

(Taken from Rolled Sketch No. P)

- 1 Report of a survey of part of Blk. 1, I. & G. N. Ry. Co. by Frank Friend
- 2 Cor. Field Notes of Sur. No. 6, Blk. BB3, by C. E. Grimmer - 3/15/1932.
- 3 Cor. Field Notes of Sur. No. 2, Blk. -, by C. E. Grimmer - 3/23/1932.
- 4 J. A. Simpson's report.
- 5 Letter from Geo. T. Wilson to J. H. Walker - 2/7/1934.
- 6 Letter from Davidson & Smith to J. Walker - 3/23/1932.
- 7 Photostat of sketch and field notes by S. A. Thompson - 6/1880 & 2/1881.
- 8 Letter from Frank F. Friend to von Blucher - 1/25/1936.
- 9 Photostat of part of county.

county 44220

REPORT OF A SURVEY OF A PART OF BLOCK I,
I. & G. N. RY. COMPANY.
CROCKETT COUNTY, TEXAS.

By

FRANK F. FRIEND.

P.

counter 44221

Ozona, Texas. RECEIVED
January 18, 1928.

JAN 19 1928

REFERRED TO MAP

Hon. J. T. Robison,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
Austin, Texas.

Dear Sir:

I am submitting herewith to be filed in your Office as public official records a map showing the upper east portion of Block 1, I. & G. N. Ry. Company land, being the Crockett County surveys from Section #88 near the old Pontoon bridge down to the lower corner of Section #54, which is three and one half miles above the old land mark, Pecos Spring.

This block, which lies on both sides of the Pecos River, and extends from the old Pontoon bridge to the mouth of Independence Creek in Terrell County, was originally surveyed by Jacob Keuchler (at one time Commissioner of the General Land Office), Deputy Surveyor Bexar District, in the latter part of the year 1876. The fieldnotes for surveys on the Pecos County side from #73 at the Terrell County line up the river to #72 bear dates from December 22, to December 26, 1876; the lower surveys antedating the upper, while those on the opposite side in Crockett County are all undated, with the single exception, however, that on the original Keuchler fieldnotes of section #88, someone other than the surveyor has supplied the date "November 10, 1876."

In my work in the field I have used for data, photostatic copies of all the field notes of surveys on both sides of the river, both original and corrected, and in addition to these, a photograph of Keuchler's own sketch which he filed with these fieldnotes, a rare old parchment, torn pieced, and patched, yet legible in every detail. Upon these only have I based the construction of the map herewith submitted.

In order that patents may issue several corrections for closure had to be made in the original notes handed in by Keuchler. Those on the Crockett County side were five in number, Nos. 74, 79, 80, 82, and 88

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and corrected by Wm. H. Bonnell, Deputy Surveyor, Bexar District, December 6, 1882. It will be noted that these corrections were made by changing the lengths of the North and South boundary lines of each survey (East and West in the case of #88), and that the original river meanders of Keuchler have been only very slightly molested.

The object of this survey has been to acquaint myself with all the facts on the ground to the extent that I may be competent to place upon the ground, in an intelligent and legal manner any corner of any river survey in Crockett County from #88 to #54. Granting a correct starting point to survey around and stake the corners of a single section without any knowledge of the block or system to which it belongs is neither an intelligent nor legal method to survey, especially in west Texas. In all this work I have taken the fieldnotes as my rule and guide, the facts found on the ground as the evidence; the map is my verdict. If the map is not right, either my knowledge of the law and the evidence or my interpretation of the fieldnotes are at fault.

A comparison of the fieldnotes on one side of the river with those on the opposite side reveals the following facts:

(1). Each survey calls to begin on the upper river corner of the adjoining survey, immediately below it, thence away from the river (East or West if below #84, North or South if West of #84) usually about two miles, thence North 950 varas (West if above #84) thence back (East or West) to the river, thence down the river with its meanders (giving course and distance) to place of beginning.

(2). All the surveys from #54 on the Crockett side and #44 on the Pecos side up to and including #81 on the Crockett side and 71 on the Pecos side are "paired" with each other in this manner: The river front of section #44 Pecos side, and the river front of #54, Crockett side are precisely the same and read "thence down the river with its meanders S 65 1/2 E. 2287 varas to place of beginning." In like manner, #45 Pecos side pairs with #55, Crockett side, and both read "S 36 W 630 varas, S. 290 varas, S 51 3/4 E. 240 varas", and so on.

Also #541 pairs with #56, #542 with #57, #48 with #58, the last pair reading "S 350 vrs. W. 160 vrs, S 15 W. 621 vrs." The insert in the upper right hand corner of the map shows what would actually happen if these two last mentioned surveys were surveyed on the ground allowing 60 varas for the width of the river. This does not assume that their corners are not directly East and West of each other, but that it is an error the surveyor overlooked when he plotted the Crockett County side of the river. From these comparisons we must assume, while not so stated in any particular fieldnote, that it was the intention of the locating surveyor that the S. line of #44, Pecos side, projected East across the river and prolonged should form the South line of Section #54, Crockett side. The same is true for each pair up the river to where the North line of #71, Pecos side, is the North line of #81, Crockett side.

We also have other evidences that the surveys were intended to be directly opposite each other. Keuchler's sketch, referred to on page 1 of this report shows just such relation. Again, in the fieldnotes of #44, Pecos side, we find as follows: "Beginning at a stone mound marked 1 R made on the West bank of Pecos between two ripples for the upper corner of #43, from which three bluffs on East side of Pecos Respectively brs. N 28½ W - S 58 1/2 E - and S 44 1/2 E". Here we find a stone mound and the three bluffs as described (See Map). Crockett County fieldnotes of #54 read thus: "Beginning at a stake and mound on the East bank of Pecos between two ripples set for the upper corner of Survey #53." The N. E. corner of #55, Pecos side says "Stone md. marked 1 R in bed of creek" while the N. W. corner of #65, Crockett side has "stake and mound on East bank of Pecos opposite a large creek." There are many more such calls as these which indicate conclusively that Keuchler intended these surveys to be directly opposite each other.

(3). Keuchler ran his meanders and marked all his corners on the Pecos County side of the river. This is evidenced by the fact that in not a single instance does he call for a marked corner or give a bearing to same

on the East Bank. On the Pecos side, however, we find described many stone mounds marked "1 R", road crossings, bearings on rocks, mountains, trees, roads, etc. Therefore, in my construction of this map, the evidence on the ground has always been searched for on the West bank of the river.

(4). It is true that Block 1 is represented as a solid, continuous body of land, joined together by numerous calls and ties, yet in no place does the surveyor give the distance across the Pecos River. We must assume that it has the same width today as it had in 1876.

(5). It is a fact today, and we must assume the same to have been true 52 years ago that the Pecos River makes many short and abrupt turns in its course through the vallen, and that no set of lines such as Kauchler gives in his fieldnotes could be laid down along its banks and remain at all places equidistant from the river. It is therefore certain that he did not meander the river very closely, which fact partly explains the discrepancy between field note and actual distances indicated on the map. It is my firm belief that at a time when Kauchler's foot prints were fresh and easily found the same trouble would have been experienced on the Crockett County side as we are having today and that unless an unreasonable distance be allowed for the width of the river, the Crockett side meanders would cross and recross, and even corners would fall over in Pecos County.

(6). The surveys of Block 1, which lie above #71 and #81, Pecos and Crockett Counties, respectively, while their lines cutting into the river do not match as in the lower section of the map, the sum total of the meanders on one side is the same as those on the other, the lines striking in at points proportioned to the widths of the surveys.

With the history of the fieldnotes and the facts they reveal disposed of let us see what we can find on the ground as evidence that we are putting these surveys down as they should be. First, we have found the Pecos River. We have located with fair accuracy the old Pontoon Bridge, and can stake on the ground at least within a very few varas, the "point 10 varas below the bridge"

(See f. n. Section #1050, C Stisser; also f. n. #88, I. & G. N. Ry. Co.)

which point governs the positions of the surveys at the upper end of the map.

About five miles above Sheffield there can be seen overhanging the river on the Crockett side three prominent bluffs, being points of mountains cut off by the action of the water, and just below the upper and above the two lower bluffs on the Pecos County side is a rock mound from which the apexes of the bluffs bear respectively N 28 1/2 W., S 58 1/2 E. and S 44 1/2 E. O. W. Williams in 1892 said he found at this point a rock set in the ground, and that he added a rock marked "XVI". At present we find five or six rocks, one of them marked as Williams described. This mound we recognize as the Southeast or lower river corner of Section #44, Pecos County, and we place the lower corner of Section #54, Crockett County across the river, East 105 varas. This point governs the position of surveys at the lower end of the map.

The N. E. corner of Section #69, Pecos County side is definitely located by peculiar right angle bend of the river at this point. (See Map). Williams in 1892 said he found a rock mound here and a dead double hackberry west 9 varas, and there gives a bearing on a peak (S 47 E about 600 varas) which is not mentioned in the original Keuchler notes on the corrections by Nelson. R. S. Dod, State Surveyor, in 1918, built a stone mound and marked it "N.E. 69 Dod", and as this cannot be very far wrong, we accept it, as the corner, and place the N. W. corner of Section #79, Crockett County directly East, a distance, owing to the abrupt bend of the river to the northeast at approximately 1650 varas. This fixes an intermediate point on the map.

Another point which is conclusively fixed, of which further proof will be given later, is the call for a road in the fieldnotes of ~~Section #539~~ the meander line of Section #539 on the Pecos County side. This point definitely fixes a point in the south line of Section #87 which lies across the river in Crockett County, thereby furnishing the starting point from which we may locate on the ground its East and West lines.

Of the many rock mounds called for along the Pecos County side of the river only one can now be found that will with certainty stand up. Besides the three

bluff corner there is found near what is called the Yates Red Barn, between 30 and 50 pounds in weight, perched high up on a sand drift, a single rock marked plainly with a sharp instrument. "1 R." O. W. Williams in 1892 found a marked stone here, and in 1920 R. S. Dod found this same stone and fixed its position by building a marked mound on a bluff due West 164 varas. Applying the fieldnote calls to the position of this rock we find

(1). At a point 160 varas west of the N. E. corner of Section #60 the fieldnotes call to cross the San Antonio road. As measured from this rock, this distance terminates just at the top of a steep rocky bluff, where there never was a road within 100 varas in either direction. The old road can be fairly well traced along just west of the rock about 30 varas.

(2). The first call in the fieldnotes of Section #60, from its N. E. corner down the river is S 67 3/4 E. 1712 varas." From the rock this course immediately crosses the river, and excepting a short northeasterly bow in the river this line will fall entirely in Crockett County. Of the few evidences of changes in the channel, it appears that the one on the Pecos County side was abandoned at a later date than either of the two on the other side. Certainly it can be said that this line from the rock passes over ground in Crockett County that has never been, within the past half century, on the right bank of the Pecos River.

(3). Keuchler shows on his sketch the corner to be 160 varas East of the road and places it well around the bend of the river after it has taken its course toward the southeast. About S 40° E. 240 varas from the Dod "1 R" rock is an old rock mound under a field fence about five varas from the bank of the river and about 140 varas from the road. As no mark could be found on any of the rocks, both this and the Dod rock were abandoned, and I consider neither of them the original Keuchler corner. The line between #70 and #71, Crockett County as I have established it is 131 varas S. of a line projected due East through the Dod "1 R" rock now used as the line between #60 and #61, Pecos County.

At the common river corner of sections Nos. 52 and 53, Pecos County, Keuchler calls for a stake and mound from which a large rock marked "X" bears

S 2° E. 210 varas. We find strung along at this place for 200 varas or more dozens of large rocks any of which might be a good one for the bearing, but diligent search failed to identify an "X". While the facts found here have had no influence on the construction of the map, yet the line between #62 and #63, Crockett County, as it is placed thereon, heads straight into this point.

Mr. Dod in one of his reports claims to have found the original rock mound in bed of a creek called for in the fieldnotes at the N. E. corner of #55, Pecos County. These creeks are all short and pitch down out of the hills carrying tons of rocks and gravel every time a hard rain falls. I cannot conceive how a rock mound could stand identifiable for more than 40 years in a place like this. In December 1926, as indicated on map, I found a stone mound, one stone marked "N.E. 55" at a point very near where my N. line of #65, Crockett County would be projected across. In June of the following year I was on the ground to make a thorough re-study of the situation here and found the same "N.E. 55" rock in a mound around a pipe about 180 varas further up the river. (See Map). No trace of the first mound could be found.

Paralleling, and at a distance of about 60 varas from the bank of the river between the mouth of the creek and the first position of the "N.E. 55" stone is an old channel, and it is certainly possible, and I think highly probable that this was at one time the channel of the creek, and that in Keuchler's time it might have emptied into the river at a point lower down.

Attention will now be called to the map and in my description of same I will mention other facts which are very important in the final judgment as to whether or not the map is constructed in harmony with fieldnotes.

The Pecos River is represented on the map as we find it today. It was accurately meandered, then balanced to conform to points set at various intervals along the bank by a triangulation system located on the high hills commanding the entire valley. This balancing was not done at any one place in the meander, but every single course and distance was made to sacrifice its share toward making the "spotted" points fall exactly as they were located by the "system". As the map shows the river is made up as a whole of many short turns and curves. Keuchler

paid no attention to these minor curves; land was then cheap and he covered up a multitude of grief by taking long shots, leaving all the short crooks behind him. The map shows 205 meander lines from the lower corner of Section #44 to the N. E. corner of #69, Pecos side, as against 55 for Keuchler. It is by the means of these major curves as Keuchler must have surveyed that we hope to show that the construction of the map cannot be far wrong.

Attention is called to the fact that not a single point on the ground which can be truly called original foot prints can be found between the lower corner of Section #53 and the N. E. corner of Section #69, Pecos County. This covers a space in which were located 26 surveys, which should be according to fieldnotes (950 varas northing for each survey) a total northing of 24700 varas. A glance at the map will show, as indicated by the broken lines in red, this distance to be a total northing of 26332.2 varas, making a total excess of 1632.2 varas, which on a prorated basis equals 62.8 varas per survey. I am assuming that Keuchler was regular in his excess error and the surveys from Nos. 54 to 79 inclusive are put on the map each with a total northing of 1012.8 varas.

The reader's attention will now be called to a comparison of the river-end shape of the surveys as shown on the map to the same surveys as would be plotted by the fieldnotes. Only a few will be mentioned here:

The three general courses or major curves of Section #55 bear a striking resemblance to the original.

The northeasterly and northwesterly courses respectively of Sections #64 and #65 conform closely.

The pointed shape of Section #71 is well borne out.

The swallow fork or fish tail shape in #74 cannot be improved upon.

Notice the haystack knife made by #76, then compare a plat of the original.

In general terms, the major courses as surveyed by Keuchler, in nearly all cases bear a striking resemblance to those on the map, and if the position of these surveys be disturbed only slightly north or south the resemblance

will be lost. For instance, put Section #72 on the ground giving total northing from the 3 bluff corner, as called for in the fieldnotes. It would occupy a space a little below Section #70 and its river front would be exactly reversed, becoming northwesterly instead of northeasterly. These facts, while they may not be as definite as to the exact location as mounds with bearings, yet they are natural objects called for by the surveyor and must carry weight as evidences of the original foot prints.

The position of the S. W. corner of Section #84, the turning point, was worked out from Pontoon rather than from the N. E. corner of #69, Pecos side, and two other identified spots, an old road crossing and the upper corner of Section #1050, have controlled its location. A statement of the following facts will explain this: Section #1050, C. Stisser, surveyed by H. B. Von Bibenstein prior to 1873 calls at its lower river corner for a "corner mound" on the west bank of river as being N 49° 15 W. 316 varas. In the fieldnotes of Section 36, Block 12, Pecos County, E. A. Giroud describes an old rock mound for its lower river corner and puts a witness rock mound and pipe S 11 3/4 W. 40 varas (See map, red circle). No such rock mound can now be found, but its position as located from Giraud's pipe bears almost the exact course and distance called for from the lower corner of 1050. Now, begin on the west bank of the river opposite the S. W. corner of Section #84 as shown on this map, and run the meanders of Keuchler up the river adding, however, to each distance the percentage of excess (1.065) necessary to land at a point on the river bank opposite the S. E. corner of #1050, which is the upper corner #88. The end of third course, S 69 W. falls in the middle of the old road called for in the fieldnotes of Section #539, Pecos County.

My south line of Section #84 is north of the line as established by R. S. Dod the distance of 58.33 varas, and the west line apparently coincides.

With the S. W. corner of Section #84 fixed as shown the four surveys below will be in width North and South 1000.7 varas each, and those above #84 will be each 1050 varas wide.

Our discussion has been up to the present time wholly in justification of the lines of these surveys which govern their width north and south; what

about their lengths east and west? No matter what system or method a surveyor should adopt, he should expect to find many, and in some places, wide discrepancies. Keuchler himself would have encountered trouble had he attempted later to stake out his work on the ground. One reason, that he did not meander the river closely, has been discussed. Another reason is that certainly many minor, and probably in some cases, major changes have been wrought by floods in the water course of the stream since the location of Block 1. We find today along the valley scores of old abandoned channels, varying in length from a few varas to several hundred. To judge as to the age of these, whether they were there or not there in Keuchler's time is only a guess, and when these conditions are coupled with the fact that improper meandering may cause the same discrepancies, the solution becomes out of our reach. The map as I have worked it out is based on the position of river bank as it is now found.

The method I have adopted is very simple and is the same process as was followed by the locator. By this process at least one line of every survey is the same as called for in the fieldnotes. For example Section #54 begins on the E. bank of the river 105 varas E. of the original, lower corner of Section #44, Pecos County; thence East 3763 varas, the fieldnote distance; thence north 1012.8 varas to corner; thence west to the river, which in this case is 4633 varas instead of 4843 varas, the fieldnote call. In the case of this survey there is a difference between the actual length of the north line of #54, and the length as called for in the fieldnotes of 210 varas showing that the meander line of Keuchler was further west and that he was either not near the river or that the river has since changed its channel. The numbers indicated on the map which are enclosed within parentheses are distance as per fieldnote call, while those without are actual distances on the ground. Note that both the north and the south lines of Section #68 are the same as the fieldnote distance. This shows at least that the upper and lower corners of the survey as shown were the same distance from Keuchler's meander line.

An unusual condition prevails around Section #70. Referring to the map, I have indicated at the left by a dotted line the fieldnote meander calls for Sections #60 and #70, Pecos and Crockett respectively, and is I believe very near to the actual meander line. It will be seen that by starting around the

survey from the edge of the river where we find it at its lower corner, has a tendency to push the entire survey further East by nearly 500 varas than it should go. The river has not changed at this point and fieldnote of #70 call for the river bank. At the upper corner of #70 we find the conditions almost the same, that is, we strike the East bank at a spot which would almost balance the survey as per original calls, but the north line instead of crossing the river goes into it and out of it again onto the Crockett County side. Despite the fact that Section #70 is shoved East and a large discrepancy between actual and fieldnote length of its north line is created, I have chosen the most westerly point as the upper corner of #70 and Section #71 will occupy the position as indicated by the solid line and not that indicated by the dotted line.

As shows on the map I have marked the south line of Section #72 by placing a 1" pipe 748 varas from the river and a 2" pipe 221.0 varas from the river. From the 2" pipe a 60 penny nail driven into a 80 ft. "high-line" power pole 6 ft. above the ground bears S 38° 08' W. 30.1 varas, and the S. E. corner of an engine house on the opposite bank of the river bears N 62° 29' 30" W. From a point N. of the 2" pipe 113.0 varas the same corner of engine house bears due west.

Of the triangulation system mentioned above in this report only the Base Line of same is shown on the map, represented by double circles in green. Through the northwesterly end of this base line was established a true meridian by observation on Polaris, to which meridian all courses represented on this map are referred. This might not quite correspond with Keuchler's meridian, which could be established only indirectly and with considerable uncertainty, which would be to choose a north point that would connect two of his known corners by fieldnote calls. Owing to the fact that none of the land owners has established any of these corners except a few in the upper portion which was put in by R. S. Dod using a true meridian, I never attempted to establish Keuchler's north point.

The magnetic declination of the needle as taken on the ground and represented at the zero point marked "X" was measured with an instrument with

a six inch needle and is very accurate for the date, September 15, 1927
at 10 o'clock A. M.

And now with a statement as to the accuracy of the survey
as checked by the triangulation system I will close this report. Through a
system of eleven triangles the vertices of which fall on the peaks commanding
the valley and with one side of one of the triangles calculated from the base
line X Y the only measured line in the system, a line X' Y' (not shown) below
the 3 - bluff corner was "shot in" and calculated. The line X' Y' was calculated
to be in length 1389.291 varas, and after being brushed out was measured 1389.500
varas.

Respectfully submitted,

Frank F. Friend
Frank F. Friend
County Surveyor, Crockett Co. Texas.

Surveyed Sept. 5-22, 1927.

J. S. Conklin) Chain Carriers.
Ed. Vetella)

Duplicate copies of this report and
sketch filed in the surveyor's records at
Ozona, Crockett Co. Texas,
Frank F. Friend, Surveyor

Filed in General Land Office,
January 19th 1928 -
J. T. Robison, Comr.

< See sketch filed
with this >

712

By Sec.

counter 49233

SF-543 2-

THE STATE OF TEXAS,
County of Crockett

Survey No. 6
Block No. BB3

Corrected Field Notes of a survey of ^{278.8}~~279.5~~ acres
of land, made for State Public School Fund

by virtue of Certificate No. SF8271 ~~5543~~ issued
to Wm. Schneemann Jr., Original Purchaser
who purchased it as 320 D.G. @ 150

Scale _____ varas per inch
Variation _____ East

Situated in Crockett County, on
the waters of Howard Draw a tributary of Pecos River,
about 27 miles N. 42° W from Ozona and known
as Survey No. 6 in Block No. BB3

Beginning at a North East Corner of Section 1, Block A, Cert. No. 1615, also
being the Southwest Corner of Section 36, Block 12, State University Land,
Certificate No. 430, same being one of this Survey's N.W. Corners;
Thence South 1900 vrs along E. line of Survey 1, Block A to its
S.E. Corner; ^{Wash}
Thence 128 vrs. to N.E. Corner Section 4, Block BB3, SF 8432
Thence South along E. line of section 4, 728 vrs to its S.E. Corner,
for the S.W. Corner of this tract;
Thence East 280 vrs along N. line Survey 66, Block BB, to S.W. ~~Corner~~
Corner of the Maria Hernandez Survey 66, Cert. No. 1160;
Thence North along West line of said Survey 68 2134.5 vrs to its
N.W. Corner, same being a S.E. corner of this tract;
Thence East along N. line of Survey 68, 1900 vrs to its N.E.
Corner, same being one of the S.E. Corners of this tract; to a point in
West line of Survey 1, Cert. 2414;
Thence North along the West line of Survey 1, 1443.5 vrs to its
N.W. Corner of survey 1 for a N.E. Corner of this survey;
Thence West 152 vrs. to a point in E. line of survey 36, Block 12,
State University Land; for N.W. Corner of this tract;
Thence South along E. line of Survey 36, Block 12, State University
Land 950 vrs to S.E. Corner of said Survey 36;
Thence West along S. line of said Survey 36, Block 12, 1900 vrs

to the place of beginning.

Bearings marked _____ Surveyed March 15, 1932 192

W.D. Drennan,
Claude Russell } Chain Carriers.

I, C.E. Grimmer County Surveyor, Crockett County, do
Hereby Certify, That the foregoing survey was made by me according to law, and that the limits, boundaries and
corners, with marks, natural and artificial, are truly described in the foregoing plat and field notes,

C.E. Grimmer
Surveyor, Crockett County, Texas.

I, _____ Surveyor, Crockett County, do
Hereby Certify, That I have examined the foregoing plat and field notes, and find them correct, and that they are
recorded in my office in Book No. 3 Page 115

C.E. Grimmer
County Surveyor, Crockett County, Texas.

Crockett Co. Rld. SK. P-1

Survey No. _____
Block No. _____
Notes of a survey of _____
made for _____
by virtue of Certificate No. _____

Hold for Frank French
on Main Branch
Report

counter 44235

THE STATE OF TEXAS,

Survey No. 2

County of Crockett

Block No.

5-32540
98727
5-13387-

Corrected.

Field Notes of a survey of 673.6 acres

of land, made for State - to Mrs. Maggie Schneemann

Georgetown Ry Co.

by virtue of Certificate No. 76 issued

to Georgetown Ry Co. And

originally sold to

William Schneemann Jr.

Scale _____ varas per inch

Variation _____ East

Situated in Crockett County, on

the waters of Howard Draw a tributary of Pecos River,

about 24 miles N. 42° W. from Ozona and known

as Survey No. 2 in Block No.

Beginning at a On the East line of sec. 2 G.C. & S.F. Cert. 2414 at N.W. Cor. Sec. 49 GC&S.F. Cert. 4/809; Thence East with North line of same 2000 vrs to West line Blk. 50 State University Lands; Thence North with West line of same 1900 vrs. Thence West 2000 vrs. to East line of sec. 2 Cert. 2414; Thence South with East line of same 1900 vrs. to Beg;

to the place of beginning.

Bearings marked _____

Surveyed March 23 1932

W.D. Drennan
Cland Russell

Chain Carriers.

I, C.E. Grimmer Surveyor, Crockett County, do

Hereby Certify, That the foregoing survey was made by me according to law, and that the limits, boundaries and corners, with marks, natural and artificial, are truly described in the foregoing plat and field notes.

C.E. Grimmer

Surveyor, Crockett County, Texas.

I, _____ Surveyor, Crockett County, do

Hereby Certify, That I have examined the foregoing plat and field notes, and find them correct, and that they are

recorded in my office in Book No. # 3 Page 125.

C.E. Grimmer

Surveyor, Crockett County, Texas.

J. A. SIMPSON'S REPORT

If Barton did run a traverse line from Ft. Lancaster to Grier-son springs, and I am of the opinion he did, it must have been a traverse of the old Government road which was being used at that time and lying along Live Oak Creek. This old road today is still well defined in many places.

As you have most assuredly observed from data from other sur-veyors on Will Bonnell's work, it is almost all office surveys made from connecting lines and very seldom will you find a corner on the ground made by him. I am of the opinion that the Samuel Stone survey you refer to was an Office survey and most likely put in from a connecting line run by Judge O.W. Williams for Will Bonnell from Ft. Lancaster North and East to Blk. BB.

Will Bonnell put in quite a number of surveys based on O.W. Williams traverse and I can show you on the ground today a dozen corners made by O.W. Williams on this traverse line. It is pos-sible that the large rock monument as shown by me on the East side of Live Oak might be O.W. Williams' corner and that the one on the West side is Barton's, however, my line was run South from the corners found on the North line of Blk. 1 and I am posi-tive Mr. Goodfellow and I were using the same corners for Barton's original corners in that locality.

Mr. Goodfellow ran North and East from Ft. Lancaster following the lines of the old surveys you refer to having been put in 1858. In making this run Mr. Goodfellow used Barton's variation of 12 E, so he tells me, and found an old stone mound on the East side of Live Oak Creek which he accepted as Barton's S.W. cor. of Sur. 1.

You will please notice that Mr. Friend and Mr. Saunders both use a variation of 10 E as called for by Thomson in the University Blks. and which fits Blks BB.

Mr. Barton had some reason for using a variation of 12 E, his field notes clearly show, for he marked out the ten degrees and inserted twelve degrees.

I do not claim that the large rock monument shown on my map is unquestionably the original S.W. corner of Sur. 1 as called for by

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Barton. It could be on the West side of Live Oak Creek and fit about the same, but I do say that either Friend's or Saunder's corner for the N.W. cor. of Sur. 6 could not be Barton's S.W. cor. of Sur. 1. For the reason that a line run North from either of their corners would not fit the calls for the old road and Live Oak Creek as given by Barton. It would put them on the surveys adjoining on the West.

Mr. Saunders told me that he never attempted to locate the original corners of Blk. 1 G C & S F but put them in coming East from the Archer County School Land corners, which is a Junior survey to Blk. 1. I believe this has also been Mr. Friend's method of locating Blk. 1 and Blk. Q.

We do not know where Barton began his survey of Blk. 1, but it is reasonable to suppose that if he ran North from Ft. Lancaster that he commenced building Blk. 1 and Blk. 2 from the North where Barton put in a line of stone mounds made of small stones and which mounds are small pebble stones which we find as Barton's corners wherever there are such stones in the country.

There are two calls in the North line of Sur. 36 Blk. 1 that are most convincing argument that we are correct in the location of the N.W. corner of Sur. 36.

We find Barton calling for crossing of Live Oak Creek and old road which could not be reached from Saunder's and Friend's N.E. cor. of Sur. 36 going West; also of great importance is the call for the N.W. cor. of Sur. 36 in a branch which Goodfellow and I both find to fit the position for the N.W. cor. of Sur. 36.

We find Barton's two stone mounds going West from this corner and going South I found Barton's four stone mounds called for, then turned East a mile and found his corner there. This with the line of corners found by me going South from the N.E. corner of Sur. 25 using Barton's variation, I believe, is sufficient evidence in itself to convince any court or jury as to its correct location.

With reference to Saunder's and Friend's location of corners in Blk. 1. It is my information from Mr. Saunders himself that he did not try to find any of Barton's original corners in Blk. 1 but was following out Friend's line of construction of Blk. 1.

Beginning at a corner of Archer County School Land (a Junior survey) and running East giving East and West a small excess.

In making my survey on the ground I tied in two of Saunder's new corners, viz: his N.E. of Sur. 26 which is on the East side of Live Oak Creek and being 618 $\frac{2}{10}$ vrs. North and 430 vrs. West of an old stone mound identified by me as Barton's N.E. corner of Sur. 25 and his N.E. corner of Sur. 20 which is also on the East side of Live Oak Creek and being about 550 vrs. North and 525 vrs. West of where I would place Barton's N.E. corner of Sur. 19.

Mr. Saunders' location of Surveys 24, 23, and 17 would completely ignore Barton's calls for crossing the old road and Live Oak Creek and the Barton corners found by me by moving either the surveys East of the old road and Live Oak Creek West. In fact, Saunders shows the East and West lines of surveys 26, 21, and 20 crossing the old road and Live Oak Creek, whereas, Barton shows the East and West lines of surveys 28, 25, and 22 crossing the old road and Live Oak Creek.

This difference of location by Saunders would at least apply on North four miles to the North line of Blk. 1.

Mr. Friend evidently did not identify the original N.W. corner of Blk. 29 to his satisfaction as the concrete monument corner put in by him for the N.W. corner of Blk. 29 is not located at any stone mound; there is a large stone mound about 19 vrs. N 75 E. from his corner and Mr. Saunders' N.W. corner of Blk. 29 is 87 vrs. E. and 67 vrs. North.

As a matter of fact, I do not believe the description of the original N.W. corner of Blk. 29 is sufficiently well identified in its field notes call to be identified on the ground by any surveyor. Its call being for a stone monument.

There is more identification in Barton's call for the S.W. corner of Sur. 1 Blk. 1, his call being a stone monument near road leading Ft. Lancaster to Grierson Springs, my corner or Mr. Goodfellow's corner on the West side of Live Oak corner could fit the call, but Saunders or Friend's N.W. corner of Blk. 29 are approximately one-half mile East of the old road.

I want to call your attention to your statement wherein you say that my position for Live Oak Creek would satisfy the calls

in the tiers of surveys running North from Survey 2 as you map them, except in its upper reaches.

My work on the ground, map and all corners found by me satisfies the calls for Live Oak Creek clear through the block wherein Saunders' and Friend's construction of Blk. 1 will not.

37

GEO. T. WILSON
ATTORNEY
SAN ANGELO, TEXAS

February 7, 1934

Honorable J.H. Walker
Land Commissioner
Austin, Texas

Dear Mr. Walker:

I received your letter with reference to the Beaty application to purchase land in Crockett County. I showed your letter to Mr. Simpson and he prepared some data showing his findings in that area and I am sending you here-with a copy of what he has to say.

Mr. Simpson tells me that he can very definitely identify as many as thirteen original corners in Blk. 1 supporting his construction. He says that he is well acquainted with the line of more recent corners that you mention, but that the corners he relies on are unquestionably the corners put there by the original surveyors. He says that both Mr. Goodfellow and O.W. Williams of Fort Stockton identified the corners just as he does. I have understood that other surveyors also identified these corners as original corners.

With best personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Geo. T. Wilson
Geo. T. Wilson

W/m

RECEIVED

FEB 8 1934

REFERRED TO MAP

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DAVIDSON & SMITH
ATTORNEYS
LAW, LAND AND LIVE STOCK
OZONA, TEXAS

March 23rd, 1932,

Hon. J.H. Walker,
Commissioner of General Land Office,
Austin, Texas,

Dear Sir:-

Mrs. Maggie Schneemann of San Angelo, Texas, is the widow of Wm. Schneemann Jr., deceased, and is the owner of the two tracts of land for which we are enclosing for your consideration corrected fieldnotes. We discussed this matter casually with Judge Clark. And, as we understood him we are reducing the acreage of Section 6, so that we may keep section 2 in rectangular form, and permit section 2 to be extended West to East line of Block 12 University Land. This would seem proper and fair to the State as both tracts were originally sold as dry grazing at \$1.50 per acre on same terms. All this excess in section 2, if any, is in the Schneemann Pasture and continuously occupied owned and controlled by Wm. Schneemann, his assignee Wm. Schneemann Jr. and by Mrs. Maggie Schneemann, surviving wife. We note that the original fieldnotes of said Section 2 as well as the corrected fieldnotes measured 1904 yrs. called for the East line of Block 12, State University Land. However, the East line of said Block 12 will, as we understand, soon be definitely established by the State University's surveyor. As attorneys for Mrs. Schneemann we felt it our duty to place on file in the land office these ~~proper~~ proffered corrected fieldnotes in order to preserve whatever land she has been claiming for many years--over ten years. In doing this we are making no issue with the State University people, and will acquiesce in their findings. Our client Mrs. Schneemann has all original papers, and we will be pleased to hand them to you as you may desire.

As stated in former letter whenever this Office neglects to send sufficient Land Office Fees we will be glad to correct and remit anything charged to us promptly at any time.

Very truly,

DAVIDSON & SMITH,

By *Houston Smith*

MAR 25 1932
REFERRED TO MAP

counter 44242

Crackitt Co. Rld. Ste. P-1
Held for report by J. F.
Friend Sta. Sur. of resurvey
of University lands in
N. part of Crackitt Co.

11-1-33

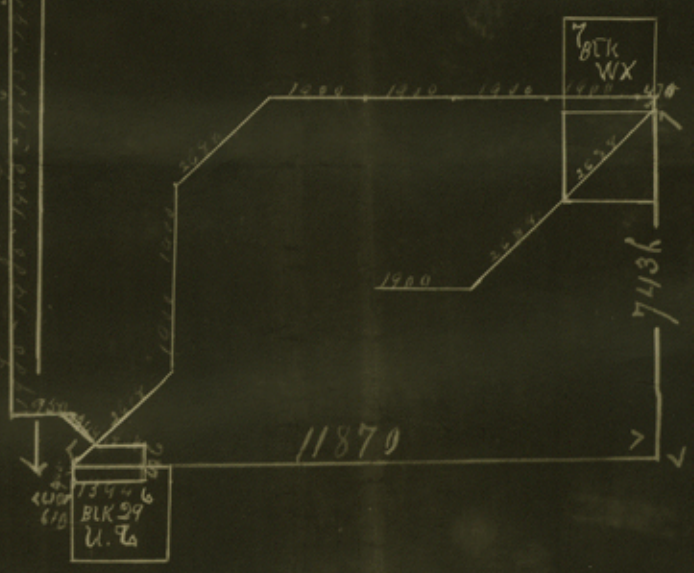
Allee

counter 44213

1
G.T.R. R.C.
Spring

46731

11/11



49249

Begin at the N W cor Sur No 1 Georgetown
R R Co. Said Beg pt is 9500 v. + 3800 v. N of
Grisson Spring - Thence S. 19000 v. (1 mile)
Thence S. 9500 v. (1/2 mile) - Thence S. 45° W 3360 varas.
Thence S. 20900 v. (1 1/4 miles) Thence S. 672 varas.

Th. S. 9500 v. (1/2 mile) Thence S. 45° E. 13440 v. - Thence S. 17000 v. (1 mile)
Thence E. 9500 v. (1/2 mile) - Thence S. 45° E. 13440 v.
Thence E. 10540 v. - Thence S. 6260 v.
Thence W. 1394 varas. - Th. N. - N. 44500 v. to pt.
N W cor Sur No 6 Blk 29 W. L.

Begin at N W cor Survey No 6 Blk 29 W. L.
Thence N. 45° E. 2688 v.
Thence N. 1900 v. (1 mile) Th. N. 1900 v. (1 mile)
to rock mound 2 1/2 ft. + Cedar Stake
Thence N. 45° E. 2688 v. to rk mt 3 1/2 ft.
cap marked +
Thence E. 7600 v. (4 miles) Th. E. 4700 v. to pt.
Thence S. 164 v. to rk monument 4 1/2 ft.
S E corner Sur No 7 Blk W. L.

Begin at Mouth of Live Oak Creek on
James River
Thence N. 27 1/2 E. 2412 varas to old flag
Stand at Old St. Lancaster

D. S. Thompson Deputy Surveyor
Bevar Land District - do hereby

certify that the attached and fore-
going plot and field notes are
correct copies of surveys made by
me in the months of February 1881
and June 1880

J. A. Thompson

Deputy Surveyor Bexar District

I H. M. Lusk Dist Sur Bex Dist do hereby certify
that I have examined the foregoing plot
and field notes and find them correct
they are retained in my Office in File
Cross No. 7 No. 1 on pages 173 & 174

Given under my hand at San Antonio
Texas this 10th day of June 1881

H. M. Lusk
D. S. 132

3390 (8)

San Diego papers 1/25/36
Hon. J. H. Walker, Comm. Gen. Ld. Office
Austin, Texas

Attention: Mr. Blucher:

Dear Mr. Blucher: -

Enclosed herewith find corrections made in accordance with maps filed a few weeks ago. I believe no filing fee needs to be sent with corrected fieldnotes.

Upton & Upton, attorneys, will send in the papers on survey 8, 1313³ in a day or two

Yours truly,

Frank F. Friend

See Friend's sketch filed 12/17/35

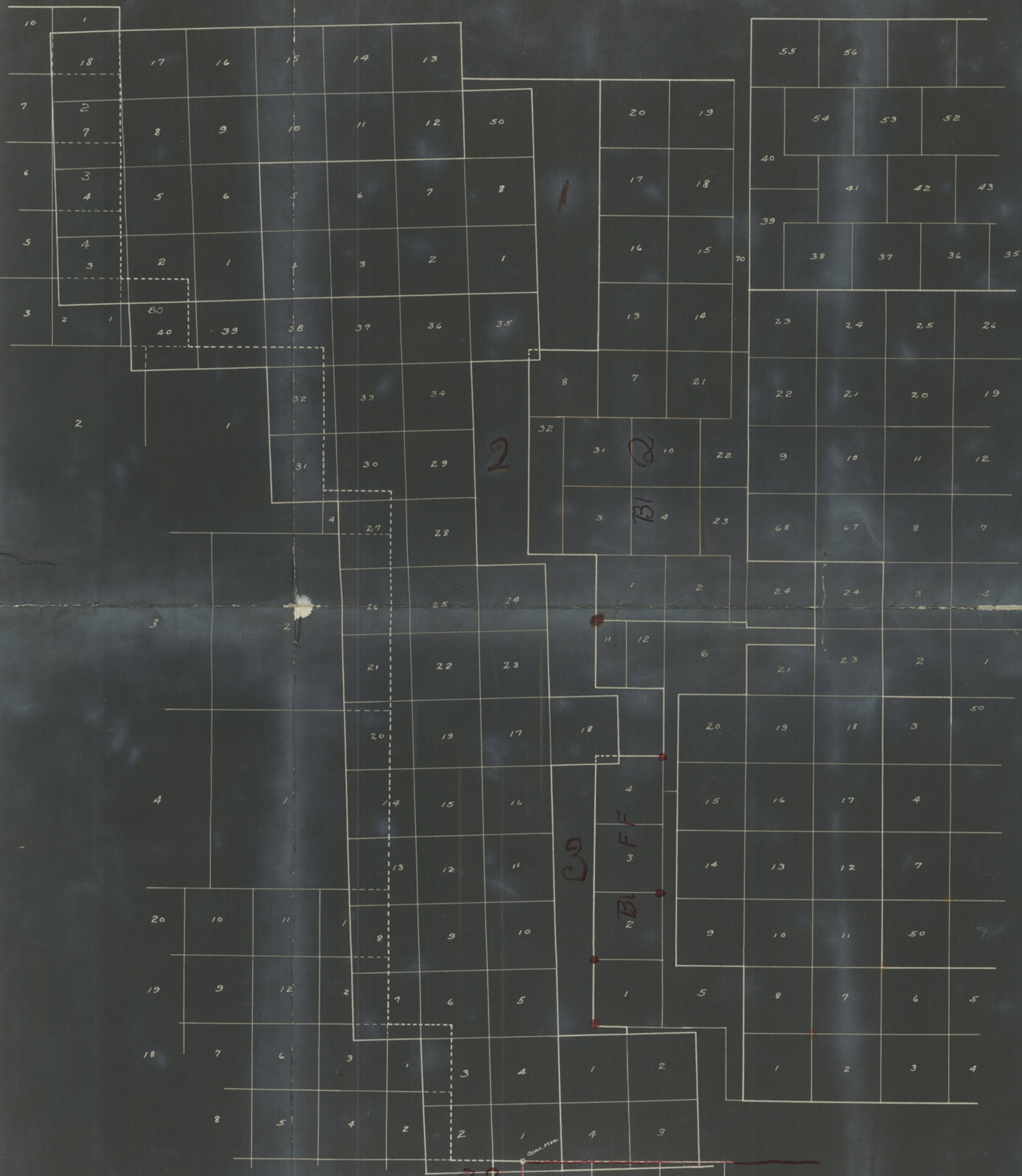
(Revised sketch accompanying SF 13649.50)

RECEIVED

JAN 27 1936

REFERRED TO MAP

Acknowledged 1/28/36
Blucher



Simpsons beg.
of BI 1

BI 29, UT

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