DECEMBER 16, 1959

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REPORT ON THE MERIDIONAL BOUNDARY BETWEEN LOUISIANA AND TEXAS, RETRACEMENT BY THE LOUISIANA GEODETIC SURVEY, No. 63 IN PINE CABINET No. 2. GLO.

64
GEODETIC POSITIONS OF AUTHENTIC BOUNDARY MOUNDS, ESTABLISHED BY LOUISIANA GEODETIC SURVEY TRAVERSE, ALSO NEGATIVES. No. 64 IN PINE CABINET No. 2, G.L.O.

HISTORY OF THE LOUISIANA-TEXAS BOUNDARY.

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THE MERIDIONAL BOUNDARY BETWEEN LOUISIANA AND TEXAS

INTRODUCTION

The territorial limits of the State of Louisiana are defined by natural barriers except for the boundary between Louisiana and Arkansas; part of the boundary between Louisima and Mississippi; and part of the boundary between Louisiana and Texas: these are defined by lines of latitude or longitude.

As a part of the program of the Louisiana Geodetic Survey it was found advisable to undertake retracement of the meridional boundaries in order to identify these sections of the territorial limits by geographic and geodetic position.

The first step was an attempt at retracement of that portion of the boundary between Texas and Louisiana extending from the Sabine River to the Louisiana-Arkansas line.

Information from local sources indicated that most of the original markers on the boundary were still in existence.

As work progressed it developed that many of these supposed points were doubtful: the general condition of the boundary, in itself and with respect to the rectangular surveys of the General Land Office, was such that numerous ambiguities complicated retracement. On completion of the work, the results obtained could be made generally available only by publication in narrative form.

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STATE OF LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
BATON ROUGE

January 20, 1942

STATE PROJECT 903-3

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Mr. Stanley C. Arthur,
Executive Curator,
Louisiana State Museum,
Jackson Square,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

Dear Mr. Arthur:

I enclose, for your information, copy of letter written to the Department of State Lands together with the following exhibits:

1. Photograph of parchment recovered from Mound No. 6, Louisiana-Texas boundary, after examination and treatment by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

2. Photograph of parchment recovered from Mound No. 25 after examination and treatment by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

3. Photograph of parchment recovered from Mound No. 6 as shown before removal from bottle.

4. Group of bottles, some intact and some broken, removed from various mounds.

5. State map showing approximate location of the line retraced.

6. Photograph of bottle in which has been inserted the parchment document recovered from Mound No. 6, described in No. 1 above.

Under separate cover, by registered mail, you will receive the original parchment document enclosed and sealed in the bottle illustrated by the photograph described in No. 6 above.

The report of the investigation prepared by the Louisiana Geodetic Survey is rather voluminous and technical and not susceptible of being satisfactorily exhibited, however, if you wish a copy

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STATE OF LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
BATON ROUGE
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of this report, consisting of fifty pages of typewritten matter together with several maps and affidavits of persons who recovered the bottles from the various mounds, we will be glad to furnish you with a copy.

Very truly yours,

HARRY E. HENDERLITE
CHIEF ENGINEER

COPY

HEH:RD
Att. 5 photographs
" 1 copy state map
c/c State Land Department
" Museum, Shreveport
" Work Projects Adm.

courtesy 61176

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I.

HISTORY OF THE LOUISIANA-TEXAS BOUNDARY

Subsequent to the Louisiana Purchase the first definition of the boundary line between Louisiana and Texas was that set forth in a treaty, between the United States of America and Spain, negotiated by John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State, and the Chevalier Don Luis Onis, Minister Plenipotentiary for Spain. After some preliminary skirmishing between Mr. Adams and the Chevalier, the treaty was concluded and ratified in 1819. The boundary was defined in these terms:

> "The boundary line between the two countries shall begin on the Gulf of Mexico at the mouth of the Sabine River in the sea, thence north along the west bank of the Sabine River to the 32nd parallel of north latitude, thence due north to the Red River."

The next definition of the boundary was that made in a treaty between the United Mexican States and the United States of America, which was concluded in January, 1820. In this treaty, the treaty between the United States and Spain was recognized as binding, and the boundary between the United States and Mexico was defined in the identical terms of the prior treaty.

At the time the State of Louisiana was admitted to the Union in 1812, the boundary was defined in the Act of Admission as following the middle of the Sabine River to the intersection with the 32nd parallel of north latitude, and thence due north to the 33rd parallel of north latitude, which was named in the Act as the boundary between Louisiana and Arkansas.

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The final definition of the boundary from the Sabine River to the Arkansas line was that fixed upon by a Convention between the United States and the Republic of Texas, concluded at Washington, D. C., on April 25, 1838. This convention was ratified and implemented by an Act of the First Session of the 27th Congress: it recognized as binding the definition of the boundary as set forth in the two previous treaties, above cited, and the boundary was described in the identical terms of these previous agreements.

II.

SURVEYS OF THE UNITED STATES GENERAL LAND OFFICE

The public land surveys of the United States General Land Office in Louisiana were performed, in the main, prior to 1839, with subsequent retracements and corrections. The northwest Township, 23 in Range 17 West, was surveyed in the first quarter of 1839, and it appears that all of the surveys west of the Louisiana meridian were largely completed before this date.

Apparently the General Land Office in making these surveys had arrived at an approximate location of the meridional portion of the boundary between Louisiana and Texas, and the western line of the 17th range of townships in Louisiana was intended to mark this boundary as the western territorial limit of the United States.

The dates under which the surveys of public lands along the border were made are as follows:

Townships 12 to 16 North, Range 16 West, John W. Boyd, Deputy Surveyor, in the first quarter of 1837.
Township 17 North, Range 16 West, J. P. Terrell, Deputy Surveyor, in the second quarter of 1837.

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Townships 18 and 19 North, Range 16 West, J. P. Terrell and S. W. Warren, in 1838.
Township 21 North, Range 16 West, Williamson Jones, Deputy Surveyor, in the fourth quarter of 1838.
Townships 22 and 23 North, Range 16 West, James P. Terrell, in the first quarter of 1839.
A resurvey of the entire boundary with ties to all adjacent section corners in Louisiana by George W. Morse in 1846.
A corrective survey of Section 31 and Lot 4 of Section 32, Township 20 North, Range 16 West, by Robert Boyd, Deputy Surveyor, in 1854.
A resurvey of the whole township above noted in 1916 and 1917 by the General Land Office.
A resurvey of part of Township 19 North, Range 16 West, in 1932 by Arthur W. Brown, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.
A corrective survey of Section 5, Township 23 North, Range 16 West, and approximately 7 miles of the Louisiana-Arkansas boundary, and the last mile of the Louisiana-Texas boundary was made by J. R. Barbour, U. S. Deputy Surveyor, in the summer of 1895.

However, the surveys of the General Land Office had very little sound basis for a claim to have legally fixed this boundary. In consequence the jurisdiction of the United States and the State of Louisiana over the 16th and 17th western range of townships was doubtful. This condition gave rise to ambiguities and difficulties in legal administration of the territory contiguous to the boundary between the two countries. General Hunt describes this condition in his letter dated March 7, 1840:

> "The situation of the population residing in the territory in controversy between the Sabine and Red rivers, whose unprotected situation, from the circumstance of the absence of the administration of the laws, present a scene of anarchy recently declared to me to exist by the Hon. W. M. Williams, a Representative in the Congress of Texas, from Red River county, as most lamentable. He states to me that mob law was the only government of more than fifteen hundred families, many of whom have large estates, and are extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits, without any legal protection whatever of the proceeds of their honest labor, or the means they possess for its acquirement."

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"The Caddo and other Indians, for more than the space of the last three years, have murdered the frontier citizens of Texas during every month, it is believed, sparing the lives, in their career of blood, of neither age, sex, nor condition. These Indians, it is believed, supply themselves, and the other tribes with which they are in alliance, with arms and munitions of war of every kind from the disputed territory in question, or the United States, their residence, and to where they have in several instances, when pursued from the scenes of their truly savage barbarities in Texas, retreated; a practise which so exasperated the citizens of Texas residing within the vicinity of the scenes of the barbarities, that in two instances they, it is believed, failed to regard even the known territory of the United States in their pursuits; for which this Government has been called on for reparation, which was promptly granted in both instances. A repetition of these occurrences, even without the knowledge or consent of the President of Texas, will, it is apprehended, be fruitful sources for engendering feelings contrary to those which it is the ardent desire of both the Government and people of Texas should perpetually subsist with the United States, and in which disposition there is no citizen who more warmly participates than myself. The establishment of the boundary, it is thought, would have a powerful effect in checking, if not banishing altogether, the bloody cruelties of these Indians."

Increasing anxiety and uneasiness over this situation on the part of the governmental authorities, both in the United States and Texas, led to the organization of a Convention between representatives of the Republic of Texas and the United States of America to treat with the subject of marking the boundary. As noted above, its deliberations terminated with the recognition of former treaties and definition of the boundary as beginning at the mouth of the Sabine River in the sea, thence along the west bank of the Sabine to intersection of the 32nd parallel of north latitude, and thence due north to the Red River. Terms of the agreement provided for the formation of a Joint Commission, which was to survey and mark this boundary in the shortest possible time.

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III.

ORIGINAL BOUNDARY SURVEY BY THE JOINT COMMISSION

Early in 1839, Mr. John H. Overton, of Bayou Chicot, Louisiana, was appointed as United States Commissioner of the Joint Commission, which, under the terms of the Act of Congress noted above, was to mark the boundary. Mr. Overton received his instructions in a letter from the Secretary of State, under date of July 8, 1839.

Acting under these instructions, Mr. Overton proceeded to New Orleans, there to meet with other members of the Commission and organize this body. The personnel of the Commission on behalf of the United States was as follows:

United States Commissioner, John H. Overton
Surveyor, John R. Conway
Clerk, John Henry Young
Engineers, Major James D. Graham, U. S. Corps of Topographical Engineers, (who was later succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel James Kearney.)

On behalf of the Republic of Texas:

Commissioner, Memucan Hunt
Surveyor, (and later Commissioner), George W. Smyth
Clerk, Hamilton P. Bee

This original personnel was later supplemented by additional appointments on behalf of both the United States and the Republic of Texas.

Mr. Overton arrived in New Orleans, August 7, 1839, where he found other members of the Commission awaiting him, with the exception of Mr. Conway, who had not yet arrived. The Commission awaited Mr. Conway's arrival until August 10; yellow fever being rampant in the City, and it

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being felt that transportation difficulties might further delay Mr. Conway's arrival, the Commission decided upon stores, provisions, and other requirements and adjourned to meet on October 15 at the mouth of the Sabine River.

During these short deliberations in New Orleans, it was decided that, due to the hostile attitude of the Indians residing in the neighborhood of the boundary, a military escort of probably 50 men on the part of each Government would be required. Subsequent records of the Commission, however, do not indicate that this escort was provided. The following instruments were fixed upon as being necessary on behalf of the United States' Members of the Commission:

One Compass
One Four Pole Chain
One Two Pole Chain
One Theodolite
One Chronometer
One Quadrant
One Sextant

Other difficulties and unseasonable weather brought about further delays, and it was not until the 12th of November, 1839, that the Commission assembled at Green's Bluff, on the Sabine River, about 35 miles above its mouth. Quoting from the Journal of the Joint Commission:

> "The astronomical apparatus and instruments necessary to further proceedings not having arrived, the officers of the commission moved up the river about fifteen miles to Millspaugh's bluff, where they remained encamped from day to day.
>
> "On the 23d November, Mr. McUne Barrow, a citizen of Louisiana, of the parish of Rapides, who had been appointed by the United States commissioner, assistant to John R. Conway, surveyor, arrived in camp; and on the following day was killed by the accidental discharge of his rifle. Although associated but a short time with the officers of the commission, he had, by his gentlemanly deportment, endeared

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"himself to each of them, and they take this opportunity to express their deep sense of the loss they have sustained. His remains were interred on the following day. A solitary pine on the west bank of the Sabine river, marks the spot where they repose.

"On the 11th December, Captain S. J. Pillans, of the Texas army, who had been directed by his Government to report himself to the Texan commissioner for topographical duty, and John Henry Young, who had been duly appointed clerk to the Commissioner on the part of the United States, arrived at the encampment.

"On the 20th January, 1840, Memucan Hunt, commissioner, who had been duly appointed and commissioned in the place of David Sample, on the part of the Government of Texas, joined the commission.

"On the 1st February, Major James D. Graham, with his assistant, Lieutenant Lee, of the United States Topographical Engineers, detailed, by order of the President of the United States, to attend the commission on the part of that country, in charge of the necessary apparatus and instruments for determining the said boundary, reached the mouth of the Sabine, and was joined by the Commission on the 12th February."

In a letter to Mr. Overton, under date of February 16, 1840, Major Graham reports as follows:

"I have the honor to report to you that I left New Orleans on the 27th ultimo, in the sloop Thomas Carnley, Knight, master, bound for this place, accompanied by Lieutenant T. J. Lee, of the United States Topographical Engineers, and having in charge the astronomical apparatus on the part of the United States, and the men, and some articles of provisions and camp equipage, necessary for the operations in tracing the boundary between the United States and the republic of Texas. On the evening of the 28th, we anchored off the light-house just finished at the entrance to the southwest pass of the Mississippi, and spent the whole of the 29th, and part of the 30th, there, in making some astronomical observations, necessary to ascertain the difference of longitude between that point and New Orleans, by our chronometers, and, also, for the purpose of taking our departure with those instruments from that point, rendered important by its latitude and longitude having been accurately determined from a series of astronomical observations

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"made in 1838, by Captain Andrew Talcott, late of the United States Engineers, while directing important hydrographic surveys in that vicinity.

"Having completed the object of our stay at this light-house, we set sail, with a favorable wind, on the afternoon of the 30th, and anchored within the bar, near the mouth of the Sabine River, on the afternoon of the 1st instant, being prevented by a strong head-wind, and opposing current, combined with the want of sufficient knowledge of the narrow channel, from attempting to proceed any further until the channel should be explored. On the 2d, having in the meantime caused an examination to be made of the channel, the vessel proceeded up to this place, and came to anchor near Doctor Everett's house, on the Texan shore; as it proved to be a convenient position for making the necessary astronomical observations for determining the latitude and longitude of the entrance of this river into the sea--not that these were elements by any means necessary here in settling the boundary between the two countries, but because I had been requested by you in New Orleans to await here your arrival from above, and I was anxious to improve every opportunity for multiplying my observations in any manner calculated to be of service to the commerce of either country, in the navigation and use of this river, as provided for in the treaty of limits. On the 3d instant I despatched a messenger to Millspaugh's bluff, where I understood the gentlemen of the joint commission were encamped, addressed to yourself, or in your absence, to General Hunt, the commissioner on the part of Texas. In that communication, I reported my arrival here, and stated that I should await here the further instructions of the commission, and in the meantime continue my observations, with the view of being enabled, by a small trigonometrical survey, to state the latitude and longitude of such point as the joint commission should point out as being the junction of the west bank of the Sabine river with the sea, having brought with me from New Orleans bricks and lime to erect a monument there, should it be thought desirable by the commission.

"On the 12th instant, General Hunt, the commissioner on the part of Texas, with the gentlemen attached to that commission, and Dr. Conway and Mr. Young, of the commission on the part of the United States, arrived here in the schooner Yew Tree, to all of whom I had the pleasure to be introduced, except Mr. Young, whom I had met in Washington in November. They informed me that you had not returned to the camp at Millspaugh's bluff when they left that place."

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For some reason the bricks and lime referred to by Major Graham were never used in construction of this monument, but the fact that these materials were provided has some significance in connection with marking the meridional portion of the boundary, as will be noted later in the text.

There now began a long and footless controversy between Commissioner Hunt, on the one hand, and Commissioner Overton, on the other, arising from claims set forth by General Hunt regarding the location of the boundary, which were contrary to the terms of the treaty. Mr. Overton finally referred the matter to the Secretary of State and, at the direction of the President, instructions were issued to Mr. Overton, under date of April 8, 1840, which brought the controversy to a close. As the subject matter of this controversy did not effect the meridional portion of the boundary, no further reference is pertinent here.

On May 21, 1840, the actual marking of the boundary was begun by establishing a marker at the place of beginning. The erection of this marker is described in the Journal of the Commission as follows:

> "On the 19th, at 11 o'clock, A.M., the commissioners and surveyors of the United States and the republic of Texas, accompanied by Major Graham, of the United States Topographical Engineers, and John H. Young, clerk to the United States commissioner, left their encampment at Green's bluff, and descended the river in two boats to the point of beginning, for the purpose of commencing the demarcation of the boundary. On the 20th, at four o'clock, A.M., we reached the residence of Captain Green, occupying the site of Belknap's old camp, having been detained upon the lake by a storm, and been exposed during the whole of the preceding night to the most inclement weather.

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"On the 21st we proceeded to the entrance of the Sabine river into the Gulf of Mexico, and then, in virtue of our respective powers, and in conformity to the provisions of the convention between the two countries concluded at Washington the 25th day of April, 1838, we established the point of beginning of the boundary between the United States and the republic of Texas at a mound on the western bank of the junction of the river Sabine with the sea, designated on the plan or map accompanying this journal, and marked A. The mound was made by throwing up earth in a circular form of fifty feet in diameter, and about seven feet high at its centre, and is surmounted by a pole of thirty-six feet in height, with a keg at its top payed over with pitch. It was also distinguished by the burying of a bottle at each of the cardinal points of the compass, four feet from the centre, containing sealed up within them the following inscription written on paper, viz.:

'Be it remembered that on the 21st day of May, 1840, the demarcation of the boundary between the United States and the republic of Texas was begun at this point, being in conformity with the provisions of the convention for the demarcation of the said boundary, concluded and signed by the respective plenipotentiaries of said countries at Washington, the 25th day of April, 1838.

'Witness our signatures this 21st day of May, 1840.

'JOHN H. OVERTON, Commissioner of the U. S.
'John H. Conway, U. S. Surveyor.

'Witness--

'J. D. Graham, Major U. S. Engineers.

'MEMUCAN HUNT, Commissioner on the part of the Republic of Texas.

'By the Commissioner.

'GEO. W. SMYTH, Surveyor of Texas.

'John Henry Young, Clerk to U. S. Comm'r.' "

From this point the Commission proceeded up the Sabine River on the steamboat Albert Gallatin, taking note of the configuration of the

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stream and the character of its banks and surrounding terrain. Stops were made in the evening of each day and observations for latitude and longitude for points on the west bank were made and recorded.

At 3:00 P. M., on June 1, 1840, the party arrived at Logan's Ferry, now known as Logansport. This point was found by observation made on the night of June 1, to be in latitude 31°58'0".24 north, and longitude 94°00'0".24 west. The position of the bridge at Logansport referred to North American Datum is found to be 31°58'20" north, and longitude 94°00'20".42 west. This points to the fact that observations made by Major Graham on this date were very close to the present crossing of the Sabine River at Logansport.

From this point, June 2, 1840, the Journal of the Commission is quoted in full:

> "JUNE 2.--It having been ascertained that Logan's Ferry is very near the point where the 32d degree of latitude crosses the Sabine, we this day discharged the boat and encamped on the Louisiana side, near the bank of the river. Messrs. Lee and Meade, with a part of the camp-equipage, were dispatched to select a position north for the encampment.
>
> "JUNE 3.--They were joined early on this day by the whole party. The observations made during the night of the 3d indicated, approximately, that we were about one mile north of the 32d.
>
> "JUNE 4.--A line was directed to be run from the point of observation about that distance south, and thence to the river. Upon that western line, and about two miles from its intersection with the river, a commanding position, based by the low ground of the river, was selected and immediately occupied as an observatory by the party charged with the astronomical department.
>
> "JUNE 5 and 6.--The men were employed in clearing away a space for the astronomical station.

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"From the 7th to the 16th, engaged during the principal part of every night in observing on all the stars in place for the latitude, some of which could not be seen until the 10th, being obstructed by the thick foliage which had originally shaded the position, and which had not been entirely cut away until after that time. Owing to the season of the year, the stars, both to the north and the south, were necessarily confined chiefly to the class indicated as the 3d magnitude. The moon being near the full, and shining very bright, rendered it extremely difficult for several nights to observe, with a reflecting instrument, on stars of these lesser magnitudes with the accuracy desired. This cause, combined with the advanced state of the season toward the unhealthy period, and the fact that the funds on hand were nearly exhausted, being barely sufficient now to transport the party to the point on Red river, where it would be necessary to take water transportation, rendered it absolutely necessary that the commission should at once adjourn for the season. This step was consequently adopted, and an adjournment ordered until the 1st day of November next; the officers of the party to be occupied, in the meantime, in computing and verifying the calculations of the observations which have already been made, and in correcting the map by them; the results of these labors to be submitted to the commission at their next meeting.

"1841. FEBRUARY 14.--The republic of Texas having made no appropriation for continuing the demarcation on the 1st of November, in consequence of which the adjournment to that period became necessary, the commission did not meet until this date. The United States commissioner remained at his residence until notified by the arrival of the Texan commission, on the 25th of December, of the readiness on the part of his Government to renew operations. Accordingly, without delay, they left for New Orleans, which they reached on the 2d of January, and where they remained until the 15th of the same month, engaged in procuring supplies and making the preparatory arrangements for their duties in the field. On the 15th they left New Orleans for their destination, via Opelousas, where their horses were left, and Alexandria, whence, after some detention in waiting for a steamer to ascend the river, they embarked for Shreveport, which they reached on the 1st instant.

On the 7th, Lieut. Col. James Kearney of the United States' Topographical Engineers, who had been ordered to report to the United States' commissioner, in the place of Major J. D. Graham, of the same corps (the latter having been retained for duty on the northeastern boundary), with Lieutenant Blake as assistant, arrived at Shreveport. After joining the commissioners at this

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place, and after the arrival, in the interim, of Lieutenants Johnson and Allen, also assistants, they set out for the encampment, which had been left in June last, and reached it at 2 o'clock P.M., of this day. Here they found the United States and Texas surveyors, and also the clerks of the commission. For upward of five months preceding this time, from the report of Messrs. Wilber and Gray, surveyors and engineers on the part of the republic of Texas, who had remained encamped, in charge of the astronomical instruments, etc., from the period of the adjournment, there had been a continuity of bad weather, rendering it (perhaps with the exception of only two nights) utterly impossible to observe upon stars in place for latitude. Their meteorological journal shows a depression of the mercury during that period to 9° Fahrenheit upon one occasion.

"FEBRUARY 15, 16, 17, 18.--Engaged in removal to the camp of observation, which had been occupied by Major Graham during the last year, and in preparations for observing.

From the 19th February to 3d March, inclusive, the weather was unsuitable for observation, measurably from the dense smoke that settled upon the horizon of evenings, produced by a general fire in the woods for a great distance around us. The boundary was traced and established along the western bank of the Sabine, from Logan's ferry, where it was discontinued last year, to the probable point of the intersection of the 32d degree of latitude, a distance of about three and a half miles, as represented by the accompanying map or plan. The operatives, in the meantime, employed in clearing away the position for the observatory, in opening and extending an avenue for a meredian, and an experimental line east and west to the river. This work being finished, and the sextants forwarded from Washington to Baltimore the first week of January, and thence, on the 20th of the same month, shipped to New Orleans, upon which our reliance in the determination of the 32d degree was now found mainly to depend, not having arrived, it was, on the 4th of March, at the suggestion of the Texan commissioner, concluded to discharge all the men engaged by Lieutenant Johnston on account of the joint commission. The United States commissioner retained, on the sole account of his Government, twelve of the number, upon the requisition of Colonel Kearney, as necessary for forwarding his operations.

"MARCH 5.--Lieutenant Blake despatched to New Orleans to procure sextants; no news of the vessel by which those were shipped at

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"Baltimore being received. From this time, and indeed until the 12th of March, with the exception of partial and unsatisfactory observations made on the nights of the 4th and 6th, the engineers were assiduously employed in the adjustments of their instruments and in rating the chronometers.

"MARCH 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18.--Colonel Kearney and his party engaged in observing for the meridian, and on the prime vertical at night, portions of some of which became cloudy before morning.

"MARCH 19.--Night cloudy and unfit for observing. Lieutenants Johnston, Blake, and Allen, when disengaged from other duties, employed in making a survey and reconnaissance of the river and adjacent country, in reference to the position occupied as an observatory.

"MARCH 20.--Lieutenant Sitgreaves, of the United States Topographical Engineers, left in New Orleans to bring up the sextants upon the arrival of the vessel, reached this encampment in charge of them. Night clear. In conjunction with Colonel Kearney, Lieutenant Johnston, having adjusted the sextants just arrived, was employed in observing throughout the night.

"MARCH 21.--Fine, clear night until 11 o'clock, when it became cloudy; observers engaged until that time.

"MARCH 22.--Rain during the day, the night unpropitious.

"MARCH 23.--The party engaged in observing throughout the night, though the day foreboded a different result.

"MARCH 24.--Clear day and cloudy night after 9½ P.M. Until that period employed as usual.

"MARCH 25.--The day fine, but the night cloudy.

"MARCH 26.--At forty-five minutes past 9, A. M., commenced raining, and continued, with occasional intermissions, throughout that day and night.

"MARCH 27.--Occasional thunder-storms, with heavy torrents of rain during the day and night.

"MARCH 28.--At 7, A. M., the rain increased to a thunder-storm, and fell in torrents for a short time, when it cleared off.

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"The observations thus far made, indicate our position with sufficient certainty to justify Colonel Kearney in the removal of his transit instrument to the bank of the river, with a view of determining the meridian. The men had been employed for some days in clearing away for it, in cutting an avenue north and south, when the river rose suddenly from the excessive rains that had fallen, and entirely inundated its banks and the adjacent lands for a considerable distance on each side. This untoward occurrence has sus pended, for the present, the transfer of the result of our observations at this point to the western bank of the river, and the determination of the meridian thence.

"MARCH 29.--The position fixed on for determining the meridian, and both banks of the river, for a considerable distance above and below, under water. Mr. Johnston continues his observations for latitude at night.

"MARCH 30.--During the day Colonel Kearney engaged in determining the magnetic dip; the men employed yesterday and to-day in constructing boats to be ready to cut away timber or other obstructions upon places overflown in the line of the meridian, as soon as sufficient land on the bank of the river becomes uncovered to place the transit.

"MARCH 31.--The weather fine--employed as yesterday. The river continues to rise, and the whole intervening country between the eminence occupied by the observatory and the river, the former immediately based by the low lands, a distance of nearly two miles west, covered with water, with the exception of a narrow intermediate ridge.

"APRIL 1.--Lieutenant Allen, who had, a few days previous, an attack of hemorrhage of the lungs, left, in an enfeebled state, for Fort Jesup, for the purpose of medical aid. Mr. J. H. Young, clerk, resigned and left, devolving upon the United States commissioner, most unexpectedly, the additional duties of his office. The party engaged as yesterday.

"APRIL 2 and 3.--The river had attained its greatest height, rendering it impracticable, at its present stage, to effect our object, even with boats.

"APRIL 4.--It was determined, under existing circumstances, to extend the meridian north from the observatory, a sufficient distance through the highlands to admit clear of the overflow a vertical line west, parallel with, and of the same length of, that from the observatory to the river, which had already been determined by carefully repeated measurements before the inundation;

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"and from the intersection of this vertical with a line due north from the 32d degree of north latitude, on the western bank of the river, to determine the meridian, and thence commence the boundary north; and after, when the waters subsided, to extend and mark it south to the western bank of the river. This plan, though not as accurate perhaps as would have been adopted under other circumstances, was yet the only one left, unless to await, at this advanced season, the fall of the water, which ordinarily does not occur before June. The reconnaissance had this day satisfied us that the extension of the meridian would admit of such an offset.

Accordingly, from the 5th to the 14th of April, this duty being assigned to Lieutenants Johnston and Sitgreaves, the meridian was extended and traced north one mile and nine hundred feet. At this point, an offset was made west for the purpose of establishing a position in the meridian of the point at which the 32d degree of north latitude strikes the western bank of the Sabine river. The extremity of the offset falling in low and uncommanding ground, cut up by the windings of Garrison creek, rendered it unsuitable for a meridian observatory. A compass line was accordingly run north to the first elevated ground upon which to place the transit. On this day the encampment was removed, and pitched at the position selected for the second observatory for the meridian, distant from the river two miles and 1,998½ feet north.

"APRIL 15.--An opinion being entertained that some error had been committed either in the extension of the meridian north from the first observatory, or in laying off, tracing, and measuring, the offset west, Lieutenant Sitgreaves was despatched to re-examine the same, with a view to the correction of the error if ascertained to exist. By the report of Lieutenant Sitgreaves, it was deemed advisable, under existing circumstances, to open, if practicable, a direct communication with the point at which the 32d degree intersects the western bank of the Sabine. This was achieved after much labor, difficulty and exposure, on the afternoon of the 20th of April. J. R. Conway, United States surveyor, and Lieutenant Blake, proceeded to the point of intersection and connected it with the line which had been traced and completed on the day previous. From this it was ascertained that the position of the second observatory was forty-four feet and three tenths east of the point of intersection of the 32d degree of north latitude with the western bank of Sabine river.

"APRIL 22 and 23.--The meridian of the transit north, already upward of three miles in extent, was prolonged, cleared out, and much enlarged, by cutting away additional timber, so as to offset with every accuracy the position of each mound on the true meridian

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"boundary. On the evening of the 23d the distance of forty-four feet and three tenths was accurately measured west from the meridian on which the transit was placed, and a granite block ten feet long and nine inches square there set up, five feet in the ground. On the south side of this block is engraved "meridian boundary, established A. D. 1841;' on the east side 'U. S.;' and on the west side 'R. T.' *

* "At the southwest corner of the granite, at the depth of four feet below the surface of the earth, is buried a bottle closed with a ground stopper and sealed, containing, written on parchment, the following inscription, viz:

'To mark the meridian boundary between the United States of America and the republic of Texas, this stone is erected on this the 22d day of April, 1841 --two miles and 19,985 feet distant, north of the 32nd degree of north latitude, where it intersects the western bank of the river Sabine, under the provisions of a convention between the two countries concluded 25th April, 1838.

1998.5 feet
see p. 17

'J. H. OVERTON,
'U. S. Commissioner.
'J. R. CONWAY,
'U. S. Surveyor.
'GEORGE W. SMYTH,
'Texas Commissioner.
'A. B. GRAY,
'Texas Surveyor.
'H. P. BEE,
'Clerk to Texas Commissioner.
'JAMES KEARNEY,
'Lt. Col. Top. Engineers.
'J. EDMUND BLAKE,
'1st Lt. Top. Engineers.
'L. SITGREAVES,
'1st Lt. Top. Engineers.' "

At this point we depart from the Journal to quote a letter from Mr. Overton to the Secretary of State, Mr. Daniel Webster, under date of March 31, 1841:

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"My last, dated at Alexandria, Louisana, 25th January, acquainted you with my movements to that period. On the 7th ultimo, Colonel Kearney joined me at Shreveport, where I had remained from the 1st preceding, in expectation of his arrival. On the 14th, following, we reached this place, the position occupied by the party in June last.

The observations then made by Major Graham, with a view to determination of the point of intersection of the 32° north latitude, with the western bank of the river, though principally upon stars of the third magnitude, were considered as indicating it with every probability of accuracy. Yet, as the appropriations, on the part of Texas, were exhausted, and the season too far advanced to admit of much progress in the demarcation of the meridian, I considered it advisable to postpone the permanent settlement of this parallel until the fall, when observations for the purpose of verification only, might be made upon stars, the position of which, were accurately fixed and known. Upon the arrival of Colonel Kearney, I learned, unexpectedly that the result of those observations, the calculation of which was postponed, to be made in the recess, by the officer charged with that duty (whose continued services, no doubt, on the northeastern boundary, prevented him from accomplishing it in time), had not been transmitted, nor have they yet been received. The consequence has been that the commission has been subjected to the delay of awaiting a like series of observations, under difficulties of no ordinary character, arising from the extreme precariousness of the weather at this season of the year, and the derangement of instruments in their transportation. The appended report of Colonel Kearney, and the copy of the journal transmitted, will more fully explain to you the nature and extent of our operations. They have resulted in satisfying me that the views communicated in my despatch of the 1st August last, in reference to the position of the 32d degree on the river, are correct. The sudden and unexpected rise of the river, submerging the whole extent of its valley, from the excessive rains of the 26th, 27th, and 28th inst., has arrested us in the immediate location of this point, and will preclude any further progress on the meridian until the waters subside. This untoward occurrence, I trust, will not retard our operations more than ten or twelve days, leaving ample time for the completion of this boundary.

Colonel Kearney, and his assistants, will continue to multiply observations for latitude, longitude, magnetic dip, intensity, etc.

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"The accompanying resignation of Mr. J. H. Young, deprives me of his services as clerk, perhaps too late to supply his place in time. I shall, therefore, should it meet your approbation, engage other aid, if necessary.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant."

With further reference to this section of the Journal, we note an extract from Colonel Kearney's report:

"Lieutenant Colonel Kearney, Corps of Topographical Engineers, received orders dated December 26, 1841, directing him to complete the survey of the Texan boundary: and having collected from Washinton, Philadelphia, and New York, such books and instruments as he thought might be wanted, in addition to those already provided for that service, he caused them to be forwarded to Baltimore and to New York, to be shipped by the earliest opportunity for New Orleans. Among them were a transit instrument, some sextants, and other apparatus, which could not, especially at that season of the year, be safely carried by land, over so great an extent of country. On the 12th of January he proceeded to New Orleans, where he arrived on the 25th, in company with the mail with which he had left Washington. On the 7th of February he reached Shreveport, on Red river, bringing with him Lieutenant Blake, Corps of Topographical Engineers, and Mr. John B. Colahan, civil engineer, who had joined him at New Orleans. On the 13th he proceeded, in company with the Texan and American commissioners, for their camp, near the Sabine, having with him the above-named gentlemen (his assistants), and also Lieutenants Johnston and Allen, of the same corps, who had come on from New Orleans, bringing with them the laborers whom they had there engaged for the survey.

On the 14th February the commissioners and engineers reached the commissioners' camp, near the Sabine.

From the 14th February to the 6th March, the weather was extremely unfavorable for making observations for the latitude, and it was not until the latter period that the engineers could, on account of the haze and smoke which pervaded the atmosphere, command a sufficiently distinct and clear view of objects, necessary to adjust their azimuth instruments in the proper plane for observing; nor had there been, up to that time, sunshine enough to dry the adhesive varnish with which they attach the spider lines to the diaphragms of their instruments. And this unfavorable state of the weather had continued for more than two months, as we learn from the gentlemen of the Texan commission, who had been all the

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"winter on the ground, and who state that during this period they had but two nights clear enough for observations of the stars, and that one of these was so cold that but little reliance could be placed on observations made in the open air, requiring so much care, the mercury being down to 9° Fahrenheit, a temperature the more severely felt because of its unusual occurrence here; indeed it was not, in the opinion of Colonel Kearney, until the 12th of March, that the weather became steadily suitable for observations of stars approaching the horizon, such as are frequently used for the adjustment of the transit instrument into the plane of the meridian; and it may be remarked, as exemplifying this opinion, that it was not until the night of the 13th that Canopus, a southern star of the first magnitude, became visible to the naked eye. The engineers were, nevertheless, during this period, employed in overhauling their instruments, in making necessary adjustments, so far as circumstances would permit in forwarding the preparatory calculations for such stars as they contemplated using during the progress of the work, and in availing themselves of such casual opportunities as were presented for observing those which appeared. The laborers were meanwhile, until the 3d of March, occupied in making a broad opening through the woods north and south of the camp, for observing on the meridian, and also to the east and west, for observing on the prime vertical; the latter of which was continued some miles, to the Sabine river.

On the 3d March one half of the laborers were discharged. On the 20th March, Lieutenant Setgreave arrived at camp. Lieutenant S. had been left at New Orleans by Lieutenant Johnston, to bring up some sextants and other instruments as soon as they arrived at that port. This he did accordingly. These instruments had been forwarded the first week in January, from Washington, to be shipped from Baltimore, as the safest mode of transportation, under the belief that they might be useful in the hands of the officers during the excursion, in making detached observations for the geographical position of places. They, however, as it is, turn out to be our main dependance for determining the position of the parallel of latitudes at the Sabine, inasmuch as previously to their arrival we found no instruments at the camp suitable for measuring vertical angles with the requisite precision, or that would at all command stars of the proper elevation for our purpose. The arrival of these sextants had, therefore, been looked to for some time past with no small degree of anxiety, and Lieutenant Blake had been despatched on the 4th for New Orleans, to hasten them forward, or to supply their place, if need be, by purchase.

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"It appears by the report of Lieutenant S., that the clearance of the vessel by which they were shipped had been delayed until after the 20th January; that having sailed, she was caught in the ice in the Chesapeake bay, and was there detained for ten days, and was afterward blown off the coast; and having therefore had a most unusually protracted passage, she had not arrived at New Orleans until we had nearly relinquished the hope of ever receiving the instruments. Lieutenant S. lost no time after their arrival in conveying them from New Orleans to this place; and the engineers, since their arrival, have been constantly engaged, day and night, whenever suitable objects have been in place and visible, in making meridional observations with them on the sun or the stars; these, and the observations which Colonel Kearney himself has been constantly making whenever opportunity offered, on the prime vertical as well as on the meridian, are for the purpose of ascertaining the latitude of this station which they at present occupy, with the intention of connecting it with another which is in view from it, on the bank of the Sabine, and nearly ready for the reception of the engineers."

Again we quote from a letter from Mr. Overton to Mr. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, under date of May 22, 1841:

"After the date of my despatch to you of the 31st of March last, the river, instead of subsiding, as I had expected, maintained its height with but partial abatement until the 5th of April following. The advancement of the season, and the little probability of a decline of its waters until too late to complete our field operations, added to the strong desire known to exist on the part of both countries that this boundary should be settled with as little delay as practicable, determined the commission to adopt at once the only course left them, to extend and measure the meridian already determined, and which, passing through high lands, favored the operation north from the observatory, and an offset therefrom west, for the purpose of establishing the meridian of the point at which the 32° of north latitude intersects the western bank of the river, clear of the overflown lands. The opening of a vertical line west from the observatory to the river, fortunately previous to its rise, the length of which, after careful and repeated measurements was known, enabled us to carry out the plan with as close an approach to accuracy, I believe, as the nature of the operation admits. The meridian boundary was thus taken up one mile north of the point on the western shore of the river, near the line of overflow on the 23d ultimo, and continued thus far, marking it at the termination of every mile in its line with a mound of fifteen feet base and five feet high.

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"The extension and connexion of it south with the point of beginning otherwise than by an experimental line, which was resorted to, more for the purposes of verification than for any other objects, was found utterly impracticable. The depth of water, varying from two to ten feet deep, precluded altogether the cutting away to the required width of an avenue for making the meridian through so dense a forest of heavy timber. It is designed, however, though deemed unimportant, as it affects either the validity or the local designation of the line, to open it south to the western bank of the river, if sufficient time is left us after the termination of our labors on the Red river.

Colonel Kearney, commanding the Corps of Topographical Engineers on this service, who moved in advance on the 26th ultimo to this place, for the purpose of tracing a meridian and triangulating for distance across this lake, in time for our arrival, has performed that duty, and leaves tomorrow for the sulphur fork of Red river. The meridian established at these intermediate points enables the officer charged with the duty to correct any departure that may occur in the demarcation of the boundary with the smaller instrument used for that purpose. The one employed on this service is an excellent theodolite, with a revolving telescope, which has, from the tests to which it has been subjected in tracing the meridian to the point, performed with remarkable accuracy.

The computed distance of the line to Red river leaves yet sixty-four miles to determine, which I am sanguine, though there are inordinary difficulties in its progress, arising from the character of the country through which it will pass, and the advanced and unpropitious season of the year, that I shall be enabled, without some unforseen occurrence, to complete the field duties the latter part of June or early in July. In any event, no exertions shall be wanting on my part toward bringing it to a close. It has already, perhaps, by events beyond my control, however, occupied more time than it would in all probability have otherwise done.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant."

"P. S. The remittance made at the commencement of the work being nearly exhausted, I drew upon you on the 13th instant, payable to Adams & Whitall, for $2,000, and on the day following in favor of the same individual for $183."

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Referring to this letter, which was written by Mr. Overton after the Commission had reached Caddo Lake, it is to be noted that Mr. Overton states that the connection between the granite monument and the point of intersection was "but an experimental line"; yet the notes in the Journal seem to indicate that Mr. Conway and Lieutenant Blake made a positive connection.

We resume the Journal of the Commission, under date of April 24, 1841:

> "APRIL 24.--The several parties in the field being ready, and the previous work of the engineers corrected and verified, so as to justify, in the opinion of the commission, the continuance of the boundary, on the meridian in which the granite column had been planted, Lieutenant Sitgreaves was charged with the line north to the southern shore of Lake Caddo.
>
> "APRIL 25.--The boundary line was established and measured four miles north from the point of beginning. The meridian of the transit being still continued in consequence of the timber and other obstructions having already been removed in its line, the mounds were carefully located, the corresponding distance of the granite column, forty-four feet and three tenths west from the transit meridian, at the termination of each mile.* The instrument used in tracing the line is a small transit theodolite, made by E. Draper, of Philadelphia, the telescope of which revolves entirely around in its wyes in a vertical plane, and rests on two pillars perpendicular to the horizontal limb. It has a vertical circle for measuring altitudes, and which can be detached from the instrument at pleasure, which was the case in running the boundary. The diameter of the horizontal limb is about eight inches, graduated to fifteen seconds.
>
> * "The mounds are embankments of earth five feet high, with a base of fifteen feet in diameter, having a border of eighteen inches. In the center of each mound is planted a post of the most durable wood to be found, eight feet in length, the portion of it above the apex of the mound (being conical shaped) squared to eight inches. Upon the east side is carved 'U. S.;' on the west side 'T.' The

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south side is numbered to indicate the miles distant from the intersection of the 32° of north latitude with the western bank of the Sabine river. At the foot of each post, which is planted eighteen inches below the surface of the ground, is buried a glass bottle closed with a ground stopper, and sealed, containing, written on parchment, the following inscription:

'To mark the meridian boundary between the United States of America and the republic of Texas this mound is erected, on this the day 1841, miles distant north of the 32d degree of north latitude.

'J. H. OVERTON,
'U. S. Commissioner.

'J. R. CONWAY,
'U. S. Surveyor.

'GEORGE W. SMYTH,
'Texas Commissioner.

'A. B. GRAY,
'Texas Surveyor.

'H. P. BEE,
'Clerk to Texas Commissioner.

'JAMES KEARNEY,
'Lt. Col. Top. Engineers.

'J. EDMUND BLAKE,
'1st Lt. Top. Engineers.

'L. SITGREAVES,
'1st Lt. Top. Engineers.'

"APRIL 26.--The party left their encampment at the second observatory, and pitched their tents a short distance west of the line on the south side of a small creek, having on that day transferred the line from the transit meridian to the meridian boundary, by an offset of forty-four feet three tenths. Located fifth mile mound. The country timbered with black oak, hickory, dogwood, and pine, gently undulating, and of medium quality. At the section line (of the public surveys of the State of Louisiana) north of the first mile mound, the distance to the section corner east was found to be 1,517 feet, thereby making the boundary line 3,763 feet east of the range line dividing 16th and 17th ranges.

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"27th.--Encampment stationary; day unpromising. Established one mile and erected mound 6, crossing a small drain running eastwardly. Land, except immediately on the creek occupied by the encampment, inferior; face of the country less rolling; timber, the same.

"APRIL 28.--Sent forward our baggage-wagons , three miles in advance, and encamped in Section 6, township 13, range 16, on the east of the line. Determined two miles of the boundary. Located and erected the seventh and eighth mounds. The country broken, poor, and lightly timbered; the several water courses passed this day, running westwardly, are branches of a large stream that empties into the Sabine above, called Bayou Sacre' Dieu.

"29th.--Encampment stationary; traced two miles of the line, and erected the ninth and tenth mounds, the latter near the centre of Black's field, through which the boundary passed.

"30th.--Encampment stationary; ran this day 2⅛ miles, and located and erected eleventh and twelfth mounds. Crossed a branch of the Sacre' Dieu, 20 feet wide, a short distance north of the tenth mound. Thick undergrowth woods. Measured to section corner east of boundary; found it to be 1,808 feet, and distance to intersection of township line with boundary north of the tenth mound 2,594 feet.

"MAY 1.--Advanced encampment six miles, and pitched our tents on the east side of the line, in section 6, township 14, range 16. Established two miles of the boundary, and erected thirteenth and fourteenth mounds, crossing at the distance of 3,330 feet south of the latter, another tributary of the Sacre' Dieu, which we named bayou 'Belle Fleur', from a beautiful white flower that adorned its banks. Flat country, timbered principally with oak.

"MAY 2.--Encampment stationary. Ran this day two miles, erecting fifteenth and sixteenth mounds, and crossing 4,380 feet south of the fifteenth mound, another branch of the 'Sacre' Dieu'. The country passed through this day was comparatively open and interspersed with tall pine.

"MAY 3.--Encampment stationary. Traced about one and a half miles, and erected mound seventeen this day. Thick undergrowth.

"MAY 4.--Sent forward our encampment about six miles, and encamped on west side of line, about three fourths of a mile, in township 15, range 17, section 1. The operations this day were extremely slow and laborious, from the character of the country through which the line passed, running along the border of Mill creek, crossing it 3,000 feet north of the eighteenth mound. Erected this day the eighteenth and nineteenth mile mounds.

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"5th.--Encampment stationary. Established this day nearly three miles, erecting mounds twenty, twenty-one, and twenty-two. The country open and requiring less cutting, and better calculated for long stations. At section line 2,762 feet north of twentieth mound, measured to the corner west, and found it to be 3,225 feet.

"6th.--Removed our encampment about five and three fourths mile in advance, on the east of the line, in township 16, range 17, section 7. Progressed three miles, and erected mounds twenty-three, twenty-four, and twenty-five.

"7th.--Encampment stationary. Ran this day only one mile, the weather unpromising.

"8th and 9th.--Encampment still stationary. On the 8th despatched wagons to Shreveport for supplies. Ran one and a half miles, and erected twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh mounds. Open pine and oak woods. On the 9th, the severe rains this day and the preceding night rendered it impossible to operate.

"10th.--Advanced the encampment four and three fourths miles north, and pitched it to the east of the line in section 19, township 17, range 16. Traced 2¾ miles, and erected mounds twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty. The ground passed over this day was hilly and broken, with gullies and branches flowing with water, from the recent heavy rains.

"11th.--Encampment stationary. Occupied the whole day in cutting through a heavily timbered bottom crossing a bayou at 650 feet north of thirty-first mile mound, established this day only one mile, and erected thirtyfirst mound.

"12th.--Sent forward and located the encampment three and one fourth miles north, in section 6, township 16, range 16, a little east of the line. Traced two miles of the boundary, and erected mounds thirty-two and thirty-three. Thinly timbered country.

"13th.--Remained at the same encampment. Ran this day two miles, and erected the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth mounds, crossing 'Quapaw bayou' at 4,000 feet north of the thirty-sixth mile." *

*Note: These notes are copied verbatim, however, evidence points to the fact that this was the thirty-fifth mound.

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"14th.--This day having been recommended by the President's proclamation to be observed by all religious denominations as a day of prayer and fasting, on account of the afflicting calamity which has so recently and unexpectedly befallen this nation, by the death of her late President, all operations were suspended, and the members of the commission, and officers associated with them, joined their fellow-citizens of the neighboring village of Greenwood, in the appropriate services for the occasion.

"15th.--Encampment advanced three miles, and pitched a quarter of a mile west of line. Established the thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh miles. Country heavily timbered, and cut up by ravines and ponds.

"16th.--Removed the encampment about five and a half miles, and encamped a quarter of a mile west of the boundary, in township 18, range 16. Traced this day the thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth, and fortieth miles, passing over a high and elevated country, but generally poor and gravelly. At section line 2,835 feet north of the thirty-eighth mile, measured to half mile section-stake west, and found it to be 316 feet.

"17th.--Encampment stationary. Established forty-first, forty-second, and forty-third miles, passing over a country much the same as yesterday.

"18th.--Advanced the encampment about three miles north, to the shore of Ferry lake, a short distance to the east of the boundary. Established the forty-fourth and forty-fifth miles. The course of the lake at this point is northeast and southwest, and appears, at some very distant period, from the quantity of large dead cypress standing now in water, ranging in depth from six to fifteen and even twenty feet, to have been once a large cypress swamp, bordering, at various distances, back on each side, from one to a half mile, a large bayou called the Cypresses, which runs into the lake, or rather forms it at its northwestern extremity. The channel of this bayou is still traced by its greater depth of water, throughout the whole extent of the lake, and the entire exemption from standing timber within its banks. The numerous arms or bays on this lake, formed at the mouths of its various tributaries, and the great quantity of dead timber and stumps, render its navigation extremely difficult and dangerous.

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"19th and 20th.--Encampment stationary, the operatives employed in cutting from the 45th mile to the open lake, on the border of which was a thick undergrowth. At section line, 3,025 feet north of the 45th mound, measured to a half-mile section stake, and found it to be 200 feet west, thereby making the boundary 2,840 feet east of the line dividing 16th and 17th ranges.

"21st.--Despatched Mr. Conway, United States surveyor, in search of a boat to transport the party and baggage train across the lake. The men employed in cutting through a small island which we called Neutral island, the 46th mile mound falling near the centre, and terminating on a base line previously marked by Colonel Kearney for triangulating across the lake. The angle made at the intersection of the meridian boundary with the base line was 80°55'18". This mound was erected of 30 feet base and 10 feet perpendicular height. The engineers were engaged in taking the angles for the determination of the distance across, and transferring the boundary to the opposite shore of the lake. The correctness of the line, which was ascertained by a meridian line established with the transit, by Colonel Kearney, reflects great credit upon Lieutenant Sitgreaves, the officer charged with the instrument used in tracing the boundary.

"22d.--The party sent with Mr. Conway in search of a boat, arrived in charge of a large ferry-scow, and were engaged in repairing it the remainder of the day.

"23d, 24th, 25th.--Employed in transporting men, baggage, provisions, wagons, etc., across the lake, which was found to be 3 miles and 867 feet on the meridian boundary, and pitched the camp about a quarter of a mile west of the line.

"26th.--It was found impossible, from the many arms, projections, and swamps, to continue the meridian boundary for some distance on the north side of the lake, without the most appalling difficulties, as shown by the plans. Thereupon, the meridian, as extended across the lake by Colonel Kearney, was taken up and continued to 2,351 feet north of the 52d mile, when an offset was made back to the meridian boundary, and the line resumed. Mr. Rives's plantation was run through by the line, throwing the greater part on the Texas side. Wherever it was practicable, offsets were made to the meridian boundary, and mounds erected, and the line traced, as shown by the accompanying plans. At the first section line on the north side of the lake, the distance to the range line was ascertained to be one mile and 2,635 feet west of the boundary, making a difference of a mile in the public surveys on the two sides of the lake.

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"27th.--Removed the encampment about five miles north, and encamped a mile east of the line. Established the 53d mound. The greater part of the men engaged in making a road, and bridging a creek, for transporting wagons, etc.

"28th.--Encampment stationary. Established 54th and 55th miles. Country poor; timber, oak interspersed with pine. Measured to half-mile section stake, east of line, and found it to be 66 feet.

"29th.--Advanced the encampment a mile and a half, and pitched it a little west of the boundary, on a point of highland bordering the overflow of 'Jim's bayou.' Traced this day the boundary to the overflow. A part of the men sent around to the lake to bring the boats to this point, to be used when the depth of water would not admit of operations otherwise. Rafts were constructed, but did not answer so well, owing to the density of the cypress, and thick undergrowth.

"30th.--Encampment stationary. From the reluctance manifested by the men to go into the water, it became necessary that the officers should lead them. The operation this day in wading and cutting, where the depth of water would admit, through forests of cypress, and almost impervious undergrowth, added to the excessive heat of the weather, were very severe upon the party, making, after every effort, only the distance of 1,950 feet to the bank of Jim's bayou.

"31st.--Encampment still stationary. Continued our acquatic labors, reaching the highland, after cutting through a deep swamp and overflow almost impenetrable.

"JUNE 1st.--Despatched our baggage train to cross the bayou below, and to select some eligible position on the highlands, near the probable route of the line. After a most circuitous day's journey, encamped at a spring of delicious water, on an old Indian trail leading from Caddo prairie to the Coshatta village, and a short distance west of the boundary. Established the 58th and 59th miles; country high and rolling; timber, principally pine, hickory, and dogwood.

"2d.--Sent forward the encampment about 4 miles, and pitched it a few yards east of the line. Traced the 60th, 61st, and 62d miles, passing over a country comparatively flat, with the exception of the first mile; timber very much the same.

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"3d.--Advanced the encampment three and a half miles. Encamped to the east of the line. Established 63d and 64th miles, going over a high, rolling country, timbered with pine.

"4th.--Removed the encampment to the bank of Black Bayou, a short distance east of the boundary. Traced the 65th, 66th, and 67th miles this day, crossing several streams that empty into Black Bayou; the country covered with thick undergrowth timber.

"5th.--Advanced the encampment a mile and a half, and pitched the tents east of the line. Located the 68th, 69th, and 70th miles, crossing Black bayou a short distance north of the 69th mound. At this point the bayou is composed of several branches running near each other, overflowing the surrounding country for some distance, and making it very swampy and boggy. 1,692 feet north of the 69th mile, being the 33d degree of north latitude by our measurement, a post was planted, marked 33° latitude, and two trees, one east of the line with U. S., and the other, T., west of the line, as shown in the accompanying field-note book. There according to our estimate, terminated the west boundary of Louisiana, and commenced that of Arkansas."

IV.

GEORGE W. MORSE'S SURVEY OF 1846

Mr. Overton, in his letter to Daniel Webster, under date of August 10, 1841, reports the completion of the boundary survey, and notes that the entire 17th range of townships and about half of the 16th range of townships in the State of Louisiana had fallen by the determination of the boundary within the limits of the Republic of Texas.

There was thus necessitated a resurvey of that portion of the public lands of Louisiana traversed by the newly marked boundary. Under contract, dated December 23, 1845, George W. Morse, Deputy Surveyor, was designated to retrace the meridional boundary and connect thereto the surveys of public lands in Louisiana. Morse performed this work in the first

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quarter of 1846, and his notes and township plats were approved at Donaldsonville, Louisiana, by the Surveyor General of Louisiana, on July 4, 1846.

At the time Morse performed his work, the boundary survey was but five years old, and the oldest of the public land surveys no more than nine. There is no question, therefore, that all the original monuments and line marks were in a prime state of preservation, easily recognizable and identifiable. Morse began his sur vey at the corner common to Sections 18 and 19, Township 12 North, Range 16 West. From this corner he ran west along section line to the boundary and marked the intersection. He then traced the boundary south through Mound 1 to a post which he set in the center of an old clearing on the north bank of the Sabine River. Morse notes this as a clearing made by the Boundary Commission. He then meandered along the north bank of the Sabine to "a section corner on the bank of the Sabine River." This was a fractional corner on the line between Sections 29 and 30, Township 12 North, Range 16 West, and apparently very near where these two sections would have cornered on land. Morse then proceeded north along the boundary, setting a post at the intersection of each section line and running east on each of these lines to the section corner. At a point 62 chains north of Mound 45, he terminated this portion of his survey, noting it as the shore of a lake.

The 46th Mound was erected on a high point of land which during periods of highwater was surrounded, giving it at these times the

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appearance of an island. It was christened Neutral Island by the Commission and still bears that name. This was the mound from which Lieutenant Colonel Kearney made his triangulation, but Morse failed to connect his survey to this milepost. His connected work begins again at 54.03 chains south of the 53rd Mound and proceeds north to where he meanders an arm of Ferry Lake. Continuing from the 56th Mound, Morse ran north to "a post on the Arkansas Boundary," 25.7 chains north of Mile 69. Connecting to the section line he corrected back on the line between Sections 5 and 8 to its intersection with the boundary. At this point Morse marked as one of his bearing trees an overcup oak, 18 inches in diameter.

At some subsequent period it was recognized that both the Commission and Morse were in error with reference to the location of the Arkansas line, but it was not until 1895 that any corrective work was done. In this year, J. R. Barbour, Deputy Surveyor, made a resurvey of the state boundary between Arkansas and Louisiana from the 156th milepost through the 162nd milepost to the northwest corner of Louisiana, and of the Louisiana-Texas boundary from the Northwest corner of Louisiana to the point where Morse terminated his survey.

Barbour began his survey at the 67th Mile Mound on July 4, 1895, and ran north along the Texas-Louisiana boundary meandering around the overflow of Black Bayou to the corner of Sections 5 and 8, where Morse terminated his survey. Barbour found one of Morse's

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witness trees, the overcup oak noted above. Barbour found it to be 24 inches in diameter, but distinguished part of the original marks. He re-established Morse's corner and then ran north 52.75 chains to a temporary point and, after working back along the Louisiana-Arkansas boundary, he established at this point a stone post 10 inches square as the northwest corner of Louisiana. This stone post is still extant and perfectly preserved, and is included in the primary triangulation network of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey as Triangulation Station Lou-Tex-Ark.

V.

RETRACEMENT OF THE BOUNDARY BY THE LOUISIANA GEODETIC SURVEY

Field work on retracement was begun in January 1939. The survey originated at Triangulation Station Doggett, southwest of the point of beginning of the meridional boundary, and ran north along the line of those mounds, which could be identified, to Triangulation Station Lou-Tex-Ark, the northwest corner of Louisiana, as above noted, and thence along the Louisiana-Arkansas boundary to Triangulation Station Spearman. Seven intermediate connections were made to the triangulation stations on the primary arc.

Early in the work it developed that identification points along the boundary as original markers would in many cases be difficult.

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The map of the Commission showing that portion of the boundary between Logan's Ferry and the 32nd parallel of latitude indicates a granite block at this point of intersection. A meticulous search failed to uncover such a block: but inquiry among the older inhabitants brought out testimony that it had existed prior to 1882. A change in course of the river at this point was followed by a cave in of that section of the bank in which the stone was planted. A further study of the Commission's records, correspondence, etc., reveals no other reference to this block having been established; it seems probable it was placed after Mr. Overton's return from Arkansas, and after the Commission's records had been forwarded to Washington.

The granite block, set in the meridian at the point noted as 2 miles and 1998.5 feet north of the 32nd degree of north latitude, was found firmly fixed and perfectly preserved. See Plate 1. At some time it had been broken in two places, but had been carefully cemented together. It was found that the inscriptions on the stone do not tally exactly with those quoted in the Journal of the Commission, which records the date shown as 1841 whereas the date on the block was originally 1840. On inspection, however, it is found that an attempt was made to change this date to 1841, both the zero and the figure one being visible on the block.

Reference was previously made to the brick and lime provided by Major Graham to build a monument at the mouth of the Sabine, which materials were never used. There is an old story current in the vicinity of

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Logansport that a barge load of stone posts, similar to the one noted above, had been provided to mark the boundary, but that this barge sank in the Sabine River at or near Logansport. Captain Eugene Earnest Price, now living in Logansport and for many years commanding river boats on the Sabine and Red Rivers, states that there is indisputable evidence that this barge load of stones did exist and that it sank either in the Sabine or the Red Rivers. It appears that one of the stones, or a part of it, was used as a corner stone in an old masonic lodge building erected in Logansport. This building was destroyed by fire and what disposition was made of this piece of stone cannot be learned.

The fact that the Commission was formed in 1839, and that the existing stone was originally engraved with the date 1840, would appear to lend credence to this tale. The fact that Major Graham provided bricks and lime to build a monument at the mouth of the river indicates that some forethought had been given to providing permanent monuments. It appears that stones had been prepared and engraved with the date 1840, and then, as recited in the old story, lost through sinking of the barge.

The final marking of the boundary by simple earthen mounds, in which was planted a post of green timber, does not reconcile itself particularly well with these other evidences of planning a system of permanent marks. This planning included the provision of glass bottles with ground glass stoppers and parchments, which further lends color to the possibilities above referred to.

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The retracement was undertaken as a random line closely following the identifiable boundary. Wherever a mound could be identified, or wherever any evidence indicated the approximate point where one had existed, a station was set close by, and these stations were named for a former Governor of Louisiana or Texas. The survey was terminated in October of 1939. At the northern terminus all of the stones set by Barbour in 1895 were recovered without difficulty. The Louisiana Geodetic Survey suspended operations in November, 1939, shortly after the survey was completed, and no further work was done until the summer of 1941.

Computation and adjustment of the various loops in the survey indicated numerous discrepancies in the supposed location of original markers.

The first, and perhaps the most striking, fact to come to light in studying the completed survey in connection with the Commission's records of 1840 and 1841 was that at no point in the Commission's records, on their maps, or in any supporting or accompanying documents was given the longitude of the meridian. Referring to the Journal, under date of April 24, 1841, it will be noted that the following statement is made, "the continuance of the boundary on the meridian in which the granite column had been planted --------." It was, therefore, concluded that this granite column, still extant, was the actual point of beginning of the meridional boundary and marked the meridian of the intersection. By reference to North American Datum the longitude of

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this stone column is found to be 94°02'33".080. Identifiable points north of this stone column cling very closely to this longitude for several miles.

Major Graham found the value of a second of longitude at Logan's Ferry to be 86.10 feet. Thus the maximum departure from an exact intersection with the 32nd parallel on the west bank of the river, which would have occurred in fixing the meridian on an even second division of the circle would have been 43.05 feet. It is certainly logical to assume, in view of Mr. Overton's discussion of what defined the phrase "west bank," that within this latitude the engineers would have fixed the meridian on an even division of the circle.

This departure, as referred to North American Datum through the retracement surveys, was eight hundredths of one second, or less than seven feet. This may be considered a positive check, and, so far as the work of the Louisiana Geodetic Survey is concerned, it has been assumed that the meridian of the boundary as established by the observations of Major Graham and Lieutenant Colonel Kearney was in longitude 94°02'33".00.

Further study indicated that at points along the line some of the supposed mile mounds were several hundred feet out of position with reference to the statute distance. The one positively identifiable point at the northern terminus was the stone set by Barbour. Barbour found Morse's corners and one of his bearing trees, referred to in the text above. At the time he identified it Morse's marks were still legible.

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The northwest corner of the state, therefore, may be considered as authentically connected through this stone to the meridian, and the retracement survey revealed the fact that between the 32nd parallel and this point the indicated mileage was exceeded by over 1500 feet.

The Journal of the Commission records the termination of the Louisiana portion of the boundary at a point 1692 feet north of the 69th Milepost as being "by their measurement the 33rd parallel of north latitude" and the south boundary of Arkansas.

The latest determination of the figure of the earth available to Major Graham at the time his observations were made was probably that of Airy, 1830, who found the ellipticity to be 1/299.33, or that of Everest, in the same year, 1/300.8. Bessel's determinations were not made until 1841.

It may be assumed, therefore, that the values used throughout the survey are relatively comparable to determinations made with either Airy's or Everest's constants, and the difference between those constants and Clarke's spheroid of 1846 is so slight as to be unimportant here.

Thus there could be little discrepancy between the computations of Major Graham and Lieutenant Colonel Kearney and the Louisiana Geodetic Survey with reference to spherical coordinates. The length of the degree of latitude between the 32nd and 33rd north parallels on the North American Datum is 68.903568 miles, yet the post set by the Boundary Commission as the 33rd parallel of latitude was 1692 feet north of the 69th Milepost,

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when it should have been 528 feet south of it. See Plate 2. Consequently the location of the 33rd parallel made by the Commission and accepted by Morse as the north line of Louisiana was actually 2220 feet in error. As brought out by reference to constants used by the Commission's astronomer, it would seem that this mistake was an error in simple arithmetic. Apparently it had no effect in any case on the actual location of the boundary between Arkansas and Louisiana, as this boundary was then, and is now, recognized as the line dividing the public land surveys in Louisiana and Arkansas, which is marked by Triangulation Station Lou-Tex-Ark.

Geographic position of various stations throughout the retracement survey indicated that there was a progressive westing of the meridian amounting to about 100 feet at its northern terminus. It was, also, indicated that there were many aberrations in the production of the meridian from the granite column north, and further investigation in the field was indicated in order to try to reconcile these various discrepancies.

A close study of Morse's survey was made in order to use it so far as possible in attempting better identification of doubtful points along the line.

One of the first points brought out by study of Morse's survey was the fact that there existed between his measurements and those of the Louisiana Geodetic Survey a discrepancy exactly contrary to that which might have confidently been expected.

It may be stated as a criterion that the apparent length of any

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unit of measure between two fixed points will shorten directly in proportion to the degree of precision with which measurement is made. The normal condition, therefore, to be expected was that any unit measured by Morse with Gunter's chain, and the methods used at that time, would be found short of the distance recorded by Morse when compared with precise measurement between the same points.

Comparison of Morse's work with that of the Louisiana Geodetic Survey showed the reverse to be true. This would seem to indicate that both the Commission and Morse had adopted some arbitrary constant to compensate for accidental errors, and that this constant as assumed was too great. The difference between Morse's measurement, that of the Louisiana Geodetic Survey, and the statute mileage is shown on Plate 2. Between the granite column and Mile 45 this error seems to accumulate with a reasonable uniformity. A constant of correction for Morse's work was, therefore, adopted and the distance between his recorded position of the mounds and the mile stations of the Louisiana Geodetic Survey was corrected by this constant. Somewhere between this point and the point indicated by Morse should be found evidence of the original mound.

In May 1941, Mr. William B. Benjamin, Cadastral Engineer of the Louisiana Geodetic Survey, was assigned the task of making an exhaustive reconnaissance of this line, and a search for all evidence of every character tending to identify the original location of boundary markers. Mr. Benjamin was equipped with the notes of the Journal of the

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Commission, of Morse's and Barbour's surveys, and the results of the various comparisons and reconciliations made between these and the random line of the Louisiana Geodetic Survey.

An inspection of Morse's notes reveals the significant fact that no where throughout his tracing the boundary line did he correct any course. This would presuppose the condition that Morse in running from milepost to milepost always fell on the post in the course he was running; which, of course, is impossible.

The primary purpose of Morse's work was to establish the true boundary between mileposts and connect this to the Land Office corners. In order to have accomplished this without the necessity for correction, it would have been necessary for Morse to have seen each succeeding milepost as a foresight from his setup; which again is impossible. Consequently the value of Morse's work in establishing the true distance between section corners and the boundary line is, to say the least, doubtful.

Computation of Morse's traverse from the granite marker to Mile 45, using the bearings given, shows him to fall 29.38 feet west of this milepost. This is obviously in error as Mile 45 is 229.293 feet west of the granite marker. Computing Morse's traverse from Mile 53 to his terminus shows him to fall 279.25 feet east of this point, which is again in error.

Throughout his work Morse used a variation of the compass of 9°17'30", with the exception of a few tangents in which he used 9°15' and 9°20'. Coast and Geodetic Survey tables for the years of this survey,

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and the latitude in which it was performed, show this variation to range from 9°7' to 9°14' at the northern terminus. Correcting Morse's bearings in accordance with the difference in these variations and computing his traverse between the stone column and Mile 45 shows him to fall 569 feet west of Mile 45, and from Mile 3 to Mile 58 he falls east 169.38 feet.

This conclusively demonstrates the fact that Morse in performing his traverse along the boundary made no corrections from mile to mile. It may be assumed that from a setup at each milepost he approximated the course of the line, in all probability from marks of the old clearing, and then ran until he intersected the section line. It will be noted that at several points when running east on these section lines he falls north or south of his corner and corrects back. It will also be noted that in several cases he has a different bearing from milepost to section line and from section line to milepost, which is, of course, impossible in following a meridional line. It will also be noted in these obvious cases of divergence from the meridian that he does not correct back.

In view of the above conditions it is probable that the recorded distances from the boundary line to section corners is to some degree in error in every case.

In those cases where Morse's recorded locations of section corners on the boundary line have been accepted and used as the legal intersection of the boundary line with the lines of the rectangular survey, there is undoubtedly a discrepancy which will require adjustment in whatever method may at some time be used in re-establishing the boundary.

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A considerable amount of earth was moved in the attempt to uncover the original bottles marking the mounds and these efforts were successful to an unexpected extent. Some of the bottles were found broken, or were broken in excavation, while others were recovered intact. Apparently all the bottles were buried neck down, and in most cases were recovered with the wax seal unbroken.

Apparently moisture had infiltrated through the seals in most of the bottles and a progressive deterioration of the enclosed parchment had gone on over a period of years. In many cases the parchment had precipitated into a white crystalline residue in the neck of the bottle. In some cases this precipitation was not yet complete, more or less of the original small roll of parchment remaining and feathering out into this crystalline deposit. In a very few cases the parchment was found almost intact, but in most of these its condition was such that it was not possible to unroll it and the writing had long been illegible. One bottle was found in which the parchment was apparently perfectly preserved and this was sent to the Chemical Laboratory of the Criminal Bureau of Federal Investigation, where through the courtesy of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director, the parchment was removed under laboratory conditions, photographed, and treated to preserve it. Reproductions of these photographs are attached.

Evidence of old inhabitants and of property owners and surveyors, who had occasion to refer to the old markers, was of assistance in making more or less positive identification of some of the other mounds. In some cases no identification whatever was possible.

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The attached map, Plate 3 shows the location of twenty-one mounds on the boundary as were positively identified by recovery of bottles.

Three of the bottles recovered were deposited in the State Museum in Shreveport, and eighteen delivered to the Louisiana Department of Highways for disposition, together with affidavits certifying to the time and place of recovery.

One hundred years of erosion, the construction of boundary line highways, farming operations, and other causes have eliminated evidences of the locations of the majority of the original mounds marking the boundary line. We located several mounds which were excavated without finding a bottle or other authentic evidence that it was a state boundary marker. It has been suggested that the original bottle has been removed from these mounds by surveyors in previous years to substantiate old surveys, however we have no evidence to corroborate this suggestion.

The original boundary mounds, supposedly located at each mile, were referred to in the diary of the boundary commission by number. The number designating the distance in miles from the starting point of the survey on the Sabine River.

Bottles with substantiating evidence enclosed, or fragments of bottles were recovered from each of the following mounds: Nos. 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 25, 27, 29, 33, 34, 36, 37, 56, 59, 60, 61, 63, and 67. The Arkansas line is located between Mounds 69 and 70.

The attached affidavits record the recovery of each bottle con-

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taining the documentary evidence which was found in the above listed boundary mounds and gives the date, conditions, and other pertinent information in regard to their recovery.

Those parts of the original diary of the boundary commission, which have been used in this report, have been copied verbatim and closely checked. Words misspelled in the original manuscript have been copied exactly as shown.

PLATE NO. 1

On Plate No. 1 the situation has been reconstructed as depicted in the diary of the boundary commission early in the year of 1840. It shows the south end of the boundary line and the method as described in their notes for establishing an offset line to avoid the flooded conditions of the Sabine valley, between the original granite marker set in the west bank of the Sabine River, and the method adopted to set the granite marker about 2½ miles north of the original starting point.

PLATE NO. 2

Plate No. 2 shows the situation in the vicinity of the intersection of the boundary meridian and the 33rd parallel of north latitude, on the Louisiana and Arkansas line.

Shown on this plate are the statute miles from the 32nd parallel of north latitude to the 33rd parallel of north latitude. We

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have further graphically shown the statute miles to the position in which Mound No. 69 should have been located, and have located and shown its actual position as originally located by the boundary commission.

Also shown on this plate is the actual locations of the intersection of the meridian with the 33rd parallel of north latitude as determined by the boundary commission in 1841, by Morse in 1846, and by Barbour in 1896.

PLATE NO. 3

On Plate No. 3 the actual locations of the twenty-one mounds from which bottles with parchments, or residue of parchments, were recovered, are shown in their exact locations. These twenty-one mounds, and the exact location of the bottle in each mound, have been tied into our geodetic control and the latitude and longitude of each of the twenty-one mounds have been computed, and the longitude shown.

The meridian from the starting point on the west bank of the Sabine River in longitude 94°02'33" west has been produced northward to afford a base line from which the westings of the boundary line markers could be graphically shown. The longitudinal scale of 1 inch equals 100 feet and latitudinal scale of 1 inch equals 3 miles was adopted to provide space on the plate to show the small westward drift of the line from the true meridian.

The original notes of the boundary commission show the granite

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marker set about 2½ miles north of the Sabine River to be in longitude 94°02'33".08, or 8/100 of one second of longitude west of the meridian on which the survey was started, and is equivalent to approximately seven feet.

The original line progressively drifted westward to Caddo Lake where the diary of the commission records that an "experimental" determination for longitude was made on Neutral Island.

The diary makes no reference to any corrections for longitude but the position of the boundary markers from Caddo Lake north show a trend to drift eastward, from approximately 138 feet west of the meridian just south of Caddo Lake, to a distance of 110.76 feet west of the meridian at the monument marking the tri-state corner known as Triangulation Station Lou-Tex-Ark.

The survey made in 1841 by the boundary commission terminated at the Red River. No investigation was made of the boundary north of the Arkansas line, but it is interesting to note that if the drift of this original survey is progressively back to the east that in the vicinity of the Red River the boundary survey will more closely approach the meridian in longitude 94°02'33" west in which the survey was started.

The twenty-one boundary mounds, which have been positively identified, have been connected with a straight line on Plate No. 3. It will be noted that positive identification of mounds could not be made between Mound No. 37 and Mound No. 56. Neutral Island is located between

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these mounds and since the original diary refers to an experimental determination for longitude on this island and the actual position of mounds north of this point show a tendency to drift eastward, it is assumed that some correction for longitude was made on Neutral Island and a straight line joining Mounds 37 and 56 would be slightly in error. The change in direction of the old line of boundary markers would occur on Neutral Island where the correction for longitude was apparently made, but we were unable to positively identify any boundary markers in this immediate vicinity.

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Louisiana Geodetic Survey
State Headquarters
535 Gravier Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
December 23, 1941

Mr. Harry B. Henderlite
Chief Engineer
Louisiana Department of Highways
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Henderlite:

We are attaching hereto a complete report of our investigation of the Texas-Louisiana boundary from the Sabine River to the Arkansas line.

Plate 3 of the report graphically shows the location of each of the twenty-one boundary mounds from which authentic evidence was recovered to substantiate the location of the boundary, as set by the boundary commission in 1840 and 1841. The distances between the boundary mounds and a true meridian were so little that it was necessary to use an exaggerated longitudinal scale in order that the differences could be graphically shown.

The old survey was completed 100 years ago and when consideration is given to the wealth of scientific data that has been developed since that time, the improvement in scientific instruments, and the difficulties and hardships under which the old survey was made, I must confess that I am surprised at the general accuracy of their work.

The Louisiana Department of Highways and the Work Projects Administration have supplied us with all the modern equipment needed, and the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey has established a band of first order precise control stations at relatively short intervals serving as the framework upon which our surveys are hinged. With all of this available to the Louisiana Geodetic Survey, we find the old survey differed from our survey, at the Arkansas line, only 1.3 seconds in longitude, which I consider negligible when time and conditions are taken into consideration.

Courtesy 61226

I regret the publicity that has been given this small difference, between the old and our modern survey, and will be glad to furnish you any additional information you may require in effecting a settlement of the controversy.

Very truly yours,

LAMAR ACKER
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

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Courtesy 61227

STATE OF LOUISIANA

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

BATON ROUGE

January 20, 1942

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DEC 16 1959
General Land Office

STATE PROJECT 903-3

RECEIVED
JAN 21 1942
STATE LAND OFFICE

Department of State Lands,
State Capitol Building,
Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Gentlemen:

I attach, for your records, one copy of report of the retracing of the meridian which forms the boundary between the States of Louisiana and Texas from a point just northwest of Logansport, Louisiana, to the Arkansas line.

This line is an item of historical interest in that it was originally established by a Federal Commission headed by U.S. Commissioner J. H. Overton. This Commission physically established a line identified at various points by mounds in which were buried sealed glass bottles containing parchment documents. Photographs of these bottles and documents are attached together with a small state map showing, in red, the location of the line retraced.

There was only one document reasonably legible. This document was submitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for photographing and treating with a preservative. This document has been resealed in one of the bottles as indicated by one of the photographs and the bottle is being delivered to the State Museum in the Cabildo, at New Orleans, for safe-keeping and to serve as a historical exhibit.

Several of the bottles excavated have been deposited with the State Museum in Shreveport.

Incidentally, the location of this boundary line is not in controversy since the boundary line has always been a meridian of longitude.

Very truly yours,

HARRY B. HENDERLITE
CHIEF ENGINEER

HBH:RD
Att. 1 copy Report
" 5 photographs
" 1 copy map
c/c State Museum, Shreveport
" Cabildo, New Orleans
" Work Projects Adm.
" State Times

counter 61228

September 21, 1959

Louisiana Geodetic Survey
Shreveport, Louisiana

Gentlemen:

It has just been brought to my attention that an excellent paper by the Louisiana Geodetic Survey concerning information on the La.-Tex. boundary line from the 32-33 parallel is on record.

I understand some 20 or more mile mound positions from the 1840 Texas-U.S. Boundary Commission, were established and concrete monuments were set as reference points to these mounds. This data would be useful and should be on file in the General Land Office where it will be available to all interested parties.

The purpose of this letter is to inquire if copies of this data can be obtained and if so, at what cost.

Sincerely yours,

BILL ALLCORN, COMMISSIONER

By

William Shirriffs
Director of the
Engineering Division

WS:cgs

courtesy 61229

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

AUSTIN 14, TEXAS

BILL ALLCORN
COMMISSIONER

~~September 21, 1959~~

~~Louisiana Geodetic Survey~~
~~Shreveport, Louisiana~~

Gentlemen:

It has just been brought to my attention that an excellent paper by the Louisiana Geodetic Survey concerning information on the La.-Tex. boundary line from the 32-33 parallel is on record.

I understand some 20 or more mile mound positions from the 1840 Texas-U.S. Boundary Commission, were established and concrete monuments were set as reference points to these mounds. This data would be useful and should be on file in the General Land Office where it will be available to all interested parties.

The purpose of this letter is to inquire if copies of this data can be obtained and if so, at what cost.

Sincerely yours,

BILL ALLCORN, COMMISSIONER

By William Shirriffs

William Shirriffs
Director of the
Engineering Division

WS:cgs

cont. to 61230

December 15, 1959

U. S. Geological Survey
Dept. of Interior
Denver, Colorado

Gentlemen:

It has just been brought to my attention that an excellent paper by the Louisiana Geodetic Survey concerning information on the La.-Tex. boundary line from the 32-33 parallel is on record.

I understand some 20 or more mile mound positions from the 1840 Texas-U.S. Boundary Commission, were established and concrete monuments were set as reference points to these mounds. This data would be useful and should be on file in the General Land Office where it will be available to all interested parties.

The purpose of this letter is to inquire if copies of this data can be obtained and if so, at what cost.

Sincerely yours,

BILL ALLCORN, COMMISSIONER

By

William Shirriffs
Director of the
Engineering Division

WS:cgs

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ROY SHAMBURGER
G. A. BAKER

December 15, 1959

Re: Meridional Boundary Between Louisiana and Texas Retracement by the Louisiana Geodetic Survey

Mr. William Shirriffs
General Land Office
Austin, Texas

Dear Mr. Shirriffs:

Under separate cover I am sending you the report of the Louisiana Geodetic Survey on the above styled project together with three plats, copies of several affidavits and copies of correspondence on the subject. Mr. R. R. O'Neall, Chief Engineer, Arkansas Louisiana Gas Company, was kind enough to make this file available for us.

Mr. O'Neall also sent part of his file on Geodetic Stations and plane co-ordinates which he has asked me to return to him. I have his permission to copy this information which I shall do and send the copied material to you later. Mr. O'Neall has made negatives of the drawings used in connection with the report which he will make available for your records. When the negatives are received I will send them on to you.

As explained in Mr. O'Neall's letter to me, copy of which is herewith enclosed, you can complete the file by writing to the agencies he mentions.

With the splendid help given us by Mr. O'Neall we should soon have all of the pertinent data on this survey.

Sincerely yours,

Frank Dixie Smith

Frank Dixie Smith

FDS:da

cc: Mr. R. R. O'Neall
P. O. Box 1087
Shreveport, Louisiana

county 61232

OFFICERS
FRANK DIXIE SMITH
PRESIDENT
GILBERT CARTER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
R. J. McMAHON
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
J. D. MAYBERRY
THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT
WILLIAM SHIRRIFFS
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Texas Surveyors Association

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
P. O. BOX 2025
Tyler, Texas

DIRECTORS
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JOE MONTGOMERY
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WENDELL S. WESTERFELD
JAMES ADAMS
ROY SHAMBURGER
G. A. BAKER

December 15, 1959

Mr. William Shirriffs
General Land Office
Austin, Texas

Dear Mr. Shirriffs:

Under separate cover I'm sending you the remainder of the file furnished us by Mr. R. R. O'Neall of Shreveport. This information includes Geodetic descriptions and plane co-ordinates on the Louisiana Geodetic Survey in the Bethany, 37 A, Area.

With the information you now have it should be quite simple to obtain complete information on the Meridian Survey of the Texas-Louisiana line made by the Louisiana Geodetic Survey in 1939.

Sincerely yours,

Frank Dixie Smith

Frank Dixie Smith

FDS:da

counter 61233

D-80/
Rec. N

IN REPLY REFER TO:
Topographic Division

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
FEDERAL CENTER, DENVER 2, COLORADO

December 21, 1959

8

RECEIVED
DEC 26 1959
General Land Office

Commissioner
General Land Office
Austin 14, Texas

Attention: Mr. William Shirriffs

Dear Sir:

Information on the control surveys requested in your letter of December 15, 1959 is available from the Louisiana Highway Commission, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The horizontal control along the Texas-Louisiana boundary line was established by the Louisiana Geodetic Survey by virtue of second order transit traverse. Vertical control over these same lines was established by virtue of third order levels.

We are currently engaged in basic control surveys for topographic mapping of the Texas portion of areas adjacent to the state line boundary, from 32° 15' 00" to 33° 00' 00". As part of our control operations we will obtain recovery notes on the Louisiana Geodetic Survey control. The recovery notes will be incorporated in 15-minute quadrangle lists which will be available by midsummer of 1960. Our nominal charge of fifty cents per list will apply.

Sincerely yours,

J. M. Lawson

J. M. LAWSON
Region Engineer
Rocky Mountain Area

Control 61234

IN REPLY REFER TO:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

December 21, 1959

Commissioner
General Land Office
Austin 14, Texas

Attention: Mr. William Shirriffs

Dear Sir:

Information on the control surveys requested in your letter of December 15, 1959 is available from the Louisiana Highway Commission, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The horizontal control along the Texas-Louisiana boundary line was established by the Louisiana Geodetic Survey by virtue of second order transit traverse. Vertical control over these same lines was established by virtue of third order levels.

We are currently engaged in basic control surveys for topographic mapping of the Texas portion of areas adjacent to the state line boundary, from 32° 15' 00" to 33° 00' 00". As part of our control operations we will obtain recovery notes on the Louisiana Geodetic Survey control. The recovery notes will be incorporated in 15-minute quadrangle lists which will be available by midsummer of 1960. Our nominal charge of fifty cents per list will apply.

Sincerely yours,

J. M. LAWSON
Region Engineer
Rocky Mountain Area

RECEIVED
DEC 26 1959
General Land Office

counter 61235

ARKANSAS LOUISIANA GAS COMPANY

SHREVEPORT 4, LA.

November 2, 1954

Department of Highways
Highway Accounting Section
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is postal money order in amount of $5.50, which is in payment of your Sales Invoice No. 27505 for photostats of horizontal and vertical control data on Louisiana Geodetic Survey Quadrangle No. 37-A, Bethany.

Also enclosed is a receipt which we would appreciate your signing and returning in the envelope provided.

Very truly yours,

R R O'Neall

R. R. O'Neall
Chief Civil Engineer

pgf
encs-3

Contr. 61236

STATE OF LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
P.O. BOX 4245, CAPITOL STATION
BATON ROUGE 4, LOUISIANA

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO

October 28, 1954

MAPS, PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, ETC.
ARKANSAS LOUISIANA GAS COMPANY
SALES INVOICE NO. 27505

Arkansas Louisiana Gas Company
Shreveport 4, Louisiana

Attention: Mr. R. R. O'Neall
Chief Civil Engineer

Dear Sir:

In answer to your request of October 27, concerning Geodetic Positions of Authentic Boundary Mounds along the Louisiana - Texas State Line, I am enclosing photostats of Station descriptions and horizontal and verticle control data that we have on file. I am sorry we could not locate Geographic Positions, however, I notice the plane co-ordinates are given.

The enclosed Sales Invoice is to cover cost of Photostating.

If we can be of further service, please advise.

Yours very truly,

HOMER W. BAUGH
SERVICE MANAGER

HWB:mlb
encl.

ARKANSAS LOUISIANA GAS COMPANY

SHREVEPORT 4, LA.

October 27, 1954

Service Manager
Department of Highways
P. O. Box 4245, Capitol Station
Baton Rouge 4, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

We have a copy of a plat showing Geodetic Positions of Authentic Boundary Mounds established by Louisiana Geodetic Survey Traverse. This plat is called Plate 3 and only shows the Longitude of Authentic Mounds on the Louisiana-Texas State Line.

Please advise us if you can furnish complete data on above mentioned State Line Survey, including the Latitude and plain co-ordinates of Authentic Boundary Mounds and ties from said Authentic Mounds to Louisiana Geodetic Survey Stations.

We are particularly interested in the area covered by Bethany Quadrangle No. 37 A.

Very truly yours,

R. R. O'Neall
Chief Civil Engineer

RRO'N:gg

Corte 61238

STATE OF LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
BATON ROUGE

ROY T. SESSUMS
DIRECTOR

October 25, 1954

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS
WM. G. ZETZMANN, CHAIRMAN
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
LAMAR T. LOE
TALLULAH, LA.
H. H. McCANN
TIOGA, LA.

Mr. R. R. O'Neall
Chief Civil Engineer
Arkansas Louisiana Gas Company
Shreveport 4, Louisiana

Dear Mr. O'Neall:

Reference is made to your letter of October 21, 1954, regarding certain points on the Louisiana-Texas Boundary Line.

From the State Land Office, we secured this information:

Mound No. 25, point of recovery of bottle, approximately N 11° W 89.75 feet from center of Louisiana Geodetic Survey Monument Roberts.

Mound No. 27, point of recovery of bottle 1.05 feet North and 0.44 feet west of center of Louisiana Geodetic Survey Monument Ireland.

A copy of the work by the Louisiana Geodetic Survey in this vicinity may be secured from the Louisiana State Department of Highways, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The quadrangle of this area is Bethany No. 37A. The field notes have been compiled but not published in quadrangle form.

Yours very truly,

Hu B. Myers

HU B. MYERS
Chief Engineer

/jsl

Contract 61239

ARKANSAS LOUISIANA GAS COMPANY

SHREVEPORT 4, LA.

October 21, 1954

Director
Dept. of Public Works
State of Louisiana
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

We have a copy of a plat showing Geodetic Positions of Authentic Boundary Mounds established by Louisiana Geodetic Survey Traverse. This plat is called Plate 3 and only shows the Longitude of Authentic Mounds on the Louisiana-Texas State Line.

Please advise us if you can furnish complete data on above mentioned State Line Survey, including the Latitude of Authentic Boundary Mounds and ties from said Authentic Mounds to Louisiana Geodetic Survey Stations.

We are particularly interested in Roberts Mound #25 and Ireland Mound #27 together with ties to Louisiana Geodetic Survey Stations between them.

Very truly yours,

R. R. O'Neall

R. R. O'Neall
Chief Civil Engineer

RRO'N:gg

ARKANSAS LOUISIANA GAS COMPANY

SHREVEPORT 4, LA.

November 9, 1954

Mrs. Ellen Bryan Moore, Register
State Land Office
State of Louisiana
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Moore:

Reference is made to your letter of November 4, 1954, regarding the Louisiana-Texas State Line Survey.

Although you state that your records do not contain complete data on above-mentioned survey, you evidently have some records that the Louisiana Highway Commission does not have.

We received information from the Department of Public Works which reads as follows:

"From the State Land Office we secured this information: Mound No. 25, point of recovery of bottle, approximately N 11° W 89.75 feet from center of Louisiana Geodetic Survey Monument Roberts."

Please advise us the cost of a complete copy of your records on the entire Louisiana-Texas State Line Survey similar to the information in above paragraph.

Very truly yours,

R. R. O'Neall
Chief Civil Engineer

WLM:pgf

Control 61241

STATE OF LOUISIANA
State Land Office
Baton Rouge

Nov. 4, 1954.

Ellen Bryan Moore
Register

Arkansas Louisiana Gas Company,
Shreveport 4, La.

Attention: Mr. R. R. O'Neall, Chief Civil Engineer.

Gentlemen:

In reply to your letter of October 27, the records of this office

do not contain complete data on the Louisiana-Texas State Line survey to which you refer. We are informed that

the Louisiana Highway Commission, this city, has complete data on the Louisiana Geodetic Survey.

I assure you that is is a pleasure to be of service.

Sincerely yours,

Ellen Bryan Moore
REGISTER

meg

counter 01242

ARKANSAS LOUISIANA GAS COMPANY

SHREVEPORT 4, LA.

October 27, 1954

Mrs. Ellen Bryan Moore, Register
State Land Office
State of Louisiana
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Moore:

We have a copy of a plat showing Geodetic Positions of Authentic Boundary Mounds established by Louisiana Geodetic Survey Traverse. This plat is called Plate 3 and only shows the Longitude of Authentic Mounds on the Louisiana-Texas State Line.

Please advise us if you can furnish complete data on above mentioned State Line Survey, including the Latitude and Plain Co-ordinates of Authentic Boundary Mounds and ties from said Authentic Mounds to Louisiana Geodetic Survey Stations.

We are particularly interested in the area covered by Bethany Quadrangle No. 37 A.

Very truly yours,

R. R. O'Neall

R. R. O'Neall
Chief Civil Engineer

RRO'N:gg

cc-to 61243

RECEIVED
DEC 16 1959
General Land Office

contr 61244

ARKANSAS LOUISIANA GAS COMPANY
SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA

December 11, 1959

Mr. Frank Dixie Smith
Humble O.&R. Co.
Box 2025
Tyler, Texas.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing photostatic copy of history of the survey to establish the boundary between the Republic of Texas and the State of Louisiana, and retracement of it by the Louisiana Geodetic Survey. Also some correspondence concerning same.

Included are descriptions of a few Geodetic Stations and plane coordinates.

We have complete file on these, but no doubt they can be obtained either from the Department of Public works, State of Louisiana or the Register of State Land Office, State of Louisiana, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Under separate cover I am mailing you two (2) negatimes made from the tracings of the plates described in the report. Hope this will give Mr. Shimriffs the information he requests. If I can be of further assistance do not hesitate to call on me.

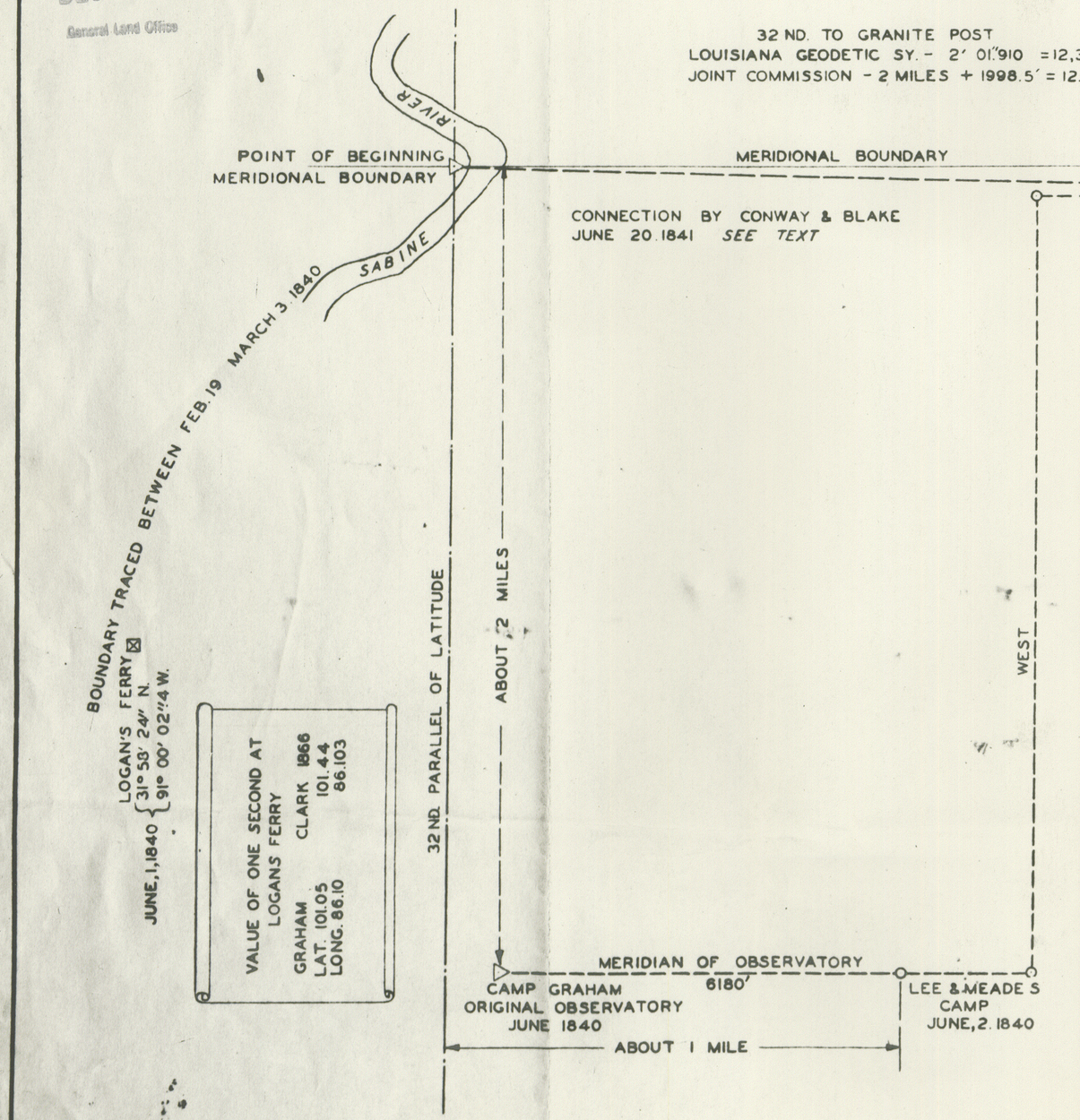
Yours truly,

R. R. O'Neall

RRO'N:bat

Gaslite BY ARKLA

RECEIVED
DEC 16 1959
General Land Office



BY LATITUDE, POSITION OF MOUND 3 = 32° 02' 36."754
ACTUAL POSITION OF MOUND 3 = 32° 02' 34."552
2."202 = 222.51' SOUTH

POSITION OF POST = 32° 02' 01."910 = 12.319.0'
L. G. S. MEASUREMENT. POST TO MOUND 3 = 3.298.18
15.617.18' - 222.82' SOUTH

PLATE-I

INTERSECTION OF 32ND. PARALLEL OF N. LATITUDE

WITH
WEST BANK OF SABINE RIVER
AS MADE BY
JOINT COMMISSION
1840-1841

counter 61246

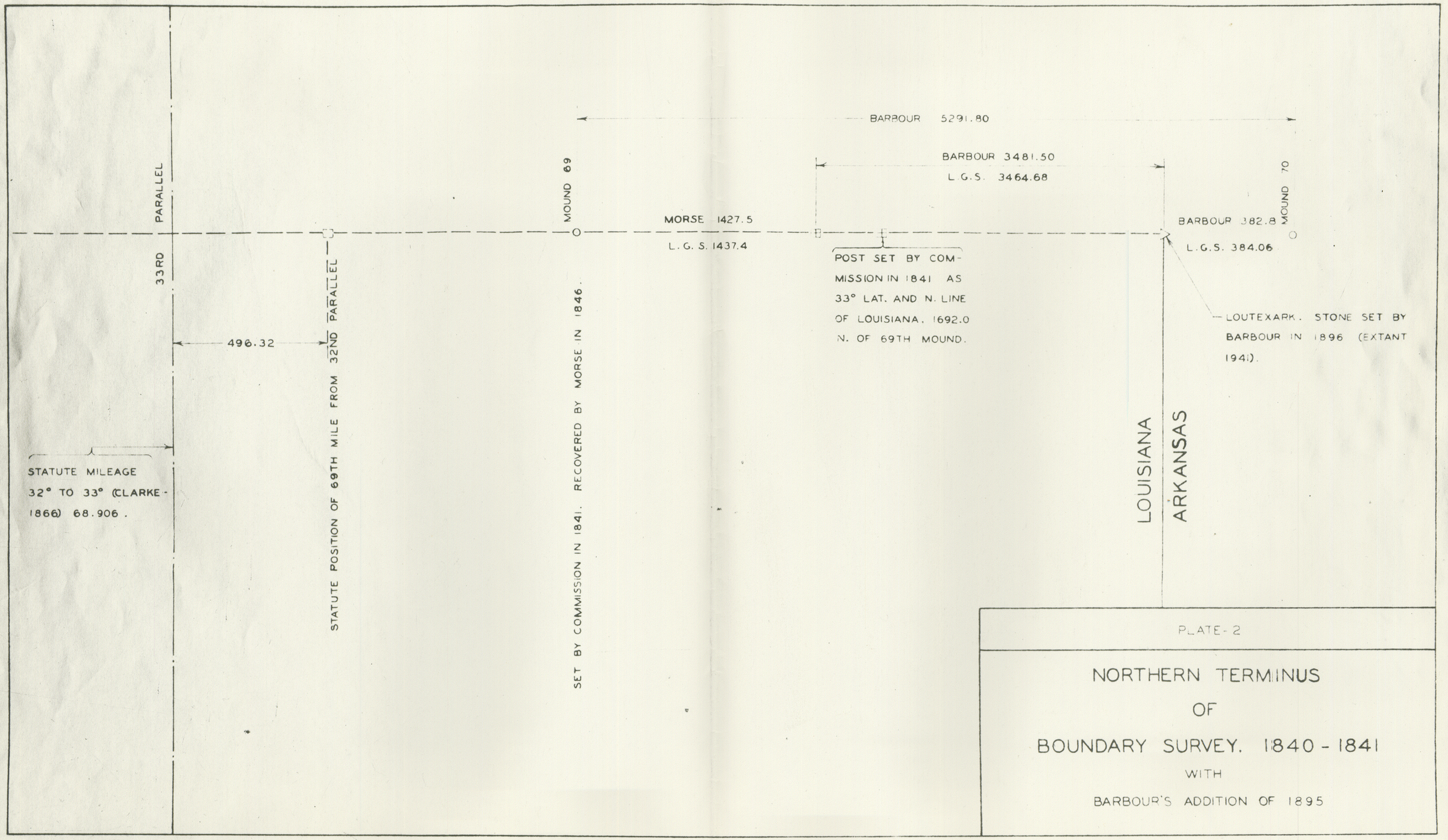


PLATE-2

NORTHERN TERMINUS OF BOUNDARY SURVEY. 1840 - 1841 WITH BARBOUR'S ADDITION OF 1895

Courter 61247

STONE POST ESTABLISHED 1895
BY UNITED STATES GENERAL LAND OFFICE

94° 02′ 34.300″	LOUTEXARK 33° 91′ 08.800″ 33° 00′ 00.000″		110.8′
94° 02′ 34.316″	FOSTER	MD.67	112.1′
94° 02′ 34.371″	O'DANIEL	MD.63	116.8′
94° 02′ 34.413″	ALLRED	MD.61	120.4′
94° 02′ 34.432″	WARMOTH	MD.60	122.0′
94° 02′ 34.448″	STERLING	MD.59	123.4′
94° 02′ 34.492″	FLANDERS	MD.56	127.1′
94° 02′ 34.317″	HEBERT	MD.37	112.2′
94° 02′ 34.279″	BULBERSON	MD.36	109.0′
94° 02′ 34.195″	HOGG	MD.34	102.9′
94° 02′ 34.141″	BLANCHARD	MD.33	98.2′
94° 02′ 33.969″	ROSS	MD.29	83.4′
94° 02′ 33.881″	IRELAND	MD.27	75.9′
94° 02′ 33.779″	ROBERTS	MD.25	67.1′
94° 02′ 33.491″	THROCKMORTON	MD.19	42.3′
94° 02′ 33.326″	LUBBOCK	MD.15	28.1′
94° 02′ 33.289″	ROBERTSON	MD.14	24.9′
94° 02′ 33.279″	HOUSTON	MD.13	24.0′
94° 02′ 33.254″	VILLERE	MD.12	21.9′
94° 02′ 33.271″	RUNNELS	MD.11	23.3′
94° 02′ 33.220″	PLEASANT	MD.9	18.9′
94° 02′ 33.195″	WOOD	MD.6	16.8′
94° 02′ 33.080″	GRANITE POST ESTABLISHED FEB.1841 BY INTERSTATE COMMISSION		6.9′
94° 02′ 33.000″ LONGITUDE	32° 00′ 00.000″ LATITUDE	ORIGIN	

94° 02′ 33.000″

CADDO LAKE

★ LOGANSPORT

PLATE-3

GEODETIC POSITIONS OF AUTHENTIC BOUNDARY MOUNDS

ESTABLISHED BY LOUISIANA GEODETIC SURVEY TRAVERSE

RECEIVED
DEC 16 1959
General Land Office

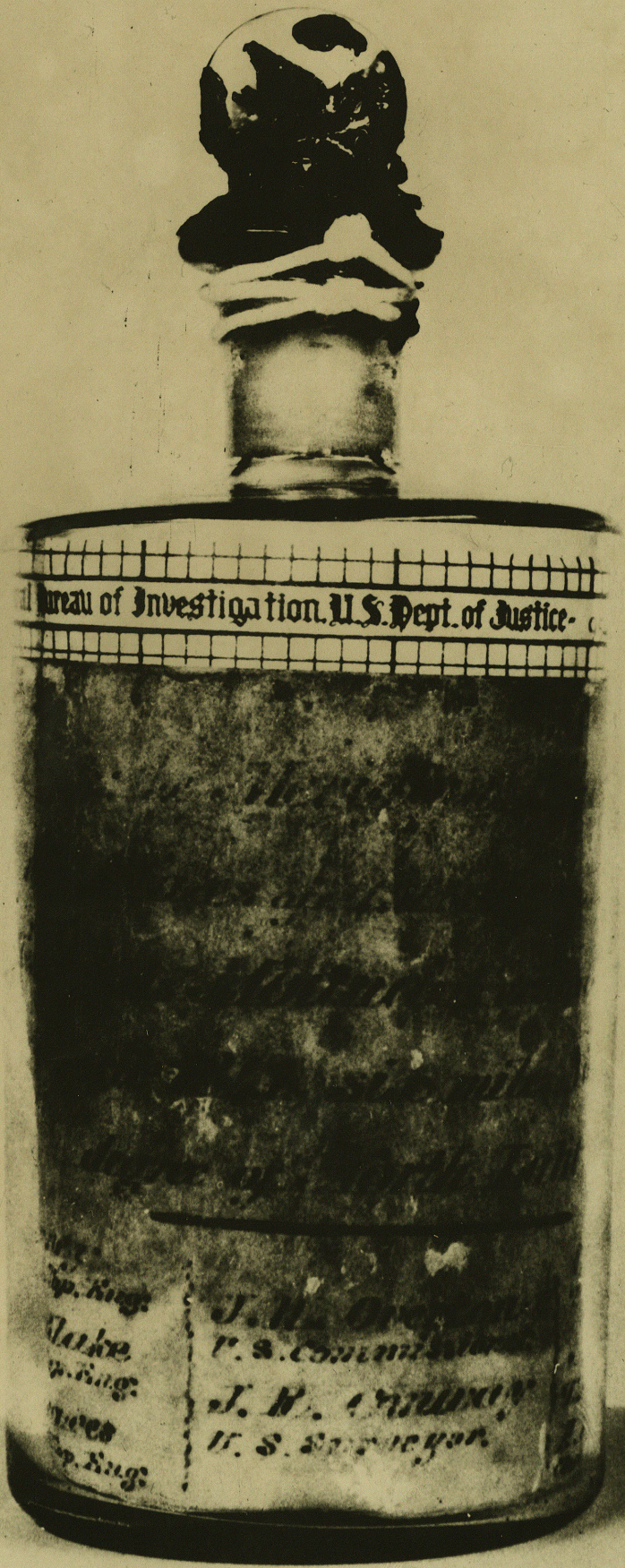
Counter 61248

RECEIVED
DEC 16 1959
General Land Office

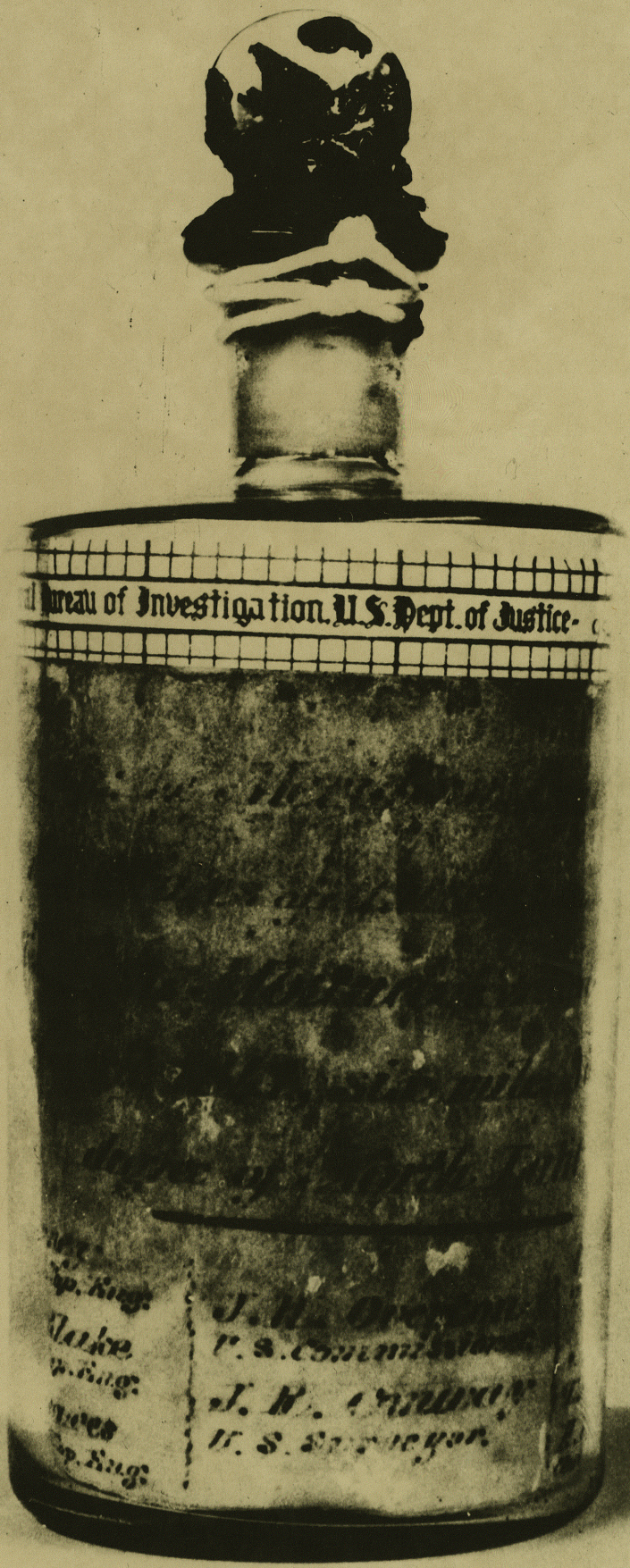


N-1-63

counter 61249



Cov-ter 61250



counter 61251

STATE OF LOUISIANA

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

BATON ROUGE

RECEIVED
DEC 16 1959
General Land Office



Bottle recovered from Mound No. 6 Louisiana-Texas boundary.

Courtesy 61252

STATE OF LOUISIANA

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

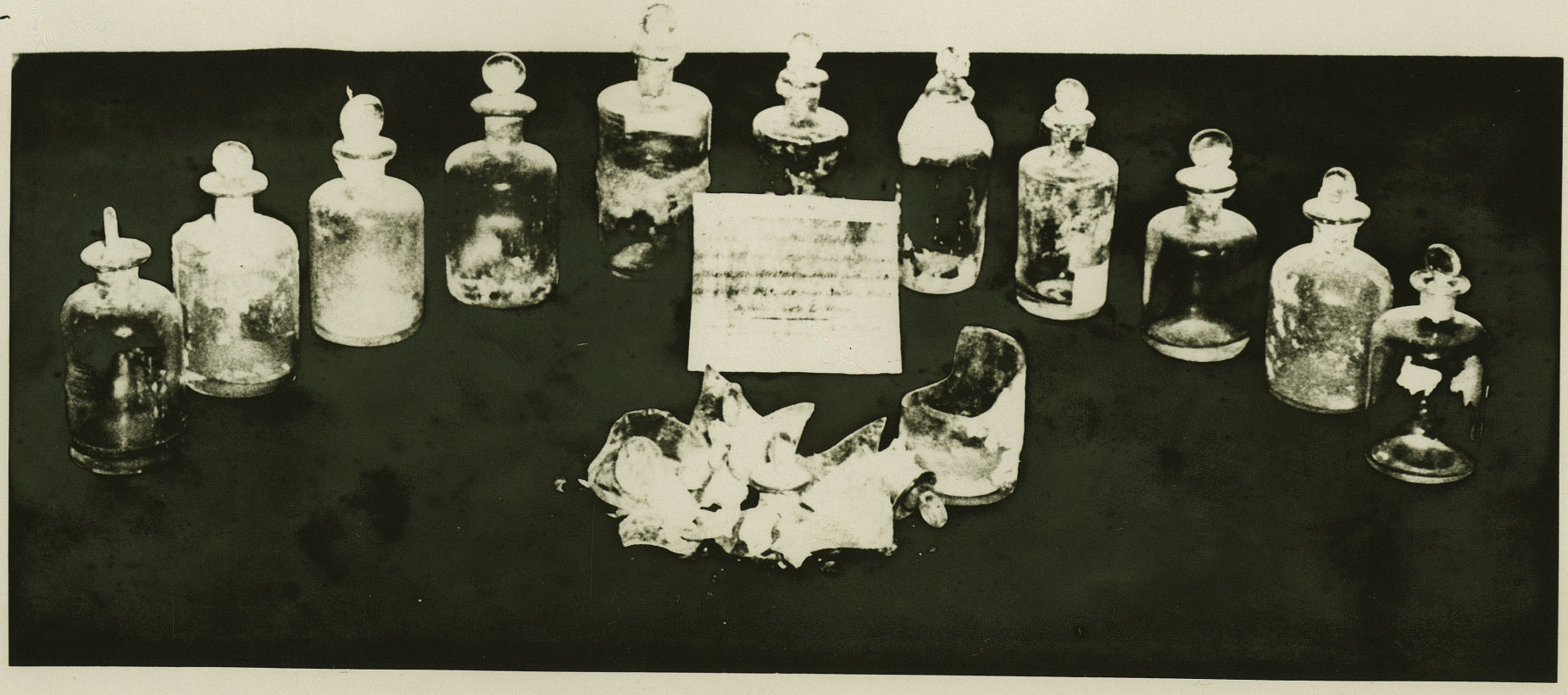
BATON ROUGE



Bottle recovered from Mound No. 6 Louisiana-Texas boundary.

Counter 61253

RECEIVED
DEC 16 1959
General Land Office

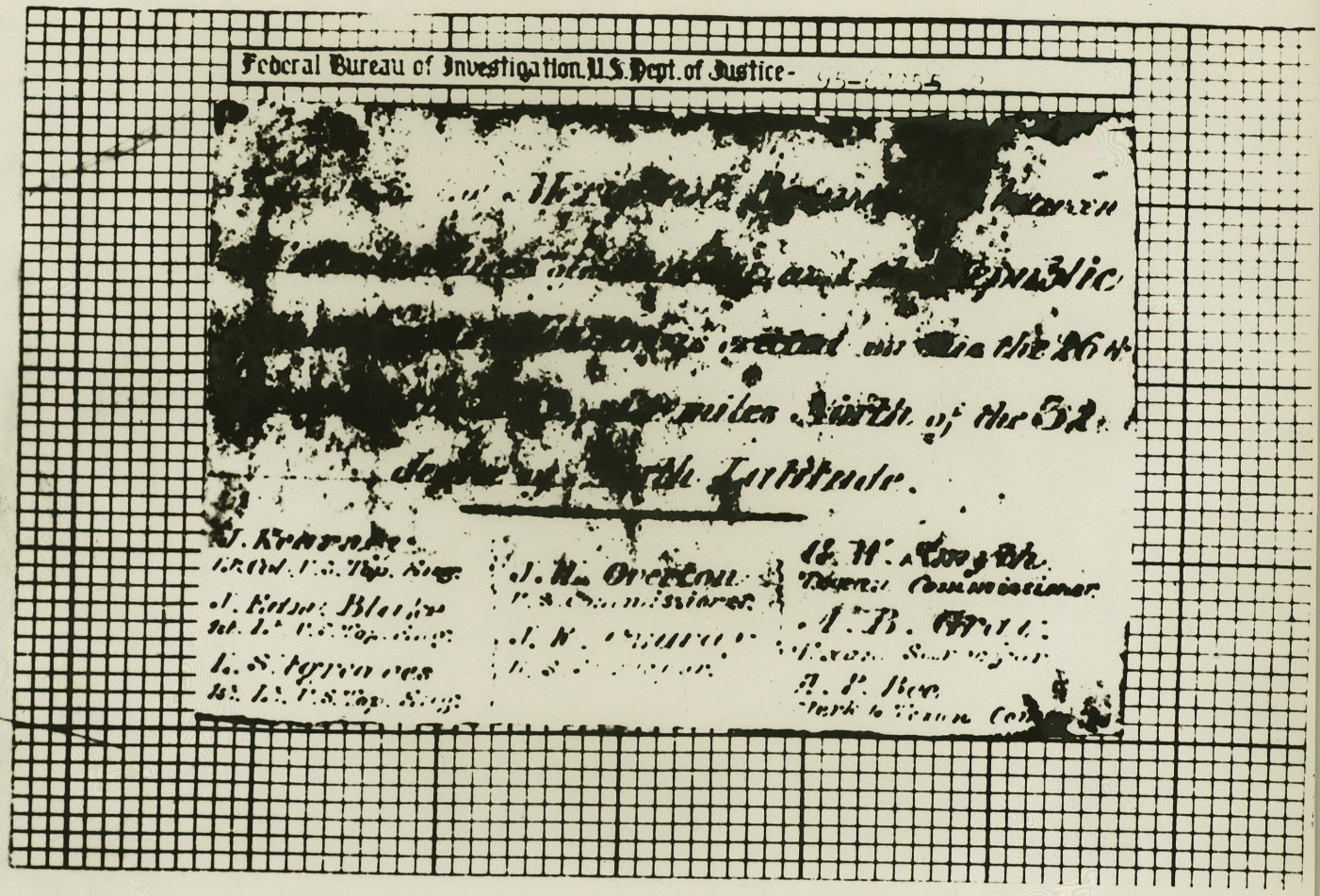


STATE OF LOUISIANA

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

BATON ROUGE

RECEIVED
DEC 16 1959
General Land Office



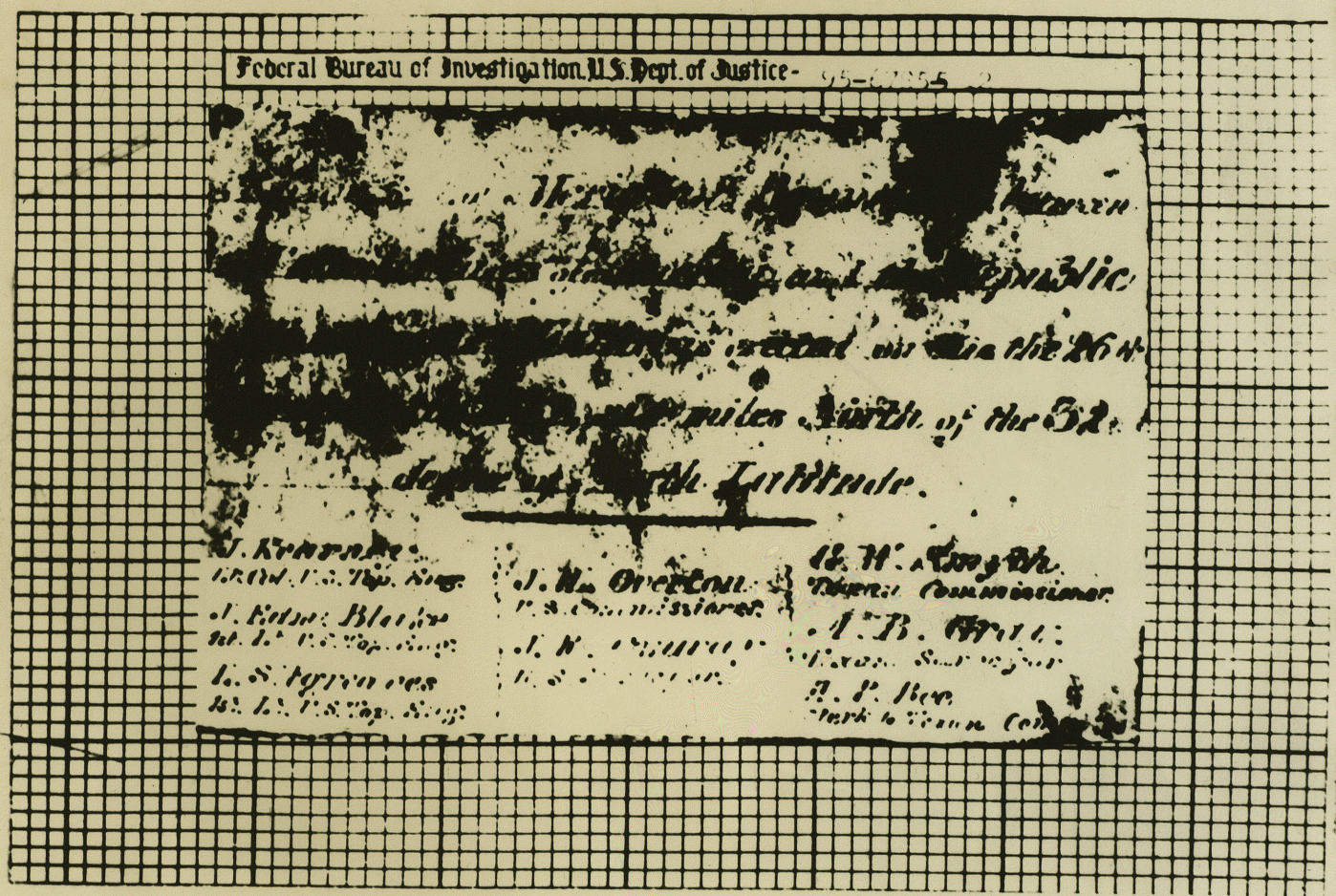
Photograph of parchment which was sealed in bottle recovered from Mound No. 6 Louisiana-Texas boundary.

counter 61255

STATE OF LOUISIANA

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

BATON ROUGE



Photograph of parchment which was sealed in bottle

recovered from Mound No. 6 Louisiana-Texas boundary.

To mark the meridian boundary between the United States of America and the republic of Texas this mound is erected, on this the day 1841, miles distant north of the 32d degree of north latitude.

J. Kearney,
Lt. Col. Top. Engineers.

J. H. Overton,
U. S. Commissioner.

G. W. Smyth,
Texas Commissioner.

J. Edmund Blake,
1st Lt. Top. Engineers.

J. R. Conway,
U. S. Surveyor.

A. B. Gray,
Texas Surveyor.

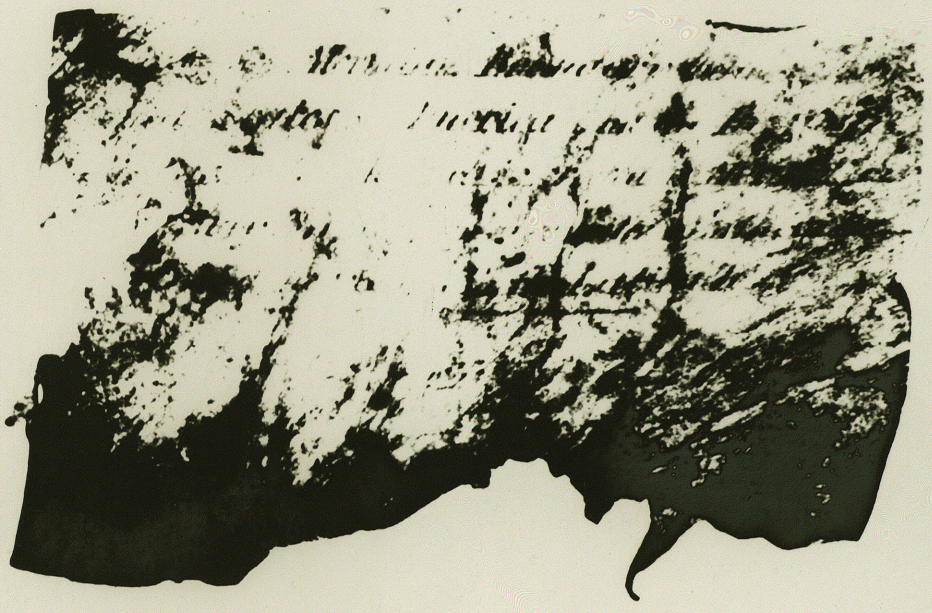
L. Sitgreaves,
1st Lt. Top. Engineers.

H. P. Bee,
Clerk to Texas Commissioner.

counter 61256

RECEIVED
DEC 16 1959
General Land Office

Federal Bureau of Investigation U.S Dept of Justice- 95-6785-2 Q-1



[illegible] print recovered from bottle

[illegible] boundary.

Counter 61257

RECEIVED
DEC 16 1959
General Land Office

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF LOUISIANA

ORLEANS PARISH

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public in and for the State of Louisiana, one William B. Benjamin, who, having identified himself to me as Cadastral Engineer for the Louisiana Geodetic Survey, and having been duly sworn, deposes and says:

That on the 31st day of July, 1941, at the 15th mile mound north of the 32nd parallel of latitude, on the boundary line between the States of Texas and Louisiana, at about 4:00 P. M. on the said date, at about 1½ feet below natural ground surface, deponent did find and discover the glass bottle with a ground glass stopper; said bottle being intact, but the seal had been broken and the parchment was gone.

This bottle has been delivered to the Historical Archives of the State of Louisiana, at Shreveport, Louisiana, and on the exact spot of recovery has been driven a ¾" iron pipe bearing approximately N. 16.75° E., 4.95 feet from the center of the Louisiana Geodetic Survey monument stamped with the name "Lubbock"; 6.7 feet N.E. of Louisiana Control Survey sign; and 1.6 feet N.W. of fence corner post.

Ruth J. Gill
Witness

William B. Benjamin
Affiant

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 28th day of November, 1941, Notary Public in and for the State of Louisiana.

J. Reid Gandolfo
Notary Public

61258

RECEIVED
DEC 16 1959
General Land Office

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF LOUISIANA

ORLEANS PARISH

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public in and for the State of Louisiana, one William B. Benjamin, who, having identified himself to me as Cadastral Engineer for the Louisiana Geodetic Survey, and having been duly sworn, deposes and says:

That on the 11th day of August, 1941, at the 60th mile mound north of the 32nd parallel of latitude, on the boundary line between the States of Texas and Louisiana, at about 9:00 A. M. on the said date, at about 1.4 feet below natural ground surface, deponent did find and discover the glass bottle with a ground glass stopper, the seal on said bottle was broken and the parchment had been removed, (said bottle being broken in recovery).

This bottle has been delivered to the Historical Archives of the State of Louisiana, at Shreveport, Louisiana, and on the exact spot of recovery has been driven a ½" iron pipe, bearing approximately S. 70°55' E.; 3.2 feet from the center of the Louisiana Geodetic Survey monument stamped with the name "Warmoth"; and 46.48 feet N.W. from the S.W. corner of a large gate post.

Ruth J. Gill
Witness

William B. Benjamin
Affiant

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 28th day of November, 1941, Notary Public in and for the State of Louisiana.

J. Paul Gandolfo
Notary Public

2

counter 61259

RECEIVED
DEC 16 1959
General Land Office

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF LOUISIANA

ORLEANS PARISH

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public in and for the State of Louisiana, one William B. Benjamin, who, having identified himself to me as Cadastral Engineer for the Louisiana Geodetic Survey, and having been duly sworn, deposes and says:

That on the 5th day of July, 1941, at the 25th mile mound north of the 32nd parallel of latitude, on the boundary line between the States of Texas and Louisiana, at about 3:00 P. M. on the said date, about 2 feet below natural ground surface, deponent did find and discover the glass bottle with a ground glass stopper, (said bottle being broken in recovery), also the parchment which had been in the bottle.

This bottle and said parchment have been delivered to the Historical Archives of the State of Louisiana, at Shreveport, Louisiana, and on the spot of recovery has been placed a ½" iron pipe, bearing approximately N. 11° W.; 69.75 feet from the center of the Louisiana Geodetic Survey monument stamped with the name "Roberts".

Ruth L. Gill
Witness

William B. Benjamin
Affiant

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 29th day of November, 1941, Notary Public in and for the State of Louisiana.

J. Paul Landolfo
Notary Public

2

Courter 61260

RECEIVED
DEC 16 1959
General Land Office

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF LOUISIANA

ORLEANS PARISH

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public in and for the State of Louisiana, one William B. Benjamin, who, having identified himself to me as Cadastral Engineer for the Louisiana Geodetic Survey, and having been duly sworn, deposes and says:

That on the 4th day of September, 1941, at the 6th mile mound north of the 32nd parallel of latitude, on the boundary line between the States of Texas and Louisiana, at 1:00 P.M. on the said date, about 1½ feet below natural ground surface, deponent did find and discover the glass bottle with a ground glass stopper, well sealed, and the parchment in good state of preservation.

This bottle and parchment have been deposited in the office of the Louisiana Geodetic Survey for future delivery to the Historical Archives of the State of Louisiana, and on the exact spot of recovery has been placed a fat pine hub surmounted by a ½" iron pipe, bearing approximately N. 80° W.; 5.25 feet from the Louisiana Geodetic Survey monument stamped with the name "Wood"; and 25.425 feet N.N.E. from a small nail in base of a dead oak tree.

Ruth L. Gill
Witness

William B. Benjamin
Affiant

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 28th day of November, 1941, Notary Public in and for the State of Louisiana.

J. Paul Gandolfo
Notary Public

Counter 61261

RECEIVED
DEC 16 1959
General Land Office

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF LOUISIANA

ORLEANS PARISH

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public in and for the State of Louisiana, one William B. Benjamin, who, having identified himself to me as Cadastral Engineer for the Louisiana Geodetic Survey, and having been duly sworn, deposes and says:

That on the 6th day of September, 1941, at the 9th mile mound north of the 32nd parallel of latitude, on the boundary line between the States of Texas and Louisiana, at 10:00 A. M. on the said date, about one foot below the natural ground surface, deponent did find and discover the glass bottle, said bottle was broken in recovery but showed signs of old breakage and the parchment was missing.

This bottle has been deposited in the office of the Louisiana Geodetic Survey for future delivery to the Historical Archives of the State of Louisiana, and on the exact spot of recovery has been buried a small wooden hub, and above this hub has been driven a ½" iron pipe level with the top of the mound, at 9 inches E., 3 inches S. of the center of the Louisiana Geodetic Survey monument stamped with the name "Pleasant".

Ruth L. Gill
Witness

William B. Benjamin
Affiant

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 28th day of November, 1941, Notary Public in and for the State of Louisiana.

Paul Randolph
Notary Public

5

counter 61262

RECEIVED
DEC 16 1959
General Land Office

A F F I D A V I T

STATE OF LOUISIANA

ORLEANS PARISH

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public in and for the State of Louisiana, one William B. Benjamin, who, having identified himself to me as Cadastral Engineer for the Louisiana Geodetic Survey, and having been duly sworn, deposes and says:

That on the 12th day of September, 1941, at the 11th mile mound north of the 32nd parallel of latitude, on the boundary line between the States of Texas and Louisiana, at 11:00 A. M. on the said date, about 1½ feet below natural ground surface, deponent did find and discover the glass bottle with a ground glass stopper, said bottle was intact but some water inside had caused the parchment to deteriorate.

This bottle has been deposited in the office of the Louisiana Geodetic Survey for future delivery to the Historical Archives of the State of Louisiana, and on the exact spot of recovery has been driven a ½" iron pipe, bearing approximately S. 6° W.; 539.8 feet from the Louisiana Geodetic Survey monument stamped with the name "Runnels", and 45.5 feet S. from a 14 inch hickory tree.

Ruth L. Gill
Witness

William B. Benjamin
Affiant

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 28th day of November, 1941. Notary Public in and for the State of Louisiana.

Paul Randolph
Notary Public

counter
61263

6

RECEIVED
DEC 16 1958
Federal Land Office

A F F I D A V I T

STATE OF LOUISIANA

ORLEANS PARISH

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public in and for the State of Louisiana, one William B. Benjamin, who, having identified himself to me as Cadastral Engineer for the Louisiana Geodetic Survey, and having been duly sworn, deposes and says:

That on the 8th day of September, 1941, at the 12th mile mound north of the 32nd parallel of latitude, on the boundary line between the States of Texas and Louisiana, at 11:55 A. M. on the said date, about 1.7 feet below natural ground surface, deponent did find and discover the glass bottle with a ground glass stopper and the parchment, which had deteriorated to a whitish deposit; said bottle was broken in recovery.

This bottle has been deposited in the office of the Louisiana Geodetic Survey for future delivery to the Historical Archives of the State of Louisiana, and on the exact spot of recovery has been buried a fat pine hub, and above this hub a ½" iron pipe has been driven 1½" below top of mound, 1.6 feet E. and 0.15 foot N. of the center of the Louisiana Geodetic Survey monument stamped with the name "Villere".

Ruth L. Gill
Witness

William B. Benjamin
Affiant

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 28th day of November, 1941, Notary Public in and for the State of Louisiana.

Robert Randolph
Notary Public

7

counter 61264

RECEIVED
DEC 16 1959
General Land Office

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF LOUISIANA

ORLEANS PARISH

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public in and for the State of Louisiana, one William B. Benjamin, who, having identified himself to me as Cadastral Engineer for the Louisiana Geodetic Survey, and having been duly sworn, deposes and says:

That on the 9th day of September, 1941, at the 13th mile mound north of the 32nd parallel of latitude, on the boundary line between the States of Texas and Louisiana, at 11:05 A. M. on the said date, about 2 feet below natural ground surface, deponent did find and discover the glass bottle with a ground glass stopper, said bottle being intact but the parchment had partly deteriorated to a whitish deposit.

This bottle has been deposited in the office of the Louisiana Geodetic Survey for future delivery to the Historical Archives of the State of Louisiana, and on the exact spot of recovery has been buried a short wooden stake surmounted by a ½" iron pipe, bearing approximately N. 85° E.; 2.0 feet from the center of the Louisiana Geodetic Survey monument stamped with the name "Houston".

Ruth T. Gill
Witness

William B. Benjamin
Affiant

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 28th day of November, 1941, Notary Public in and for the State of Louisiana.

J. Rene Gandolfo
Notary Public

Counter 61265

RECEIVED
DEC 18 1942
General Land Office

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF LOUISIANA

ORLEANS PARISH

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public in and for the State of Louisiana, one William B. Benjamin, who, having identified himself to me as Cadastral Engineer for the Louisiana Geodetic Survey, and having been duly sworn, deposes and says:

That on the 10th day of September, 1941, at the 14th mile mound north of the 32nd parallel of latitude, on the boundary line line between the States of Texas and Louisiana, at about 4:00 P. M. on the said date, about one foot below natural ground surface, deponent did find and discover the glass bottle with a ground glass stopper, said bottle was broken in recovery and no trace of the seal or parchment was found.

This bottle has been deposited in the office of the Louisiana Geodetic Survey for future delivery to the Historical Archives of the State of Louisiana, and on the exact spot of recovery has been buried a fat pine knot and a ½" iron pipe driven above it level with the top of the mound, at 0.5 foot S., 0.3 foot E. of the center of the Louisiana Geodetic Survey monument stamped with the name "Robertson".

Ruth T. Gill
Witness

William B. Benjamin
Affiant

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 28th day of November, 1941, Notary Public in and for the State of Louisiana.

J. Paul Gandolfo
Notary Public

9

Cadastral 61266

RECEIVED
DEC 16 1941
General Land Office

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF LOUISIANA

ORLEANS PARISH

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public in and for the State of Louisiana, one William B. Benjamin, who, having identified himself to me as Cadastral Engineer for the Louisiana Geodetic Survey, and having been duly sworn, deposes and says:

That on the 11th day of September, 1941, at the 19th mile mound north of the 32nd parallel of latitude, on the boundary line between the States of Texas and Louisiana, at 12:40 P. M. on the said date, about 1.2 feet below natural ground surface, deponent did find and discover the glass bottle with a ground glass stopper, said bottle was intact but the parchment had deteriorated to a whitish deposit.

This bottle has been deposited in the office of the Louisiana Geodetic Survey for future delivery to the Historical Archives of the State of Louisiana, and on the exact spot of recovery has been buried a fat pine hub surmounted by a ½" iron pipe, bearing approximately N. 5° 05' W.; 2.65 feet from the center of the Louisiana Geodetic Survey monument stamped with the name "Throckmorton"; and 4.37 feet N.W. from S.W. corner of the Louisiana Control Survey sign.

Ruth T. Gill — William B. Benjamin
Witness — Affiant

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 28th day of November, 1941, Notary Public in and for the State of Louisiana.

J. Rene Gandolfo Jr.
Notary Public

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Counter 61267

RECEIVED
DEC 16 1959
General Land Office

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF LOUISIANA

ORLEANS PARISH

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public in and for the State of Louisiana, one William B. Benjamin, who, having identified himself to me as Cadastral Engineer for the Louisiana Geodetic Survey, and having been duly sworn, deposes and says:

That on the 17th day of September, 1941, at the 27th mile mound north of the 32nd parallel of latitude, on the boundary line between the States of Texas and Louisiana, at 4:50 P. M. on the said date, 1.5 feet below natural ground surface, deponent did find and discover the glass bottle with a ground glass stopper, said bottle was intact but the parchment had wilted to some extent.

This bottle has been deposited in the office of the Louisiana Geodetic Survey for future delivery to the Historical Archives of the State of Louisiana, and on the exact spot of recovery has been buried a fat pine hub surmounted by a ½" iron pipe, at 1.05 feet N. and 0.14 feet W. of the center of the Louisiana Geodetic Survey monument stamped with the name "Ireland".

Ruth L. Gill
Witness

William B. Benjamin
Affiant

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 28th day of November, 1941, Notary Public in and for the State of Louisiana.

J. Paul Landolfo.
Notary Public

11

Counter 61268

RECEIVED
DEC 16 1959
General Land Office

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF LOUISIANA

ORLEANS PARISH

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public in and for the State of Louisiana, one William B. Benjamin, who, having identified himself to me as Cadastral Engineer for the Louisiana Geodetic Survey, and having been duly sworn, deposes and says:

That on the 17th day of September, 1941, at the 27th mile mound north of the 32nd parallel of latitude, on the boundary line between the States of Texas and Louisiana, at 4:50 P. M. on the said date, 1.5 feet below natural ground surface, deponent did find and discover the glass bottle with a ground glass stopper, said bottle was intact but the parchment had wilted to some extent.

This bottle has been deposited in the office of the Louisiana Geodetic Survey for future delivery to the Historical Archives of the State of Louisiana, and on the exact spot of recovery has been buried a fat pine hub surmounted by a ½" iron pipe, at 1.05 feet N. and 0.14 foot W. of the center of the Louisiana Geodetic Survey monument stamped with the name "Ireland".

Ruth L. Gill
Witness

William B. Benjamin
Affiant

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 28th day of November, 1941, Notary Public in and for the State of Louisiana.

J. Reul Gandolfo
Notary Public

11

counter 61269

RECEIVED
DEC 16 1959
General Land Office

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF LOUISIANA

ORLEANS PARISH

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public in and for the State of Louisiana, one William B. Benjamin, who, having identified himself to me as Cadastral Engineer for the Louisiana Geodetic Survey, and having been duly sworn, deposes and says:

That on the 22nd day of September, 1941, at the 29th mile mound north of the 32nd parallel of latitude, on the boundary line between the States of Texas and Louisiana, at 11:30 A. M. on the said date, about 1 foot below natural ground surface, deponent did find and discover the glass bottle with a ground glass stopper, but the bottle had previously been broken and the parchment had been removed.

This bottle has been deposited in the office of the Louisiana Geodetic Survey for future delivery to the Historical Archives of the State of Louisiana, and on the exact spot of recovery has been buried a fat pine hub surmounted by a ½" iron pipe, bearing approximately S. 44.75° E.; 2.42 feet from the center of the Louisiana Geodetic Survey monument stamped with the name "Ross"; and 2.1 feet S.W. of the S.E. corner of the Louisiana Control Survey sign.

Ruth L. Gill
Witness

William B. Benjamin
Affiant

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 28th day of November, 1941, Notary Public in and for the State of Louisiana.

J. Rene Gandolfo
Notary Public

12

Cou-to 61270

RECEIVED
DEC 16 1959
General Land Office

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF LOUISIANA

ORLEANS PARISH

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public in and for the State of Louisiana, one William B. Benjamin, who, having identified himself to me as Cadastral Engineer for the Louisiana Geodetic Survey, and having been duly sworn, deposes and says:

That on the 29th day of September, 1941, at the 33rd mile mound north of the 32nd parallel of latitude, on the boundary line between the States of Texas and Louisiana, at 11:35 A. M. on said date, about 1½ feet below natural ground surface, deponent did find and discover the glass bottle with a ground glass stopper, the seal on said bottle was broken and the parchment had been removed.

This bottle has been deposited in the office of the Louisiana Geodetic Survey for future delivery to the Historical Archives of the State of Louisiana, and on the exact spot of recovery has been placed a ½" iron pipe, bearing approximately S. 15°10' E.; 257.97 feet from the center of the Louisiana Geodetic Survey monument stamped with the name "Blanchard"; 8.75 feet W. of a N.-S. fence; and 1.4 feet E. of the top of an iron rod.

Ruth L. Gill
Witness

William Benjamin
Affiant

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 28th day of November, 1941, Notary Public in and for the State of Louisiana.

J. Rene Gandolfo
Notary Public

13

Curtis 61271

RECEIVED
DEC 16 1959
General Land Office

A F F I D A V I T

STATE OF LOUISIANA

ORLEANS PARISH

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public in and for the State of Louisiana, one William B. Benjamin, who, having identified himself to me as Cadastral Engineer for the Louisiana Geodetic Survey, and having been duly sworn, deposes and says:

That on the 28th day of September, 1941, at the 34th mile mound north of the 32nd parallel of latitude, on the boundary line between the States of Texas and Louisiana, at about 10:30 A.M. on said date, deponent did find and discover the neck and ground glass stopper of the bottle; said bottle, according to the evidence of a local resident, had previously been dug up by other parties at this spot.

The neck and ground glass stopper of said bottle have been deposited in the office of the Louisiana Geodetic Survey for future delivery to the Historical Archives of the State of Louisiana, and at the approximate spot of recovery has been set a ¾" iron pipe in the exact position of a wooden stake with tack center found at the spot from whence these fragments came, bearing approximately N. 7° 28' W.; 256.25 feet from the Louisiana Geodetic Survey monument stamped with the name "Hogg"; and 1.5 feet N.E.E. from a wooden stake near the center of the mound.

Ruth L. Gill
Witness

William B. Benjamin
Affiant

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 28th day of November, 1941, Notary Public in and for the State of Louisiana.

J. Rene Gandolfo Jr.
Notary Public

14

Courts 61272

RECEIVED
DEC 16 1955
General Land Office

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF LOUISIANA

ORLEANS PARISH

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public in and for the State of Louisiana, one William B. Benjamin, who, having identified himself to me as Geodetic Engineer for the Louisiana Geodetic Survey, and having been duly sworn, deposes and says:

That on the 26th day of September, 1941, at the 24th mile mound north of the 32nd parallel of latitude, on the boundary line between the States of Texas and Louisiana, at about 10:30 A.M. on said date, deponent did find and discover the neck and ground glass stopper of the bottle; said bottle, according to the evidence of a local resident, had previously been dug up by other parties at this spot.

The neck and ground glass stopper of said bottle have been deposited in the office of the Louisiana Geodetic Survey for future delivery to the Historical Archives of the State of Louisiana, and at the approximate spot of recovery has been set a ¾" iron pipe in the exact position of a wooden stake with tack center found at the spot from whence these fragments came, bearing approximately N. 7° 20' W.; 266.25 feet from the Louisiana Geodetic Survey monument stamped with the name "Bogg"; and 1.5 feet N.E.ly. from a wooden stake near the center of the mound.

El. = 270.84'
Bk. 1059, Pg. 47

Witness — William B. Benjamin
Affiant

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 28th day of November, 1941, Notary Public in and for the State of Louisiana.

J. Paul Gaudet Jr.
Notary Public

14

Route 61273

RECEIVED
DEC 16 1949

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF LOUISIANA

ORLEANS PARISH

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public in and for the State of Louisiana, one William B. Benjamin, who, having identified himself to me as Cadastral Engineer for the Louisiana Geodetic Survey, and having been duly sworn, deposes and says:

That on the 30th day of September, 1941, at the 36th mile mound north of the 32nd parallel of latitude, on the boundary line between the States of Texas and Louisiana, at 1:45 P. M. on said date, about 1.5 feet below natural ground surface, deponent did find and discover the glass bottle with a ground glass stopper, said bottle was not broken but a little earth was inside and the parchment had been removed.

This bottle has been deposited in the office of the Louisiana Geodetic Survey for future delivery to the Historical Archives of the State of Louisiana, and on the exact spot of recovery has been buried a fat pine hub surmounted by a ½" iron pipe, bearing approximately N. 29.25° E.; 22.47 feet from the Louisiana Geodetic Survey monument stamped with the name "Bulbersom"; and about 0.45 foot S.E. of an old tack hub.

Reid D. Gill
Witness

William B. Benjamin
Affiant

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 28th day of November, 1941, Notary Public in and for the State of Louisiana.

J. Paul Goudchaux
Notary Public

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Counter 61274

RECEIVED
DEC 16 1959
General Land Office

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF LOUISIANA

ORLEANS PARISH

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public in and for the State of Louisiana, one William B. Benjamin, who, having identified himself to me as Cadastral Engineer for the Louisiana Geodetic Survey, and having been duly sworn, deposes and says:

That on the 1st day of October, 1941, at the 37th mile mound north of the 32nd parallel of latitude, on the boundary line between the States of Texas and Louisiana, at 11:40 A. M. on the said date, about one foot below natural ground surface, deponent did find and discover the glass bottle with a ground glass stopper, said bottle was not broken but the parchment was wet and discolored.

This bottle has been deposited in the office of the Louisiana Geodetic Survey for future delivery to the Historical Archives of the State of Louisiana, and on the exact spot of recovery has been buried a fat pine hub surmounted with a ½" iron pipe, bearing approximately S. 1° 25' E.; 448.8 feet from the Louisiana Geodetic Survey monument stamped with the name "Hebert"; and 1.5 feet N. of a 10 inch pine tree on top of mound.

Ruth I. Gill
Witness

William B. Benjamin
Affiant

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 28th day of November, 1941, Notary Public in and for the State of Louisiana.

J. Rene Gandolfo
Notary Public

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Cov-ter 61275

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF LOUISIANA

ORLEANS PARISH

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public in and for the State of Louisiana, one William B. Benjamin, who, having identified himself to me as Cadastral Engineer for the Louisiana Geodetic Survey, and having been duly sworn, deposes and says:

That on the 31st day of October, 1941, at the 58th mile mound north of the 32nd parallel of latitude, on the boundary line between the States of Texas and Louisiana, at about 4:05 P. M. on the said date, about one foot below natural ground surface, deponent did find and discover the glass bottle with a ground glass stopper, said bottle was intact but the parchment was somewhat wilted.

This bottle has been deposited in the office of the Louisiana Geodetic Survey for future delivery to the Historical Archives of the State of Louisiana, and on the exact spot of recovery has been buried a fat pine knot surmounted with a ½" iron pipe, bearing approximately N. 72° E.; 2.70 feet from the center of the Louisiana Geodetic Survey monument stamped with the name "Flanders"; and 1.7 feet W.S.W. from the S.W. corner of the Louisiana Control Survey sign.

Ruth L. Gill
Witness

William B. Benjamin
Affiant

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 7th day of November, 1941, Notary Public in and for the State of Louisiana.

J. Paul Randolph Jr.
Notary Public

counter 61276

RECEIVED
DEC 16 1959
General Land Office

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF LOUISIANA

ORLEANS PARISH

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public in and for the State of Louisiana, one William B. Benjamin, who, having identified himself to me as Cadastral Engineer for the Louisiana Geodetic Survey, and having been duly sworn, deposes and says:

That on the 6th day of November, 1941, at the 69th mile mound north of the 32nd parallel of latitude, on the boundary line between the States of Texas and Louisiana, at 10:20 A. M. on the said date, about 1.2 feet below natural ground surface, deponent did find and discover the glass bottle with a ground glass stopper, said bottle was intact but the parchment was wilted; the stopper of said bottle was pulled out in recovery.

This bottle has been deposited in the office of the Louisiana Geodetic Survey for future delivery to the Historical Archives of the State of Louisiana, and on the exact spot of recovery has been buried a fat pine knot surmounted by a ½"-iron pipe, bearing approximately S. 78° E.; 1.8 feet from the center of the Louisiana Geodetic Survey monument stamped with the name "Sterling"; and 2.13 feet N. of the N.W. corner of the Louisiana Control Survey sign.

Ruth I. Gill
Witness

William B. Benjamin
Affiant

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 7th day of November, 1941, Notary Public in and for the State of Louisiana.

J. Paul Sandolfo
Notary Public

18

route 61277

RECEIVED
DEC 16 1959
General Land Office

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF LOUISIANA

ORLEANS PARISH

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public in and for the State of Louisiana, one William B. Benjamin, who, having identified himself to me as Cadastral Engineer for the Louisiana Geodetic Survey, and having been duly sworn, deposes and says:

That on the 4th day of November, 1941, at the 61st mile mound north of the 32nd parallel of latitude, on the boundary line between the States of Texas and Louisiana, at 3:35 P. M. on the said date, about 1.5 feet below natural ground surface, deponent did find and discover the glass bottle with a ground glass stopper, said bottle was not broken and the parchment, though somewhat wilted, was in better than average state of preservation.

This bottle has been deposited in the office of the Louisiana Geodetic Survey for future delivery to the Historical Archives of the State of Louisiana, and on the exact spot of recovery has been buried a fat pine hub surmounted by a ½" iron pipe, which is 1.35 feet W. and 0.35 feet S. of the center of the Louisiana Geodetic Survey monument stamped with the name "Allred"; and 1.81 feet E. of the N. E. corner of the Louisiana Control Survey sign.

Witness: Curt J. Gill

Affiant: William B. Benjamin

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 28th day of December, 1941, Notary Public in and for the State of Louisiana.

J. Paul Landolfo
Notary Public

19

Courts 61278

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF LOUISIANA

ORLEANS PARISH

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public in and for the State of Louisiana, one William B. Benjamin, who, having identified himself to me as Cadastral Engineer for the Louisiana Geodetic Survey, and having been duly sworn, deposes and says:

That on the 4th day of November, 1941, at the 43rd mile mound north of the 32nd parallel of latitude, on the boundary line between the States of Texas and Louisiana, at about 10:10 A. M. on the said date, about one foot below natural ground surface, deponent did find and discover the glass bottle with a ground glass stopper and the wet and illegible parchment; said bottle had previously been broken about midway of its body and repaired.

This bottle has been deposited in the office of the Louisiana Geodetic Survey for future delivery to the Historical Archives of the State of Louisiana, and on the exact spot of recovery has been buried a fat pine knot surmounted by a ½" iron pipe, bearing approximately N. 39° E.; 1.21 feet from the center of the Louisiana Geodetic Survey monument stamped with the name "O'Daniel"; and 3.08 feet N.N.E. from the S.W. corner of the Louisiana Central Survey sign.

Ruth L. Field
Witness

William B. Benjamin
Affiant

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 4th day of November, 1941, Notary Public in and for the State of Louisiana.

J. Dart Randolph Jr.
Notary Public

20

Courts 61279

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF LOUISIANA

ORLEANS PARISH

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public in and for the State of Louisiana, one William B. Benjamin, who, having identified himself to me as Cadastral Engineer for the Louisiana Geodetic Survey, and having been duly sworn, deposes and says:

That on the 11th day of November, 1941, at the 67th mile mound north of the 32nd parallel of latitude, on the boundary line between the States of Texas and Louisiana, at about 10:15 A. M. on the said date, about 1.4 feet below natural ground surface and touching a galvanized iron pipe at its S.E. edge, which had been set by some other organization or survey, deponent did find and discover the glass bottle with a ground glass stopper, said bottle was broken in recovery and no parchment could be identified.

This bottle has been deposited in the office of the Louisiana Geodetic Survey for future delivery to the Historical Archives of the State of Louisiana, and on the exact spot of recovery has been buried a fat pine hub at the side of the galvanized iron pipe, presumably placed where the bottle had been found by the other survey, which pipe bears approximately N. 86° 40' E.; 1.29 feet from the center of the Louisiana Geodetic Survey monument stamped with the name "Foster"; and 0.47 foot from a 5/8" iron rod.

Ruth D. Gill
Witness

William B. Benjamin
Affiant

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 28th day of November, 1941, Notary Public in and for the State of Louisiana.

J. Paul Landwerlen
Notary Public

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Order 61280

DEC 16 1959
General Land Office

BETHANY 37-A-9

STATION NUMBER	TANGENT DISTANCE	GEODETIC BEARING	GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	PLANE COORDINATES X	PLANE COORDINATES Y	ELEV.	GRID AZIMUTH
Tri. Sta. Mouton							
	1472.283			1,524,005.187	646,872.212	258.604	o ' " 181 50 41.53
C 3527				1,524,052.585	648,343.732	258,827	
	1059.173						181 50 09.49
C 3528				1,524,086.519	649,402.361	232,526	
	1221.751						180 08 01.32
C 3529				1,524,089.370	650,624.109	263.622	
	508.751						180 08 17.88
C 3530				1,524,090.598	651,132.859	270.832	
	475.225						181 17 45.86
C 3531				1,524,101.347	651,607.962	260.850	
	801.002						181 08 07.44
Tri. Sta. Pease Mound 31				1,524,117.219	652,408.807	226.226	
	479.345						174 33 17.63
C 3532				1,524,071,733	652,885.989	225.501	
	1601.855						181 12 41.77
C 3533				1,524,105.604	654,487.486	246,200	
	1909.085						181 21 22.41
C 3534				1,524,150.789	656,396.036	245.569	
	1756.219						237 00 19.96
C 3535				1,525,623.771	657,352.399	246.645	
	1456.957						163 19 16.84
C 3536				1,525,205.619	658,784.061	247.156	
	1230.138						123 56 42.16
C 3537				1,524,185.129	659,434.967	262.820	
	1646.016						179 55 42.35
C 3538				1,524,183.073	661,080.982	269.892	
	1052.473						180 33 50.02
C 3539				1,524,193.431	662,133.404	275.354	
	879.504						178 20 00.02
Tri. Sta. Johnson 33 (Blanchard?)				1,524,167.851	663,012.536	275.740	
	1247.212						179 38 14.15
C 3540				1,524,159.955	664,259.723	269.375	
	1319.705						178 33 53.24
C 3541				1,524,126.901	665,579.014	283.169	
	1771.081						186 22 54.79
C 3542				1,524,323.765	667,339.120	278.074	
	461.803						179 17 57.24
Tri. Sta. Hogg Mound 34				1,524,318.117	667,800.888	274.106	

11/45

DEC 16 1959
General Land Office

BETHANY 37-A-9

STATION NUMBER	TANGENT DISTANCE	GEODETIC BEARING	GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	PLANE COORDINATES X	PLANE COORDINATES Y	ELEV.	GRID AZIMUTH
Tri. Sta. Hogg Mound 34	1309.557			1,524,318.117	667,800.888	274.106	° ' " 178 06 45.16
C 3543				1,524,274.985	669,109.734	265.050	
B 3578-R	873.542			1,523,394.742	602,009.728	356.530	179 27 43.53
B 3588	1703.630			1,523,386.541	602,883.231		182 08 42.55
Beauvais	1625.503			1,523,450.310	604,585.667	354.007	179 03 07.31
B 3589	2672.737			1,523,423.417	606,210.947	384.956	182 53 08.72
B 3590	1473.927			1,523,557.975	608,880.295	378.010	176 35 39.59
Coke	1336.285			1,523,470.416	610,351.619	360.754	182 12 16.82
B 3591	1867.263			1,523,521.822	611,686.915	369.824	180 15 31.98
B 3592	2171.856			1,523,530.259	613,554.159	365.346	182 27 17.16
Tri. Sta. Dupres Mound 24	3088.998			1,523,623,281	615,724.022	358.010	179 53 52.06
B 3593	1545.308			1,523,617.771	618,813.015	352.002	182. 05 40.00
Tri. Sta. Roberts Mound 25	1099.143			1,523,674.247	620,357.291	334.245	179 01 44.66
B 3594	1548.228			1,523,655.622	621,456.276	364.975	182 32 40.74
B 3595	1272.788			1,523,724.360	623,002.977	353.904	176 42 45.59
B 3596	1435.758			1,523,651.374	624,273.671	344.720	183 51 59.98
Tri. Sta. Roman Mound 26				1,523,748.194	625,706.161	353.919	

11/45 G.B.

J. M. H.
W. M.

DEC 16 1959
General Land Office

STATION NUMBER	TANGENT DISTANCE	GEODETIC BEARING	GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	PLANE COORDINATES X	PLANE COORDINATES Y	ELEV.	GRID AZIMUTH
							° ' "
TRI STA Roman Mound26				1,523,748.194	625,706.161	353.919	
	1680.599						179 22 38.99
B 3597				1,523,729.935	627,386.661	371.194	
	920.203						183 48 41.68
B 3598				1,523,791.106	628,304.829	351.657	
	1395.092						180 18 33.61
B 3599				1,523,798.638	629,699.901	352.305	
	896.925						178 43 11.26
B 3600				1,523,778.599	630,596.602	338.914	
	423.327						183 01 07.20
Tri Sta IrelandMound27				1,523,800.892	631,019.342	319.193	
	1864.173						182 47 24.18
C 3501				1,523,891.6[illegible]	632,881.305	352.965	
	1820.120						177 06 10.93
C 3502				1,523,799.644	634,699.099	326.614	
	1600.197						182 34 59.51
Tri Sta White Mound 28				1,523,871.765	636,297.670	331.762	
	2042.327						182 05 43.79
C 3503				1,523,946.443	638,338.631	328.218	
	1347.876						180 39 58.78
C 3504				1,523,962.118	639,686.416	302.748	
	812.058						179 00 37.44
C 3505				1,523,948.093	640,498.353	315.962	
	1086.291						179 41 11.53
Tri Sta Ross Mound 29				1,523,942.150	641,584.628	323.613	
	961.034						181 02 42.43
C 3506				1,523,959.679	642,545.502	332.698	
	881.177						181 23 20.19
C 3507				1,523,981.038	643,426.420	317.634	
	622.673						182 51 54.32
C 3508				1,524,012.162	644,048.315	327.527	
	2823.906						179 51 30.54
Tri Sta MoutonMound 30				1,524,005.187	646,872.212	258.604	
	659.471						283 22 02.29
C 3509				1,524,646.792	646,719.747	264.801	
	1148.015						249 53 34.44
C 3510				1,525,724.837	647,114.407	278.517	
	1896.569						247 14 51.96
C 3511				1,527,473.826	647,847.899	270.018	

12/45
J. M. B. L. D. H.
C. C. R.

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STATION NUMBER	TANGENT DISTANCE	GEODETIC BEARING	GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	PLANE COORDINATES X	PLANE COORDINATES Y	ELEV.	GRID AZIMUTH
							o ' "
C 3511	1163.027			1,527,473.826	647,847.899	270.018	246 43 33.37
C 3512	990.693			1,528,542.211	648,307.445	278.814	267 10 44.75
C 3513	1681.735			1,529,531.703	648,356.201	251.427	253 12 53.93
C 3514	1467.515			1,531,141.788	648,841.855	236.124	253 11 29.66
C 3515	996.352			1,532,546.606	649,066.220	254.418	279 44 06.27
C 3516	1125.696			1,533,528.611	649,097.744	291.012	292 46 54.02
C 3517	728.670			1,534,558.723	648,643.804	299.584	238 59 18.05
C 3518	461.155			1,535,183.239	649,019.224	310.612	225 46 27.72
C 3519	1263.442			1,535,513.702	649,340.873	291.065	268 21 20.82
C 3520	1707.458			1,536,776.624	649,377.125	268.567	273 35 09.01
C 3521				1,538,480.739	649,270.334	256.693	
Murrah Mound17	1574.505			1,523,100.324	578,173.665		
B 3562	1579.375			1,523,106.740	579,748.157	319.216	180 14 00.52
B 3563	1323.713			1,523,072.952	581,327.171	309.933	178 46 26.97
B 3564	779.996			1,523,107.943	582,650.421	317.472	181 30 53.03
Tri sta JohnsonMound18	787.535			1,523,243.770	583,418.500	315.409	190 01 42.60
B 3565	1155.333			1,523,107.861	584,194.219	312.616	170 03 44.71
B 3566				1,523,432.035	585,303.140	304.616	196 17 43.35

12/45
J. M. B.
J. M. H. O.C.R.

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STATION NUMBER	TANGENT DISTANCE	GEODETIC BEARING	GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	PLANE COORDINATES X	PLANE COORDINATES Y	ELEV.	GRID AZIMUTH
							° ' "
B 3566	506.590			1,523,432.035	585,303.140	304.616	149 57 04.54
B 3567	1009.879			1,523,178.367	585,741.644	301.447	180 82 41.77
B 3568	1419.513			1,523,179.159	586,751.523	293.394	181 39 59.40
B 3569	552.687			1,523,220.441	588,170.436	304.233	181 14 05.20
Tri Sta Mound 19 Throckmorton	1339.675			1,523,232.351	588,722.995	296.527	182 53 30.70
B 3570	1035.452			1,523,299.939	590,060.964	304.151	180 02 30.21
B 3571	635.865			1,523,300.693	591,096.416	306.327	178 35 25.13
B 3572	1409.276			1,523,285.050	591,732.089	311.256	181 05 41.63
B 3573	879.461			1,523,311.979	593,141.108	314.979	179 35 26.41
Tri Sta 20 Derbigny Mound	2212.063			1,523,305.696	594,020.547	319.464	180 54 10.97
B 3574	1486.786			1,523,340.559	596,232.335	346.076	179 44 34.78
B 3575	1156.763			1, 523,333.890	597,719.106	341.620	183 00 52.43
B 3576	435.745			1,523,394.724	598,874.268	357.434	174 21 29.80
Tri Sta Davis Mound 21	1922.033			1,523,351.887	799,307.902	354.456	182 06 54.29
B 3577	781.607			1,523,422.823	601,228.626	364.946	177 56 27.88
B 357B (Reset	3498.406			1,523,394.742	602,009.728	356.530	272 26 40.16
B 3579	2172.656			1,526,889.964	601,860.516	351.421	270 06 17.18
B 3580	892.204			1,529,062.616	601,856.543	374.172	279 20 08.96
B 3581	3640.021			1,529,943.002	601,711.809	340.168	306 42 57.39
B 3582				1,532,860.877	599,535.629	365.674	

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L.M.B.
L.M.H. O.C.R.

DEC 16 1959
General Land Office

STATION NUMBER	TANGENT DISTANCE	GEODETIC BEARING	GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	PLANE COORDINATES X	PLANE COORDINATES Y	ELEV.	GRID AZIMUTH
							° ' "
B 3582	1979.419			1,523,860.877	599,535,629	365.674	289 50 32.58
B 3583				1,534,722.779	598,863,750	371.773	

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STATION C 3543

Station is 1.83 mi. N. of Lorraine, Texas Harrison County, Texas. On W. side of "State Line Road" in an old field; 67.0 ft. W. of ℄ of dirt road on Texas soil; 350 ft. N.N.E. of a farmhouse owned and occupied by Lottie Hubbard (colored); 483.0 ft. S. of a small creek; 105.0 ft. S.W. of a 23 in. hickory tree, blazed.

STATION TRI. HOGG MOUND 34

Station is 1.58 mi. N. of Lorraine, Texas Caddo Parish, La. and Harrison County, Texas line. On W. side of dirt road known as "State Line Road". 22.5 ft. W. of ℄ of dirt road; 30.0 ft. N.W. of a 20 in. short leaf pine tree, blazed; 865 ft. N. of Rand Epp's farmhouse.

STATION C 3542

Station is 1.49 mi. N. of Lorraine, Texas Caddo Parish. On E. side of dirt road known as "State Line Road", 16 ft. E. of ℄ of dirt road on Lo Louisiana side of line; 12 ft. W.S.W. of a 22 in. pine tree, blazed; 400 ft. N.N.E. of N.E. corner of farmhouse owned and occupied by Rand Epps.

STATION C 3541

Station is 1.16 mi. N. of Lorraine, Texas Harrison County, Texas. On W. side of dirt road known as "State Line Road", 137 ft. W. of ℄ of dirt road; 208 ft. W. of negro cabin (measured from chimney) occupied by Marshal Stephens (negro); 145 ft. E. of a two room negro shack occupied by John Epps (negro).

STATION C 3540

Station is 0.91 mi. N. of Lorraine, Texas Harrison County, Texas. On W. side of dirt road known as "State Line Road", 80 ft. N. of ℄ of dirt road, in N. edge of an old field; 16.4 ft. E.S.E. of an 18 in. sweet gum tree, blazed; 800 ft. N. of a cemetery.

STATION TRI. JOHNSON MOUND #33

Station is 0.68 mi. N. of Lorraine, Texas on line between Caddo Parish & Harrison County, Texas. On E. side of dirt road known as "State Line Road". 22 ft. E. of ℄ of dirt road; 20 ft. S.W. of a 20 in. short leaf pine tree, blazed; 350 ft. N.N.E. of N.E. corner of negro church.

11/46 L.B.

L.M.H.
N.M.

Center 61287

BETHANY - 37 A

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STATION C 3539

Station is 0.50 mi. N. of Lorraine, Texas Harrison County. On W. side of dirt road leading N. and S. on state line; 23 ft. W. of ℄ of State Line Road; 23 ft. S. ℄ of Old Waskom Road; 98 ft. S.S.W. of a 16 in. post oak tree, blazed; 600 ft. S. of negro church.

STATION C 3538

Station is 0.30 mi. N. of Lorrine, Texas Harrison County. On W. side of dirt road leading N. and S. on State line; 26 ft. W. of ℄ of State Line Road; 94 ft. S. of a 6 in. elm tree, blazed; 800 ft. N. of an underpass on State Line Road and T. & P. R.R.

STATION C 3537

Station is in E. edge of Lorraine, Texas Harrison County. 50 ft. S. of ℄ of U.S. Hwy. #80; 29 ft. E. of ℄ of a hard surfaced road leading S.S.W. from U.S. Hwy. #80; 85 ft. S.E. of a monument erected on state line by State of Texas.

STATION C 3536

Station is 0.25 mi. E. of Lorraine, Texas Caddo Parish. 25.8 ft. N. of ℄ of U.S. Hwy. #80; 153 ft. N.W. of power line pole #324; 94.2 ft. S. of S. rail of L. & A. R.R.

STATION C 3535

Station is 0.50 mi. S. E. of Lorraine, Texas Caddo Parish. At. S.E. end of a dam across E. end of lake; 54 ft. S.E. of a 24 in. short leaf pine tree, blazed; 59 ft. S.E. of a 12 in. short leaf pine tree, blazed; 65 ft. E.S.E. from S.E. edge of lake; 12 ft. S.W. from pasture fence; 140 ft. W.S.W. from S.W. corner of white washed negro house.

STATION C 3534

Station is 0.51 mi. S. of Lorraine, Texas Harrison County. 7.0 ft. W. of state line fence in Texas; 23.5 ft. S.S.E. of a 20 in. post oak tree, blazed; 48.4 ft. W.N.W. of a 16 in. white oak tree, blazed; approx. 1000 ft. S. of a lake near Lorraine, Texas.

STATION C 3533

Station is 0.87 mi. S. of Lorraine, Texas Harrison County. 5 ft. W. of state line fence on Texas side; 30 ft. W. of a 30 in. red oak tree, blazed; in E. edge of a small cultivated field, on W. side of A La. dairy pasture; 80 ft. N. of a wild plum orchard.

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L. M. H.
N. M.

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STATION C 3532

Station is 1.17 mi. S. of Lorraine, Texas Harrison County. On Texas side of line, in S.E. corner of cultivated field; 120 ft. N. of a small creek; 100 ft. E. of a high line and pipe line on same R/W; 28 ft. W. of a 20 in. scaly-bark hickory tree, blazed.

STATION TRI. PEASE MOUND #31

Station is 1.25 mi. S. along state line Lorraine, Texas Caddo Parish. A few feet inside of La., in a very thick creek swamp; ¼ mi. N. of Mike O'Banion's farmhouse; 25 ft. W. of 12 in. elm tree, blazed; 355 ft. S. of a small creek.

STATION C 3531

Station is 1.43 mi. S. of Lorraine, Texas Caddo Parish. On La. side of line, 400 ft. N.E. of Mike O'Banion's farmhouse; 14 ft. E. of an old 3 strand barbed wire fence known as "State line fence"; 33 ft. E. of a 24 in. sweet gum tree, blazed; 275 ft. N. of high line that leads E. and W.

STATION C 3530

Station is 1.51 mi. S. of Lorraine, Texas Harrison County. On Texas side of line, in edge of turn-row, between a field in Texas and a field in La.; 400 ft. S.E. of Mike O'Banion's farmhouse; 200 ft. S. of a high line that leads E. and W. through field.

STATION C 3529

Station is 1.61 mi. S. of Lorraine, Texas Caddo Parish. On La. side of line, in S.W. ¼ of S.E. ¼ of section 19, T-17-N, R-16-W; approx. 900 ft. S.S.E. of a farmhouse owned by Mike O'Banion and occupied by a negro family; 9.2 ft. E. of a 20 in. sweet gum tree, blazed. Distance given from Lorraine is a long state line. No road leads to station.

STATION C 3528

Station is 1.84 mi. S. of Lorraine, Texas Caddo Parish. On La. side of line, in N.W. ¼ of N.E. ¼ of section 30, T-17-N, R-16-W; 31 ft. S.S.W. of a 12 in. hackberry tree, blazed; 31 ft. E.S.E. of a 16 in. hackberry tree, blazed; 46 ft. E. of property line fence.

STATION C 3527

Station is 2.05 mi. S. of Lorraine, Texas Caddo Parish. On La. side of line, in N.W. ¼ of section 30, T-17-N, R-16-W; 12 ft. W. of an 8 in. sweet gum tree, blazed; 26 ft. E.N.E. of a 20 in. pine tree, blazed; 15 ft, E. of a dim trail; approx. 400 ft. E. of an old vacant house.

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BETHANY - 37 A

STATION C 3509

Station is 4.01 mi. W. of Greenwood, La. Caddo Parish. 0.5 mi. S.W. of int. of Elysian Field Rd. and U.S. Hwy. 80 to Brickhouse Rd.; 1.91 mi. W. along Brickhouse Rd.; 14 ft. S. of ℄ of Brickhouse Rd.; 145 ft. E. of blazed 30" pine tree; 266; ft. W. of bank of small branch.

STATION C 3510

Station is 3.78 mi. W. of Greenwood, La. Caddo Parish. 0.50 mi. S.W. of int. of Elysian Field Road and U.S. Hwy. 80, along Elysian Field Road to int. of Elysian Field Road & Brickhouse Rd.; 1.68 mi. W. along brickhouse road 0.23 ft. N. of ℄ of Brickhouse Rd.; 230 ft. N.W. of blazed 36" red oak tree; 312 ft. S.W. of blazed 24" red oak tree.

STATION C 3511

Station is 3.46 mi. W. of Greenwood, La. Caddo Parish. 0.50 mi. S.W. of int. of Elysian Field Road and U.S. Hwy. 80; along Elysian Field to int. of Elysian Field Road & Brickhouse Road; 1.36 mi. W. along Brickhouse Road; 64 ft. N. ℄ of Brickhouse Road; 115 ft. N.E. of blazed 40 in. post oak tree; 155 ft. N.W. of blazed 36 in. post oak tree.

STATION C 3512

Station is 3.26 mi. W. of Greenwood, La. Caddo Parish. 0.50 mi. S.W. of int. of Elysian Field Road, and U.S. Hwy. #80, along Elysian Field Road to int. of Elysian Field Road and Brickhouse Road; 1.16 mi. W. along Brickhouse Road; 220 ft. N. of ℄ of Brickhouse Road; 434 ft. S.W. of S.W. corner of old brick house owned by Fred Warner; 233 ft. N.W. of N.W. corner of house owned by Fred Warner and occupied by Walter Arkan.

STATION C 3513

Station is 3.08 mi. W. of Greenwood, La. Caddo Parish. 0.50 mi. S.W. of int. of Elysian Field Rd. & U.S. Hwy. 80 along Elysian Field Rd. to int. of Elysian Field Rd. & Brickhouse Rd.; 0.98 mi. W. along Brickhouse Rd.; 31 ft. N. ℄ of Brickhouse Rd.; 600 ft. S.E. of old brick house owned by Fred Warner; 36 ft. N.E. of blazed 40" post oak tree.

STATION C 3514

Station is 2.78 mi. W. of Greenwood, La. Caddo Parish. 0.50 mi. S.W. of int. of Elysian Field Rd. & U.S. Hwy. 80, along Elysian Field Rd. to int. of Elysian Field Rd. & Brickhouse Rd.; 0.68 mi. W. along Brickhouse Rd.; 41 ft. S. ℄ of Brickhouse Rd.; 157 ft. S.W. of T. into of Brickhouse Rd. and side road; 23 ft. N. of blazed 8" pine tree; 115 ft. E. of blazed 30" red oak tree.

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M.M.

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STATION C 3515

Station is 2.5 mi. W. of Greenwood, La. Caddo Parish. 0.5 mi. S.W. along Elysian Field Rd. to int. of Brickhouse Rd.; 0.40 mi. along Brickhouse Rd.; 57 ft. S. of ℄ of Brickhouse Rd.; 344 ft. S.W. of S.W. corner of house owned by Fred Warner and occupied by Clarice House; 31 ft. S. of blazed 24" pine.

STATION C 3516

Station is 2.3 mi. W. of Greenwood, La. Caddo Parish. 0.5 mi. along Elysian Field Rd. to int. of Brickhouse Rd.; 0.2 mi. W. along Brickhouse Rd.; 99 ft. N. ℄ of Brickhouse Rd.; 63 ft. E. of blazed 10" pine tree; approx. 325 ft. N.W. of N.W. corner of house owned by Fred Warner and occupied by Lucinda Webb.

STATION C 3517

Station is 2.1 mi. W. of Greenwood, La. Caddo Parish. 0.50 mi. S.W. of int. of Elysian Field Rd. & U.S. Hwy. 80; 50 ft. S.S.E. of ℄ of dirt road; 80 ft. E.S.E. of blazed 14" short leaf pine tree; 600 ft. W. of farm house occupied by Mandy Grants (negro).

STATION C 3518

Station is 1.95 mi. W. of Greenwood, La. Caddo Parish. 0.35 mi. S.W. of int. of Elysian Field Rd. & U.S. Hwy. 80; 22 ft. E. of ℄ of Elysian Field Rd.; 500 ft. S. of pecan orchard.

STATION C 3519

Station is 1.82 mi. W. of Greenwood, La. Caddo Parish. 0.22 mi. W.S.W. of int. of Elysian Field Rd. and U.S. Hwy. 80; on Elysian field Rd.; 100 ft. N.W. of ℄; in S. edge of pecan orchard.

STATION C 3520

Station is 1.60 mi. W. of Greenwood, La. Caddo Parish. On U.S. 80, 35 ft. N. of ℄; 21 ft. W.N.W. of high line pole #269; 600 ft. E. of ℄ int. of U.S. Hwy. 80 and Elysian Field Rd.

STATION C 3521

Station is 1.30 mi. W. of Greenwood, La. Caddo Parish. On U.S. Hwy. #80, 27 ft. S. of ℄; 75 ft. S.E. of high line pole #264; 120 ft. S.W. of high line pole #26; 225 ft. E.S.E. of ℄ of int. of U.S. Hwy. #80 and Carbon Plant Road.

11/45 G.B.

J.M.H.
N.M.

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BETHANY - 37 A

STATION TRI MOUTON MOUND # 30

Station is 4.2 miles W. of Greenwood, La. Caddo Parish. 2.3 miles W. of Greenwood on U.S. Hwy. #80 to int. of U.S. Hwy. #80 and Elysian Field Rd; o.30 miles S.W. on Elysian Field Road to int. of Elysian Field Road and Brickhhouse Road; 1.6 mile W. on Brick House Road to int. of dim trail; 150 ft. N.W. of ℄ int. of Brick House Road and dim trail; 9 ft. W. of ℄ of dim trail; 140 ft. N. of ℄ of Brick House Road; 17 ft. S. of 30 in. pine tree; 3 ft. E. of fence line.

STATION C 3508

Station is 3.73 miles N. of Bethany, La. Caddo Parish. On Elysian Field Road and dim trail; 33 ft. E. of ℄ of dim trail; 104 ft. N. of blazed 36 in. pine tree; 100 ft. W. of 36" osage orange tree (burdock); 110 ft. N.E. of foundation of old house.

STATION C 3507

Station is 3.62 miles N. of Bethany, La. Caddo Parish. On Elysian Field Road and dim trail; 15 ft. W. of ℄ of dim trail; 41 ft. N.W. of blazed crooked 14 in. pine tree; 50 ft. W. of blazed 22" pine tree; 37' N.E. of 30 in. blazed post oak tree; 95 ft. S.W. of T. int. of dim trails.

STATION C 3506

Station is 3.45 mi. N. of Bethany, La. Caddo Parish. On Elysian Field Road and dim trail; 5 ft. E. of ℄ of dim trail; 43 ft. N.W. of N.W. corner of house, owned by John Abnex, and occupied by Jesse Hardeman; 52' N. of 20 in. cherry tree; 135 ft. S. of blazed 36 in. sweet gum tree.

TRI. ROSS MOUND #29

Station is 3.35 mi.es N. of Bethany, La., Caddo Parish. On Elysian Field Road and dim trail; 18 ft. W. of ℄ of dim trail; 131 ft. N. of blazed 30 inch pine tree; 86 ft. S. of blazed 48 in. red oak tree; 205 ft. S.E. of S.E. corner of house, owned and occupied by Jenny Williams.

STATION C 3505

Station is 3.15 mi. N. of Bethany, La. Caddo Parish. On Elysian Field Road and dim trail; 13 ft. W. of ℄ of dim trail; 163 ft. S. of 40 in. white oak tree, blazed; 91 ft. N. of 30 in. oak tree, blazed; 48 ft. W. of 18 in. red oak tree, blazed 15 ft. E. of 6 in. pine tree, blazed.

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BETHANY - 37 A

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STATION C 3504

Station is 2.95 mi. N. of Bethany, La. Caddo Parish. On Elysian Field Road, and dim trail; 14 ft. E. of ℄ of dim trail; 57 ft. W. of blazed 8 in. pine tree; 31 ft. E. of 10 in. red oak tree, blazed; 16 ft. N.W. of blazed 18 in. post oak tree; 100 ft. S. of deep gully.

STATION C 3503

Station is 2.75 miles N. of Bethany, La. Caddo Parish. On Elysian Field Road to dim trail; 0.35 mi. N. of dim trail; 13 ft. W. of dim trail; 67 ft. S. of a dim E. and W. trail; 124 ft. N.E. of a twisted 30 in. ash tree, blazed; 30 ft. W. of 10 in, hickory tree, blazed.

TRI. WHITE MOUND #28

Station is 2.4 miles N. of Bethany, La. Caddo Parish. On Elysian Field Road, 12 ft. W. of ℄; 70 ft. N. of 12 in. pin oak, blazed; 55 ft. W. of 24 in. hickory tree, blazed; 64 ft. E. of 8 in. post tree, blazed.

STATION C 3502

Station is 2.1 miles N. of Bethany, La. Caddo Parish. 576 ft. W. of int. Spring Ridge and Boggy Rd.; 343 ft. S.W. of S.W. corner of B.H Smith's house; 87 ft. N.E. of 8 in. elm tree, blazed; 94 ft. E. of 10 in. post oak tree, blazed; 300 ft. S.W. of an oil well.

STATION C 3501

Station is 1.55 miles N. of Bethany, La. Caddo Parish. On Elysian Field Road, 10 ft. E. of ℄; 2000 ft. N.E. of a gas well; 197 ft. W. of a 24 in. red oak tree, blazed; 159 ft. N.E.of a 24 in. post oak tree, blazed.

STATION TRI. IRELAND MOUND #27

Station is 1.25 miles N. of Bethany, La. Caddo Parish. On Elysian Field Road, 20 ft. W. of ℄; 1000 ft. N.E. of Ben Paterson's (negro) house; 12 ft. W. of 8 in. white oak tree, blazed; 32 ft. E. of a white oak tree, blazed.

STATION B 3600

Station is 1.15 mi. N. of Bethany, La. Caddo Parish. On Elysian Field Rd., 26 ft. E. of ℄; 86 ft. E.N.E. of an 8 in. pine tree, blazed; 71 ft. S.E. of an 8 in, pine tree, blazed.

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J.M.H.
N.M.

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BETHANY - 37 A

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STATION B 3599

Station is 1.0 Mi. N. of Bethany, La. Caddo Parish. On Elysian Field Rd., 71 ft. E. of ℄; 304 ft. E.S.E. of S.E. corner of log cabin.

STATION B 3598

Station is 0.80 mi. N. of Bethany, La., Caddo Parish. On Elysian Field Road, 38 ft. E. of ℄; 153 ft. N.E. of ℄ of int. of Elysian Field Road, and a graded road, leading W.; 66 ft. N. of 30 in. burdock tree, (osage orange); 50 ft. S. of a 20 in. burdock tree.

STATION B 3597

Station is 0.60 mi. N. of Bethany, La., Caddo Parish. On Elysian Field Road, 11 ft. W. of ℄; 189 ft. S.E. of S.E. corner of a house; 70 ft. S. of gas meter; 2 ft. E. of fence.

STATION TRI. ROMAN MOUND #26

Station is 0.3 miles N. of Bethany, La., Caddo Parish. On Elysian Field Road, 25 ft. E. of ℄; 204 ft. S.E. of S.E. corner of a house, owned by W.B. Hudson, and occupied by B.W. Mash.

STATION B 3596

Station is in Bethany, La., Caddo Parish. 124 ft. N. of ℄ of int. of U.S. Hwy. #79 and state line road; 13 ft. W. of ℄ of state line road; 29 ft. N.E. of N.E. corner of Alexander's Store & Garage.

STATION B 3595

Station is 0.2 miles S. of Bethany, La. Caddo Parish. 0.2 mi. S. of int. of state line road and U.S. Hwy. #79; 19 ft. E. of ℄ of state line road; 78 ft. S.E. of S.E. corner of H. L. Shadowens' house; 73 ft. W.N.W. of N.W. corner of a house, owned by D. Hudson, and occupied by E. Tolbert.

STATION B 3594

Station 0.50 mi. S. of Bethany, La., Caddo Parish. On state line road, 10 ft. W. of ℄; 80 ft. S.W. of S.W. corner of Mrs. Lizzie Brumbel's house; 2 ft. E. of fence; 48 ft. N. of a 40 in. oak tree.

1/15 E.B.
L.M.H.
W.M.

counter 61294

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BETHANY - 37 A

STATION TRI. ROBERTS MOUND #25

Station is 0.70 mi. S. of Bethany, La., Caddo Parish. On state line road, 28 ft. W. of ℄; 3 ft. E. of fence; 285 ft. S. of S.W. corner of house, owned by Lizzie Brumbel, and occupied by Jim Harkins.

STATION B 3593

Station is 0.95 mi. S. of Bethany, La., Caddo Parish. On state line road, 21 ft. W. of ℄; 28 ft. N.W. of ℄int. of state line road and a side road, leading W.; 18 ft. N. of ℄ of side road; 27 ft. E. of a 12 in. hickory tree.

STATION TRI. DUPRES MOUND #24

Station is 1.5 mi. S. of Bethany, La., Caddo Parish. On state line road, 28 ft. E. of ℄; 80 ft. N.E. of ℄ int. of state line road and side leading, E.; 67 ft. N. of ℄ of side road.

STATION B 3592

Station is 1.8 mi. S. of Bethany, La., Caddo Parish. On state line road, 22 ft. W. of ℄; 83.5 ft. N.W. of 12 in. cedar tree; 50 ft. S. of 12 in. cedar tree.

STATION B 3591

Station is 2.2 mi. S. of Bethany, La., Caddo Parish. On state line road, 22 ft. E. of ℄; 297 ft. N.E. of N.E. corner of vacant house, owned by C.J. Jernigan.

STATION TRI. COKE MOUND #23

Station is 2.45 mi. S. of Bethany, La., Caddo Parish. On state line road, 20 ft. W. of ℄; 300 ft. N. of int. of state line road, and side road, leading E.; 118 ft. N.E. of 14 in. pine tree, blazed.

STATION B 3590

Station is 2.7 mi. S. of Bethany, La., Caddo Parish. On State Line Road, 58 ft. E. of ℄; 132 ft. E. of N.E. corner of house owned and occupied by Charley Gilliam.

11/25/59
L. M. H.
M. M.

county 61295

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BETHANY - 37 A

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STATION B 3589

Station is 3.2 mi. S. of Bethany, La., Caddo Parish. On State Line Road, 27 ft. W. of ℄; 0.2 mi. S. of crossroads; 10 ft. E. of 40 in. gum tree; 20 ft. N. of 10 in. cedar tree; 3 ft. W. of fence.

STATION TRI. BEAUVAIS MOUND #22

Station is 3.5 mi. S. of Bethany, La. Caddo Parish. On State Line Road, 19 ft. E. of ℄; 3 ft. W. of fence;;96 ft. S.W. of S.W. corner of house owned by Ana Franks (negro).

STATION B 3579

Station is 5.1 mi. W.of Springridge, La. Caddo Parrish. On Springridge Texas Line Road, 33 ft. S. of ℄; 118 ft. N.W. corner of Shad Owens' house; 0.2 mi. E. of a wooden bridge.

STATION B 3580

Station is 4.7 mi. W. of Springridge, La. Caddo Parish. On Springridge, Texas Line Road, 32 ft. N. of ℄; 151 ft. S. of S.W. corner of house owned by C.C. Robertson and occupied by S. Stephenson.

STATION B 3581

Station is 4.55 mi. W. of Springridge, La., Caddo Parish. On Springridge, Texas Line Road, 39 ft. N. of ℄; 296 ft. W. of N.W. corner of wooden bridge; 0.15 mi. E. of house owned by C.C. Robertson, and occupied by S. Stephenson.

STATION B 3582

Station is 3.9 mi. W. of Springridge, La., Caddo Parish. On Springridge Texas Line Road; 28 ft. S. of ℄; 95 ft. N.W. of N.W. corner of W. M. Williams' house; 6 ft. N.W. of N.E. corner of garden fence.

STATION B 3583

Station is 3.55 mi. W. of Springridge, La., Caddo Parish. On Springridge Texas Line Road., 28 ft. S. of ℄; 0.25 mi. W. of int. of Springridge Texas Line Road, and Johns' Store road; 216 ft. N.E. of N.W. corner of a house owned by Bryson Brothers and occupied by J. Lee; 27 ft. E. of a 28 in. red oak tree.

11/45
L.B.
L.M.H.
N.M.

- courtesy 61296

BETHANY - 37 A

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STATION B 3578

Station is 4.10 mi. S. of Bethany, La. Panola County Texas. 4.0 mi. S. along State Line (dint) Road to int. with Springridge-State Line Road; 18.0 ft. W. of ℄ of State Line Road; 32.0 ft. N.W. of ℄ of int. of State Line Road and Springridge Road; 28.5 ft. E.N.E. of a 22 in. pine, tree, Blazed; 100.0 ft. N.E. of Mrs. A.F. Hall's farmhouse. S.B.S.

STATION B 3577

Station is 5.8 mi. W. of Springridge, La., Caddo Parish. 0.1 mi. S. on state line road, from int. with Springridge Texas Line Road; 17 ft. E. of ℄ of state line road, 94 ft. N.E. of N.E. corner of a one room cabin owned by T.C. Adams; 2 ft. W. of fence.

STATION TRI. MOUND DAVIS #21

Station is 6.15 mi. W. of Springridge, La. Caddo Parish. Near int. of Springridge Texas Line Road and state line road; 0.45 mi. S. on state line road, and 22 ft. W. of ℄; 153 ft. N.E. of N.E. corner of a house owned by T.C. Adams; 3 ft. N.E. of N.E. corner of fence.

STATION B 3576

Station is 6.25 mi. W. of Springridge, La., Caddo Parish. 0.55 mi. S. on state line road, from int. with Springridge Texas Line Road; 23 ft. E. of ℄ of state line road; 335 ft. S.E. of S.E. corner of a house owned by T.C. Adams.

STATION B 3575

Station is 6.45 mi. W. of Springridge, La. Caddo Parish. 0.75 mi. S. on state line road, from int. with Springridge Texas Line Road; 22 ft. W. of ℄ of state line road; 68 ft. S.W. of ℄ of state line road and small wooden bridge; 2 ft. E. of fence.

STATION B 3574

Station is 6.7 mi. W. of Springridge, La. Caddo Parish. On State Line Road, 22 ft. E. of ℄; 283 ft. N. of ℄ of int. of state line road and Adams' Store road; 67 ft. N. of lone 10 in. gum tree.

11/45 E.B.
L.N.H.
N.M.

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STATION TRI. DERBIGNY MOUND #20

Station is 7.1 mi. W. of Springridge, La., Caddo Parish. On state line road; 16 ft. W. of ℄; 450 ft. S.E. of cabin owned by T.C. Adams; 73 ft. N.W. of 18 in. pine tree, blazed; 110 ft. S. of a 6 in. pine tree, blazed.

STATION B 3573

Station is 7.25 mi. W. of Springridge, La. Caddo Parish. On state line road, 14 ft. E. of ℄; 23 ft. N. of an 18 in. post oak tree, blazed; 7.4 ft. S. of a 20 in. post oak tree, blazed.

STATION B 3572

Station is 7.50 mi. W. of Springridge, La., Caddo Parish. On state line road, 4 ft. E. of ℄; 17 ft. E. of fence line; 11 ft. W. of fence; 24 ft. N. of a blazed red oak tree; 3 ft. S.W. of 22 in. red oak tree, blazed.

STATION B 3571

Station is 7.6 mi. W. of Springridge, La. Caddo Parish. On state line road, 13 ft. W. of ℄; 21 ft. S. of 10 in. hickory tree, blazed; 27 ft. E. of 10 in. maple tree, blazed; 64 ft. N. of 30 in. white oak tree, blazed.

STATION B 3570

Station is 7.8 mi. W. of Springridge, La., Caddo Parish. 59 ft. E. of ℄ of int. of state line road and a dim E. and W. road; 15 ft. S. of ℄ of dim E. and W. road; 40 ft. S. of 12 in. walnut tree.

STATION TRI. THROCKMORTON MOUND #19

Station is 12.32 mi. W.N.W. of Keachie, La. Caddo Parish. 5.6 miles W.N.W. of Keachie on Keachie Marshall Road to Four Forks; 3.4 mi. W. of Four Forks to La. Texas State boundary line; 3.32 mi. N. of Keachie Marshall Road along state boundary line to station; 3 ft. E. of fence corner; in S.W. corner of old field, grown up with small trees and brush; 110 ft. W. of blazed 12 in. oak tree; 82 ft. E. of blazed 14 in. elm tree.

STATION B 3569

Station 12.22 mi. W.N.W. of Keachie, La. Caddo Parish. 5.6 mi. W.N.W. of Keachie on Keachie Marshall Road to Four Forks; 3.4 mi. W. of Four Forks on Keachie Marshall Road to La. Texas State boundary line; 3.22 mi. N. of Keachie Marshall Road, along state boundary line to station; 31 ft. N. of 8 in. pine tree, blazed; 10 ft. N.E. of 8 in. pine tree, blazed; 6 ft. S.W. of 6 in. pine tree, blazed.

counter 61298

13

BETHANY - 37 A

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STATION B 3568

Station is 11.92 mi. N. of Keachie, La. Caddo Parish. 5.6 mi. W.N.W. of Keachie on Keachie Marshall Road to Four Forks; 3.4 mi. W. of Four Forks on Keachie Marshall Road to La. Texas State boundary line; 2.92 mi. N. of Keachie Marshall Road, along state boundary line to station; 12 ft. S. E. of 10 in. pine tree, blazed; 15 ft. S.S.W. of 8 in. sweet gum tree, blazed; 24.5 ft. N. of 10 in. pine tree, blazed; approx. 300 ft. N. of large creek. S.B.D.

STATION B 3567

Station is 11.72 mi. W.N.W. of Keachie, La., Caddo Parish. 5.6 mi. W.N.W. of Keachie on Keachie Marshall Road to Four Forks; 3.4 mi. W. of Four Forks on Keachie Marshall Road to La. Texas State boundary line; 2.73 mi. N. of Keachie Marshall Road, along state boundary line; 12.5 ft. N. of 8 in. pine tree, blazed; 5 ft. E. of 6 in. pine tree, blazed; 27 ft. W. of 6 in. pine tree, blazed; 10 ft. S. of 8 in. pine tree, blazed. S.B.D.

STATION B 3566

Station is 11.62 mi. W.N.W. of Keachie, La., Caddo Parish. 5.6 mi. W.N.W. of Keachie on Keachie Marshall Road to Four Forks; 3.4 mi. W. of Four forks on Keachie Marshall Road to La. Texas State boundary line; 2.62 mi. N. of Keachie Marshall Road, along state boundary line to station; 68.5 ft. N. of 18 in. red oak tree, blazed; 47 ft. E. of 12 in. sweet gum tree, blazed; 57 ft. S.S.W. of 16 in. sweet gum tree, blazed; 11 ft. S.S.W. of 12 in. pine tree, blazed.

STATION B 3565

Station is 11.42 mi. W.N.W. of Keachie, La., Panola County, Texas. 5.6 Mi. W.N.W. of Keachie on Keachie Marshall Road to Four Forks; 3.4 mi. W. of Four Forks on Keachie Marshall Road to La. Texas State Boundary line; 2.42.mi. N. of Keachie Marshall Road, along state boundary line; station is on Hill in cultivated field; approx. 375 ft. S. of woods; 214 ft. E. N.E. of 10 in. cherry tree; 352 ft. S.E. of int. of dim field road and fence row; 372 ft. S.E. of 30 in. pine tree, blazed.

STATION TRI. JOHNSON MOUND #18

Station 11.27 mi. W.N.W. of Keachie La,, Caddo Parish. 5.6 mi. W.N.W. of Keachie on Keachie Marshall Road to Four Forks; 3.4 mi. W. of Four Forks on Keachie Marshall Road to La. Texas State boundary line; 2.27 mi. N. of Keachie Marshall Road to station; 0.15 mi. N. of woods on fence row dividing cultivated fields; 215 ft. W. of lone 24 in. pine tree; 82 ft. S. of 18 in. sweet gum tree; 6 ft. N. of corner of E. and W. and N.&S. fence rows; 250 ft. E. of group of small pines.

S.B.

D.M.H.
W.M.

counter 61299

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BETHANY - 37 A

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STATION B 3564

Station is 11.12 mi. W.N.W. of Keachie, La., Panola County, Texas. 5.6 mi. W.N.W. of Keachie on Keachie Marshall Road to Four Forks; 3.4 mi. W. of Four Forks to La. Texas State Boundary line; 2.12 mi. N. of Keachie Marshall Road, along state boundary line, to station; 50 ft. S. of S. side of cultivated field and N. side of woods; 49 ft. N. of 12 in. pine tree, blazed; 32 ft. W. of red oak tree, blazed; 38 ft. S.W. of 14 in. sweet gum tree, blazed.

STATION B 3563

Station is 10.90 mi. W.N.W. of Keachie La., DeSoto Parish. 5.6 mi. W.N.W. of Keachie on Keachie Marshall Road to Four Forks; 3.4 mi. W. of Four Forks; on Keachie Marshall Road to La. Texas State boundary line; 1.9 mi. N. of Keachie Marshall Road, along state boundary line to station; 19 ft. N. of 20 in. hickory tree, blazed; 18 ft. W. of 8 in. post oak tree, blazed; 23.5 ft. S.E. of 10 in. sweet gum tree, blazed; 30 ft. E. of 6 in. hickory tree, blazed.

STATION B 3562

Station is 10.69 mi. W.N.W. of Keachie, La., Panola County, Texas. 5.6 mi. W.N.W. of Keachie on Keachie Marshall Road to Four Forks; 3.4 mi. W. of Four Forks on Keachie Marshall Road to La. Texas State boundary line; 1.69 mi. N. of Keachie Marshall Road; along state boundary line to station; 10 ft. W. of state line fence; 17 ft. N.W. of 14 in. pine tree, blazed; 15 ft. N. of ℄ of dim field road; 140 ft. N.E. of N.E. corner of cabin, owned by A. L. Johnson, and occupied by Robert George.

11/45
L.B.
L. M. H.
W. M.

counter 61300

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DUPRES MOUND #24

Station is 1.5 mile S. of Bethany, La., Caddo Parish, on State Line Road, 28 ft. E. of ℄; 80 ft. N.E. of ℄ of int. of state line road and side road, leading E.; 67 ft. N. of ℄ of side road.

STATION NO. B-3593

Station is 0.95 mi. S. of Bethany, La., Caddo Parish, on State Line Road, 21 ft. W. of ℄; 28 ft. N.W. of ℄ of int. of state line road and a side road, leading W.; 18 ft. N. of ℄ of side road; 27 ft. E. of a 12 in. hickory tree.

ROBERTS MOUND #25

Station is 0.70 mi. S. of Bethany, La., Caddo Parish, on State Line Road, 28 ft. W. of ℄; 3 ft. E. of fence; 285 ft. S. of S.W. corner of house, owned by Lizzie Brumbel, and occupied by Jim Harkins. 334.26 ✓ N1°47'W ± 1099.1'

STATION NO. B-3594

Station is 0.50 mi. S. of Bethany, La., Caddo Parish, on State Line Road, 10 ft. W. of ℄; 80 ft. S.W. of S.W. corner of Mrs. Lizzie Brumbel's house; 2 ft. E. of fence; 48 ft. N. of a 40 in. oak tree. 364.99' ✓ N1°44'E ± 1548.2"

STATION NO. B-3595

Station is 0.2 mile S. of Bethany, La., Caddo Parish, 0.2 mi. S. of int. of State Line Road and U. S. Hwy. #79; 19 ft. E. of ℄ of State Line Road; 78 ft. S.E. of S.E. corner of H. L. Shadowens' house; 73 ft. W.N.W. of N.W. corner of a house, owned by D. Hudson, and occupied by E. Tolbert. 353.92 ✓ N 4°06'W ± 1272.8"

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ep

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JOHNSON MOUND #33 Authentic Mound S 15° 10' E ± 257.97' from W&M Sta.

Station is 0.68 mi. N. of Lorraine, Texas, on line between Caddo Parish & Harrison County, Texas, on E. side of dirt road known as "State Line Road", 22 ft. E. of ℄ of dirt road; 20 ft. S.W. of a 20 in. short leaf pine tree, blazed; 350 ft. N.N.E. of N.E. corner of negro church.

STATION NO. C-3540

Station is 0.91 mi. N. of Lorraine, Texas, Harrison County, Texas, on W. side of dirt road known as "State Line Road", 80 ft. N. of ℄ of dirt road, in N. edge of an old field; 16.4 ft. E.S.E. of an 18 in. sweet gum tree, blazed; 800 ft. N. of a cemetery.

STATION NO. C-3541

Station is 1.16 mi. N. of Lorraine, Texas, Harrison County, Texas, on W. side of dirt road known as "State Line Road", 137 ft. W. of ℄ of dirt road; 208 ft. W. of negro cabin (measured from chimney) occupied by Marshal Stephens (negro); 145 ft. E. of a two room negro shack occupied by John Epps (negro).

- W 4800
- H 5600
- J 10400

STATION NO. C-3542

Station is 1.49 mi. N. of Lorraine, Texas, Caddo Parish, on E. side of dirt road known as "State Line Road", 16 ft. E. of ℄ of dirt road on Louisiana side of line; 12 ft. W.S.W. of a 22 in. pine tree, blazed; 400 ft. N.N.E. of N.E. corner of farmhouse owned and occupied by Rand Epps.

HOGG MOUND #34 Authentic Mound N 7° 20' W ± 256.25' from W&M Sta.

Station is 1.58 mi. N. of Lorraine, Texas, Caddo Parish, La. and Harrison County, Texas line, on W. side of dirt road known as "State Line Road", 22.5 ft. W. of ℄ of dirt road; 30.0 ft. N.W. of a 20 in. short leaf pine tree, blazed; 865 ft. N. of Rand Epp's farmhouse.

STATION NO. C-3543

Station is 1.83 mi. N. of Lorraine, Texas, Harrison County, Texas, on W. side of "State Line Road" in an old field; 67.0 ft. W. of ℄ of dirt road on Texas soil; 350 ft. N.E. of a farmhouse owned and occupied by Lottie Hubbard (colored); 483.0 ft. S. of a small creek; 105.0 ft. S.W. of a 23 in. hickory tree, blazed.

STATION NO. C-3544

Station is 2.18 mi. N. of Lorraine, Texas, Caddo Parish, on E. side of "State Line Road" on Louisiana soil, 62.0 ft. E. of ℄ of dirt road in an abandoned field; 325 ft. S.S.E. of twin sweet gum trees, blazed.

ep

counter 61302
Surveying N-1-63

Station Hogg - 4" Bronze Cap nikil Hogg - Fa.
Geodetic Survey traverse station set in
6" X 6" concrete monument 4" above ground
Elev. 274.12'

Mile Mound #34 - 4" Bronze Cap nikil.
Fa Geodetic Survey Mound set in 8" X 8"
concrete monument 6" above ground #34
Elev. 270.84' from our line of levels. —
Fa. Geodetic station Hogg is S 70° 20' E.
256.25' from Authentic Mile Mound #34

Some 400 traverse stations and 21
Authentic Mile Mounds.

Approximately 310 traverse stations in Caddo Par.
" 66 " " " " DeSoto "
" 10 " " " Shelby Co. Texas

Began survey at Triangulation Station
Doggett in Shelby Co. Texas just south of
Joaquin, Texas

Mile Md #27 - Authentic Md is 1.05 N + 0.14' W
" " #29 - " 4E 2.42'

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STATION NO. C-3545

Station is 2.40 mi. N. of Lorraine, Texas, Harrison County, Texas, on W. side of "State Line Road" on Texas soil, 11.0 ft. W. of ℄ of dirt road; 30.0 ft. N.N.E. of a 6 in. persimmon tree, blazed; 875.0 ft. S. of farmhouse owned by Jenny Abington and occupied by Andrew Powell (negro).

WALKER MOUND #35

Station is 2.63 mi. N. of Lorraine, Texas, Caddo Parish, La., Harrison County, Texas line, on W. side of "State Line Road" on Texas-Louisiana boundary line; 14.0 ft. W. of ℄ of "State Line Road"; 16.0 ft. S. of ℄ of dirt road leading W., at a point where "State Line Road" ends; 27.0 ft. E.N.E. of triplet sweet gum trees, blazed; 380.0 ft. N. of Andrew Powell's farmhouse.

STATION NO. C-3546

Station is 2.92 mi. N. of Lorraine, Texas, Harrison County, on Texas side of line on S. edge of Quapaw Swamp; 158 ft. W. of fence line on W. side of dipping vat, in an old field; 62.0 ft. E. of a blazed 6 in. pin oak tree; 123.0 ft. N. of a blazed 14 in. short leaf pine tree.

STATION NO. C-3547

Station is 3.09 mi. N. of Lorraine, Texas, Caddo Parish, a few feet on Louisiana side of line in pasture, in S. edge of Quapaw Swamp; 10.0 ft. E. of E. fence line of lane; 32.0 ft. S. of a blazed 20 in. post oak tree; 85.0 ft. W.N.W. of a blazed 12 in. post oak tree.

STATION NO. C-3548

Station is 3.41 mi. N. of Lorraine, Texas, Caddo Parish, a few feet on Louisiana side of line, in thick underbrush section of Quapaw Swamp; 05.0 ft. E. of E. fence line of lane; 19.5 ft. N.N.W. of a blazed 14 in. pin oak tree; 62.6 ft. S. of a blazed 14 in. white oak tree.

STATION NO. C-3549

Station is 3.49 mi. N. of Lorraine, Texas, Approx.: Caddo Parish-Harrison County, located approx. on state line and in N. side of power line R/W; 13.0 ft. N. of ℄ of high line poles; 32.0 ft. W. of a fence line leading N. and S.; 400.0 ft. S. of Quapaw Bayou.

BULBERSON MOUND #36 Authentic Mound N29°25'E ± 22.47' from wlm Sta.

Station is 3.66 mi. N. of Lorraine, Texas, Caddo Parish-Harrison County, located in center of old established mound marking state line; 15.0 ft. E. of ℄ of dim dirt trail leading N. and S. along line; 400.0 ft. N. of Quapaw Bayou, 44.5 ft. S.E. of a blazed 20 in. elm tree; 17.8 ft. N.E. of a blazed 16 in. sweet gum tree.

ep

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STATION NO. C-3550

Station is 3.80 mi. N. of Lorraine, Texas, Caddo Parish-Harrison County, located approx. on state line in N. edge of Quapaw Swamp, 15.0 ft. W. of fence line leading N. and S.; 15.0 ft. E. of ℄ of dim trail; 17.5 ft. S.W. of a blazed 16 in. short leaf pine tree; 28.0 ft. N.E. of a blazed 22 in. red oak tree.

STATION NO. C-3551

Station is 3.98 mi. N. of Lorraine, Texas, Harrison County, located in wooded section in N. edge of Quapaw Swamp, on peak of hill; 45.6 ft. E.N.E. of a blazed 8 in. cedar tree; 113.0 ft. W. of fence line leading N. and S.

STATION NO. C-3552

Station is 6.0 mi. S.W. of Longwood, La., Caddo Parish, 4.0 mi. W. along Blanchard-Furrh Road to state line, thence 2.0 mi. S. along state line (no road); 43.0 ft. S. of dirt road (trail) leading E. and W.; 450.0 ft. E. of farmhouse occupied by Henry Strange (colored); 68.0 ft. S.W. of 10 in. oak tree, blazed. S.B.D.

STATION NO. C-3553

Station is 5.75 mi. S.W. of Longwood, La., Caddo Parish, 4.0 mi. W. along Blanchard Furrh Road to state line, thence 1.75 mi. S. along state line (no road); 1300.0 ft. N. of dirt road leading E. and W.; 46.0 ft. S. of small creek; 230.0 ft. N. of a small creek. S.B.D.

STATION NO. C-3554

Station is 5.60 mi. S.W. of Longwood, La., Caddo Parish, 4.0 mi. W. along Blanchard-Furrh Road to state line, thence 1.60 mi. S. along state line (no road); 175.0 ft. E. of a 24 in. pine tree, blazed; 178.0 ft. E. of state line; 624.0 ft. N. of a small creek. S.B.D.

HEBERT MOUND #37 Authentic Mound S1°25'E ± 448.8' from Sta. W&M

Station is 5.45 mi. W.S.W. of Longwood, La., Caddo Parish-Harrison County, 4.0 mi. W. along Blanchard-Furrh Road to state line, thence 1.45 mi. S. along state line (no road); 4.0 ft. W. of 18 in. pine tree, blazed; 12.0 ft. S. of 20 in. pine tree, blazed; 200.0 ft. N. of dim field road leading E. and W. S.B.D.

STATION NO. C-3555

Station is 5.25 mi. W.S.W. of Longwood, La., Harrison County, 4.0 mi. W. along Blanchard-Furrh Road to state line, thence 1.25 mi. S. along state line (no road); 05.0 ft. W. of old fence row known as State Line Fence; 04.0 ft. S.W. of 16 in. pine tree, blazed; 20.0 ft. E. of 12 in. pine tree, blazed. S.B.D.

ep

Courts 61305