

REPORT TO MR. WATT MATTHEWS IN REGARD TO THE RELATION
OF THE EAHEART COUNTY LINE TO THE E. T. R. R. SURVEYS.

The record indicates that the large block of E.T.R.R. Surveys were located by Wm. Armstrong in 1868.

His Field Notes for all of the Sections that lie within what is now Shackelford County, 222 Sections, are on record in the County Surveyor's Office, Vol. 1, Surveyor's Records.

A reading of his Field Notes indicates that he ran a series of long lines, two or more surveys apart, marking Section corners along the lines actually surveyed and interpolating the corners between the surveyed lines.

One of these long lines is the line running Westward from the Northeast corner of Sec. No. 17 to the Northwest corner of Sec. No. 156. His Field Notes state that stone mounds were placed at section corners all along this line.

Along this line, insofar as the records in the Surveyor's Office disclose, only one of Armstrong's original stone mounds has been found by a subsequent surveyor: the Northwest corner of Sec. No. 156, found and identified by W.A. Eaheart in 1895.

On the long line extending Westward from the Northeast corner of Sec. No. 11 to the Northwest corner of Sec. No. 155, his notes indicate that he only placed seven actual stone mounds, namely:- N. E. No. 11, N. E. No. 18, N. E. No. 127, N. E. No. 130, N.E. No. 155 and the N. W. 155.

of these seven original corners five have been found and identified by subsequent surveyors:-

- N. E. No. 9, identified by Clarke.
- N. E. No. 18, identified by Clarke.
- N. E. No. 130, identified by Eaheart and Clarke.
- N. E. 155, identified by Eaheart.
- N. W. 155, identified by Eaheart and Clarke.

Armstrong's Field Notes indicate that he actually ran another long line extending westward from the Southeast corner of Sec. No. 11 to the Northwest corner of Sec. No. 154, placing actual stone mounds at nearly all the section corners.

Along this line many of his original corners have been found and identified by subsequent surveyors, seven of which are shown on the working plat which accompanies this report.

Armstrong's Field Notes do not mention the Shackelford-Throckmorton boundary line.

In 1889, W. A. Eaheart, who was, at that time, the County Surveyor of Shackelford County, ran and marked a line for the North line of Shackelford and South line of Throckmorton Counties.

A digest of his Field Notes is included in my report to you, dated No. 8, 1948.

It is sufficient to state in this report that his Field Notes for the County Line survey have but one tie to the E.T. R.R. Surveys. In his Field Notes for the County Line survey he placed the Northwest corner of Sec. No. 100, E. T. R.R. 88.4 varas North of the County Line.

Afterward, in 1895, the same W. A. Eaheart made an extensive re-survey of a large number of the E.T.R.R. Sections for the Monroe Cattle Company, including Sections Nos. 45, 72, 73 and 100.

Shackelford Co. Bdry Line 7

His Field Notes are recorded in the Shackelford County Surveyor's office, Vol. 1-P, Surveyor's Records.

In his Field notes for Sec. No. 100, E. T. R.R., he placed the Northwest corner of that Section 143 varas North of the County Line which is a greater distance than the 88.4 varas stated in his Field Notes for his County Line Survey made in 1889.

No explanation is given for the change.

However, on the assumption that he had some reason for the change, possibly his discovery and identification of the Northwest corner of Sec. No. 156, the same year, I have used the value 143 varas in the preparation of the working plat.

In his Field Notes of his survey of the County Line in 1889, Mr. Eaheart Clearly states that he did not find the Northwest corner of Sec. No. 100.

In his Field Notes of his re-survey of Sections Nos. 100, 73, 72 and 45 in 1895, he does not claim to have found any original corners along the Northern lines of those Sections.

The stone mounds along the Northern lines of Sections No. 10, 17, 44, 45, 72, 73, 100 and 101 which Armstrong's Field Notes state were placed along those lines may or may not actually exist but there is nothing on record in the Surveyor's Records of Shackelford County to indicate that any of them had been found by any subsequent surveyor.

The fourteen Sections North of Sections Nos. 10 to 100, that is, Sections Nos. 223 to 236, inclusive, seem to have been an after-thought on the part of the Locator and were probably an "Office Survey" only.

The manner in which these high number sections were added to the block is some evidence of this; No. 223 is about 19 miles from No. 222.

In the absence of any proof that Armstrong's corners were placed at an excessive distance North of his corners farther South that have been found and identified there is no legal excuse for adding a North and South excess over the distances stated in his Field Notes, 1900 varas.

There is ample excuse for "East and West excesses in nearly all of these sections furnished by the excessive distances, East and West at which the corners along the line running Westward from the Southeast corner of Sec. No. 18 were placed.

In the light of what evidence we now have, which is mainly furnished by the Field Notes of Messers Armstrong and Eaheart, there seems to be narrow strips off the North sides of Sections Nos. 45, 72, 73, and 100 lying North of the County Line and also narrow strips off the South sides of Sections Nos. 223, 224 and 225 lying South of the County Line.

The boundary between Sections Nos. 44 and 45 on the South and Nos. 225 and 226 on the North seems to lie very close to the County Line. it will be noted that the line of Armstrong's original corners extending Westward from the Southeast corner of Sec. No. 18 bears to the right of due West.

A calculation of Eaheart's bearings and distances along this line discloses the fact that the Southeast corner of Sec. No. 9 is 243.6 varas farther South than the Southwest corner of Sec. No. 99.

A competent survey party, using the standard methods for such work, could, in the summer time, re-survey the 14 Sections adjacent to Eaheart's county line and ascertain the exact relation of the boundaries of those Sections to that line, do all the necessary Mapping, calculating, Field Note writing, recording, etc., at a total expense of about \$1400.00.

However, to prove or disprove the accuracy of Mr. Eaheart's County line itself would require about a season's work by a party of highly skilled geodetic surveyors, using the most precise methods of triangulation and traverse work.

The cost would be very great.

It would be useless for any surveyor to attempt to check the Eaheart line if he used only the ordinary methods and instruments such as were used in the survey of the line in 1895.

The new line would probably be no better than the old.

Respectfully,

Proctor K. Clarke

(SEAL)

Nov. 29, 1948.

Albany, Texas, Nov. 5, 1948.

Report to Mr. Watt Matthews in regard to a search of the records to ascertain what information is available in regard to the position of the boundary line between Shackelford and Throckmorton Counties, Texas.

The record indicates that in 1879, J.S. Cobb, who was, at that time, the County Surveyor of Shackelford County, made a Survey of a line that he considered the boundary between the two Counties.

His Field Notes were filed for record on the 15th day of May, 1879 and recorded in Book "F", page 268, Deed Records of Shackelford County.

The salient features of his recorded Field Notes are as follows:-

The record indicates that he began at the Northwest corner of Stephens and Northeast corner of Shackelford which had been established in March, 1879, by R.A. McNeilly, County Surveyor of Stephens County.

This corner is described as being a stone post marked S C L N E C 1879 on its West side S C L N W C on its East side.

No Witness trees or other witnessing objects are stated nor is the Latitude or Longitude given.

The record indicates that he ran West, setting marked mile posts at the end of each mile.

No witnesses are mentioned until the 6th mile post is reached. This 6th mile post, the material of which, whether stone, wood or other material, is not stated, is marked S-T VI, and from which a Chittem 4" in dia. brs. N. 67°E. 30 Varas.

At a point 618 varas West of the 9th mile post the variation of the compass was changed from 9°45'E. to 10°E., thus effecting a deflection of one fourth of a degree to the left.

No further witnesses or ties to landmarks are mentioned until the 20th mile post is reached.

From this 20th mile post a Mesquite 3" in dia. bears N.24°E. 21 vrs., a Mes. 2" in dia. brs. S.67°W. 17 vrs.

At this 20th mile post the variation of the compass was changed from 10°E. to 10°15'E., thus effecting another deflection of one fourth of a degree to the left.

The Clear Fork was crossed 242 vrs. West of the 20th mile post.

The 21st mile post is witnessed by two trees;*

A Mes. 3" in dia. brs. N.88°E. 2½ vrs.,

a Mes. 10" in dia. brs. N.89°W. 70 vrs.

No further witnesses or ties are mentioned until the 27th mile post is reached.

Shackelford Co Bdry Line 7

This 27th mile post is marked S C L X X V I I, from which a large Mesquite on the East end of a flat mountain brs. N.34°30'E. (Distance not stated)

At 657 vrs. West of the 27th mile post the line is said to pass 137 vrs. South of the Southeast corner of the Sterling C. Robertson Survey. This is the first tie to any Survey corner that is mentioned.

Note by P. K. C.-

The Northeast corner of the Sterling C. Robertson Surv. No. 40 must have been readily found in 1879 as it was found and identified by me many years later but I did not find the Southeast corner. The length of the East line of the Robertson is stated in Armstrong's original Field Notes as being 37200 varas but if the crossing of a rocky branch on the said East line is recognized the length is 3810 vrs.

As Mr. Cobb does not describe the Southeast Corner of the Robertson we are uncertain whether or not he actually found it or whether he measured from the Northeast corner which he could have found. Thus we have a 90 vara uncertainty.

No further witnesses or ties are mentioned until the 30th mile post, the Northwest corner of Shackelford County is reached.

The Northwest corner of Shackelford is described as being a post marked S C L and which is 880 vrs. East and 137 vrs. South of the Northeast corner of the Andrew Jones Survey.

A dead Mes. 10" in dia brs. S.52°45' W. 35-3/4 vrs.,
a Mes. 6" in dia brs. S.51°45'W. 35-3/4 vrs.

This Northwest corner of Shackelford is described as being 1735 vrs. North of California Creek. (Probably an error.)

COMMENT:-

It seems highly probable that this line was ran by compass readings alone, a method which, even if it was used by a skillful surveyor, would fall far short of the degree of precision required to run a parallel of latitude 30 miles long.

All parallels of latitude or East and West lines, with the single exception of the Equator, are curves on the surface of the earth.

The degree of curvature increases as the poles of the earth are approached.

Looking Westward along a parallel which is North of the Equator the parallel Curves to the right; if looking Eastward it curves to the left.

The record indicates that Mr. Cobb ran the line Westward but he plainly states that he increased the variation at which his compass needle was used, thereby deflecting his line to the left.

This was a gross error.

If his notes are properly recorded it is quite probable that his Northwest Shackelford is a long way farther South than his beginning point at Mr. McNeilly's Northwest Stephens.

The record strongly indicates that Mr. Cobb's survey was a waste of his time and effort.

In 1889 W.A. Baherat, who was, at that time, the County Surveyor of Shackelford County, ran and marked a line for the North line of Shackelford.

His field notes were filed for record Oct. 19, 1889, and recorded in Vol. 3, page 88, M nutes of the Commissioners Court of Shackelford County.

His field notes are written out in great detail but only the salient features, that would be of value to you, are set out in this report.

He began at a stone set for the Northeast corner of Shackelford, marked on the side NE Cor /sd Co and NW cor S Co. from which a double Mesquite 12" in dia. brs. S. $82^{\circ}45'$ W. 46.3 vrs., a Mes. 8" brs. S. $72^{\circ}30'$ E. 25.7 vrs., an Elm 14" brs. N. $22^{\circ}15'$ E. 29 vrs.

This Northeast Shackelford is recorded as being 2486.4 vrs. North and 4387.7 vrs. East from the Southwest corner of the Nancy Williams Survey.

The markings on this stone are not the same as the markings recorded as being on the stone post set by McNeilly in 1879 for the Northwest corner of Stephens County and Northeast corner of Shackelford.

No tie to McNeilly's stone post is stated in Baheart's notes.

He then ran West, setting stones marked N L S C and numbered consecutively in Roman numerals at even miles from the Northeast corner of Shackelford.

He also set a stone marked S L T C IX M at 1243 vrs. West of the Northeast corner of Shackelford which he evidently set for the 9th mile stone on the South line of Throckmorton as measured from the Southeast corner of Throckmorton.

This indicates that he considered the offset between the Southeast corner of Throckmorton and the Northeast corner of Shackelford to be eight miles and 658 varas.

This distance does not differ greatly from the map of Stephens County issued by the Gen. Land Office in 1940, on which this offset scales eight and one half miles.

Mr. Eaheart's filed notes indicate that at even miles from this 9th mile stone on the South line of Throckmorton he set stones marked S L T C And numbered consecutively in Roman numerals.

Thus there two stones to each lineal mile of line, one marked as being on the North line of Shackelford and one marked as being on the South line of Throckmorton.

The first specific call to a landmark is the statement that at one mile and 1565 vrs. the line crossed the East line of the Wm. Bramlett Survey No. 3 at a point 971.6 vrs. South of the Northeast corner of that Survey.

Proceeding West some of the mile stones were witnessed by ~~these~~ while others were not.

The line is, at 6 miles and 1093 vrs., stated to cross the N. W. (?) line of Surv. No. 656, T. E. & L. Co., at a point 55.8 vrs. N. 45°W. from the East corner of that Survey.

This may have been an error in recording:- the plat, shown on page 96 of the same volume of Minutes, shows the line to cross the N. E. line of No. 656.

The distances at which the line crosses numerous creeks and branches are stated in the notes but these stream crossings are of but little value in determining the Latitude of the line.

Marked line stones were set where the line crossed the Public roads that existed at that time.

At 8 miles and 93 vrs. the left bank of the Clear Fork was reached.

The Next call to a landmark is the statement that the line crossed the Southwest line of Surv. No. 484, T. E. & L. Co., at a point 9 miles and 1238 vrs. East of the Northeast corner of Shackelford and 188 vrs. S. 45°E. from the West corner of that Survey.

Between the 11th and the 12th mile stones Mr. Eaheart seems to have changed the variation of the compass needle from 10°02'E. to 10°13'E., thus effecting a deflection in the line of 0°11' to the left, the wrong direction.

The next call that would have any value in ascertaining the Latitude of the line is the following;- at 17 miles and 876.7 vrs. the line crossed the West line of Sec. No. 100, E.T.R.R. at a point 88.4 vrs. South of the Northwest corner of that Survey.

The notes state that this Northwest corner of Sec. No. 100 was not found but was located by running two miles North from the Southwest corner of Sec. No. 99, E.T.R.R., which was found.

Note by P. K. C.

This Southwest corner of Sec. No. 99 evidently existed in 1889 for it was re-discovered and identified by me many years later.

At 18 miles and 1243 vrs. the 27th mile stone on the South line of Throckmorton, marked S L T C XXVII, was set and at this Point the variation of the compass needle was changed from 10°13' E. to 10°03'E., thus effecting a deflection in the line of 0°10' to the right the proper direction.

At 19 miles a stone marked N L S C XIX, the 19th mile stone on the North line of Shackelford, was set and at this point the variation of the compass needle was changed from 10°03' E. to 9°55'E., thus effecting a deflection in the line of 0°08' to the right, the proper

direction.

At 21 miles the 21st mile stone on the North line of Shackelford marked N L S C XXI M, was set at a point 134 or 154 vrs. (figures not plain) East of the water's edge in the Channel of the Clear Fork. This mile stone is also witnessed by a Mesquite 12" in dia. bearings S. 15° W. 30 vrs.

At 21 miles and 1720 vrs. the line passed 777.4 vrs. North of the Northeast corner of the Sarah Blythe Survey.

At 22 miles and 1729 vrs. the line passed 73 vrs. South of the Southeast corner of the Antonio Rodriguez Survey.

At 25 miles and 1646 vrs. the line passed 95.3 vrs. South of the Southwest corner of the same Antonio Rodriguez Survey.

At 30 miles a stone was set for the Northwest corner of Shackelford County, marked N W COR S CO. SEPT 20 1889

A Mesquite 12" in dia. brs. S. 11°40'E. 12.2 vrs.

A Mesquite 8" in dia. brs. S. 23°18'W. 26.8 vrs.

A Mesquite 10" in dia. brs. N. 60°10'W. 36 vrs.

No mention is made of the post set by Mr. Cobb in 1879 for the Northwest corner of Shackelford.

COMMENT.

It is quite evident that the two lines ran by Messers Cobb in 1879 and Eaheart in 1889, both intended to define the North boundary of Shackelford and South boundary of Throckmorton, do not coincide, even approximately.

Mr. Cobb began at what he considered the Northeast corner of Shackelford, ran West and reached the Clear Fork at 20 miles and 242 varas.

Mr. Eaheart began at what he considered the Northeast corner of Shackelford, ran West and reached the Clear fork at 21 miles and 134 or 154 varas.

If the two, beginning points were anyways near together then one or the other, or both, made some large errors in chaining.

It is clear, from the reading of Mr. Cobb's field notes that no time or effort should be wasted in the attempt to re-trace his line. Mr. Cobb's survey has but little, if any, value.

On the other hand, Mr. Eaheart's line was so well marked that a competent surveyor should have no difficulty in re-tracing the entire line.

However, the actual value of Mr. Eaheart's line is very questionable.

His notes do not state the Latitude or Longitude of his beginning point.

There is no evidence in his notes that he ran a curved parallel of Latitude, which would have been the proper method.

There is no evidence in his notes that he was attempting to carry out the Acts of the Legislature creating Shackelford and the adjacent Counties.

There is no evidence in his notes that he was acting under the authority of the General Land Office or by order of a Court of competent jurisdiction.

His sole authority seems to have been an order of the Commissioners Court of Shackelford County,

Mr. Eaheart's line would answer every purpose of assessment and taxation if it is agreed upon by the tax authorities of both Counties and the owners of the property involved but if the position of his line was questioned by anyone and the question referred to the Courts then the task of proving that the Eaheart line was correct would be almost impossible.

Any good lawyer who had received even a smattering of scientific education, could defeat any attempt to prove the legal or mathematical accuracy of this line.

It would be far better if the tax authorities of the two Counties and the owners of the properties involved would agree to an assessment line following the boundary lines between Sections or Surveys where such lines are approximately East and West and fairly near the supposed position of the County boundary.

I am reliably informed that such an arrangement exists between Shackelford and the Counties to the East, South and West,

Such a line is, of course, rather irregular, being a give and take agreement, but it seems to hurt no one and it saves property owners the annoyance of having small tracts assessed in two counties.

Shackelford has the two lines on the North, two on the East, two on the South and three on the West.

To establish the legal validity of any of them to the extent that they would stand the test of a lawsuit would be nearly hopeless.

The principal reason why there are so many uncertain County lines in this part of the State is that the Commissioners Courts

have had a habit of employing surveyors of only moderate skill who possessed instruments of only ordinary grade and who were forced for reasons of economy to employ inexperienced men from other walks of life as assistants.

These surveyors were compelled by the circumstances to use the same methods and instruments that would be used in the survey of a 40 acre homestead in an attempt to accurately survey the boundary lines of a vast territory such as a West Texas County.

The result was failure in every instance.

Should it become necessary for two of the more or less square counties in this part of the State to fix the boundary between them with such accuracy that there would be no question, then something like the following program would have to be carried out:-

First:-

Obtain certified copies of the Acts of the Legislature creating the counties.

Second:-

Ascertain the position and identify the mark of the nearest County corners that had been established by the Gen. Land Office or other state Authority or had been established by an order of a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Such a corner would be authoritative whether it was perfectly accurate or not.

Third:-

Obtain at least one first class triangulation transit or theodolite.

Such an instrument would be essential in the Character of work to be performed and very few surveyors have enough triangulation work to do to justify the private ownership of such equipment.

Such an instrument would cost around \$1250.00

Fourth:-

Employ two or more surveyors who have had long experience in triangulation, geodesy and higher mathematics and who, moreover, are reputable citizens.

Fifth:-

Let the surveyors, by a system of triangulation, set the two county corners at the ends of the proposed boundary line, from the previously established county corners

After the two new corners are set and all calculations carefully checked then let the surveyors proceed to mark the boundary line on the ground.

If the boundary is a North and South line it should be started from the South end and a meridian staked out with temporary mile posts. To check personal errors and and any maladjustment that might occur in the instrument, an observation on the pole star should be taken every night that the star is visible.

On completion of the line any error that might have accumulated should be adjusted back along the line and the permanent mile posts or stones set.

If the boundary is an East and West line the procedure is not nearly so simple.

After the two county corners are set the Latitude of both should be carefully checked by observations on the pole star and any error that might exist corrected.

The work of staking out the boundary could begin at either end of the boundary line.

One of the best methods of staking out a parallel is the "Secant Method".

A series of straight lines or "Secants", preferably about six miles long, deflecting at the end of each line, from one corner to the other, offsets being made to the curve at mile intervals.

The angles of deflection and the degree of curvature increases as the poles of the earth are approached, therefore the deflections and offsets have to be calculated for the Latitude of the line:- thus the necessity for careful observations for Latitude.

The cost of such a survey would be very great.
An irregular give and take line, if it could be agreed upon
by the Tax Assessors, would be much cheaper.

Trusting that I have brought out nearly if not quite all
of the salient facts regarding the matter of the Shackelford-
Throckmorton boundary line, I am,

Respectfully,

Proctor K. Clarke,
Licensed State Land Surveyor of Texas.

Albany, Texas, Nov. 8, 1948.

(SEAL)

Shackelford Co. Road Map
1898 + 1901

Shackelford Co. Road Map
1898 + 1901

To

Watt R Matthews
Albany, Texas.

From an examination of the ^{known} facts bearing on the relation of Echearts-Shockelford Throckmorton County-line to the ETRR Co surveys now owned by the heirs of J A Matthews we find the records of this office to be in error.

It is also evident that the division of the lands of the said J A Matthews between the two said counties for tax purposes since 1923 has been as fair and equal for each county as possible without an actual survey on the ground. The cost of a survey would have been ^{and still would be} out of reason considering the small number of acres involved.

If as you state to be a fact there was an agreement between the commissioners courts of the two said counties in 1923 establishing the line for tax purposes as that being the line ^{between} ETRR Co Surveys Number 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228 + 229 on the north (placing these wholly in Throckmorton Co) and ETRR Co Surveys number 10, 17, 44, 45, 72, 73 + 100 on the south (placing these wholly in Shockelford Co) then

10
According to the opinion of our legal department this actually is the legal line even though it is mathematically incorrect since the commissioners have the power to agree on and set a line for tax purposes.

As evidenced by the certificate of J B Strubling, a photostatic of which is hereto attached -

In view of the prohibitive cost of having the true boundary lines between these two counties established by actual survey on the ground, I would suggest that the Commissioners Courts of these two counties agree upon the location of said boundary line, and if such an agreement can be reached by said courts it will be accepted, ^{by this office} and filed and filed with the abstracts of the two counties. ~~by the true boundary line between~~ the counties.



HOTEL STEPHEN F. AUSTIN

Operated By Stephen F. Austin Hotel Company

AUSTIN, TEXAS

Shackelford Co Bdry. Line 7

Affiliated NATIONAL HOTELS

- Alabama
- Birmingham
- HOTEL THOMAS JEFFERSON
- Mobile
- HOTEL ADMIRAL SIMMES
- ★
- District of Columbia
- Washington
- HOTEL WASHINGTON
- ★
- Indiana
- Indianapolis
- HOTEL CLAYPOOL
- ★
- Louisiana
- New Orleans
- HOTEL JUNG
- HOTEL DE SOTO
- ★
- Nebraska
- Omaha
- HOTEL PAXTON
- ★
- New Mexico
- Clovis
- HOTEL CLOVIS
- ★
- Oklahoma
- Wewaka
- HOTEL ALDRIDGE
- ★
- South Carolina
- Columbia
- HOTEL WADE HAMPTON
- ★
- Texas
- Austin
- HOTEL STEPHEN F. AUSTIN
- Beaumont
- HOTEL EDSON
- Brownwood
- HOTEL BROWNWOOD
- Dallas
- HOTEL SANGER
- El Paso
- HOTEL CORTEZ
- Fort Worth
- HOTEL TEXAS
- Galveston
- HOTEL BUCCANEER
- HOTEL GALVEZ
- HOTEL JEAN LAFITTE
- CORONADO COURTS
- JACK TAR COURT HOTEL
- MIRAMAR COURT
- HOTEL CAVALIER
- Lubbock
- HOTEL PLAZA
- Lubbock
- HOTEL LUBBROCK
- Marlin
- HOTEL FALLS
- San Angelo
- HOTEL CACTUS
- San Antonio
- HOTEL MENGER
- ANGELES COURTS
- ★
- Virginia
- Mountain Lake
- HOTEL MOUNTAIN LAKE
- ★



58694
Shackelford Co. Bdry. Line #7

Position of line as of 1948 claimed by County Judge of Throckmorton County. Sole authority being state abstract book showing fractions of surveys below being abstracted in Throckmorton County as of a recheck by the land office in 1941. He has apparently made no mention of the fraction of T E & L Co. No 484 that lies in Shockelford and intends to keep it for Throckmorton

ETRRCo Surveys

	229	228	227	226	225	224	223	
42°	100	73	72	45	44	17	10	83 ac
34°								
34°								
34°								
25°								
20°								
	99	74	71	46	43	18	9	11

JAM No 2 472.5

SFIW Co No 1

T E & L Co Sur No 484

Throckmorton Shockelford Co

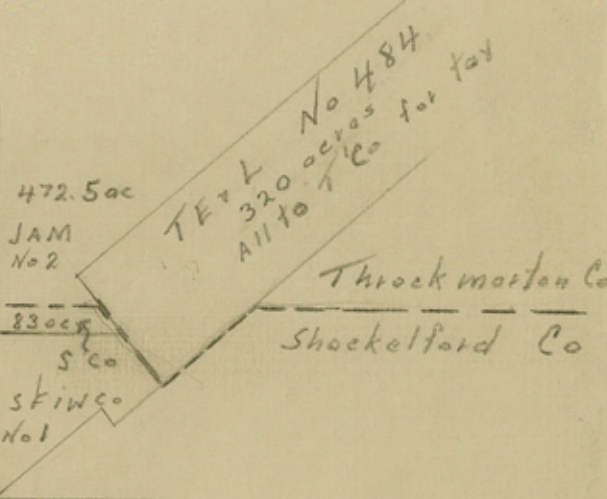
By Mutual Agreement

Position of Throckmorton Shackelford County line for tax purposes since 1923 as it crosses Matthews' Lands.

TE+L Survey No 484 was purchased from Overton Estate in 1943. Said Surt No 484 has always been rendered wholly in Throckmorton Co and Shackelford Co claims none of it for taxes.

ETRR Co. Surveys

	229	228	227	226	225	224	223	
Hendricks Estate	All T Co	All T Co	All T Co	All T Co	All T Co	All T Co	All T Co	472.5 ac JAM No 2
	100	73	72	45	44	17	10	83 ac S Co
	Wholly in S Co	Wholly in S Co	Wholly in S Co	Wholly in S Co	Wholly in S Co	Wholly in S Co	Wholly in S Co	Stiwe Co No 1
	99	74	71	46	43	18	9	11
	J	H Nail	Land					

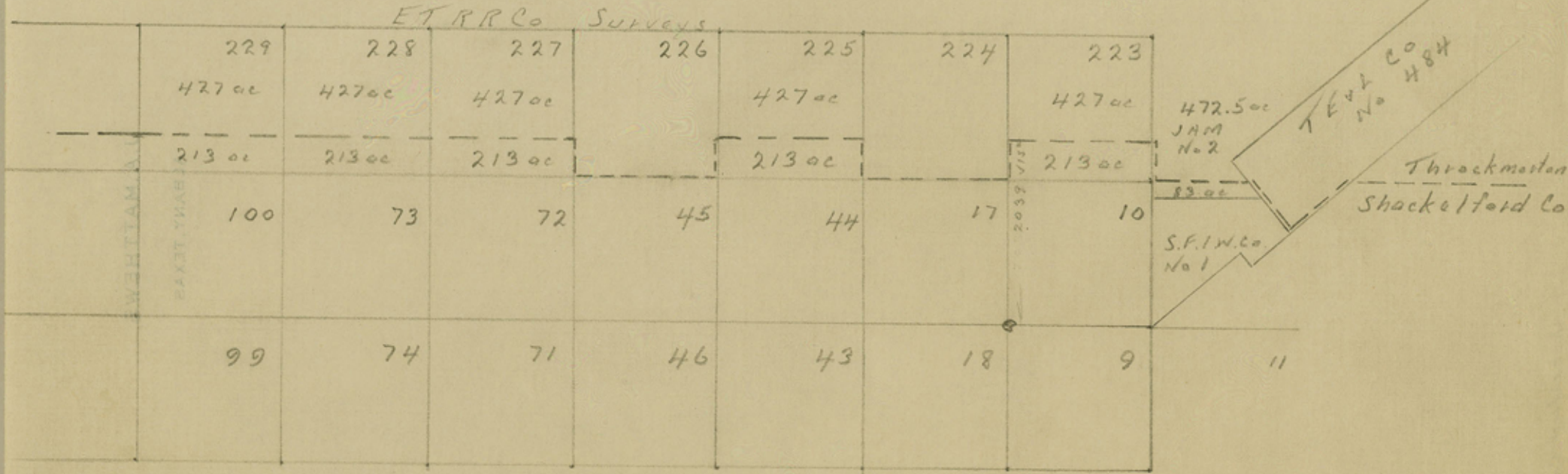


List of lands adjacent to Co line in each county

Shackelford Co				Throckmorton County					
ETRR Co				JAM					
Surt No	10	Abst	976	640 acres	Surt No	2	Abst No	1408	472.5 acres
"	17	"	88	640 "	ETRR Co	223	"	199	640. "
"	44	"	1175	640 "	"	224	"	984	480 "
"	45	"	51	640 "	"	225	"	918	160 "
"	72	"	1497	640 "	"	226	"	193	640 "
"	73	"	65	640 "	"	227	"	985	640 "
"	100	"	6500	640 "	"	228	"	194	640 "
JAM	2	"	1899	83 "	"	229	"	1178	640 "
					TE+L Co	484	"	195	640 "
							"	262	640 "

Co. No. 5888

Position of Throckmorton Shackelford County Line as it was across Matthews Lands for tax purposes previous to 1923. Out of sur No 226 107 acres were taxed by Shackelford Co for a number of years as well as 640 acres by Throckmorton Co. The 213 acres out of surveys No 223; 225; 227; 228 + 229 were all abstracted in Shackelford Co up to 1923. as well as the 107 acres out of 226.

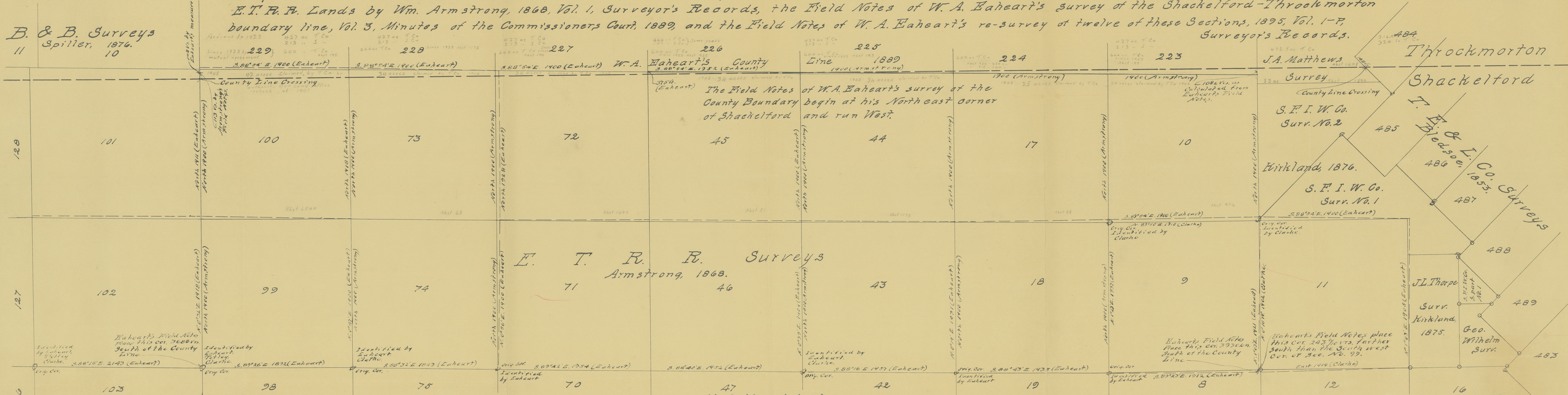


The distance from, the recognized and known original SW Cor Sur 10, (SE Cor Sur 17), to the county line is 2039 varas. This would take a part of Surveys 223 + 224 into Shackelford instead of the strip off 10 + 17 into Throckmorton Co as showed on page no 3. This is the only line that I have ever had occasion to measure on the ground which has a bearing on the accuracy of the plot prepared by PK Clarke from the public records.

Watt R Matthews

Working Plat, Scale, 400 varas to one inch, Seventeen Sections of E. T. R. R. Surveys and parts of the adjacent Surveys, Shackelford and Throckmorton Counties, Texas.
 Compiled from the Public Records of Shackelford County, Texas, including the Field Notes of the original location of the E. T. R. R. Lands by Wm. Armstrong, 1868, Vol. 1, Surveyor's Records, the Field Notes of W. A. Eahheart's survey of the Shackelford-Throckmorton boundary line, Vol. 3, Minutes of the Commissioners Court, 1889, and the Field Notes of W. A. Eahheart's re-survey of twelve of these Sections, 1895, Vol. 1-F, Surveyor's Records.

B. & B. Surveys
 Spiller, 1876.
 10



I, Proctor K. Clarke, a Licensed State Land Surveyor of Texas, hereby certify that the plat shown hereon was prepared by me from the Public Records now on file in the Shackelford County Court House.
 Proctor K. Clarke,
 Licensed State Land Surveyor.
 November, 1948.

Legend:-
 Original surveys shown by solid lines. Lines of Eahheart's re-survey, 1895, shown by dotted lines where they differ materially from the original lines.
 Identified original corners shown by scrolls, o. Other accurate corners shown by circles, o.