2227-1902.
L. & R. R. Div.

J.I.P.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
WASHINGTON.

December 5, 1902.

The Governor of Texas,
Austin, Texas.

Sir:

I have the honor to hand you herewith copies of certain correspondence, with related papers, relative to the establishment of the boundary between the State of Texas and the Territory of New Mexico, and to request that you favor me with an expression of your views as to the necessity or advisability of the action proposed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office in his letter of June 4, 1902.

Very respectfully,

Thos Ryan
Acting Secretary.

Texas State Boundary Line 3

Counter # 74904

Executive Office,
State of Texas.
Austin.

November 29, 1902.

Hon. Charles Rogan,

Commissioner General Land Office,

Austin, Texas.

Dear Sir:

I herewith enclose you a communication from the Secretary of the Interior at Washington, which may probably be of some use in your office.

Yours very truly,

Joseph D Sayers

Counter #74905

6

Letter of Govr. J. D. Sayers Enclosing Letter bearing on line of Texas + New Mexico

11-29-1902-

Counter 74906

E
C.L.D.B.

C.L.D.B.

89300-1902.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,

ADDRESS ONLY THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

June 4, 1902.

SUBJECT: Boundary between Texas and New Mexico.

The Honorable

The Secretary of the Interior.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt by departmental reference to this office of a letter from Hon. Miguel A. Otero, Governor of New Mexico, enclosing a letter received by him from the Secretary of the International Miners' Association at El Paso, together with a preamble and resolution passed by said association relative to the boundary line between the State of Texas and southern portion of New Mexico.

The resolution recites that by reason of lack of monuments and other data defining the line between Texas and New Mexico, the claimants are unable to determine the location of their lands and the association makes formal protest to the authorities of the United States against a continuation of this condition of affairs, and respectfully urges that the exact location of the line be definitely determined and marked with monuments, in order that no confusion may hereafter arise relative to the ownership of the lands adjacent to the said boundary line.

You refer this communication to this office for "considera-

Counter 74807

tion and appropriate action."

The boundary between Texas and New Mexico, and between the Public Land Strip and Texas, was surveyed in 1858 and 1859 by J. H. Clark, under the provisions of the act of June 5, 1858 (11 Stats.,310).

By the third section of said act the sum of $80,000 or so much thereof as might be necessary, was appropriated for the running and marking of the boundary line.

It appears from the report on the survey made under the act of 1858, that the major portion of the monuments erected to mark the lines were merely mounds of earth, although a few monuments of stone were erected.

It is now more than 40 years since this survey was made, and in all probability very few, if any, traces could be found of the mounds of earth established on the lines.

So far as the record of this office shows, but 2 monuments have been found. These are situated on the 103d meridian upon either bank of the Canadian River. However, one other monument was found by Messrs. Chaney & Smith who established in their survey of the Public Land Strip, the south boundary thereof, known as the Cimarron Base. This monument is not fully identified, but was found about 30 chs. south of the point of intersection of their base line with the 100th meridian, and said mound may or may not be the original monument established by Clark for the northeast corner of Texas.

Counter #94908

In view of the character of the monuments established in the survey of 1858 and 1859, it would, I think be safe to presume that during the long period of time which has elapsed since the survey, these monuments would become nearly or entirely obliterated by the elements. It is further believed that the position of these boundaries has not been accurately located by astronomical determination. In the case of the 103d meridian, Mr. Clark states that he went to the Kansas boundary for his longitude, and took the location of a monument set by Colonel Johnston on said boundary as accurate, whereas subsequent determinations of longitude (by Chaney & Smith) show this monument to be from two to three miles too far west.

There is therefore no doubt in my mind as to the great necessity for the re-determination astronomically, of the three lines by the most accurate methods known to modern science, and their permanent establishment and marking by durable monuments at mile stations.

The resurvey and establishment of said boundary lines would involve considerable astronomical observations for latitude and longitude, and the permanent and conspicuous marking of about 600 miles of line, and in view of the remoteness and difficulties to be encountered in reaching portions of the line and transportation of suitable material for boundary monuments, I am of the opinion that a compensation of at least one hundred dollars per linear mile will be required.

Counter # 74909

At this rate the cost of resurvey and marking the several lines, is estimated at $60,000, which with the sum of $5,000 for a critical examination of the survey would amount to $65,000.

Should the Department concur in my views as to the necessity for this resurvey of the boundary lines, I will, if so directed, prepare an estimate of appropriation in regular form, for the purpose indicated, to be submitted to Congress, either at the present or ensuing session as may be deemed most expedient.

With the passage of time and the influx of settlers, miners, and others the distinct marking of the boundary lines will become more and more urgent, and in order that conflicts may be avoided and jurisdiction determined, I would recommend that all of said lines be correctly located and permanently marked at an early date.

Inasmuch as the said boundary lines were confirmed by act of Congress approved March 3, 1891 (26 Stats.,971), I recommend that Congress be requested to revoke such confirmation when the appropriation above suggested is made.

The papers transmitted by you are returned herewith, with the request that they be retransmitted to this office with departmental reply to this letter.

Very respectfully,

Binger Hermann

Commissioner.

L.J.

Counter 74910

Miguel A. Otero,

Governor.

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

Office of the Executive,

Santa Fe May 17, 1902.

Mr. Secretary:

I have the honor to enclose herein a letter received by me from the Secretary of the International Miners' Association at El Paso, Texas, together with the preamble and resolution passed by the executive committee of said Association relative to the boundary line between the State of Texas and the Southern portion of New Mexico, for such action as you may see fit to recommend.

With great respect I have the honor to be,

Your very obedient servant,

Miguel A. Otero,

Governor of New Mexico.

To the Honorable

The Secretary of the Interior,

Washington, D.C.

Counter 7491

(copy)

INTERNATIONAL MINERS' ASSOCIATION.

Headquarters: El Paso, Texas.

El Paso, Texas, May 12, 1902.

Hon. Miguel Otero,

Santa Fe, N. M.

S I R:

Complying with the instructions afforded me, I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a preamble and resolution this day passed by the Executive Committee of the International Miners' Association relative to the boundary line between the State of Texas and the southern portion of New Mexico.

Very respectfully,

A. W. Gifford

Secretary.

counter 74912

WHEREAS, W. P. Thompson and associates located certain mining claims in the southern portion of the Guadalupe Mountains during the year 1901, made record of their location, and proceeded in every way in accordance with the laws of the United States; and

WHEREAS, they developed said property at very considerable expense of time and money, opened up a valuable deposit of ore from which they made extensive shipments, and were about to consummate the sale of the property for a very large sum of money; and

WHEREAS, by reason of lack of monuments and other data defining the line between the State of Texas and Territory of New Mexico the claimants were unable to determine the location of their land, and the lines recently being run out by a Texas surveyor and by him determined to be in Texas and upon the lands of the Texas & Pacific Railroad, the said Thompson and associates relinquished their claim to the said Texas & Pacific Railroad Company upon being paid for improvements only; and

WHEREAS, there are many others in the same locality likewise affected who have located territory under the United States laws, supposing the land to lie north of the Texas line; and

WHEREAS, we are informed that the United States permits no lands to be taken within a zone extending two and one-half (2 1/2) miles north of the supposed north line of Texas, pending a determination of the line, thereby acknowledging an uncertainty, and that the line is not definitely known; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the International Miners' Association through its representatives make formal protest to the authorities

Counter 74913

of the State of Texas and of the United States against a continuation of this condition of affairs, and most respectfully but earnestly urges that the representatives of the two governments proceed with as little delay as possible to survey and definitely determine the exact location of said line and then place thereon sufficient permanent, and well marked monuments, that no confusion may hereafter arise relative to the ownership of the lands adjacent to the said boundary line; and

RESOLVED, that the Secretary be instructed to immediately transmit copies of this preamble and resolution to the President of the United States and to the Governors of the State of Texas and the Territory of New Mexico.

Counter 74914

Austin, Texas, December 16, 1902.

Subject: Boundary between Texas and New Mexico.

His Excellency, Joseph D. Sayers,

Governor of Texas.

Dear Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt from you of a letter addressed to yourself from Hon. Thos. Ryan, Acting Secretary of the Interior, bearing date December 5, 1902, with certain correspondence, with related papers, relative to the establishment of the boundary between the State of Texas and the Territory of New Mexico, in which he requests you to favor him with an expression of your views as to the necessity or advisability of the action proposed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, in his letter of June 4, 1902.

The Commissioner says:

'I have the honor to acknowledge receipt by departmental reference to this office of a letter from Hon. Miguel A . Otero, Governor of New Mexico, enclosing a letter received by him from the Secretary of the International Miners' Association at El Paso, together with a preamble and resolution passed by said association relative to the boundary line between the State of Texas and southern portion of New Mexico.

The resolution recites that by reason of lack of monuments and other data defining the line between Texas and New Mexico, the claimants are unable to determine the location of their lands and the association makes formal protest to the authorities of the United States against a continuation of this condition of affairs, and respectfully urges that the exact location of the line be definitely determined and marked with monuments, in order that no confusion may hereafter arise relative to the ownership of the lands adjacent to the said boundary line.

You refer this communication to this office for 'consideration and appropriated action.'

The boundary between Texas and New Mexico, and between the Public Land Strip and Texas, was surveyed in 1858 and 1859 by J. H. Clark, under the provisions of the act of June 5, 1858, (11 Stats., 310).

By the third section of said act the sum of $80,000 or so much thereof as might be necessary, was appropriated for the running and marking of the boundary line.

It appears from the report on the survey made under the act of 1858, that the major portion of the monuments erected to

Counter # 14915

mark the lines were merely mounds of earth, although a few monuments of stone were erected.

It is now more than 40 years since this survey was made, and in all probability very few, if any, traces could be found of the mounds of earth established on the lines.

So far as the records of this office shows, but two monuments have been found. These are situated on the 103d meridian upon either bank of the Canadian river. However, one other monument was found by Messrs. Chaney & Smith who established in their survey of the Public Land Strip, the south boundary thereof, known as the Cimarron Base. This monument is not fully identified, but was found about 30 chs. south of the point of intersection of their base line with the 100th meridian, and said mound may or may not be the original monument established by Clark for the northeast corner of Texas.

In view of the character of the monuments established in the survey of 1858 and 1859, it would, I think be safe to presume that during the long period of time which has elapsed since the survey these monyments would become nearly or entirely obliterated by the elements. It is further believed that the position of these boundaries has not been accurately located by astronomical determination. In the case of the 103d meridian, Mr. Clark states that he went to the Kansas boundary for his longitude, and took the location of a monument set by Colonel Johnston on said boundary as accurate, whereas subsequent determinations of longitude (by Chaney & Smith) show this monument to be from two to three miles too far west.

There is therefore no doubt in my mind as to the great necessity for the re-determination astronomically, of the three lines by the most accurate methods known to modern science, and their permanent establishment and marking by durable monuments at mile stations.

The resurvey and establishment of said boundary lines would involve considerable astronomical observations for latitude and longitude, and the permanent and conspicuous marking of about 600 miles of line, and in view of the remoteness and difficulties to be encountered in reaching portions of the line and transportation of suitable material for boundary monuments, I am of the opinion that a compensation of at least one hundred dollars per linear mile will be required.

At this rate the cost of resurvey and marking the several lines, is estimated at $60,000, which with the sum of $5,000 for a critical examination of the survey would amount to $65,000."....

"With the passage of time and the influx of settlers, miners, and others the distinct marking of the boundary lines will become more and more urgent, and in order that conflicts may be avoided and jurisdiction determined, I would recommend that all of said lines be correctly located and permanently marked at an early date.

Inasmuch as the said boundary lines were confirmed by act of Congress approved March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 971), I recommend that Congress be requested to revoke such confirmation when the appropriation above suggested is made."

The conditions enumerated in the preamble to the resolution passed by the Executive Committee of the International Miners' Association mentioned in the Commissioner's letter, not only exist on the south boundary line of New Mexico, but the same conditions

A2 Counter # 74916

apply equally as strong to the boundary line between Texas and New Mexico along the 103d meridian. I known of no particular friction existing along the north line of the Panhandle of Texas on parallel 36° 30' north latitude, nor on the 100th m eridian, the line between Texas and Oklahoma, established in 1859 by Jones and Brown, from Red River to a point on the Canadian river, and from that point to the northeast corner of Texas, in 1860, by Commissioner, John H. Clark.

The initial monument at the intersection of the onehundredth meridian with Red River was established in 1859 by Daniel G. Major, astronomer. From this point Jones and Brown, contract surveyors, under the direction of the Indian Office, surveyed northward about 109 miles, setting monuments at every mile. Their "terminating monument" is 19 miles north of the Canadian River. In 1860 Commissioner Clark continued this survey to the northeast corner of Texas. This line was supposed to have been run on the one-hundredth meridian. The northeast corner of Texas as established by Clark is said to be about 1000 feet west of the true one-hundredth meridian, and the corner on Red River as established by Daniel G. Major is said to be 3,797 feet west of that meridian. My information is that all surveys of land by Texas surveyors along this line were made with reference and in conformity to said line as the true boundary.

In 1902 the United States caused another monument to be erected on Red River where it intersects with the one-hundredth meridian. The necessary observations and calculations were made by Arthur D. Kidder, U.S.Examiner of Surveys, under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office in accordance with the act of Congress, approved January 15, 1901, who established and witnessed a suitable monument of stone on the ground, which, according to a typewritten copy of his report furnished yourself by the

Counter 14917

Secretary of the Interior, is at the point of intersection of the true one-hundredth meridian with Red River. In the type-written copy of the report sent to you Mr. Kidder is made to say: "From this monument the old initial monument bears due east 3699.7 feet". In printed document No. 33 containing a letter from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting the same report of the determination of the intersection of the one-hundredth meridian with Red River Mr. Kidder is made to say: "From this monument the old initial monument bears due west 3699.7 feet". It is therefore quite clear that the one or the other of these copies, in stating the location of the Kidder monument, is erroneous. The copy sent you places the Kidder monument 3699.7 feet west of the old initial monument, while the printed copy, in the hands of Congress, places his monument 3699.7 feet east of the old initial monument.

On page 44, Document No. 635, published at the first session of the 57th Congress, the Cartographer of the U. S. Geological Survey, under the title of "Conclusion", after giving a history of the surveys of the boundary on the one-hundredth meridian, says:

"1. The northeast corner of the panhandle of Texas is fixed by law at the intersection of the parallel of 36° 30' and the one hundredth meridian west of Greenwich.

2. This point was located by Clark, in June, 1860, and a monument was erected to mark it.

3. Congress confirmed a part of Clark's survey in 1891, such confirmation including his monument at the northeast corner of Texas.

4. Subsequent surveys, though inconclusive, make it probable that the said Clark monument was established a little to the west- say 1,000 feet more or less- of the one hundredth meridian.

5. The monument on the north bank of Red River, set by Major in 1859, to mark the eastern boundary of Texas at that point, is 3,797 feet west of the one hundredth meridian.

6. By subsequent public land surveys, approved by the General Land Office, said monument on Red River has been accepted as marking the Texas boundary line at that point.

7. Those boundary monuments, which are northward from this one and which were set by Jones and Brown in 1859, have been accepted in the public land surveys as boundary monuments of Texas.

8. Said monuments were, by order of the Secretary of the Interior, accepted by Clark in 1860 as marking the east boundary of the panhandle.

A4

Counter #74918

9. Said monuments are accepted by local residents as the boundary monuments between Texas and Oklahoma.

10. So far as I know, Texas has never accepted or disputed these monuments.

11. To conform to these conclusions the boundary should, until better information is available, be drawn on maps as follows:

The northeast corner of the panhandle should be located on the parallel of 36° 30' and about 1,000 feet west of the one-hundredth meridian; thence a line should be drawn directly south, parallel to the one hundredth meridian, to a point about 50 miles south of the starting point; thence a line (about 80 miles long) should be drawn southward to Red River, intersecting it at a point 3,800 feet west of the one hundredth meridian."

On page 50 of the same document, after giving a history of the survey of the 103rd meridian the Cartographer deducts the following conclusions:

"1. The west boundary of the panhandle of Texas is fixed by law on the one hundred and third meridian.

2. of the 310 miles composing the line 24 miles at the south end and 156 miles at the north end were surveyed and marked with monuments by Clark in 1859.

4. Clark's survey has been confirmed by the United States.

5. Clark's survey has not been confirmed or disputed by Texas.

6. Of Clark's monuments south of the Canadian we have no information. It seems probable that many or most of them are lost.

7. The boundary along the 130 miles not surveyed or marked by Clark is on the one hundred and third meridian as it shall hereafter be surveyed and confirmed.

8. As to the 24 miles at the south end we have no information to show that it is not on the true one hundred and third meridian.

9. As to that part of the Clark line running southward from the Canadian River, about 80 miles, we have no information as to its longitude except the monuments on the banks of the Canadian.

10. As to the longitude of that part of the Clark line north of the Canadian, we have no information except that depending upon Chaney's monument, according to which it is in about longitude 103° 02' W.

11. Both Clark's and Chaney's longitude determinations are weak.

12. Until a new and trustworthy determination of the longitude has been made the boundary should be shown on the one hundred and third meridian from the Canadian southward and on the meridian of 103° 02' from the Canadian northward.

13. A new and accurate determination of longitude should be made at an early day at a station in or near Texline, and this station should be connected with Chaney's monument, with the XIT corner, and with Clark's monuments 15, 16 and 17."

The boundary line, in so far as the same was established by U. S. Commissioner, John H. Clark, was confirmed by Congress from the Rio Grande River to the northeast corner of Texas on the 3rd day

Courtesy #74919

of March 1891. On the 25th of the same month the entire line as surveyed by him, was confirmed by a joint resolution of the Legislature of Texas, a copy of which is herewith attached. (General Laws of Texas, 22nd Legislature, pages 193-4)

The Cartographer, therefore, is mistaken in his supposition that the Clark line has never been confirmed or accepted as the true boundary by the State of Texas.

On the thirty-second parallel Mr Clark is said to have erected 32 monuments, consisting principally of earth mounds or stone. On the 103rd meridian Mr. Clerk erected 26 monuments, chiefly earth or stone mounds. Many of them have been obliterated by time while others will soon disappear.

According to a survey made by W. S. Mabry in 1882 to 1885, district surveyor of Dallam, Hartley and Oldham counties at that time, and who now resides at San Antonio, Texas, and according to a survey made by Levi S. Preston, U. S. deputy surveyor, in 1900 there can be no doubt as to the location of the northwest corner of Texas as located by Clark in 1859, and that the northeast corner of the XIT pasture fence is on this corner. Besides this three other monuments known as 15, 16 and 17 made by Clark on the west boundary line of Texas and made by Clark in 1859 have been found on the ground by U. S. Surveyors and W. S. Mabry of San Antonio, Texas, extending south on the 103rd meridian. Neither can there be any doubt as to the location of the southeast corner of New Mexico as made by Clark in 1858 or 1859. Monument No. 31 on the 32nd parallel and monument No. 1 on the 103rd meridian made by Clark are still

counter # 14920

in existence from which the original southeast corner can be identified even if a new corner had never been made to perpetuate it. I do not know who made the new corner on the southeast corner of New Mexico, but I am under the impression that Col. D. S. Woods, now deceased, advised me that he made it. It was he who located most of the Texas and Pacific Railroad lands in that part of Texas and who probably had a better knowledge of that part of the State than any other surveyor, as he was a resident surveyor of Barstow, Ward county, for a great number of years. I employed him as a state surveyor in 1899 and 1900, and I have often heard him say that he found pieces of a broken bottle at the point where the monument for the southeast corner of New Mexico now stands, and my information is that Mr. Clark buried a bottle at that corner at the time he established it.

In 1892 Mr. W. D. Twitchell of Amarillo, Texas, who for the past two years has been a state surveyor, and at one time a draughtsman in the General Land Office of Texas, and who in 1892 was a special deputy surveyor of Howard Land district, and Mr. Mark Howell of Roswell, New Mexico, and who, in 1892, was county surveyor of Chaves county, New Mexico, surveyed the boundary line along the 103rd meridian as fixed by Clark, in so far as he ran the same north from the Southeast corner of New Mexico, which they claim was 70 miles. At the 70th mile point, after describing the monument, they say in their joint report, one of which was filed in the General Land Office, Austin, Texas, December 29, 1892, that,

"This monument marks the point to which John H. Clark ran north from the 32d parallel as stated in his report on page 279 of the Commissioners report upon the survey of the United States and Texas boundary (47th Congress 1st Session. Ex. Doc. No. 70.) the same being in latitude 33° 00' 58" north. In the above quoted Commissioners report on page 280, Clark reports his line to have been located 184 miles south from latitude 36° 30' north. A preliminary line run by us, beginning at monument No. 11 on the 103rd meridian, and running south through monuments Nos. 10, 9, 8, 7, 6 and 5, all of which were found and identified, as described in the above mentioned report, and prolonged (checked by polaris observations as hereinbefore)

Courtlee #74921

intersects latitude 33° 00' 58", 2132 varas east of the last described monument. Determined true meridian at above described monument."

In surveying this line they continued north 126 miles and 274 varas where they intersected a preliminary survey extended south from monument No. 11 on the 103rd meridian to latitude 33° 49' 51", being a point 126 miles and 274 varas north from the 32nd parallel and 184 miles south from parallel 36° 30' north latitude. They also claim to have made the connection between the two lines made by Clark which they say is 56 miles and 296 varas. In their report they claim to have identified monuments Nos. 10, 9, 8, 7, 6 and 5 on the 103rd meridian as established by Clark. A copy of their report is herewith handed you. Mr. Twitchell advises me that some of the monuments are very dim and difficult to distinguish.

In conclusion I do not deem it wise to change the boundary between Texas and New Mexico from the lines established by Mr. Clark, which has been accepted and confirmed by both the State and federal governments, and for the further reason that so many surveys have been made by the State with reference to said lines, and a great number of titles have been patented to people along said lines, who, in many instances, have erected valuable and permanent improvements thereon; but I do believe that the boundary line between the State of Texas and the Territory of New Mexico established by Clark should be retraced and re-established, and that permanent monuments be erected at convenient and proper distances so that the question of boundary shall hereafter be forever settled, and to prevent further litigation between people residing in the State and those residing in the Territory.

As to the line between Texas and Oklahoma I am not prepared to say what should be done. No friction has arisen from that source so far as I am advised, neither am definitely advised as to where the Kidder monument is placed.

Counter # 74922

Congressman John H. Stephens has introduced a bill in Congress to re-establish and re-mark these lines by a joint commission of the U. S. government and the State of Texas. In the event his bill becomes a law Texas should be represented on the ground by a thoroughly competent and practical surveyor. For making this survey the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington estimates that it will cost the U. S. $65,000.00. Texas will not on ly be required to pay its own commissioner but a reasonable part of the expenses in making the survey. I have no idea what it would cost, but I think an appropriation of $20,000.00 to $25,000.00 would be sufficient.

Very respectfully,

Charles Rogan

Commissioner of the General Land Office,

State of Texas.

Copy

Counter # 74923

Texas State Boundary Line 3

Copy of letter
Comr. Ohio Rogan
12/16/1902
Resulting survey of
Texas Boundaries
with
Mrs Munroe.

Gen'l

Counter 74924

A10

Washington D.C. December 16th 1902.

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Sir:

Congressman John H. Stephens has introduced a bill in Congress to re-establish and re-mark these lines by a joint commission of the U. S. Government and the State of Texas. In the event his bill becomes a law Texas should be represented on the ground by a functionally competent and practical surveyor. For making this survey the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington estimates that it will cost the U. S. $25,000.00. Texas will not on it be required to pay if its own commissioner put a reasonable part of the expenses in making the survey. I have no idea what it would cost, but I think an appropriation of $15,000.00 to $25,000.00 would be sufficient.

Very respectfully,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE
STATE OF TEXAS.

CHARLES ROGAN, Commissioner.
J. J. TERRELL, Chief Clerk.

AUSTIN, December 18, 1902.

Hon. Chas. A Culbertson,

U. S. Senator, Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:-

On the 5th of this month the Secretary of the Interior wrote to Governor Joseph D. Sayers a letter in which he enclosed a copy of a letter from the Executive Committee of the International Miners' Association relative to the boundary line between the State of Texas and New Mexico, addressed to the Governor of New Mexico; also, a copy of the preamble and resolutions of the said Association, relating to the troubles existing on said boundary line; also, a copy of a letter from the Governor of New Mexico to the Secretary of the Interior; and also, a copy of a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington dated June 4, 1902, addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, in which he reviews the condition of the boundary line between Texas and New Mexico and Texas and Oklahoma, and in which the Commissioner recommends that Congress be requested to revoke the confirmation of what is known as the Clark survey, and recommends that the entire line from the intersection of the 100th meridian with Red River to a point on the south boundary line of New Mexico on the Rio Grande River be re-surveyed and established on correct lines. The Governor forwarded all of the above described communications to me with the request that I make an examination thereof and make report thereon to him, together with such

Note—All payments for School and Asylum Lands must be made to the State Treasurer, and not be sent to this office.

Courtesy of the Texas General Land Office

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

STATE OF TEXAS.

CHARLES ROGAN, Commissioner.
J. J. TERRELL, Chief Clerk.

AUSTIN,

other data as was in my possession, as well as an expression of my views thereon. In his letter of the 5th inst., the Secretary of the Interior requested the Governor to favor him with an expression of his views as to the necessity and advisability of the action proposed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington in his letter of June 4, 1902. On yesterday, I prepared my report to the Governor and delivered the same to him this morning.

At the Governor's request, as well as pursuing my own inclination and views in the premises, and because of the further fact that I took occasion to write you a short time since in regard to the establishing of the 100th meridian by Mr. Kidder, I take pleasure in handing you herewith a copy of my letter to the Governor, and also a copy of the joint resolutions passed by the legislature of Texas confirming the boundary line as located by Clark; also, a copy of the report filed in this office by Mr. W. D. Twitchell and Mr. Mark Howell of a survey made by them of a part of the boundary line between Texas and New Mexico, for such consideration as you may see fit to give them.

The latter part of November the Governor received from the Secretary of the Interior a report of Arthur D. Kidder establishing the 100th meridian at its intersection of Red River, and filed in the General Land Office at Washington last April. This document

Note—All payments for School and Asylum Lands must be made to the State Treasurer, and not be sent to this office.

Counter #74926

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

STATE OF TEXAS.

CHARLES ROGAN, Commissioner.
J. J. TERRELL, Chief Clerk.

AUSTIN,

was also referred to me by the Governor to be filed in the General Land Office. In regard to the report, no expression of opinion was asked and none was given. According to a type-written copy, mailed to the Governor, Mr. Kidder, in speaking of the monument erected by him on Red River for the true location of the 100th meridian says, "From this monument the old initial monument bears due east 3699.7 feet". If that be true, Texas will lose a strip of land that width nearly the entire length from that point to the northeast corner of Texas. Since writing you in regard to this matter I have received from Congressman Stephens Document #33, published by the second session of the 57th Congress, it being a letter from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting to Congress Mr. Kidder's report. The copy as printed by Congress has Mr. Kidder to say, in speaking of the monuments placed on Red River by himself, that "From this monument the old initial monument bears due west 3699.7 feet." Therefore, according to the printed report, Texas will gain a strip of land that width to the northeast corner of Texas. I have no means of knowing as to which copy is correct and it might be advisable to compare the printed copy in use by Congress with the original report, filed by Mr. Kidder, to determine whether or not the monument bears east or west from the old initial monument. In my opinion Mr. Clark, in 1859, correctly located the line between Texas and New Mexico from the

Note—All payments for School and Asylum Lands must be made to the State Treasurer, and not be sent to this office.

Counter #74927

GENERAL LAND OFFICE
STATE OF TEXAS.

CHARLES ROGAN, Commissioner.
J. J. TERRELL, Chief Clerk.

AUSTIN,

4-

Rio Grande River to the southeast corner of New Mexico, but it is commonly accepted as true that the corner established by him for the northwest corner of Texas is too far west by about two miles. The 103rd meridian is the lawful boundary line and Mr. Clark's monuments from the northwest corner of Texas south for 184 miles are commonly accepted to be about two miles west of that meridian. In 1891 the Clark survey was confirmed by Congress and the legislature of Texas as being the true location and boundary between Texas, New Mexico and Oklahome on the north, which at that time was known as No Mans Land.

Both prior to and since the confirmation of this line by Congress and the legislature of Texas, the surveyors of this State have accepted Clark's survey as the true boundary line, and have made all locations of certificates and surveys on the boundary line with reference thereto. The State has issued a great number of patents to a great deal of land up to and along that line, including the Capitol Syndicate land. It has also sold a great number of school sections and a great number of people have accepted that as the true boundary line, and have made permanent and valuable improvements upon their locations and surveys now owned by them. Therefore, theestablishment of the boundary line by Mr. Clark should not be molested but should remain as the true boundary.

Note—All payments for School and Asylum Lands must be made to the State Treasurer, and not be sent to this office.

Counter #74928

GENERAL LAND OFFICE
STATE OF TEXAS.

CHARLES ROGAN, Commissioner.
J. J. TERRELL, Chief Clerk.

AUSTIN,

5-

In addition to the reasons stated in the preamble and resolutions of the International Miners' Association, a copy of which can be obtained from the Secretary of the Interior, for the re-establishment and remarking of the Clark boundary line, I will state that people in New Mexico along that line both on the east as well as the south of New Mexico, are giving our people considerable trouble. They are litigating the matter in the Federal courts of New Mexico. Judgment has been obtained in one case against one of the State's lessees for a strip of land leased by him from the State, 2000 varas in width below the boundary line. On the east line of New Mexico lessees of the State of Texas have their fences erected and the authorities of that territory have in one instance, to my knowledge, ordered the lessee to remove his fences as being upon territory not embraced within the State of Texas.

Monuments erected by Mr. Clark in 1859 were of stone or earth mounds, and are rapidly disappearing, and in my judgment, it is extremely important that this line should be retraced and remarked and permanent monuments placed at intervals of every few miles all along the boundary to prevent trouble arising in the future.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully yours,

Chas Rogan

Rogan-C.

Commissioner.

Note—All payments for School and Asylum Lands must be made to the State Treasurer, and not be sent to this office.

Counter #74929

Texas State Boundary Line 3

8

Letter Comr. Chas Rogan
to Senator C. A. Culbert-
son 12/18/02

Texas State Boundary line 3

Counter # 74930

General Land Office.

State of Texas.

Austin.

CHARLES ROGAN, COMMISSIONER.
J. J. TERRELL, CHIEF CLERK.

December 18, 1902.

Hon. John H. Stephens, U.S.Congressman,

Washington, D.C.

My dear Sir:-On the 5th of this month, the Secretary of the Interior wrote to Governor Joseph D. Sayers a letter in which he enclosed a copy of a letter from the Executive Committee of the International Miner's Association relative to the boundary line between the State of Texas and New Mexico, addressed to the Governor of New Mexico; also, a copy of the preamble and resolutions of the said Association, rela ing to the troubles existing on said boundary line; also, a copy of a letter from the Governor of New Mexico to the Secretary of the Interior; and also, a copy of a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, dated June 4, 1902, addressed to the Secretary of t e Interior, in which he reviews the condition of the boundary line between Texas and New Mexico and Texas and Oklohoma, and in which the Commissioner recommends that Congress be requested to revoke the confirmation of what is known as the Clark survey, and recommends that the entire line from the intersection of the 100th meridian with Red River to a point on the south boundary line of New Mexico on the Rio Grande river be re-surveyed and re-established on correct lines. The Governor forwarded all of the above described communications to me with the request that I make an examination thereof and make a report thereon to him, together with such other data as was in my possession, as well as an expression of my views thereon. In his letter of the 5th inst.,the Secretary of the Interior request ed the Governor to favor him with an expression of his views as to the necessity and advisability of the action proposed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington in his letter of June 4, 1902. On yesterday. I prepared my report to the Governor and delivered the same to him this

Counter #94931

General Land Office.

State of Texas.

Austin.

CHARLES ROGAN, COMMISSIONER.
J. J. TERRELL, CHIEF CLERK.

2(Hon. J.H.S.)

morning.

At the Governor's request, as well as pursuing my own inclinations and views in the premises, I take pleasure in handing you herewith a copy of my letter to the Governor; and also a copy of the joint resolutions passed by the legislature of Texas confirming the boundary line as located by Clark; also, a copy of the report filed in this office by Mr. W.D.Twichell and Mark Howell of a survey made by them of a part of the boundary line between Texas and New Mexico,for such consideration as you may see fit to give them.

The latter part of November, the Governor received from the Secretary of the Interior a report of Arthur D. Kidder establishing the 100th meridian at its intersection with Red River,and filed in the General Land Office at Washington last April. This document was also referred to me by the Governor to be filed in the General Land Office. In regard to the report, no expression of opinion was asked and none was given. According to a type-written copy, mailed to the Governor, Mr. Kidder in speaking of the monument erected by him on Red River for the true location of the 100th meridian says, "From this monument, the old initial monument bears dur east 3699.7 feet." If that be true, Texas will lose a strip of land that width nearly the entire length from that point to the north-east corner of Texas. I have received your Document # 33,published by the second session of the 57th Congress, it being a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting to Congress Mr. Kidder's report. The copy as printed by Congress has Mr. Kidder to say in speaking of the monuments placed on Red River by himself, that, "From this monument, the old initial monument bears due west 3699.7 feet." Therefore according to the printed report, Texas will gain a strip of land that width to the north-east corner of Texas. I have no means of knowing as to which copy is correct and it might be advisable to compare the printed copy in use by

Counter # 74932

General Land Office.

State of Texas.

Austin.

CHARLES ROGAN, COMMISSIONER.
J. J. TERRELL, CHIEF CLERK.

3 (Hon. J. D. S.)

Congress with the original report, filed by Mr. Kidder, to determine whether or not the monument bears east or west from the initial monument. In my opinion, Mr. Clark in 1899 corr ctly located the line between Texas and New Mexico from the Rio Grande river to the south-east corner of New Mexico, but it is commonly accepted as true that the corner established by him for the north-west corner of Texas is too far west by about two miles. The 103rd meridian is the lawful boundary line and Mr. Clark's monuments from the north-west corner of Texas, south for 184 miles, are commonly accepted to be about two miles west of that meridian. In 1891, the Clark survey was confirmed by Congress and the legislature of Texas as being the true location and boundary between Texas, New Mexico and Oklohoma on the north, which at that time was known as No man's land.

Both prior to and since the confirmation of this line by Congress and the legislature of Texas, the surveyors of this State have accepted Clark's survey as the true boundary line, and have made all locations of certificates and surveys on the boundary line with reference thereto. The State has issued a great number of patents to a great deal of land up to and along that line, including the Capitol Syndicate land. It has also sold a great number of school sections and a great number of people have accepted that as the true boundary line, and have made permanent and valuable improvements upon their locations and surveys now owned by them. Therefore the establishment of the boundary line by Mr. Clark should not be molested, but should remain the true boundary.

In addition to the reason stated in the pre-amble and resolutions of the International Miner's Association, a copy of which can be obtained from the Secretary of the Interior, for the re-establishment and re-marking of

Counter 74933

General Land Office.

State of Texas.

Austin.

CHARLES ROGAN, COMMISSIONER.
J. J. TERRELL, CHIEF CLERK.

4(Hon.J.H.S.)

the Clark boundary line, I will state that people in New Mexico along that line, both on the east as well as the south, of New Mexico, are giving our people considerable trouble. They are litigating the matter in the Federal courts of New Mexico. Judgment has been obtained in one case against one of the State's lessees for a strip of land leased by him from the State, 2000 varas in width below the boundary line. On the east line of New Mexico, lessees of the State of Texas have their fences erected and the authorities of that territory have in one instance, to my knowledge, ordered the lessee to remove his fences as being upon territory not embraced within the State of Texas.

Monuments erected by Mr. Clark in 1859 were of stone or earth mounds and are rapidly disappearing, and in my judgment, it is extremely important that this line should be retraced and remarked and permanent monuments placed at intervals of every few miles all along the boundary to prevent trouble in the future.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully yours,

Dict.Carter.

Charles Rogan

Commissioner.

Counter # 74934

Texas State Boundary Line 3

Letter Comr. Chas Rogan
to Jno H. Stephens M.C.
Dec. 12th 1902

Texas State Boundary Line 3

Counter # 74935

Fifty-Seventh Congress.

John A.T.Hull, Chairman,
John H. Kwtcham,
Richard Wayne Parker.
Adin B.Capron.
Fred C.Stephens.
Charles Dick.
Frank W.Mondell.
John J.Esch.
A.L.Brick.
George W. Prince.

Robert Adams, Jr.
William Sulger.
James Hay.
Thomas M. Jett.
James L. Slayden.
Robert F. Broussard.
C.E.Snodgrass.
Bernard S. Rodey.

Herman D. Reece, Clerk.
Chas. D. Lyon, Asst. Clerk.

Committee on Military Affairs,
House of Representatives.
U.S.
Washington, D.C.

January 30, 1903.

Hon. J. H. Stephens,

House of Representatives.

My dear Mr. Stephens:-

Enclosed is a letter from a respected citizen of Carlsbad, New Mexico, Mr. B. A. Nymeyer, who had vast experience in surveying there. I sent a copy of your bill to fix the line between New Mexico and Arizona down there, and it was given him to answer.

Mr. Nymeyer has put a lot of information in his letter that may be quite valuable to the government. Adter reading the letter, I wish you would send it to the Land Department for filing, because it would be well to have it filed there so they can give it to any person who may have to correct these lines later on, if your bill becomes a law. It seems your bill is allright in every way.

Very truly yours,

B. S. Rodey,

Delegate in Congress from N.M.

1 Enc.

I, John J. Terrell, Commissioner of the General Land office of the State of Texas, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original presented to me by Hon. J. H. Stephens, member of Congress, and copied at his request so that it may be filed in this Department and kept as a part of the archives thereof. In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and affix the impress of the Seal of said office at the City of Austin, this the 15th day of April, 1903

John J. Terrell
Commissioner

Counter # 74936

Texas State 10 Boundary Line 3

Letter in re
Texas Boundary

Filed April 15th 1903

John J. Terrell
Comr.

Counter #14937

I have.

pill is alright in every way.

correct these lines later on. It seems to

Very truly yours,

B. S. Brady.

Delegate in Congress from N.M.

Hon. D. H. Stephens.
House of Representatives.
U.S.
Washington, D.C.
January 20, 1903.

Committee on Military Affairs.

Hon. J. H. Stephens.
House of Representatives.

Dear Sir:

Inclosed I hand you letter of Mr. B. A. Ayres, Clerk of the District Court of Socorro County, New Mexico, which explains itself. I would send it to the Department of Justice, but I do not know whether it would be proper to do so. I have tried to correct these lines later on. It seems to me that the pill is alright in every way.

Very truly yours,

B. S. Brady.

Delegate in Congress from N.M.

Hon. D. H. Stephens.
House of Representatives.

Dear Sir:

Inclosed I hand you letter of Mr. B. A. Ayres, Clerk of the District Court of Socorro County, New Mexico, which explains itself. I would send it to the Department of Justice, but I do not know whether it would be proper to do so. I have tried to correct these lines later on. It seems to me that the pill is alright in every way.

Very truly yours,

B. S. Brady.

Delegate in Congress from N.M.

Hon. D. H. Stephens.
House of Representatives.
U.S.
Washington, D.C.
January 20, 1903.

Committee on Military Affairs.

Hon. J

B. A. NYMEYER,
County Surveyor.

EDDY COUNTY.

Carlsbad, N.M. Nov. 25, 1903.

Hon. B. S. Rodey, M. C.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:- Mr. Fullen handed me your note and bill for establishing boundary between N.M. & Texas, and requested me to answer it.

I think the bill is allright, and the lines or boundaries should be permanently established as soon as possible, as it is now, it is the cause of endless confusion. About the only permanent monunemts of the Clark survey of 1859, that can be found is one at the West Bank of Pecos river, another a large pine post about 18 miles East of the river and a sandstone about 16X12X12 inches, Marked 103 M. Now No 1, which is at the S.E.corner of this Terr. and which I suppose is meant for 103 Meridian Monument NO 1. This latter monument however is about 1 mile further North than the other two, and when the Texas & Pacific Land grant Surveyors established their corner, they put it at least a mile South of the last named. The corner I mentioned as the 103 Meridian corner is undoubtedly the corner established by the Clark survey, as the old witness holes and mounds could be plainly traced on the ground. The Texas & Pacific Land grant Surveyor, did, in my opinion, not find this corner, and established theirs about where it should be. In running some lines in the S.E. corner of this county, I accidentally came across it, and I believe I am theonly person, except the party that was assisting me, that has ever seen this corner, since it was established. If your bill could ignore this corner and accept the T.P.Land grant survey, it will make the South boundary about due E.& W., otherwise, there will be a bend in it, and this Terr. will lose about 20 sections. On the East boundary, I have never seen a corner of the Clark survey, but a line projected due North from either the old Clark corner or the T.P.Corner, will make the East boundary about where it is supposed to be. I have been told however that a line projected South from a corner on the Clark survey in the Northern part of this line, will fall East about 1 mile of the old corner at the S.E. point of the Territory. This last, however, is from information and not fromactual knowledge.

If any other information you desire in regard to this bill, I shall most gladly furnish it if within my power, It should become a law by all means.

I see you are still fighting the battle for Statehood and it looks now as if you might be successful. You certwinly will be if you can get it to a vote.

Counter # 14938

6

Hon. B. S. R. (2).

Does the Statehood bill carry any more doantions of land to the different Institutions of this Territory in addition to the donations of 1898, or not, and if so, how much? Or is there a separate bill in Congress to that effect.

I should be glad to be informed of this.

Very Respt. yours,

B.A.Nymeyer.

General Land Office of Texas
April 15th 1903.

I John J. Terrell, Commissioner of the ~~of the~~ State of Texas do hereby certify the foregoing page and this part of page are true and Correct Copies of the original which original was presented to this Department on this day by Hon. J.H. Stephens, member of Congress from Texas, and is copied at his request in order that it may be retained among the archives of this Office

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and affix the impress of the seal of said office at the City of Austin, this the 15th day of April 1903.

John J. Terrell
Commissioner

X'

Counter 74939

Texas State 7 Boundary Line 3

Letter in re
Texas Boundary

Filed April 15th 1903
John J. Terrell
Commissioner

Texas State Boundary Line 3

Counter # 74940

1301

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON.

Feby. 15th. 1904.

Gov. S. W. T. Lanham,

Austin, Texas.

My Dear Governor:-

I have just been to see the Commissioner of the General Land Office in regard to the disputed boundary between Texas and New Mexico, and he refuses to make any report on the bill until Mr. Arthur D. Kidder reports to him, Kidder has not been here since he completed the work on the ground, but stopped at his home in Ohio, where he is preparing his report, he has made no preliminary report and I could get no information from the Land Office indicating what he would finally report, but the Commissioner stated to me that he was expecting this report in every day, and he promised me that he would take the matter up immediately upon the receipt of the Kidder report and make a report to the Committee on the Judiciary, in the House, this Committee has had my bill before it all the session.

I shall do every thing in my power to get favorable action on my bill and will be glad to hear from you at any time and to have you inform me if there are any new developments in this boundary matter, at that end of the line.

Very Truly Yours.

Jno. H. Stephens

Counter #7494

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1904.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,

ADDRESS ONLY THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

August 20, 1904.

Subject: Kidder's report on Texas boundary.

The Commissioner of the
General Land Office,
Austin, Texas.

Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter dated August 12, 1904, requesting a copy of the report made by Mr. A. D. Kidder of this office relative to the boundary between Texas and New Mexico.

In reply, I have to state that it is not practicable to furnish a copy of said report the same having been, on April 19, 1904, forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior for transmission to Congress.

The report has not been printed.

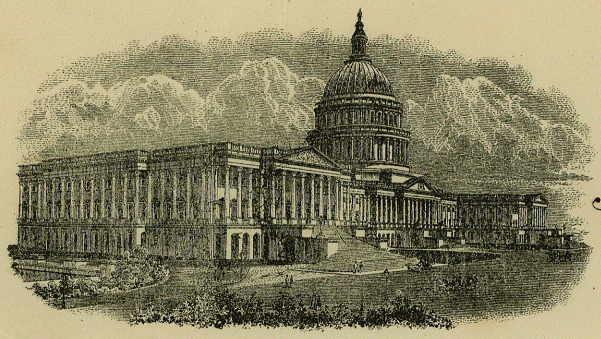
Very respectfully,

J. F. Tongue
Acting Commissioner.

BCO.

Counter # 74942

3301



House of Representatives, U.S.

Washington,

Jany.25th.1906.

Hon.J.J.Terrell,

Land Commissioner,

Austin,Texas.

Dear Sir:-

I enclose you herewith a copy of the report as made by Mr. Kidder on the boundary line between Texas and New Mexico,which will explain it self.

My bill now pending before Congress to remark the old Clark line, was favorably reported to the Judiciary Committee of the House,today, by the Sub-committee having the bill in charge,so now if the full Committee make a favorble report to the House,I do not anticipate any trouble in getting the bill passed by the House.

With kindest regards.

I am ,Very Truly Yours.

Jno. H. Stephens

Ans 1/31/06 Terrell

Counter # 74943

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

WASHINGTON.

3500

Ans 2/13/06

Feby.8th.1906.

Hon.J.J.Terrell,

Land Commissioner,

Austin,Texas.

Dear Sir:-

I beg to advise you that the Judiciary Committee of the House, has favorablyreported my bill without amendment, to remark the old Clark line as the true boundary between Texas and New Mexico.

I hope to get the matter up in a very few days and secure favorable action. Kindly notify Gov.Lanham and oblige?

I am also in receipt of your letter of recent date relative to matters in my district and thank you very much for the interest you take in the matter.

I am,Very Truly Yours.

J. W. Stephens

Counter #74944

11

6/18/09 Robison

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OFFICE OF U. S. SURVEYOR-GENERAL,

Santa Fe, N.M., June 12, 1909.

236.

Mr. J. T. Robison,

Commissioner of General Land Office,

Austin, Texas.

Dear Sir:

In answer to your inquiry of the 8th inst. you are advised that the only contemplated survey of lands in New Mexico, bordering or closing on the line between New Mexico and Texas, is the survey of fractional T.26 S.,R.6 E., New Mexico, which closes on the north boundary of your State. Contract has been awarded for this survey but as the deputy has until May 15,1910 within which to execute the survey and file returns thereof in this office I am unable to say just when the field work will be begun.

Respectfully,

Jno. W. Klarch

Surveyor General.

Counter #74945

General Land Office,

State of Texas.

Austin.

J.T.ROBISON, COMMISSIONER.
J.H.WALKER, CHIEF CLERK.

June 18, 1909.

Mr. Jno. W. March,

Surveyor General

Santa Fe, N. M.

Dear Sir:

I thank you for yours of the 12th instant, stating that the contract for the surveying fractional T.26S., R.6E., New Mexico, which closes on the North boundary of Texas, has been let. May I again trouble you for the name and post office of the person to whom the contract was let.

Thanking you in advanc e for this information, I am,

Yours very truly,

Robison
Dib

Commissioner.

Counter # 14946

13

General Land Office.

State of Texas.

Austin.

J.T.ROBISON, COMMISSIONER.
J.H.WALKER, CHIEF CLERK.

6/18/09.

Col. W. H. Abrams,

Dallas, Texas.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of a letter from Jno. W. March, Santa Fe, New Mexico, Surveyor General of New Mexico, saying a contract has been awarded to some one to survey out fractional T26S, R6E, which borders on the North boundary of our State.

I have written him for the name and address of the one to do the work. I have also written to Mr. Paul McCombs, asking him if he is in a position to do so, to keep his eye on the situation and let me know about when the work will be done on the border line, and if he should at that time be in a position to do so, would be glad to have him to fix some corners and lines in some of the blocks somewhere, say from 78 to 81, inclusive, and Townships 1, 2, and 3. There will be two purposes in this:

First: To have a representative on the ground when the New Mexico people reach our State's line; and, Secondly the more definite location of lines and corners in the T&P Surveys which are owned by the State school fund, and the interests that you represent. I give you this information coupled with this inquiry.

Will you co-operate with this department in watching the border line and divide the expense with the State in the establishment of lines, and corners, that may be decided upon in some or all of the blocks and twonships above mentioned?

Yours truly,

Rob-dib

Commissioner.

Counter # 74947

General Land Office.

State of Texas.

Austin.

J.T.ROBISON, COMMISSIONER.
J.H.WALKER, CHIEF CLERK.

6/18/09.

Mr. Paul McCombs,
Socorro, Texas.
Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of a letter from Jno. W. March, Surveyor General of New Mexico, at Santa Fe, N.M., saying the contract has been let for surveying fractional T.26S, R.6E, New Mexico, which closes on the north boundary of our State. The deputy, he says, will have until May 15, 1910, to close up this work. I have written him again for the name and address of the party who will do the work.

I now have in mind the probability of having some corners established in Tsps.1, 2, and probably 3, all blocks, probably 78, 79, 80, and 81, T&PRy locations; and if so, I would like to have that done while the New Mexico work is being done on the border line. Therefore I write you to suggest I would be glad if you would keep your eye on the situation and if you can learn about when that will be I will try and have arrangements made for you to do that work. I will confer with Col. Abrams about the matter.

Yours truly,

Robison-
dib

Commissioner.

Counter 74948