

GREGG CO. RLD. SK. 18A

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Report on the survey of the
Francis W. Johnson Survey

(Reclamation Dept.)

1934

counter 75469

Gregg Co. Rolled
- Sk. 18-A

State of Texas
Reclamation Department
Austin

Flat Folder

REPORT ON THE SURVEY
OF THE
FRANCIS W. JOHNSON SURVEY
IN GREGG COUNTY, TEXAS

November, 1934

county 45970

The field notes of these boundary surveys may be grouped as follows, in which each group is based on a location of the earlier survey or each of them.

Austin, Texas

November 10, 1934

the proper location of the boundary line of the earlier survey

Mr. A. H. Vance

State Reclamation Engineer

The field notes of the earlier survey are located at Austin, Texas

Dear Sir:

In compliance with your instructions of June 1, 1934 to make a survey and investigation of the Francis Johnson Survey in Gregg County, Texas for the Attorney General's Department of the State, the survey was begun June 19th. The previous eighteen days was spent in making preliminary investigations and organizing a field party with which to do the

Report on the Survey

of the

FRANCIS JOHNSON SURVEY

No. 420

in

Gregg County Texas

field work. The survey was completed October 6, 1934. The

Situated on the

map and report was completed November 10, 1934.

North bank of the Sabine River

PREPARATION

and

Before the survey was started there was secured from the

South of the town of Gladewater

Reclamation Department's files such maps that had been previously prepared by the Department on the area surrounding

B. H. Faber

the Francis Johnson Survey. These maps consisted of a series

Technical Assistant

of topographic sheets styled, Gladewater sheet, Merrill Lake

State Reclamation Department

sheet, north extension of Merrill Lake sheet and Toll Bridge

Austin, Texas

sheet. From these sheets a compiled map was made (Exhibit A).

Dated November 10, 1934.

On this compiled map was placed all the information not shown

thereon that would be of any assistance in the making of the

field survey, such as land lines, reference points, mineral

files on alleged vacancies and other such information.

From the land office was secured a working sketch (Exhibit

B), of the area in question and a general land office map of

Gregg County (Exhibit C). From the land office also was secured

certified photostat copies of the original copies of

field notes of the Francis Johnson Survey (3 sets-first, second

and third), and the original notes of the surveys bounding

the Francis Johnson Survey north of the Sabine River.

The field notes of these boundary surveys may be grouped as follows, in which each group is based on a senior survey. The location of the junior survey of each of these groups depends upon the proper location of the boundary line of the senior survey.

Mr. A. M. Vance

State Reclamation Engineer

The first group has as its senior survey the Martha Billard Survey (S. Dec. 29, 1844). The junior survey of this group being

Dear Sir:

In compliance with your instructions of June 1, 1934 to make a survey and investigation of the Francis Johnson Survey in Gregg County, Texas for the Attorney General's Department of the State, the survey was begun June 19th. The previous eighteen days was spent in making preliminary investigations and organizing a field party with which to do the field work. The survey was completed October 6, 1934. The map and report was completed November 10, 1934.

There is another group of surveys north of this first group based on the Henry W. Augustine Survey which was surveyed January 31, 1846, whose location is based on a league of land surveyed in 1835 for Frost Thorne that was abandoned, and later patented

PREPARATION

Before the survey was started there was secured from the Reclamation Department's files such maps that had been previously prepared by the Department on the area surrounding the Francis Johnson Survey. These maps consisted of a series of topographic sheets styled, Gladewater sheet, Merrill Lake sheet, north extension of Merrill Lake sheet and Toll Bridge sheet. From these sheets a compiled map was made (Exhibit A).

On this compiled map was placed all the information not shown thereon that would be of any assistance in the making of the field survey, such as land lines, reference points, mineral files on alleged vacancies and other such information.

From the land office was secured a working sketch (Exhibit B), of the area in question and a general land office map of Gregg County (Exhibit C). From the land office also was secured

The third group of surveys is based on the Isaac Killam and was surveyed June 24, 1835 which is one of the original sets of field notes of the Francis Johnson Survey (3 sets-first, second and third), and the original notes of the surveys bounding

the Francis Johnson Survey north of the Sabine River.

The field notes of these boundary surveys may be grouped as follows, in which each group is based on a senior survey. The location of the junior survey of each of these groups depends upon the proper location of the boundary line of the senior survey of each particular group.

The first group has as its senior survey the Martha Dillard Survey (S. Dec. 29, 1844). The junior survey of this group being the John R. Crosby Survey No. 296 (S. July 29, 1846), George R. Rains No. 350 (S. Oct. 12, 1849), John R. Crosby No. 371 (S. Aug. 8, 1850), Hitson Brown No. 381 (S. Oct. 18, 1853), William Tyndale No. 457 (S. Sept. 28, 1872), William Tyndale No. 381 (S. Nov. 13, 1872).

There is another group of surveys north of this first group based on the Henry W. Augustine Survey which was surveyed January 31, 1846, whose location is based on a league of land surveyed in 1835 for Frost Thorne that was abandoned, and later patented under several smaller surveys that now include the D. B. Choat,

H. R. Heket, Lewis J. Rigby, W. Goodman, James M. Tallent, E. A. J. Evans, Thomas Allen, James Roark and parts of others. This group of surveys does not touch the Francis Johnson Survey, but the location of their lines help to locate the north bounding lines of some of the surveys that bound the Francis Johnson Survey and aid in determining the proper location of the lines of the surveys bounding the Francis Johnson Survey. These surveys are: Henry W. Augustine No. 254 (S. Jan. 31, 1846) David B. Choat No. 307 (S. July 28, 1847), Harmon R. Heket No. 308 (S. July 28, 1847) Lewis J. Rigby No. 309 (S. July 28, 1847), Carl Rhode No. 177 (S. Dec. 15, 1844), George A. Thomason No. 175 (S. Dec. 14, 1844) William G. Painter No. 176 (S. Dec. 14, 1844), James Roark No. 175 (S. July 29, 1847), James L. McCarty No. 154 (S. Feb. 4, 1873).

The third group of surveys is based on the Isaac Skillern and was surveyed June 24, 1835 which is one of the original sites of land granted in this section. The west boundary line of this

is shown by virtue of certificate No. 102 issued by W. B. Hatch, Commissioner of Claims, on the 27th day of Feb. A. D. 1860

survey is the east boundary line of the William H. Castleberry on which several junior surveys depend for their proper location. In this group is found the Isaac Skillern No. --- (S. June 24, 1835), William H. Castleberry No. --- (S. March 26, 1838), William E. Pastuer No. 252 (S. Jan. 28, 1846), William H. Hart No. 253 (S. Sept. 7, 1857), Jefferson Moseley No. 177 (S. May 22, 1860).

The fourth group of surveys is based on the John Ruddle Survey whose beginning is based on the proper location of the Wm. H. Castleberry League. The east boundary line of the John Ruddle Survey is also the west line of the Isaac Skillern Sitio referred to in the William Castleberry group. In this John Ruddle group is found the John Ruddle Survey No. 1 (S. March 26, 1838), Samuel S. Davis No. 186 (S. Sept. 4, 1839), Jacob Lagrone No. --- (S. March 4, 1839), Pleasant McAnelly No. 245 (S. Jan. 13, 1846), Benjamin H. Hampton No. 246 (S. Jan. 13, 1853), William C. Alvice No. 250 (S. Aug. 22, 1853), Charles H. Alexander No. 249 (S. July 3, 1854), Dudley Moore No. 137 (S. Sept. 11, 1857), William L. Wilborn No. 178 (S. April 27, 1860), Moses Thomas No. --- (S. June 9, 1931), R. C. Barnwell No. 30 (S. June 15, 1931).

In the fifth and final group is the Francis Johnson Survey No. 420 itself on which three sets of field notes were filed. The original set being surveyed June 5, 1861 called for 3978.8 acres, filed August 14, 1861, and the patent refused because of an error in the survey notes. The second set being surveyed June 5, 1871 called for 22,474,576 square varas, the equivalent of 3945.6 acres, and filed Sept. 13, 1871, the patent being refused because of error in field notes. The third and final set is shown with the survey being made June 5, 1861 with a corrected survey March 19, 1873 and filed March 27, 1873, and patent granted March 27, 1873, calling for 3501 acres; this is 477.8 acres less than they called for in the first set of notes, and 444.6 less acres than called for in the second set of notes. In the final set of field notes it is shown by virtue of certificate No. 182 issued by W. B. Hotchkiss, Commissioner of Claims, on the 27th day of Feb. A. D. 1860

that Francis W. Johnson was granted one league and one labor of land which is equivalent to 4605.5 acres. He was granted 3501 acres in his Survey No. 420.

The field survey was begun on Thursday, July 19, 1934, with the following field party: B. H. Faber in charge, with Earnest Von Rosenberg assisting and acting in the capacity of recorder of notes; Myrl Ball was used as instrument man; H. M. Kemp was head chainman throughout the entire survey; Don S. Elliot, J. R. Caldwell, and William Goines acted as rear chainmen, each at different stages of the survey; William Goines as rear rodman for the major portion of the survey; William Clever on the rear rod the remaining time; William Marshall, H. B. Armstrong, Arthur Kirkpatrick, and William Orrison as brush cutters; R. E. Lewis, A. L. Brawley and J. R. Caldwell computed all the field notes, determining the geodetic positions of all controlling points and corners, and the accuracy of the entire survey; C. R. Hale assisted by B. G. Bryan worked out the meanderings of streams and made a study of marked lines; C. R. Hale prepared the map and Evelyn Caldwell typed the report. There was no work done by the party between July 8 and July 24 on account of summer vacations.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENTS

This survey was started at bench mark 17V, State Reclamation bench mark of 1932 (set by Earnest Von Rosenberg). From this bench mark an azimuth was secured, the same being taken from between it and the Gladewater water-tower that had been previously determined by Polaris observation and recorded in the State Reclamation Bulletin, No. 21, page 46. From this azimuth the courses of all of the lines were determined, which in all cases except the meander courses of the river, ran either north and south or east and west. The use of the magnetic needle was not advisable or practical and was not used except in a few instances when taking bearings of trees and such, on account of the great number of pipe lines, steel derricks, high tension lines, and other disturbing factors that affected the accuracy of the needle and consequently the accuracy

of the survey. Therefore, all of the lines were run as transit and traverse lines in close circuit with an accuracy of less than one vara in 5,000 varas. All measurements were made with a 100 vara steel tape gauged to standards required by the Bureau of Standards of the United States Government. No less than 10 observations were made on Polaris and distributed over the entire area surveyed, in order to maintain the accuracy of the directions of the survey lines. There were 28 permanent bench marks established and distributed over the area surveyed. Their locations are shown in Brown their description in this report and on the accompanying map.

South line of the Ritz. METHODS OF PROCEDURE: might be the south-
From the State Reclamation Department bench mark No. 17V,
the survey line was run southeast along the east bank of the Sabine River to a 30-inch pine tree that is located on the upper east bank of the Sabine River where a point was found that appeared to be the southwest corner of the Martha Dillard Survey. From this point the survey line was run eastward to what might be the southeast corner of the Martha Dillard Survey and which was in line with a north and south fence that is considered the east line of the Dillard Survey. Thence along north and in the vicinity of this fence (the fence being crooked) to what is commonly considered the northeast corner of the Dillard Survey. Thence west through the town of Gladewater passing through the T. & P. railroad depot to what was determined as the northwest corner of the Martha Dillard Survey. Thence south until the north bank of the Sabine River was reached the second time. Thence southeastward along the east bank of the Sabine River to the point of beginning.

Then starting again at what might be the southwest corner of the Martha Dillard Survey, a line was run southeastward along the east bank of the Sabine River for the west line of John R. Crosby's Survey No. 371, to what might be the southwest corner of that survey, which would also be the northwest corner of the William Tyndale Survey No. 381. From this point the line was run eastward

along what might be the north line of the Wm. Tyndale No. 381 and the south line of John R. Crosby No. 371, to what might be the northeast corner of the William Tyndale Survey No. 381, passing what might be the southeast corner of the John R. Crosby Survey No. 371. Thence southward on what might be the east line of the William Tyndale No. 381 which in part is a joint line with the west line of the Hitson Brown Survey to intersect the north bank of the Sabine River to what might be the southeast corner of the William Tyndale No. 381 and the southwest corner of the Hitson Brown Survey. The line was then run eastward along what might be the south line of the Hitson Brown Survey to what might be the southeast corner of that survey, and then northward to what might be the northeast corner of the same survey, and thence west along what might be the north line of the Hitson Brown Survey to intersect the east line of the William Tyndale No. 381 at a point that might be the northwest corner of the Hitson Brown Survey. Then going back to the point that might be the southeast corner of the John R. Crosby No. 371 Survey, and two lines were run northward to the south line of the Martha Dillard Survey in an effort to determine the east line of the John R. Crosby No. 371 Survey.

Starting at the recognized northeast corner of the Martha Dillard Survey, the line was run eastward along what might be the north line of the John R. Crosby Survey No. 296 to its possible northeast corner. Thence south along its likely east line which is also the west line of the Carl Rhode Survey No. 177, as well as being the upper part of the east line of the William Tyndale Survey No. 457 to what might be the northwest corner of the George R. Rains survey No. 350. Thence eastward along what might be the north line of the George R. Rain's Survey No. 250 and the William H. Hart Survey No. 253, the same line being the south line of the Carl Rhode Survey No. 177, the George A. Thomason Survey No. 175 and William G. Painter Survey No. 176 to what might be the north-

east corner of the William H. Hart Survey, which should be a point in the west line of the William H. Castleberry League. Thence southward along the supposed west line of the William H. Castleberry League which is also the east line of the William H. Hart and the upper part of the east line of the William Pastuer Survey to what might be the southwest corner of the William H. Castleberry League. Thence eastward along the supposed south line of the William H. Castleberry League which is also the north line of the eastern part of the William Pastuer Survey, the north line of the Jefferson Hensley Survey, the Dudley Moore Survey and the John Ruddle Survey to what might be the east line and the southeast corner of the William H. Castleberry League, the same being also the west line of the Isaac Skillern Sitio. Thence northward along the supposed east line of the William H. Castleberry League, which is the same as the west line of the Isaac Skillern Sitio, to the supposed northwest corner of the Skillern Sitio. Thence eastward about 300 varas along the supposed north line of the Isaac Skillern Sitio and stopped.

Then going back to the supposed southeast corner of the William H. Castleberry League, the survey was run southward with what might be the east line of the John Ruddle Survey, which is the same as the west line of the Isaac Skillern Sitio and the Jacob LaGrone Surveys, determining en route the possible southwest corner of the Isaac Skillern Sitio and the northwest corner of the Jacob LaGrone Surveys to the supposed southeast corner of the John Ruddle Surveys. Thence westward along the supposed south line of the John Ruddle Survey which is a joint line with the north line of the S. S. Davis, the Benjamin M. Hampton Surveys and the eastern part of the Pleasant McAnelly Surveys to what might be the southwest corner of the John Ruddle Survey. Thence northward along the supposed west line of the John Ruddle Survey, which is the same as the east line of the W. L. Wilborn and the Dudley Moore Surveys to the junction

with the south line of the William H. Castleberry League at a point that might be the northwest corner of the John Riddle Survey.

Starting a point on the supposed south line of the Wm. Castleberry at what might be the northwest corner of the Jefferson Moseley Survey the survey was run southward along the Moseley supposed west line to its likely southwest corner. Thence eastward with its supposed south line to intersect with the supposed west line of the Charles H. Alexander Survey. Thence northward with the west line of the Charles H. Alexander Survey to its supposed northwest corner. Thence eastward along the supposed north line of the Alexander Survey to what might be the southeast corner of the Jefferson Moseley Survey, the north line of the Alexander Survey, being the south line of the Jefferson Moseley Survey. Thence northward along the supposed east line of the Jefferson Moseley Survey and the west line of the Dudley Moore, same being a joint line, to intersect the south line of the William H. Castleberry League at what might be the northeast corner of the Jefferson Moseley Survey and the northwest corner of the Dudley Moore Survey. Then going back to the supposed southeast corner of the Jefferson Moseley Survey on the supposed north line of the Charles H. Alexander Survey on the supposed line of the Charles H. Alexander Survey, the survey was run eastward along its supposed north line to what might be the northeast corner of the Alexander Survey. Thence southward along the supposed east line of the Charles H. Alexander Survey passing the northwest and the southwest corners of the W. L. Wilborn Survey to the supposed southeast corner of the Charles H. Alexander Survey. Thence westward along the supposed south line of the Charles H. Alexander Survey to its likely southwest corner. Thence southward along the supposed west line of the Pleasant McAnelly Survey which is also the lower part of the east line of the F. W. Johnson Survey, passing what might be the southeast corner of the William C. Alvies Survey to the north bank of the Sabine River, the point where the meanders of the F. W. Johnson Survey are supposed to have started, west corner of the Wm. Ryndale Survey. Thence westward with the supposed south line of the John R. Crosby Survey No. 376 to intersect the supposed east line of the Martha Dillard Survey No. 163, closing in on our previous survey of that area.

Then going back to the supposed southeast corner of the William C. Alvice Survey the line was run westward to its likely southwest corner. Thence northward along its supposed west line to its likely northwest corner and then eastward along its supposed north line to its likely northeast corner, a point on the west line of the Charles H. Alexander Survey. From here the line was run northward along the supposed west line of the Charles Alexander Survey and tied into the lower southeast corner of the Jefferson Mossley Survey which is located also on the west line of the Charles H. Alexander Survey. Thence going back to the supposed northeast corner of the William C. Alvice Survey, the line was run southward with its supposed east line, which is the same as the west line of the Alexander Survey, and tied into what might be the southwest corner of the Charles Alexander Survey, which had already been surveyed. Survey to intersect the west line of the

Starting again at the supposed southeast corner of the Wm. E. Pastuer Survey No. 252, the line was run westward along its likely south line to its supposed southwest corner, where it falls in a flag lake. Thence northward with its supposed west line to its likely northwest corner. Thence westward with the supposed south line of the Wm. H. Hart Survey to the likely southwest corner of the Hart survey. Thence southward with the supposed east line of the George R. Rains Survey to its likely southeast corner. Thence westward with the Rains supposed lower south line to its likely lower southwest corner. Thence northward with the supposed lower west line of the Rains Survey to its reentrant corner, and then northward with the supposed south line of the survey to the likely southwest corner of the Rains Survey. And then continuing westward with what might be the south line of the Wm. Tyndale Survey No. 457 to the likely southwest corner of the Tyndale Survey. Thence northward along its supposed west line to intersect the south line of the John R. Crosby Survey No. 296, at the supposed northwest corner of the Wm. Tyndale Survey. Thence westward with the supposed south line of the John R. Crosby Survey No. 296 to intersect the supposed east line of the Martha Dillard Survey No. 183, closing in on our previous survey of that area.

Starting again at the supposed northwest corner of the Wm. Tyndale Survey No. 457 the line was run eastward along the supposed Tyndale north line, the same being the south line of the John R. Crosby Survey No. 296 to a previous line run for the east line of that Crosby Survey and the William Tyndale No. 457. Then going to the supposed northwest corner of George R. Rains Survey No. 350 a line was run southward with its supposed west line, which is also the east line of the William Tyndale Survey No. 457, to intersect the line previously run for the south line of the Rains Survey at the supposed southwest corner of the George R. Rains Survey. Then going to the supposed northeast corner of the George R. Rains Survey No. 350 a line was run southward with its supposed east line to what might be the southwest corner of the Wm. H. Hart Survey No. 253. Thence eastward with the supposed south line of the Wm. H. Hart Survey to intersect the west line of the Castleberry League at the supposed southeast corner of the Wm. H. Hart Survey. Inasmuch as this supposed south line of the Wm. H. Hart Survey fell about 141 varas north of the supposed northwest corner of the Wm. E. Pastuer Survey, a line was run eastward from the supposed northwest corner of the William E. Pastuer Survey, to intersect with the supposed west line of the William Castleberry League. Then going to the corner determined in running the east line of the Charles Alexander Survey for the northwest and southwest corners of the W. L. Wilborn survey, a line was run from each eastward, both points to the supposed west line of the John Ruddle Survey in order to determine the location of the north and south lines of the Wilborn Survey.

Starting again at the possible northeast corner of the Wm. H. Hart Survey No. 253, which should be on the west line of the Williams Castleberry League, a line was run north on the supposed west line of the Castleberry League to what is considered the northwest corner of the League. Thence eastward along the supposed north line of the William Castleberry League to its likely northeast corner. Thence southward along its supposed east line, which is very well marked by an almost continuous and straight fence

line to tie in with the supposed northwest of the Isaac Skillern Site, located on the east line of the Castleberry League, and there tying in with the line run from the supposed southeast corner of the Castleberry League to the supposed northwest corner of the Isaac Skillern Site. Then going to the point on the supposed south line of the John Ruddle Survey that was likely to be the northwest corner of the S. S. Davis Survey, a line was run southward on its supposed west line which also is the upper east line of the B. H. Hampton Survey, to the Davis likely southwest corner. Thence eastward along its supposed south line to its likely southeast corner, passing what might be the lower northeast corner of the Benjamin H. Hampton Survey. Thence northward with the supposed east line of the S. S. Davis Survey passing the supposed southwest corner of the Jacob laGrone Survey to the likely northeast corner of the S. S. Davis Survey, which should be the same as the southeast of the John Ruddle Survey. Then going back to the point on the south line of the S. S. Davis that might be the lower northeast corner of the Benjamin H. Hampton Survey, a line was run southward along the supposed lower east line of the Hampton Survey to its likely lower southeast corner. Thence westward with the supposed south line of the Hampton Survey, which is a joint line with the north line of the J. R. Castleberry to intersect the east bank of the Sabine River. Then going back to the supposed south line of the John Ruddle Survey to the supposed N.W. corner of the B. H. Hampton Survey a line was run southward with the Hampton supposed west line, which is the same as the east line as the Pleasant McAnelly Survey, to intersect the north bank of the Sabine River, where the line was carried across the river and ran at random along the road westward to tie in with T. B. H. No. 22 of the State Reclamation Department, established in 1932.

Then going back to the supposed southwest corner of the David B. Cheat Survey No. 307, which had been determined by extending the north line of the Martha Dillard westward the necessary distance, and where it fell on the west bank of Glade Creek, a line was run as marked by small rings, the use of land marks, and such other facts in connection with the growth of trees that might be of value

northward with the supposed west line of the David Choat Survey, which is also part of the east lines of the J. L. McCarty and the Henry Augustine Surveys, to the Choat's likely northwest corner. Thence eastward along the supposed north line of the D. B. Choate, and the Harmon R. Hockett Surveys to the likely northeast corner of the Hockett Survey. Thence southward with the likely east line of the Hockett Survey to its possible southeast corner, situated on the north line of the Martha Dillard Survey. In running out the east line of the John R. Crosby Survey No. 296, a point was determined for the northwest corner of the Carl Rhode Survey No. 177, and from this point a line was run eastward to its likely northeast corner, and then southward with its possible east line to its likely southeast corner on the north line of the George R. Rains Survey. From the southwest corner of the Pleasant McAnelly Survey, line was run eastward to mark the McAnelly south line as well as the north line of the M. Thomas and R. C. Barnwell mineral surveys, to intersect with the north bank of the Sabine River. From the likely southeast corner of the F. W. Johnson Survey, at the point where the supposed west line of the Pleasant McAnelly Survey extended, intersected the north bank of the Sabine River, a meander line was run following the upper bank of the Sabine River up the river to the intersection with the southeast corner of the Hitson Brown Survey No. 381, and then continued with this meander line up the River along its high bank to intersect with the southwest corner of the J. R. Crosby Survey No. 371. A considerable amount of time was spent on this survey in the study of trees and their growth. C. B. Webster of the State Forest Service at College Station spent one day in the company of Ernest Von Rosenberg, C. R. Hale and myself in the study of trees in the area surveyed in connection with the Francis Johnson Survey. The day was spent in the study of classification of trees, the growth as marked by annual rings, the age of land marks, and such other facts in connection with the growth of trees that might be of value

A great many line marks were found on the willow oak type of in connection with this survey.

This may have been due to the fact that the showing of a mark remains longer on this type of tree because of the fact that the area of the survey made in connection with the Francis Johnson Survey; ash, Blue Birch, River or Red Birch, Bois d'Arc, Ohio Buckeye, and to the fact that this type of tree has less value as a timber tree. A great many line marks were found on gum trees and especially Elm, Red Elm, Water Elm, Wing Elm, Black Gum, Sweet Gum, Gum Elastic, Red and Black Haw, Hawthorne, Bitternut Hickory, White Hickory, Ironwood, Linden, Honey Locust, Red Maple, Red Mulberry, to be found on some other types of trees. In an effort to locate Black Oak, Black Jack Oak, Overcup Oak, Post Oak, Red Oak (Several original reference trees there was found only two trees that had varieties), Water or Pin Oak, Willow Oak, White Oak, Loblolly Pine, positive identifications as to being original reference trees. One Short-Leaf varieties of Pine, Pecan, Persimmon, Wild Plum, Redbud, was a 25-inch willow oak at the southeast corner of the Wm. Tyndale Sassafras, Sycamore, Black Walnut, Willow, Youpon, Hackberry, and Survey No. 457, and the other was the remains of a white oak tree possibly other varieties of Texas trees.

In connection with the various kinds of trees that are referred in the J. E. Castleberry notes. There was found at the southeast corner of the Wm. Tyndale Survey in the proper location from that references are often made to black oaks, white oaks, willow oaks, pin oaks, spanish oak, post oak, overcup oak, red oak, water oak, of the Tyndale Survey was also found the remains of the red system elm, sassafras, pine, birch, hickory, ash, sweet gum, black gum, of a sweet gum tree called for in the original field notes. It is walnut, blackjack and possibly other types of trees. While there are possible that other trees near corners in a few instances with a number of specific types of oak trees there are only two general have been original reference trees, but the identification of these classifications, namely that of black and white oak. The red oaks as such was not positive enough to take them into consideration. fall under the black oak type and it is believed that a number of numerous trees were found marked both as references to certain reference trees mentioned in the original survey notes refer to red corners and to certain survey lines, but after careful investigation oaks as known today, but called at that time black oaks. The same by boring and by blocking out, in no instance except at the south- may be true in the white oak family, for around certain corners, for west corner of the Tyndale Survey No. 457 was it found that these example, the southwest corner of the Hitson Brown Survey where white marks were much over 40 years old. This indicates that the numerous oak trees are called for in the original field notes there is marked lines around the Johnson surrounding surveys were placed be- found today a growth of overcup oaks that appear to be somewhat of a tween the year 1890 and 1900. Consequently, it does not seem a hybrid tree. It is very likely that in the classification of trees feasible thing to try to locate the boundary lines of the Francis at the time of the original surveys, the lines were not drawn as Johnson Survey by following what is called old marked lines, and that closely as they are today. In the willow, the pin, and the water oaks leaves the only means of determining the proper location of the there is considerable doubt as to which of these trees were intended boundary lines of the Francis Johnson Survey, the careful running out at the time the original field notes were made, for even today these of the entire survey, of each adjoining survey and taking in con- names are first applied to one and then another, by natives them- sideration all the elements and factors that will help properly selves. locate these boundary surveys.

A great many line marks were found on the willow oak type of tree. This may have been due to the fact that the showing of a mark boundary lines of the Francis Johnson Survey, remains longer on this type of tree because of the fact that the bark does not shed as fast as on some other types. And also probably due to the fact that this type of tree has less value as a timber tree. A good many line marks were found on gum trees and especially the average of all pine trees in this area grows at the rate of 4 years per inch of diameter of the tree; the red elm at 5 years were the marks visible on the sweet gum type, as it seems that when the tree heals of a wound it leaves a more prominent mark than is to be found on some other types of trees. In an effort to locate the original reference trees there was found only two trees that had positive identification as to being original reference trees. One was a 25-inch willow oak at the southwest corner of the Wm. Tyndale Survey No. 457, and the other was the remains of a white oak tree said to be the southeast corner of the S. S. Davis Survey as stated in the J. R. Castleberry notes. There was found at the southeast corner of the Wm. Tyndale Survey in the proper location from that corner, the remains of a white oak tree. At the southwest corner of the Tyndale Survey was also found the remains of the root system of a sweet gum tree called for in the original field notes. It is possible that other trees near corners in a few instances might have been original reference trees, but the identification of them as such was not positive enough to take them into consideration. Numerous trees were found marked both as references to certain corners and to certain survey lines, but after careful investigation by boring and by blocking out, in no instance except at the southwest corner of the Tyndale Survey No. 457 was it found that these marks were much over 40 years old. This indicates that the numerous marked lines around the Johnson surrounding surveys were placed before the year 1890 and 1900. Consequently, it does not seem a feasible thing to try to locate the boundary lines of the Francis Johnson Survey by following what is called old marked lines, and that leaves the only means of determining the proper location of the boundary lines of the Francis Johnson Survey, the careful running out of the entire survey, of each adjoining survey and taking in consideration all the elements and factors that will help properly and attempting to say it is so old, would only be an error because each type in itself has its own peculiarities that affect its

growth, and, of course, every tree's growth depends upon the conditions in which it is growing. The following tabulation shows in detail the study of the growth of annual rings on trees in the area of the Francis Johnson Survey.

Out of 157 trees on which an annual ring study was made and as shown in the tabulated list of this report it was found that the average of all pine trees in this area grows at the rate of 4 years per inch of diameter of the tree; the red elm at 5 years per diameter inch; the water elm at 6 years per diameter inch; the American elm at 4 years per diameter inch; the red oak at 4 years per diameter inch; the post oak at 7 years per diameter inch; the white oak 5 years per diameter inch; the willow oak 3 years per diameter inch; the water oak 3 years per diameter inch; the overcup oak 5 years per diameter inch; the pin oak 5 years per diameter inch; the sassafras 6 years per diameter inch; the hickory 9 years per diameter inch; the ash 3 years per diameter inch; the red maple 4 years per diameter inch; the chinquapin 4 years per diameter inch; the persimmon 10 years per diameter inch; the linwood 6 years per diameter inch; the black walnut 3 years per diameter inch; the sweet gum 3 years per diameter inch; the black gum 6 years per diameter inch; the bitter hickory 7 years per diameter inch; the ironwood 7 years per diameter inch; the redhaw 10 years per diameter inch; the hackberry 3 years per diameter inch; the mulberry 5 years per diameter inch; the holly 8 years per diameter inch.

By stating the number of years of growth per diameter inch does not mean that all trees of any of these different species will grow at the rate herein stated, but the figures that are given here are the average of the trees that were investigated and on which an annual ring count was made and these figures may be used in making a hurried estimate of the age of a tree in this area. The growth of any tree depends upon the type of soil, the water supply to the root system of the tree, to the spacing of the trees, and other elements which perhaps are not known. Taking the average number of years per diameter inch of the 26 types of trees as covered in this report it is found that the average tree grows at a rate of about 5 years per diameter inch in this area. Consequently taking the average growth of a tree and attempting to say it is so old, would only be an error because each type in itself has its own peculiarities that affect its

growth, and, of course, every tree's growth depends upon the condition in which it is growing. The following tabulation shows in detail the study of the growth of annual rings on trees in the area of the Francis Johnson Survey.

22	1964	3.0	PINE	upland	Castleberry North line	
Diam. in.	Annual rings	Rings diam. in.	Kind of soil	Location Survey	Remarks	
12	21	1.3	upland	Dillard	river bottom	
12	34	2.9	"	Rains	N. W. corner	
13	50	3.9	"	"	N. W. corner	
5	28	5.6	"	Hart	South line	
7	26	3.7	"	Pastner	N. W. corner	
13	46	3.6	"	"	N. W. corner	
12	54	4.5	lowland	Alvico	North line	
12	50	4.2	upland	Davis	East line	
7	38	5.5	"	Castle- berry	West line	
9	49	5.5	"	"	" "	
15	30	2.0	lowland	"	on fence line	
8	19	2.4	upland	"	North line	
14	54	3.9	upland	"	South line	
8	27	3.4	lowland	Johnson	river bottom	
6	28	4.7	"	"	in thicket	
12	30	2.5	upland	Castle- berry	in open	
7	29	4.2	lowland	Johnson	North line	
11	23	2.1	"	Johnson	river bottom	
23	54	2.4	lowland	"	river bank	
7	40	5.7	hillside	Cheat	North line	
14	41	3.0	"	"	" "	
6	29	4.9	upland	"	" "	
8	35	4.4	"	"	" "	
18	52	2.9	lowland	Ryndale 457	West line	
24	54	2.3	lowland	Johnson	river bottom	
27	57	2.1	"	Johnson	river bottom	
22	57	2.6	"	"	" "	

Sloughs of the center each side, a Slough delays when the country-

RED OAK

Diam. in.	Annual rings	Rings per diam, in.	Kind of soil	Location Survey	Remarks
20	197	4.9	lowland	Alvice	South line
21	1164	3.0	lowland	Tyndale 381	N. E. corner
6	27	4.5	upland	Castleberry	North line
5	30	6.0	"	"	Specimen No. 2
7	1028	4.0	"	Crosby 296	Specimen No. 2
11	631	2.8	"	Hart	South No. 3
8	25	3.2	"	Pastuer	N. E. corner
14	85	6.1	"	Skillern	N. W. corner
10	50	5.0	"	Pastuer	South line
13	146	8.1	"	Dillard	Rosemary Pine
12	24	2.0	lowland	Tyndale 45	river bottom
9	43	4.8	lowland	Alvice	North line
Average		4.0			
10	45	4.5	upland	Davis	East line
11	50	4.6	"	Pastuer	South Line
12	174	14.4	upland	Pastuer	N. E. corner
Average	74	4.0	hillside	Hart	West line
5	52	10.4	lowland	Hampton	creek bottom
18	136	7.6	upland	Ruddle	South line
10	47	4.7	lowland	Johnson	river bottom
16	70	4.4	upland	"	odd shape
7	18	2.6	upland	Castle- berry	East line
14	78	5.6	lowland	Johnson	river bottom
10	82	8.2	upland	Castleberry	North line
Average	68	5.0			
8	68	8.5			
WATER ELM					
42	169	4.0	hillside		
8	44	5.5	lowland	Hampton	creek bed
12	88	7.4	"	Chest	North line
7	45	6.4	"	"	"
11	54	4.9	upland	Robert	"
Average	62	6.0			
Average		7.0			
AMERICAN ELM					
12	55	4.6	lowland	Johnson	river bottom
20	62	3.1	"	"	"
Average		4.0			

Counter 45488

WHITE OAK

RED OAK

Diam.	Annual	Rings per	Kind of	Location	Remarks
in.	rings	diam. in.	soil	Survey	
14	33	2.4	upland	Castleberry	North line
18	117	6.5	lowland	Tyndale 381	S. E. corner
15	60	4.0	upland	Pastuer	North line
10	50	5.0	"	"	N. W. corner
17	102	6.0	"	Crosby 296	South line
18	61	3.4	"	Hart	South line
17	63	3.7	"	Pastuer	North line
14	58	4.2	"	"	"
15	57	3.8	"	"	"
12	31	2.6	"	Castleberry	"
25	98	4.0	lowland	Tyndale 457	West line
21	118		"	"	"
Average	50	4.0	"	Tyndale 457	South line
12	56	4.7	POST-OAK	"	"
12	174	14.4	upland	Pastuer	N. E. corner
9	74	8.2	hillside	Hart	West line
5	52	10.4	lowland	Hampton	creek bottom
10	53	5.3	hillside	Davis	South line
12	53	4.4	"	"	"
16	62	3.9	upland	Tyndale 457	East line
18	55	3.1	"	Hart	South line
11	73	6.7	hillside	"	West line
10	82	8.2	upland	Castleberry	North line
8	68	8.5	VALENTINE OAK	"	"
42	168	4.0	hillside	Castleberry	"
12	88	7.4	"	Cheat	North line
11	54	4.9	upland	Hoket	"
30	60		"	"	"
Average		7.0	"	"	"
average		3.0	"	"	"

WHITE OAK

Diam. in.	Annual rings	Rings per diam. in.	Kind of soil	Location Survey	Remarks
16	50	3.2	upland	Castleberry	S. E. corner
15	48	3.2	lowland	Rains	West line
10	77	7.7	upland	Davis	S. E. corner
29	143	4.9	lowland	Johnson	river bottom
20	125	6.3	"	Tyndale	457 S. E. corner
14	60	4.3	"	"	" West line
20	60	3.0	upland	Pastuer	North line
9	46	5.1	swampy	Tyndale	301 wire in 35 yrs.
Average	120	5.0	upland	Alvico	South line
<u>WILLOW OAK</u>					
14	65	4.7	lowland	Tyndale	457 S. W. corner
33	101	3.1	swampy	Dillard	N. E. corner
18	43	5.4	lowland	Johnson	river bottom
21	118	5.6	"	"	" "
24	50	2.1	lowland	Tyndale 457	South line
12	56	4.7	"	"	" " " "
16	40	2.5	upland	"	West "
21	47	2.3	"	Rains	West line
23	70	3.0	"	Johnson	River bottom
20	57	2.9	"	"	" "
20	34	1.7	upland	"	Castleberry south line
14	56	4.0	"	Tyndale 457	" West line
25	116	4.6	"	Pastuer	" S. W. corner
8	85	10.6	"	"	" "
Average	51	3.0	"	"	" "
<u>WATER OAK</u>					
8	30	3.8	upland	Castleberry	east line
24	48	2.0	lowland	Johnson	river bottom
14	52	3.7	lowland	Johnson	river bottom
30	60	3.0	"	"	" " " "
16	52	3.1	lowland	"	" " "
average		3.0	"	"	"
Average		3.0	"	"	"

PIN OAK

Diam. in.	Annual rings	Rings per diam. in.	Kind of soil	Location Survey	Remarks
4	30	7.5	upland	Castleberry North line	
9	44	4.9	"	Moseley H. W. corner	
9	35	3.9	lowland	Tyndale 457 W. line	
Average		5.0			

OVERCUP OAK

9	46	5.0	swampland	Tyndale 381 wire in 25 yrs.	
24	120	5.0	upland	Alvice 296 south line	
14	65	4.7	lowland	Tyndale 457 S. W. corner	
Average		5.0			

VERSIMON

3	30	10.0	upland	Castleberry north line	
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SASSAPRAS

9	59	6.6	lowland	Crosby 371 S. W. corner	
14	70	5.0	"	" " " "	
5	31	6.2	upland	Castleberry north line	
Average		6.0			

HICKORY

10	110	11.0	upland	Castleberry south line	
15	125	8.4	"	" " " "	
6	55	9.2	"	Pastuer " "	
8	85	10.6	"	" " " "	
7	35	7.3	upland	Castleberry north line	
7	51	7.3	"	Hart " "	
Average		9.0			

ASH

18	56	3.1	lowland	Johnson river bottom	
15	50	3.3	"	" " " "	
16	52	3.3	lowland	" " " "	
22	22	2.0	hillside	" " " "	
Average		3.0			

RED MAPLE

Diam. in.	Annual rings	Rings per diam. in.	Kind of soil	Location Survey	Remarks
14	56	4.0	lowland	Castleberry	North line
13	53	4.0	upland	Crosby 371	S. W. corner
4	16	4.0	"	"	"
Average	40	4.0	lowland	Tyndale 457	West line
Average	24	3.0	<u>CHINQUAPIN</u>		
8	33	4.1	upland	Castleberry	N. E. corner
10	39	3.9	lowland	Crosby 296	" east line
Average	200	4.0	"	Alvice	South line
30	122	4.0	"	Johnson	river bottom
Average	30	10.0	<u>PERSIMMON</u>		
17	75	10.0	upland	Castleberry	north line
Average	30	7.5	<u>BITTER HICKORY</u>		
4	30	7.5	lowland	Rains	S. W. corner
12	78	6.5	<u>LINDEN</u>		
12	70	5.9	hillside	Castleberry	South line
Average	74	6.0	<u>IRONWOOD</u>		
12	34	2.9	upland	Ruddle	N. W. corner
5	38	7.6	"	Johnson	river bottom
Average	44	3.0	<u>BLACK WALNUT</u>		
20	73	7.3	<u>SWEET GUM</u>		
7	35	5.0	upland	Castleberry	north line
13	36	2.8	"	"	"
11	36	3.3	"	"	"
8	38	4.8	lowland	Billard	N. W. corner
7	22	3.2	"	"	"
5	10	2.0	"	"	"
15	45	3.0	lowland	Hampton	South line
11	22	2.0	hillside	"	"

SWEET GUM (Cont'd)

Diam. in.	Annual rings	Rings per diam. in.	Kind of soil	Location Survey	Remarks
11	32	2.9.7	hillside	Castleberry	north line
13	41	3.2.0	upland	Johnson	" " "
14	16	4.0.3	"	"	" " "
15	60	4.0.8	lowland	Tyndale 457	West line
12	26	2.2	"	"	"
Average		3.0	"	"	"
16	59	3.7	"	"	"
<u>BLACK GUM</u>					
10	70	7.0.0	lowland	Hampton	east line
30	200	6.7	"	Alvice	south line
130	122	4.0.6	lowland	Johnson	river bottom
12	62	5.2	"	Johnson	river bottom
Average		6.0	"	"	"
17	75	4.4	"	"	"
<u>BITTER HICKORY</u>					
21	82	3.9	"	"	"
4	30	7.5	lowland	Rains	S. W. corner
14	78	5.6	"	"	"
12	78	6.5	"	Johnson	river bottom
12	68	5.7	"	"	"
Average	74	7.0.2	"	"	"
10	65	6.5	"	"	"
<u>IRONWOOD</u>					
12	51	4.3	lowland	Hampton	south line
5	38	7.6	"	Johnson	river bottom
Average		5.0	"	"	"
5	44	8.8	"	"	"
<u>BENCH MARKS</u>					
10	73	7.3	"	Hampton	east line
Within the area surveyed in connection with the Francis Johnson					
Average there was 7.0 established 28 Bench Marks for the convenience					
of future surveys of this area <u>RED HAW</u> leave something of a more or					
less permanent 10 are to outlowlands Dillard red by the N.W. corner					
gation. The Bench Marks were located at what was considered as					
Average	10				
logical location of corners of such Surveys on which they were					
<u>HOLLY</u>					
placed. They are made of a concrete post 8 inches square and 30					
8	61	7.6	lowland	Hampton	south line
16	132	8.2	"	"	"
tion of the State Reclamation Department of Texas and numbered as					
Averaged in the 8.0 following description which sets forth the location					
of each Bench Mark.					

B.H. HACKBERRY

Gladewater, about 1 mile west of; about 1/2 mile south of T & P
Diam. Annual Rings per Kind of Location Remarks
in. rings diam. in. soil of Survey River; about 225 feet

12	20	1.7	upland	Dillard	river bottom
16	47	3.0	lowland	Johnson	" "
24	56	2.3	"	"	" "
22	61	2.8	"	"	" "
12	26	2.2	"	"	" "
16	59	3.7	"	"	" "
Gladewater, about 1 1/2 mile northwest of; about 1770 feet north					
Average		3.0			

way No. 15; about 60 feet west of RED MULBERRY highway fence under

15	54	3.6	lowland	Alvico	conceast line
12	62	5.2		Johnson	river bottom
17	75	4.4			" "
21	82	3.9			" "
14	78	5.6			" "
12	68	5.7			" "
12	74	6.2			" "
10	65	6.5			" "
13	68	5.2			" "
Latitude, 32-32' -05.179". Longitude, 94-56' -32.425".					
Average		5.0			

BENCH MARKS

Gladewater, on the east line of the city limits of; about 500
Within the area surveyed in connection with the Francis Johnson
Survey there was established 28 Bench Marks for the convenience
of future surveys of this area and to leave something of a more or
less permanent nature to outline the work covered by this investi-
gation. The Bench Marks were located at what was considered as
logical location of corners of such Surveys on which they were
placed. They are made of a concrete post 8 inches square and 30
inches long with bronze tablet in the top end bearing the inscrip-
tion of the State Reclamation Department of Texas and numbered as
outlined in the following description which sets forth the location
of each Bench Mark.

B.M. F1

Gladewater, about 1 mile west of; about 1/2 mile south of T & P railroad; about 1,000 feet north of Sabine River; about 225 feet east of west bank of Glade Creek on north bank of drain ditch; about 11 feet southwest of 18-inch elm tree; about 10 feet south of east-west fence; bronze tablet set in top of concrete post at the northwest corner of the Martha Dillard Survey. of concrete
Latitude $32-32' -05.179''$. Longitude $94-57' -32.425''$. No. 296.
Latitude, $32-31' -34.5''$. B.M. F2 Longitude, $94-56' -21.553''$.

Gladewater, about 1 1/2 mile northwest of; about 1770 feet north of T & P railroad; about 30 feet north of center line of highway No. 15; about 60 feet north of north highway fence under 165 north-south fence; bronze tablet set in top of concrete post at the northwest corner of the D. B. Choat Survey. high line; about
Latitude, $32-32' -50.532''$. Longitude, $94-57' -40.565''$. marks

below; about 8 feet of B.M. F3; bronze tablet set in top of
Gladewater, about 1 mile north of; about 1,000 feet north of survey Highway No. 15; about 200 feet west of oil well; about 62 feet north of the east-west fence in line with lane to the south; about 50 feet west of drain; bronze tablet set in top of concrete post at the northeast corner of the H. R. Boket Survey. feet north of
Latitude, $32-32' -50.546''$. Longitude, $94-56' -29.520''$. feet east of Balby Oil and Gas B.M. F4. Miller No. 1 oil well; about 35

Gladewater, on the east line of the city limits of; about 500 feet northeast of Gladewater High School; about 200 feet northeast of old residence; about 100 feet south of the Gladewater-Longview highway; about 100 feet west of Della Johnson A No. 2 oil well; at fence corner of fence to south and west; bronze tablet set in top of concrete post at the alleged northeast corner of the Martha Dillard Survey. at southwest of road at south edge
Latitude, $32-32' -05.199''$. Longitude, $94-56' -21.532''$. Shell Petroleum Corporation, J. Moore lease, F. W. Johnson survey; about 12 feet northeast of 24-foot stump which is the original reference tree, southwest corner of the William Lyndale Survey; bronze tablet set in top of concrete post at the southwest corner of the William Lyndale Survey No. 457.

Latitude, $32-30' -30.176''$. Longitude, $94-55' -47.441''$.

counter 15495

B. M. F5

Gladewater, about 2 1/4 miles southeast of; about 1/4 mile north of Gladewater, about 1/2 mile southeast of; near its city limits; about 1/2 mile south of Chief Refining Co.; about 330 feet, south of corner of road west and south; about 32 feet west of center of north-south road; 6 feet north of 12-inch hickory, 14 feet west of 12-inch red oak; bronze tablet set in top of concrete post at the southwest corner of the J. R. Crosby Survey No. 296. Latitude, 32-31' -34.968". Longitude, 94-56' -21.553".

B. M. F6

Gladewater, about two miles south of; about 3/4 mile north of the Sabine River; about 3/4 mile east of Sabine River; about 165 feet south of fence corner, fence running east-west and south; about 130 feet northwest of S. W. G. & E. power high line; about 16 feet northeast of 2-inch willow oak marked X three hacks below; about 8 feet east of fence; bronze tablet set in top of concrete post at the northeast corner of the W. M. Tyndale Survey No. 381. Latitude, 32-31' -36.929". Longitude, 94-56' -13.243".

B. M. F7

Gladewater, about 3 miles southeast of; about 1/2 mile southwest of Gladewater, about 2 1/2 miles south of, about 230 feet north of River, high bank and 1-3/4 inch steel shaft; about 225 feet east of Selby Oil and Gas Co., Amy Miller No. 1 oil well; about 25 feet northeast of 10-inch elm; about 15 feet south 14 degrees east of 9-inch sweet gum; bronze tablet set in top of concrete post at the southeast corner of the Hitson Brown Survey. Latitude, 32-29' -52.736". Longitude, 94-56' -01.919".

B. M. F8

Gladewater, about 1 1/2 mile southeast of; about 3/4 mile north of Sabine River; about 350 feet southwest of road at south edge of swamp ~~road~~; about 69 1/2 feet north of well No. 11, Shell Petroleum Corporation, J. Moore lease, F. W. Johnson survey; about 12 feet northeast of propped stump which is the original reference tree, southwest corner of the William Tyndale Survey; bronze tablet set in top of concrete post at the southwest corner of the William Tyndale Survey No. 457. Latitude, 32-30' -30.176". Longitude, 94-55' -47.441".

B. M. F9

Gladewater, about 2 1/4 miles southeast of; about 3/4 mile north of Sabine River; about 1300 feet south of Empire Pumping Plant; about 350 feet east of road; about 300 feet northwest of T. W. Lee No. 13 oil well; about 35 feet east of east bank of Moody Creek; about 18 feet west of 14-inch pine; about 4 feet northeast of 12-inch pin oak; bronze tablet set in top of concrete post at the southeast corner of the William Tyndale Survey No. 457;

B. M. F14

Latitude, 32-30' -30.111". Longitude, 94-55' -15.267".

Lake Devernia and T. & B. M. F10, about 1/2 mile north of the

Gladewater, about 1 1/2 miles southeast of; about 1/2 mile north of Empire Pumping Plant; about 100 feet north of road; about 50 feet southwest of bridge on road; about 35 feet south of 24-inch sweet gum in center of slough; bronze tablet set in top of concrete post at the northwest corner of the George R. Rains Survey No. 350.

Latitude, 32-31' -08.863". Longitude, 94-55' -15.230".

Camp Switch, about 1 1/2 miles northwest of; about 1500 feet south

Gladewater, about 3 miles southeast of; about 1/2 mile southwest of Lake Devernia; about 1/2 mile north of Sabine River; about 350 feet northwest of Gulf Producing Co., M. O. Sheppard well No. 17; about 90 feet north of power high line; about 65 feet southeast of 30-inch leaning pin oak in flat; bronze tablet set in top of concrete post at the reentrance corner of the George R. Rains survey.

Latitude, 32-30' -29.992". Longitude, 94-54' -13.605".

Camp Switch, about 1 1/2 miles northwest of; about 1700 feet

Gladewater, about 3 1/2 miles southeast of; about 1300 feet west of marsh (flag lake); about 700 feet west of road; about 200 feet north of another road; about 120 feet west of a dim road; about 70 feet southwest of fence corner running west and north; about 63 feet south of same fence; bronze tablet set in top of concrete post at the southeast corner of the George R. Rains Survey.

Latitude, 32-30' -15.005". Longitude, 94-53' -42.481".

B. M. F13

B. M. F13

Camp Switch, about 2 1/4 miles northwest of; about 1/4 mile south of Lake Devernia and T & P railroad track; about 720' east of south of T & P railroad; about 1,000 feet southwest of Sinclair public road; about 600 feet north of same public road; about 465' Gasinghead Refinery on east side and at an angle in secondary feet west of the same public road; about 200 feet south of draw on road; about 475 feet northeast of Fidal Oil Co., Boston Moore hill; bronze tablet set in top of concrete post at the northwest well No. 1; about 330 feet north of drain; about 10 feet south - corner of the William E. Pastuer Survey.

Latitude, 32-30' -38.013". Longitude, 94-53' -26.970".

tablet set in top of concrete post at the northwest corner of

B. M. F14

the Charles H. Alexander Survey.

Camp Switch, about two miles west of; about 3/4 miles south of Latitude, 32-30' -07.363". Longitude, 94-52' -12.501".

Lake Devernia and T. & P. railroad, about 1/2 mile north of the

B. M. F15

Sabine River at elbow; about 325 feet south of west bend in Camp Switch, about 1 3/4 miles southwest of; about 3,000 feet public road; about 100 feet west of marsh in water elm thicket; north of Lake Merrill; about 1/2 mile northeast of Sabine River about 100 feet south of east-west fence; bronze tablet set in at elbow; about 90 feet northwest of 16-inch sweet gum; about 50 the top of a concrete post at the southwest corner of the William feet east of power high line and on east side of right of way of E. Pastuer Survey.

power line and west line of timber; about 40 feet southwest of Latitude, 32-30' -07.805". Longitude, 94-53' -27.044".

14-inch willow oak, both marked X; bronze tablet set in top of

B. M. F15

concrete post at the northwest corner of William C. Alvies Sur-

Camp Switch, about 1 1/2 miles northwest of; about 1500 feet south

of east-west road; about 275 feet south of a branch; about 70

Latitude, 32-29' -45.479". Longitude, 94-53' -05.367".

feet north of the T. & P. railroad; about 30 feet east of telephone

B. M. F16

line; about 18 feet west of old fence line; about 12 feet north

Camp Switch, about 1 1/2 mile southwest of; about 1 1/2 mile

of an iron pipe line; about 7 feet south of another pipe line;

north of the Sabine River; about 3/4 mile east of Merrill Lake;

bronze tablet set in top of concrete post in the southwest corner

about 300 feet east of new road; about 300 feet south of house;

of the William Castleberry League.

about 220 feet southeast of Sun Oil Co., M. Kaye No. 8 oil well;

Latitude, 32-30' -28.322". Longitude, 94-52' -40-793".

about 22 feet northwest of 2 inch iron pipe; about 10 feet east of

B. M. F16

fence; bronze tablet set in top of concrete post at the southwest

Camp Switch, about 1 1/4 mile northwest of; about 1700 feet

corner of the Charles W. Alexander Survey.

northwest of Union Refinery; about 450 feet north of T & P Rail-

Latitude, 32-29' -15.120". Longitude, 94-52' -12.664".

road tracks; about 150 feet southwest of southwest corner of old

B. M. F17

field and 1.5 feet below top of surface of south bank of small

Camp Switch, about 1 3/4 miles southwest of; about 3/4 mile east

drain; about 20 feet north of 1 1/4 inch iron pipe; about 18

of Merrill Lake; about 60 feet south of fence corner and piping

feet southwest of 16" post oak marked X; about 2 feet north of

about 15 feet west of fence in line with center of road to the

iron pipe; bronze tablet set in top of concrete post at the

east; bronze tablet set in top of concrete monument at the south-

northwest corner of the Jefferson Moseley Survey;

east corner of the W. C. Alvies Survey.

Latitude, 32-30' -28.307". Longitude, 94-52' -30.349".

Latitude 32-28' -53.127". Longitude, 94-52' -12.741".

-27-

-28-

counter 45498

B. M. F21

B. M. F17

Camp Switch, about 2 3/4 miles southwest of; about 650 feet north
Camp Switch, about 1 mile south, 80° west of; about 1/4 mile
of north bank of the Sabine River and north of pipe line bridge
south of T & P railroad; about 1,000 feet southwest of Sinclair
across river; about 250 feet south of where north-south road turns
Casinghead Refinery on east side and at an angle in secondary
west; about 130 feet northwest of tank battery; about 67 feet
road; about 475 feet northeast of Tidal Oil Co., Boston Moore
northeast of 20-inch pipe; about 22 feet southeast of 18-inch
well No. 1; about 330 feet north of drain; about 10 feet south -
black gum marked X; about 13 feet west of 18-inch pin oak marked
west of 2-inch pipe at fence corner of northwest fence; bronze
X; about 3 feet east of fence near center of group of four oil
tablet set in top of concrete post at the northwest corner of
wells; bronze tablet set in top of concrete post at the southwest
the Charles H. Alexander Survey.

Latitude, 32-30' -07.363". Longitude, 94-52' -12.501".

Latitude, 32-28' -22.074". Longitude, 94-52' -12.855".

B. M. F18

B. M. F22

Camp Switch, about 1 3/4 miles southwest of; about 3,000 feet
Camp Switch, about 1,000 feet northwest of; about 110 feet north-
north of Lake Merrill; about 1/2 mile northeast of Sabine River
west of crossroads; about 120 feet southeast of well No. 1 Sinclair
at elbow; about 90 feet northwest of 16-inch sweet gum; about 50
Prairie Oil Company, J.W. Aiken, in open prairie in line with old
feet east of power high line and on east side of right of way of
driveway marked by black walnut trees; bronze tablet set in top
power line and west line of timber; about 40 feet southwest of
of concrete post at the northwest corner of the John Riddle survey.
14-inch willow oak, both marked X; bronze tablet set in top of
Latitude, 32-30' -28.180". Longitude, 94-51' -24.722".
concrete post at the northwest corner of William C. Alvise Sur-

B. M. F23

vey.

Camp Switch, about 2 miles southeast of; about 1,000 feet north-
Latitude, 32-29' -45.479". Longitude, 94-53' -05.367".
east of the Sabine River; about 3/4 mile south of east-west public

B. M. F19

road; about 100 feet north of fence corner (east) fence and
Camp Switch, about 1 1/2 mile southwest of; about 1 1/2 mile
(north) fence; about 80 feet south of three-way fence corner (north-
north of the Sabine River; about 3/4 mile east of Merrill Lake;
south-west); about 50 feet south of small drain in flat; about
about 300 feet east of new road; about 300 feet south of house;
8 feet west of north-south fence; in thicket of willow sprouts;
about 220 feet southeast of Sun Okl Co., M.Hays No. 8 oil well;
bronze tablet set in top of concrete post at the southwest corner
about 22 feet northwest of 2 inch iron pipe; about 10 feet east of
of the S. S. Davis Survey.
fence; bronze tablet set in top of concrete post at the southwest
Latitude, 32-28' -26.680". Longitude, 94-50' -35.121".
corner of the Charles W. Alexander Survey.

B. M. F24

Latitude, 32-29' -15.120". Longitude, 94-52' -12.664".

Willow Springs, about 1 3/4 miles southwest of; about 1 1/2 mile

B. M. F20

south of Lake Harvey; about 100 feet south of southeast corner of
Camp Switch, about 1 3/4 miles southwest of; about 3/4 mile east
field of timber; about 3 feet east of north-south fence; bronze
of Merrill Lake; about 60 feet south of fence corner and pipes;
tablet set in top of concrete post at the southeast corner of the
about 15 feet west of fence in line with center of road to the
John Riddle Survey.
east; bronze tablet set in top of concrete monument at the south-
Latitude, 32-29' -06.802". Longitude, 94-49' -48.137".
east corner of the W. C. Alvise Survey.

Latitude 32-28' -53.127". Longitude, 94-52' -12.741".

B. M. F21

Willow Springs, about 1/4 mile west of; about 2 miles south of Camp Switch, about 2 3/4 miles southwest of; about 650 feet north of north bank of the Sabine River and north of pipe line bridge across river; about 250 feet south of where north-south road turns west; about 130 feet northwest of tank battery; about 67 feet northeast of 28-inch pipe; about 22 feet southeast of 18-inch

black gum marked X about 13 feet west of 18-inch pin oak marked X; about 3 feet east of fence near center of group of four oil

wells; bronze tablet set in top of concrete post at the southwest corner of the Pleasant McAnelly Survey; the east line of the Castleberry League which crosses highway at Latitude, 32-28' -22.674". Longitude, 94-52' -12.855".

Little Chicago; on point of hill about 400 feet west of Mount-Lee

B. M. F22

Oil Company; J. B. Davis, No. 10 well; in the William Robinson Camp Switch, about 1,000 feet northwest of; about 130 feet north-Survey; about 200 feet north of branch; about 60 feet east of west of crossroads; about 120 feet southeast of well No. 1 Sinclair

Prairie Oil Company, J. W. Aiken, in open prairie in line with old about 36 feet southwest of a 30-inch red oak; an old north-south driveway marked by black walnut trees; bronze tablet set in top of concrete post at the northwest corner of the John Ruddle survey.

Latitude, 32-30' -28.180". Longitude, 94-51' -24.722".

Latitude, 32-32' -52.899". Longitude, 94-49' -47.362".

B. M. F23

B. M. F27

Camp Switch, about 2 miles southeast of; about 1,000 feet north-Gladewater, about 4 miles northeast of; about 2 miles northwest of east of the Sabine River; about 3/4 mile south of east-west public White Oak School; about 1 mile west of East Mountain road; about road; about 180 feet north of fence corner (east) fence and 300 feet northwest of Atlantic Oil Producing Co., W. C. Wakland (north) fence; about 80 feet south of three-way fence corner (north-Survey, Turner Well No. 12; about 154 feet southwest of fence corner-south-west); about 50 feet south of small drain in flat; about 8 feet west of north-south fence; in thicket of willow sprouts; bronze tablet set in top of concrete post at the northwest corner of the bronze tablet set in top of concrete post at the southwest corner

William Castleberry League.

of the S. S. Davis Survey. Latitude, 32-32' -53.213". Longitude, 94-52' -40.334".

Latitude, 32-28' -26.680". Longitude, 94-50' -35.121".

B. M. F28

B. M. F24

Camp Switch, about 1 1/4 mile south of; about 3/4 mile north of Willow Springs, about 1 3/4 miles southwest of; about 1 1/2 mile Sabine River; about 225 feet west of Dalton Petroleum Co. well No. south of Lake Harris; about 100 feet south of southeast corner of 1, about 35 feet west of creek; about 170 feet north of road to field of timber; about 3 feet east of north-south fence; bronze tablet set in top of concrete post at the southeast corner of the house; bronze tablet set in top of concrete post at the southwest corner of the John Ruddle Survey.

Latitude, 32-29' -06.802". Longitude, 94-49' -48.137".

Latitude, 32-29' -07.107". Longitude, 94-51' -39.116".

B. M. F25

WILLOW SPRINGS, about 3/4 mile west of; about 2 miles south of State Highway and on east line of the Castleberry Survey opposite Little Chicago; about 565 feet east of east bank of Lake Harris; about 330 feet north of north bank of Lake Harris, which makes two prongs; bronze tablet set in top of concrete post at southeast corner of the William Castleberry League. Latitude, 32-30' -27.951". Longitude, 94-49' -47.792".

B. M. F26

Longview, about six miles northwest of; about 2 miles north along the east line of the Castleberry League which crosses highway at Little Chicago; on point of hill about 400 feet west of Yount-Lee Oil Company; J. B. Davis, No. 10 well; in the William Robinson Survey; about 200 feet north of branch; about 60 feet east of public road; about 55 feet north of an 18-inch sweet gum marked X; about 36 feet southwest of a 30-inch red oak; on old north-south fence line; bronze tablet set in top of concrete post at the northeast corner of the Castleberry League. Latitude, 32-32' -52.899". Longitude, 94-49' -47.361".

B. M. F27

Gladewater, about 4 miles northeast of; about 2 miles northwest of White Oak School; about 1 mile west of East Mountain road; about 300 feet northwest of Atlantic Oil Producing Co., W. C. Wakland Survey, Turner Well No. 12; about 154 feet southwest of fence corner; about 18 feet northwest of 7-inch double prong cedar; bronze tablet set in top of concrete post at the northwest corner of the William Castleberry League. Latitude, 32-32' -53.213". Longitude, 94-52' -40.334".

B. M. F28

Camp Switch, about 1 1/4 mile south of; about 3/4 mile north of Sabine River; about 225 feet west of Dalton Petroleum Co. well No. 1, about 35 feet west of creek; about 170 feet north of road to the east; about 50 feet east of road to the north and under a green house; bronze tablet set in top of concrete post at the southwest corner of the John Ruddle Survey. Latitude, 32-29' -07.107". Longitude, 94-51' -25.116".

MARTHA DILLARD SURVEY

of 1835 was intended to be identical with what is now called the southwest corner of the D. B. Choat Survey. The field notes of the Survey No. 183 640 Acres

Martha Dillard and David B. Choat Survey place the west line of S. Dec. 29, 1844-Filed Aug. 30, 1853-Ptd. June 9, 1855. the Dillard Survey 210 varas east of the southwest corner of the

David B. Choat Survey (it apparently being meant to be the south-

Beginning at a stake 210 vrs. East of the west corner of the Frost Thorne League). The notes of the David B.

S. W. corner of a League of Land of Frost Thorne's Choat Survey places the west line of the Dillard Survey 250 varas

Surveyed in 1835 from which a willow oak 10 in. east of its southwest corner. The Choat Survey notes call for a

D. bears S 60 E 4.2 vrs. a Post Oak 14 in D creek crossing at 864 varas east of its southwest corner on its

bears N 51 W dist. 18 vrs. Thence South 610 vrs south line. In the same notes the Dillard northwest corner is

Sabine River c South at 1220 vrs. River Thence placed 250 varas east of its southwest corner and this automatically

S 50 E the bank of the River 1040 vrs set stake places the northwest corner of the Dillard Survey at 515 varas

on the bank of the River from which a Post Oak west of the creek call in as much as the north line of the Dillard

Survey is identical with the south line of the Choat Survey. Today

D bears S 8 W dist 1.6 vrs Thence East at 1258 this creek is found on the ground in what appears to be a stable

vrs set stake from which an Over cup 12 in D location as can be used as a reasonable natural monument.

bears N 13 E dist 2.2 vrs an over cup 10 in D Accepting the northwest corner of the Dillard Survey as

bears N 21 1/2 W dist 6 vrs Thence North 1888 located by its reference to this creek call and the southwest

vrs set stake on the line of F. Thorne's League corner of the David B. Choat Survey, and then running a line south

from which a Pine 12 in D bears N 86 W dist for the west line of the Martha Dillard Survey as called for in the

original field notes, a check was made on the passing calls to the 2.4 vrs a Pine 10 in D bears S 47 1/2 W dist

5.4 vrs Thence West with said League Line 2054 Sabine River. The first call places the river at 610 varas from

vrs place of beginning. the northwest corner, and the second calls for the river to be at

The Martha Dillard Survey calls to begin at a stk. 210 1220 varas from the northwest corner. It was found that the line

vrs. east of the southwest corner of a league of land granted to run for the west line of the Bill Arp passed about 5 varas east of

Frost Thorne, surveyed in 1835. In the field notes of the D. B. the east water edge of the river at 620 varas from the northwest

Choat survey there is a call for its southwest corner to be 250 corner. At the call of 1220 varas from the northwest corner, the

varas west of the northwest corner of survey No. 183, which is point was 41 varas north of the high bank of the river.

the Martha Dillard Survey, and to be 865 varas west of a branch The second course in the original field notes calls for the

on the south line of the Choat survey, which is also the north line to run south 50 degrees east along the east bank of the river

line of the Martha Dillard Survey. In the field notes of the J. for 1040 varas to a corner on the east bank of the Sabine River.

L. McCarty Survey, the lower part of the east boundary of that It was found today that this line crosses out over the channel of

survey calls to be the west line of the Martha Dillard Survey, and the river and can only be run by an offset line. This was done and

calls for an offset of 210 varas west from the Martha Dillard it was found that the southwest corner of the Dillard Survey falls

Survey northwest corner to the southwest corner of Survey No. 307,

which is the David B. Choat Survey. It appears from these three

sets of notes that the southwest corner of the Frost Thorne Survey

of 1835 was intended to be identical with what is now called the southwest corner of the D. B. Choat Survey. The field notes of the Martha Dillard and David B. Choat Surveys place the west line of the Dillard Survey 210 varas east of the southwest corner of the David B. Choat Survey (it apparently being meant to be the southwest corner of the Frost Thorne League). The notes of the David B. Choat Survey places the west line of the Dillard Survey 250 varas east of its southwest corner. The Choat Survey notes calls for a creek crossing at 864 varas east of its southwest corner on its south line. In the same notes the Dillard northwest corner is placed 250 varas east of its southwest corner and this automatically places the northwest corner of the Dillards Survey at 615 varas west of the creek call in as much as the north line of the Dillard Survey is identical with the south line of the Choat Survey. Today this creek is found on the ground in what appears to be a stable location as can be used as a reasonable natural monument.

Accepting the northwest corner of the Dillard Survey as located by its references to this creek call and the southwest corner of the David B. Choat Survey, and then running a line south for the west line of the Martha Dillard Survey as called for in the original field notes, a check was made on the passing calls to the Sabine River. The first call places the river at 610 varas from the northwest corner, and the second calls for the river to be at 1220 varas from the northwest corner. It was found that the line run for the west line of the Dillard passed about 5 varas east of the east water edge of the river at 620 varas from the northwest corner. At the call of 1220 varas from the northwest corner, the point was 41 varas north of the high bank of the river.

The second course in the original field notes calls for the line to run south 50 degrees east along the east bank of the river for 1040 varas to a corner on the east bank of the Sabine River. It was found today that this line crosses out over the channel of the river and can only be run by an offset line. This was done and it was found that the southwest corner of the Dillard Survey falls in line with the line of the Choat Survey. The following method of procedure were pertinent and considered of much value.

about 30 varas west of the east high bank of the river and out over the water. It appears that the river may have eroded this amount during the course of the past 90 years.

The south line of the Dillard Survey runs eastward from the river to what is now used as the east line of the survey which is a fence running north from the apparent location of the southeast corner. There appears to be nothing on the ground to fix very definite the original location of this line. There is no way at the southeast corner to determine that corner other than the fence mentioned and the call distance from the bank of the river. As stated it most likely that the south west corner of the Survey as originally placed is now in the river bed. When you measure east from the present river bank the required distance for the south line of the Dillard Survey one finds themselves 130 varas west of the fence line that is considered the east line of the Survey. There are not fences or other markers at the call for distance to the southeast corner.

The east line of the Dillard as stated should be about 130 varas west of the fence line that marks the east line on the ground today. This makes a strip of excess or vacant land 130 varas wide along the east side of this survey, the full length of it. The northeast corner of the Dillard Survey is marked today by a 1-inch iron pipe at a fence corner which is about 100 feet south of the Longview-Gladewater Highway and on the east city limits of Gladewater. This pipe is in line with two concrete markers set by the T & P Railroad for the north line of the Survey.

The north line is marked at the northeast end by a 1-inch pipe at the fence corner described above, and by two concrete markers set by the T & P Railroad at the time the townsite of Gladewater was laid out. The correctness of these markers is borne out by substantial old fences on the west end of the Survey which are to be found west of the town of Gladewater and are considered to mark the north line of the Martha Dillard Survey.

In locating the lines of the Martha Dillard Survey the following method of procedure were pertinent and considered of much value. was found that measuring west 32 varas the left high bank of the

Two lines were run south from the supposed northwest corner of the Dillard Survey. The first line was run south from 655 west of the creek call mentioned in the D. B. Cheat Survey notes, and was 223 varas east of a point on the west bank of Glade Creek that appeared to be in line with the fence running northward from the south line of the Cheat Survey, and indicated that it might be the west line of that Survey, and which is considered the same as the west line of the old Frost Thorne Survey of 1835. However, when the west line of the Cheat Survey was run out, it was found that the fence mentioned was crooked and that the average location of the fence was about 13 varas east of the point on the west bank of Glade Creek and this placed the southwest corner of the David B. Cheat Survey in the bed of the creek, which in turn made the line that was run south to be 210 varas east of the southwest corner of the David B. Cheat Survey and which is supposed to be the same corner as that of the old Frost Thorne League. This 210 varas call for this corner is named in both the Martha Dillard and J. L. McCarty Surveys original field notes. The second line was run south from a point 615 varas west of the creek called for in the south line of the David B. Cheat Survey notes, and 250 varas east of the Cheat Southwest corner as it falls in the bed of Glade Creek. At this point of beginning a 26 inch willow oak marked X (new) was found near the point supposed to be the northwest corner of the Dillard Survey. west with the fence line running north and south, and

In running the first line south, the left bank of the Sabine River was found to be at 530 varas and then went over water in an elbow and hit the left bank of the river again at 710 varas, an average of 620 varas. The call for the river in the original notes is 'south 610 varas Sabine River'. This line continued on south hits the left bank of the river again at 1252 varas, where as the original field notes read 'south at 1220 varas river'. Some large trees were noted on this line with one or two 36 inch willow oak trees, but no marks of any value were found on them. east At the call distance of 1220 varas for the Sabine River it was found that measuring west 32 varas the left high bank of the east side and with fence wires on the 34 south side.

river could be hit which means that to make the line hit the river bank the second time at the required distance, the west line of the Dillard would have to be moved west by 32 varas. This does not seem to be the practical thing to do in as much as it does not comply with the necessary calls for the northwest corner of the Dillard Survey. A tentative point was therefore set at the 1220 varas call on this line and this was used as the beginning point of the next course.

The second course was run by offsetting in as much as the course of south 50 degrees east would make the line fall out over the river. It was found that the river has a course about similar to the prescribe call of this second course. At the end of the required 1040 varas call it was then found that the point would fall in the river bed. This line was then continued to a point on the east bank of the river to a hub about 1 vara north of a 28 inch pine tree to which a fence was attached and going eastward. The pine tree is marked by an X (Boyles Survey of 1934) A test for the age of this tree by boring indicated that the tree was around 50 or 60 years old. A pine stump was found about 200 varas south of this point and on the east bank of the river, and by actual ring count it was found to be 150 years old, which went to show that this stump and tree was not of the same variety.

From the point at the 28 inch pine tree a line was run east to intersect with the fence line running north and south, and considered to be the east line of the Dillard Survey. The indications on the ground are that this is the north line of John R. Crosby Survey No. 371 and should be the south line of the Martha Dillard Survey. However, this line is 38.5 varas too far south for the south line of the Dillard Survey when you measure down the call distance from the Dillard north line. On this line run east was found a 28 inch white oak tree to which several old wires were embedded a considerable number of years, and on to which a fence was tied and going south, the tree being the corner. About 80 varas east of this white oak tree was found a 24 inch overcup oak, and on its north side was found 3 old hacks, a fairly old X on the east side and with fence wires on the south side.

A 2 1/2 inch old oak stake was found in a pond on this line and no doubt had been there for some time. All of these facts lend to show that the north line of the Crosby Survey is identical with this line run east from the 28-inch pine tree on the east bank of the Sabine River, and west of this corner.

Going along north the fence line considered the east line of the Martha Dillard Survey a few marks in recent years were found. At 43 varas north of what was set as the probable southeast corner of the Dillard Survey a 2 x 4 oak stake was found at the corner of a fence going west. At 11 and 13 varas southeast was found a 16-inch and 20-inch overcup oak trees respectively. At 16 varas north from this southeast corner of the Dillard was found a 31-inch overcup oak that is used today as a fence corner for a fence going east and at whose base is to be found a 1-inch iron rod at its east side. The tree has a number of scars on it and might represent marks that are now undistinguishable. At 23 varas north from this Dillard southeast corner and on the north and south fence was found a steel plate driven in the ground. It marked the east end of a marked line through the timber that on investigation was found to be 8 years old. During the course of this survey the fence at 43 varas north was destroyed and a new one built west from this steel plate, and along the marked line. The builders stated that they thought this was the south line of the Dillard Survey. A 24-inch overcup oak 172 varas north of the probable southeast corner of the Dillard survey, and on the north and south fence was found, and it had an iron through it that showed to be imbedded 25 years. At about 325 varas north along the north and south fence from the set southeast corner of the Dillard Survey, and where the southwest corner of the John R. Crosby Survey No. 296 is supposed to fall on the east line of the Dillard an oak stake was found as well as some recent date surveyors hubs. These markers were on the west side of a lane or flat at this point, and about in line with a fence going east that indicated the south line of the John R. Crosby Survey. On further north after leaving the lane was found the same fence going

north, and along it were grown a line of trees that indicated

that the line had been there a number of years. At the supposed northeast corner was found an iron pin driven in the ground at the intersection of the north south fence with a fence going west a short ways. This point was in line with two concrete markers set by the T & P railroad west of this corner.

The north line of the Martha Dillard survey has as a marker for its north line at its eastern end, the above mentioned pipe at the fence corner, the two concrete markers set for the line at the time the town site was laid out by the T & P railroad, and a steel shaft in the yards of a Mr. York who stated that it was put there for him by a surveyor in establishing the southeast corner of the Hocket survey which calls to fall on the north line of the Dillard survey. The north line of the Dillard survey goes through the center of the town of Gladewater and through the T & P depot at that place. After passing through the limits of the town the line is indicated on the ground by an old fence and lane running east and west. The indications are that this lane and its fences have been there a number of years and are now considered the north line of the Martha Dillard Survey. Near the northwest corner of the survey was found a 24-inch willow oak marked with three hacks and these marks were found to be about 35 years old.

In running the second line for the west line of the Dillard Survey it was noted that the line passed several large trees around 300 to 400 varas south of the north line. One tree in particular of about 30 inches diameter had three hacks on the east side, and on investigation by boring, it was found that the marks were around 40 years old. From local information this marked line has been considered the west line of the Dillards for the past 40 years. This line is at the call distance from the creek mentioned in the Ghost notes. The line hits the Sabine River at an elbow 5 varas east of the east water edge at a distance of 619 varas from the north line of the survey, whereas the original field notes call for 610 varas. At the called distance of 1220 varas for the second call on the Sabine River, it was found that the point fell 39 varas north of the left bank of the river. Here a point was set

north of a fence running east and west and which was the only

indication on the ground for the marking of that line. Local and the line continued on the second course call of South 50 E for 1040 varas. Here the point fell 13 varas west of the east high bank of the river. It is likely that the river could have eroded all this much in the past 90 years. In an effort to determine the proper location of the southwest corner of the David B. Cheat Survey, which has a direct bearing on the location of the west line of the Dillard Survey, a line was run northward from a point on the west bank of Glade Creek that appeared to be in line with a fence going north and what might be considered the west line of the Cheat Survey. As stated previously it was found that this point was about 13 varas west of the same fence after going far enough north to get in the vicinity of the straight section of the fence. On this line some marked trees were passed, one being a 36-inch willow oak tree near the southwest corner of the survey and another, a 24-inch post oak near the southeast corner of the Augustine Survey. It is evident that the fence near the southwest corner of the Cheat Survey has been diverted westward near Glade Creek to avoid destruction of the fence by the creek. The corner itself falls in the bed of Glade Creek. On reaching the terminus of the call distance for the west line of the Cheat Survey on the line run for that line it was found that the northwest corner fell 13 varas west of the north-south fence that no doubt marks the west line of the Cheat Survey. Based on these facts and the facts uncovered on the east line of the Heket survey, it was determined that the west line of the Cheat survey should be 13 varas east of the west bank of Glade Creek. The north line of the Cheat and Heket Surveys were run out with the view of verifying the west line of the Cheat through the finding of substantial marks on the east lines of the Cheat and Heket surveys. At the call distance for the east line of the Cheat Survey nothing was found of a very definite nature that might be considered seriously as marking that corner. At the call distance for the width of the Cheat Survey plus the call width of the Heket Survey, the northeast corner of the Heket Survey was found to fall about 14 varas west of an old lane going south, but about 35 varas north of a fence running east and west and which was the only

indication on the ground for the marking of that line. Local residents stated that this fence was built by joint agreement between property owners and did not necessarily mark the correct location of the north line of the Heket Survey. The fact that the call surveys have as their basis of boundaries, the fence line on the east and the remains of the fence on the south line of the Dillard Survey, and in order to conform to the general layout of these the west line of the Choat Survey, it became more apparent that the southwest corner of the Choat Survey belongs in the bed of Glade Creek and was finally placed at that point in conformity to the north line of the Dillard Survey which is a joint line with the south line of the Choat and Heket Surveys. As stated previously this location of the southwest corner of the Choat Survey will check its creek call mention on the south line of that Survey. This point from all indications was meant to be the southwest corner of the old Frost Thorn League surveyed in 1835. The only doubt that it is not is the conflict of the two calls of 210 and 250 varas from the supposed same corner to the northwest corner of the Dillard Survey.

Taking as the correct position of the west line of the Martha Dillards Survey, a point 250 varas east of the determined southwest corner of the Choat and taking as the correct position of the north line of the Dillard survey, a line through the concrete markers on the east end of the line set by the T & P Railroad and the old land fence also marking the north line of the Survey, it was found that after giving the proper width and depth to the Dillard Survey, as called for in the original survey notes, that there exists a surplus strip across the east side of 130 varas between the called for boundaries and the north-south fence called the east boundary of the Dillard Survey. And by placing the south boundary line along the apparent north boundary line of the John R. Crosby Survey No. 371, it was found that the depth was in excess by 38.5 varas over the called for depth of the survey in the original field notes of the Martha Dillard Survey. These two strips of land must be either considered surplus land belonging to the Dillard Survey or

vacant land on which no patent has been granted by the State of Texas.

From all facts found, it appears that the adjoining junior surveys have as their basis of boundaries, the fence line on the east and the remains of the fence on the south line of the Dillard Survey, and in order to conform to the general layout of these junior surveys it was necessary to use these fence boundaries as a basis in order to fill in the gaps between certain natural boundaries.

JOHN R CROSBY SURVEY.

FIELD NOTES.

Survey No. 296 - 393 Acres.

S. July 29, 1846 - Filed Aug. 28, 1853 - Ptd. Jan. 24, 1856.

Thomas D. Brooks, Surveyor.

Beginning at the NE corner of No. 183 from which a Pine 14 inches Diam bears S 59 W dist 3 vs a Pine 12 inches Diam bears N 59 E dist 1.8 vs. Thence South with the line of No. 183-1100 vs set stake on said line from which a Post Oak 12 inches Diam bears S 59 E dist 5 vs a Post Oak 14 inches Diam bears North dist 8.2 vs. Thence East 2020 vs set stake on the line of No. 177 from which a White Oak 18 inches Diam bears N 57 W dist 11 vs a Sweet Gum 6 inches Diam bears S 50 W dist 2.4 vs. Thence North with the line of No. 177 and 174-1100 vs set stake on League line marked F. T. from which a Pine 14 inches Diam bears N 77 W dist 9.4 vs a Black Oak 18 inches Diam bears S 85 E dist 7.4 vs Thence West with said League line 2020 vs place of beginning.

The northwest corner of the John Crosby Survey No. 296 calls to be identical with the northeast corner of the Martha Dillard Survey. In the Lewis Rigby Survey original field notes this same corner is supposed to be 275 varas east of its southwest corner. The southwest corner of the Rigby Survey was determined when the Reark Survey No. 174. No marks of identification of this corner in this vicinity was found.

east line of the Heket Survey was located in as much as that line is the same as the west line of the Rigsby Survey. It was found that the corner used as the northeast corner of the Martha Dillard Survey and likewise the northwest corner of the John R. Crosby Survey No. 296 was 244 varas east of the southwest corner of the Rigsby Survey instead of the specified 275 varas.

Going east from this corner 2020 varas the call distance on the north line of the Crosby for its northeast corner, the point was likewise found to be 2264 varas from the southwest corner of the Rigsby Survey. The Rigsby original field notes call for this corner to be 2295 from its southwest corner. The northeast corner of the Crosby as located from the Dillard northeast corner falls 28 varas west of the fence running north and south in that vicinity, thus making the fence fall 2292 varas east of the southwest corner of the Rigsby Survey corner, as compared with the 2295 varas required distance. There are no other indications at this corner to mark it but local citizens stated that the fence was considered the east line of the Crosby Survey at that point. There was no east and west fence to make a corner with the north and south fence marking the east line of the survey. This point is about 100 varas north of the Gladewater-Longview Highway. The fact that the fence is placed at about the proper distance from the southwest corner of the Rigsby Survey would be indicate that the east line of the Crosby should fall in the vicinity of this north and south fence and the northeast corner should be where the line runs from the northeast corner of the Dillard Survey, intersected it.

Going south on the east line of the Crosby Survey, based on the fence and the required distance from the southwest corner of the Rigsby Survey, it was found that the same fence was about 30 varas west of the line at the Crosby southeast corner. At a point 150 varas south of the northeast corner of the Crosby Survey, a point was determined for the northwest corner of the Carl Rhode Survey No. 177, and which is also the southwest corner of the James Reark Survey No. 174. No marks of identification of this corner in this vicinity was found.

According to the field notes of the James Roark Survey, this corner
 and consequently the east line of John R. Crosby Survey No. 296 should
 be 32 varas west of a creek crossing on the south line of the James
 Roark Survey. In running out this south line of the Roark Survey,
 it was found that the creek was 68 varas east of the line run for
 the east line of the Crosby Survey. This would suggest that the east
 line of the Crosby Survey was 14 varas further west than determined
 line. At what is supposed to be the northwest corner of the Wm.
 Tyndale Survey No. 457, was found a fence corner to a fence going
 determined northeast corner of the corner as measured from the north-
 west and south, and some surveyors hubs and stakes. It was found that
 east corner of the Dillard Survey. It can be reasoned that the present
 location of this creek may have changed since the time of the James
 Roark Survey in 1847. Taking in consideration the relation to this
 distance from the Crosby north line. The timber along this line
 creek crossing, the fence being about the required distance from the
 southwest corner of the Riggsby Survey, and certain facts around the
 few old trees north of the fence. A red oak tree of 17 inches in
 location of the Wm. Tyndale Survey No. 457, the east line of the
 John R. Crosby Survey No. 296, was placed at 2045 varas east of the
 northeast corner of the Martha Dillard Survey. The southeast corner
 of the Crosby Survey falls about 5 varas north of a fence running
 east and about 25 varas east of the same north-south fence that was
 of the Crosby Survey. There was nothing to mark the southwest corner
 on the line at its northeast corner. At the junction of these two
 fences there are two large gum trees, one a 28-inch black gum and
 the other a 26-inch sweet gum, and are used as a fence corner for
 fences going north and south, and east. No fence goes west from this
 point. These two trees have some marks on them, but show to be of
 recent date. A good many surveyors stakes, and hubs, are found in
 this vicinity indicating that such locality has been considered the
 line of the Martha Dillard Survey. It does not seem that the present
 southeast corner of John Crosby Survey. In the field notes of the
 day location of the east line of the Martha Dillard is in its original
 Carl Rhode Survey No. 177, it is stated that its west line (which
 is also the east line of the Crosby Survey) crosses a creek at 1303
 varas from its southwest corner. It was found that this creek crossed
 the east line of the Crosby survey at 1261 varas from its southeast
 corner, which is also the southwest corner of the Carl Rhode Survey.
 There is a distinct old channel to this creek that is 1302 varas
 north of the Crosby southeast corner. This indicates that the proper

location for the southeast corner of the Crosby is at its call distance from its northeast corner, and as determined in this survey.

The south line of the Crosby Survey running west from its southeast corner passes through a strip of timber without any indications of a fence to suggest its proper location on the ground. No marks of any value were found on this line through this strip of timber that might help in determining the proper location of this line. At what is supposed to be the northwest corner of the Wm. Tyndale Survey No. 457, was found a fence corner to a fence going west and south, and some surveyers hubs and stakes. It was found that the fence going west from this point was in the proper location for the south line of the Crosby Survey, it being at the proper distance from the Crosby north line. The timber along this line is either young or has been destroyed with an exception of a very few old trees north of the fence. A red oak tree of 17 inches in diameter was found near the southwest corner of the Crosby Survey which fall in the upland soil and the ring count on this tree showed it to be 102 years old. No line marks were found on this tree, but it was about 10 varas north of the fence which is the south line of the Crosby Survey. There was nothing to mark the southwest corner of the Crosby Survey where it joins the east line of the Dillard Survey, other than some stakes set by recent day surveyor, and could not be of much value unless backed up by other facts. A number of trees around these points are marked, but they show that they have been recently marked.

The west line of the Crosby Survey is identical with the East line of the Martha Dillard Survey. It does not seem that the present day location of the east line of the Martha Dillard is in its original location by 130 varas, still it appears that the fence marking its east line has been used as such, long enough to enable the surveyors of the junior surveys around the Dillard Survey to use this line as such, and in order to retain the junior surveys in their proper places it becomes necessary to consider the east line of the Dillard and the upper part of the east line of the Wm. Tyndale Survey No. 457 to the call distance for the southwest corner of the Carl Rhoads

likewise the west line of the Crosby Survey No. 296, along the vicinity of this fence. Survey. Near this point was found an iron pipe set for the corner. GEORGE R. RAINES SURVEY. This point was found a marked line going east thru Field Notes and several of the trees had been blocked out. Survey No. 350 found 777 Acres more north of a fence Oct. 12, 1849 - Filed March 1, 1850 - Ptd. Dec. 1, 1858. was about 30 varas west of Thomas D. Brooks, Surveyor. east line of the Tyndale. Beginning at the S. W. corner of No. 177 from survey, which an elm 12 inches D bears S 51 1/2 E dist 2.4 that the fence goes a Willow Oak 20 inches D bears N 76 E dist 6.2 line of the Rains. Thence South 1357.7 varas set stake in Sabine Tyndale Survey. Thence from which a Willow Oak 12 inch D bears S 25 W dist 9 varas a White Oak 30 inches D bears N 80 E Rains Survey. Later Dist 11.8 varas Thence East 1900.8 varas set stake from final location which a Sweet Gum 12 inches D bears S 64 W dist 5.4 was finally vs an Elm 8 inches D bears N 37 1/2 W dist 2.2 varas belonged 1414.4 Thence south 543.1 varas set stake from which an Elm of the Carl Rhode 12 inches D bears S 70 E dist 8.2 varas a Willow Oak by Survey No. 296 8 inches D bears N 65 E dist 4.3 varas Thence East

Thence 950 varas set stake a Willow Oak 16 inches D bears S final position N 55 E dist 5.4 varas a Willow Oak 18 inches D bears willow oak tree S 23 1/2 W dist 4.4 varas Thence North 1900.8 varas, so as for its the S. E. corner of No. 175 from which a Black Oak proved to be the 24 inches D bears N 37 E dist 2 varas a Pine 30 inches D bears N 17 1/2 W dist 20 varas Thence West with the corner of the No. line of No. 175 - 1900.8 varas S E cor of No. 177 - 2850.8 south west corner vs place of beginning. conforms to the call distance for

The Rains Survey calls to start at the southwest corner of the Carl Rhode Survey No. 177 and to go south 1357.7 varas to its southwest corner. This southwest corner is also the southeast corner of the William Tyndale Survey No. 457. After having determined as well as possible the southeast corner of the John R. Crosby Survey No. 296, the east line of the Crosby Survey was continued south as the upper part of the east line of the Wm. Tyndale Survey No. 457 Rains to the call distance for the southwest corner of the Carl Rhode very specified that the south line of the Rains should be 1357.7 varas

Survey No. 177, which is also supposed to be the northwest corner south of its north line. The actual distance between the south line of the George R. Rains Survey. Near this point was found an iron pipe set for the corner. A few varas north of this point was found the fence extends east it bears away from the south line of the a marked line going east through the timber and several of the trees Rains Survey to the north as much as an additional 12 varas at the had been blocked out. This point was found to be 60 varas north northeast corner of the Rains, and consequently this places the loca- of a fence corner to a fence going east and south. The fence corner tion of this fence at an average of 1357.7 varas as required in the was about 30 varas west of the line determined for the east line original field notes. This makes it appear that there is a strip of of the Tyndale Survey, and likewise the west line of the Rains land north of the old fence, which is no doubt the north line of Survey. It was stated by a local citizen in this vicinity that the the Rains Survey, and the south lines of the Carl Rhode, George fence going east had been in the past considered the north line of Thompson and Wm. Painter Surveys, measuring about 32 varas wide, the Rains Survey. As a joint line between the Rains and Tyndale Sur- vey. The south line of the George Rains Survey is in a timber veys this line was continued south to a point on a trial lined section of the Sabine River bottom where no fences exist to indicate previously run in this survey for the south line of the Rains Survey. the line. However, there are many surveys lines through this timber later it was found that this trial line was too far north, and final of all goes back to 40 years of identification. Many of these lines location of the south line was placed to the south of it. It was are marked. Most of them are parallel, running east and west. There finally determined that the south line of the Rains Survey belonged to one marked line that started about 25 varas north of another 1414.4 varas south of the call distance of the south line of the marked line at the west side of the Rains Survey, and converged into Carl Rhode Survey from the north line of the John R. Crosby Survey one another a few hundred varas to the east. Many of the marks No. 296.

The south line of the Rains Survey was placed in its final by blocking out and by boring, and after thorough investigation of position based on the discovery of the original reference willow the entire area where the south line of the Rains might be, it was oak tree called for in the William Tyndale Survey No. 457 notes found no tree showed a mark on it of more than 40 years, so it was for its southwest corner. A tree was also found that is believed to seems apparent that these marks, that have been considered as south be the original reference white oak tree for the southwest corner line of the Rains by some people, were placed on these survey lines of the George R. Rains Survey, and likewise the southeast corner of about 1890 to 1900. The fact that considerable timber activity was the Wm. Tyndale Survey No. 457. The point determined as the south- taking place at that time leads one to think that these lines were west corner of the Rains survey conforms to the call distance for marked because of that industry. It is a known fact that those early the northeast corner of the John R. Crosby survey from the south- day timber surveys were not run with any great degree of accuracy, west corner of the Lewis Riggsby Survey. It also conforms to the and especially so when all the timber belonged to the same people. fence at the northeast corner of the Crosby, but is about 25 varas At the re-entrant corner marking the east end of the upper south east of the same fence at the Crosby Southwest Corner. It checks line of the Rains Survey, was found several pipes, stakes and such the call distance for the crossing of Moody Creek on this line as set for it. In these markers were found two or three references named in the Ryndale notes for its east line. A line adjoining the trees with marks of considerable age. One was a 20-inch willow northeast corner of Crosby Survey and the southwest corner of the Rains oak tree with an old X on the west side and an old X with a bar should be a continuous line. The original notes of the Rains Survey

specified that the south line of the Rains should be 1357.7 varas

counter 1357.7
counter 45516

south of its north line. The actual distance between the south line of the Rains Survey and this old fence corner is 1351.4 varas. As the fence extends east it bears away from the south line of the Rains Survey to the north as much as an additional 12 varas at the northeast corner of the Rains, and consequently this places the location of this fence at an average of 1357.7 varas as required in the original field notes. This makes it appear that there is a strip of land north of the old fence, which is no doubt the north line of the Rains survey, and the south lines of the Carl Rhode, George Thomason and Wm. Painter Surveys, measuring about 52 varas wide. The south line of the George Rains Survey is in a timber section of the Sabine River bottom where no fences exist to indicate the line. However, there are many surveys lines through this timber of all ages back to 40 years of identification. Many of these lines are marked; Most of them are parallel, running east and west. There is one marked line that started about 23 varas north of another marked line at the west side of the Rains Survey, and converges into one another a few hundred varas to the east. Many of the marks found along the south line of the Rains were investigated for age by blocking out and by boring, and after thorough investigation of the entire area where the south line of the Rains might be, it was found no tree showed a mark on it of more than 40 years, so it seems apparent that these marks, that have been considered as south line of the Rains by some people, were placed on these survey lines about 1890 to 1900. The fact that considerable timber activity was taking place at that time leads one to think that these lines were marked because of that industry. It is a known fact that these early day timber surveys were not run with any great degree of accuracy, and especially so when all the timber belonged to the same people. At the re-entrant corner marking the east end of the upper south line of the Rains Survey, was found several pipes, stakes and such set for it. To these markers were found two or three reference trees with marks of considerable age. One was a 20-inch willow oak tree with an old X on the west side and an old X with a bar

above and a bar below on its north side. This tree was south of the iron pipes and other marker set for the re-entrant corner, about 5 varas. About 5 or 6 varas north of these markers was found a 28-inch willow oak with an old X marked on its south side. About 15 varas south of these corner markers was found a 26-inch willow oak with three hacks on the east side and three hacks on the north side, indicating a turn in the line. The south line of the Rains Survey belongs about 22 varas south of this willow oak with three hacks on its north and east side, and about 5 varas to the east. On investigating the marks on the trees around the re-entrant corner, it was found that the marks were about 40 years old, which conforms to the age of marks on other trees along the south line of the Rains and its vicinity.

The lower southwest corner of the George R. Rains Survey is called to be 543 varas south of its re-entrant corner. Here was found another set of pipe, stake and such markers for it. At this lower southwest corner marking the lower west line of the George Rains Survey was found a 24-inch post oak tree with an old X on the south side, and 7 varas north of the corner markers. On investigation it was found that this mark was about the same age as marks on other trees in the vicinity of the south line of the Rains Survey, and consequently it appears that this west line was established, and the trees marked at the corners along about the time of other trees in the vicinity of the south line of the Rains survey. The lower southwest corner for the Rains survey as established by this survey belongs about 31 varas south of the above mentioned markers, and about 5 varas to the east.

The lower south line of the Rains survey falls about 23 varas south of a comparatively new fence, which seems to have been considered the south line judging from the marker in the vicinity and on it. There is a $3/4$ inch iron bar at a fence corner 11 varas of what was determined as the proper location for the east line of the Rains survey.

There is a 2 inch pipe 27 varas east of this same east line, and on the south line of the fence. There are some trees marked as reference trees to the markers.

The original field notes of the Rains Survey call for south line of the William H. Hart Survey, which is supposed to be a joint line with the north line of the Wm. E. Pastuer Survey, to be 950 varas north of the southeast corner of the George R. Rains survey. After having determined the location of the north line of the Wm. E. Pastuer survey it was found that the distance from the determined southeast corner of the Rains survey, that falls 23 varas south of the east west fence in that vicinity, to be only 838.2 varas. In the original notes of the Francis Johnson Survey for the lower part of the east line of the Rains survey and which marks one of the sides of the Johnson survey, the call is 320 varas. In the revised notes of the Johnson Survey this figure was changed to 950 varas. From circumstances on the ground it seems that his original 320 varas was about correct. On this east line of the Rains it was found that the south line of the Wm. H. Hart survey fell 116.5 varas north of the north line of the Wm. E. Pastuer survey, which should be the same, and consequently this creates a strip of surplus or vacant land between the Wm. H. Hart and the Wm. E. Pastuer Surveys. It was found that the distance between the determined southeast corner of the George Rains survey and the Rains northeast corner as based on the north line of that survey from its call distance from the north line of the John R. Crosby survey to be 1957.7 varas. This is an excess of 52.3 varas over the required in the original field notes of 1900.8 varas. This corresponds similarly to the distance between the northeast corner of the same survey which is marked on an old east and west fence, and the southwest corner of the Carl Rhode Survey No. 177. The location of the east line of the Rains Survey is about 18 varas east of a marked line that shows to be about 35 years of age. This marked line is about 25 varas west of a north and south fence that is about 7 varas east of the east line of the Rains

Survey. It appears that this fence may have been built for the east fence line running east and west from its northwest corner, and line of the Rains Survey. The east line of the Rains Survey also falls the south line belongs in conformity to the remains of the old willow about 4 varas west of a stake and steel rod that seems to have been oak tree at the southwest corner of the Tyndale Survey No. 457, and set for the northeast corner of the Rains survey on the old east the remains of the old white oak at the southwest corner of the Rains and west fence that no doubt marks the north line of the Rains survey. The east and west lines likewise conform to the findings Survey.

on the ground and as herein stated.

Going west along the line that marks the south line of the Painter, Thomason and Thode Surveys it was found that an old fence ran parallel to this line at a distance of 50 to 60 varas south of it up to the southwest corner of the Carl Rhode Survey. After passing the east line of the Rhode Survey, it was found that a marked line ran east and west through a stretch of timber in that locality. Some of these trees had been blocked out, and some of them showed an age (according to the blocking) around 40 years. Among the trees found blocked out was a 24-inch ash tree. In the study of trees in this area it was found that ash trees grow at the rate of about 3 years per diameter inch, and this would make this tree about 72 years old, old enough to mark 40 years ago. An 18 inch locust tree was found and based on the tree study this tree grew about 4 years per inch of diameter, and so the locust tree appears to be the same age as that of the ash. A 24-inch sweet gum tree was also found blocked out, and based on the average growth of such trees in this section, this tree would be around the same age as the other trees mentioned found blocked out. A 30-in. post oak tree was found just south of the southeast corner of the Carl Rhode on the old fence line and it was blocked out to about the same depth as the trees on the marked line. The post oak tree was itself old enough to have been standing at the time of the Rains survey. From these facts it cannot be believed that the marked line on which the blocked trees are to be found, had any connection with the original line run out for the north line of the George Rains survey. The indications are that this marked line was surveyed and run out around the years of 1890 to 1900 to mark the south line of the Rhodes, Thomason and Painter Surveys. Based on all the facts found in connection with the Rains survey it appears that the proper location for the Rains north line is along the old

fence line running east and west from its northwest corner, and the south line belongs in conformity to the remains of the old willow oak tree at the southwest corner of the Tyndale Survey No. 457, and the remains of the old white oak at the southwest corner of the Rains survey. The east and west lines likewise conform to the findings on the ground and as herein stated.

JOHN R. CROSBY SURVEY

SURVEY NO. 371

247 Acres

Field Notes

S. Aug. 8, 1850-Filed Aug. 28, 1853- Ptd. Jan. 24, 1856

Thomas D. Brooks, Surveyor.

Beginning at the S W corner of Survey No. 183 from which a Post Oak 12 inches D bears N bears N 1138 dist 4.2 vrs. a Pine 12 inches d bears S

A line was run east from the determined southwest corner of the Crosby Survey for its south line. Measuring from the east bank of the river 1300 vrs set stake on the bank from which a Sassafras 24 inches d bears S 41 W dist 3.2 vrs a Sugar tree 13 inches D bears N 32 W dist 9.8 vrs. Thence East 935 vrs set stake from which an Ash 14 inches D bears N 42 E dist 5.2 vrs a Sweet gum 12 inches D bears S 40 W dist 10 vrs. Thence North 1284 vrs set stake on the line of No. 183 from which an Over cup 10 inches bears S 74 E dist 7.6 vs a Willow Oak 12 inches D bears S 62 W dist 8.4 vrs. Thence West with the

In trying to determine the location of the east line of the Crosby Survey two lines were run north to intersect with the John R. Crosby Survey No. 371 calls to begin at the southwest corner of Survey No. 183, which is the Martha Dillard. As having been determined in the survey of the Dillard Survey it was found that apparently the north line of the Crosby Survey is located about 38.5 varas south of the call distance for the south line of the Martha Dillard Survey from its own north line. Taking the point at the pine tree on the east bank of the Sabine River, which seems to be on the north line of the Crosby Survey

a line was run down the east bank of the Sabine River South 9 degrees East for 1300 varas as specified in the original field notes of the Crosby Survey. In order to do this it was necessary to run on an offset line in as much as the line itself fell about 10 varas out over the river channel west of its east bank. This line follows the bank of the river closely. At the end of the call distance for this line it was found that the point was 41 varas east of the east high bank of the river. There are to be found some marked trees about 32 varas north of this point determined as the southwest corner of the Crosby Survey. These trees mark the west end of a marked line running east from the river through the near-by timber for about 500 varas. Several of these trees were examined and some blocked out to find the age of the line which showed to be 30 years.

A line was run east from the determined southwest corner of the Crosby Survey for its south line. Measuring from the east bank of the river the call distance of 985 varas for its southeast corner a point for this corner was established. The point fell out in the open away from the timber and about 57 varas south of a fence and a marked sweet gum tree with 3 hacks on its west side. It is thought that this tree was marked for the southeast corner to be 70 varas west of the southeast corner of the Crosby Survey. The field notes of the Crosby Survey provides for its northeast corner to be 70 varas west of the southeast corner of the Crosby Survey, and the line as determined checks this call. A 2-inch pipe was set for the southeast corner of the Crosby Survey and two trees marked X with three hacks below for reference trees.

In trying to determine the location of the east line of the Crosby Survey two lines were run north to intersect with the south line of the Martha Dillard Survey. The most eastern of the lines run for this purpose ran part of the way in the vicinity of a crooked fence that might have been built for an indication of that line, but other facts did not warrant considering this fence the proper location for the east line of the Crosby Survey. A line run north from the call distance for three old hacks on the north side and an X on the east side,

with wire embedded on the south side. The north line as measured the southeast corner from the east bank of the river appears to from the point the east line strikes it to the point on the river be the proper location for this line. The only indications found bank at the 28 inch pine tree is 1157 varas against the call for on the ground for this line was the sweet gum tree mentioned as distance of 1135 varas in the original notes for the Crosby found about 57 varas north of the determined southeast corner. Survey. This checks with the fact that the southwest corner of There were other lines through the timber run for this line by the Dillard falls out over the river channel and the fact that a other surveyors and parallel to the lines run in this investiga- line run southeast on the required bearing for the Crosby west tion, but on inspecting them, nothing was noted that showed any line fell 41 varas east of the bank of the river at its south- old marks worth considering. It is most reasonable to think that east corner. This seems to verify the assumption that the river the east line of the Crosby Survey No. 371 belongs at the call has eroded at the southwest corner of the Dillard Survey, and distance from the east bank of the river. If there is any held its own at the southwest corner of the Crosby Survey. possibility of it being anywhere else other than this, it would

be to the west in order to take care of any erosion that may have taken place in the river since the original survey. The original field notes of the Johnson Survey suggest that such might be true. Based on the river call on the south line for June 5, 1877.

its east line, it was found that the line hits the Martha Dillard S. H. Scott, Surveyor

Survey 72 varas west of the corner as provided in the original

field notes of that survey. The intersection falls 202 varas

for James Priestly No. 380 from which a Valuable west of the fence that is considered the east line of the Dillard

bears East 11 varas a Red Oak bears S 75 W 1.1 varas

Survey. The field notes of the Crosby survey provides for its

Thence East with the Sabine River 350 varas to a northeast corner to be 70 varas west of the southeast corner of

Hickory tree for a stake on the bank of the Sabine the Dillard survey, and the line as determined checks this call.

River from which a White Oak bears N 90 W 9.6 varas.

The north line of the Crosby Survey was found to be 38.5

Thence North 1290.5 varas to a stake the North East varas south of the called for south line of the Dillard Survey.

corner from which a White Oak bears North 8.8 varas

It is well marked by an old fence tied to two trees as corners.

a pine bears S 64 W 7.1 varas Thence West 350 varas

These trees have several old marks on them, and have every to a stake on the East line of a survey made for

evidence of being long established corners. One tree is a 28-inch

James Priestly from which a pin oak bears S 30 W 4 white oak tree and should be around 140 years old from the in -

varas another pin bears S 30 E 4.5 varas. Thence

vestigation of trees made in this section. At 80 varas east of

South with said line 1290.5 varas to the place of this white oak tree is to be found a 24-inch overcup oak and

beginning, should be around 120 years old. Both being old enough to have

The H. S. Brown field notes call for the survey to be- been there at the time of the original surveys. The overcup has

gin at the southeast corner of the James Priestly Survey No. 380

three old hacks on the north side and an X on the east side,

which seems to be identical with the William Tyndale Survey No.

381. The first call is to go -51- with the Sabine River.

point where it crosses in to be found a 30-inch white oak tree

with three hacks on the south side, a black oak

with wire embedded on the south side. The north line as measured
But on running the south line east for the call distance of 350
from the point the east line strikes it to the point on the river
varas it was found that the southeast corner of the Brown fell
bank at the 28 inch pine tree is 1157 varas against the call for
about 50 varas north of the high bank of the Sabine River. Some-
distance of 1188 varas in the original notes for the Crosby
one has placed a 1 3/4 inch steel shaft on the high bank of the
Survey. This check with the fact that the southwest corner of
river, and 50 varas south of the corner as located by the course
the Dillard falls out over the river channel and the fact that a
and distance. Someone has also placed an oak stake on the north
line run southeast on the required bearing for the Crosby west
bank of the river 24.2 varas east of this steel shaft, while
line fell 41 varas east of the bank of the river at its south-
another party has placed an iron wood stake 30 varas east of
east corner. This seems to verify the assumption that the river
this steel shaft. Because of the fact that the Sabine River does
has eroded at the southwest corner of the Dillard Survey, and
not go due east from the southwest corner of the Hixon Brown
held its own at the southwest corner of the Crosby Survey.

Survey as specified in these field notes, there lies about 3
acres of land south of the HIXSON BROWN SURVEY and the north
bank of the Sabine River. Field Notes

From the southeast Survey No. 381 Brown 80 Acres as located
by course and dist. S. Oct. 18, 1858-Filed Nov. 8, 1858-Ptd.
June 5, 1877.

north for its east line the call distance of 1290.5 varas, and
S. B. Scott, Surveyor

Beginning at the S E corner of a Survey made
for James Priestly No. 380 from which a Walnut
and 83.4 varas further north and placed at the end of 78 varas
bears East 11 vars a Red Oak bears S 75 W 1.1 vars
a post for a stake and corner. At the end of 83.4 varas a pine
Thence East with the Sabine River 350 vars to a
stake had been placed for a corner and trees had been marked at
Hickory tree for a stake on the bank of the Sabine
both points as reference trees to such corners. Apparently such
River from which a White Oak bears N 50 W 9.6 vars.
corners were established by basing the measurements of the Brown
Thence North 1290.5 vars to a stake the North East
Survey as measured from a fence line along the vicinity of the
corner from which a White Oak bears North 8.8 vars
north line of the Wm. Tyndale Survey No. 381. This adds a strip
a pine bears S 64 W 7.1 vars Thence West 350 vars
of land about 80 varas wide and 350 varas long, or about 8 acres
to a stake on the East line of a survey made for
to the Brown Survey without much reason as the Brown is called
James Priestly from which a pin oak bears S 30 W 4
to begin on the north bank of the Sabine River and should start
vars another pin bears S 30 E 4.5 vars. Thence
there. There was found a marked line 24 varas west of the steel
South with said line 1290.5 vars to the place of
shaft on the north bank of the river just south of the southeast
beginning.

corner of the Hixon Brown Survey. This line runs north parallel
The Hixon Brown field notes call for the survey to be-
gin at the southeast corner of the James Priestly Survey No. 380
which seems to be identical with the William Tyndale Survey No.
381. The first call is to go east with the Sabine River.

point where it corners is to be found a 30-inch post oak tree
with three hicks on the south line, a blaze and four

north side with a deformity on the northwest side about 4 feet. But on running the south line east for the call distance of 350 above the ground. On investigation of marked trees on this line varas it was found that the southeast corner of the Brown fell and post oak it was found that the line had been marked about 15 about 50 varas north of the high bank of the Sabine River. Some- or 20 years ago shown by block taken east of certain trees. This one has placed a 1 3/4 inch steel shaft on the high bank of the suggests that the line had been marked quite about 1920. It falls river, and 50 varas south of the corner as located by the course about in the right position for the east line of the Brown Survey and distance. Someone has also placed an oak stake on the north as shown in the Francis Johnson Field Notes in the first set. bank of the river 24.2 varas east of this steel shaft, while Going west from the determined northeast corner as located another party has placed an iron wood stake 30 varas east of by course and distance on the north line of the Brown Survey run this steel shaft. Because of the fact that the Sabine River does through a strip of timber on which no line marks could be picked not go due east from the southwest corner of the Hitson Brown up. It terminates on the east line of the Tyndall Survey about 30 Survey as specified in these field notes, there lies about 3 varas south of survey markers set by other surveyors for this acres of land south of the south line of the Survey and the north same corner. The corner falls in a growth of timber similar to bank of the Sabine River.

that provided in the original field notes of the Brown Survey. From the southeast corner of the Brown Survey as located investigation was made of the line 80 varas north of the north by course and distance from its southwest corner, a line was run line of the Brown Survey as determined by this survey, but no north for its east line the call distance of 1290.5 varas, and line marks were discovered. At the termination of that line at there a point was determined at the Hitson Brown northeast cor- the northwest corner was to be found some reference trees marked ner. Other surveyors have followed this course but had gone 78 in recent years. There is no fence to mark the north, east or and 83.4 varas further north and placed at the end of 78 varas south side of the Brown Survey. All of the north and east line a post for a stake and corner. At the end of 83.4 varas a pine run through the timber and a greater portion of the south line. stake had been placed for a corner and trees had been marked at The west line of the Brown Survey is marked by the same fence both points as reference trees to such corners. Apparently such that marks the east line of the Wm. Tyndall Survey No. 381 which corners were established by basing the measurements of the Brown appears to have been there about 30 years.

Survey as measured from a fence line along the vicinity of the north line of the Wm. Tyndall Survey No. 381. This adds a strip of land about 80 varas wide and 350 varas long, or about 8 acres to the Brown Survey without much reason as the Brown is called to begin on the north bank of the Sabine River, and should start there. There was found a marked line 24 varas east of the steel shaft on the north bank of the river just south of the southeast corner of the Hitson Brown Survey. This line runs north parallel to the line determined as the east line of that Survey. It seems to corner about east of the points set about 80 varas north of the determined location for the Brown northeast corner. At the point where it corners is to be found a 30-inch post oak tree with three hacks on the south side, a blaze and four hacks on the

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north side with a deformity on the northwest side about 4 feet above the ground. On investigation of marked trees on this line and post oak it was found that the line had been marked about 15 or 20 years as shown by block taken out of certain trees. This suggests that the line had been marked out about 1920. It falls about in the right position for the east line of the Brown Survey as shown in the Francis Johnson Field Notes in the first set.

Going west from the determined northeast corner as located by course and distance on the north line of the Brown Survey run through a strip of timber on which no line marks could be picked up. It terminates on the east line of the Tyndale Survey about 80 varas south of survey markers set by other surveyors for this same corner. The corner falls in a growth of timber similar to that provided in the original field notes of the Brown Survey. Investigation was made of the line 80 varas north of the north line of the Brown Survey as determined by this survey, but no line marks were discovered. At the termination of that line at the northwest corner was to be found some reference trees marked in recent years. There is no fence to mark the north, east or south side of the Brown Survey. All of the north and east line runs through the timber and a greater portion of the south line. The west line of the Brown Survey is marked by the same fence that marks the east line of the Wm. Tyndale Survey No. 381 which appears to have been there about 30 years. There are enough of the

calls to definitely place the boundary lines of that Survey.

WILLIAM TYNDALE SURVEY

The Survey can accordingly be located by these natural monuments and certain reference trees found today. From all appearances

Survey No. 457 390 Acres

the northeast corner was not determined from the southeast corner S. Sept. 28, 1872- Filed Nov. 26, 1872-Ptd. May 23, 1873 of the Crosby Survey, but was determined by measuring 950 varas

J. H. Glasco, Surveyor

north of the northwest corner of the Baine Survey (296) made by Beginning at the S. E. corner of survey No. (291) made the old fence at that point. This is supposed to also be the for J. R. Crosby and on the West boundary line of southwest corner of the Carl Rhode Survey, but happens to fall Survey No. 177 made for Carl Rhode a stake from which south of correct position of the Rhode Survey by about 60 varas a white oak bears N 57 W 11 vrs a Sweet Gum bears due to the excess strip between the two surveys. The crossing S 30 1/2 W 2.4 vrs. Thence South at 950 vrs the S. W.

of a Cor. of No. 177 at 2200 vrs Moody's Creek at 2307 vrs
the S. W. cor of No. 350 made for Geo. R. Rains Consequently
the stake from which a willow Oak bears S 25 E 9 vrs
was a White Oak bears N 82 E 11.8 vrs Thence East of the
John 180 vrs Moody's Creek at 350 vrs same and at 950

vrs set a stake from which a willow oak bears at line of the
Carl S 39 W 4.3 vrs a Sweet Gum bears S. E. 5.2 vrs. was deter-
mined Thence North at 440 vrs same creek at 560 vrs line of the Crosby
Survey same and at 2307 vrs in the South boundary line of, and
to Survey No. 291 (296) a stake from which a White Oak
at a bears West 4 vrs a Sweet Gum bears S 11 W 6.9 vrs. East bank
of Thence East at 500 vrs Moody's Creek at 950 vrs the line
of the place of beginning. Surveys. The point determined as the
southeast corner of the John R. Crosby No. 296 and then run
south crossing Moody Creek at 220 varas and reaching the south-
west corner of the George R. Rains Survey at 2307 varas. And
then to run west crossing Moody Creek again at 180 and 350
varas on the south line of the Tyndale and then to run north
and cross Moody Creek at 440 varas and 560 varas on the Tyndale
west line. The notes call for the north line to cross Moody
Creek at 500 varas from its northwest corner. Consequently the
proper location of the Tyndale Survey is based on the proper
calls across Moody Creek in as much as there are enough of the
calls to definitely place the boundary lines of that Survey. Very
The Survey can accordingly be located by these natural monuments
and certain reference trees found today. From all appearances
the northeast corner was not determined from the southeast corner
of the Crosby Survey, but was determined by measuring 950 varas
north of the northwest corner of the Rains Survey as marked by
the old fence at that point. This is supposed to also be the
southwest corner of the Carl Rhodes Survey, but happens to fall
south of correct position of the Rhode Survey by about 60 varas
due to the excess strip between the two surveys. The crossing

of all creeks justifies this assumption as well as the reference to an error in pointing off in writing down the numeral. The creek trees found on the south line of the Tyndale Survey. Consequently was crossed again at 224 varas, again at 234 varas and the last time the northeast corner referred to in the Tyndale original notes on this line at 350 varas. The 350 varas call corresponds to the call was a point about 47 varas south of the southeast corner of the in the original field notes of the Tyndale Survey. The original John R. Crosby Survey No. 296.

The east line of the Tyndale Survey is the west line of the ground today on this line. However after making a close study and Carl Rhode and the George R. Rains Survey. This line was determined to begin at about the junction of the north line of the Crosby Survey with a fence going south from its northeast corner, and this point was such at one time that the line only crossed the creek to pass the old fence corner at the northwest corner of the Rains the two times named in the original field notes. The first crossing at a point about 30 varas east of it, and to fall on the east bank at 100 varas and the other at 350 varas from the southeast corner of Moody Creek about 18 varas east of it, and on the south line which checks the calls in the original field notes. It became evident then that the channel of the creek in this vicinity has southeast corner of the Tyndale and likewise the southwest corner changed some in the past sixty years and this was verified to some of the Rains Survey, falls about 107 varas south of the crossing extent by excavating and finding washed in material where it was of Moody Creek as specified in the original field notes of the thought that the old channel existed at one time. The location of Tyndale Survey No. 457. At this corner is to be found the remains Moody Creek on the east line of the Tyndale Survey does not suggest of a large white oak tree with a base spread of about 6 feet. any changes in the past 100 years due to the topography along that line. The body of the trees has fallen in a northeast direction with the wood about all decayed, but enough of the bark remains to tell the channel had plenty of opportunity to change its channel as the the type of the tree. This tree is about in the direction specified facts indicate that it has done. It was possible to locate the in the call for the tree, that of N 28 E 11.8 varas. The corner southwest corner of the Tyndale Survey No. 457 and by the finding also calls for a willow oak tree to be S 25 E 9 varas, but the of the original reference tree in the form of a 25 inch willow oak remains of such a tree was not found. However the willow oak tree with corresponding original markings of X with two backs below tree has a faster decaying wood than the White Oak. It seems very and above. The ring count on this tree shows it to have been 117 reasonable to assume that the white oak is the original reference years old and the marking to be imbedded 42 years which made then tree in as much as it checks with calls for it, and in conformity originate in 1872, the date of the Tyndale Survey. The X with two to the south line of this survey as determined by reference tree back below and above are to be found on the northeast side. There found at the Tyndale Southwest corner.

In running a line from the determined southeast corner of which suggests that it was remarked when one of the Johnson Surveys the Tyndale Survey it was found that the first crossing on was made, in as much as the Johnson Survey has a common corner with Moody creek was found to be at 18 varas. This might suggest that the southwest corner of the Tyndale Survey. In placing the corner the original field notes should have read 18 instead of 180 due at the proper course and distance from this original reference tree one is able to find at the proper course and distance the roots of the gum tree that is also a reference tree. There seems little room

for doubt as to this being the correct position for the southwest
 to an error in pointing off in writing down the numeral. The creek
 corner of the Tyndale Survey.
 was crossed again at 224 varas, again at 234 varas and the last time
 on this line at 350 varas. The 350 varas call corresponds to the call
 in the original field notes of the Tyndale Survey. The original
 field notes do not show the 2nd and 3rd crossing as found on the
 as specified in the original field notes for that survey. At the
 ground today on this line. However after making a close study and
 survey of the topographic conditions of this section it was found
 as shown on the accompanying map that the channel of the creek at
 this point was such at one time that the line only crossed the creek
 the two times named in the original field notes. The first crossing
 at 180 varas and the other at 350 varas from the southeast corner,
 which checks the calls in the original field notes. It becomes
 evident then that the channel of the creek in this vicinity has
 changed some in the past sixty years and this was verified to some
 extent by excavating and finding washed in material where it was
 thought that the old channel existed at one time. The location of
 Moody Creek on the east line of the Tyndale Survey does not suggest
 any changes in the past 100 years due to the topography along that
 line, but along the south line where the area is swampy and low
 the channel had plenty of opportunity to change its channel as the
 facts indicate that it has done. It was possible to locate the
 southwest corner of the Tyndale Survey No. 457 and by the finding
 of the original reference tree in the form of a 25 inch willow oak
 tree with corresponding original markings of X with two hacks below
 and above. The ring count on this tree shows it to have been 117
 years old and the marking to be imbedded 62 years which made them
 originate in 1872, the date of the Tyndale Survey. The X with two
 hacks below and above are to be found on the northeast side. There
 is also an X with two hacks above and below on the northwest side
 which suggests that it was remarked when one of the Johnson Surveys
 was made, in as much as the Johnson Survey has a common corner with
 the southwest corner of the Tyndale Survey. In placing the corner
 at the proper course and distance from this original reference tree
 one is able to find at the proper course and distance the roots of
 the gum tree that is also a reference tree. There seems little room

for doubt as to this being the correct position for the southwest corner of the Tyndale Survey.

Going north from the southwest corner for the west of the Tyndale Survey it was found that the line crossed Moody Creek at 440 varas and at 560 varas from the southwest corner, the same as specified in the original field notes for that Survey. At the call distance of 2307 varas for the northwest corner it was found that it fell 47 varas south of the south line of the Crosby Survey whereas the original notes of the Tyndale Survey calls for the south line of the Crosby Survey. This point also falls about 16 varas west of a fence running north and south that seems to have been built for the west line of this survey. Several marked trees are found along this fence line but on investigation the marks show to be only about 30 years of age. The northwest corner of the Tyndale Survey as determined falls about 516 varas west of the creek called for on the north line of the survey, and the original call is 500 varas. The fence is built about 500 varas west from such a call on the line determined as the proper location for the north line of the Tyndale Survey. It is possible that in running out the west line the original surveyor had a slight variation in his needle which would account for the 16 varas difference.

The north line of the Survey was determined as being 2307 varas north of the south line as evidenced by the original reference trees. Then going east from the determined northwest corner it was found that the line crossed Moody creek at 516 varas where as it should have been 500 varas. A variation of 23 minutes in the needle would give this difference of 16 varas. It is impossible to anything like check such a call along the south line of the Crosby Survey. The width of the Tyndale was found to be 992 varas against the 950 varas required width.

of the Crosby Survey a joint line with the north line of the Tyndale Survey as far east as the south line of the Crosby Survey extended.

Therefore after running WILLIAM TYNDALE SURVEY the location of the south line of the Crosby Field Notes only became necessary to extend that line on said Survey No. 381 distance 314 1/2 Acres to the line of the Tyndale from S. No. 13, 1872-Filed Nov. 21, 1872-Ptd. May 23, 1873. at corner of the Tyndale Survey David Kerns, Surveyor. 1449 varas. A marked line Beginning at the S.W. cor. of survey No. 371 thence corner of made for J. R. Crosby a stake from which a sassafras tree bears S 19 W 5.1 vrs a sugar maple bears N 40 1/2 30 years W 7.6 vrs. Thence down the Sabine River with its survey the line meanders. South 275 vrs. S 47 E 660 vrs South d trees in it 400 vrs S 50 W 190 vrs S 20 E 240 vrs S 67 E 100 vrs north line of 200 vrs E 84 E 100 vrs East 300 vrs S 73 E 200 vrs which vrs East 225 vrs the S.W. Cor. of a Survey made the lower 18 inch for Hiteon Brown from which a walnut bears N 73 1/2 in the tree 9 vrs a Hickory bears S 42 W 6 varas. Thence makes it go North with the West boundary line of said Survey 100. Along that vrs N.W. cor. of said survey at 1608 varas there marks a stake from which a Willow oak bears South 3.5 line as the fence vrs dist another bears N 4 W 5 vrs. Thence West to Survey at 1449 varas the East boundary line of survey was found to No. 371, to the place of beginning. Bearings constructed as the marked X with two hacks above and two hacks below the south. low, northeast corner of the survey as determined, full is 64 vrs. The Wm. Tyndale Survey No. 381 notes call for the survey to begin at the southwest corner of the John R. Crosby Survey No. 371, which is located on the east bank of the Sabine River. In making this survey of the Tyndale the survey was made in the reverse direction than prescribed in the original field notes. By the northwest corner of the Tyndale Survey being the same as the southwest corner of the Crosby survey, it made the south line of the Crosby Survey a joint line with the north line of the Tyndale Survey as far east as the south line of the Crosby Survey extended. have considered this the northeast corner of the Tyndale Survey No. 381.

Therefore after running out and establishing the location of the point established 64 varas south of the fence south line of the Crosby Survey it only became necessary to extend that line on east to the call distance for the north line of the Tyndale from the east bank of the Sabine River for the northeast line. The line was terminated on the north bank of the Sabine corner of the Tyndale Survey which called to be 1449 varas. A marked line was found about 32 varas north of the northwest corner of the Tyndale Survey and extended east for about 500 varas from the river bank. This line was found to have marks of 30 years old. East of the southeast corner of the Crosby survey the line runs through a stretch of timber with very few old trees in it and none of them much over 60 or 70 years old. The north line of the Tyndale Survey is about 60 varas south of a fence which consists of a barb wire fence with a hog wire at the lower end. The northwest corner of the Hitson Brown Survey falls on the east line of the Tyndale Survey and at the call distance for 18 inches of it. In places this fence had embedded itself in the trees to which it was attached about 30 years, which makes point was established. This point was found to be 74 varas south of the fence. Determining the northeast corner of the Tyndale Survey at its call distance from the Sabine River, it was found that the point fell under a fence similarly constructed as the one north of the north line but running north and south. The northeast corner of the survey as determined, falls 64 varas south of the junction of the north south fence with the east west fence mentioned above. At this fence corner was found an 18 inch willow Oak marked X on the south side. On old citizens state that this tree was always considered the joint investigation of this tree by blocking it was found that it corner between the Tyndale and Brown Surveys. This point also showed two marks, one 15 years old and one 40 years old, which indicates that the first mark was placed there between 1890 and 1900, and the other about 1917. There were to be found some late day surveyor's stakes at this fence corner, and a line out to the west which showed that other surveyors may have considered this the northeast corner of the Tyndale Survey.

No. 381.

From the southeast corner of the Tyndale Survey a meander was made of the river along its north bank and were found to be

Taking the point established 64 varas south of the fence corner as the northeast corner of the Tyndale Survey, a line was run south along the fence line that seemed to mark that Survey line. The line was terminated on the north bank of the Sabine River as required for the east line of the Tyndale Survey. Along this line was found the same class of fence as noted at the northeast corner of the Survey. Some trees were found and wire embedded in some trees to about the same amount as found on the fence running east and west 64 varas north of the Northeast corner of the Tyndale Survey. These marks and embedded fences showed to be about 30 years old.

The northwest corner of the Hitson Brown Survey falls on the east line of the Tyndale Survey and at the call distance for this corner from the northeast corner of the Tyndale Survey a point was established. This point was found to be 74 varas south of a pine, ash and mulberry stake that apparently had been set for the northwest corner of the Hitson Brown Survey by other surveyors. This 74 varas is 10 varas in excess of the distance between the northeast corner of the Tyndale and the fence corner 64 varas north of it.

At the call distance for the southeast corner of the Tyndale Survey which should likewise be the southwest corner of the Hitson Brown Survey, it was found that the point fell on the second bank of Sabine River and about 3 varas east of a 48 inch black gum stump whose body lay in a south direction from it and marked X. Old citizens state that this tree was always considered the joint corner between the Tyndale and Brown Surveys. This point also fell within 10 varas of a 22 inch and a 30 inch over cup oak that looked like from the leaves to be white oak trees but bore overcup acorns. No doubt but that the trees were hybrid. These trees had fences embedded in them as well as line marks. There seems to be but little doubt but the southeast corner of the Tyndale Survey belongs at the point determined for it.

From the southeast corner of the Tyndale Survey a meander was made of the river along its north bank and were found to be

as follows: Beginning at the steel shaft on the north bank 50
varas south of the southeast corner of the Hitson Brown Survey
and terminating at the northwest corner of the Tyndale;

N 78-15-38 W 158 vrs; N 78-15-38 W 94 vrs; N 85-47-49 W 65 vrs;
N 72-48-12 W 38 vrs; N 83-23-43 W 180 vrs; N 82-11-55 W 163 vrs;
N 77-28 17 W 155 vrs; N 81-29-09 W 318.5 vrs; S 68-24-59 W 79 vrs;
N 74-55-23 W 130.8 vrs; N 34-48-35 W 113 vrs; N 13-43-36 W 109 vrs;
N 36-44-42 E 147 vrs; N 6-20-10 E 218 vrs; N 19-23-53 E 114 vrs;
N 10-12-54 W 73 vrs; N 48-06-26 W 183 vrs; N 37-01-47 W 130 vrs;
N 39-58-09 W 404 vrs; N 3-05-01 W 209 vrs.

In platting up the original meanders to determine their relations
with the above actual meanders it was found that the original

meanders now extend out over the river in some places which
indicates that some erosion has taken place along the river side
of the Tyndale Survey. On calculating the actual area within the

boundaries of the Tyndale Survey as located on the ground, it
was found that the Survey now has 308.5 acres as compared with
the original of 314.5 acres. This supports the contention that
erosion has taken place along the river course of the survey.

If the north line of the Tyndale were placed as based on the
marked line of 30 years of age, then the acreage would become
316 acres. However this would pull the southeast corner of the
Survey away from its logical location on the north bank of the
Sabine river, and the southwest corner of the Hitson Brown Sur-
vey. It would also make the depth of the John Crosby Survey
short in as much as the north line of that Survey is pretty well
borne out by exist-trees and fence marks. It will be noted

that the field notes of Tyndale and the Crosby Survey correctly
fills up the space between the line found marking the north
line of the Crosby Survey and the north bank of the Sabine River
at the Southwest corner of the Hitson Brown Survey. All facts
considered, it is borne out that the loss of acreage in the
Tyndale Survey has been caused by erosion of the river into the
boundary lines of that survey.

This The Wm. Tyndale survey No. 381 was the last one of the Martha Dillard group of surveys and was placed in between the boundaries of adjoining surveys. The finding of its boundaries similar with the original field notes substantiates the boundary lines of the adjoining surveys as found the survey of this area. in the stream bed of Glade Creek the west line as well as the north and east lines of the David B. Choat Survey were run out in order to verify the location of the Choat southwest corner as fixed by S. July 28, 1847-Filed May 13, 1848- Ptd. April 14, 1849

DAVID B CHOAT SURVEY

Field Notes

Survey No. 307 320 Acres

S. July 28, 1847-Filed May 13, 1848- Ptd. April 14, 1849

Thomas D. Brooks, Surveyor.

Beginning at the S W corner of No. 306 from which a Black Oak 16 inches D bears S 20 E dist 9.8 vrs a Pine 20 inches D bears S 85 W dist 7.4 vrs Thence South with the line of No. 254 at 650 vrs S E corner of No 254 at 1650 set stake from which a Willow Oak 18 inches D bears N 55 E dist 3.6 vrs a Birch 10 inches D bears S 50 E dist 2.4 vrs Thence East at 250 vrs N W corner of No. 183 at 865 vrs N W corner 1095 vrs set stake from which a Pine 14 inches D bears N 70 E dist 1 vr a Pine 10 inches D bears N 41 W dist 5.2 vrs Thence North 1650 vrs set stake on line of No. 306 from which a Red Oak 18 inches D bears S 44 W dist 8.4 vrs a Red Oak 20 inches D bears S 69 E dist 8 vrs. Thence West with the line of No. 306 1095 vrs place of beginning.

The David B. Choat Survey No. 307 calls to begin at the southwest corner of Survey No. 306, which is the Henry W. Augustine Survey, and to run south 1650 varas to the Choat southwest corner. This corner is identified in the field notes as being 865 varas west of a creek crossing on the south line of that Survey and to be 250 varas west of the northwest corner of the Martha Dillard Survey.

HARMON R. HOKET SURVEY

This creek is found on the ground in what appears to be the location for the past several years which is meant to imply that it is the type of creek that does not have a changeable channel as some creeks do. And then by measurement the required 865 varas the southwest corner of the Choat Survey can be determined and it falls in the stream bed of Glade Creek. The west line as well as the north and east lines of the Choat and Heket Surveys were run out in order to verify the location of the Choat southwest corner as fixed by the creek. The line was started from a point on the west bank of Glade Creek which appeared to be in line with a fence running north, and on the extension of the Martha Dillard north line to the west. Within 100 varas north of this point on this west line of the Choat Survey was found a 36 inch pin oak tree with three hacks on the east side was found. About 600 varas north of the beginning point of this line was found a 24 inch post oak with three hacks on the west side of the tree. At the call distance for the northwest corner the point was found to fall 13 varas west of a straight north and south fence that appeared to mark the west line of the Choat Survey. Shortly after starting on the west line of this survey from its supposed southwest corner it was found that the fence bore off to the east and after some 500 or 600 varas north it appeared to remain about 13 varas east of the line run, so evidently the fence had been deflected near the call width of the Heket Survey it was found that the point fell corner to miss the creek bed.

From the apparent northwest corner of the Choat Survey a line going south for about one half the depth of the Survey. This line was run east for its north line. At the required distance for the northeast corner of the Survey it was found that the point fell in the timber without any indication of a corner ever having been established thereabout. At 148 varas north 72 East from the road as well as the fence and trees that are along it, there determined northeast corner of the Survey, was found a marked tree with an X with two hacks below and two hacks above. South of this tree was found three 15-inch white oak trees and one 12 inch elm tree with three hacks indicating a line running south.

HARMON R HOKET SURVEY

Field Notes

Survey No. 308

320 Acres

S. July 28, 1847- Filed May 13, 1848-Ptd. April 12, 1849

Thomas D. Brooks, Surveyor.

Beginning at the N E corner of No. 307 from

which a Red Oak 18 inches D bears S 44 W dist 8.4

vrs a Red Oak 20 inches D bears S 69 E dist 8

vrs Thence East with the S line of No. 306 1095

vrs set stake from which a pine 12 inches D bears

S 38 W dist 5.8 vrs a Post Oak 10 inches D bears

S 34 E dist 10 vrs Thence South 1650 vrs set stake

on the N boundary of No. 183 from which a Red Oak

20 inches D bears N 9 E dist 4 vrs a Hickory 10

inch s D bears N 64 W dist 5 vrs Thence West with

the N. line of No. 183- 1095 vrs S E corner of No.

307 from which a Pine 14 inches D bears N 70 E

dist 1 vrs a pine 10 inches D bears N 41 W dist 5.2

vrs Thence north with the line of No. 307 1650 vrs

place of beginning.

The line for the north line of the Choat Survey was continued east for the north line of the Hoket Survey which joins the Choat Survey on the east. Upon reaching the required distance for the call width of the Hoket Survey it was found that the point fell about 14 varas west of the east fence line of a lane and road going south for about one half the depth of the Survey. This lane and road is considered the East line of the Hoket Survey as well as the west line of the Lewis Rigsby Survey, which joins the Hoket on the east. Judging from the appearance of this lane and road as well as the fence and trees that are along it, there seems to be little reason why this is not an old land mark and marks the east line of the Hoket Survey. Along the north line of the Hoket Survey a fence was found running north and south at a point about 130 varas east of the northwest corner of the Hoket Survey

varas of the creek on the south line as the creek is found on and 40 varas south of the crossing of this fence with the north line of the survey there is a fence running east and west, and at the junction of the two fences is an iron pipe indicating a corner of some sort. At 22 varas west of this iron pipe was found an automobile axle at a fence corner where this east and west fence turns south. This fence in running east along with the north line of the Hocket Survey gets closer to it at the northeast corner where the fence is only 27 varas south of the line. It is understood that this fence was built by a joint agreement between land owners and did not necessarily mark the Survey line.

Due to the fact that the beginning point at the south - west corner of the Cheat Survey was 13 varas west of the call distance from the passing call on the south line of the Cheat Survey and the northwest corner of the Cheat Survey fell 13 varas west of a north and south fence, and the northeast corner of the Hocket Survey fell 14 varas west of the lane and road going south to mark the east line of the Hocket Survey, it was only reasonable to think that the lines as run should be shifted to the lines marked out on the ground to give the true position of the Surveys in question and to aid in definitely determining the location of the west line of the Martha Dillard Survey. And so going south on such a line for the east line of the Hocket Survey it was found that the line followed close to the road and fence already mentioned, into the town of Gladewater where it was lost in the layout of the town at a point near the Gladewater-Gilmer highway. The southeast corner of the Hocket Survey is called to fall on the north line of the Dillard Survey. This point was found to be 244 varas west of the accepted northeast corner of the Dillard Survey, but only 114 varas west of the same corner as set forth in by course and distance in the Dillard field notes. After running around the Cheat and Surveys, and locating the existing monuments on the ground for these Surveys, there can be no doubt but what the southwest corner of the Cheat belongs 365 the reference trees named in the Bigby and Crosby field notes

are the same as the south line as the creek is found on
varas of the creek on the south line as the creek is found on
the ground today.

The south line of the Hocket and Cheat Surveys is a joint
line with the north line of the Martha Dillard Survey. Nothing of
definite was found to mark the line between Cheat and Hocket Survey
and can only be ascertained by distance from a corner. Survey
as provided for in the original survey. These
facts about the Rigby Survey Field Notes in connection with the
corners and survey here.

Survey No. 309 640 Acres

S. July 28, 1847-Filed May 13, 1848- Ptd. April 14, 1849.

Thomas D. Brooks, Surveyor

Beginning at the S E corner of No. 308 from which
a Red Oak 20 inches D bears N 9 E dist 4 vrs a Hickory
12 inches D bears N 64 W dist 5 vrs Thence East with
the N line of the No. 183 275 vrs to the N E corner
thereof N W corner of No. 296 2295 vs N E corner of
No. 296 from which a Pine 14 inches D bears N 77
W dist 9.4 vs a Black Oak 18 inches D bears S 85 1/2
E dist. 7.4 vs Thence north with the W line of No.
174-1574 vs set stake on said line from which a Pine
18 inches D Bears N 17 W dist 2.6 vs a Pine 10 inches
D bears S 48 W dist 15 vs Thence West 2295 vs set
stake on the E line of said No. 308 from which a
pine 12 inches D bears S 67 E dist 2 vs a pine 10
inches D bears N 43 W dist 2 vs Thence South with the
line of No. 308 1574 vs place of beginning.

The Rigby Survey call to begin at the southeast corner of
Survey No. 308, which is the Hocket Survey, and go east with the
north line of the Martha Dillard Survey and to pass its northeast
corner at 275 from its southwest corner. The notes also call to
reach the northeast corner of the John R. Crosby Survey No. 296
at 2295 varas. No reference is made in the Rigby notes as to the
identification of the reference trees at the northeast corner of
the Dillard Survey, but at the northeast corner of the Crosby Survey
the reference trees named in the Rigby and Crosby field notes

The south lines of these three surveys are the supposed to be the same. The southwest corner as well as the west line of the Rigsby Survey was established when the east line of the Hocket Survey was determined, same being a joint line. It was found that the southwest corner is 244 varas west of the recognized northeast corner of the Martha Dillard Survey, and the northeast corner of the Crosby Survey is 2295 varas from the southwest corner of the Rigsby Survey as provided for in the original notes of the Rigsby Survey. These facts about the Rigsby Survey are of value in connection with the corners and Survey herein mentioned.

CARL RHODE SURVEY

It was found that this crossing was made on the line determined.

Field Notes

Survey No. 177 320 Acres.

S. Dec. 15, 1844- Filed June 12, 1846- Ptd. May 13, 1851.

Thomas D. Brooks, Surveyor.

Beginning at the S W corner of No. 175 from which Crosby Survey. At 715 varas east of west line of the Rhodes Survey a Pine 10 inches D bears S 81 E 1.6 varas a Pine 10 inches D bears South dist 1 vrs. Thence west 950 varas from which a Sweet Gum 12 inches D bears S 51 1/2 E dist 2.4 vs a Spanish Oak 20 inches D bears N 76 E dist 6.2 vs Thence North 1303 varas creek east corner of the Rhodes Survey the point was found to be about 5 vs C. S. W. 1900.3 vrs S W corner of No. 174 from which a Pine 18 inches D bears S 87 E dist 7 vs a Red Oak 14 inches D bears N 61 E dist 8.8 vs Thence East with the S line of No. 174-950 vrs N W corner of No. 175 from which a Sweet Gum 16 inches D bears S 46 1/2 W dist 1 vs a post oak 12 inches D bears N 40 1/2 E dist 17.2 vrs. Thence South with the W line of No. 175-1900.3 vrs place of beginning.

east of the west fence line to the road at the Rhodes South line. The Carl Rhode Survey, the George A. Thomason and the William G. Painter surveys call to begin on points common to one another and not to any particular senior survey. However, in the Wm. G. Painter Survey its southeast corner ties into the west line of the Wm. H. Castleberry League, which calls for east line to be identical with the west line of that League.

The south lines of these three surveys are supposed to be the same and a common line with the north line of the George R. Rains Survey and the William H. Hart Survey. A survey was made around the entire Carl Rhode Survey. It is about 62 varas north of the east-west line. The north line of the Carl Rhode Survey is the same as the south line of the James Roark Survey and to begin about 150 varas south of the northeast corner of the John Crosby Survey No. 296. In the James Roark notes there is a passing call on this north line of the Rhode Survey in which it is stated that the northeast corner of the Rhodes Survey is 82 varas west of the crossing on that line. It was found that this crossing was made on the line determined for the north line of the Rhodes Survey at 71 varas from what was finally determined as the east line of the Crosby Survey. This creek call helped in the determining of the west line of the Rhodes Survey which is a common line with the east line of the Crosby Survey. At 735 varas east of west line of the Rhodes Survey a pipe and angle iron, as well as an anchor bolt, was found that no doubt indicated some kind of a corner. There were on an east and west fence about 18 varas south of the line determined as the north line of the Rhodes Survey. At the call distance for the northeast corner of the Rhodes Survey the point was found to be about 18 varas north of an east and west fence. For the Carl Rhode Survey Going south for the east line of the Rhodes Survey, it was found that the line ran about 20 varas east of the west right of way fence to a road going south and about 10 varas east of the east right of way fence to that same road. This indicated that the road may be considered the east line of the Rhodes Survey. The southeast corner of the survey falls at a point about 25 varas east of the west fence line to the road at the Rhodes South line. It is said that that in this vicinity stood for many years a pine tree that was considered the original reference tree to the southeast corner of the Rhodes Survey. Today there are one 15-inch post oak, one 24-inch post oak and one 30-inch sweet gum on the east side of the north and south road with surveyors marks, but not old.

B bears South dist 1 vara. Thence East 660 varas branch

The south line of the Carl Rhode Survey is supposed to be the same as the north line of the George R. Rains Survey. The south line of the Rhodes Survey as determined from the call distance from its north line falls about 62 varas north of the east-west fence that is alleged to be the north line of the George R. Rains Survey. This line also fell south of a marked line on which three blocked out trees were noted, one, an ash tree, 11 varas north, a locust 25 varas north, and a sweet gum 24 varas north. Judging from the size of the trees it appears that these trees ranged from 70 to 80 years old with the blocking taken out about half of the diameter of each tree, which would indicate that the marks were not more than 40 years old. On investigation and survey of the Rains Survey, the facts bear out the contention that the fence running east and west is the north line of the Rains Survey which places a surplus strip or vacancy between the south lines of the Rhode, Thomason and Painter Surveys, that the north line of the George Rains and Wm. Hart Surveys of about 52 varas.

The original notes of the Rhodes Survey calls for a creek crossing on its west line at 1303 varas north of its southwest corner. This creek was found to cross the line at 1256 varas and to cross an old and distinct old channel at 1306 varas. This verifies the location of the southwest corner for the Carl Rhode Survey. The west line of the Rhodes Survey is the east line of Tyndale and Crosby Surveys.

GEORGE A. THOMASON SURVEY.
Field Notes

Survey No. 175 640 Acres

S. Dec. 14, 1844- Filed June 12, 1846- Ptd. June 2, 1854.

Thomas D. Brooks, Surveyor.

Beginning at the N. E. corner of No. 177 from which
a sweet gum 16 inches D bears S 46 1/2 W dist 1 vara
a Post Oak 12 inches D bears N 40 1/2 E dist 17.2 vrs
Thence South 190 .8 vrs set stake from which a Pine
10 inches D bears S 81 E dist 1.6 vs a Pine 10 inches
D bears South dist 1 vara, Thence East 660 vrs branch

1 v C south 1900.8 set stake from which a Black
Oak 24 inches D bears N 37 E dist 2 vs a Pine
30 inches D Bears N 17 1/2 W dist 20 vs. Thence
North 1900.8 varas N W corner of No. 176 from
which a Pine 18 inches D Bears S 19 E 14.6 vs
a Pine 16 inches D bears N 70 E dist 40 vs a,
Thence 1900.8 vs the place of beginning.

In the original field notes of the Thomason Survey it is specified
that the south line of that Survey cross a creek at 660 varas from
its southwest corner. It was found that the south line crossed the
creek at 682 varas east of the west fence of the north and south
road that is though to mark the east line of the Carl Rhode Survey
and likewise the west line of the Thomason Survey. As the West and
east line of the Rhode Survey was located on the ground, it was
found that the creek on the south line of the Thomason Survey
crossed that creek at 657 varas east of its southwest corner, thus
checking the creek call within three varas. The east line of the
Thomason Survey at 1900.8 varas east of its west line falls in
conformity to the location of the east line of the George Rains
Survey, but 52 varas north of the Rains corner, due to the gap
between the two surveys as outlined in the Rhode Survey, in as much
as the south line of the Thomason Survey is a continuation of the
south line of the Rhodes Survey east.

Only the west and south lines of the Thomas Survey was sur-
veyed out in this investigation and they only in connection with
the adjoining surveys to the south and west.

WILLIAM G. PAINTER SURVEY

Field Notes

Survey No. 176 640 Acres

S. Dec. 14, 1844-Filed June 12, 1846-Ptd. Jan. 10, 1851.

Thomas D. Brooks, Surveyor

Beginning at the S E corner of No. 175 from which a Black
Oak 24 inches D bears N 37 E dist 2 vs a Pine 30 inches D
Bears N 17 1/2 W dist 20 vs Thence East at 330 vs Creek

from which a red oak 30 inches and bears N 11 E

distance 8 vs a red oak 30 inches and bears S 33 E

counter 45543
counter 45544

3 vs C South 1420 branch 1 v C. S. W. at 1900.8
 set stake on the line of W. H. Castleberry's 20 inches
 League from which a Pine 10 inches D bears N 8
 23 E dist 1.4 vs a Pine 10 inches D Bears N 8
 46 W dist 19.6 vs Thence North with the line
 of Castleberry League 1900.8 vs S E corner of
 No. 172 from which a Pine 18 inches D Bears N 1
 53 E dist 5.2 vs a Pine 13 inches D Bears N 56
 W dist 16.2 vs Thence West with the line of
 No. 172-1900.8 vs N E corner of No. 175 from a
 corner Pine 13 inches D Bears S 19 E dist 14.6 vs a survey, and then
 to run Pine 16 inches D Bears N 70 E dist 40 vs, Thence south
 line of South with the line of No. 175-1900.8 vs, place creek at
 32 varas of beginning. The south line of
 the There is a creek call in the south line of Painter Survey
 but today this creek is a part of what is known as Lake Devernian
 and cannot be used in determining its relation to any corner of
 the Painter Survey. In as much as the south line of the Painter Carl
 Survey is a continuation of the south lines of the Rhodes and
 Thomason Surveys, eastward, there exists the same gap of 52
 varas as uncovered in the Rhodes Survey south of it, between
 the South line of the Painter Survey and the north line of the
 Wm. H. Hart Survey on the south. In field notes of the adjoining
 Surveys the southwest JAMES ROARK SURVEY Survey is 150 varas
 south of the northeast corner Field Notes John S. Crosby Survey No. 296.

The south Survey No. 174 at 138 Acres crosses the creek at
 71 varas which is with S. July 29, 1847-Filed original crossing. The
 creek has enough flood Thomas D. Brooks, allowed this much change
 in the creek bed itself as Surveyor. original survey. From circum-
 stances at Beginning at N. W. cor of No. 177 from which a
 southern pine 18 inches and bears S 37 E dist 7 vs red oak 457.
 the log 14 inches and bears N 61 E dist 8.3 varas. Thence the
 creek or S 82 vs creek S vs C. S. W. 560 va set stake in of the
 creek as line of 1/3 league of land marked H. H. R. (Edwards) where
 from which a red oak 20 inches and bears N 11 E
 distance 8 vs a red oak 20 inches and bears S 21 E

counter 15544

distance 6 vs. Thence N with said 1/3 League
the Roark west line should be, and as stated, that of 72 varas west
1900.8 set stake from which a black jack 20 inches
of the crossing.

and bears S 70 W distance 6 vs a sweet gum 8

inches and bears N 59 W distance 4 vs. Thence

W 181 vs creek 3 vs C. S. W. 560 vs set stake

from which a black oak 18 inches and bears S

34 1/2 E distance 11 vs and black 14 inches

and bears S 33 1/2 W 6 vs. Thence S 1900.8

vs place of beginning.

The James Roark Survey calls to begin at the northwest
corner of Survey No. 177, which is the Carl Rhode Survey, and then
to run east 560 varas for its southeast corner. On the south
line of the Roark Survey it specifies that it crosses a creek at
82 varas C. S. W. from its southwest corner. The south line of
the Rhodes survey is the same as the north line of the Carl Rhode
Survey No. 177.

The survey of this grant of land consisted only in the running
out of its south line in connection with the north line of the Carl
Rhode for the purpose of determining as far as possible the loca-
tion of the southwest corner of the Roark survey which is also
the northwest corner of the Rhode Survey. This also helped to
determine the proper location of the east line of the John R.
Crosby survey No. 296. According to field notes of the adjoining
surveys the southwest corner of the Roark Survey is 150 varas
south of the northeast corner of the John R. Crosby Survey No. 296.

The south line of the Roark Survey crosses the creek at
71 varas which is within 11 varas of the original crossing. The
creek has enough floodway area to have allowed this much change
in the creek bed itself since the original survey. From circum-
stances at the northeast corner of the Crosby survey and at the
southeast and southwest corners of the Tyndale Survey No. 457,
the logical location appears to be at the 71 varas west of the
creek crossing as found on the ground today. The crossing of the
creek as found was also instrumental in helping to determine where

Thence North with the west boundary line of said the Reark west line should be, and as stated, that of 71 varas west survey at 1000 vrs to the place of beginning of the crossing.

In the J. L. McCarty original field notes there is a call
J. L. MCCARTY SURVEY

that reads: at 864 varas the corner of Survey No. 183 made for
Field Notes

Martha Dillard stakes. Thence north with the west line of the
Survey No. 454 253 Acres.

said survey at 610 varas the northwest corner of said survey from
S. Feb. 4, 1873-Filed Feb. 12, 1873- Ptd. May 13, 1873.

which a willow oak bears S 64 E 4.2 varas a post oak bears N
J.M. Glasco, Surveyor

51 W 18 varas distance. Thence west 210 varas S. E. corner of
Beginning at the S. E. cor of survey No. 254

Survey No. 307 (which is the D. B. Cheat Survey) from which a
made for H. W. Augustine a stake from which a

willow oak bears N 53 E 3.6 vrs a Birch S 50 E 2.4 varas dist
Willow Oak bears S 37 E 4.4 vrs dist another bears

thence. Thence north with the west boundary line of the said survey
N 74 1/2 E dist 2.6 vr. Thence West 320 vr a cor

1000 varas to the place of beginning. The reference trees speci-
of said survey from which a Black Oak bears N 10 W

fied for both the northwest corner of the Dillard Survey and the
416 vr a pine bears S 52 1/2 W 7.4 vr Dist. Thence

southwest corner of the Cheat Survey and the same corner is
Northwest 348 vrs a corner of said survey from

the McCarty Survey field notes are identical. The D. B. Cheat
which a Black Oak bears N 36 E 8 vr dist a post

Survey calls for its west line to be the east line of the J. L.
oak bears N 46 W 7 vrs dist. Thence S 50 W 1000

McCarty survey. In the Dillard Survey the original field notes
varas set stake from which a Post Oak bears N 32

call for its northwest corner to be the same distance from the
E 6.4 vr. a pine bears N 81 W 2.4 vr dist. Thence

southwest corner of the old Frost Thorne League surveyed in
south with the East line of survey No. 265 made for

1835 on the J. L. McCarty Survey calls for the northwest corner
George Hampton at 260 vr the North bank of the

of the Dillard Survey to be from the D. B. Cheat southwest corner,
Sabine River a stake from which a Pine bears S 73

that of 210 varas. Consequently it appears from these facts that
3.8 vr another bears N 57 W 4 vr dist. Thence down

the southwest corner of the Cheat Survey was meant to be identical
said River with its meanders East 309 vrs. Thence

with the southwest corner of the old Frost Thorne League and
S 50 E 700 vrs. Thence S 56 1/2 E at 360 vrs mouth

which is now extinct.
of Glade Creek at 864 vrs the cor of survey No. 183

In the D. B. Cheat Survey field notes the call for the
made for Martha Dillard a stake from which a c.

northwest corner of the Martha Dillard Survey is placed at 250
Thence North with the West boundary line of said

varas east of the southwest corner of the Cheat survey and which
survey at 610 vrs the N. W. cor of said survey from

seems to be the southwest corner of the old Frost Thorne League,
which a willow oak bears S 64 E 4.2 vr a Post Oak

This is a difference of 40 varas in the call for the same loca-
bears N 51 W 18 vr dist. Thence West 210 vrs S. W.

tion of the Dillard northwest corner from supposedly the same
cor of survey No. 307 from which a Willow Oak bears

starting point. But in spite of the fact that the McCarty Survey
N 55 E 3.6 vrs a Birch bears S 50 E 2.4 vr dist.

specifies that the northwest corner of the Dillard Survey should

Thence North with the west boundary line of said survey of
the Cheat survey at 1000 vrs to the place of beginning.

In the J. L. McCarty original field notes there is a call
that reads: at 864 varas the corner of Survey No. 183 made for
Martha Dillard stake. Thence north with the west line of the
said survey at 610 varas the northwest corner of said survey from
which a willow oak bears S 64 E 4.2 varas a post oak bears N
51 W 18 varas distance. Thence west 210 varas S. W. corner of
Survey No. 307 (which is the D. B. Cheat Survey) from which a
willow oak bears N 53 E 3.6 vrs, a birch S 50 E 2.4 varas dis-
tance. Thence north with the west boundary line of the said survey
1000 varas to the place of beginning. The reference trees speci-
fied for both the northwest corner of the Dillard Survey and the
southwest corner of the Cheat Survey and the same corner in
the McCarty Survey field notes are identical. The D. B. Cheat
Survey calls for its west line to be the east line of the J. L.
McCarty survey. In the Dillard Survey the original field notes
call for its northwest corner to be the same distance from the
southwest corner of the old Frost Thorne League surveyed in
1835 as the J. L. McCarty Survey calls for the northwest corner
of the Dillard Survey to be from the D. B. Cheat southwest corner,
that of 210 varas. Consequently it appears from these facts that
the southwest corner of the Cheat Survey was meant to be identical
with the southwest corner of the old Frost Thorne League and
which is now extinct.

In the D. B. Cheat Survey field notes the call for the
northwest corner of the Martha Dillard Survey is placed at 250
varas east of the southwest corner of the Cheat survey and which
seems to be the southwest corner of the old Frost Thorne League.
This is a difference of 40 varas in the call for the same loca-
tion of the Dillard northwest corner from supposedly the same
starting point. But in spite of the fact that the McCarty Survey
specifies that the northwest corner of the Dillard Survey should

be 210 varas east of the corner common with the southwest corner of the Choat Survey, it seems more logical that the northwest corner should be considered at 250 varas east of the southwest corner of the Choat Survey based on the calls and findings of facts as outlined in the survey of the Dillard, Choat and Haket grants of land. This leaves the question as to whether the original surveyor, Thomas D. Brooks, intended for the southwest corner of the Choat Survey to be identical with the southwest corner of the old Frost Thorne League of 1835 or in the adjustment of his many surveys, he made a change in this particular call and failed to note it in the proper place. Regardless of what took place it is very evident on the ground today that the east line of the J. L. McCarty Survey, which is the joint line with the west line of the Dillard Survey, should be at 250 varas east of the southwest corner of the David B. Choat Survey. A fence going east from this west line of the

Skullern Sitio. The cor-ISAAC SKILLERN SURVEY marked by a monument under the road at that point. Field Notes: crossed into a 20-inch white oak tree about 6 Survey No. east of 14428 acres (1 Sitio). he found wires S. June 24, 1835-Filed Oct. 20, 1835-Rtd. away from the fence corner. The Surveyor W. B. now found is about 15 varas east of where Beginning at the N. E. corner of John Cotton's north-west corner Sitio from which bears a Hickory 10 N 33 W 12 1/2

Only var. Thence North 990 yrs creek 3 yrs S. W. corner, of the Skillern 915 vs set cor post Hickory 10. S 25 W 7 vs P. Oak survey to 1248 55 W 17 vs. Thence west 850 creek 4 vs C. S. site. It was for 1970 vs Creek 12 v C. S. R. 4900 vs Creek 1 V, C. S. R. showed a 18577 vs Pine tree 20 30 is corner Red Oak 12. S 41 stated that this E 10 N do do 15. S 24 E 12 vs Thence South 1870 Sitio. It was for vs Creek 12 v C West 2915 vs Dogwood 3 in is post, had been for Pine 15 N 49 E 4 vs. Hickory 10 N 28 E 9 v. Thence In the Cor East 2500 vs to N. W. corner of John Cotton's Sitio line should from which bears Red Oak 12 N 60 W 8 vs 18577 vs to north fence place of beginning. Sitio is in its proper location; then the south line of the Choat Survey League should be about 64 varas

The Isaac Skillern Survey is the oldest Survey in the area that was investigated in this survey. It was surveyed June 24, 1835 and is based on the northeast corner of the John Cotton Sitio. Interest in this Survey was in connection with the east line of the William Castleberry League because a part of it is the west line of the Skillern Sitio. This line is represented on the ground today by a line of fence and the remains of an old road in places that today is termed a lane. The appearance of this fence line and lane is such that it can be termed as being old and a very good permanent marker for the west line of the Skillern Sitio, and likewise the east line of the Wm. Castleberry League. On this line is found the southwest corner of the Skillern Sitio as marked by a fence corner with a perceptible old fence going east from this west line of the Skillern Sitio. Likewise at the northwest corner is found a fence going east from this west line of the Skillern Sitio. The corner is supposed to be marked by a monument under the road at that point and referenced into a 20-inch white oak tree about 6 varas northeast of it. On this tree are to be found wires embedded in it, but at present the tree is away from the fence corner. The fence corner as now found is about 15 varas east of where is supposed to be the logical location for the northwest corner of the Skillern Sitio. 4605.5 Acres (26 labors)

Only about 350 varas of the west end of the north line of the Skillern Sitio was run out, as it was the purpose of this survey to investigate only the west line of the Skillern Sitio. It was found that this fence marking the north line of the Sitio showed a fence of long standing. Local and nearby residents stated that this fence was considered the north line of the Skillern Sitio. It was found that this fence was 1730.6 varas north of what had been determined as the southeast corner of the Castleberry League. In the Castleberry League original notes, it is stated that this line should be 1666 varas north of the southeast corner. If the north fence of the Skillern Sitio is in its proper location, then the south line of the Castleberry League should be about 64 varas

4605 varas, the Cherokee trace runs S.E. at 5099.01 varas a stake from which a Post Oak runs N 10 E 6.4 varas and a

north of its determined position. The excess land found along its south side will allow the moving of this south line according to that requirement. 5099.01 varas a stake from which Pine Bars

The best indications for the location of the south line of the Skillern Sitio is a fence going east at 1249.4 varas south of the corner that had been determined as the southeast corner of the Castleberry League, where as it should have been 1162 varas south of this southeast corner. This is contradictory to what the north fence line suggests to about moving the south line of the Castleberry League north. As the fences are located and suggests the marking of the north and south lines of the Skillern Sitio, the depth of the Sitio is 2970 varas, whereas the original field notes require 2915 varas. There are a number of creek calls in the Skillern Sitio that might help in determining the proper location of the boundaries of the Sitio. There is one call on the west line of the Sitio but it falls within the waters of Lake Harris and cannot be used. From all indications on the ground, it appears that the west line of the Sitio is properly located by the existing fences and lanes.

WM. H. C. STILBERRY LEAGUE
be possible to connect the corners of the league. The straightness of the fence is unusual.

Field Notes
Survey No. 4605.5 Acres (26 labors)
S. March 26, 1838-Filed May 17, 1838-Ptd. July 17, 1848.

David Hill, Surveyor.
land adjoining that of Isaac C. Skillern's that that each tract may have been

Beginning on the west boundary line of Isaac C. Skillern's survey 1666 varas S of the N. W. corner of the same a stake of from which a Black Jack bears S 54 E 1.4 vara, a road oak bears E 20 W 12 varas Both marked--W.H.C. Thence N. at 1666 that varas the N. W. corner of the Skillern survey, at 2526 varas survey a Branch 2 varas wide runs S. W. at 5026 varas a Branch 1 vara wide runs S. of S. W. at 5099.01 varas a stake from which a Pine Bars S 39 W 5 varas and a Pine Bars S 61 E 4.2 varas. Both Marked W.H.C., Thence at 1500 a Branch 2 varas wide runs S- at 4440 varas a branch 1 vara wide runs S- 4605 varas, the Cherokee trace runs S.E. at 5099.01 varas a stake from which a Post Oak Bars N 10 E 6.4 varas and a

Black Jack Bars S $53\frac{1}{2}$ E, 20.8 varas. Both marked by
W.H.C.-- Thence S - at 1060 varas, a Branch 1 vare wide well
runs W - at 5099.01 varas a stake from which Pine Bars found
N $53\frac{1}{2}$ E 5.4 varas and a Post Oak Bars S 68 E, 8.4 varas.
varas. Both Marked W.H.C. Thence E at 2540 varas the setting
Cherokee trace at 3390 varas Branch 2 varas wide runs along
S. E. at 5099.01 varas the beginning corner. That have been
The Wm. H. Castleberry League calls for it to begin at 1666
varas north of the northwest corner of the Isaac C. Skillern Sitio.
At what seemed to be the North west corner of the Skillern Sitio
it was found to be 1730.6 varas north of what might be considered
the location of the southeast corner of the Castleberry League.
This suggests that the south line of the Castleberry League could
be 64.6 varas north of what is herein considered the south line
of that League.

The east line of the Wm. Castleberry League, which is the same
as the west line of the Skillern Sitio part of its length, is
is well marked by an almost continuous fence line from its north-
east to its southeast corner and in as straight a line as might
be possible to construct a fence 5000 varas long. The straightness
of the fence is unusual and not found in many instances as most
fences are crooked and irregular. The cause of irregularities in
fences along a long survey line is due to the several tracks of
land adjoining that survey line, and the fact that each tract may
have been marked out by a different surveyor who each assumed a
different starting point and did not make a comprehensive survey
of the entire grant of land in which lay the tract of land. The
straightness of this east line of the Castleberry League suggests
that a fence was built there a short time after the original
survey and thus missing the effects of errors made when many
surveyors try to survey out or along such a line. This is borne
out in this league by the fences along the north, west and south
sides because along these sides are to be found many irregularities
in the construction of the fences there. On the upper end of this

states that the north line is 73 varas north of it.

east fence line is to be found an old road that today might be termed a lane, and on part of this lane is to be found an old rail fence that has decayed; and only slight remains are to be found on the ground today half way buried under the leaves and debris. On both sides of this lane may be found tree growth indicating that the fence has been there a good many years. Line marks along this fence are scarce. There are to be found a few that have been placed on trees along this line within the past 20 to 30 years. But this could be expected because of the fact that most of the country along this east line of the Castleberry League has been settled up for a good many years and of course today a large amount of oil activity has destroyed what few remaining marks may have existed before the coming of the oil industry. There is not much reason to discount this old fence as the line marker for the east line of the Castleberry League, for it does not seem that it would be possible to find a better and more substantial indication for an old line than the nature of this fence affords, unless it be the finding of the marks of the original line itself, a thing that is rare to find on a survey of around 100 years old. So it seems reasonable to think that there is not much chance of error in accepting this fence as the east line of the Castleberry League, and especially so when it was found that the northeast corner of the League to be at the call distance of 1500 varas from a creek crossing on the north line of the League.

The north line of the Castleberry League is pretty well marked by fences, lanes and a few old trees that suggest being line trees. Once a few of these trees were found line marks but these marks did not show an age of more than 40 years. The fence and lanes along the north line of the League are more or less irregular and it is only by making a survey of the entire line that one can determine the proper location of that line which is in main based on references to natural monuments in the way of stream crossings. The north line at its northeast corner is fixed by the reference to a branch in the original field notes that states that the north line is 73 varas north of it.

In the same original field notes there is a call on the north line for a creek crossing at 1500 varas from the east line of the League. It was found that the fence line marking the east line of the League is 1500 varas east of the creek crossing as specified in the original field notes, when measurement is made to the old channel. It was also found that the logical location of the north line of the League falls 73 varas north of the crossing of the east line over a branch. This north line location conforms to the average location of lanes and fences that seems to have been placed to mark such a line. The point falls in line with the east fence line of the league. The north line at its west end belongs about 11 varas south of what today is marked on the ground by pipes as the northwest corner of the League. These pipes are about 50 varas east of the proper location for that corner also.

The west line of the Castleberry League seems to be determined best by going to what is considered the southwest corner. That corner is more or less located by the adjoining junior surveys and not by any call distance from the east line of the League. Such is the basis of contention for the location of the northwest corner being about 50 varas west of the pipes and other markers set for the northwest corner of the League. By taking what seems to mark the southwest corner of the League as suggested by the adjoining junior surveys and physical marks on the ground and projecting a line true north from that corner, it is to be found that the northwest corner of the League to be as stated, 50 varas west of the pipes now set for it. In the field notes of the Castleberry League, the northwest corner is placed at 659 varas west of a branch and 494 varas west of the Cherokee trace. The point set for the northwest corner of the League by other surveyors falls about 500 varas west of what seems to be the remains of the old Cherokee trace and about 700 varas west of a branch that might be considered the nearest branch to the 659 varas specified call in the original notes. If the northwest corner of the Castleberry League be based on the creek crossing of 659 varas, then the logical location of the corner would be about 91 varas east of the point that was the original line, as the marks are not found to be that old. A

determined as the northwest corner of the League as based on the southwest corner as fixed by adjoining surveys. To join the southwest corner with the point fixed by the creek call would cause the west line of the League to bear 1 degree to the east of north and south from the southwest corner. This is somewhat borne out on the ground by the manner in which the fences are found to be constructed. On the west line there is a creek call in the original field notes that places the north line of the League at 1060 varas north of the creek where the west line crosses it. On the west line of this survey it was found that the north line fell 1075 varas north of a creek crossing, which would be a little less if the west line was shifted to the east. This would also be true if the west line were laid down on a 1 degree east bearing from its southwest corner. However, the creek bottom today suggests that the creek channel could have been at a different place when the original survey was made for this grant of land. Fifteen varas difference is not much to worry about, considering the age of the Survey and the nature of this creek bottom. The location of the fences on the west line of the League are very irregular and seem to have been built on a bearing of 1 degree to the east from the southwest corner. As determined, it was found that the west line of the Castleberry League falls 5333.5 varas west of the east line as well marked by the fences and lanes. This gives an excess width to the League of 234.5 varas. If the west line were laid down on a 1 degree variation to the east from the southwest corner, then this excess would be partially reduced along the north line of the League.

The south line of the Castleberry League seems to be marked on the ground by a more or less continuous line of fences, some of which seem to have been in their present location for a good many years, and especially so is this true in the vicinity of the southwest corner. These fences have a bearing of about one degree to the south from the southwest corner, which makes them run at 90 degrees to the west line of the League. The marks found on the ground do not suggest that this fence line is built along anything like the original line, as the marks are not found to be that old. A

number of surveyor's stakes and monuments were found at certain corners in the way of painted 2 x 4 stakes, iron pipes and in one instance a pile of stone at a southeast corner to a plat of ground that had indications of being an old fence corner. The fence running north and west from this pile of stones seems to have been there a long time with fair size trees growing along it. There is a fence along the south line at the southwest corner, but does not seem to be very old. From what might have been considered the southwest corner of the League in the form of a fence corner, there is a fence going north. The appearance of the fence does not give much weight as to its being the west line of the League. From all facts taken in consideration it seems that the southwest corner belongs 10 south varas west and 5.6 varas south of this fence corner. A line run east from such a corner for the southwest corner of the Castleberry League, it is possible to connect up a number of adjoining junior surveys according to their curves and distance, and references to certain creek calls. In the original field notes of the Castleberry League, the southwest corner of the League, it is specified that this corner be 3390 varas from a branch. In running out this south line it was found that the crossing of the creek was made at 3555 varas. This places the creek crossing at 1778 varas from its the southeast corner. The physical features of the ground where the present creek is found indicates that the creek bed may have been from 80 to 100 varas east of its present channel, for at such a point is to be found a filled up channel, and if the creek at the time of original survey was there, then the call for the creek from the southeast corner of the League would check the original call and conform to the determined location of the east line of the Castleberry League. The creek crossing calls to be 1709 varas from the southeast corner of the League. It is not possible to make the creek calls check for both the southwest and southeast corner of the League, because of the fact that when the southwest corner is placed as required by the adjoining junior surveys, there is found to exist an excess in the width of the Castleberry League of 234.5 varas.

Beginning at the N W corner of No. 251 from which

-83-

a Pine 14 inches D bears S 78 E dist 3.4 vs a Pine

-84-

counter 15555

counter 15555

It is very logical to think, judging from the existing conditions on the ground, that the north line of the Castleberry League and likewise the east line, are well located and in about the same place that the original surveyors placed them, and as herein set forth. By holding to these two lines and setting out the specified distances for the south and west lines from these two well located lines, it is found that there is an excess depth north and south of 174.6 varas and an excess width east and west of 234.5 varas. It is logical to think that these excesses should be considered to be on the west and south sides in as much as the north and east lines are well placed. There is even more excess on the south if the south line is allowed to hold to the bearing of the fences 1 degree south from the southwest corner, but this is likewise offset by the reduction of excess along the west side for the same reason.

The purpose of the survey of the Castleberry League was to determine its true boundaries in order to base the lines of the adjoining surveys upon it. But from the facts developed about the excess land in the League, it seems best that the location of the west and south lines of the League be made so as to meet the requirement of the calls of junior Surveys for those lines. If such a policy is not adhered to and an attempt is made to fit the adjoining junior surveys to the lines of the League as called for from the north and east lines of the League, then the entire scheme and layout of all the adjoining junior surveys on the south and west would be destroyed. Therefore, it is best and only a sensible conclusion to reach that the excess land should be placed within the boundaries of the Castleberry League, and be called either excess or vacant unsurveyed school lands. These areas are shown on the accompanying maps.

WM. H. PASTER SURVEY

Field Notes

Survey No. 252

320 Acres

S. Jan. 23, 1846-Filed June 12, 1846- Ptd. May 17, 1849.

Thomas D. Brooks, Surveyor.

Beginning at the N W corner of No. 251 from which
a Pine 14 inches D bears S 78 E dist 3.4 vs a Pine

the south line of the Castleberry League. After having determined
 14 inches D Bars S 54 1/2 W dist 8.6 vs. Thence
 the logical location of the southwest corner of Castleberry League
 West with S line of Wm. H. Castleberry's League
 it was found that at 322 varas east of it were a number of survey
 marked W C-322 S W corner of said League from
 stakes, iron pipes and other such markers that were probably set
 which a Post Oak 14 inches D bears S 75 E dist
 for the northeast corner of the Pastuer as required on the south
 6 vs a Pine 20 inches D bears N 36 E dist 2 vs
 line of the Castleberry League.
 Thence North with the said League line 349 vrs
 The Pastuer original notes calls for its upper east line to
 set stake on said League line from which a Black
 be 349 varas along the west line of the Castleberry League. There
 Oak 14 inches D bears S 38 1/2 W dist 18.6 vs
 seems to be very little if anything marking this line other than
 a Black Oak 12 inches D bears N 38 W dist 10 vs
 a rather new fence and a line of fence posts, and these are about
 Thence West 273 branch 1 v C S W 1424 set stake
 10 varas east of the Castleberry and Pastuer joint line. After
 from which a Black Oak-20 inches D bears S 11 1/2
 having determined the southwest corner of the Castleberry League
 E dist 3.4 vs a Pine 24 inches D Bears S 61 W
 the only way to determine the upper northeast corner of the Pastuer
 13 vs Thence South 630 vs Lake or flag pond the
 Survey was by course and distance and consequently the upper
 line passing down through the middle of said pond
 northeast corner was determined as being at 349 North of the south-
 and the water so deep as not to be able to wade
 west corner of the Castleberry League. A line of fence posts goes
 at 1099 vs Corner in flag pond and no bearing trees
 west, south of such a point, but bears off south from 9 varas south
 to be taken. Thence East 281 vs N W corner of No.
 of the line to 20 varas south of the line some 500 varas west.
 250 from which a pine 36 inches D bears N 83 E
 The north line of the Pastuer Survey is supposed to be the
 dist 50 vs an overcup 24 inches D bears S 72 E
 south line of the Wm. H. Hart Survey, but it was found that a gap
 dist 45.4 vs continuing East with the north line
 of 117.2 varas exists between the two lines. The line is supposed
 of No. 250 at 1746 vs- with S. W. corner of No.
 to cross a branch at 273 varas from its northeast corner. It
 251 from which a black oak 18 inches D Bears N
 crosses the branch at 340 varas west of the northeast corner and
 43 E dist 15 vs a Pine 18 inches D bears N 67 1/2
 likewise does the south line of the Hart Survey 117.2 varas north.
 W dist 10 vs Thence North with the W line of the
 This suggests that the surveyor either considered the west line
 same 750 vs place of beginning.
 of the Castleberry League further east by 33 varas or else the
 The William E. Pastuer Survey calls to begin at the northwest
 corner has changed its course some, both of which could have been
 corner of No. 251, which is the northwest corner of the Jefferson
 true. The northwest corner of the Pastuer Survey was determined
 Moseley Survey, however the Moseley Survey was not made until 1860
 by course and distance and located at 1404 varas west of the north-
 but it is assumed that this Survey had been previously made for other
 east corner. In this vicinity are to be found a number of surveyors
 parties and cancelled. It also calls for the lower northeast corner
 marks with some of them marked by reference trees. There is a 24-inch
 to be 322 varas east of the southwest corner of the Castleberry
 red oak with an old X and a post oak with an old X with two oaks
 League and this part of the Pastuer north line to be identical with
 above and two oaks below. Both trees have been blocked out to a
 depth of about 50 years. There is also a large stone and an oak stake

in this vicinity which might suggest a possible location for this the south line of the Castleberry League. After having determined the logical location of the southwest corner of Castleberry League it was found that at 322 varas east of it were a number of survey stakes, iron pipes and other such markers that were probably set for the northeast corner of the Pastuer as required on the south line of the Castleberry League.

The Pastuer original notes calls for its upper east line to be 349 varas along the west line of the Castleberry League. There seems to be very little if anything marking this line other than a rather new fence and a line of fence posts, and these are about 10 varas east of the Castleberry and Pastuer joint line. After having determined the southwest corner of the Castleberry League the only way to determine the upper northeast corner of the Pastuer Survey was by course and distance and consequently the upper northeast corner was determined as being at 349 north of the southwest corner of the Castleberry League. A line of fence posts goes west, south of such a point, but bears off south from 3 varas south of the line to 20 varas south of the line some 500 varas west.

The north line of the Pastuer Survey is supposed to be the south line of the Wm. H. Hart Survey, but it was found that a gap of 117.2 varas exists between the two lines. The line is supposed to cross a branch at 273 varas from its northeast corner. It crosses the branch at 240 varas west of the northeast corner and likewise does the south line of the Hart Survey 117.2 varas north. This suggests that the surveyor either considered the west line of the Castleberry League further east by 33 varas or else the creek has changed its course some, both of which could have been true. The northwest corner of the Pastuer Survey was determined by course and distance and located at 1424 varas west of the northeast corner. In this vicinity are to be found a number of surveyors marks with some of them marked by reference trees. There is a 24-inch red oak with an old X, and a post oak with an old X with two hacks above and two hacks below. Both trees have been blocked out to a depth of about 50 years. There is also a large stone and an oak stake 30 years.

in this vicinity which might suggest a possible location for this corner. The northwest corner as determined by course and distance falls 36 varas north of these markers. There was found a 1 1/2 inch iron pipe about 20 varas north and slightly west of the determined northwest corner for the Survey. Judging from the age of the blocks taken out of the trees it appears that the line marked was run about 1890.

The boundaries of the Pastuer Survey are best determined by course and distance, due to the fact that they fit up around the marsh grass pond at 656 varas from the northwest corner, whereas the original notes make a passing call on this pond at 630 varas. With water in the pond as he stated at the time of the original survey, this difference could have been possible. There appeared to be another line about 28 varas west of the west line of the Survey as determined by course and distance. Near the point on that line for the northwest corner was found an 18 inch post oak with two blocks cut out, that seemed to be of about the same age as other trees, herein mentioned. The southwest corner as determined by course and distance from the northwest corner falls in the west side of the flag pond with nothing to mark it other than a pipe about 16 varas north.

The south line of the Survey runs east through this same lake or flag pond, and ties into the Jefferon Moseley Survey at 1746 varas from the Pastuer southwest corner, which is the call distance for this line. There is a fence running east that evidently had been constructed for the purpose of marking the south line of the Pastuer Survey. This fence is 34 varas north of the southwest corner and 16 varas south of the southeast corner with a due east and west line connecting the two corners. This shows that the fence has been improperly built and can be taken for little worth as a correct marker for the south line of this survey. At points along this fence line are to be found iron pipes, 2x2 stakes and other markers established by recent day surveyors, and indicates that they have taken this irregular fence as the marker for the south line of the Pastuer Survey. Some mark trees were found along this line, but on investigating the age it was found that none of the marks exceed 30 years.

The William H. Hart Survey calls to begin at the northwest corner of the Survey No. 252, and also calls for its northwest corner south of the south line of the Castleberry League which corresponds to be at the southwest corner of the William S. Painter Survey No. 176 and provides that the Hart north line be the same as the south line of the Painter Survey. In running out the Wm. Hart Survey, it was found that there exists between the north line of the Wm. Hart Survey and serves fairly well as an indicator for the line.

The boundaries of the Pastuer Survey are best determined by William Hart Survey, a gap of 117.2 varas which is either surplus course and distance, due to the fact that they fit up around the or vacant school land for the full width of the Hart Survey of 1912.4 adjoining surveys and no natural monuments exist that are certain varas. If the south line of the Hart Survey is held to the north enough on which to depend except their general proximity to a creek line of the Pastuer Survey, then the surplus or excess will be found on the north side of the Hart Survey, in addition to the trip that is there south of Wm. H. Hart Survey of 52.3 varas.

The west line of the Field Notes is a joint line with the east line of the Bains Survey No. 253 marked 320 Acres by a fence that is less than 52.6 Sept. 7, 1857 - Filed Sept. 28, 1857 - Rtd. May 17, 1859 - to be found some marker Thomas D. Brooks, Surveyor, check for about the proper location Beginning at the N.W. corner of No. 252 from Hart Survey is 1912.4 which a Black Oak 20 inches Diam bears S 11 1/2 leagues, where- as it should dist 13.4 vs a Pine 24 inches D bears S 61 W call on it but it is dist 13 vs Thence West 476 vs set stake from 14 not be used as a which an Elm 10 inches D bears N 22 E 7.2 vs and the loca- tion of Elm 6 inches D bears S 72 W dist 7 vs Thence confusion, which is North 684 vs Creek 4 vs C S W 950 vs S W corner south line of the Hart No. 176 from which a Black Oak 24 inches

The D bears N 37 E dist 2 vs a Pine 30 inches Bears Pastuer Survey by N 117 1/2 W dist 20 vs Thence East with there set on an off bearing line of No. 176 1900 vs S. E. corner of No. 176 in line for a cross from which a pine 10 inches D Bears S 23 E dist the west line of 11.4 vs a Pine 10 inches D Bears N 46 W dist 19.6 on the south line vs Thence South with the League line marked, it was found about W. C. 950 vs N E corner of No. 252 from which a at 238 varas from Black Oak 14 inches D bears S 38 1/2 W dist 18.6

Thence a Black Oak 12 inches D bears N 38 W dist 10 east and west fence vs Thence West with the line of No. 252 at 1424 Bains Survey to the weav place of beginning.erry League by a few varas, when

-89-
-88-
counter 45560

The William H. Hart Survey calls to begin at the northwest corner of the Survey No. 252, and also calls for its northwest corner to be at the southwest corner of the William G. Painter Survey No. 176 and provides that the Hart north line be the same as the south line of the Painter Survey. In running out the Wm. Hart Survey, it was found that there exists between the north line of the Wm. Pastuer and what seems to be the logical location of the south line of the William Hart Survey, a gap of 117.2 varas which is either surplus or vacant school land for the full width of the Hart Survey of 1912.4 varas. If the south line of the Hart Survey is held to the north line of the Pastuer Survey, then the surplus or excess will be found on the north side of the Hart Survey, in addition to the strip that is there south of the Painter survey of 52.3 varas.

The west line of the Hart Survey is a joint line with the east line of the Rains Survey and is marked in part by a fence that is less than 10 varas east of the line. At the northwest corner are to be found some markers set recently and which check for about the proper location for that corner. The west line of the Hart Survey is 1912.4 varas west of the west line of the Castleberry League, whereas it should be 1900.8 varas. The west line has a creek call on it but it falls in the water area of Lake Devernian and could not be used as a check. A number of markers are to be found around the location of the southwest corner of the Hart and they show confusion, which is no doubt due to the excess distance between the south line of the Hart and Pastuer Surveys.

There is an attempt to mark the north line of the Pastuer Survey by a line of fence posts at east end but they are set on an off bearing from true east and west. The creek call on this line for a crossing of 273 varas was found to be 240 varas from the west line of the Castleberry League. In checking the same call on the south line of the Hart at 117.2 varas north of this line, it was found about the same results, the creek crossing the line at 238 varas from the west line of the Castleberry League.

The north line of the Hart Survey falls south of an east and west fence that extends from the northwest corner of the Rains Survey to the west line of the Castleberry League by a few varas, when

placed in conformity to the north line of the Rains Survey. There is nothing at the northeast corner of the Survey to note the point where it falls in a public road which marks the west line of the Castleberry League in places. The north line of the Hart Survey is supposed to be the south line of the Painter Survey, but the Painter Survey has its south line in conformity to the south lines of the Carl Rhode and Geo. A. Thomason Surveys, and as a result there is an excess strip or vacant land between the north line of the Hart Survey and the south line of the Painter Survey to the extent of 52.3 varas. This makes a strip of land along the north line of the Hart and Rains Survey in excess to the extent of 4762.7 varas along and 52.3 varas wide or about 45 acres. It is thought that this strip of land and the strip between the Hart and Pastuer was caused by the excess width in the Castleberry League along its south side to the extent of 174 varas.

JEFFERSON MOSTLEY SURVEY

Field Notes

Survey No. 177 160 Acres

S. May 22, 1860-Filed June 11, 1860-Ptd. July 2, 1861.

S. B. Scott, Surveyor

Beginning at the S E corner of No. 252 made for the 174 W. E. Pastuer a stake from which a pine 24 in Diam bears N 71 W 9 vs a Black oak 18 in Diam bears N 48 E 15 vs. Thence North with the East line of No. 252 is considered the south line of the Castleberry League. It is a corner point to the south line of the Castleberry League. at 757 vars to the South line of W. H. Castleberry Survey and to the N E corner of No. 252 from which a strip to fall within the bounds of No. 252 from which a pine 12 in Diam bears S 51 W 10.5 vars another bears S 50 E 2.6 vars. Thence East with said line at 1052 vars a stake from which a pine bears N 26 W 6 vars a Hickory bears S 41 E 2.6 vars. Thence South with D Moore's West line at 7575 vars to the North line of C. H. Alexander's Survey from which a road oak bears S 46 E 3.4 vars another bears N 19 W 9.6 vars. Thence West with said line at 500 vars to the N W corner of the Castleberry League and the north line of the Alexander Survey against a

The west line, the south line and the north line are all of same from which a pine bears S 19 W 2 vars call distance of 757 varas. This line follows part of the way along another bears N 65 E 3.1 vars. Thence South the road east of the Sinclair Gasfield Refinery. There is nothing at 196.3 vars to a stake for corner from which to mark it other than course and distance. The southeast corner falls a pine bears S 75 W 7 vars another bears N in a line that marks the north line of the Chas. Alexander Survey, 9 E 8 vars Thence West at 552 vars to a stake. The Chas. Alexander Survey is pretty well located and established by its several creek calls and its bounding fences. The upper bears N 49 E 10 vars. Thence North at 196.3 south line of the Moseley Survey is a part of the north line of the vars to the place of beginning.

Alexander Survey for 502 varas along the west end from the Alexander northwest corner which is marked by an iron pipe and a fence corner of the William E. Pastuer Survey No. 252. It was determined that and which is at the proper distance from two creek walls. A fence and this corner should be 750 varas south of the south line of the the remains of an old line marks this line south line of the Moseley. Castleberry League. The west line of the Moseley calls for this Likewise the upper west line of the Alexander is the east line line to be 757 varas which in itself cannot be true if the 750 of the lower east line of the Moseley Survey where it runs 196.3 south varas call of the Pastuer is recognized so it is reasonable to along the Alexander west line from its northwest corner. The line is think that the original surveyor made a mistake in the 757 wall marked by fence with a pipe at the two corners in sight of one another, or else he failed to use the right line or corner in one of the The actual checks with the call distance on this course, adjoining lines.

The lower south line of the Moseley Survey is the north line of a part of the Johnson Survey. It runs west from the Moseley lower of the Castleberry League. Such line is 174 varas south of the southeast corner to the southwest corner for the required 552 varas call distance for the Castleberry line from its north line. To along a fence that seems to mark that line. Some old marked trees put the north line of the Moseley and adjoining Survey up to 174 were found near the east end of the line and serve to strengthen varas would destroy the continuity of all the junior surveys the location of that line as being along the fence. The southwest joining and depending on the location of the south line of the corner is marked by a pipe placed under the fence and at about the Castleberry League. It is a better policy to accept what is con-

proper distance from the southeast corner. sidered the south line of the Castleberry League and allow a surplus The Moseley Survey closes on the southeast corner of the Pastuer strip to fall within the bounds of that League. And so taking the Survey at a call for distance of 196.3 varas. The actual distance was north line of the Moseley Survey as the south line of the considered found to be 202 varas. This takes care of the shortage in the upper south line of the Castleberry, and running east, it was found that part of the west line that calls for the southeast corner of the the northeast corner is marked by at least three auto axles at Pastuer Survey to be 757 varas south of the south line of the Castle-

1052 varas from the northwest corner. berry League and it was found to be only 750 varas. The Moseley Survey as determined to be less all the required acreage with a slight surplus. The west line of the Dudley Moore Survey. It was found the length

of the line to be 761.5 varas from the south line of the Castleberry League and the north line of the Alexander Survey against a

The west line, the south line and the north line are all call distance of 757 varas. This line follows part of the way along the road east of the Sinclair Casinghead Refinery. There is nothing to mark it other than course and distance. The southeast corner falls in a lane that marks the north line of the Chas. Alexander Survey.

The Chas. Alexander Survey is pretty well located and established by its several creek calls and its bounding fences. The upper south line of the Moseley Survey is a part of the north line of the Alexander Survey for 500 varas along the west end from the Alexander northwest corner which is marked by an iron pipe and a fence corner, and which is at the proper distance from two creek calls. A fence and the remains of an old lane marks this line south line of the Moseley.

Likewise the upper west line of the Alexander is the east line of the lower east line of the Moseley Survey where it runs 196.3 south along the Alexander west line from its northwest corner. The line is marked by fence with a pipe at the two corners in sight of one another. The actual checks with the call distance on this course.

The lower south line of the Moseley Survey is the north line of a part of the Johnson Survey. It runs west from the Moseley lower southeast corner to the southwest corner for the required 552 varas along a fence that seems to mark that line. Some old marked trees were found near the east end of the line and serve to strengthen the location of that line as being along the fence. The southwest corner is marked by a pipe placed under the fence and at about the proper distance from the southeast corner. which is a Hickory

The Moseley Survey closes on the southeast corner of the Pastuer Survey at a call for distance of 196.3 varas. The actual distance was found to be 208 varas. This takes care of the shortage in the upper part of the west line that calls for the southeast corner of the Pastuer Survey to be 757 varas south of the south line of the Castleberry League and it was found to be only 750 varas. The Moseley Survey as determined to be has all the required acreage with a slight surplus. David Hill. Due to the fact that the Castleberry League is

The west line, the south line and the north line are all 2 1/2 miles square or a full league of land, and the John Ruddle pretty well marked with old fence lines and some marks on trees. Survey is 1/3 that size, it is hardly reasonable to think that the marks on the trees show the lines to have been marked about some man could make both surveys in the same day. But, in so much the year of 1900 or maybe as far back as 1890.

JOHN RUDDLE SURVEY

berry League and an old survey marked I. C. S., which no doubt

Field Notes

means the Isaac Skillern Survey, and states that the Ruddle Survey

Survey No. 1 1476 Acres (8 1/3 Labors)

begins at the southeast corner of the W. H. Castleberry League, S. March 26, 1838-Filed Jan. 20, 1838-Ptd. Jan. 21, 1846.

it then places the Ruddle Survey a junior survey to the W. H.

David Hill, Surveyor.

Castleberry League, and its location depends upon the proper loca-

Beginning at the S E corner of W. H. Castleberry tion of the Castleberry League lines, it is stated in the original

Survey, on an old survey marked I. C. S., a stake from

field notes of the John Ruddle Survey that the east line runs

which a blackjack bears S 54 E 1.4 varas a red oak

south with the west line of the I. C. S. survey, passing the

bears N 20 E 12 varas both marked J. R. Thence South

I. C. S. corner at 1184 varas. As stated in the Skillern discussion

with said I. C. S.'s survey at 1184 varas the S W

the best indications for that corner and the south line of the

corner of the same a stake from which a pine bears

Skillern title was an east fence at 1249.4 varas south of what was

N. 35, E 4.8 varas and at 2364 varas a branch 2 varas

determined as the southeast corner of the Castleberry League

wide runs S. E. at 2886.75 vrs a stake from which a

and likewise the northeast corner of the John Ruddle Survey. The

pine bears S 56 W 5.8 vrs a red Oak bears N 83 W 7

east line of the Ruddle Survey is marked by the same old fence

vars both marked J. R. Thence West at 1420 varas the

continuing south from the Castleberry east line, and is reasonably

Cherokee trace at 2760 vars a branch 1 vara wide runs

straight from the southeast corner of the Castleberry League to

South at 2886.75 vrs. stake from which a pine bears

the southeast corner of the Ruddle Survey. No doubt that this

N 84 E 4.8 vars a Sweet Gum bears S 3 E 7.2 varas

fence line represents the east line of the John Ruddle Survey and

both marked J. R. Thence North at 1410 vrs a branch

likewise the west line of Isaac Skillern title with a fair degree

1 vara wide runs S E at 2886.75 vrs a stake in W. H.

of accuracy. This same fence continues on south below the Skillern

Castleberry South boundary line from which a Hickory

south west corner and becomes a joint line between the Isaac La-

bears N 23 E 1.6 vrs and a Black jack bears S 88

grange Survey and the Ruddle Survey. The nature of the fence suggests

W 12.2 vrs both marked J. R. Thence East with said

that it has marked this line for many years. The older timber has

Castleberry Survey 327 vrs. Cherokee trace at 877

been cut off and line marks are hard to find. After reaching the

vrs. a branch 3 vrs wide runs S E at 2886.75 varas

will distance for the southeast corner of the Ruddle Survey from

the beginning corner.

the south line of the Castleberry League, it was not possible to

The John Ruddle field notes show that the survey was made on

find anything to indicate a corner or the marking of the south

the same day as the William H. Castleberry League by the same sur-

line of the Ruddle Survey. However, at 64.3 varas south of the call

veyor, David Hill. Due to the fact that the Castleberry League is

distance was found a trace of an old fence going west from the east

line of the Survey.

2 1/2 miles square or a full league of land, and the John Ruddle Survey is 1/3 that size, it is hardly reasonable to think that the same man could make both surveys in the same day. But, in as much as the John Ruddle Survey makes reference to the Wm. H. Castleberry League and an old survey marked I. C. S., which no doubt means the Isaac Skillern Survey, and states that the Ruddle Survey begins at the southeast corner of the Wm. H. Castleberry League, it then places the Ruddle Survey a junior survey to the Wm. Castleberry League, and its location depends upon the proper location of the Castleberry League lines. It is stated in the original field notes of the John Ruddle Survey that the east line runs on the east end. It appears that this road has been considered south with the west line of the I. C. S. survey, passing the I. C. S. corner at 1184 varas. As stated in the Skillern discussion the best indications for that corner and the south line of the Skillern Sitio was an east fence at 1249.4 varas south of what was determined as the southeast corner of the Castleberry League and likewise the northeast corner of the John Ruddle Survey. The east line of the Ruddle Survey is marked by the same old fence tree at this point. At different places along the north fence of continuing south from the Castleberry east line, and is reasonably straight from the southeast corner of the Castleberry League to the southeast corner of the Ruddle Survey. No doubt that this fence line represents the east line of the John Ruddle Survey and likewise the west line of Isaac Skillern Sitio with a fair degree of accuracy. This same fence continues on south below the Skillern southwest corner and becomes a joint line between the Jacob Lagrone Survey and the Ruddle Survey. The nature of the fence suggests that it has marked this line for many years. The older timber has been cut off and line marks are hard to find. After reaching the Cherokee trace at 1420 varas from its southeast corner, a survey call distance for the southeast corner of the Ruddle Survey from the south line of the Castleberry League, it was not possible to find anything to indicate a corner or the marking of the south line of the Ruddle Survey. However, at 64.3 varas south of the call distance was found a trace of an old fence going west from the east line of the Survey.

These old lanes being in this vicinity suggest that they mark the Very little remains of the fence now with just pieces of wire remains of the Cherokee trace. The northwest corner of the Ben J. and a scattered post, but the indications were that this fence Eastern falls on the south line of the Ruddle Survey. A point was had at some time or other marked the south line of the Ruddle Survey. The southeast corner is to be found under the junction Davis Survey and it was found that the point was about 35 varas of the remains of this fence with the east line fence.

west of the remains of an old lane on the east side of a public road going south, and likely this lane is considered the west line a line was run west for the south line of the Survey. It was of the Hamilton Survey. Near the southwest corner of the John found that this line was about 51 varas north of the south fence Ruddle Survey there is a creek call in the original notes of that of a public road and lane that extended parallel the entire Survey that places the southeast corner 126 varas west of the length of the Ruddle Survey. This road becomes a narrow lane creek crossing. It was found that the south line of the Ruddle on the east end. It appears that this road has been considered Survey placed about 50 varas north of the public road that is the south line of the John Ruddle Survey for some time and were supposed to mark it, passes the creek at 122 varas east of the so informed by local residents. At or near its southwest corner point determined for the southwest corner of the Ruddle Survey. is to be found a stake that is 4.3 varas east of a 30 inch post

The west line of the Ruddle Survey does not conform to the oak tree that bears a considerable number of scars which are stake set 4.3 varas east of the 30 inch post oak, but is found difficult to determine the nature of them. The tree is not the east of the point. The southwest corner of the Ruddle is located kind of a tree specified in the original notes for a reference east and north of the above stake under a green house east of road tree at this point. At different places along the north fence of out; whereas the 30 inch post oak stake is west of the road. Going this road as well as on the south fence of the road were to be north on the line determined for the west line of the survey an found pipes, stakes, and other survey markers set in recent years, 18 inch hickory tree was passed that has some marks on it. A local indicating that this road had been considered the south line of negro citizen stated that this hickory tree was considered a line the John Ruddle Survey. The northwest corner of the S. S. Davis tree for the west line of the Ruddle Survey. This line as determined Survey corners on the south line of the Ruddle and a point was set in this survey falls on or close by to corners set by oil company there at the call distance from the southeast corner of the Ruddle for the southeast and northeast corner of the W. L. Wilborn Survey Survey. This point falls directly north of the west fence corner where corners are called to be on the west line of the Ruddle Survey. of a lane going south, which suggests that this lane marks the west line of the S. S. Davis Survey. The Ruddle notes calls for the along the west line of a lane of black walnut trees which in them-Cherokee trace at 1420 varas from its southeast corner. A narrow selves suggest a line or old land mark, the same being an indication lane is to be found, marked with old trees along both fences going for a driveway up to an old homestead that no doubt stand on the north, at 1398 varas from the southeast corner of the Ruddle Survey elevation to which the lane of trees leads. On investigation of the The lane indicating the west line of the Davis Survey was passed at marks found on these trees it was found that they existed about 1440 varas from the southeast corner of the Ruddle Survey, the two half way through the trees. The corner of the Survey itself falls out lanes make an offset of 40 varas connected by the east and west public road.

These old lanes being in this vicinity suggest that they mark the in the opening where there are no trees and in conformity to the remains of the Cherokee trace. The northwest corner of the Ben J. line determined as the proper location for the south line of the Hampton falls on the south line of the Ruddle Survey. A point was Castleberry League. The corner is about 40 varas north of road set at the call distance for it from the northwest corner of the running east and west which is called the south line of the Castle-Davis Survey and it was found that the point was about 35 varas berry League and likewise the north line of the Ruddle Survey, west of the remains of an old lane on the east side of a public On this west line of the Ruddle there is a creek call in the original road going south, and likely this lane is considered the west line notes that places the southwest corner at 1420 varas from a creek of the Hampton Survey. Near the southwest corner of the John crossing. It was found that the west line as located for the Ruddle Survey there is a creek call in the original notes of that Ruddle crosses the creek at 1442 varas, but the creek is very irregular and from the features on the ground it is thought that the creek crossing. It was found that the south line of the Ruddle crossing made over the creek is about as far south as it could Survey placed about 50 varas north of the public road that is have ever been in as much as the south bank is against a high bluff. supposed to mark it, passes the creek at 122 varas east of the This would suggest that the south line of the Ruddle Survey could point determined for the southwest corner of the Ruddle Survey. be a little further north than determined in this survey, and would The west line of the Ruddle Survey does not conform to the eliminate any possibility of the road called the south line of the stake set 4.3 varas east of the 30 inch post oak, but is found Survey as ever being correct. If the west line of the Ruddle Survey east of the point. The southwest corner of the Ruddle is located was 2884.3 varas as specified in the original field notes and it east and north of the above stake under a green house east of road crossed the creek at 1410 varas from its southwest corner, then the cut; whereas the 30 inch post oak stake is west of the road. Going northwest corner should be found 1476 varas north of the creek north on the line determined for the west line of the survey an crossing, but such was found at 1531 varas from the determined north 18 inch hickory tree was passed that has some marks on it. A local line of the Ruddle Survey.

negro citizen stated that this hickory tree was considered a line

On the north line of the Ruddle Survey it is specified in tree for the west line of the Ruddle Survey. This line as determined the original field notes that the north line crosses a creek at in this survey falls on or close by to corners set by oil companies 877 varas. The call for such a creek could not be justified in as for the southeast and northeast corner of the W. L. Wilborn Survey such as the nearest crossing over a creek was found at 1167 varas whose corners are called to be on the west line of the Ruddle Survey. east of the northwest corner of the Survey. Considering the fact At the northwest corner of the Ruddle Survey the west line falls that it seems logical to think that the southwest corner of the Ruddle along the west line of a lane of black walnut trees which in them-Survey has been reasonably located correctly on account of the selves suggest a line or old land mark, the same being an indication closeness of it to the calls to the nearest creek on the south for a driveway up to an old homestead that no doubt stood on the and west lines, the only chance to place the northwest corner of elevation to which the lane of trees lead. On investigation of the the Ruddle in the correct relation to the creek called for on its marks found on these trees it was found that they existed about north line would be to maintain that the west line of the Ruddle half way through the tree. The corner of the Survey itself falls out Survey was placed on the ground at a considerable error from a true

in the opening where there are no trees and in conformity to the north and south line bearing to the east from the southwest line determined as the proper location for the south line of the corner. The same creek called for on its north line as measured Castleberry League. The corner is about 40 varas north of road from the east line of the Ruddle Survey should be found to cross running east and west which is called the south line of the Castleberry League and likewise the north line of the Ruddle Survey.

On this west line of the Ruddle there is a creek call in the original

notes that places the southwest corner at 1410 varas from a creek determined in this survey, and which likewise is the north line crossing. It was found that the west line as located for the Ruddle crosses the creek at 1442 varas, but the creek is very irregular and from the features on the ground it is thought that the crossing made over the creek is about as far south as it could

have ever been in as much as the south bank is against a high bluff.

This would suggest that the south line of the Ruddle Survey could be a little further north than determined in this survey, and would eliminate any possibility of the road called the south line of the Survey as found along the fence line, as being correct and Survey as ever being correct. If the west line of the Ruddle Survey taking the line as located for the west line of the Ruddle Survey was 2886.8 varas as specified in the original field notes and it crossed the creek at 1410 varas from its southwest corner, then the northwest corner should be found 1476 varas north of the creek

The original field notes of the Pleasant McAnelly Survey crossing, but such was found at 1531 varas from the determined north line of the Ruddle Survey.

On the north line of the Ruddle Survey it is specified in the original field notes that the north line crosses a creek at 877 varas. The call for such a creek could not be justified in as much as the nearest crossing over a creek was found at 1167 varas east of the northwest corner of the Survey. Considering the fact that it seems logical to think that the southwest corner of the Ruddle Survey has been reasonably located correctly on account of the closeness of it to the calls to the nearest creek on the south and west lines, the only chance to place the northwest corner of the Ruddle in the correct relation to the creek called for on its north line would be to maintain that the west line of the Ruddle Survey was placed on the ground at a considerable error from a true point.

Reversing itself and starting at the southwest corner of the north and south line bearing to the east from the southwest Ruddle and going for the northwest corner of the McAnelly it corner. The same creek called for on its north line as measured would be found that the present considered northwest corner of the McAnelly is 77 varas too far north and 29 varas too far east. However, based on the creek call in the Alexander survey, there is considerable evidence to hold the northwest corner of the McAnelly Survey at the location as found today.

By accepting the south line of the Castleberry League as determined in this survey, and which likewise is the north line of the John Ruddle Survey, and the south line of the Ruddle Survey. There is no surplus land in the Alexander whereas as herein outlined and defined, it is found that there is an excess depth to the Ruddle Survey north and south of 64.3 varas. If the south line of the Ruddle is placed in the public road without disturbing the required interior access. However, if south of the line as herein outlined, then the excess depth to the Survey of 51 varas is added, making a total of 115.4 varas excess north and south. Then taking the east line of the Ruddle Survey as found along the fence line, as being correct and taking the line as located for the west line of the Ruddle Survey as being correct, there is found to be an excess width to the Ruddle Survey east and west of 103.1 varas.

The original field notes of the Pleasant McAnelly Survey No. 245 calls for its northwest corner to begin 1520 varas North 82 degrees West from the southwest corner of the John Ruddle Survey. After having determined the northwest corner of the McAnelly Survey which is likewise the southwest corner of the Chas. Alexander Survey, a line was run in the reversed direction to what was specified with the idea of determining its relation to the southwest corner of the Ruddle Survey as set forth in the survey. It was found that at the end of the 1520 varas the point was 77 varas north and 29 varas east of the point determined as the proper location of the John Ruddle Survey. At the point where the call distance fell there is to be found evidence of an old fence that suggests that at one time or other the south line of the Ruddle Survey was considered to be at that point.

Reversing itself and starting at the southwest corner of the Ruddle and going for the northwest corner of the McAnelly it would be found that the present considered northwest corner of the McAnelly is 77 varas too far north and 29 varas too far east. However, based on the creek calls in the Alexander Survey, there is considerable evidence to hold the northwest corner of the McAnelly Survey at the location as found today, which if moved would destroy the location of several joining Surveys. There is no surplus land in the Alexander whereas there is considerable on the south and west sides of the Ruddle and if any lines are to be moved the Ruddle could be moved without disturbing the required interior acreage. However, it seems best to hold to the present lines of both the Alexander and the Ruddle Surveys and disregard the diagonal tie line. Consequently whatever SAMUEL DAVIS SURVEY line may have as the southeast corner of the Field Notes it places the north line of the Davis Survey No. 370 Acres line of the Ruddle S. S. Sept. 4, 1839-Filed Oct. 10, 1839-Ptd. Mar. 22, 1848. line of that survey. David Hill, Surveyor

In making Beginning at the South East corner of John starting point was Ruddle Survey a stake from which a sweet gum bears of the Ruddle S. 41 W 10.8 varas marked S D a pine bears S 13 E 56 and at the call W 5.8 varas marked J. R. Thence South at 1443 the southeast corner. 6 varas a stake from which a sweet gum bears S 7 the Davis Survey 8.6 varas a pine bears N 39 W 3.8 varas both the land going marked S. D. Thence West at 8.1 varas the Cherokee the west for military road at 1443 varas a stake from which and likewise a black gum bears N 52 E 15 varas a sweet gum bears Davis Survey N 39 W 4.6 varas both marked S D Thence North 27 varas at 1350 the military road at 1443 intersected. At the call the South boundary line of John Ruddle's Survey the fence a stake from which a black oak bears S 60 E 20 within a couple varas a black jack bears S 7 E 23 varas both marked found some trees with marks on them. -99- failed to clearly show if they were true line marks. The southwest corner of the survey is located in a willow swamp. Mr. J. R. Castleberry stated that the

original southwest corner was some 25 or 30 varas north of S. D. Thence East with the S boundary of said the point determined in this survey as the southwest corner of survey at 1443 varas the beginning corner.

The Davis Survey calls to begin at the southeast corner of the John Ruddle Survey and to go 1443 varas to a stake for the southeast corner of the S. S. Davis Survey. In the J. R. Castleberry Survey made in 1923 it is stated that a large white oak tree in a north and south fence 24 varas south of a concrete dipping vat was recognized as the southeast corner of the S. S. Davis Survey. This fence corner and the remains of the white oak tree is to be found on the ground and the distance between it and the southeast corner of the Ruddle Survey is 1465.6 varas. This tree is 30 varas north of the southeast corner of the Davis when the Davis Survey is located by course and distance from the public road called the south line of the Ruddle Survey. Consequently whatever value this white oak tree may have as the southeast corner of the Davis Survey it places the north line of the Davis Survey and likewise the south line of the Ruddle Survey, north of the road that is considered the south line of that survey.

In making a survey of the S. S. Davis Survey the starting point was taken from the point established on the south line of the Ruddle Survey some 51 varas north of the public road and at the call distance for that corner from the Ruddle southeast corner. Going south from this point for the west line of the Davis Survey the line passed over the west corner post of the lane going south from the public road and which appeared to mark the west line of the Davis Survey. It was found that this lane and likewise the fence supposed to mark the west line of the Davis Survey varied from a true north and south line as much as 27 varas to the east along about the center of the Survey. At the call distance for the southwest corner of the Davis Survey the fence had varied back to the line and the corner fell within a couple varas of it. Along the west line of the Survey were found some trees with marks on them, but failed to clearly show if they were true line marks. The southwest corner of the survey is

located in a willow swamp. Mr. J. R. Castleberry stated that the

original southwest corner tree was some 25 or 30 varas north of the point determined in this survey as the southwest corner of the Davis Survey. The tree is now destroyed and only its approximate location was observed. If Mr. Castleberry's statement be true, then the south line of the Ruddle Survey belongs about that much north of where it was determined to belong in this survey. Holding the Ruddle south line and likewise the north line of the Davis Survey on the line as determined for it, places the south line of the Davis Survey 1464 varas south of it as compared with the required 1443.

The south line of the Davis as based on the white oak tree named in the Castleberry notes has 21 varas excess depth which will allow it to be placed that much further north and still have the correct amount of land. The southeast corner of the Davis Survey based on course and distance falls 22 varas west of the white oak tree called the southeast corner of the Survey. No indications for a marked line was found for this south line of the Davis. It runs the full distance of 1443 varas through the timber. There was not found any fence that might be considered as a likely marker for the south line. There is a new fence on the west end of the line that turns south at what probably has been considered the lower northwest corner of the Benj. Hampton Survey.

The east line of the Davis Survey is supposed to be the west line of the Benj. P. Miller part of the way, and the west line of the Jacob LaGrone survey on its upper end. The fence that has marked the east lines of the Wm. Castleberry League, the east line of the Ruddle Survey is fairly straight to the fence corner that indicates that it marks the southwest corner of the LaGrone Survey. But from the southwest corner of the LaGrone Survey the line bears to the east until it is 22 varas east of the southeast corner of the Davis Survey, when it is located by course and distance. From the southwest corner of the Jacob LaGrone Survey the fence was built to the white oak tree that is supposed to mark the southeast corner of the Davis Survey. The white oak tree has recently been burned and has fallen, with only a few pieces of the bark left

and the stump a few inches above the ground.

JACOB LAGRONE SURVEY

Field Notes

Survey No. 1113 Acres.

S. Mar. 4, 1839 - Filed April 20, 1839 - P. 2. June 8, 1849

David Hill, Surveyor

Beginning at the N bank of the Sabine River a

stake, from which a post oak lens N 3 W 10 vrs, a
hickory lens, N 58 W 9.8 vrs both marked I. C. & L.

Thence West at 1880 vrs. a branch 3 vrs wide runs

S. E. at 2690 vrs. intersected the East boundary
line of a survey marked S. D. in the name of S. S.

Davis a stake from which a black oak lens N 64

E 8.4 vrs. a pine lens N 38 E 21.6 vrs both marked

J. L. Thence N with the E boundary line of said

survey at 704 vrs the S. E. corner of the John

Ruddle's survey at 1508 vrs a branch 3 vrs wide

runs S E at 2408 intersected the boundary line of

a survey marked I. C. S in the name of Isaac C.

Skillern a stake from which a pine lens N 35 E

4.8 vrs a hickory lens S 83 W 5.6 vrs both marked

J. C. S. Thence E with the S boundary line of the

same at 2610 vrs, intersected the W boundary line

of a survey marked J. C. in the name of John Cotton

a stake from which a black lens S 26 E 15 vrs

marked J. C. a black jack lens S 75 W 10 vrs marked

I. S. Thence S with the W boundary line of said

survey at 2408 vrs the beginning corner.

The Jacob Lagrone Survey was established in 1839 about one
year after the John Ruddle Survey. The purpose of the investiga-
tion of this survey was to determine the location of its west line
and its northwest and southwest corners, in as much as they have
a bearing on the location of the John Ruddle and S. S. Davis Surveys
east lines. The southwest corner of the Jacob Lagrone Survey is

specified to be 704 varas south of the southeast corner of the John Ruddle Survey southeast corner. The southwest corner of the Jacob Lagrone survey is called to be 2408 varas from the southwest corner of the Isaac Skillern survey and to be 1508 varas south of a creek crossing on its west line. The north line of the Lagrone Survey is called to be a joint line with the south line of the Isaac Skillern Sitio. Survey No. 245 640 Acres

The west line of the Lagrone Survey was run in conjunction with the east line of the S. S. Davis Survey and the John Ruddle Survey. The indications on the ground for the southwest and northwest corners of the Jacob Lagrone Survey are fence corners where fences go east from fence line apparently marking the west line of the survey. These corners are found to be 2452 varas apart, whereas the original field notes for the Lagrone Survey require these corners to be 2408 varas apart. The southwest corner of the Lagrone Survey is supposed to fall 704 varas south of the southeast corner of the John Ruddle Survey, and the fence corner indicating that corner was found to be 725.6 varas from what was determined as the southeast corner of the Ruddle Survey. This fact strengthens the supposition that the south line of the Ruddle Survey is not properly located when it is considered in the road that runs parallel to its south line. There is a creek call on the west line of the Lagrone Survey at 1508 varas from its southwest corner but in this survey no note was made of a creek crossing in this vicinity or within 150 varas of the call distance. The fence corner that indicates the location of the northwest corner of the Lagrone Survey is supposed to be 1700 varas north of the southeast corner of the Ruddle Survey. It was found to be 1726 varas. This fact substantiates the call from the southwest corner of the Lagrone for the Ruddle southeast corner and suggests that the Ruddle south line be placed around 25 varas further north than determined in this survey. These facts all support the information supplied by Mr. Castleberry when he stated

A 1260 varas stake on said line from which a Pin 12

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inches D bears N 38 1/2 W dist 7 varas a Pin 12 inches D

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concurrent 45575

Bears S 76 W dist 19.6 vs a Thence West 504 yds set stake
that the southwest corner of the Davis Survey should be 25 to 30
from which a Red Oak 12 inches D bears S 29 1/2 W dist 3.4
varas further north than located. All facts deny that the road that
is south of the Ruddle Survey is the proper location for the south
line of the Ruddle Survey.

68 1/2 W dist 10 vs a Pine 16 inches D bears S 51 E dist 20

PLEASANT MCANELLY SURVEY

vs Thence West 987 yds place of beginning.

Field Notes

Survey No. 245 640 Acres
S. Jan. 13, 1846-Filed June 12, 1846-Ptd. June 10, 1851
Thomas D. Brooks, Surveyor
Beginning at a stake bearing N 82 W 1520 vs from
the S W corner of 1/3 of League of land in the name
of John Ruddle from which stake a Pine 12 inches D
bears S 22 E dist 17.6 vs a Pine 3 inches D Bears
S 60 1/2 W dist 5 vs Thence South 1900.3 vs set
stake in Sabine Bottom from which a Black Gum 20
inches D bears N 83 E dist 1.2 vs a Red Oak 10
inches D Bears S 21 W dist 6.2 vs Thence East 530
vs set stake on the Bank of Sabine River from which
a holly 12 inches D bears N 52 W dist 4 vs a Sweet
Gum 30 inches D bears S 56 W dist 1.2 vs, Thence N
59 E with the bank of the River 1100 vs., Thence East
47 vs set stake on the bank of the River from which an
Elm 12 inches D bears N 44 E dist 1.2 vs a Red Oak
18 inches D bears N 27 1/2 W dist 9 vs. Thence North
1090 vs set stake on the line of said 1/3 league of
land marked R from which a Pine 20 inches D bears N 5
W dist 4 vs a Post Oak 10 inches D bears S 46 W dist
5 vs. Thence West with said line of 1/3 league at 325
vs branch 2 vs C. S. W. at 450 vs S. W. corner of same
from which a Pine 14 inches D bears S 63 E 3.4 vs a
sweet gum 18 inches D bears S 7 W dist 9.8 vs. Thence
North with the line of said 1/3 league of land marked
R 1360 vs set stake on said line from which a Pine 12
inches D bears N 38 1/2 W dist 7 vs a Pine 12 inches D

Bears S 76 W dist 19.6 vs . Thence West 505 varas set stake
from which a Red Oak 12 inches D bears S 29 1/2 W dist 2.4
vs a Red Oak 12 inches D bears S 7 E 8.2 vs. Thence South
1116 varas set stake from which a Pine 14 inches D bears S
68 1/2 W dist 10 vs a Pine 16 inches D bears S 51 E dist 20
vs Thence West 987 varas place of beginning.

The Pleasant McAnelly calls to begin at a stake that is 1520
varas on a bearing of N 82 W from the southwest corner of the John
Ruddle Survey. The northeast corner of the McAnelly Survey and the
southwest corner of the Charles Alexander Survey are called to
be the same. The southwest corner of the Alexander Survey was
determined by the location of its boundary lines based primarily
on the creek calls that are in the original field notes of the
Alexander Survey. The relation of its boundary lines in respect
to the south line of the Castleberry League and the west line of
the John Ruddle Survey also was taken into consideration in the
locating of the southwest corner of the Alexander Survey, which
is a common point with the lower northwest corner of the McAnelly
Survey. The east line of the Alexander Survey is found exactly
at the call distance between it and the west line of the Ruddle
Survey in the Wilborn survey original notes, that of 519 varas.
This is the upper west line of the McAnelly Survey. In running out
the diagonal line of 1520 varas on a course of N 82 W backward from
what was determined as the lower northwest corner of the McAnelly
Survey to the southwest corner of the John Ruddle Survey, it was
found that at the terminus of the line that it was 77 varas north
and 29 vs. east of the place that had been determined as the south-
west corner of the Ruddle Survey. This suggests that the south
and west line of the Ruddle Survey should be both further north
and east, or else the lower northwest corner of the McAnelly Survey
should be moved further south and west. This is not feasible in
as much as it would cut short the call for the lower west line
going south to the river.

It is more likely that the southwest corner of the Ruddle can be shifted, in as much as that survey has surplus land on both its south and west side. Facts uncovered in the Davis and Lagrone Surveys both suggest that the south line of the Ruddle belongs at least 25 varas north of the location as herein set forth. To change the boundary lines of the Alexander would not only effect the McAnelly calls but would also destroy those of the Jefferson Mosely and Dudley Moore on the north, not to say anything of the destroying the several creek calls on the Alexander boundary lines. It can be assumed that Mr. Brooks, in surveying the McAnelly, failed to start at the true southwest corner of the John Ruddle Survey, or else Mr. Glasco in surveying the Alexander Survey made a mistake in what was the lower northwest corner of the McAnelly, which he intended to be a common corner with the Southwest corner of the Alexander Survey. Regardless of these assumptions and possibilities, it does not seem feasible to adopt any of them, and at the same time destroy the continuity of the several junior surveys on the south and west of the Castleberry League, and John Ruddle Survey. It seems as a better policy to accept the southwest corner of the Alexander Survey as the lower northwest corner of the McAnelly Survey. It should help locate the south line of the McAnelly Survey. The lower west line of the McAnelly Survey calls to run 1900.8 to its southwest corner, and then go east 530 varas to the bank of the Sabine River. It may have been the intention of Mr. Brooks, the surveyor, to have carried this west line to the river but he did not say so, and later it was discovered that a vacant piece of land lay south of the south line of the McAnelly Survey and was patented under the name of Moses Thomas and R. S. Barnwell. By allowing the required 233.4 varas for the west line of the Moses Thomas survey, there remains 1907.6 varas between the south line of the Chas. Alexander survey, and the north line of the Moses Thomas survey. This is 7.6 varas in excess of the call distance for the lower west line of the McAnelly Survey. A pipe south of

the logical location of the southwest corner of the Alexander Survey indicates that someone has seen fit to allow just the required length for this line between the north line of the Thomas Survey and the south line of the Alexander survey. This lower west line of the McAnelly seems to have been marked for considerable length of time by an old fence and tree line that extends from the northwest corner of the Alexander survey to the north bank of the river. Some of these trees have marks on them of about 35 years old and some have fences embedded into them. A number of iron pipes and survey stakes were found on or in vicinity of this fence line, and no doubt is considered by all as the lower west line of the McAnelly survey, and it is believed it should be.

The south line of the McAnelly survey is called to be 530 varas from the southwest corner to the north bank of the Sabine River. It was found that this line measured 537 varas on the ground. This strengthens the belief that the lower west line of the McAnelly is correctly located on the ground and as herein described, the same being a continuation of the west line of the Alexander west line.

In running out the meanders along the river for part of the south line of the McAnelly survey, which should help locate the southeast corner of the survey and place the lower east line in its proper place, it was found that the meanders as called for in the original notes, placed the southeast corner and likewise the east line of the Survey at a point about 75 varas east of the lane that indicated the lower east line at the lower northeast corner on the south line of the John Ruddle survey. The location of the lower east line by means of the original meanders would check better the required distance between the lower northeast corner of the survey and the southwest corner of the John Ruddle survey.

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it for 1360 varas. This should place the upper northeast corner of the McAnelly Survey at the southeast corner of the Davis and Hampton Surveys. After allowing for the full width of the Davis and Hampton Surveys there is only left 383 varas from the southwest corner of the Ruddle Survey. After locating the Wilborn Survey it was found that the distance and the northwest corner of the Hampton, whereas the distance from the southwest corner of the John Ruddle Survey to the southeast corner of the Wilborn Survey was 1135 varas. This is helped some when the lane along the lower east line of the McAnelly is considered the west line of the Hampton as it moves the line about 25 varas east, but in doing so it crowds the width of the Hampton Survey and cuts its width short by that much. It is possible that the surveyor of the Hampton Survey mistook the location of the southeast corner of the McAnelly Survey as it was a fill-in Survey, between the Davis Survey and the McAnelly Survey. For the purpose of this survey it is assumed that the lower east line of the McAnelly Survey belongs in conformity to the lane marking the line near its lower northeast corner and this places the lower northeast corner of the McAnelly Survey 408 varas east of the southwest corner of the John Ruddle survey against the required 450 varas in the original field notes. This makes the width of the Benj. Hampton only 1129 varas along the south line of the Ruddle Survey as compared with the required 450 varas. It was found that the length of the lower east line of the McAnelly Survey was 1146 varas. This is 56 varas more than the call distance in the original field notes. But in as much as the proper location of the John Ruddle Survey seems to fall at least 50 varas north of the present road that is called the south line of the Ruddle Survey, the 56 varas excess suggests that the original surveyor of the McAnelly considered the road as the South line of the Ruddle Survey, and likewise that part of the north line of the McAnelly Survey.

The lower north line of the McAnelly Survey is supposed to be identical with the south line of the John Ruddle Survey. As stated above, it was found to be 418 varas long instead of the required 450 varas.

The upper east line of the McAnelly Survey calls to be a joint line with the west line of the John Ruddle Survey, and to run with

it for 1360 varas. This should place the upper northeast corner of location of the east line of the Alexander Survey. If you take the the McAnelly Survey at the southeast corner of the W. L. Wilborn combined width of the two upper north lines of the McAnelly Survey Survey. After locating the Wilborn Survey it was found that the distance from the southwest corner of the John Ruddle Survey and the east line of the Alexander Survey. By actual measurement this distance from the southeast corner of the Wilborn Survey was 1413.3 varas. This is 53.3 varas in excess of the 1360 varas required for this line. The suggests that the west line of the McAnelly survey be moved that such line is identical with the west line of the Ruddle Survey.

The upper north line of the McAnelly Survey is supposed to be from the lower northwest corner of the McAnelly Survey to the south line of the Wilborn Survey and in the original McAnelly west corner of the John Ruddle Survey. suggests that the west line of the McAnelly be located that much west of the fence marking that same line is 519 varas long, reaching from the west line of the line on the ground today. However, moving the west line of the Ruddle Survey to the east line of the Alexander Survey. This indicates Alexander and likewise the west line of the McAnelly Survey west that the original surveyor mistook the location of the Alexander would take the south line of the McAnelly Survey 560 varas long instead Survey east line and thought it at least 14 varas further east than it of the now 537 varas as found on the ground. It would likewise pull actually was.

the lower east line of the McAnelly survey back nearer to the line that seems to mark the upper end of the west line of Hampton Survey same as the east line of the Alexander Survey, and to be 1116 varas and place that same line about at the required distance east of the long. This line was found to be 1123 varas long, or an excess of 7.7 southwest corner of the John Ruddle Survey. In spite of all of these varas. By taking into consideration the excess length of the 7.7 suggestions made by these courses and distances it seems the more varas of the upper west line of the McAnelly Survey and the excess reasonable thing to hold the west line of the McAnelly in conformity length of 53.3 varas of the upper east line of the same survey, it to the west line of the Alexander Survey and allow the other boundary appears as if the south line of the John Ruddle Survey should be lines of the McAnelly survey conform to the boundary lines of its about 45.6 varas further north than herein outlined. However, this is adjoining surveys.

not consistent with the measurement from the Sabine River to the

South line of the Ruddle along the lower east line of the McAnelly

Survey, which measures 1146 varas, an excess over the original call

by 56 varas. However conditions in the Davis and Lagrone Surveys both

suggest that the south line of the Ruddle is north of the line as

placed in this survey.

The most westerly north line of the McAnelly Survey is supposed to be the south line of the Charles Alexander Survey, and is required by the original field notes to be 987 varas instead of the 950 varas for the width of the Alexander Survey. This substantiates the assumption made previously that the surveyor of the McAnelly mistook the

location of the east line of the Alexander Survey. If you take the combined width of the two upper north lines of the McAnelly Survey you have 1492 varas from the west line of the John Ruddle Survey and the east line of the Alexander Survey. By actual measurement this distance is 1469 varas. This is a difference of 23 varas short which suggests that the west line of the McAnelly survey be moved that much west. This 23 varas is near the 29 varas that the diagonal line run from the lower northwest corner of the McAnelly Survey to the southwest corner of the John Ruddle Survey, suggests that the west line of the McAnelly be located that much west of the fence marking that line on the ground today. However, moving the west line of the Alexander and likewise the west line of the McAnelly Survey west would make the south line of the McAnelly Survey 560 varas long instead of the now 537 varas as found on the ground. It would likewise pull the lower east line of the McAnelly survey back nearer to the lane that seems to mark the upper end of the west line of Hampton Survey and place that same line about at the required distance east of the southwest corner of the John Ruddle Survey. In spite of all of these suggestions made by these courses and distances it seems the more reasonable thing to hold the west line of the McAnelly in conformity to the west line of the Alexander Survey and allow the other boundary lines of the McAnelly survey conform to the boundary lines of its adjoining surveys.

BENJAMIN H. HAMPTON SURVEY

Field Notes

Survey No. 246 362 Acres

S. June 13, 1853-Filed July 1, 1853-Ptd. Mar. 8, 1854

J.M. Glasco, Surveyor

Beginning at the S. E. corner of Survey No. 245

made for Pleasant McAnelly on the bank of the Sabine

River a stake from which an Elm bears N 44 E 1.2 vrs

a Red Oak bears N 27 1/2 W 9 vrs. Thence down said river

with its meanders N 73 E 210 vrs Hogan's ferry-

From 300 vrs a station, Thence S 80 E 110 vrs. Thence intersect the bear S 65 E 407 varas. Thence S 20 E 386 vrs deep cut over with this a 15 vrs wide 416 vrs Station. Thence S 20 W 400 vrs enough to be in vrs Thence South at 300 vrs a stake on the bank of the mouth of the Sabine from which a Birch bears N 68 1/2 E mulberry trees, S 2.2 vrs a Pear bears S 5 1/2 W 4 vrs. Thence original reference East at 1100 vrs a stake on the west boundary on the tree due to line of survey No. 247 made for Benj. Miller from in the vicinity which a Mulberry bears N 29 W 3.7 vrs an iron wood tree that there bears N 65 1/2 E 3.4 vrs. Thence North with said line to termin line at 864 vrs the South boundary line of Survey line may have No. 186 made for Samuel S. Davis a stake from which west is called a Sweet Gum bears N 71 E 10.4 vrs another sweet gum falls about bears S 46 1/2 E 14 vrs. Thence West with the line to east corner of survey No. 186 at 615 vrs a stake at the S. W. southeast corner corner of said survey from which a Black Gum bears S 22 W 52 E 15 vrs a Sweet Gum bears N 39 W 4.6 vrs.

Thence North at 14 vrs the N. W. cor of said survey deal with the tree on the South boundary of Survey No. 1 made for John Riddle for this Riddle a stake from which a Black Oak bears S 60 E call distance 20 vrs a Blackjack bears S 7 E 23 vrs. Thence West to that the Dist. 1164 vrs a corner of survey No. 245 from which a point 43 vrs a Pipe bears N 50 W 4 vrs a Post Oak bears S 46 W 5 vrs. of the N. Thence South with the line of said survey at 1094 the Hampton grant vrs the place of beginning. line of the Riddle Survey the road The lower northeast corner of the B. N. Hampton Survey is supposed to be 615 varas east of the southwest corner of the S. S. Davis survey, according to the original field notes of that the survey. In running out the south line of the Davis survey a point was established on its south line at the call distance for that Riddle corner. From this point a line was run south the call distance of 864 varas to the southeast corner of the Hampton Survey. measurements

were made for the east lines of the Hampton land to verify the correctness of the south line of the Riddle Survey as herein set forth.

From the southeast corner the south line was run west to intersect the bank of the Sabine River. At the junction of the river with this south line was found a surveyors stake set recently enough to be in a good state of preservation. The southeast corner of the Hampton Survey falls in the vicinity of a couple of old mulberry trees, and one in particular to be large enough for the original reference tree, but it was difficult to find any marks on the tree due to some decay. There are many number of ironwood trees in the vicinity of the southeast corner of the survey. It was noted that there was a marked line about 20 or 30 varas east of the line determined for the lower east line of the survey. Such a line may have been based on the location of the white oak tree at what is called the southeast corner of the Davis Survey and which falls about 22 varas east of a north and south line from the southeast corner of the Ruddle Survey. The fence running from the southeast corner of the Ruddle Survey to the white oak tree bears east by 22 varas in that distance. The upper east line of the Hampton Survey is identical with the west line of the Davis Survey. However, the call distance for this line in the Hampton notes is 43 varas less than the call distance for the same line in the Davis Survey. This suggests that the Davis northwest corner when surveyed was taken at a point 43 varas north of a point taken for the same corner at the time of the Hampton Survey. It looks like that the surveyor of the Hampton grant of land took as the south line of the Ruddle Survey the road that is considered that line, but which in reality is not less than 51 varas south of the proper location for that line. The Davis survey was surveyed one year after the Ruddle, while the Hampton was surveyed 15 years later. It looks like the Davis could have been nearer right, in starting on the correct line of the Ruddle which would make it fall in the vicinity of the line determined for the south line of the Ruddle survey in this survey. The measurements made for the east lines of the Hampton tend to verify the correctness of the south line of the Ruddle Survey as herein set forth.

old one. The north line of the Hampton Survey is the same as the south line of the Davis Survey and the south line of the Ruddle Survey. The upper northwest corner of the Hampton Survey was determined first by setting a stake at the call distance for that corner from the southeast corner of the John Ruddle Survey. The point was found to fall about 25 varas west of an old lane going south that suggests that it marks the west line of the Hampton Survey. The point is also about 50 varas north of the public road that is considered by some as the south line of the Ruddle. A 24-inch post oak fallen was found on the north side of this road opposite the fence corner on the south side. It appeared as if an old gate had hung to it at some time. A number of marks on it but no definite outlines were distinguished.

The west line of the Hampton Survey seems to fall along an old lane that is just east and adjoining a road going south from the public road along parallel to the south line of the John Ruddle Survey. The west line of the lane is about 25 varas east of a line projected south from the call distance for the northwest corner of the Hampton from the southeast corner of the John Ruddle Survey. On the river bank at the end of a line run in conformity to the lane a 2x2 stake (Shell) was found. The distance from the south line of the Ruddle to the north bank of the Sabine River was found to be 1146 varas which is 52 varas more than the call distance in the original Hampton notes and 56 varas more than called for in the McAnelly notes. It appears from this that the road south of the Ruddle Survey was used as the south line of that survey when the Hampton grant of land was surveyed. Based on the Davis notes the south line of the Ruddle Survey was at least 43 varas further north. Along the lane and fence marking the west line of the Hampton is to be found mostly younger timber with some older timber near the river bank. No marks of any consequence was observed on this line although there were trees on the river bank

old enough to have been living at the time of the original survey. distance from the north bank of the Sabine River at what is termed

By placing the west line of the Hampton Survey in conformity the southeast corner of the Francis Johnson Survey. These two to the lane it makes the width of the survey 25 varas narrow, but methods give a different starting point for the southeast corner of places the northwest corner nearer in conformity to the call for the Wm. C. Alvise Survey. In as much as the Alexander is the senior that corner from the southwest corner of the Ruddle Survey in the survey it seems more reasonable to place the southeast corner of McAnelly Survey notes. It places the corner at 408 varas, whereas the Alvise Survey at the course and distance from the Alexander the call is for 450 varas. In you conform to the field notes of the southwest corner. At this point is to be found a road going east. McAnelly the west line of the Hampton will fall east of the lane A number of survey points have been set between this point and the and make the survey narrower than the lane makes it, but it will fence corner about 21 varas north. The southeast corner of the place the northwest corner of the Hampton at the proper distance Alvise falls about 23 varas south of a fence going west supposedly from the southwest corner of the John Ruddle survey. built for the south line.

WM. C. ALVISE SURVEY

In running out the south line of the Alvise Survey it was

Field Notes

Survey No. 250

548 Acres

S. Aug. 22, 1853-Filed Sept. 2, 1854-Ptd. Jan. 2, 1856

J. M. Glasco, Surveyor

Beginning 110 vrs North of the southwest corner number of markers were found along the fence line to indicate of Survey No. 249 a stake from which a Pine bears subdivision corners with the usual reference trees showing marks N 70 E 1.2 vrs another bears N 86 E 4.6 vrs. Thence of about 30 years old, which suggests that this area was subdivided South at 1100 vrs the S. W. corner of No. 249 at about 1890 to 1900. The southwest corner of the survey falls on 1900 vrs a Pine 18 in Dia for corner from which a the east shores of Lake Merrill about 37 varas south of the east Post Oak bears N 13 E 9 vrs. Thence West at 1628.4 and west fence at a point south of a cattle guard. vrs a Post Oak 8 in Dia for corner from which a The west line of the Survey crosses Merrill Lake and in as Pine bears N 88 1/2 E 8 vrs. Thence crossing a lake much as the original notes do not have any bearing call for this at 1900 vrs a stake the bearing trees marked B. F., natural monument, there was no way to make a check on it. North Thence East at 1623.4 vrs the Beginning.

of the lake was found a mark line of some 30 or 40 years of age. The William C. Alvise Survey calls to begin at a point 1100 which was determined by boring into the trees at about 38 to 40 varas north of the southwest corner of the Alexander Survey No. 249 varas west of the west line that was determined for the survey by and then to go south 1900 varas for its southeast corner. There course and distance. It might be possible that this marked line are two ways to locate the southeast corner of the Alvise Survey, represents a re-survey for this line as laid down in the Francis one is to base it on course and distance from the southwest corner Johnson field notes, or it may have been determined from the south of the Alexander Survey and the other is to base it on course and west corner of the Ruddle Survey in as much as a line for the east

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line of the Alvise determined from the Ruddle would be some 29 distance from the north bank of the Sabine River at what is termed varas west of its present location. Regardless, it does not seem the southeast corner of the Francis Johnson Survey. These two that this marked line is the correct position for the west line methods give a different starting point for the southeast corner of of the Alvise Survey, especially when the marks do not show to be the Wm. C. Alvise Survey. In as much as the Alexander is the senior old enough to be anything like original line marks

survey it seems more reasonable to place the southeast corner of the Alvise Survey at the course and distance from the Alexander and distance falls along a marked line through the timber from southwest corner. At this point is to be found a road going east. its northwest corner to the west line of the Alexander Survey for A number of survey points have been set between this point and the the northeast corner of the Alvise Survey. This marked line follows fence corner about 23 varas north. The southeast corner of the as it does suggest that it was determined from the southwest corner Alvise falls about 23 varas south of a fence going west supposedly of the Alexander by course and distance. A marked line 45 varas built for the south line.

north of this line was found running east and west but the marks only

In running out the south line of the Alvise Survey it was showed to be about 30 years of age on boring some of the marked found that the line falls south of the fence that apparently was track. It could have been that this line was placed by someone in built to mark that line. The fence is irregular, and the location running out one of the lines of the Francis Johnson Survey, but of it at the southeast corner of the Alvise Survey seems to have there is no doubt but it is not correct for the north line of the been built based on the call distance from the Sabine River. A

Alvise Survey, number of markers were found along the fence line to indicate

In as much as the east line of the Alvise Survey is a joint subdivision corners with the usual reference trees showing marks line with the west line of the Alexander Survey, it is located of about 30 years old, which suggests that this area was subdivided according to the calls made for that line in the Alexander Survey about 1890 to 1900. The southwest corner of the survey falls on original notes. It is marked today throughout by a fence line that the east shores of Lake Merrill about 37 varas south of the east runs fairly straight with a few marked trees placed there since and west fence at a point south of a cattle guard.

1900, as judged by the appearance of the marks. This line was run The west line of the Survey crosses Merrill Lake and in as out and found to check with the corners established for the Alexander much as the original notes do not have any passing call for this Survey.

natural monument, there was no way to make a check on it. North

CHARLES M. ALEXANDER SURVEY

of the lake was found a mark line of some 30 or 40 years of age,

Field Notes

which was determined by boring into the trees at about 38 to 40

Survey No. 249

320 Acres

varas west of the west line that was determined for the survey by

S. July 1, 1854 - Filed Aug. 5, 1854 - Ptd. June 27, 1855

course and distance. It might be possible that this marked line

J. M. Glasse, Surveyor

represents a re-survey for this line as laid down in the Francis

Beginning at the S. E. corner of Survey No. 250

Johnson field notes, or it may have been determined from the south-

a stake from which a Pine bears S 22 E 17.6 vrs

west corner of the Ruddle Survey in as much as a line for the east

another bears S 60 1/2 W 5 vrs. Thence North at 938

line of the Alvise determined from the Ruddle would be some 29
varas west of its present location. Regardless, it does not seem
that this marked line is the correct position for the west line
of the Alvise Survey, especially when the marks do not show to be
old enough to be anything like original line marks.

The north line of the Alvise Survey as determined by course
and distance falls along a marked line through the timber from
its northwest corner to the west line of the Alexander Survey for
the northeast corner of the Alvise Survey. This marked line falling
as it does, suggests that it was determined from the southwest corner
of the Alexander by course and distance. A marked line 45 varas
north of this line was found running east and west but the marks only
showed to be about 30 years of age on boring some of the marked
trees. It could have been that this line was placed by someone in
the Charles H. Alexander Survey calls to begin at the south-
running out one of the lines of the Francis Johnson Survey, but
there is no doubt but it is not correct for the north line of the
Alvise Survey.

In as much as the east line of the Alvise Survey is a joint
Survey places its southwest corner at 938 varas south of a branch
line with the west line of the Alexander Survey, it is located
and 1600 varas south of a second branch. The northwest corner is
according to the calls named for that line in the Alexander Survey
placed at 3900 varas north of its southwest corner and at the
original notes. It is marked today throughout by a fence line that
runs fairly straight with a few marked trees placed there since
1900, as judged by the appearance of the marks. This line was run
out and found to check with the corners established for the Alexander
Survey.

close proximity to the proper location for the line, although a

CHARLES H. ALEXANDER SURVEY

little irregular in course at times. The few marked trees found

Field Notes

on this line showed the age of the marks to not be over 35 years.

Survey No. 249

320 Acres

The crossing of the first creek called for in the original notes

S. July 3, 1854-Filed Aug. 5, 1854-Ptd. June 27, 1855

was found to be at 911 varas from the southwest corner. The second

J. M. Glasco, Surveyor.

creek was found to be 1583 varas from the southwest corner. There

Beginning at the S. E. corner of Survey No. 250

is a flockway enough to each creek for them to have shifted from

a stake from which a Pine bears S 22 E 17.6 vrs

5 to 15 varas at any time in the past. There is a surplus length

another bears S 60 1/2 W 5 vrs. Thence North at 938

to the low vrs. a branch C. S. W. at 1600 vrs branch C. S. W. This line is at 1900 vrs the N. E. corner of No. 250 from which the line to the Pine bears N 79 $\frac{3}{2}$ E 5.2 vrs another bears S and would be 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ E 3 vrs. Thence East with the South line of No. 251 at 850 vrs branch C. S. E. 950 vrs a corner that at place of No. 251 same from which a pine bears S 56 W 13.8 vrs a used low vrs a Black Oak bears N 70 E 6 vrs. Thence South at public road 280 vrs branch at 784 vrs the South W corner of No. 251 and North W corner of No. 245 at 1900 vrs another varas east corner of No. 245 from which a Pine bears S 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ W a fence of 10 vrs another Pine bears S 51 E 20 vrs. Thence at that point West with the North line of No. 245 at 950 vrs, then placed at place of beginning. The east corner of this checked the creek. The Charles H. Alexander Survey calls to begin at the southeast corner of Survey No. 250. This Survey No. 250 is one of the surveys that have been abandoned in this area and is not the Wm. C. Alvise Survey No. 250. The original field notes of the Alexander Survey places its southwest corner at 938 varas south of a branch and 1600 varas south of a second branch. The northwest corner is placed at 1900 varas north of its southwest corner and at the road, southeast corner of Survey No. 250 which has been abandoned. In running out the west line of the Alexander Survey, the line was found marked on the ground today by a fence that extends from its northwest corner to its southwest corner, and the fence is in close proximity to the proper location for the line, although a little irregular in course at times. The few marked trees found on this line showed the age of the marks to not be over 35 years. The crossing of the first creek called for in the original notes was found to be at 931 varas from the southwest corner. The second creek was found to be 1588 varas from the southwest corner. There is floodway enough to each creek for them to have shifted from 5 to 15 varas at any time in the past. There is a surplus length

to the lower west line of the McAnelly Survey of 7.6 varas. If this be added to the south line of the Alexander Survey, then the calls to the creeks would be 938.6 and 1595.6 respectively, and would check closer the original calls. The northeast corner is also on the north line of the Alexander Survey runs along a fence that at places had the remains of an old lane. There is in fact a used lane about the center of the line running west from the public road passing southeast through the survey. East of this public road is only a fence. The northeast corner placed at 950 varas east of the northwest corner, falls about 12 varas west of a fence corner that is poorly defined. The north-south fence at that point being very irregular in course, a pile of stones was placed at the call to the northeast corner and this checked the creek crossing call on the north line of the Survey of 1850 varas. Nothing was found at the fence corner to identify it as the original northeast corner of the Survey. or Survey, and extends on south. Going south for the east line of the Alexander Survey from the pile of stone at the call distance from the creek crossing on the north line of the Survey, it was found the line ran along a fence part of the way and then more or less along a public road, the fence and road both being irregular in course. At a point about the center of the Survey the road turns west and the line follows close to a fence for some time and then goes across an open field and out over timber area to the corner at the call distance where nothing to mark it is found. The call distance for the southeast corner of the survey falls on the fire embankment of a tank battery. At the point where the road turns west the line passes within a couple of varas of a fence corner and here is to be found a 2x2 stake indicating a lease corner for the Shell Oil Company. A similar mark was found on this east line of the Survey at a point that was probably set for the southwest corner of the W. L. Wilborn Survey. An iron eye bar was found in the vicinity of

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what might be the northwest corner of the Wilborn Survey. Points were set for both of these corners in the survey of the Alexander at call distance from the northeast corner of Alexander Survey. On the east line of the Alexander Survey, the northeast corner is also supposed to be marked as being 280 varas north of a branch crossing its east line. It was found that this line crossed at 242 varas as measured to the most southerly crossing of several channels found for the creek. There is still room in the flood-way for the channel to have existed further south in the past. The Moore Survey original field notes places this crossing at 255 varas and this suggests a change even in the short time between the making of the two surveys, which a hickory bears 3 44

There is nothing on the ground to mark the southeast corner of the Alexander Survey or anything to mark the south line of the Survey. The southwest corner falls on a north and south fence that runs the entire length of the Alexander Survey, and extends on south with the west line of the McAnelly Survey. If the southwest corner were established by the call for the lower northwest corner of the McAnelly Survey, and the corners are supposed to be identical, the same being 1520 varas north 82 degrees west from the southwest corner of the John Ruddle Survey, then the southwest corner of the Alexander and likewise the lower northwest corner of the McAnelly would be placed about 77 varas south and 29 varas west of the corner as herein described. It seems more reasonable to hold the Alexander survey to fit the creek calls that fixes its position on the ground, and disregard the tie to the southwest corner of the Ruddle Survey. There is considerable surplus land in the Ruddle Survey along its south and west sides and consequently more possibility that the southwest corner of that Survey has been considered at other places in the past than now thought to be. term of 1857, and calls to begin at the northwest corner of the John Ruddle Survey and on the south line of the William Castleberry League.

Consequently the DUDLEY MOORE SURVEY
 south line of the William Castleberry League, and joins the northeast
 corner of the Survey No. 137 160 Acres
 S. Sept. 11, 1857-Filed Sept. 28, 1857-Ptd. Feb. 2, 1858.
 Survey is specified by J.M. Glasco, Surveyor.
 Beginning at the N.W. corner of Survey No. 1,
 made for John Ruddle and on the South line of Sur-
 vey No. - made for William H. Castleberry a stake
 from which a hickory bears N 23 E 1.6 vrs a black
 jack bears S 88 W 12.2 vrs both marked J.R. Thence
 west with the South line of said Castleberry Survey
 three at 950 vrs a stake from which a hickory bears S 44
 E 5.3 vrs a pine bears N 25 1/2 W 6.3 vrs. Thence
 South at 145 vrs a branch C. S. E. at 750 vrs a
 stk. on the North line of survey No. 249 made for
 Charles H. Alexander from which a Black Oak bears N
 20 1/2 E 9.5 vrs a Black Jack bears S 46 E 4 vrs.
 Thence East with the north line of said survey No. 249
 at 360 vrs branch C. S. by S. E. at 460 vrs the N.E.
 corner of said No. 249 a stake from which a pine bears
 S 56 W 13.8 vrs a Black Oak bears N 70 E 6 vrs. Thence
 South with the East line of said survey No. 249 at 255
 vrs branch at 389.3 vrs a stake from which a Pine
 bears N 40 1/2 W 3.5 vrs a Black Oak bears S 34 E
 vrs. Thence East at 90 vrs a branch C. S. E. at 490
 vrs the West line of John Ruddle's Survey a stake from
 which a pine bears S 28 W 4.5 vrs a Post Oak bears
 N 59 W 3.4 vrs, Thence North at 1139.3 vrs the place
 of beginning.
 The Dudley Moore Survey was created by an order of the District
 Court of Upshur County in the term of 1857, and calls to begin at the
 northwest corner of the John Ruddle Survey and on the south line of
 the William Castleberry League.

Consequently the north line of the Dudley Moore Survey becomes the south line of the Wm. Castleberry League, and joins the northeast corner of the Jefferson Moseley that also corners on the south line of the Castleberry League. The length of the north line of the Moore Survey is specified to be 950 varas, but it was found to be 973.2 varas, thus giving a surplus of 23.5 varas. The fences that seem to mark the south line of the Castleberry League are about 10 varas south of that line at the northwest corner of the Moore, and about 30 varas south at the northeast corner of the Moore Survey. The northwest corner of the Moore Survey is jointly marked with the northeast corner of the Moseley Survey by steel shafts in some three different places, and all fall about 5 varas south of the Castleberry line, and within 10 varas of one another.

The west line of the Moore Survey has very little to identify it other than the markers at the northwest corner recently established. The line does follow a north and south road just east of the Sinclair Casinghead Refinery south of the T & P Railroad as far as the south line. The upper southwest corner falls in a lane and on the north line of the Alexander Survey. The west line is supposed to cross a creek at 145 varas from the northwest corner of the Survey. The line was found to cross this creek at 168 varas south of the corner. The length of the line was found to be 761.5 varas.

The upper south line of the Moore Survey is the north line of the Alexander Survey and goes east with that line for 450 varas, whereas the call is for 460 varas. The call distance places it near the fence corner, where as the Alexander northeast corner falls about 12 varas west of the fence corner when laid down by course and distance. The fence corner is a poor one and the north and south fence is very irregular in course and does not justify much consideration as a land marker. The field notes of the Moore Survey calls to cross a creek on this upper south line at 360 varas east of its southwest corner. It was found to cross the creek at 352 varas.

line marker. The length of the line from the east line of the
This is the same creek crossing in both the Alexander and the
Alexander to the West line of the Riddle Survey was found to be
Moore field notes, and with a difference of 10 varas. It suggests
519 varas, which is 29 varas more than required in the original
that the Moore southwest corner was probably placed that much
field notes. However, this 519 varas is the exact amount required
farther west than set forth in this survey, even though it would
for this same line in the Wilborn Survey.

encroach on the Moccley area. If the west line of the Moore
The east line of the Moore Survey is called to be a joint
was placed 10 varas west of the line as set down herein, then
line with the west line of the Riddle Survey and is supposed to
the creek call on that line would check better in as much as the
be 1132.9 varas long. It was found to be 1150.8 varas in length.
creek has a somewhat north course- more north than northwest-
this is in excess by 11 varas. The Moore Survey has some excess
southeast.

message within its boundaries.

The lower west line of the Moore survey is supposed to be
the east line of the Alexander Survey and to corner at 389.3

varas south of the northeast corner of the Alexander Survey. It is
also supposed to cross a creek at 255 varas from the northeast

corner of the Alexander. The Alexander states that this creek
crossing is at 280 varas, a difference of 25 varas. The actual
most southerly crossing was found to be at 242 varas. The Moore

notes seem to be nearer correct than the Alexander notes. The
floodway of the creek is wide and many old channels are shown, so
there is little telling where the channel may have been at the
time of the original surveys. The difference in the two sets of
notes made 4 years apart shows a change of 25 varas. The course
of the creek is southeast.

The lower south line of the Moore Survey is the north line
of the W. L. Wilborn Survey, and calls to cross a creek at 90
varas east of the lower southwest corner of the Survey. The south
line of the Survey was determined by course and distance from
the northeast corner of the Alexander Survey and was found to
cross a creek at 120 varas east of the southwest corner. This is
the same creek that crosses the west line of the Survey and has
the same changeable channel, and consequently not much credence can

be placed on the present crossing as a reference marker. The lower
south line of the Moore Survey was found to be a few varas north
of a public road that probably has been considered at times as the

line marker. The length of the line from the east line of the Alexander to the West line of the Ruddle Survey was found to be 519 varas, which is 29 varas more than required in the original field notes. However, this 519 varas is the exact amount required for this same line in the Wilborn Survey.

The east line of the Moore Survey is called to be a joint line with the west line of the Ruddle Survey and is supposed to be 1139.9 varas long. It was found to be 1150.8 varas in length. This is in excess by 11 varas. The Moore Survey has some excess acreage within its boundaries.

WILLIAM L. WILBORN SURVEY
Field Notes

Survey No. 178 160 Acres
S. April 27, 1860-Filed June 11, 1860-Ptd. Sept. 11, 1860

S. B. Scott, Surveyor
The north line of the Moore Survey is the south line of the Moore Survey. Beginning at the N. E. corner of No. 245 made for Pleasant McAnelly and on the West line of the John Ruddle Survey from which a pine bears N 38 1/2 W 7 vrs another bears S 76 W 19.6 vrs. Thence North with the West line of said Ruddle Survey at 387 varas to the S. E. corner of No. 251 from which a pine bears S 31 W 4 varas a post oak bears N 57 W 3.8 varas, Thence West with the South line of No. 251 519 varas to a stake on the East line of the C. H. Alexander Survey a stake from which a pine bears N 27 W 4 varas a red oak bears S 33 E 3 varas. Thence South with said line at 387 varas to the N. W. corner of the aforesaid McAnelly Survey from which a red oak bears S 29 1/2 W 2.4 varas a red oak bears S 7 E 3.2 varas, Thence East with the same at 519 varas to the place of beginning.

The W. L. Wilborn Survey calls to begin at the northeast corner of the Pleasant McAnelly Survey and on the west line of the John Ruddle Survey. This Survey is a grant of land for

Beginning at the S. E. corner of Francis E. Johnson

160 acres placed in between the boundary lines of four other
 R. R. Survey a stake on N bank of the Sabine
 Surveys, all of which are senior to it. Therefore the boundary
 a small "X" S 10 W 1 v. Then S 60-40' E 233.4
 lines of this Survey has to conform to boundary lines of the
 v with E line of said sur. to stake for cor.
 senior surveys. However, there are some courses in this Survey
 in E line said Johnson R.R. Survey the S W
 that help locate the boundaries of some of the adjoining surveys.
 cor. of P. McNelly R.R. Sur. Thence S 88-05
 For instance, it was found that the length of the north and
 S 205.2 v old Pn. C. marked as center line
 south line of the Wilborn Survey was 519 varas long. This is the
 tree at 219.6 v old B. C. mtd. as center line
 call distance in the original notes of the Wilborn for such
 trees at 388.2 v. stk. for cor. in S. line
 lines. These Alexander and Ruddle Surveys are supposed to be at
 P. McNelly R.R. Sur. the S. E. cor. Mose
 the end of these lines. This was found to be the case and thus
 Thomas 78 ac. tract and S. W. cor. of R. C.
 through the checking of the original length of these lines it
 Barnwell 50 ac. tract. Thence S 178.6 v. to
 was borne out that the east line of the Alexander and the west
 stake on bank Sabine River. Then with general
 line of the Ruddle Survey bear the proper relation with one
 meanders of River as follows-S 70 W 67.7 v;
 another.
 S 85-48 W 89 va; S 86-53 W 69.5 va; S 84 W
 The north line of the Wilborn Survey is the south line of
 96.7 va to the place of beginning.
 the Moore Survey and was located by course and distance from
 R. C. BARNWELL SURVEY
 the northeast corner of the Alexander survey. The line is found
 Field Notes
 a few varas north of a road that runs about east and west the
 Survey No. 30 3 1/2 Acres.
 entire width of the Survey, and it may have been that this road
 S. June 15, 1931-Filed Ptd.
 has been considered the line. Survey is a small survey joining
 Mark L. Ackerman, Surveyor.
 The south line of the Moore Survey is located by course
 Beginning at a point on the S. Boundary line
 and distance from its northwest or northeast corners. It falls
 of the Pleasant McNelly R. R. Survey 294.2 va
 337 varas south of its north line. There are late day survey
 S 88-05 S from S. W. cor said survey this stake
 markers at the southeast and southwest corner, placed no doubt
 being S. W. cor. of R. C. Barnwell's 50 ac tract
 there but for these corners.
 and S. E. cor of Mose Thomas' 78 acre tract.
 There are no creek calls in the original notes. No marked
 The S 88-05 S 208 va to stake on bank Sabine River
 line or reference trees were found, though to be of much value
 a large Hickory "X" S 5 va. Thence following genl
 in the way of determining lines or corners.
 meanders of river; S 44-05 W 82.4 va; S 44-26 W 56.2
 MOSES THOMAS SURVEY
 va; S 50-24 W 56.5 va; S 55-16 W 66.6 va; S 65-44 W
 Field Notes
 9.7 va to stake on bank Sabine River, a large pine
 Survey No. 11.98 Acres
 "X" S 45 S 7.2 va Thence North 188.6 va to the place
 S. June 9, 1931-Filed Ptd.
 of beginning.
 Mark L. Ackerman, Surveyor.

Beginning at the S. E. corner of Francis W. Johnson

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The Moses Thomas Survey is a mineral Survey situated south of the Pleasant McAnelly Survey and the north bank of the Sabine River. Its northwest corner is specified to be a small "X" S 10 W 1 v. Then N 00-40' E 233.4 v with E line of said sur. to stake for cor. 233.4 varas north of the north bank of the river and in line with in E line said Johnson H.R. Survey the S.W. cor. of P. McAnelly H.R. Sur. Thence S 88-05 E 205.2 v old Pn. C. marked as center line tree at 219.6 v old B. G. mkd. as center line north bank of the River for the west line of the Thomas Survey. tree at 388.2 v. stk. for cor. in S. line Some recent year trees were found in this vicinity and no doubt P. McAnelly H.R. Sur. the S. E. cor. Mose was put there at the time of the Thomas Survey in 1931. Thomas 78 ac. tract and S. W. cor. of R. C.

The south line of the Pleasant McAnelly is 530 varas long Barnwell 50 ac. tract. Thence S 178.6 v. to extending east from this point. It was found that the point was stake on bank Sabine River. Then with general 537 varas west of the river bank. Of this 537 varas the Thomas meanders of River as follows-S 70 W 67.7 vs; Survey takes 300.2 varas for the length of its north line, where it S 85-48 W 89 vs; S 86-53 W 69.5 vs; S 84 W 96.7 vs to the place of beginning. This point is 178.6 varas north of the north bank of the Sabine River. This is

R. C. BARNWELL SURVEY Thence S 88-05 E 203 vs to stake on bank Sabine River the east line of the survey, and also the west line of the Barnwell Survey. The Thomas and Barnwell Survey both have as their

Field Notes
Survey No. 30 3 1/2 Acres.
south boundaries the north bank of the river.

S. June 15, 1931-Filed Ptd.
The R. C. Barnwell Mineral Survey is a small survey joining the Thomas Survey on the east. It being wedged in between the Sabine River, the Thomas and the Pleasant McAnelly Survey. The north line of the Pleasant McAnelly H. R. Survey 294.2 vs of the Barnwell Survey is the difference in length of the S 88-05 E from S. W. cor said survey this stake south line of the McAnelly Survey and the length of the north line being S. W. cor. of R. C. Barnwell's 50 ac tract of the Thomas Survey. Apparently the field notes for these surveys are not in conformity with one another nor the actual condition on the ground. The S 88-05 E 203 vs to stake on bank Sabine River

a large Hickory "X" E 5 vs. Thence following genl In the field notes of these two surveys there is considerable meanders of river; S 44-05 W 88.4 vs; S 44-26 W 56.2 vs; S 50-24 W 56.5 vs; S 55-16 W 66.6 vs; S 65-44 W 9.7 vs to stake on bank Sabine River, a large pine Anelly survey east to the bank of the Sabine River. "x" N 45 E 7.2 vs Thence North 188.6 vs to the place of beginning.

The Moses Thomas Survey is a mineral Survey situated south of the south line of the Pleasant McAnelly Survey and the north bank of the Sabine River. Its northwest corner is specified to be 233.4 varas north of the north bank of the river and in line with the west line of the Pleasant McAnelly Survey. This point was found to be 1907.6 varas south of the southwest corner of the joint line, calls to be 188.6 varas in length. Chas. Alexander after measuring the 233.4 varas north from the north bank of the River for the west line of the Thomas Survey. Some recent year trees were found in this vicinity and no doubt was put there at the time of the Thomas Survey in 1931.

The south line of the Pleasant McAnelly is 530 varas long extending east from this point. It was found that the point was 537 varas west of the river bank. Of this 537 varas the Thomas Survey takes 388.2 varas for the length of its north line, where it joins the northwest corner of the Barnwell survey. This point is 178.6 varas north of the north bank of the Sabine River. This is the east line of the survey, and also the west line of the Barnwell Survey. The Thomas and Barnwell Survey both have as their south boundaries the north bank of the river.

The R. C. Barnwell Mineral Survey is a small survey joining the Thomas Survey on the east. It being wedged in between the Sabine River, the Thomas and the Pleasant McAnelly Survey. The north line of the Barnwell Survey is the difference in length of the south line of the McAnelly Survey and the length of the north line of the Thomas Survey. Apparently the field notes for these surveys are not in conformity with one another nor the actual condition on the ground.

In the field notes of these two surveys there is considerable discrepancy in the distances as compared with the actual. There is actually 537 varas from the southwest corner of the Pleasant McAnelly survey east to the bank of the Sabine River.

The Thomas Survey calls for its north line to be 388.12 varas long. The Barnwell calls for its north line to be 208 varas long and starting 294.2 varas east of the southwest corner of the McAnelly Survey. The Thomas Survey notes call for its east line to be 178.6 varas long, while the west line of the Barnwell, a joint line, calls to be 188.6 varas in length and or lake

at 1100 vrs FRANCIS W. JOHNSON lake or pond.

Thence East with Field Notes line of same at 1778

vrs to the S. E. stake set from which a pine

bears N 71 survey #420 another 3978.8 Acres Thence

South June 5, 1861-Filed Aug. 14, 1861-Ptd. Refused

Jefferson H. S. B. Scott, Surveyor stake for

Beginning at the S W corner of No. 296 made for

John R. Crosby and on the East line of No. 183 made

for H. Dillard from which a post oak bears N 38 E 6.5

vrs a Sweet Gum bears S 16 E 2.4 vrs. Thence East

with the South line of No. 296 at 1140 vrs to a

stake on said line; Thence South with an open line

at 2375 vrs to a stake for corner. Thence East

at 760 vrs. to the S. W. corner of No. 350 made for

George R. Rains from which a Willow Oak bears S 25

E 9 vrs a white oak bears N 82 E 11.8 vrs. Thence

East with the South line of No. 350 at 1905.8 vrs

to a corner of same from which a Sweet Gum bears

S 64 E 5.4 vrs an Elm bears N 37 1/2 W 2.2 vrs.

Thence South with No. 350 at 534 vrs to a corner of

same from which an Elm bears S 70 E 8.2 vrs a Willow

Oak bears N 65 E 4.8 vrs. Thence East with same at

950 vrs to a corner of same from which a willow

oak bears N 65 E 5.4 vrs another bears S 23 1/2 E 2.2

W 4.4 vrs. Thence North with the East line of No.

350 at 820 vrs. to the S. W. corner of No. 253 made

on the North bank of the Sabine River from which

for William H. Hart. Thence East with the south
 a maple bears S 33 W 4.2 vrs a hornbeam bears
 line of same at 482 vrs. the N. W. corner of No.
 S 83 W 4 vrs.
 252 from which a red oak bears S 14 1/2 E 2.1 vrs
 Thence West with said river at 338 vrs.
 a pine bears S 63 W 12.5 vrs Thence South with
 Thence S 32 W 200 vrs. Thence E 90 W 368 vrs.
 the west line of No. 252 at 630 vrs lake or flag
 Thence S 20 W 301 vrs. Thence S 40 W at 1455
 pond, the line passing through said pond or lake
 vrs. Thence W 516 vrs. Thence North at 100 vrs
 at 1100 vrs to a corner in said lake or pond.
 Thence S 45 W 534 vrs. Thence N 10 W 200 vrs.
 Thence East with the South line of same at 1778
 Thence N 50 W 180 vrs. Thence E 20 W 300 vrs.
 vrs to the S. E. corner of same from which a pine
 Thence N 70 W 976 vrs. Thence N 75 E 450 vrs. Thence
 bears N 71 W 9 vrs another bears N 48 E Thence
 north 52 E 446 vrs. Thence N 85 E 504 vrs. Thence
 South with the West line of a survey made for
 N 50 E 208 vrs. Thence N 85 W 204 vrs. Thence West
 Jefferson Moseley at 196.3 vrs to a stake for
 at 356 vrs. Thence North at 1000 vrs. Thence N.
 corner from which a pine bears S 37 E 3.8 vrs
 25 E 760 vrs. Thence N 63 E 140 vrs. Thence N 80
 another bears N 47 E 10 vrs. Thence East with
 E 525 vrs. Thence N 30 W 200 vrs. Thence N 10 E
 the South line of same at 552 varas to a stake on
 300 vrs. Thence N 35 W 200 vrs. Thence N 80 W
 the West line of a survey made for C. H. Alexander
 516 vrs. Thence S 60 W 638 vrs. Thence N 45 W 436
 from which a pine bears S 75 W 7 vrs another bears
 vrs. Thence North 786 vrs. Thence West 495 vrs.
 N 9 E 8 vrs. Thence South with said survey at 100
 Thence S 38 W 1212 vrs. Thence N 50 W 115 vrs. Thence
 vrs branch at 515 vrs to the N. E. corner of No.
 West at 1275 vrs to the S E corner of a survey made
 250 from which a pine bears N 69 E 1.4 vrs. another
 for Hixon Brown from which a white oak bears N 82
 bears S 87 E 4.3 vrs. Thence West with the North
 E 14 vrs a Spanish Oak bears S 48 W 11 vrs. Thence
 line of No. 250 at 1628.4 vrs the N.W corner of
 North with the East line of same at 1290.5 vrs to
 same from which a pine oak bears S 24 E 8.5 vrs
 the N E corner of same from which a post oak bears
 an elm bears N 77 E 4 vrs. Thence South with the
 N 6 E 9 vrs. a pine bears S 63 W 7.5 vrs. Thence
 West line of No. 250 1150 vrs a Big Lake at 1900
 West with the North line of same at 378 vrs to the
 vrs to the S W corner of same from which a pine
 N W corner of same. Thence North with the East line
 bears N 88 1/2 E 8 vrs. Thence East with the south
 of No. 380 to the N E corner of same at 307 vrs
 line of No. 250 at 1628.4 vrs to the S E corner of
 from which a pin oak bears South 3.5 vrs another
 same and a stake on the West line of No. 245 made
 bears N 40 W 5 vrs. Thence West at 478 vrs to the
 for P. McAnelly from which a pine bears N 70 E 1.2
 S E corner of No. 371 from which a sweet gum bears
 vrs another bears N 86 E 4 vrs. Thence South with
 N 10 E 7 vrs a red oak bears S 24 W 8.4 vrs. Thence
 the West line of No. 245 at 1370 vrs to a stake
 North with the East line of No. 371 at 1263 vrs to
 on the North bank of the Sabine River from which
 the south line of the aforesaid Dillard Survey from

which is over and oak bears East 9 vrs a water
a maple bears S 33 W 4.2 vrs a hornbeam bears
oak bears S 61 W 5.6 vrs. Thence East to the
S 83 W 4 vrs.

Thence West with said river at 338 vrs.

Thence S 32 W 200 vrs. Thence S 50 W 366 vrs.

Thence S 20 W 301 vrs. Thence S 40 W at 1455

vrs. Thence W 516 vrs. Thence North at 100 vrs

Thence N 45 W 534 vrs. Thence N 10 W 200 vrs.

Thence N 50 W 180 vrs. Thence N 20 W 300 vrs.

Thence N 70 W 976 vrs. Thence N 75 E 450 vrs. Thence

North 52 E 446 vrs. Thence N 85 E 504 vrs. Thence

N 50 E 208 vrs. Thence N 85 W 204 vrs. Thence West

at 356 vrs. Thence North at 1000 vrs. Thence N.

25 E 760 vrs. Thence N 63 E 140 vrs. Thence N 80

E 525 vrs. Thence N 30 E 200 vrs. Thence N 10 E

300 vrs. Thence N 35 W 200 vrs. Thence N 80 W

516 vrs. Thence S 60 W 638 vrs. Thence N 45 W 436

vrs. Thence North 766 vrs. Thence West 495 vrs.

Thence S 38 W 1212 vrs. Thence N 50 W 115 vrs. Thence

West at 1275 vrs to the S E corner of a survey made

for Hixon Brown from which a white oak bears N 82

E 14 vrs a Spanish Oak bears N 48 W 11 vrs. Thence

North with the East line of same at 1290.5 vrs to

the N E corner of same from which a post oak bears

N 6 E 9 vrs. a pine bears S 63 W 7.5 vrs. Thence

West with the North line of same at 378 vrs to the

N W corner of same. Thence North with the East line

of No. 380 to the N E corner of same at 307 vrs

from which a pin oak bears South 3.5 vrs another

bears N 40 W 5 vrs. Thence West at 478 vrs to the

S E corner of No. 371 from which a sweet gum bears

N 10 E 7 vrs a red oak bears S 24 W 8.4 vrs. Thence

North with the East line of No. 371 at 1262 vrs to

the south line of the aforesaid Dillard Survey from

which an over cup oak bears East 9 vrs a water
 oak bears S 61 W 5.6 vrs. Thence ^{West} East to the
 corner of same at 222 vrs from which an overcup
 bears N 20 E 6 vrs another bears N 18 1/2 E
 2.5 vrs. Thence North with the East line of same
 at 8.6 vrs to the place of beginning. corner a
 stake from which FRANCIS JOHNSON 71 W 9 vrs
 another bears N 40 Field Notes South with the West
 line of a survey by 2nd Set Johnson Mosley at 196.3
 vrs a Survey #420 corner 3945.6 Acres line bears
 S. June 5, 1871- Filed Sept. 18, 1871-Ptd. Refused
 East with the S. B. Scott, Surveyor of same at
 552 Beginning at the S. W. corner of survey No.
 296 made for John R. Crosby and on the East bound-
 ary line of Survey No. 183 made for Martha Dillard
 from which a post oak bears N 58 E 6.5 vrs a Sweet
 Gum bears S 16 E 2.4 vrs. Thence East with the
 South line of No. 296 at 1140 vrs to a stake on
 said line. Thence South with an open line at 2157
 vrs to a stake for a corner. Thence East at 880
 vrs the S. W. corner of survey No. 350 made in the
 name of George R. Rains at 2730.8 vrs another corner
 of said survey from which a sweet gum bears S 64
 W 5.4 vrs an Elm bears N 37 1/2 W 2.2 vrs. Thence
 South with said survey 534 vrs to another of same
 from which an elm bears S 70 E 8.2 vrs a willow
 oak bears N 65 E 4.8 vrs. Thence East with the
 same 950 vrs to another of said survey from which
 a willow oak N 65 E 5.4 vrs another bears S 23 1/2
 W 4.4 vrs. Thence North with the East line of
 Survey No. 350 at 950 vrs the S. W. corner of No.
 253 made for William Hart. Thence East with the
 south line of said survey at 480 vrs the N. W. corner

of survey No. 252 from which a Red Oak bears S
 14 1/2 E 2.1 vrs a pine bears S 63 W 12.5 vrs.
 Thence South with the West line of sur No. 252
 at 630 vrs lake and flag pond at 1100 vrs a
 corner in said pond. Thence east with the south
 line of same at 1778 vrs to the S. E. corner a
 stake from which a pine bears N 71 W 9 vrs
 another bears N 48 E. Thence South with the West
 line of a survey made Jefferson Hesseley at 196.3
 vrs a stake for a corner from which a pine bears
 S 37 E 3.8 vrs another bears N 47 E 10 vrs. Thence
 East with the South boundary line of same at
 552 vrs to a stake on the west boundary line of a
 survey made for C. H. Alexander from which a line
 bears S 75 W 7 vrs. another N 9 E 8 vrs. Thence
 South with said survey at 100 vrs branch at 604
 vrs the N. E. corner of No. 250 from which a pine
 bears N 69 E 1.4 vrs another bears S 87 E 4.3 vrs
 Thence west with the North line of survey No. 250
 at 1628.4 vrs the N. W. corner of the same from
 which a pin oak bears S 24 S 8.5 vrs an Elm bears
 N 70 E 4 vrs. Thence South with the South line of
 No. 250 at 1150 vrs a lake at 1900 vrs the S. W.
 corner of same from which a Pine bears N 83 1/2
 E 9 vrs. Thence East with the South line of No. 250
 at 1628.4 vrs. the S. E. corner of same on the West
 line of survey No. 245 made for Pleasant McAnelly
 from which a pine bears N 70 E 1.2 vrs another bears
 N 86 E 4 vrs. Thence South with the West line of
 No. 245 at 1470 vrs the north bank of the Sabine
 River a stake for a corner from which a maple bears
 S 33 W 4.2 vrs a Hornbeam bears S 83 W 4 vrs.

Thence up said River with its meanders, West 315
 vrs S 32 W 200 vrs. S 50 W 365 vrs. S 20 W 300
 vrs. S 40 W 1455. West 516 North 100 vrs. N 45
 W 314, N 10 W 200, N 50 W 180, N 20 W 300, N 70
 W 976, N 75 E 450 vrs N 52 E 446, N 85 E 506, N
 35 E 208, N 35 W 204; West 556 North 906 vrs N
 25 E 760, N 63 E 140, N 80 E 525, N 30 E 200, N
 10 E 300, N 35 W 200; N 80 W 516, S 60 W 638,
 N 45 W 436, North 766 West 495, S 38 W 1212, N 50
 W 1115, West at 1275 vrs the S. E. corner of a
 survey made for Hitson Brown from which a white
 oak bears N 82 E 14 vrs a Spanish Oak bears N
 48 W 11 vrs. Thence North with the East line of
 same at 1290.5 vrs to the N. E. corner of same
 from which a post oak bears N 6 E 9 vrs. a pine
 bears S 63 W 7.5 vrs. Thence West with the North
 line of same at 378 vrs to the N. W. corner of
 the same. Thence North with the East line of survey
 No. 380 at 307 vrs N. E. corner of same from which
 a pine oak bears South 3.5 another bears N 40 W 5
 vrs. Thence West at 478 to the S. E. corner of No.
 371 from which a sweet gum bears N 10 E 7 vrs a red
 oak bears S 24 W 8.4 vrs. Thence North with the
 East line of No. 371 at 1284 vrs to the south line
 of No. 183 made for Martha Dillard from which an
 overcup oak bears East 9 vrs a water oak bears S 61
 W. 5.6 vrs. Thence East 70 vrs the S. E. corner of
 No. 183 from which an overcup oak bears N 20 E 6
 vrs another bears N 12 1/2 E 2.5 vrs. Thence North
 with the East line of same at 816 vr. the place of
 beginning, bearings marked $\frac{1}{2}$.
 which a red oak bears S 14 1/2 East 2 1/2 vrs. a pine
 bears S 63 W 12.6 vrs. Thence South with the West

line of No. 252 at 630 varas lake flag pond, the

FRANCIS W. JOHNSON

line passing through said pond or lake at 1100

Field Notes

varas to a corner in said lake or pond--Thence

3rd Set

East with the South line of same at 1743 vrs. to

Final

the S. E. corner of same from which a pine bears

Survey #420

3501 Acres

N 71 W 9 vrs. another bears N 48 E --Thence South

S. June 5, 1861-Corrected S. March 19, 1873-Filed March 27, 1873

with the West line of a survey made for Jefferson

Ptd. March 27, 1873.

Monoley at 225 varas to a stake for corner from

S. B. Scott, Surveyor.

which a pine bears S 37 E 3.8 varas. another bears

Beginning at the S. W. corner of No. 296 made

N 47 E 10 varas--Thence East with the south line

for John R. Crosby, and on the East line of No.

of a survey made for G. H. Alexander from which

183 made for M. Dillard from which a post oak

a pine bears S 75 W 7 vrs. another bears N 9 E 8

bears N 58 E 6.5 vrs a sweet gum bears S 16 E

vrs. Thence South with said survey at 100 vrs

2.4 vrs. Thence East with the south line of No.

branch at 604 varas to the N. E. corner of No. 250,

296 at 1070 vrs to a stake on said line--Thence

from which a pine bears N 69 E 1.4 vrs. another

South with an open line at 2305 vrs to a stake

bears S 87 E 4.3 vrs. Thence west with the north

for corner. Thence East at 880 varas to the S. W.

line of No. 250 at 1628.2 varas the northwest

corner of No. 350 made for George R. Rains from

corner of same from which a pin oak bears S 24 E

which a willow oak bears S 25 E 9 vrs. a white

S. 8 vrs an Elm bears N 77 E 4 vrs. Thence South

oak bears N 82 E 11.8 vrs. Thence East with the

with the West line of No. 250-1160 vrs Big Lake

south line of No. 350 at 1900.8 vrs to a corner

at 1900 vrs to the S. W. corner of same from which

of the same from which a sweet gum bears S 64 W

a pine bears N 88 1/2 E 8 vrs--Thence East with the

5.4 vrs an Elm bears N 37 1/2 W 2.2 vrs. Thence

South line of No. 250 at 1628.4 vrs. to the S. E.

South with No. 350 at 540 vrs to a corner of same

corner of same and a stake on the west line of No.

from which an elm bears S 70 E 8.2 vrs. a willow

245 made for V. Monoley from which a pine bears

oak bears N 65 E 4.8 vrs. Thence East with same at

N 70 W 1.4 vrs another bears N 86 E 4 vrs. Thence

950 vrs to a corner of same, from which a willow

South with the West line of No. 245 at 1370 vrs to a

oak bears N 65 E 5.4 vrs another bears S 23 1/2

stake on the North bank of the Sabine River from which

W 4.4 vrs. Thence North with the East line of No.

a maple bears S 33 W 4.2 varas, a pine bears S 83 W

350 at 950 vrs to the S. W. corner of No. 253 made

4 vrs. Thence W with said river at 338 vrs. Thence

for W. H. Hart. Thence East with the south line of

South 12 W 200 vrs. Thence S 50 W 366 vrs--Thence

same at 480 vrs. the N. W. corner of No. 252 from

South 20 W 301 varas. Thence S 48 W at 1455 vrs. Thence

which a red oak bears S 14 1/2 East 2.1 vrs. a pine

West 514 vrs. Thence North at 108 vrs--Thence N 45 W

bears S 63 W 12.6 vrs. Thence South with the West

line of No. 252 at 630 varas lake flag pond, the
 340 vrs. Thence E. 10 N 220 vrs. Thence N.
 line passing through said pond or lake at 1100
 50 W 200 vrs. Thence N 30 W 110 vrs. Thence
 varas to a corner in said lake or pond--Thence
 N 70 W 976 vrs. Thence N 75 E 490 vrs. Thence
 East with the South line of same at 1743 vrs. to
 N 52 E 446 vrs. Thence E 85 E 506 vrs. Thence
 the S. E. corner of same from which a pine bears
 N 35 E 208 vrs. Thence N 35 W 204 vrs. Thence
 N 71 W 9 vrs. another bears N 48 E --Thence South
 West at 556 vrs. Thence North at 866 vrs. Thence
 with the West line of a survey made for Jefferson
 N 25 E 760 vrs. Thence N 63 E 140 vrs. Thence N.
 Mosley at 215 varas to a stake for corner from
 80 E 500 vrs. Thence N 20 E. 300 vrs. Thence E.
 which a pine bears S 37 E 3.8 varas another bears
 10 E 300 vrs. Thence N 35 W 200 vrs. Thence N.
 N 47 E 10 varas--Thence East with the southline
 80 W 516 vrs. Thence S 60 W 638 vrs. Thence N.
 of a survey made for C. H. Alexander from which
 45 W 436 vrs. Thence N. 826 vrs. Thence West
 a pine bears S 75 W 7 vrs. another bears N 9 E 8
 495 vrs. Thence S 38 W 1212 vrs. Thence N 50 W
 vrs. Thence South with said survey at 100 vrs
 1115 vrs. Thence West at 1275 vrs. to the S. E.
 branch at 604 varas to the N. E. corner of No. 250,
 corner of a survey made for Hinson Brown from which
 from which a pine bears N 69 E 1.4 vrs. another
 a white oak bears N 82 E 14 vrs. a spanish oak
 bears S 87 E 4.3 vrs. Thence west with the north
 E 48 W 12 vrs. Thence north with the east line of
 line of No. 250 at 1628.2 varas the northwest
 corner at 1205.5 varas to the E. E. corner of same
 corner of same from which a pin oak bears S 24 E
 from which a post oak bears N 6 E 9 vrs. a pine
 8.8 vrs an Elm bears N 77 E 4 vrs. Thence South
 bears S 63 W 7.5 vrs. Thence West with the North
 with the West line of No. 250-1160 vrs Big Lake
 line of same at 355 vrs. to the N. W. corner of
 at 1900 vrs to the S. W. corner of same from which
 same. Thence North with the East line of No. 250
 a pine bears N 88 1/2 E 8 vrs--Thence East with the
 to the N. E. corner of same at 316 vrs. from which a
 South line of No. 250 at 1628.4 vrs. to the S. E.
 pin oak bears south 3.8 vrs. another bears N 41 W
 corner of same and a stake on the west line of No.
 5 vrs. Thence West at 460 vrs. to the S. E. corner
 245 made for P. McAnelly from which a pine bears
 of No. 371 from which a sweet gum bears N 10 E 7 vrs.
 N 70 E 1.4 vrs another bears N 86 E 4 vrs. Thence
 a red oak bears S 24 E 3.4 vrs. Thence north with the
 South with the West line of No. 245 at 1370 vrs to a
 east line of No. 371 at 1234 vrs to the south line
 stake on the North bank of the Sabine River from which
 of the aforesaid Dillard Survey from which an overcup
 a maple bears S 33 W 4.2 varas, a pine bears S 83 W
 oak bears East 3 vrs. a water oak bears S 61 W 5.6 vrs.
 4 vrs. Thence W with said river at 338 vrs. Thence
 Thence East to the corner of same at 70 vrs. from
 South 32 W 200 vrs. Thence S 50 W 366 vrs--Thence
 which an overcup bears N 20 E 6 vrs. another bears
 South 20 W 301 varas. Thence S 40 W at 1455 vrs. Thence
 N 12 1/2 E 2.5 vrs. Thence North with the East line of
 West 516 vrs. Thence North at 108 vrs--Thence N 45 W
 same 790 varas to the place of beginning, bearings

marked X.

The Francis W. Johnson Survey was originally surveyed June 5, 1861, filed August 14, 1861, and a patent refused because of error in the field notes. A second survey was made June 5, 1871, filed September 16, 1871, and likewise the patent was refused because of an error in the field notes. In the third set of field notes a correction in the original survey of June 5, 1861 was shown to have been made March 19, 1873 and filed March 27, 1873, on which a patent was granted the date of the file. The field notes in this third, final and corrected set of notes were such that showed a closed survey and on this basis the patent was granted. The first set of field notes called for 3978.8 acres, the second set called for 3945.6 acres, and the final set called for 3501 acres; thus making the final set of notes call for 477.38 acres less than the first set and 444.6 acres less than the second set.

corner of a survey made for Mitson Brown from which a white oak bears N 82 E 14 vrs. a spanish oak beginning at the southeast corner of the survey on the north N 48 W 11 vrs. Thence north with the east line of same at 1285.5 varas to the N. E. corner of same from which a post oak bears N 6 E 9 vrs. a pine bears S 63 W 7.5 vrs. Thence West with the North line of same at 355 vrs. to the N. W. corner of same. Thence North with the East line of No. 380 to the N. E. corner of same at 316 vrs. from which a pin oak bears south 3.8 vrs. another bears N 41 W 5 vrs. Thence West at 460 vrs. to the S. E. corner of No. 371 from which a sweet gum bears N 10 E 7 vrs. a red oak bears S 24 W 8.4 vrs. Thence north with the east line of No. 371 at 1284 vrs to the south line of the aforesaid Dillard Survey from which an overcup oak bears East 9 vrs. a water oak bears S 61 W 5.6 vrs.

In the 57 calls bounding the Francis Johnson Survey, the bearings in all three sets of field notes are the same, with the exception of one bearing and that is in the meanders supposedly to be of the river, and in that instance in the first and second set of notes the bearing is N 12 1/2 E 2.5 vrs. Thence North with the East line of same 790 varas to the place of beginning, bearings marked X.

The Francis W. Johnson Survey was originally surveyed June 5, 1861, filed for that course the call is N 30 E 200 varas. In the 1861, filed August 14, 1861, and a patent refused because of error in the field notes. A second survey was made June 5, 1871, filed September 18, 1871, and likewise the patent was refused because of error in the field notes. In the third set of field notes a correction in the original survey of June 5, 1861 was shown to have been made March 19, 1873 and filed March 27, 1873, on which a patent was granted the date of the file. The field notes in this third, final and corrected set of notes were such that showed a closed survey and on this basis the patent was granted. The first set of field notes called for 3978.8 acres, the second set called for 3945.6 acres, and the final set called for 3501 acres; thus making the final set of notes call for 477.38 acres less than the first set and 444.6 acres less than the second set.

The first set of notes call for the meanders of the river, beginning at the southeast corner of the survey on the north bank of the river and near or at the southwest corner of the McAnelly Survey made in 1846, and likewise in the second and third sets. In the first set of field notes the first statement of these meanders says, "Thence west with said river at 338 varas", and the river is not mentioned any more in the meander notes. The second set of field notes in the first call for the meanders says, "Thence up said river with its meanders", and the river is mentioned no more in the meander calls. In the third set of field notes the first call for the meanders reads, "Thence west with said river at 338 varas", and the river is mentioned no more thereafter. All three sets of notes call for the boundary lines of the Francis Johnson Survey, the first problem was to definitely locate the boundary lines of the adjoining surveys, for it appears logical to think that the intention of the Francis Johnson Survey as stated in all three sets of field notes was to join all the adjoining surveys that are mentioned therein. In regard to the courses prescribed in the vicinity of the river, there is some doubt as to the intention of the surveyor. In only one instance, that of the second set of field notes, does he state specifically that the meanders were meant to follow the meanders of the river. In the bearings in all three sets of field notes are the same, with the exception of one bearing and that is in the meanders supposedly at 338 varas, the language in both sets being identical and with- out any mention of following the meanders of the river. The second problem in connection with the Francis Johnson Survey was to determine the actual

meanders of the river as existed today between the southeast set of calls for that course the call is N. 30 E. 200 varas. In the third set the call for this course is N. 20 E. 200 varas. It can be easily supposed that in this third set the surveyor unintentionally wrote 2 where he should have written 3. In 31 instances out of 57 calls, the distance for the courses was the same in all three sets of field notes. In the 33 calls supposed to be for the meanders of the river, there were 23 calls with the same distance in all three sets of field notes. It is a most unlikely thing for a survey to start at a same known point and to end up at another same known point in three instances, and have 32 out of 33 bearings the same and only 23 distances out of the 33 the same. And, of course, this did not happen when the three sets of field notes were plotted up or run out on the ground with all three starting at the same point, that of the alleged southeast corner of the Francis Johnson Survey.

With the 24 calls for adjoining surveys and with only 8 of these calls the same distance, and all the bearings alike in the three sets of field notes, it could only be expected that the location of these adjoining surveys, as outlined in the Francis Johnson in the three different sets of field notes submitted for the survey, would be found at different places on the ground. 296 at 1056 varas

Therefore, in determining the boundary lines of the Francis Johnson Survey, the first problem was to definitely locate the boundary lines of the adjoining surveys, for it appears logical to think that the intention of the Francis Johnson Survey as stated in all three sets of field notes was to join all the adjoining surveys that are mentioned therein. In regard to the courses prescribed in the vicinity of the river, there is some doubt as to the intention of the surveyor. In only one instance, that of the second set of field notes, does he state specifically that the meanders were meant to follow the meanders of the river. In the first and third set he merely states, 'Thence west with said river at 338 varas', the language in both sets being identical and without any mention of following the meanders of the river. The second problem in connection with this survey was to determine the actual

meanders of the river as existed today between the southeast south with the west line of the Pastuer Survey 1900 varas to its corner and the southwest corner of the Francis Johnson survey, as southwest corner; thence east with the Pastuer south line 1700 they touched the north bank of the Sabine River. A third problem was to run out and determine on the ground the relation that the Moseley Survey; thence south 200 varas with the west line of the final field notes assumed in regard to the present existing meanders of the river between the points in consideration and the boundary east corner on the west line of the Charles Alexander Survey No. of the adjoining surveys. The result of these findings is outlined 249; thence south with the west line of the Charles Alexander and shown in the accompanying map to this report.

Survey 604 varas to the northeast corner of the Wm. G. Alvies Survey No. 250; thence west with the Alvies north line 1628.4 varas to its northwest corner; thence south with the Alvies west line these adjoining surveys depended for their proper location, and 1900 varas to its southwest corner; thence east with the Alvies running out the meanders of the Sabine River along its north bank south line 1628.4 varas to its southeast corner, a point on the from the southeast corner to the southwest corner on the Francis west line of the Pleasant McAnelly Survey No. 245; thence south Johnson Survey, it was found that the following field notes represent 1107.6 varas with the west line of the Pleasant McAnelly survey the true condition of the boundary of the adjoining surveys to the to its southwest corner; thence continuing south with the west line Francis Johnson Survey and the meanders of the Sabine River between of the Moses Thomas Survey 233.4 varas to the north bank of the the points herein stated.

Sabine River, a point termed as the southeast corner of the Francis Johnson Survey; thence up the Sabine River along its north bank Survey No. 296, as specified in all sets of field notes of the with its meanders to the southeast corner of the Milton Brown Francis Johnson Survey, the field notes read thus: "Thence east survey No. 381 as follows:-- with the south line of the John Crosby Survey No. 296 at 1056 varas South 31-12-27 west 70 varas; S 74-16-19 W 135.3 varas; S 82-13-30 W 132.4 varas; S 49-41-12 W 137.4 varas; S 16-13-54 W 140.5 varas; S 23-21-06 W 70.2 varas; S 33-04-28 W 162 varas; S 18-17-16 W 212 varas; 2354 varas to its southwest corner; thence east with the south line of the Tyndale Survey 992 varas to its southeast corner; (thence S 26-21-34 W 64.5 varas; S 4-46-25 W 109.7 varas; S 10-04-47 W 242.6 varas; continuing east and with the south line of the George R. Rains Survey No. 350, 1900.8 varas to the Rains re-entrant corner; 117 varas; S 25-07-04 W 135.8 varas; S 54-11-26 W 10.4 varas; S 83-51-43 thence south with the Rains lower west line 543 varas to its lower southwest corner; thence east with the Rains lower south line 960.5 varas to its southeast corner; thence north with the Rains east line 838.2 varas to a point in its east line; thence east 476 varas S 75-05-41 W 60.4 varas; S 62-03-13 W 165.3 varas; S 84-47-25 W 131.6 varas; to the northwest corner of the William Pastuer Survey No. 252; thence N 79-41-23 W 128.3 varas; S 44-18-02 W 54.2 varas; S 68-18-30 E 101 varas; S 52-35-02 E 41 varas; S 12-36-138 E 62 varas; S 30-17-34 W 84.8 varas; S 75-17-53 W 60 varas; S 72-35-41 W 135 varas; S 73-29-09 W 132 varas;

N 63-17-47 W 80.4 vrs; N 5-46-35 W 170.7 vrs; N 13-18-04 W 143.1 vrs;
 south with the west line of the Pastuer Survey 1099 varas to its
 southwest corner; thence east with the Pastuer south line 1746
 varas to its southeast corner on the west line of the Jefferson
 Moseley Survey; thence south 208 varas with the west line of the
 Jefferson Moseley lower south line 552 varas to its lower south-
 east corner on the west line of the Charles Alexander Survey No.
 249; thence south with the west line of the Charles Alexander
 Survey 604 varas to the northeast corner of the Wm. C. Alvise
 Survey No. 250; thence west with the Alvise north line 1628.4 varas
 to its northwest corner; thence south with the Alvise west line
 1900 varas to its southwest corner; thence east with the Alvise
 south line 1628.4 varas to its southeast corner, a point on the
 west line of the Pleasant McAnelly Survey No. 245; thence south
 1107.6 varas with the west line of the Pleasant McAnelly survey
 to its southwest corner; thence continuing south with the west line
 of the Moses Thomas Survey 233.4 varas to the north bank of the
 Sabine River, a point termed as the southeast corner of the Francis
 Johnson Survey; thence up the Sabine River along its north bank
 with its meanders to the southeast corner of the Mitson Brown
 survey No. 381 as follows:--

South 81-19-27 West 70 vrs; S 74-36-19 W, 135.3 vrs; S
 82-13-30 W 122.4 vrs; S 49-41-32 W 137.4 vrs; S 36-38-54 W 160.5 vrs;
 S 23-21-06 W 70.2 vrs; S 33-04-28 W 162 vrs; S 38-17-36 W 232 vrs;
 S 23-32-38 W 297 vrs; S 25-04-00 W 115.9 vrs; S 27-30-02 W 103 vrs;
 S 26-21-34 W 64.5 vrs; S 40-46-25 W 109.7 vrs; S 30-04-47 W 142.6
 vrs; S 33-18-19 W 56.6 vrs; S 29-44-11 W 57.4 vrs; S 31-58-23 W
 117 vrs; S 25-07-04 W 136.8 vrs; S 54-11-26 W 30.4 vrs; S 83-51-48
 W 82.8 vrs; N 89-33-40 W 112.1 vrs; S 74-47-02 W 86.9 vrs; S 52-50-
 03 W 128.3 vrs; S 58-10-05 W 74.2 vrs; S 53-13-27 W 48.6 vrs; S 71-
 02-49 S 119.9 vrs; S 74-57-58 W 71.9 vrs; S 65-53-19 W 90.7 vrs;
 S 75-05-41 W 60.4 vrs; S 62-00-33 W 165.3 vrs; S 84-47-25 W 183.6 vrs;
 N 79-41-23 W 128.3 vrs; N 44-18-02 W 54.2 vrs; N 68-10-30 E 101 vrs;
 N 52-35-02 E 41 vrs; N 12-36-44 E 62 vrs; N 30-17-14 W 86.8 vrs;
 N 75-17-53 W 60 vrs; N 72-35-41 W 135 vrs; N 73-29-09 W 132 vrs;

H 63-17-47 W 80.4 vrs; H 5-46-35 W 170.7 vrs; H 13-18-04 W 143.1 vrs;
 H 25-02-22 W 99 vrs; H 30-52-50 W 166 vrs; H 33-07-13 W 88.4 vrs;
 H 26-27-46 W 124 vrs; H 47-29-15 W 47 vrs; H 54-10-13 W 141.9 vrs;
 H 67-11-21 W 102.1 vrs; H 65-10-19 W 149.7 vrs; H 76-53-37 W 92.3 vrs;
 H 62-25-26 W 81.4 vrs; H 75-43-34 W 112.3 vrs; H 73-10-22 W 170 vrs;
 H 82-35-30 W 97.9 vrs; H 69-07-38 W 29.3 vrs; H 15-41-37 W 30.8 vrs;
 H 48-29-05 W 69.4 vrs; H 59-13-27 W 100; H 73-01-09 W 60.6 vrs; H 83-
 -16-01 W 133.3 vrs; H 78-10-12 W 84.4 vrs; H 60-07-24 W 152.1 vrs;
 H 54-10-46 W 83.1 vrs; H 49-06-38 W 56.9 vrs; H 7-28-10 W 55.8 vrs;
 H 55-22-01 W 72 vrs; H 74-25-43 W 81.2 vrs; S 84-22-45 W 41.5 vrs;
 H 87-03-27 W 130.8 vrs; H 78-35-29 W 209.9 vrs; H 84-01-50 W 86.9 vrs;
 H 60-51-32 W 74.7 vrs; H 36-09-04 W 114.6 vrs; H 5-01-34 W 129.4 vrs;
 H 36-33-52 W 64 vrs; H 81-23-41 W 119.1 vrs; S 83-11-41 W 55.1 vrs;
 S 74-52-23 W 122.2 vrs; S 54-14-15 W 84.8 vrs; H 66-14-13 W 90.3 vrs;
 H 14-39-02 W 90.4 vrs; H 13-59-50 W 39.7 vrs; H 5-38-12 W 94.8 vrs;
 H 17-11-44 W 98 vrs; H 9-35-36 W 92.1 vrs; H 3-16-33 W 31.5 vrs;
 H 8-21-29 W 130 vrs; H 28-49-09 W 48.3 vrs; H 8-39-17 W 88.2 vrs;
 H 16-59-15 W 85 vrs; H 3-54-06 W 139.4 vrs; H 29-45-48 W 157.3 vrs;
 H 23-47-50 W 100 vrs; H 11-23-52 W 145 vrs; H 7-43-24 W 150 vrs;
 H 14-35-05 W 125.3 vrs; H 5-56-57 W 101.5 vrs; H 8-32-49 W 69.3 vrs;
 H 87-47-42 W 138.9 vrs; H 49-15-10 W 45.7 vrs; H 24-13-11 W 61.8 vrs;
 H 19-42-23 W 81.6 vrs; H 21-09-25 W 95.6 vrs; H 16-07-17 W 136.7 vrs;
 H 35-12-49 W 72.2 vrs; H 83-49-00 W 97.8 vrs; S 50-52-28 W 58.6 vrs;
 S 42-14-42 W 81 vrs; S 58-36-24 W 181.9 vrs; H 84-51-18 W 90 vrs;
 H 58-46-59 W 101.9 vrs; H 29-05-01 W 108 vrs; H 8-19-27 W 86.1 vrs;
 H 16-15-05 W 76.2 vrs; H 29-39-53 W 70.9 vrs; H 2-43-48 W 133.6 vrs;
 H 52-35-00 W 108 vrs; H 2-52-42 W 80.1 vrs; H 16-27-26 W 63.4 vrs;
 H 50-08-04 W 141.8 vrs; H 69-26-23 W 133.5 vrs; H 50-26-21 W 156.2 vrs;
 H 80-08-49 W 145.8 vrs; S 81-49-23 W 89.4 vrs; S 72-56-45 W 122 vrs;
 S 51-32-06 W 144.6 vrs; S 37-11-18 W 71.4 vrs; S 50-56-00 W 41.6 vrs;
 S 61-59-32 W 70.4 vrs; S 79-54-14 W 50 vrs; S 66-43-45 W 59 vrs; S 77-
 43-37 W 200.2 vrs; H 83-55-31 W 108 vrs; H 64-12-19 W 85.3 vrs;
 H 60-16-17 W 121.6 vrs; H 19-10-14 W 77.4 vrs; H 10-03-16 W 113 vrs;
 H 20-37-42 W 143 vrs; H 57-55-10 W 73.1 vrs; H 19-21-08 W 107.9 vrs;

N 23-14-47 W 99 vrs; N 1-23-25 E 36.8 vrs; N 18-32-37 E 91.4 vrs;
 N 39-34-09 E 101.6 vrs; N 14-34-59 W 57.3 vrs; N 45-35-08 W 127.6 vrs;
 N 70-35-16 W 77.1 vrs; N 77-54-24 W 53.3 vrs; S 79-21-08 W 87.5 vrs;
 S 62-59-30 W 93.8 vrs; S 25-09-41 W 102.2 vrs; S 42-59-13 W 207.5 vrs;
 S 26-48-15 W 74.7 vrs; S 14-18-47 W 140.6 vrs; S 12-43-59 W 50 vrs;
 S 19-51-50 W 61.7 vrs; S 32-44-52 W 141.4 vrs; S 15-54-44 W 74.1 vrs;
 S 5-33-56 W 91.8 vrs; S 15-21-58 W 106 vrs; S 18-13-59 W 85.5 vrs;
 S 75-04-11 W 89.5 vrs; N 74-55-07 W 116.3 vrs; N 49-02-05 W 114.8 vrs;
 N 56-54-13 W 82.4 vrs; N 51-32-52 W 70.2 vrs; N 59-47-30 W 49.4 vrs;
 N 42-48-08 W 155 vrs; N 46-49-06 W 100 vrs; N 52-34-04 W 80.8 vrs;
 N 45-27-23 W 51 vrs; N 50-48-01 W 163 vrs; N 33-16-19 W 159.7 vrs;
 N 43-42-27 W 119.1 vrs; N 65-32-45 W 125 vrs; S 81-18-26 W 209.3 vrs;
 S 73-21-38 W 215.6 vrs; S 63-12-30 W 95 vrs; S 76-43-02 W 27.9 vrs;
 S 63-51-04 W 152.4 vrs; S 89-39-15 W 141.4 vrs; S 86-07-17 W 85.3 vrs;
 N 83-43-41 W 48 vrs; S 86-39-31 W 81.4 vrs; N 86-43-37 W 204.6 vrs;
 N 84-02-26 W 133.5 vrs; N 00-27-56 E 82.1 vrs.

There are 187 courses in these meanders as compared with 33 courses specified in the original field notes.

Thence north 50.3 varas to the southeast corner of the Hitson Brown Survey No. 251; thence continuing north 1290.5 varas to the Hitson Brown Survey northeast corner; thence west with the Brown north line 350 varas to its northwest corner, a point on the east line of the William Tyndale Survey No. 381; thence north with the east line of that survey 316 varas to its northeast corner; thence west with the Tyndale north line 460 varas to the southeast corner of the John R. Crosby Survey No. 371; thence north with the east line of that survey 1284.3 varas to its northeast corner, a point on the south line of the Martha Dillard Survey No. 183; thence east with the south line of the Martha Dillard Survey 202.3 varas to its northeast corner; thence north with its east line 826.5 varas to the point of beginning at the southwest corner of the John R. Crosby Survey No. 296.

Survey, it became necessary to survey around several adjoining surveys. In making this survey it was found

This area was found to contain 4037.33 acres. In checking the calculations of the field notes in the final set of the Francis Johnson Survey, it was found that the area therein was 3516.27 acres instead of the specified 3501. Therefore, the acreage in excess found in the boundary lines of the Johnson Survey today over the actual contents of the patented field notes is 521.06. The acreage in the bounding field notes of the Johnson Survey today is 536.33 acres more than specified in the final set of field notes. And this is 58.53 acres more than the first set of field notes called for over the final set of notes and 91.73 acres more than the second set of field notes called for in excess of the final set. Apparently the first and second sets of field notes were more in conformity with the actual area today than the amount of land that was granted to the Francis Johnson Survey March 27, 1873. Therefore, it is reasonable to think that there is 536 acres of land in what is called the Francis Johnson Survey on which no patent has ever been granted by the State of Texas.

As shown on the accompanying map the patent field notes do not allow the southeast point to touch the Sabine River when the starting point is made as required at the southwest corner of the John R. Crosby Survey No. 296. In order to conform to the language of the original notes, then it becomes necessary to move the lower southeast corner to the point that appears to be that corner on the ground. And from that point in running out the meanders of the river, as stated in the patented field notes, it was found that the original meander lines will cross the river on the 26th course from the southeast corner of the Survey. Between this line and the north bank of the Sabine River the area is 421.92 acres. This absorbs all of the 536.33 acres excess in the entire Survey with the exception of 114.41 acres.

In order to properly determine the boundary lines of the Francis Johnson Survey, it became necessary to survey around several adjoining surveys. In making this survey it was found

that the following areas of land are in excess of acreage required for such surveys by their original field notes. South of the Bitson Brown between its south line and the north bank of the River 1.56 acres; Between the south line of the Martha Dillard and the north line of the John C Crosby Survey No. 371, 9.27 acres; Along the east side of the Martha Dillard Survey, 43.48 acres; between the John C. Crosby No. 296 and the Wm. Tyndale Survey No. 457, 8.26 acres; between north lines of the George R. Rains and the Wm. H. Hart and the south lines of the Carl Rhode, George A. Thomason and William G. Painter, 44.12 acres; between the Wm. Pastuer and the Wm. H. Hart Survey 39.44 acres. Along the east side of the Dudley Moore Survey 4.02 acres; along the west side of the John Ruddle Survey 53.90 acres; along the south side of the John Ruddle 32.88 acres; Along the west side of the Wm. H. Castleberry, 219.06 acres; along the south side of the Wm. H. Castleberry, 157.70 acres. This gives an excess in the Castleberry League 376.76 acres, and an excess in the Ruddle Survey 86.78 acres. The total acreage found outside of the Francis Johnson Survey was 613.69 acres. With the excess acreage of 536.33 acres in the Johnson, it makes a total excess acreage within the scope of the survey of 1150.00 acres, all of which is within the producing area of the East Texas Oil field, with the exception of about 100 acres.

It is not believed that all the errors in the Johnson Field notes can be assigned to the river courses, even though it is very evident that there are errors along the river meanders in view of the fact that the set out meanders in any of the three sets of field notes do not conform to the actual meanders of that stream. The various lines for the meander of the Johnson Survey along the Sabine River are set forth on the accompanying map and marked to show each identity.

In the first and second set of field notes for the Johnson Survey the first call from the starting point is east for 1140 varas. In the last set the call was changed to 1070. The actual appears to be 1056 or 1070 if a bearing east is allowed for the west line of the

for each survey as they are given in the notes* copy of the notes
Tyndale Survey. The first set of notes called for the west line
of the Tyndale Survey to be 2375 and was changed to 2157 in the
second set and to 2305 in the final set. It appears that the
first set was nearer correct in as much as the distance from the
south line of the Crosby to the south line of the Wm. Tyndale
was found to be 2354 varas. There is an error in all three sets
of Johnson notes for the width of the south line of the Tyndale
Survey No. 457, for instead of the actual of 992 varas the first
set calls for 760 varas, while the second and third set calls
for 880 varas. The Tyndale calls for 950 varas. There is no
doubt but what an error occurred here, in as much as all three
calls for the south line of the Rains conforms to the original
field notes of the Rains as well as to the actual. The call on
the lower west line of the Rains in all three sets of notes con-
form close to the actual of 543 as the first and second set calls
for 534 varas, while the last set calls for 540 varas. The call
along lower south line of the Rains survey is given at 950 varas,
in all three sets of notes for the Johnson, while the actual is
960.5. It appears that the distance along the lower east line
of the Rains Survey was best expressed in the first set when it
was placed as being 820. The actual is 828.5. The second and final
sets call for this line to be 950 varas. This is no doubt, due
to the excess land in between the north line of the Pastuer and
the south line of the Hart Surveys. The distance along the south
line of the Hart Survey is 482 in the first and second set, and
480 in the final. The actual was found to be 476 varas. The call
along the west line of the Pastuer Survey is the same in all three
sets of field notes, and conform with the actual. The call along
the south line of the Pastuer is given at 1778 varas in the first
and second sets, and 1743 in the final set. The actual length of
this line was found to be 1746. The call for the line along the
lower part of the west line of the Moseley Survey was placed at 196.3
varas in the first and second sets while in the final and third set
it was placed at 215 varas. of the Billard Survey was placed at

The actual was found as 208 varas. There is no doubt a mistake in 815 varas in the first and second set, and 790 in the final, as the final set of Johnson notes for the call along the south line against the actual of 826.5. So taken as a whole the outstanding of the Moseley Survey, when it is placed at 502. The actual is 552 errors in the calls for boundary lines of the Johnson Survey is to and which is the same as the first and second set of the Johnson he found along the west and south line of the Wm. Tyndale No. 437. notes. In the call along the west line of the Alexander the first east line of the Adams, south line of the Moseley, and the south set places it at 515 varas, while the second places it at 604, and and east lines of the Dillard Surveys. Should correction be made the third at 600 against the actual of 604 varas. The calls around along these courses then the course and distance along the line the Alvise Survey in all three sets of Johnson notes conform to the of the boundary survey of the Johnson Survey would conform closely actual on all three sides of the Alvise. The call for the west line to the actual condition on the ground.

of the McAnelly Survey are the same in all three sets of Johnson notes, and does not conform to the actual, which is 1341 varas. It quick comparison of the three sets of field notes with the actual is not possible to tell exactly where errors occurred in the meander of the River, but it is a fact that certain changes can be made in the meander notes and make them to conform to the general outline of the River. It is not possible to know just what happened for it could have been that the surveyor in the final set of notes only had in mind the laying out of the required number of acres of land, and pulled the meander calls away from the river and yet retain the general outline of that stream. The call along the east line of the Brown was the same as the actual in the first and second sets, that of 1290.5 and changed to 1285.5 in the final. The depth of the Brown Survey was placed at 378 in the first and second set, and 355 in the final set as compared with the actual of 350 varas. The call along the east line of the Wm. Tyndale No. 381 was placed at 307, first and second set, and 316 in the final as against the actual of 316 varas. The call along the north line of Tyndale No. 371 was placed as 478 in the first and second sets, and 460 in the final as compared with the actual of 460. The calls along the east line of the Tyndale was placed at 1262 in the first set and 1284 in the second and third sets, as against the actual of 1284.3. It appears the first set of notes along the south line of the Dillard Survey was about correct in as much as the figures was 222 as against the actual of 202. The last two sets places this offset at 70 varas. The call along the east line of the Dillard Survey was placed at

 First Set Second Set Third Set Adjoining Actual
 Original Final Survey
 816 varas in the first and second set, and 790 in the final, as
 against the actual of 826.5. So that as a whole the outstanding
 errors in the calls for boundary lines of the Johnson Survey is to
 be found along the west and south line of the Wm. Tyndale No. 457,
 River 338. meanders west said river river as previously shown.
 east line of the Reins, south line of the Moseley, and the south
 and east lines of the Dillard Surveys. Should correction be made
 along these courses then the course and distance along the line
 of the boundary survey of the Johnson Survey would conform close
 to the actual condition on the ground. All identical

The following tabulated list is given to aid in making a
 quick comparison of the three sets of field notes with the actuals

FRANCIS W. JOHNSON SURVEY NO. 420

Begin at the southwest corner of the J. C. Crosby Survey No. 296.

All distances in varas. N50W 200

First Set Original	Second Set	Third Set Final	Adjoining Survey	Actual
N75E 450	N75E 450	N75E 450	"	"
East 1140	East 1140	East 1070	East 1070	East 1056
N52E 446	N52E 446	N52E 446	"	"
South 2375	South 2157	South 2305	South 2307	South 2354
N85E 506	N85E 506	N85E 506	"	"
East 760	East 880	East 880	East 950	East 992
N35E 308	N35E 308	N35E 308	"	"
East 1900.8	East 1900.8	East 1900.8	East 1900.8	East 1900.8
N35W 304	N35W 304	N35W 304	"	"
South 534	South 534	South 540	South 543	South 543
West 356	West 556	West 556	Change in distance	
East 950	East 950	East 950	East 950	East 960.5
North 1000	North 906	North 966	"	"
North 820	North 950	North 950	Not Stated	North 838.2
N25E 760	N25E 760	N25E 760	All identical	
East 482	East 482	East 480	East 476	East 476
N63E 140	N63E 140	N63E 140	"	"
South 1100	South 1100	South 1100	South 1099	South 1099
N80E 525	N80E 525	N80E 500	Change in distance	
East 1778	East 1778	East 1748	East 1746	East 1746
N30E 200	N30E 200	N30E 200	Change in bearing	
South 196.3	South 196.3	South 215	"	South 208
N10E 300	N10E 300	N10E 300	All identical	
East 552	East 552	East 502	East 552	East 552
N35W 200	N35W 200	N35W 200	"	"
South 515	South 604	South 600	"	South 604
N80W 516	N80W 516	N80W 516	"	"
West 1628.4	West 1628.4	West 1628.4	West 1628.4	West 1628.4
N60W 638	N60W 638	N60W 638	"	"
South 1900	South 1900	South 1900	South 1900	South 1900
N45W 436	N45W 436	N45W 436	"	"
East 1628.4	East 1628.4	East 1628.4	East 1628.4	East 1628.4
North 766	North 766	North 826	Change in distance	

First Set Original	Second Set	Third Set Final	Adjoining Survey	Actual
South 1370	South 1370	South 1370	South	South 1341
<u>Beginning of river meanders.</u>				
West with River 338.	Up river with meanders west 315.	West with said river 338.	See actual meanders of river as previously shown.	
S32W 200	S32W 200	S32W 200	All identical	
S50W 366	S50W 366	S50W 366	" "	
S20W 301	S20W 300	S20W 301	Slight Change in distance	
S40W 1455	S40W 1455	S40W 1455	All identical	
West 516	West 516	West 516	" "	
North 100	North 100	North 108	Change in distances	
N45W 534	N45W 314	N45W 340	" " "	
N10W 200	N10W 200	N10W 220	" " "	
N50W 180	N50W 180	N50W 200	" " "	
N20W 300	N20W 300	N20W 310	" " "	
N70W 976	N70W 976	N70W 976	All identical	
N75E 450	N75E 450	N75E 450	" "	
N52E 446	N52E 446	N52E 446	" "	
N35E 506	N35E 506	N35E 506	" "	
N35E 208	N35E 208	N35E 208	" "	
N35W 204	N35W 204	N35W 204	" "	
West 356	West 556	West 556	Change in distances	
North 1000	North 906	North 966	" " "	
N25E 760	N25E 760	N25E 760	All identical	
N63E 140	N63E 140	N63E 140	" "	
N80E 525	N80E 525	N80E 500	Change in distances	
N30E 200	N30E 200	N20E 200	Change in bearing	
N10E 300	N10E 300	N10E 300	All identical	
N35W 200	N35W 200	N35W 200	" "	
N80W 516	N80W 516	N80W 516	" "	
S60W 638	S60W 638	S60W 638	" "	
N45W 436	N45W 436	N45W 436	" "	
North 766	North 766	North 826	Change in distances	

Attention is called to the use of colors as shown on the

First Set Original	Second Set	Third Set Final	Adjoining Survey	Actual
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West 495	West 495	West 495	295	All identical
S38W 1212	S38W 1212	S38W 1212	"	"
N50W 1115	N50W 1115	N50W 1115	"	"
West 1275	West 1275	West 1275	1375	"

End of River meanders. Oil field and today is producing oil

North 1290.5	North 1290.5	North 1285.5	North 1290.5	North 1290.5
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West 378	West 378	West 355	West 350	West 350
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North 307	North 307	North 316	North 317.5	North 316
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West 478	West 478	West 460	West 464	West 460
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North 1262	North 1284	North 1284	North 1284	North 1284.3
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East 222	East 70	East 70	East 70	East 202
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North 816	North 816	North 790	North 788	North 826.5
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The point of beginning.

Lines of the surveys that adjoin it and as called for in the original field notes of the Francis W. Johnson Survey. One

point in this controversy being, does the Sabine River mark the south boundary line of the Francis W. Johnson survey?

The river is colored green throughout its entire length on the

accompanying map and this must be borne in mind for the Sabine

river is also the boundary line to other surveys other than

the Francis W. Johnson Survey.

In the past the Sabine River had been considered the south

boundary of the Francis W. Johnson Survey but on investigation

the making of surveys it was found that that description was

not necessarily correct. As determined from this survey and

report it was found that what is known as the Francis W. John-

son Survey contained 536.33 acres of land in excess of the

amount specified in the field notes of the Patent granted

to Francis Johnson within the area bounded by the called

for adjoining surveys to the Francis Johnson Survey and the

north bank of the Sabine River.

From the data and information obtainable on the Francis

Attention is called to the use of colors as shown on the Francis W. Johnson Survey it is indicated that most of the excess in accompanying map. The GREEN colored area marks out two distinct boundaries. Boundaries that are points of importance in this survey and controversy. One use of the color of green is to mark out the flood banks of the Sabine River which is the property of the State of Texas under the law of state ownership of river beds. For the most part all of the Sabine River Survey line No. 4 is the meander notes as given for the south shown on the accompanying map is within the oil producing area of the East Texas Oil Field and today is producing oil and patented field notes of that Survey with one exception for the State from the numerous wells drilled within its bed and that is, the line No. 4 starts at what is considered and under leases granted by the Mineral Leasing Board of this State. has been determined as the southeast of the Francis W. Johnson

The other green coloring is used to stand out what has been determined by this survey as the correct boundary of the Francis W. Johnson Survey other than the boundary along the river front. The true boundary lines of the Francis W. Johnson Survey has been determined by locating the true boundary lines of the surveys that adjoin it and as called for in the original field notes of the Francis W. Johnson Survey. One point in this controversy being, does the Sabine River mark the south boundary line of the Francis W. Johnson Survey?

The river is colored green throughout its entirety on the accompanying map and this must be borne in mind for the Sabine River is also the boundary line to other surveys other than the Francis W. Johnson Survey, expressed in the field notes.

In the past the Sabine River had been considered the south boundary of the Francis W. Johnson Survey but on investigation the making of surveys it was found that that assumption was not necessarily correct. As determined from this survey and report it was found that what is known as the Francis W. Johnson Survey contained 536.33 acres of land in excess of the amount specified in the field notes of the Patent granted to Francis Johnson within the area bounded by the called for adjoining surveys to the Francis Johnson Survey and the north bank of the Sabine River.

From the data and information obtainable on the Francis

W. Johnson survey it is indicated that most of the excess in the Francis W. Johnson area lies adjacent to the Sabine River along its north bank. A bulk of this area is illustrated by the use of blue coloring in the southeast section of the Francis W. Johnson Survey. This area was determined by surveying out line No. 4 as shown on the accompanying map. Survey line No. 4 is the meander notes as given for the southern boundary of the Francis W. Johnson Survey in the final and patented field notes of that Survey with one exception and that is, the line No. 4 starts at what is considered and has been determined as the southeast of the Francis W. Johnson Survey and not at the point as it falls when the Francis W. Johnson Survey is surveyed out from its starting point and as shown by line No. 3. The southeast corner of the Francis W. Johnson Survey was determined to be and is considered to be at the point on the north bank of the Sabine River where an extension of the west line of the Pleasant Hearnely Survey hits it. This BLUE area contains 421.92 acres of the 536.33 acres of the excess land in what is called the boundary lines of the Francis W. Johnson Survey.

Due to the errors and irregularities in the field notes of the various sets of the Francis W. Johnson Survey it is not possible to run out the Francis W. Johnson Survey and make it conform to the wording expressed in the field notes. The notes will not coincide with the boundaries of the adjoining Surveys as called for in the Francis W. Johnson field notes and will not follow the meanders of the Sabine River. The supposed meander lines of the Sabine River cross the river a number of times regardless of which set of field notes are used and regardless of the location of the southeast corner of the Francis W. Johnson Survey. Lines one, two, three and four as shown on the accompanying map represents the supposed boundary lines of the Francis W. Johnson Survey as laid down by the various sets of field notes for this Survey. The area

areas are to be found along the west and south lines of the between line No.4 and the north bank of the Sabine River and as shown by the colors of BLUE and YELLOW will not total to the entire excess acreage found to exist in the considered area of the Francis W. Johnson Survey. This places a part of the excess acreage within the boundary of the Johnson Survey other than shown between line No.4 and the north bank of the Sabine River.

All of the comments and facts uncovered in this survey show that the original field notes of the Francis W. Johnson Survey was in error and did not actually represent the land described therein but was meant only to convey within this area the sum of 3501 acres of land to the said Francis W. Johnson and his assignees and the remainder of the total land granted to Francis W. Johnson was elsewhere and is borne out by the records of the General Land Office of the State of Texas. As a result, after the Francis W. Johnson Survey has been given its required and called for 3501 acres of land, it is found that the State of Texas still holds within this area 536.33 acres of unpatented and ungranted land. The location of this excess land lies between the boundaries of the called for adjoining surveys to the Francis W. Johnson Survey and the north bank of the Sabine River. The location of it is poorly defined and difficult to determine and accordingly it rests with the courts of this State to say where it shall be placed after all the facts are presented to such courts. It is the purpose of this survey and report to direct to the attention of the Courts of this State such facts and conditions as actually found to exist on the ground and in the records as herein given.

All of the colored areas shown on the accompanying maps other than those named and already discussed represents excess or vacant school lands in and around surveys that were surveyed out in determining the true boundaries of the Francis W. Johnson Survey. The size and location of each of these areas have been listed earlier in this report. The largest of these excess

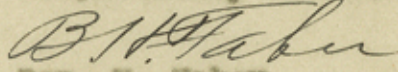
areas are to be found along the west and south lines of the Wm.H.Castleberry League and the John Ruddle Survey. This survey and report covers about 25,000 acres of land and 90 % of it is within the oil producing area of the East Texas Oil Field south and east of the town of Gladewater. The vacant or excess land as herein described and outlined are of much value to the State of Texas and should be claimed by that Sovereign.

Besides the excess areas of land as herein described and shown there are to be found excess land in small quantities within some of the Surveys as covered by this report and not considered herein. To determine the accurate location of these small excess tracts of land it would require considerable more surveying and investigation and this report and survey was not empowered to do that additional work.

All areas and all survey lines as surveyed within the consideration of this report were doubled calculated and checked in order to determine the accuracy of the field work that was performed in the manner as outlined in the earlier part of this report. This work was performed by men competent within their knowledge of surveying. This justifies the certification that this report and the accompanying map is correct and accurate in all details as herein stated and shown on the accompanying map. The records of the survey and all calculations along with the original tracing of the accompanying map are to be found within the files of the State Reclamation Department of Texas at Austin.

I hereby certify that the contents of this report with its accompanying map is correct and to my finding on the ground and that I made the actual survey as set forth in this report and between the dates as herein stated.

Respectfully submitted,



Ben. H. Faber
Special Technical Assistant
State Reclamation Department.