Glasscock and the Barney C. Low are set out on different variations. The excess was assigned to the N. B. Anderson and the two Toby surveys inasmuch as they are junior to the Eaves. I gave the T. Toby No. 200 its East and West distance and it also shares in the excess North and South. The T. Toby No. 201 could get only 1305 varas on its North line and 1149.6 varas

on its South line, due to conflicts with the George W. Glasscock and the Thomas Glasscock. At the S. E. corner of the T. Toby No. 200, which is the most Westerly S. W. corner of the T. Toby No. 201, there is an old stone mound in the fence which I believe to be the original corner.

I then started at the N. E. corner of the P. A. Holder and ran N. 7 deg. 45' W., 603 varas called for in the Marshall patent, finding no corner; and continued East and at 1319 varas found an old stone mound on the East side of a public road which I believe to be the original N. E. corner of the Marshall and which is in the West line of the Robert McNutt. It was necessary to run the West line of the McNutt N. 1 deg. 2' W., in order to arrive at a point 20 varas West of Rock Creek as called for in the Donaho patent. This line runs along the East margin of the last mentioned public road. I could find no corner at this point; however, the land is subject to overflow as Rock Creek is a very turbulent branch. From that point I ran East 1360 varas, the patent distance, and established the inside corner of the McNutt at a point on the West side of a public road, and then ran along the West side of said road N. 30 deg. W., 850 varas as called for in the McNutt and Donaho, and set a corner. Inasmuch as the Donaho patent and the Dunn patent call to run from this identical corner to another point in the South line of the Henry Millard, which point is 68 varas N. 71 deg. East from the S. W. corner of said Millard, I did so and found the line to be N. 24 deg. 2' W., and the distance to be 990 varas. It was a ruling of the Land Office when I started on this work that the Dunn and Donaho calls preclude any possibility of a vacancy as claimed by Nelson in his application.

I did not run out the remainder of the Dunn lines. Previously I have mentioned that the North and South distances assigned to the Millard is 2828 varas instead of 2775 varas. The South line of the Millard was determined by running it out as it is now held upon the ground and as calls in deeds indicate the line to be.

I also found that the Ruidoso Irrigation Company patent is in error and can have a distance East and West of only 271.8 varas. I reset its corners accordingly.

It is my considered opinion that in the beginning there was no excess of land between the McQueen and Millard on the East and the Low on the West. From the

2504-1-1000

County
Section No. 2, T13S
R10E
See Notes
L. B. Clerk
H. B. Perry
Williamson County
Date
05-01
Bearing
Survey of 200
Williamson County
CS

calls given in the Justice patent it is clear that the S. E. corner of the Joseph Mott is the N. E. corner of the Justice and this common point calls to fall in the East line of the Henry Millard Survey. However, due to the fact that the Ruidoso Irrigation Survey has been laid in and also due to the fact that there are no specific calls in the Mott or Millard patents tying them together, and also due to the fact that all original corners in this vicinity have been obliterated, it is impossible at this time to do anything else other than to assign the excess to the Thomas Glasscock as I have done. On the theory just advanced, the call in the Willis Donaho patent of N. 40 deg. W., were it sufficiently long, would carry the Donaho to a point 68 varas East of the S. E. corner of the Millard.

Inasmuch as practically every corner in this group of surveys falls in tilled land, the actual corners as set in the original surveys have long since disappeared. This condition is also true in regard to most of the bearing trees. The stone mound at the N. W. corner of the Holder, the one at the S. E. corner of the T. Toby No. 200, and the one at the N. E. corner of the Joseph Marshall have the appearance of great age and seem to be original corners. There is no question in my mind as to the bearing tree stump at the N. E. corner of the McQueen. The creek at that point has dug itself a channel in solid rock some 15 or 20 feet deep and cannot have changed appreciably in the last one hundred years.

I am filing correct field notes on the Willis Donaho and Thomas Glasscock surveys in order to perfect my client's titles. If the Commissioner desires additional corrected field notes on the other surveys that are affected in this area, I shall be glad to file them.

The corners used in marking these surveys are reinforced concrete slabs 4 feet long, 8 inches at the base and 6 inches at the top, and are set in the ground to a depth of at least 2 1/2 feet. Where possible, I have referenced them with objects upon the ground.

Rudney Perry
Surveyor of Williamson County, Texas.
Licensed Land Surveyor.

RECEIVED
OCT 13 0 1890
REGISTERED TO FILE

Sketch File No. 27

Williamson County

Report of a survey
by Sidney Perrin

Filed 10-30 1940

Bascom Giles Com'r

French
File Clerk

Descriptive: See Rolled
Sketch No 5, this
county.

counter 40376

2730472

Approved: *[Signature]*
County Clerk

REFERRED TO MAP

OCT 30 1940
RECEIVED