GREGG COUNTY ROLLED SKETCH NO. 27

## Armendares and Scott Surveys

Joint Report of Surveyors, S. C. Clark and Arthur A. Stiles — 1/11/1933. Letter from McAlester Fuel Co. Copy of map prepared by Ballard and Ballard Engineers, Longview, Texas. Two Topo Maps by C. R. Hale. Map enclosed with letter from M. C. Scheble.





Starmendaria Sabine River

Mary Scott and Armendaris Surveys GREGG COUNTY TEXAS

Surveyed by Arthur A. Stiles. Oct. 3,4,5,6 and 7-1933 Scale: One inch = 100 varas.

N.E.Corner

Mary Scott Survey







(1) Fee 600

(())

Gregg Co. Rolled Sk. 27

(1)

8

Armendaris and Scott Surveys Gregg County Texas

JOINT REPORT OF SURVEYORS

Hiled in General Land Office, January 11th 1933, J.H. Walker, Comis,

Clark, clark

counter 15630

# ARMENDARIS AND SCOTT SURVEYS Gregg County Texas

ð

U

counter 15631

1

### Joint Report of Surveyors

To the Honorable J.H.Walker, Commissioner, State General Land Office, Austin, Texas.

D

Ĵ

We have to submit the following joint report upon the examination of the Juan Armendaris and Mary Scott surveys on the Sabine River in Gregg County, Texas.

An accurate topographic contour map marked Exhibit A accompanies and is made part of this report. The map is a reproduction in black of the plane-table field sheets of the State Reclamation Department. The scale of the map is: 1 inch = 500 feet= 180 varas. The contour interval is 2 feet. The datum is mean sea level. The topographic mapping was done by E.J. von Rosenberg and C.R.Hale in 1932. The Juan Armendaris and Mary Scott surveys are shown by boundary lines in red and solid coloring in pink placed by hand upon the map. The meander line along the river as given in the field notes of the Juan Armendaris Survey is shown by a heavy, broken line in red.

On December 7, 1932, at the request of the Commissioner, we went upon the ground with the map above described and with other maps, notes, and memoranda, but without surveying instruments, and made a careful examination of these surveys, insofar as they are related one to the other, and to the river. We also examined the records pertaining to the surveys.

1

There being no divergence in our views, the facts as we found them and our conclusions drawn therefrom are set out jointly below.

I

\*\*\*\*\*\*

The question here is whether or not the south line of the Armendaris Survey coincides with the north line of the Scott Survey, and whether or not a vacancy exists between them.

At this place, there are two separate, definitely marked, east and west lines, practically parallel and about 60.0 varas apart. The southernmost line was pointed out to us on the ground as the north line of the Mary Scott Survey; the northernmost line as the south line of the Juan Armendaris Survey. A third line, very definitely marked and running north and south, was pointed out to us as the west line of the Armendaris Survey.

It is evident that the marks on these lines were not made by the original surveyors, J.N.Brown in 1845, and A.S.Taylor in 1875. They appear to have been made about 30 years ago by a surveyor retracing the old lines. All of the marks are unmistakably those of a surveyor. They uniformly consist of three hacks, 6 to 10 inches apart, in a vertical column on the side of the tree next to the line that they are intended to mark.

### \*\*\*\*\*

The corners pointed out to us upon the ground as the northeast and north-west corners of the Scott Survey seem to be generally recognized and accepted as such.

At the north-east corner of the Scott Survey, the original witness trees are gone, but a very large pine stump remains. Much of this stump is burned away above the ground. The remaining portion is 24 inches in diameter and 2 feet high. It was pointed out

counter 75632

K2

2

to us as the stump of the original witness tree, Pine 48. N.66.W. 4.0 vrs. The corner was marked by a stake set from this stump. Nothing was to be seen of the other original witness tree, Pine 24. N.81.E. 4.0 vrs.

8

W.

1

At the north-west corner of the Scott Survey, the original witness trees, Pine 24. S.61.E. 3.0 vrs. and Hickory 18. N.57.W. 12.0 vrs. are gone. A sweetgum 24 inches in diameter stands nearby. It is not an original witness tree. It has a cross-mark on the southwest side which seems to have been made about 2 years ago. More recently, an elaborate description of the corner was engraved into the wood of the tree close to the cross-mark. The corner is marked by an old wagon axle thimble set securely in the ground. It was not apparent how long the thimble had been in place. This corner was further evidenced by a very old field, now abandoned, which corners here and extends up the hill to the east and south. There are no other fields at the corner. A sweetgum 24 inches in diameter with three old hacks on the south side, stands on the line about 230.0 varas east of this corner.

The field notes of the Scott Survey do not call for the river between the north-east and north-west corners; and the line connecting them, as we have followed it out upon the ground, does not come to the adjacent bank of the river anywhere. On the contrary, it passes about 60.0 varas south of the bank at the nearest place.

#### \*\*\*\*

The line pointed out to us as the south line of the Armendaris Survey is marked to the east by the bank of the river; and to the west by a center line tree, a sweetgum 20 inches in diameter with three old hacks on the east side and three old hacks on the west side, standing on the east side of a small branch about 300.0 varas east of the south-west corner of the Survey.

3

counter 15633

K 3

The line pointed out to us as the west line of the Armendaris Survey is marked throughout the whole length by many well distributed line trees. These trees are followed by the remains of a very old fence, which is now replaced by a new fence built on a straight line but otherwise on the site of the old fence.

1

1

0

1

The north-east line of the Armendaris Survey is the adjacent bank of the river.

The original witness trees at the north-west and southwest corners of the Armendaris Survey are gone, and the corners are not marked. The original witness trees at the south-east corner are gone. The corner is marked by a 2" iron pipe recently set on the bank of the river.

\*\*\*\*

The river bank at this place is quite steep, about 60 or 70 feet high and curved. The south line of the Armendaris Survey is tangent to this curving bank at the top; and the point of tangency is necessarily confined to a rather small area. Obviously there has been no change in the position of the bank. The field notes of the Armendaris Survey call for the south-east corner of the Survey to be on this bank.

As will be seen from the accompanying map marked Exhibit A, when the Armendaris Survey is located from the west line which is indicated by the old fence and line of marked trees, the meander line along the river fits the river closely; and the south-east corner of the Survey falls within the small area on this bank as called for. Whereas, when the Survey is moved far enough south to coincide with the line connecting the two corners of the Scott Survey, the meander line no longer fits the river, and the south-east corner of the Armendaris Survey falls about 60 varas south of the river bank.

\*\*\*\*

4

counter 15631

Another marked tree, a sweetgum about 24 inches in diameter with three old hacks on the south side, stands about 150 varas east of the south-east corner of the Armendaris Survey, near the bank of the river and on the east bank of a small creek entering the river. This tree appears to be on or very near an eastern extension of the south line of the Armendaris Survey; and it does not affect the position of the line. The tree is entirely too far east to be considered as marking the south-east corner of this survey.

ï

t

A postoak 20 inches in diameter stands in the vicinity of the south-east corner of the Armendaris Survey, about mid-way between the north line of the Scott and the south line of the Armendaris surveys. The tree has three old hacks on the east side and some evidence that three similar hacks were once on the west side; but the tree apparently does not conform in any way to the surroundings, and we think that it is not significant in this case.

#### \*\*\*\*\*\*

Concerning the Armendaris Survey: In view of the marks found upon the ground; the close agreement between the meander line and the bank of the river; and the call in the field notes for the south-east corner of the survey to be on the bank of the river, which has not changed in position; we conclude that the northernmost line, heretofore described, is the south boundary line of the Armendaris Survey.

Concerning the Scott Survey: We found nothing to disprove that the two corners pointed out to us are the north-east and northwest corners of the Scott Survey; and that the line connecting them, the southernmost line heretofore described, is the north boundary line of the Scott Survey.

5

counter 15635

Therefore, we conclude that the north boundary line of the Mary Scott Survey and the south boundary line of the Juan Armendaris Survey are two separate and distinct lines, practically parallel and about 60 varas apart; and that the strip of land separating them is a vacancy.

۲

Respectfully Submitted,

Seclark Draftsman,

1

State General Land Office.

arthur a. Stiles

Special Surveyor,

Austin, Texas.

Austin, Texas, January 11, 1933.

K

I

K6



