

Box 1, Folder 8 – Inventory

Confederate Army Corps list from Gen. R. E. Lee's Army including Anderson, Early, Heath, Hood, Johnston, McLaws, Pender, Pickett, & Rhodes, n.d.

Field map sketches, n.d.

Field diary detailing observations from writer's perspective during the Second Battle of Manassas, n.d.

Biographical Material Descriptions, n.d.

Field Diary entries, n.d.

Field Diary entries, 1878

Biographical Material - The Saga of Commodore Edwin Moore from Texas Musketeers - Ed Kilman and Lou W. Kemp, n.d.

Miscellaneous Notes, n.d.

Miscellaneous coordinates and directions, 1879

Field Notes of 1039 acres of land situated in Gonzales County, Texas - Exhibit A, 1879

Field Notes of a Survey of 320 acres of land - State of Texas, County of Bexar, 1838-06-28

Field Notes - Capote tract 6 – Ledger, n.d.

Copy of Field Notes of the Capote tract of land, 1830-06-14

Advantages of solitude, 1856-05-17

Three handwritten obituaries - William H. Erskine, Agnes D. Erskine, and John D. Anderson, n.d.

Notes on the back of an envelope detailing four dates of death for A. M. Erskine Sr., Bettie Maury Erskine, Mary B. Erskine, and Bettie Erskine Buchannan, 1936

Early's Div.

1. Early's Brig. Holles N.C.
2. Hay's " La
3. Lanton's " Ga
4. Smith's " "
- 5-

Johnston's Div.

1. Lawrence's Brig - Col. Williams
2. Jones " Va
3. Stevens " "
4. Stonewall " " Walker

Rhodes' Div.

1. Ramsden's Brig. N.C.
2. Dales " La
3. Iverson " N.C.
4. O'Neil " Ala
- 5

Hood's Div.

1. Texas Brigade
2. Lewis " Ala
3. Jennings " La
4. Anderson " "

McLaw's Div.

1. Bon Rodolph's Brig. Mi.
2. Semmes " La
3. Hafford's " "
4. Kershaw's " S.C.

Pickett's Div.

1. Loomis' Brig. Va.
2. Armistead's " "
3. Garnett's " "
4. Kemper's " "
5. Lenth's " "

Heath's Div. *

1. Archer's Brig. Tenn
2. Peligra " N.C.
3. Davis " Mi
4. Daniel " N.C.

+ Pindors Div.

1. Seales N.C.
2. Mc Gowan S.C.
3. Lane N.C.
4. Thomas Ga

Anderson's Div.

2. Perry - Va. Tenn
3. Posey. Mi
4. Miles Fla
4. Wright Ga
5. Mahan W.Va

Gen. R. E. Lee's Army

* Counties doubtful



Chichamanga
Poston Ridge

Order of our troops in line commencing on left.
 Hood, M.) Longstreet
 Mc Law's)
 Preston) Buckner
 Stuart)
 Breckinridge) Hill
 Cleburne)
 Hindman) Polk
 Cheatham)

The sketch on the other side was hastily
 written from the top of Sk. Int. - After looking
 at it send it to Mr. Muller as he is familiar
 with the country & may be some-
 what interested in it.

Disabled by a wound received at Gains Mill June 27
1862, I was not able to join my regiment until a few
days before the Second Battle at Manassas the 25th of
August at 10 o'clock A.M. ^(on Camp 21 miles from Culpeper Va) In one hour, accoutred
w. the musket, cartridge box and knapsack, I was ~~on~~
the march. The country had been laid waste by the
Federal troops, the grain in the barns taken or destroyed &
the growing crops materially injured, and all the stock
of horses, dogs & cattle, sheep & hogs either killed or
driven off. The country was a desolation & rich & poor
alike were suffering, and this made it difficult for our
army to obtain supplies. We traveled on the Orange
and Alexandria R.R. on foot to Brandy Station on
Naylor's line a distance of 12 miles, and then turned ^{traveled} up
the river 7 miles for the making a distance of 19 miles.
Not having ^{been in service since the 27th of June} marched any for nearly two months, & on the
evening of the 25th the enemy were ~~drawn~~ ^{drawn} seen that 2 1/2 miles
off drawn up in battle array as if to dispute our passage
of the river and that night threw some shells at us which

History of Seguin by A. M. Enck

Deeds & old papers

Containing to Capitan

W. Enck

Enck

Also letters from A. M.

Enck

his brother A. M. Enck

Enck

in Seguin Va, in 1849, 1852 & 57

Sequim the County Seat of Guadalupe County is situated upon the North bank of the Guadalupe river on the G. H. & S. N. R. R. 35 miles East of San Antonio - It has a population of about 2000 inhabitants - The town is built on a beautiful plateau intersected with spreading live oaks, beneath which burst forth many clear sparkling springs.

A beautiful little stream between the town spanned by two neat bridges. There are several large & not inelegant ~~buildings~~ of a public character, and a number of handsome private residences - There are eight churches and two Church organizations - The Episcopal & Presbyterian churches are quite handsome & would be creditable buildings in a much larger place.

Guadalupe College & Guadalupe High School are located here, the former under the control of the Jesuits.

These buildings are very commodious, the chief one being of a good quality of stone.

There are three water mills in & near Sequim & one steam mill - Two of the water mills run machinery which ~~run~~ grind, saw & run flouring & grist mills -

Flour of good quality is made at these mills - The settlements on the South bank of the river have access to town by ford & by Miller's Iron Bridge, which is 200 feet long & 50 feet high & built at a cost of ^{about} \$20,000.

The Guadalupe river at many points near Sequim furnishes fine water power inviting the construction of various kinds of machinery for manufacturing purposes.

Four miles West of Sequim ~~there is~~ 1 mile below the R.R. Bridge there is a fall of 8 feet ^{& a natural race} which takes about 200 horse power might be utilized with small cost. This point is the location of one of the flouring mills ~~also~~ referred to above.

Sequim is in the midst of a most fertile & well watered region, the health of which compares favorably with any country in our U. S.

There are extensive rich prairies, partly in cultivation, awaiting the work of the husbandman to convert it to husbandry with a beautiful harvest - Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, Corn, Potatoes & Sorghum & various kinds of ^{grasses} hay, do well vegetables & fruits are abundant & fruits are cultivated with great success especially, plums, figs, peaches & grapes

The wheat crop of 1876 was 2000⁰ bushels, that of 1877 ^{was} ^{probably} 60,000⁰ be double & the acreage will be doubled next year its height is 36 bushels of wheat per acre was made this year in the vicinity of Segun - ^{the average yield is probably 38 bu} Improved land in the County sells from \$8 to \$25 per acre, depending from \$3 to 10 according to location & quality

On the prairie between our station & Segun, are many valleys, unsurpassed in any country for richness & beauty - The country around Segun besides being well adapted to farming; is admirably suited to stock raising, as it abounds in the finest grasses, among which are several varieties of Mesquit, unequalled for feeding. Messrs. Gandell & Jeffers live two miles west of Segun are giving them especial attention to the raising of Short horned Cattle & Improved Berkshire hogs ^{which they breed with the best} - There herd of Short horns ~~are~~ is a beautiful sight, - consisting of high graders & thoroughbreds, ^{partly} imported from Kentucky, & raised partly bred on their farm -

Several gentlemen are engaged in raising improved Short horned ~~stock~~ cattle, prominently among which are Messrs. Gandell & Jeffers & Messrs. B. St. Croix & Co., the former have about 35 head in their herd, about 1/2 of which are thorough bred animals the latter has not so many but they are very choice animals. -

Brick & Pottery clay of superior excellence is found in ^{the vicinity of Segun} ~~Grass Lake County~~ & is worked with success, there are beds of fine proof brick clay which might be worked with profit.

There are ~~four~~ ^{several} ~~physicians~~ ^{physicians} & ~~several~~ ^{several} ~~prosecutors~~ ^{prosecutors} at law - The Supreme Court comprises quite a number of able counsellors, ~~and~~ ^{and} embodying some of the best legal talent of the State -

The City, Masonic Hall & several other buildings on the public square, are very respectable buildings - ~~There are many handsome private residences~~ ^{There are} ~~Eight Churches, & 11 other organizations.~~ ^{Eight Churches, & 11 other organizations.}

There are 11 Church organizations in Seguin & Eight Churches have already been erected, all of which are very creditable buildings, but prominently among them are the Episcopal & Episcopal churches - These latter buildings display much architectural skill & taste & would be a credit to ~~any~~ ^a place of more pretensions.

Sequim has four schools prominent among which are Guadalupe High School & Guadalupe College ^{for males & females} ~~for boys~~ ^{of distinguished} under the control of the Jesuits - There are two hotels & a number of private boarding houses - The ~~Sequim~~ Guadalupe Times is the only newspaper published Sequim is in communication with San Antonio, Houston & Galveston by S. A. & G. N. R.; with Charleston & all ports North & South by Sea Road & stage lines therefrom ~~It does~~ It does the merchants do the trade of the large portion of Guadalupe & portions of Gonzales & Wilson Co

* - It has an elevation above the sea-level of about 500 feet.

1878

Guadalupe County has an area of about 800 square miles - * Its surface is undulating, and is diversified by hills and valleys woodland and prairie. It has an abundance of timber ⁵⁰ but it is now being cut off by the lumbering of the region of S.E. Texas under the ~~It is well watered having the Colorado river on the~~ western boundary, the San Marcos on the north and the Guadalupe flowing through its centre.

July 1891

There is nearly an equal proportion of prairie & wood land, but much of the former has mesquit bushes & timber on it - The uplands are ^{primarily} timbered with Post oak, Live oak, ~~black jack.~~ Mesquit, Elm & ^{very rarely} ~~also~~ The bottom lands have ~~oak,~~ Black Walnut, Sugar oak, Elm, Pecan, Sycamore and Cotton Wood - Many of these trees attain to great size & furnish valuable timber. length

The sails ^{regarded as to their mechanical texture} ~~comes from~~ the light sandy of the post coast but as regards their chemical composition, Siliceous, calcareous & argillaceous, as ^{lightness} ~~syndesmones~~ to the heavy dark argillaceous soil of the Mesozoic land

The river valleys are alluvial, ^{sandy loam} with a large percentage of humus. These lands are well adapted to

of humus. These lands are well adapted to
Cotton, corn, wheat, Oats, rye, barley, millet & Sorghum.

Nearly all vegetables do well & are grown in abundance

Of the fruits plums, figs, peaches and grapes are cultivated with great success - In some localities apples & pears of good quality have been raised, and will doubtless be grown abundantly, ~~when varieties when~~ our fruit growers have had more experience in their cultivation -

The cultivation of wheat & other small grains has been constantly on the increase for several years. The wheat crop of 1876 was about 25000 bushels, that of 1877, about 60,000 and the acreage of 1878 ~~has~~ greatly exceeds that of any previous year -

The average crop of wheat is about 15 or 18 bushels, that of oats 40 to 60, but last year, as high as 36 ^{bushels} ~~acres~~ of wheat & 75 of oats were made in some places.

A remarkable feature of our climate & soil is that wheat & cotton may be grown successfully ^{side} ~~out~~ by side, the same land that may be made to produce a bale of cotton per acre, could also yield from 20 to 30 bushels of wheat - At present we have a home market for wheat, which commands from \$1¹⁰ to \$1²⁰ per acre - There are two flouring mills in the county which secure a large portion of the wheat of this adjoining counties.

Sequim, the County Seat of Guadalupe County has a ~~population of about 2000~~ is delightfully situated on the North bank of the Guadalupe river & on the G. & S. A. R. R. - 35 miles East of San Antonio. It has a population of about 2000 - The town ~~is~~ on a beautiful plateau, is embowed among spreading Live Oaks, beneath which issue many clear sparkling springs of pure water. There are several large & not inelegant buildings of a public character, and a number of handsome private residences. It has eight churches and ten church organizations.

All of the churches are neat buildings, but those of the Episcopal & Presbyterian churches denominations are models of architectural skill & taste, and would be creditable to a place of more pretensions - Sequim ^{has} three colleges & a number of small schools & Sequim. Near the town are, three water mills one steam mill, & there are a number of others in the County -

The Guada - The settlements on the South ^{side} ~~bank~~ of the river have access to town by ford & by an ~~antiquated~~ iron bridge, 290 ft long & 50 ft high.

The Guadalupe river at many points near Sequim

furnishes some of the best water power in Texas
awaiting the construction of various kinds of mills
very for manufacturing purposes

Four miles above Arguim is a fall of $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet with a natural
race, where too some power might be utilized with
small cost -

In fertility of soil, salubrity
of climate, and healthful landscape Calverly well
compare favorably with any ^{section} country in the U. S.

Its winters are very mild, & its elevation & good
drainage secures for it exemption to a great degree
from malarial diseases.

On the Guadalupe, above where Arguim are numerous
valleys unsurpassed in any country for beauty & fertility.

This County besides being well adapted to farming, is
admirably suited to stock raising, as it abounds in
fine grass among which are several varieties of
muesquit, unequalled for pasturage -

Several gentlemen are ^{now} engaged in ^{giving their attention to the} raising of
short horned blood cattle, which has proved both successful
and profitable - Prominently among these are Messrs
Jefferson & Gardell & also B. H. Eastman & Co.

Brick & Pottery clay of superior excellence is found
in the County & is successfully worked - Good building
stone & fine purple brick clay abounds.

Improved land in the County rates from \$7 to \$25 per
acre unimproved from \$2 to \$10 according to location &
quality

The soils regarded as to their mechanical texture
may be classed as light & heavy, with with reference
to their Chemical Composition siliceous, calcareous or or-
gellaceous, as silex, lime or clay predominates

The poor best lands are mechanically light chemically siliceous
The dark musquit
The new valley or "sandy loam" is a very fertile loam
both calcareous & argillaceous

much of land of this County
many of our fields contain sand, lime, clay & humus in
the right proportions & properly mixed to constitute the
richest of soils, & ~~which is essential to~~ affording
the requisite food for the full development of plants
and in addition to the ^{proper} constitution properly
mixed it has the second essential of great depth.

It is in this section, ^{in some cases we have been allowed to the broadness of the} ~~the same~~ ^{oats} grain wheat, rye, barley
will grow luxuriantly during the whole winter, and the same
grains afford better feed & winter range,

The Saga of Commodore Edwin Ward Moore

from
Texas Musketeers - Ed Kilman and Lou W. Kempf.
Born in Alexandria, Va. 1810. He left Alexandria Academy in 1825 and entered the U. S. Navy as midshipman. In 1839 Moore was Lt. of U. S. Sloop, Boston. He was offered the command of the Texas Republic's Navy in 1839 and resigned his position in the U. S. Navy to accept the position. He was appointed him "Post Captain Commanding" in Nov. 1839, but the Tex. Senate did not confirm his appointment until July 20, 1843.

In 1840 the Texas Navy consisted of the Austin, Wharton, San Jacinto, San Bernard, Charleston, Potomac. In 1840 he spent most of the year off the Mexican coast and practically swept the Mex. Commerce from the Gulf. In 1841 he was sent to Yucatan to join with Yucatan in capturing Mex. vessels but when he arrived in Yucatan the people had signed a treaty of peace with Santa Anna. He remained in the Gulf until the spring of 1842 having captured three Mexican vessels. Lamar's term as president ^{expired} and Houston was elected. Houston treated Moore shamefully and was dishonorably discharged on July 9, 1843. On May 20, 1844 He was
(over)

given a trial by Court-martial. He was found guilty of only one charge - of disobeying orders. It was virtually an acquittal. He served for a short time in the

P. S. — Applications can be made by phone — Call Garfield 2263

Customs Dept. at Galveston, then returned to the North where he married *Miss Emma M. Cox of Philadelphia*

ACME FINANCE COMPANY

They lived in New York City where Moore died sud-

We also handle automobile loans at the most reasonable rates. May we have the opportunity to prove to you that our friendly loan service is pleasant, dignified and not embarrassing.

denly of apoplexy in 1865.

For your convenience we are enclosing a credit card which will entitle you to special consideration. KEEP IT — USE IT. If you are not in need of a loan today put it away so that if an emergency arises you can get money immediately.

\$25.00	one full month for only	\$1.25
20.00	one full month for only	1.00
15.00	one full month for only	.75
10.00	one full month for only	.50
\$50.00 or less in proportion		

WHY PAY MORE ?

It's too small to be of much use except to tie around your finger to remind you that the ACME FINANCE COMPANY, will make you a personal loan in a few minutes on your signature alone and no other security is required.

In order to introduce our fine Personal Loan Service to you we are offering to new customers the cheapest rates in town.

ENCLOSED IS A SMALL PIECE OF STRING.

Comodore Moore's brother's name was James Moore. I do not know who Albert Moore, that Grandma refers to, was. Bess,

706 MAVERICK BUILDING SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
LOANS \$50.00 Or LESS
OPEN DAILY 8 to 6

ACME FINANCE COMPANY

ask Father Fitzsimon if he has read this book.
Bess

Telephone G - 2263

B. & Trauger - L. 250

Mr. H. Amick 9. 306 May 24, 1857 Vol. 1
418

A. H. Macdonald "Release"

G. L. Kelly " 500

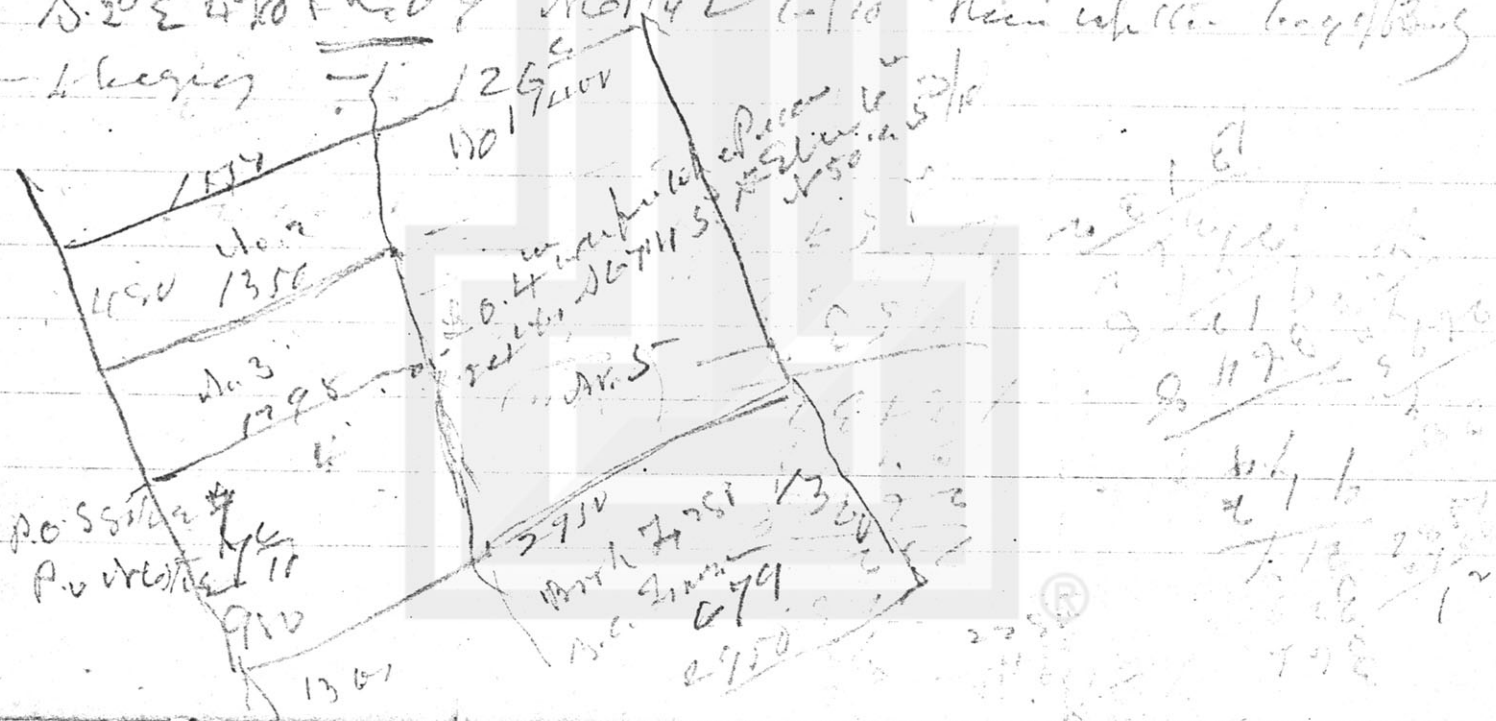
D. M. Warden $\frac{2}{7}$ 22/4 - Lot. 102

9. Lemma 7. 346. " do. 4

12th

Trans. No. 2 - Beg. at the upper corner the creek of Lake
No. 1 on the N.W. dam following down to Hook Mine
Open Sch. P.O. Co. in the town of 51' 2 3/4 P.O. 10.1 29.11.6

Then S 50° W 1950 in bottom West end of pond original heavy
Mud dirt & water 8 ft - 10 ft from surface at 80"
from core a fair sized P.O. 40" in dia. 246% 12 x P.O.S. 1950
21st Nov., Then at 50' 1350 in 10 ft from base of Burly P.O. 8
S. 30° E 46% + L.O. per Mort 4' E 6' 10" Then white long of Burly
- 1 bagging - 126^g_{110V}



Saturday Nov. 23^d 1879
Survey of 303¹/₂ acres for
Andr Herring part of H. S.
Williamson's 1/2 league
same that was conveyed
to J. A. Williams

Beginning at the N.E. cor-
ner of said Williamson
1/2 league P.O. 18 N 67° E
11 T.P.O. 12 S 70° W 19

Thence S 40° E 15 1/2
or to Stake P.O. 10 N 64° W
2 v. v. & Hickory 16
N 19 W 12 3/5

Thence N 50° W 11 3/4 v.
(300 v. to Road to Thomas
Spring) B.J. bur. 2nd 9

Thence a P.O. 16 S 89°
4 3/5 or B.J. 12 S 70° W 9 1/2
on West side of a hill

Thence 40° E 1572

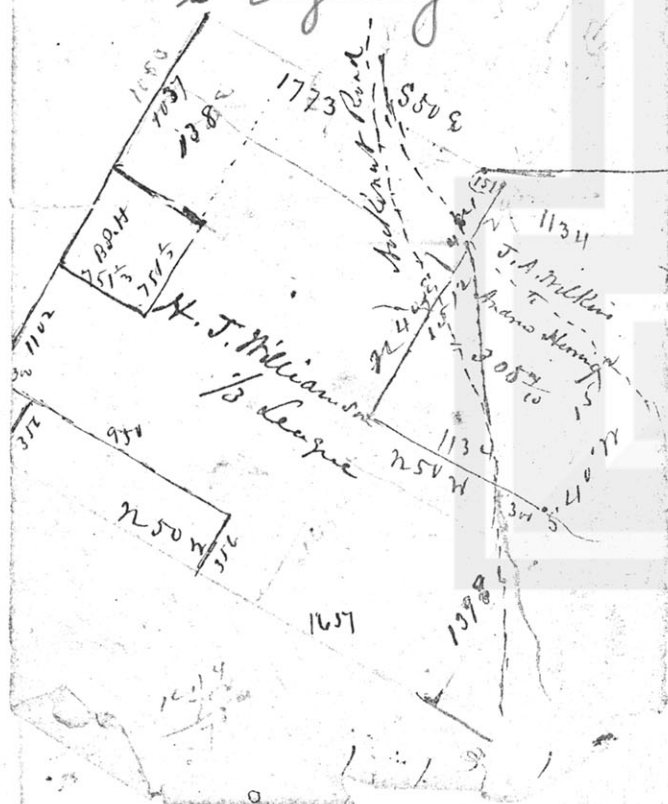
Black Jack 8° 6' East

5 1/5 to Hickory

S 14° W 8 3/5

Thence 1134

to beginning



"Exhibit A"

Field Notes of 1039 acres of land situated in Guadalupe County Texas, a part of one third of a league granted to the heirs of H. S. Williamson dec^d, which was sold to A. M. Erskine by William Dunn Tax-Collector of Guadalupe County September 1879, for the taxes of 1877 & 1878, 916 acres having been sold for the taxes of 1877 and 300 acres for the taxes of 1878.

Beginning at the North corner of said $\frac{1}{3}$ of a league from which a Post Oak bears $S 10^{\circ} E$ 13 vs & a Post Oak bears $S 20^{\circ} W$ 8 vs. Thence $S 50^{\circ} E$ 1773 vs to the North corner of 300 acres belonging to J. L. Wilkins, from which a Black Jack 8^{ins} bears East 5° vs, and a Hickory 6^{ins} $S 14^{\circ} W$ $8^{\frac{3}{8}}$. Thence with the N. W. line of said 300 acres $S 40^{\circ} W$ 1512 vs to its West corner from which a Post Oak 16^{ins} bears $S 89^{\circ} E$ $4^{\frac{3}{5}}$ vs & a Black Jack 12^{ins} bears $S 70^{\circ} W$ $9^{\frac{1}{5}}$ vs. Thence $S 50^{\circ} E$ 1134 to its South corner from which a Post Oak 10^{ins} bears $N 64^{\circ} W$ 2 vs, and a Hickory 16^{ins} $N 19^{\circ} W$ $13^{\frac{3}{5}}$. Thence $S 40^{\circ} W$ 1398 vs to the South corner of said $\frac{1}{3}$ league from which a Post Oak 10^{ins} bears $S 35^{\circ} W$ 2 vs. Thence $N 50^{\circ} W$ 1657 vs to the S. W. line of a survey of 1600 acres made for B. P. Hordwick. Thence with said line $N 40^{\circ} E$ 356 vs to its East corner, a Post Oak 20^{ins} in dia. from which a Black Jack 7^{ins} bears $N 45^{\circ} W$ $12^{\frac{1}{4}}$. Thence $N 50^{\circ} W$ 950 vs to the North corner of said 1600 acres, from which a Post Oak 16^{ins} bears $N 3^{\circ} E$ 4 vs and a Post Oak 12^{ins} $S 40^{\circ} E$ $4^{\frac{3}{4}}$ vs. Thence $S 40^{\circ} W$ 856 vs to the S. W. line of said $\frac{1}{3}$ league. Thence with said line $N 50^{\circ} W$ 300 vs to its West corner, from which a Post Oak bears $N 36^{\circ} E$ 16 vs.

Thence $N 40^{\circ} E$ 1102 vs to the West corner of 100 acres of said

$\frac{1}{3}$ league sold to B. P. Hordwick at tax-sale, from which
a Mesquit 8ⁱⁿ bn S 73° E 13 vs. Thence S 50° E 751 $\frac{1}{3}$ vs to
the South corner of said 100 acres, from which a Post Clock
18ⁱⁿ in dia bn S 74° E 3 $\frac{3}{5}$ - a Post Clock 4ⁱⁿ N 39° W 6 vs.
Thence N 40° E 751 $\frac{1}{3}$ vs to the East corner of said tract from
which a Post Clock 12ⁱⁿ bn S 20° W 1 $\frac{3}{5}$ - vs. Thence N 50° W 751 $\frac{1}{3}$
vs to the North corner of said 100 acres from which a Post 10ⁱⁿ
bn S 22° W 9 $\frac{4}{5}$, Thence N 40° E 1057 to the beginning

I certify that the above field notes are
correct

A. M. Erskine

Co. Surveyor Guadalupe Co

STATE OF TEXAS,
COUNTY OF BEXAR.

FIELD NOTES of a Survey of 320 acres of Land,
for _____ it being _____ the land to which he
is entitled.

155	154	153	151	150
156	153	156	152	149
14	156	157		
	15	14		

SCALE—4000 ft. = 1 inch.—Variation 9 1/2°

Said Survey No. 106 in District No.

Situated _____

Beginning at the N. E. corner of Survey No. 15 in Alternate Series from which a Live Oak 5 inches bears N 73° E 8 Ws. A Live Oak 6 inches bears N 52° 30' E 10 Ws. Thence S 95° W to the S. E. corner of same Survey from which a Live Oak 9 inches bears N 4° 30' E 37 Ws. Live Oak 5 inches bears S 24° W 30 Ws. Thence crosses our creek—1900 Ws to the S. W. corner of No. 152. of an Alternate Series from which 18 inches bears N 64° W 17 Ws. Thence bears N 6° W 11 Ws. Thence to corner of same Survey from which a Live Oak bears S 33° 30' W 45 Ws. a Live Oak 10 inches bears S 37 1/2° W. Thence 11000 Ws crosses our creek—1800 Ws place of beginning.

Surveyed by me June 24th 1847

J. McGraw

W. H. King

Chas. C. ...

A. N. Ordine
Deputy Surveyor
Bexar

I, A. N. Ordine Deputy Surveyor, do hereby certify, that the foregoing Survey was made according to law, and that the limits, boundaries and corners, with the marks, natural and artificial, are truly described in the foregoing plat and field notes.

A. N. Ordine

Deputy Surveyor, Bexar District.

I, John James District Surveyor, Bexar District, do hereby certify, that I have examined the foregoing plat and field notes, and find them correct; and that they are recorded in Book _____

page

SAN ANTONIO,

June 28th 1848 J. M. James

District Survey

Jan Dist
30214.320 du

Blank field note

13 inches and a fire bar in circles in six lines 1876-1879
 even nothing found and soil there

Shane on a tree line
 South 1900 as Chugach Prairie

3860 a left prairie and entered post back timber—
 4875 has set a post for the South Coast (some) of the survey
 from which a Black-Sack 11 inches in dia. lines of 276

12 bars, and a set back 16 inches in dia. lines of 17 1/2 bars
 over nothing found and soil there

Shane on a tree line
 West 1900 as Chugach Prairie—

Col 1876

1600 left said prairie
 2900 a bunch runs to South 1901
 2920 a bunch of good water found South Coast

6900 a Chugach prairie trees 6 and 1 1/2
 7300 left Chugach prairie

10990 runs set a post for the South 1901 (some) of the survey
 from which a set back 14 inches in dia. lines South 39

West 16 1/2 bars and a Black-Sack 10 inches in dia. lines
 of 26 1/2 bars—the lands on the line are nothing, but the

prairie has stock raising, and the soil there in soil
 a tree line—

Shane on
 North 1870

runs back to the South line of
 range 2 No 13 prairie

None	100	250	500	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000	6000	7000	8000	9000	10000	11000	12000	13000	14000	15000	16000	17000	18000	19000	20000	21000	22000	23000	24000	25000	26000	27000	28000	29000	30000	31000	32000	33000	34000	35000	36000	37000	38000	39000	40000	41000	42000	43000	44000	45000	46000	47000	48000	49000	50000
None	100	250	500	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000	6000	7000	8000	9000	10000	11000	12000	13000	14000	15000	16000	17000	18000	19000	20000	21000	22000	23000	24000	25000	26000	27000	28000	29000	30000	31000	32000	33000	34000	35000	36000	37000	38000	39000	40000	41000	42000	43000	44000	45000	46000	47000	48000	49000	50000

Deutsche Lied. U. d. d. d. d. d.

875 Bars West of the South East corner, where set a post for a corner of this survey from which a Post=Back 10 inches in air bears N 95 W 4 bars and a Black=Back 14 inches in air bears N 45 E 7 bars. Clear nothing land and soil there—

Chance East

875

with the south side of survey No 13—

Chance North

4380

runs to its South East corner ~~at~~ a post from which a Black=Back 10 inches in air bears N 75 E 9 bars and a Black=Back 10 inches in air bears N 45 E 7 bars. Clear nothing land and soil there—

Chance East

2000

runs to its South East corner, a post from which a Post=Back 14 inches in air bears N 45 E 7 bars and a side 10 inches in air bears N 75 E 9 bars—

Chance North

2140

runs to the bank of the Musakup river to a stake from the lower corner of survey No 12 from which a Black=Back 8 inches in air bears N 25 W 10 bars. This monument was set

Of these are about thirty. A house of land in the above tract which
may be cultivated but without the facility of irrigation.
Munro's Bay (good for husbandry) former pastoral
and cattle localities of the present

Memorandum on the present day of June 1892
D.S.

Copy of Minutes of the Synod held at
Stonyord by David Lockhart. 1830

"June the 14, 30"

Advantages of solitude

By solitude I do not mean that loneliness which the monk or nun enjoys immured in a convent or monastery or sepulchred in a cave; seeking to atone for sins committed, by the infliction of corporal punishment.

Nor that solitude which the misanthrope delights in, wandering in desert places, where the habitation of man is never seen, and the noise of busy life falls not upon the ear; and thence far remote from civilization and man, quies himself up to the indulgence of misanthropic feelings, cursing himself and all the human race on account perhaps of some supposed evil, or since he has been deceived and maligned by one.

But by ^{frankly} solitude, I mean, the absenting oneself for a time, for purposes of study or enjoyment, that in secret we may devise something for the profit or pleasure of ourselves and others. I will now enumerate

some of the advantages of solitude. First, it assists in study. - Second, it aids in devotion. - Third it affords great pleasure.

First, it assists in study. - When we are pursuing any interesting study, or engaged in researches of great moment or importance, it is necessary that we should be removed from all noise and confusion; remote from every thing that would divert the attention or interrupt the train of thought. The student must shut himself up in his room, and at the dead hour of night; when all are buried in profound slumber, pursue his important researches, by the lamp with its flickering light. His mind must be abstracted from external objects, and his thoughts must have full scope and complete sway. It is then very necessary for him to be alone, for unless he is it is evident that his whole

and undivided attention cannot be devoted to the investigation of his subject. 'Tis in solitude that the philosopher pursues his studies, and stores his mind with that deep wisdom and learning which astonishes the world and calls forth the admiration and praise of every one. The wisdom which the world no has, and the knowledge which we now possess, is the result of the hard labor, and fruit of the patient research and continued study of those, who for their love of learning and their desire of promoting the happiness and comfort of those around them, and those who would come after them in subsequent generations, ~~denied~~ denied themselves the comforts of society and the blessings of social intercourse, and withdrawn from men, investigated those things the knowledge of which man so greatly blesses.

'Tis in solitude, 'tis in profound solitude, at the awful hour of midnight, when languid nature has sunk into repose and all is hushed and still, that the astronomer alone in his airy observatory investigates things of wonderful and mysterious import, things both marvellous and useful. He reads in Nature's "harmonious volume" unfolded so beautifully before, and listens to the music of the spheres. With telescopic glass he scans the heavens and notes the "change^{moon}ful" and circuit of the stars; or follows the blazing comet in his blaz^{ing} course among those bright, celestial orbs that stud the char^{acter} view of night, traversing space immensurable.

He sits in some lonely, romantic glen, or by a rushing water fall, or seated on a lofty eminence, which commands ~~the~~ a beautiful, extended, and delectable view, or in what-soever place best suits his subject, (as external objects assist the fancy) wrapped in his own thoughts soars aloft on imagination's wing, forming those beautiful and sublime conceptions which afterwards

being embodied in words, and by that means presented to our minds, greatly please us by their lucid lines and call forth acclamations both upon the author and his work.

It is when alone that he attains that grandeur and sublimity of thought ^{forms} that melting tenderness of expression and vividness of description, and acquires that elegance of style which will gain for him the plaudits of thousands, and procure him immortal renown.

The statesman far removed from the intrigues dissensions and bustle of court life, forms those plans for promoting the welfare, prosperity and happiness of his country, which find a ready response in the bosom of every true and loyal citizen.

Thus the philosopher, sage astronomer, poet, statesman, each and all labor in secret and from solitude vail bring forth their "precious fruits."

"Solitude made a Circumnavigator, ripening the hero and the patriot" and Texas solitude, "which fired Le mas Thomas to eloquence and fed the mind of Milton". Therefore it does not only assist in, but is essentially necessary to study.

I will now proceed to the second advantage enumerated, viz: It aids in devotion. - The blessed Saviour the great pattern and model for Christians, after spending the day in works of love and mercy with drew even from the chosen Twelve whom he so much loved, and in secret when there was no eye to behold but God's, held sweet communion with the Father whose work he came to accomplish. John the beloved disciple did not even accompany him in his retirement, nor participate in his sacred communion; but in desert mountains far away he spent the night alone in prayer to that God who dwells in secret. If emotional solitude gives life and vigor to our spirits and infuses a delightful,

pleasing calm hints our souls, that those are ignorant of
who seek not "solitude's secret vale". The soul is lifted
above the world, it rises superior to the things of earth, and
mounts upward upon heavenly wings. When misfortune
have fallen thick around us, and troubles have come in
upon us like a flood; when the monster death with fright-
ful visage has entered our happy home and ruthlessly
torn from our embrace one most near and dear, over-
whelming us with sorrow and filling our breast with
anguish and dismay; ah! then 'tis sweet to seek
solitude, and there pour out our grief, and pray God
for strength to sustain us under our bereavement.

Place the man who lives in the indulgence of sinful pleas-
ures, he who is ambition's votary; who is borne along
in the varied whirlpool of life with scarce a sober thought,
place him I say in solitude to commune with his own
heart; and he will repent him of his follies, and resolve
to lead a life more conducive to his own and his neigh-
bour's happiness, and more in accordance with honor and
religion. Solitude strengthens virtue and eradicates
vice. The mind of man is ever active but more espe-
cially when alone, then he has time for sober thought
and serious meditation; then his mind begins to reason
and he sees the sinfulness of many things which he
commits, whilst acting under the influence of the ex-
citement which this busy world produces.

"It is necessary then to be alone to examine our hearts
and fortify our weak points. We are told that solitude

"Fastened the pity of Lucretia, matured the labors of Augustine,
"And gave imperial Charles, religion for ambition."

'Tis when alone we think most of death, of subjects we
should think, for there is a time when it will force
itself upon our thoughts clothed in awful terrors.

When the day of our final dissolution comes, and the things of earth grow dim to our sight; when we feel that our mortal frame racked by disease is fasting to decay, and our spirits will soon wing its flight we know not where; then it is that death wears an appalling countenance to those who are strangers to virtue and religion.

We should bring it often to remembrance, that by the frequency of thought about it, we might distrust it of some of its terrors, and prepare ourselves for it. The poet hath truly said

"If from society we learn to live

This solitude should teach us how to die; it hath no flatterers
Vanity can give no hollow aid alone man with his God must strive

It brings us in more direct communion with God, and removed from busy life we forget the things of earth in the contemplation of heaven.

Hardly and lastly, It affords us great pleasure. This pleasant in Spring when Nature is arrayed in her bright robe of green, when the fields are carpeted with green sward, and the meadows teem with its luxuriant growth, when the modest flower lifts its delicate head and unfolds its leaves to the life giving rays of the refulgent sun, and various blossoms spread their sweets, as rich repast for the industrious bee. When all these beauties meet the enraptured gaze and we drink in ^{and we inhale pleasure with the air we inhale} pleasure with every breath that we inhale; 'tis pleasant I say to ramble forth alone in the broad fields, or pierce the deep woods with their cooling shade, and beneath their beauteous canopy follow a ^{purling} babbling crystal rill in its tortuous course, listening to its sweet prattling. Or seated on a mossy stone upon its bank listen to the choral melody poured forth from the trees by the little feathered songsters. Oft have I sat me down at such a place with the little will play ^{ing} at my feet, and zephyrs balmy with the breath of flowers

parting by me, to hearken to the music of the bird, of paint a
fancy sketch with roseate hues.

Thine's pleasure in the pastures wood

Thine's society where none intrude

Where we forget the miseries, the evils, the trials and turmoils
of life, and have a poetic feeling diffused through us which
is truly delightful; when we hold converse with nature and
view her stores unrolled". In twilight's soft and
catching hour, when the hum of busy life has ceased and nature
is fast sinking to repose; when there is a delightful calm that
prevails our frame; when the recollection of by-gone years
come to our minds, and the "memory of departed days comes
over our souls." 'tis sad yet very sweet to be alone.

There is an indelible sweetness at such a time in being alone
lost in our own thoughts, and we are aware if an intruder
break in upon the sacred quiet. We are aroused from a
pleasant dream, the bright and lovely things of fancy give
place to stern realities, and those airy castles which we have
erected and peopled with imaginary beings dissolve and
disappear in the twinkling of an eye. Thus I have endeavoured
to portray some of the advantages of solitude. The theme
is vast, yet many learned have written and discoursed upon it.
I am travelling beaten ground, many have preceded me
and there is scarce a single flower left to be culled by
one staggering so far behind. Solitude has its disadvantages.
Like every other blessing it may be used to excess and
then it becomes a curse. If indulged in too much and
not for some good motive it engenders misanthropic feelings
which are both sinful and miserable. I pity the
misanthrope at variance with all the world and himself
and detest the snarling cynic who would make you
believe there is no pleasure in the world. I would
believe there is more happiness and good in this world

Quand vous le verrez, pensez à moi.
Quand vous lirez cela, pensez-vous à moi ?



To the memory of William
H. Erskine, born in Monroe
Co. Va. Jan. 9, 1822 and was
killed by the accidental
discharge of his own gun
May 3, 1841.

"Little did we think, dear
brother, when you went
out the morn full of life
and hope, that you would
return to us a mangled
corse."

"In the midst of life we
are in death."

Here lies the ashes of our dear
mother, but her soul is long
since in heaven.

Agnes D. Erskine
Born in Monroe Co., Va.

April 2, 1797.

Died Sept. 5, 1846.

Aged 49 years - 5 mo.

"Come and hear all ye that
fear God, and I will declare
what he hath done for my
soul."

I would not live always away
from my God.

Away from yon heaven that
blissful abode.

Where the rivers of pleasure
unceasing roll.

And the smile of the Lord is
food for the soul.

Mother, thou art gone from
us, but thy name and gentle
voice and loving kindness
are still fresh in our mem-
ory.

Oh who can supply a
mother's place.

To the memory of our brother
John D. Anderson.

Born June 21, 1819

Died April 9, 1849

Aged 29 years - 9 mo. - 10 days

"Save me, O God by thy name,
and judge me by thy
strength."

In life, dear brother, we
loved thee and we cherish
thy memory still.

A. M. Enkum Sr
Died Jan. 23 1917

Bettie Maudy Enkum
Died Jan 31st 1921

Mary B. Enkum
Died June 26 1926

Bettie Enkum Bulkanen
Died Nov. 26th 1936 = 1936
1936

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