

IDAHO PROTRACTION DIAGRAM NO. 22

BOISE MERIDIAN

Approved September 4, 1969

Ts. 29 and 30 N., Rs. 11, 12, and 13 E.

Copies of this diagram are for sale at two dollars (\$2.00) each by the Cadastral Engineering Office, Bureau of Land Management, Room 334, Federal Building, 550 West Fort Street, Boise, Idaho 83702.

ORVAL G. HADLEY,
Manager,
Land Office, Boise, Idaho.

[F.R. Doc. 69-11996; Filed, Oct. 7, 1969;
8:46 a.m.]

Fish and Wildlife Service

[Docket No. A-507]

THEODORE F. MOSSBURG

Notice of Loan Application

Theodore F. Mossburg, Box 1401, Sitka, Alaska 99835, has applied for a loan from the Fisheries Loan Fund to aid in financing the purchase of a used 40.1-foot registered length wood vessel to engage in the fishery for salmon.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 89-85 and Fisheries Loan Fund Procedures (50 CFR Part 250, as revised) that the above-entitled application is being considered by the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240. Any person desiring to submit evidence that the contemplated operation of such vessel will cause economic hardship or injury to efficient vessel operators already operating in that fishery must submit such evidence in writing to the Director, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, within 30 days from the date of publication of this notice. If such evidence is received it will be evaluated along with such other evidence as may be available before making a determination that the contemplated operations of the vessel will or will not cause such economic hardship or injury.

C. E. PETERSON,
Chief,

Division of Financial Assistance.

[F.R. Doc. 69-11995; Filed, Oct. 7, 1969;
8:46 a.m.]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

ELEVEN POINT WILD AND SCENIC RIVER

Classification, Boundaries, and Development Plan

Pursuant to authority delegated to the Chief, Forest Service, by the Secretary of Agriculture dated November 29, 1964 (29 F.R. 16210), the classification, boundaries, and development plan for that part of the Eleven Point Wild and Scenic River in and adjacent to the Mark Twain

National Forest, Mo., are established as hereinafter set forth. The material which follows is all contained in the River Plan for the Eleven Point River, copies of which were furnished the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on October 1, 1969, in accordance with subsection 3(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (82 Stat. 908).

EDWARD P. CLIFF,
Chief, Forest Service.

Summary. Congress has recognized that certain selected rivers, because of favorable environments and outstanding characteristics should be preserved in free-flowing condition and their immediate environments protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. Public Law 90-542, the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, meets this need by instituting a National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

The Eleven Point River was authorized for inclusion into the system. The Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, was designated as the Agency to administer the river, and was charged with making extensive studies to determine whether the river shall be managed as wild, scenic, recreation, or a combination of all three.

These studies have been accomplished, and have resulted in a decision to designate 44.4 miles of the Eleven Point River in Missouri as a Scenic River under terms of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. The studies also resulted in the present management plan. The views and recommendations of interested groups and individuals were solicited as well, and given careful consideration in drawing up the management plan.

More detailed planning documents and source material, including a multiple-use management plan and recreation composite plan, and other resource plans are maintained and are available to the public at the following Forest Service offices:

Regional Forester, U.S. Forest Service, 633 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis. 53203.

District Ranger, Doniphan Ranger District, Doniphan, Mo. 63935.

Forest Supervisor, Mark Twain National Forest, Belcrest and East Trafficway, Springfield, Mo. 65802.

District Ranger, Winona Ranger District, Winona, Mo. 65588.

District Ranger, Van Buren Ranger District, Van Buren, Mo. 63965.

The following plan establishes boundaries, determines classification, and presents the necessary developments for the Eleven Point Scenic River.

A. Location and classification. The Eleven Point River originates near Willow Springs, Mo., and flows southeastwardly through Howell and Oregon Counties. It flows for over 100 miles before merging with the Spring River in Randolph County, Ark. The watershed is in the Salem Plateau physiographic province of south-central Missouri and north-central Arkansas. This province is a part of the region called the Ozarks. Approximately 600,000 acres of land are tributary to the Eleven Point River at

State Highway 142. One hundred and eighty-five thousand acres are within the Mark Twain National Forest boundaries. The 44.4-mile segment of the Eleven Point included in this plan is between State Highway 99 near Thomasville and State Highway 142 near Gatewood in Oregon County, Mo. State Highway 142 is 4 miles upstream from the Missouri-Arkansas line.

The Scenic River Area varies in width, depending upon topographic and special features, but averages less than 320 acres per mile as specified in Public Law 90-542. The boundary is described in the appendix of this plan.

Boundaries are located along land-line descriptions to include those lands essential for protection and management of the river and its environment. The total area included is 14,191 acres. Of this, 3,087 acres are National Forest land and 11,104 acres are private land. There are no State or county lands or other ownerships.

The entire 44.4-mile segment of the Eleven Point is classified as a Scenic River according to criteria established in Public Law 90-542. The classification and criteria in this Act, section 2, subsection (b), states that Scenic Rivers are:

Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped but accessible in places by roads.

The Eleven Point River is free of impoundments throughout the entire length protected by the Act. There are no impoundments on any of the major tributaries.

The watershed of the Eleven Point Scenic River Area is approximately 70 percent forested with oak-hickory and shortleaf pine. The nonforested area consists predominantly of small farms with ownership averaging less than 300 acres each. The principal land use is pasture and hay meadow supporting beef cattle husbandry. There are several small communities in the Eleven Point River basin, ranging in size from a few dwellings to nearly 2,000 population. No communities exist within the boundaries of the Scenic River Area.

The shoreline along the Eleven Point is largely natural and primitive. Approximately 85 percent of the lands adjacent to the river are forested or unimproved lands. The remaining lands are open fields which are mostly screened from the river by a strip of trees and shrubs.

There are some privately owned cabins within the boundaries.

Road access to the Scenic River Area includes State Highways 99 and 142 at the upper and lower terminal, respectively, and State Highway 19 and U.S. Highway 160 within the designated boundaries. Several unimproved gravel-surfaced roads terminate at or near the river.

B. Characteristics and history. Free-flowing water and great clarity and high quality, in a setting of the beautiful Ozark Mountains, is an outstanding feature of the Eleven Point River. The river is small at Thomasville, in the upper

reaches, but slowly gains volume from numerous springs along its course. This section has shallow riffles and long, deep holes.

The tempo of the river changes dramatically at the junction of the Greer Spring Branch. This magnificent underground river boils out of the rock at the bottom of a steep hollow, rushes downstream for 1.6 miles, and immediately transforms the Eleven Point into a large, swift, cold river. The impact of Greer Spring is apparent for the remainder of the river. The river is characterized from this point by swift, tumbling shoals and long, deep, clear pools.

Springs are an integral part of the river, not only for the quantity and quality of water, but also for their individual character and beauty. Springs such as Posy emerge at the base of a bluff, tumble over large, moss-covered sandstone boulders for a short distance and enter the river. Roaring Spring comes out of a horizontal crack in the face of a bluff and the water enters the river directly. Graveyard Spring bubbles out of the sand in a field and flows a few hundred yards, entering the river at two different locations. The large springs such as Greer, Blue, and Morgan are more easily described as underground streams or rivers, and each is an outstanding natural phenomenon. As the river carved its channel through time, large bluffs of dolomite and sand stone were exposed. Wind, rain, frost, and roots have further acted on the face of these bluffs. Large boulders lie at the base of these bluffs as mute testimony to these interacting forces.

Juniper trees take root in cracks on bluffs and exist for centuries, reflecting their hardship in twisted shapes and dead branches. Shortleaf pine and oak predominate on the ridges and slopes. In the bottoms, sycamores and other bottomland hardwood species form an arching canopy over the river. Numerous shrubs and smaller plants present in these different biotic communities add interest and character to the landscape. Dogwood, redbud, azalea, serviceberry, and a multitude of wild flowers take their turn in nature's panorama of seasonal color.

The permanent residents of the river and its environment are varied and many. Squirrel, quail, and numerous birds add to the beauty and sounds of the riverscape. White-tailed deer, beaver, muskrat, blue heron, wild turkey, and an occasional eagle frequent the river's edge. The howl of a coyote on a ridgetop late in the evening adds mystery and wildness to the experience. In the river are largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, rock bass, walleye, trout, and numerous smaller species. Natural production of fish in the river is low.

The river has been used by man from around 10,000 B.C. The early tribes were probably hunters and moved about in small family groups. Around A.D. 1,000, the people began rudimentary agricultural practices. Village structure was more evident, as is seen at the Pigman Mound.

Early Spanish explorers may have entered the area in their unsuccessful search for silver and gold. These men, like the French trappers who followed them, left little imprint on the landscape. During these early explorations, the Eleven Point country was within the territory of the Osage Indians.

In 1809, just 6 years after the Louisiana Purchase, the first pioneer settled along the Eleven Point. The man was a veteran of the Revolutionary War who came West to hunt and trap. Within a few years other hunters and trappers arrived and ended the era of the Indian. By 1830, all of the Indians were moved from the region and permanent white settlers were arriving from Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, and Virginia. They cleared the bottomlands for small farms and hunted game in the surrounding hills.

In the period from 1890-1910, most of the virgin timber was removed from the watershed. Agriculture was attempted for a few years on the ridges; but drought and erosion caused abandonment of most homesteads. A few people were able to sustain themselves by raising cattle. By 1930, the area had reached its population peak. At Turners Mills, the village of Surprise had a post office and a population of almost 50 people. Today the only monuments to this settlement are old foundations, a schoolhouse, and a mill wheel. Since 1930, the population of the Eleven Point country has been declining.

Most of the persistent residents are those who increased their land holdings and are managing for livestock or second-growth timber. There are some commercial recreation services available such as canoe rentals. A few summer homes have been built along the river.

During the entire history, the Eleven Point has been a free-flowing stream. Only during the timber boom years was there any attempt to manage the stream. Loggers built small retaining dams to float logs to the mills. The only remnants of that era are the few large boulders which now form the Mary Decker Shoals. All attempts to harness water power were at the larger springs. Greer Springs, Turners Mill Spring, Boze Mill Spring, and Thomasson Mill Spring were harnessed to grist mills at one time.

The present status of man's impact on the river is limited to a few roads, an occasional summer cabin and farm structure, and some evidence of agriculture including livestock husbandry and row crops.

C. Resources—Recreation. The clear water of the Eleven Point River and the beautiful Ozark Mountain setting provide outstanding scenery and esthetic values for mid-America. The existing quality of the river and its immediate environment offers a unique river experience. Springs, bluffs, caves, and wooded slopes provide continuous change and variety to the riverscape.

Abandoned farmsteads and grist mills record the early history of the region. Remains of early Indian activities along the river are evident from arrowheads and tools found on high benches. One

large mound exists and is one of the outstanding archaeological features of the region.

A wide variation of biotic communities provides opportunities for either casual or scientific investigation.

The area affords a wide range of outdoor recreational experiences. Though there are some stretches of fast water, it is not a difficult stream to float and it lends itself to family-type participation in a high quality type of outdoor recreation. This and other kinds of recreation can be enjoyed practically all year for this is not a region of severe and prolonged winters. It is an area where the fisherman, the picnicker, the camper, the hiker, the bird watcher, and all others who revel in the beauties and attractions of nature may enjoy outdoor pastimes in this magnificent river country of Missouri.

Wildlife. Wildlife species are many and varied and afford a wide range of sporting opportunities. There are equal opportunities for esthetic appreciation and scientific study. Bird song and squirrel chatter accompany the floater down the river. Deer may be seen, along with beaver, muskrat, blue heron, quail, wild turkey, and even an occasional eagle. In this wild setting, bird study and observation can be a rewarding experience.

The river bottoms and associated uplands provide good diversity of habitat conditions and support a variety of small animal life. Wild turkeys and white-tailed deer are increasing. Bobcats, coyotes, foxes, and raccoons are common along the waterways and adjacent bluffs.

Birds are the most common wildlife observed along the river. Herons, wood ducks, and bobwhite quail, along with numerous songbirds, add significantly to the esthetic values. Beavers, muskrats, turtles, and banded watersnakes provide an occasional glimpse to the visitor. The river supports populations of largemouth and smallmouth bass, rock bass, walleyes, rainbow trout, and a variety of suckers and minnows. Trout are stocked periodically by the Missouri Department of Conservation.

The Eleven Point is not recognized as an outstanding fishing stream. Although fishing is an important recreation activity, the potential is limited because of low fertility of the habitat.

Hunting in the Scenic River Area provides about 1,000 visitor days annually. Deer hunting pressure is greater along the river than in most upland areas. Small game hunting is primarily confined to farmlands and open fields.

Spearing or gigging fish from john-boats at night with the aid of lights is a popular local sport during the fall and early winter.

Water. The water of the Eleven Point is clear, free-flowing, and of high quality. Water with a deep, blue-green color is characteristic of the Eleven Point River. The present water quality is highly suitable for esthetic and recreational use. The clarity is a result of the infertility of the contributing basin. The blue-green coloration is from the high content of calcium and magnesium carbonate

and phytoplankton. Water temperature in the river is affected by the consistent 55°-60° F. temperatures of the large contribution of spring water.

The river is fed by numerous delightful springs, some of them of large quantity, including Greer Spring with an average annual flow of 238,400 acre feet, making it the second largest spring in Missouri, a State famous for its springs.

Based on water quality samples taken over the past few years, there are few contaminants in the river today. There is minor contamination from litter, flotsam, debris, sediment, and agricultural nutrients.

Pesticides, fertilizers, and other agricultural chemicals if used to excess in the watershed could change the color, clarity, and purity of the river. At present, the effect of these pollutants in the river has not been determined.

Water quantity below Greer Spring is always sufficient for recreational uses. Because of the underground drainage to the major springs in the area, surface flow above the Greer Spring branch is frequently low.

U.S. Geological Survey water quantity measuring stations exist near Thomasville, in Greer Spring and at the bridge at Riverton.

Vegetation. Vegetation as seen from the river and throughout the Scenic River Area is both varied and beautiful. Many plant communities form the setting for the visitors and thus represent one of the most important facets of overall management.

Variations in geology, soils, aspect, and past land uses all contribute to the range and variety of plant communities. Recently formed gravel bars support willow, sycamore, and river birch, while in close proximity are deep alluvial soils growing ash, boxelder, hackberry, elm, sugar maple, and an occasional basswood. Above these sites, on adjacent slopes, are typical oak-hickory and oak-pine stands. Small pockets of tall grass prairie vegetation may be observed on shallow soils located on the steeper slopes. Groves of shortleaf pine occupy an occasional skyline at the crest of steep bluffs.

The smaller vegetation found in the understory is extremely rich and varied. Flowering dogwood, redbud, Juneberry, wild plum, blackhaw, and azalea add color and interest to the landscape. Fire pink, columbine, wild rose, sweet william, and bluebell, along with many other flowering forbs and shrubs, add to the changing landscape throughout the season.

Areas of unique botanical value are present at Greer Spring and The Narrows.

Minerals. Gravel is occasionally removed from the stream bed and adjacent banks for both domestic and commercial use. One large commercial operation exists above State Highway 99 just outside the Scenic River boundary.

D. Objectives. Congress set forth the objectives for the management of designated rivers in the National System of Wild and Scenic Rivers through Public

Law 90-542. Primary objectives of management for the Eleven Point River are as follows:

1. Protect and enhance the scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, archeological, scientific, and other values.

2. Preserve the river in a free-flowing condition.

3. Protect the river and its immediate environments for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations.

4. Protect water quality and fulfill other vital national conservation purposes.

5. Direct management activities and programs toward providing a range of outdoor experiences along a free-flowing river in a natural environment.

E. Management and development. Public lands (administered by Forest Service):

1. **Public access and facilities.** State Highway 19 and U.S. Highway 160 cross the Scenic River Area within the established boundaries. State Highways 99 and 142 form the upstream and downstream boundaries. These four existing roadheads will provide vehicular access to the Scenic River.

The use of motor vehicles will not be allowed for recreational purposes. However, where this type of use is established and necessary for the planting, care or harvest of farm crops, or for access to existing residences on private land, it will continue.

Outboard motors represent an undesirable intrusion and will be restricted to the extent of authority available.

A system of foot trails will afford additional access to the river and to much of the Scenic River Area. Trails constructed for foot travel are compatible and necessary to expand recreation opportunities within the Scenic River zone. There are no trails in the Scenic River Area at this time.

Sanitation facilities will be located above the 100-year flood level. Two auto access campgrounds are planned, one near Greer crossing, and the other at Riverton. All recreation facilities will be in accordance with Forest Service standards and will be approved by the Regional Forester. Where standard plans are not available, special facilities appropriate to the environment will be designed.

Float camps accessible by boat or trail will be located at intervals along the river. Tentative sites for these are in the vicinity of Braswell Ford-Cane Bluff, Turners Mill, Horseshoe Bend, mouth of Whites Creek, and the mouth of Piney Creek. Future sites that could be developed as float camps are in the vicinity of Spring Creek, Little Hurricane Creek, and Old River Hollow. Sites will contain a maximum of four family units, with the exception of Whites Creek, which will have four units on each side of the creek. The camps will be located in areas where the mouth of a creek or backwater slough provides screening from the river. All sanitary facilities will be located above the 100-year projected flood level. Units will be located at least 200 feet from the main riverbank, if

possible, over 100 feet apart, and screened from the river. All facilities at these float camps will be rustic in design and will include tables, toilets, tent pads, fireplaces, boat landings, and rock cairns to mark their locations.

Visitor information structures are planned at Greer Spring and The Narrows. They shall be unobtrusive and will blend with the backdrop. Native materials will be used.

Interpretive trails, carefully blended into these fragile environments to reduce the total impact on the landscape, shall be maintained in conjunction with the Interpretive Centers.

No commercial recreation facilities are planned on National Forest lands within this area. However, opportunities exist in the vicinity for various commercial operations which would complement the management of the scenic river.

2. **Fish and wildlife.** Release or restocking of fish and wildlife will be primarily with native species, with the exception of rainbow trout. Any increase in the present trout stocking program will be carefully reviewed with respect to the overall impact on the area. The use of motor vehicles for planting of fish will take place only at public auto access areas.

Hunting and trapping will be permitted under regulations established by the Missouri Department of Conservation. The use of poison baits or cyanide guns for predator control will be prohibited.

Habitat management for both fish and wildlife will reflect equal considerations of game and nongame species, and all practices employed will insure the protection of scenic and other values of the Scenic River Area.

3. **Timber.** Any commercial and cultural timber practices will be designed with the primary objective of protecting or enhancing the scenic values. All slash and debris resulting from any operation or practice shall be treated so as to minimize its adverse effect on scenic and recreation values. Control or salvage measures necessary for diseased or damaged trees or other vegetation will be carefully weighed against the adverse impact on the scenic values to determine if the control is warranted.

Native species will be used in all areas where seeding or planting is required. Careful study of the ecological requirements regarding site and species will be made in all cases. Special management protection measures will be needed for areas of unique biological value.

4. **Water.** Watershed rehabilitation projects will be designed to insure protection and enhancement of the scenic values.

Water quality and quantity monitoring systems will be maintained near Thomasville, Greer Spring, Hurricane Creek, and Bardley.

5. **Forage.** Cattle and hay permits will be granted only in instances where all aspects of management are compatible with other resources and the primary objectives of the area.

Revegetation for either hay meadow or pasture will require application of plant foods, adequate measures to prevent soil erosion, and inclusion of plant species beneficial to wildlife.

6. *Minerals.* Permits to remove common varieties of rock and mineral materials and for prospecting or mineral leasing will be issued in the Scenic River zone only if the activity can take place in a manner compatible with scenic river values.

7. *Fire, insects, and disease.* Maximum protection of the area's unique values will be provided in all fire suppression activities, but mechanized use will be limited. Fireproofing measures will be provided for all managed campsites or areas of concentrated public use. Fire protection outside the existing Forest boundary will be provided through cooperation with the Missouri Department of Conservation.

Pesticide use will be controlled through approval by the appropriate State and Federal committees prior to application. Chlorinated hydrocarbons (DDT and other hard pesticides) will not be used for any purpose.

8. *Structures, signs, and activities.* Structures for administrative use other than visitor information services will be prohibited.

Signs will not be permitted within sight of the river. Points of interest near the river will be marked by the use of rock or log cairn. Signs out of sight of the river and within the river zone will be held to a minimum and rustic in character.

The long term and continuing impact of human use on the river and its environment is not fully understood. For this reason studies will be conducted to develop criteria for protection and management necessary to insure a meaningful scenic river experience.

F. *Non-Federal lands.* There are approximately 11,100 acres of privately owned lands within the boundaries of the Scenic River Area. Land uses present on these acreages include 5,655 acres in woodland, 4,590 acres in unimproved pasture and open woodlands, 470 acres of annual cultivation, and 385 acres in improved pasture.

There is one small general store, one privately operated camping area, and a number of cabins and summer homes.

Four large ownerships represent over 60 percent of the private land within the boundaries of the Scenic River.

There are three large ranching operations that combine cattle raising with limited cropping.

Less than 10 percent of the total acreage of private lands is subject to intensive farming practices. The main source of livestock forage is provided in the uplands. Bottomland fields are usually small, often isolated and subject to flooding. The acreage under cultivation has declined rapidly over the last 30 years and all indications are that this trend will continue.

Associated features such as farm buildings, fences, and roads are evident in a few areas of more intensive land use.

G. *Landownership adjustment.* Acquisition of land within the Scenic River Area is needed to insure the necessary protection and management and to provide opportunities for public use and enjoyment. Areas having outstanding scenic, esthetic, historical, or archeological values will, in most cases, be purchased in fee. The archeological site at the Pigman Mound, springs such as Greer, and historical and scenic areas like The Narrows are examples of tracts needed in public ownership.

The number of access areas and size of recreation facilities, represents one of the important opportunities for managers to balance recreation use with the capacity of the environment. For this reason, all access and development sites should be in public ownership.

Approximately 50 cabins and summer homes are located within the Scenic River Area. Some of these are located on the banks of the river and represent an undesirable intrusion on the river and its environment. The associated uses of powerlines, dumps, boat docks, and roads often compound this intrusion. Those cabins or structures having a direct and adverse effect will be purchased under the provisions outlined in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

Additional acreages will be acquired to protect or enhance scenic values which cannot be acquired under scenic easements.

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act limits fee acquisition to an average of 100 acres per mile or 4,400 acres total.

All lands not acquired in fee will be covered under scenic easements. Easements will be used to limit or control new uses and developments that would have an adverse effect on the Scenic River Area. They may also be used with the owner's consent to limit or correct incompatible uses or developments now on the land.

H. *Cooperation.* This plan has been reviewed by Governor Hearnes' Wild River Committee, representatives of the Missouri Department of Conservation and the Missouri Conservation Federation, and by various interested groups and citizens. The water quality monitoring system was reviewed with representatives of the Missouri Water Pollution Board.

Cooperation will continue throughout the implementation and administration of the Eleven Point Scenic River Area.

EXTERIOR BOUNDARY—ELEVEN POINT SCENIC RIVER AREA, MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST, Mo., 1969

In the following descriptions of the exterior boundaries of the Scenic River Area the intent is to define lines which can, if and when necessary, be accurately established and marked on the ground by an authorized land surveyor in accordance with the rules for Dependent Resurveys and Section Subdivision as set forth in the U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Manual of Surveying Instructions for the Survey of the Public Lands of the United States, and with the Statutes of the State of Missouri pertaining to land surveys. The U.S. Government Public Land Survey

corners are controlling throughout for bearings and distances.

The Eleven Point Scenic River Area, Mark Twain National Forest, Eastern Region, as reported to Congress pursuant to section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (Public Law 90-542)—

Being that part along and within each side of the Eleven Point River in Tps. 24 and 25 N., Rs. 4 and 5 W.; Tps. 24 and 25 N., R. 3 W.; and Tps. 22, 23, and 24 N., R. 2 W., of the fifth principal meridian, Oregon County, Mo., beginning at the point of intersection with the centerline of State Route 99 and the south township line of T. 25 N., R. 5 W., said point of intersection being 7.01 chains east of the standard corner to secs. 31 and 32 on the township line; thence, on the following metes and bounds, courses back to the point of beginning:

Sec. 32, T. 25 N., R. 5 W.

N. 2°00' W., 3.40 chains along said highway centerline to the bridge abutment;
N. 0°25' E., 2.92 chains along said highway centerline and across to center of the north bridge pier;

Thence leaving said north bridge pier along north side of Eleven Point River at widths varying from 50 feet to 300 feet from north edge of river on the following course:

N. 87°00' E., 3.11 chains;
N. 72°30' E., 3.06 chains;
N. 65°30' E., 2.95 chains;
S. 81°00' E., 3.68 chains;
S. 29°15' E., 10.60 chains to a point on the south line, sec. 32;

Thence continuing along township, section, sections subdivision, and Government lot line boundary Eleven Point River as follows:

Secs. 32 and 33, T. 25 N., R. 5 W.,

East along the township line to the standard corner to secs. 33-34;

Sec. 34, T. 25 N., R. 5 W.,

North to the S-S $\frac{1}{4}$ corner common to secs. 33-34;

East to the C-S-S $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;

South to the S $\frac{1}{4}$ corner, sec. 34;

Secs. 34 and 35, T. 25 N., R. 5 W.; sec. 1, T. 24 N., R. 5 W.,

East along township line to closing section corner to secs. 1-2;

Sec. 1, T. 24 N., R. 5 W.,

South along section line to secs. 1 and 2 to southwest corner of lot 4 on section line;

East along south boundary of lot 4 to southwest corner E $\frac{1}{2}$ of lot 4 in NW $\frac{1}{4}$;

North along west boundary E $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 4 in NW $\frac{1}{4}$ to township line common to T. 24 N., and T. 25 N., R. 5 W.;

Sec. 1, T. 24 N., R. 5 W.; sec. 35, T. 25 N., R. 5 W.,

East along township line to E $\frac{1}{16}$ corner on south line sec. 35;

North to C-S-SE $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;

East to S-S $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 35-36;

Sec. 36, T. 25 N., R. 5 W.,

East to SE-SW $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;

South to E-W $\frac{1}{4}$ corner on south line of sec. 36;

East along township line to township corner to T. 25 N., Rs. 4 and 5 W.;

Sec. 31, T. 25 N., R. 4 W.,

North along range line between Rs. 4 and 5 W. to S-S $\frac{1}{4}$ corner on west line of sec. 31;

East to C-S-SE $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;

North to SE $\frac{1}{16}$ corner;

East to S $\frac{1}{16}$ corner to secs. 31-32;

Sec. 32, T. 25 N., R. 4 W.,

North to $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 31-32;

East along quarter line to C-W $\frac{1}{16}$ corner;

North to NW $\frac{1}{16}$ corner;

East to C-N $\frac{1}{16}$ corner;

North to $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 29-32;

- Sec. 29, T. 25 N., R. 4 W.,
North to C-S-S $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
East to S-S $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 28-29;
- Sec. 28, T. 25 N., R. 4 W.,
East to C-S-SW $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
North to SW $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
East to C-S $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
North to C-N $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
East to NE $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
North to E $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 21-28;
East to section corner to secs. 21-22-27-28;
- Sec. 22, T. 25 N., R. 4 W.,
North to N-S $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 21-22;
East to C-N-SW $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
North to C-W $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
East to C $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
North to C-S-N $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
East to S-N $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 22-23;
South to $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 22-23;
- Sec. 23, T. 25 N., R. 4 W.,
East to center $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
South to C-S-S $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
East to SW-SE $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
South to the W-E $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
East to the section corner to secs. 23-24-25-26;
- Sec. 25, T. 25 N., R. 4 W.,
East to the E $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 24-25;
South to NE $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
East to N $\frac{1}{4}$ corner on east line of sec. 25;
South on range line to S $\frac{1}{4}$ corner on west line of sec. 30, T. 25 N., R. 3 W.;
- Sec. 30, T. 25 N., R. 3 W.,
East to C-S $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
South to $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 30-31;
- Sec. 31, T. 25 N., R. 3 W.,
East to E $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 30-31;
South to NE $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
East to N $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 31-32;
South to $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 31-32;
- Sec. 32, T. 25 N., R. 3 W.,
East to C $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
South to C-S $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
East to SE $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
North to C-N-SE $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
East to N-S $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 32-33;
- Sec. 33, T. 25 N., R. 3 W.,
East to C-N-S $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
South to south $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
- Sec. 3, T. 25 N., R. 3 W.; sec. 4, T. 24 N., R. 3 W.,
East along township line to closing section corner to secs. 3-4;
- Sec. 3, T. 24 N., R. 3 W.,
South to the northwest corner of lot 3 in NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
East along north boundary of lot 3 to northeast corner W $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 3 in NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
South to the northeast corner W $\frac{1}{2}$ of lot 1 in NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
East along north line of lot 1 to northeast corner E $\frac{1}{2}$ of lot 1 on section line to secs. 2-3;
South to $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 2-3;
- Sec. 2, T. 24 N., R. 3 W.,
East to C $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
South to C-S $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
East to SE $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
South to E $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 2-11;
- Sec. 11, T. 24 N., R. 3 W.,
South to NE $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
East to N $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 11-12;
- Sec. 12, T. 24 N., R. 3 W.,
North to section corner to secs. 1-2-11-12;
East to W $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 1-12;
- Sec. 1, T. 24 N., R. 3 W.,
North to SW $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
East to S $\frac{1}{4}$ corner, east line sec. 1;
- Sec. 1, T. 24 N., R. 3 W.; secs. 7-12, T. 24 N., R. 2 and 3 W.,
South on range line to closing corner to secs. 7-18, T. 24 N., R. 2 W.;
- Sec. 18, T. 24 N., R. 2 W.,
East along section line to northeast corner of lot 2 in NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
South to southwest corner, N $\frac{1}{2}$, lot 1;
East to C-W-NE $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
- South to C-W-E $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
East to C-E-E $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
South to C-E-SE $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
East to S $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 17-18;
South to section corner to secs. 17-18-19-20;
- Sec. 19, T. 24 N., R. 2 W.,
South to N $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 19-20;
- Sec. 20, T. 24 N., R. 2 W.,
East to NW $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
South to C-W $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
East to C $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
South to $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 20-29;
- Sec. 29, T. 24 N., R. 2 W.,
South to C $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
East to C-E $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
South to E $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 29-32;
- Sec. 32, T. 24 N., R. 2 W.,
East to section corner to secs. 28-29-32-33;
South to standard corner to secs. 32-33 (also being section corner to secs. 4 and 5, township line, Tps. 23 and 24 N., R. 2 W.);
- Sec. 5, T. 23 N., R. 2 W.,
South to N $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 4-5;
- Sec. 4, T. 23 N., R. 2 W.,
East to C-N $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
South to $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 4-9;
- Sec. 9, T. 23 N., R. 2 W.,
South to C-N-N $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
West to NE-NW $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
South to C-E-NW $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
West to NW $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
South to C-N-SW $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
East to C-N-S $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
South to C-S $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
East to C-E-SE $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
South to SE-SE $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
East to S-S $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 9-10;
South to section corner to secs. 9-10-15-16;
- Sec. 15, T. 23 N., R. 2 W.,
East to W-W $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 10-15;
South to C-W-SW $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
West to S $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 15-16;
- Sec. 16, T. 23 N., R. 2 W.,
West to S $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 16-17;
- Sec. 17, T. 23 N., R. 2 W.,
South to section corner to secs. 16-17-20-21;
- Sec. 20, T. 23 N., R. 2 W.,
South to N $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 20-21;
- Sec. 21, T. 23 N., R. 2 W.,
East to NW $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
South to C-W $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
East to C-E-E $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
South to C-E-SE $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
East to S $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 21-22;
South to section corner to secs. 21-22-27-28;
- Sec. 27, T. 23 N., R. 2 W.,
East to W-W $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 22-27;
South to C-W-NW $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
East to C-E-NW $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
South to C-E-W $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
East to C-W-E $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
South to W-E $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 27-34;
- Sec. 34, T. 23 N., R. 2 W.,
South to C-W-SE $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
East to SE $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
South to E $\frac{1}{4}$ corner south line, sec. 34;
- Sec. 34, T. 23 N., R. 2 W.; sec. 3, T. 22 N., R. 2 W.,
East along township line to northeast corner of lot 7 of sec. 3;
South to southeast corner of lot 11 (C-E $\frac{1}{4}$ corner);
West to northeast corner of lot 13 (C $\frac{1}{4}$ corner);
South to southeast corner of lot 13 (C-S $\frac{1}{4}$ corner);
West to northeast corner W $\frac{1}{2}$ of lot 14 (C-E-SW $\frac{1}{4}$ corner);
South to southeast corner W $\frac{1}{2}$ of lot 14 (E-W $\frac{1}{4}$ corner, secs. 3-10);
West to southwest corner of lot 14 (W $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 3-10);
- Sec. 10, T. 22 N., R. 2 W.,
South to SW $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
East to C-E-SW $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
South to E-W $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 10-15;
- Sec. 15, T. 22 N., R. 2 W.,
South to C-E-W $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
West to C-W $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
South to SW $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
West to S $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 15-16;
- Secs. 16 and 21, T. 22 N., R. 2 W.,
South to section corner to secs. 15-16-21-22;
South 0.80 chains to point of intersection of centerline of State Route 142 and the section line to secs. 21-22, said point of intersection being on a 2°00' curve left, central angle 25°55';
Thence along said highway centerline 787.4 feet along said curve;
Thence S. 66°11' W., 2047.3 feet;
Thence 768.6 feet along a 7°00' curve to the right which has a central angle of 53°48';
Thence N. 60°10' W., 831.5 feet;
Thence 1,062.5 feet along a 6°00' curve to the right which has a central angle of 63°45';
Thence N. 3°35' E., 445.2 feet;
Thence 596.7 feet along an 8°00' curve to the left which has a central angle of 47°44';
Thence N. 44°09' W., 385.5 feet;
Thence 408.3 feet along a 6°00' curve to the right which has a central angle of 24°30';
Thence N. 19°39' W., 574.3 feet;
Thence 38.6 feet along a 6°00' curve to the left which has a central angle of 64°00' to a point on the E-W $\frac{1}{4}$ line of sec. 16, 153 feet east of the $\frac{1}{4}$ corner common to secs. 16 and 17, T. 22 N., R. 2 W.;
- Thence N. 83° E., 13.18 chains along E-W $\frac{1}{4}$ line to the center thread of Frederick Creek described as:
Thence N. 22° E., 4.75 chains to a point;
Thence N. 39° E., 10.30 chains to a point;
Thence N. 32° E., 5.18 chains to a point;
Thence N. 20° W., 5.15 chains to a point;
Thence S. 40° W., 2.90 chains to a point;
Thence N. 44° W., 3.65 chains to a point;
Thence N. 14½° E., 2.45 chains to a point;
Thence N. 23° E., 3.23 chains to a point;
Thence N. 38° E., 3.50 chains to a point;
Thence S. 36° E., 10 chains to a point;
Thence N. 16° E., 8.50 chains to a point;
and N. 5° W., 13.93 chains to the section line common to secs. 9 and 16, T. 22 N., R. 2 W.;
- Thence east to E $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 9-16;
- Sec. 9, T. 22 N., R. 2 W.,
North to E $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 4-9;
- Sec. 4, T. 22 N., R. 2 W.,
North to northwest corner E $\frac{1}{2}$ of lot 1 in NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
East along north line of lot 1 to northeast corner of lot 1 on section line to secs. 3-4;
- Sec. 3, T. 22 N., R. 2 W.,
North to closing corner to secs. 3-4 on the township line;
- Sec. 3, T. 22 N., R. 2 W.; sec. 34, T. 23 N., R. 2 W.,
East to W-W $\frac{1}{4}$ corner sec. 34 on township line;
North to W-W $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 27-34;
- Sec. 27, T. 23 N., R. 2 W.,
North to SW-SW $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
West to S-S $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 27-28;
- Sec. 28, T. 23 N., R. 2 W.,
West to SE-SE $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
North to C-E-E $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
West to C-E $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
North to NE $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
West to C-W-NE $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
North to W-E $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 21-28;
- Sec. 21, T. 23 N., R. 2 W.,
West to W $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 21-28;
North to C-S-SW $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;

- West to S-S $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 20-21;
North to S $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 20-21;
Sec. 20, T. 23 N., R. 2 W.,
West to SE $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
North to C-E $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
West to C-W-E $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
North to W-E $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 17-20;
Sec. 17, T. 23 N., R. 2 W.,
West to $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 17-20;
North to C-N-S $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
East to NW-SE $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
North to C-W-NE $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
East to N $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 16-17;
Sec. 16, T. 23 N., R. 2 W.,
North to section corner to secs. 8-9-16-17;
Sec. 8, T. 23 N., R. 2 W.,
West to E $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 8-17;
North to C-N-NE $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
East to NE-NE $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
North to E-E $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 5-8;
Sec. 5, T. 23 N., R. 2 W.,
North to NE-SE $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
West to C-N-SE $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
North to C-E $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
North to northwest corner E $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 1 in NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
North to northwest corner E $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 2 NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 5, T. 23 N., R. 2 W.; sec. 32, T. 24 N., R. 2 W.,
East along township line to W-E $\frac{1}{4}$ corner sec. 32;
North to C-W-E $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
West to C $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
North to C-N $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
West to NW $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
North to W $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 29-32;
Sec. 29, T. 24 N., R. 2 W.,
West to W-W $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 29-32;
North to W-W $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 20-29;
Sec. 20, T. 24 N., R. 2 W.,
North to C-W-SW $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
West to S $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 19-20;
Sec. 19, T. 24 N., R. 2 W.,
West to SE $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
North to C-E $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
West to C-W-E $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
North to W-E $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 18-19;
Sec. 18, T. 24 N., R. 2 W.,
West to $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 18-19;
North to C-S $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
West to southwest corner N $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 1;
West to southwest corner N $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 2;
West to southwest corner N $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 3 (S $\frac{1}{4}$ corner west line sec. 18);
North to $\frac{1}{4}$ corner east line sec. 13, T. 24 N., R. 3 W.;
Sec. 13, T. 24 N., R. 3 W.,
West to C-E $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
North to C-S-NE $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
West to C-S-N $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
North to $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 12-13;
Sec. 12, T. 24 N., R. 3 W.,
West to the section corner to secs. 11-12-13-14;
Sec. 11, T. 24 N., R. 3 W.,
West to the W $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 11-14;
North to the C-N-NW $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
West to the N-N $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 10-11;
North to section corner to secs. 2-3-10-11;
Sec. 3, T. 24 N., R. 3 W.,
West to $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 3-10;
North to C $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
West to C-W $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
North to northwest corner E $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 1 in NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
West to southwest corner lot 2 on section line to secs. 3-4;
Sec. 4, T. 24 N., R. 3 W.,
West to southwest corner lot 2 on section line to secs. 4-5;
Sec. 5, T. 24 N., R. 3 W.,
West to southwest corner E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 2 in NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
North to southwest corner E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 4 in NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
West to southwest corner lot 4 on section line to secs. 5-6;
North to closing corner to secs. 5-6 on the township line;
Sec. 5, T. 24 N., R. 3 W.; sec. 31, T. 25 N., R. 3 W.,
East along township line to E $\frac{1}{4}$ corner on south line sec. 31;
North to C-S-SE $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
West to C-S-S $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
North to C-S $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
West to S $\frac{1}{4}$ corner on west line sec. 31;
Sec. 31, T. 25 N., R. 3 W.; sec. 36, T. 25 N., R. 4 W.,
South to southwest corner sec. 31, being township corner to T. 25 N., Rs. 3 and 4 W.;
Sec. 36, T. 25 N., R. 4 W.,
West along township line to Tps. 24 and 25 N. to township corner to Rs. 3 and 4 W.;
Sec. 1, T. 24 N., R. 4 W.,
South to southeast corner lot 4 on range line;
West to southwest corner lot 4 in NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
North to northwest corner lot 4 in NE $\frac{1}{4}$ (N $\frac{1}{4}$ corner sec. 1);
Sec. 1, T. 24 N., R. 4 W.; sec. 36, T. 25 N., R. 4 W.,
West along township line to standard corner to secs. 35-36;
Sec. 36, T. 25 N., R. 4 W.,
North to section corner to secs. 25-26-35-36;
East to $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 25-36;
Sec. 25, T. 25 N., R. 4 W.,
North to C-S $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
West to C-E-SW $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
North to C-E-W $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
West to $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 25-26;
Secs. 26 T. 25 N., R. 4 W.,
West to C $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
North to C-S-N $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
West to C-S-NW $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
North to C-N-NW $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
West to N-N $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 26-27;
North to section corner to secs. 22-23-26-27;
Sec. 22, T. 25 N., R. 4 W.,
West to $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 22-27;
Sec. 27, T. 25 N., R. 4 W.,
South to C $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
West to C-W $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
South to SW $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
West to S $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 27-28;
Sec. 28, T. 25 N., R. 4 W.,
South to section corner to secs. 27-28-33-34;
West to E $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 28-33;
Sec. 33, T. 25 N., R. 4 W.,
South to NE $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
West to C-N $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
South to C $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
West to $\frac{1}{4}$ corner to secs. 32-33;
Sec. 32, T. 25 N., R. 4 W.,
West to C-E $\frac{1}{4}$ corner;
South to E $\frac{1}{4}$ corner south line sec. 32;
Sec. 32, T. 25 N., R. 4 W.; sec. 5, T. 24 N., R. 4 W.,
West along township line to the northeast corner W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 4 in NE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec 5;
Sec. 5, T. 24 N., R. 4 W.,
South to the southeast corner W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 4 in NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
West to southwest corner lot 4 in NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
South to southeast corner N $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 3 in NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
West to southwest corner N $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 3 in NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 6, T. 24 N., R. 4 W.,
West to southwest corner E $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 3 in NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
South to southeast corner W $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 3 in NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
West to southwest corner lot 3 in NW $\frac{1}{4}$ on range line;
Sec. 6, T. 24 N., R. 4 W.; sec. 1, T. 24 N., R. 5 W.,
North on range line to southeast corner N $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 3 in NE $\frac{1}{4}$, sec 1;
Sec. 1, T. 24 N., R. 5 W.,
West to southwest corner N $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 3 in NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
South to southeast corner E $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 2 in NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
West to southwest corner lot 2 on section line to secs. 1-2;
Sec. 2, T. 24 N., R. 5 W.,
West to southwest corner E $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 2 in NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
North to southeast corner N $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 2 in NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
West to southwest corner N $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 3 in NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
North to southeast corner lot 3 in NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
West to southwest corner lot 3 on section line to secs. 2-3;
Sec. 3, T. 24 N., R. 5 W.,
North to southeast corner N $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 3 in NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
West to southwest corner N $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 3 on section line to secs. 3-4;
Sec. 4, T. 24 N., R. 5 W.,
West to southwest corner N $\frac{1}{2}$ of lot 3 on section line to secs. 4-5;
Sec. 5, T. 24 N., R. 5 W.,
West along south boundary N $\frac{1}{2}$ of lot 3 in NE $\frac{1}{4}$ to point of intersection with centerline of State Route 99;
Thence in a northerly direction along the centerline of State Route 99 to the point of beginning as follows:
241.6 feet along a 4°00' curve to the left, central angle 31°31';
N. 9°40' W., 498.9 feet;
292.2 feet along a 3°00' curve to the right, central angle 8°46';
N. 0°54' W., 823 feet;
182.5 feet along a 2°00' curve to the left, central angle 3°39'; and
N. 4°33' W., 364.1 feet to the point of beginning.
The total acreage included in this description being 14,191 acres more or less, as follows:
T. 25 N., R. 5 W.,
Sec. 32, 12 acres.
Sec. 34, 40 acres.
Sec. 35, 20 acres.
Sec. 36, 30 acres.
T. 24 N., R. 5 W.,
Sec. 1, 355.95 acres.
Sec. 2, 433.24 acres.
Sec. 3, 290.79 acres.
Sec. 4, 307.87 acres.
Sec. 5, 83.67 acres.
T. 25 N., R. 4 W.,
Sec. 31, 99.97 acres.
Sec. 32, 440 acres.
Sec. 29, 40 acres.
Sec. 28, 340 acres.
Sec. 33, 200 acres.
Sec. 27, 200 acres.
Sec. 22, 340 acres.
Sec. 23, 170 acres.
Sec. 26, 240 acres.
Sec. 25, 460 acres.
Sec. 36, 640 acres.
T. 24 N., R. 4 W.,
Sec. 1, 89.13 acres.
Sec. 5, 194.95 acres.
Sec. 6, 366.14 acres.
T. 25 N., R. 3 W.,
Sec. 30, 82.22 acres.
Sec. 31, 501.82 acres.
Sec. 32, 260 acres.
Sec. 33, 120 acres.
T. 24 N., R. 3 W.,
Sec. 1, 120 acres.
Sec. 12, 640 acres.
Sec. 13, 140 acres.
Sec. 11, 460 acres.
Sec. 2, 200 acres.
Sec. 3, 520 acres.
Sec. 4, 500.62 acres.
Sec. 5, 228.52 acres.
T. 24 N., R. 2 W.,
Sec. 18, 401.50 acres.
Sec. 19, 141.72 acres.
Sec. 20, 148.83 acres.
Sec. 29, 248.47 acres.
Sec. 32, 276.80 acres.

T. 23 N., R. 2 W.,
 Sec. 4, 182.56 acres.
 Sec. 5, 141.89 acres.
 Sec. 8, 84.03 acres.
 Sec. 9, 313.60 acres.
 Sec. 17, 193.09 acres.
 Sec. 15, 38.45 acres.
 Sec. 18, 370.40 acres.
 Sec. 20, 115.23 acres.
 Sec. 21, 314.64 acres.
 Sec. 27, 232.95 acres.

Sec. 28, 99.92 acres.
 Sec. 34, 277.32 acres.
 T. 22 N., R. 2 W.,
 Sec. 3, 435.05 acres.
 Sec. 4, 111.33 acres.
 Sec. 9, 131.55 acres.
 Sec. 10, 172.55 acres.
 Sec. 15, 133 acres.
 Sec. 16, 412.33 acres.
 Sec. 21, 46.75 acres.

[F.R. Doc. 69-11924; Filed, Oct. 7, 1969;
 8:45 a.m.]

Packers and Stockyards Administration DECKER'S LIVESTOCK, INC., ET AL.

Notice of Changes in Names of Posted Stockyards

It has been ascertained, and notice is hereby given, that the names of the livestock markets referred to herein, which were posted on the respective dates specified below as being subject to the provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, as amended (7 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), have been changed as indicated below.

*Original name of stockyard, location,
 and date of posting*

*Current name of stockyard and
 date of change in name*

ILLINOIS

Decker's Milford Sales & Commission Co., Milford, Nov. 18, 1959. Decker's Livestock, Inc., Apr. 1, 1969.

INDIANA

Wallace Investments, Incorporated, Etna Green, June 18, 1959. Indianapolis Stockyards-Etna Green-Bourbon Branch, Aug. 1, 1969.

IOWA

Mapleton Auction Co., Mapleton, May 7, 1963. Mapleton Livestock Auction Co., Sept. 11, 1969.

NEW YORK

County Livestock Sales, Inc., Amsterdam, Aug. 16, 1960. County Livestock Market, July 11, 1969.

TEXAS

Gulf Coast Stockyards, Bay City, May 1, 1957. Baycity Livestock Commission Company, June 3, 1969.
 C & S Livestock Commission Co., Mount Pleasant, May 18, 1950. O. L. Colley Livestock Commission Company, July 3, 1969.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 1st day of October 1969.

G. H. HOPPER,
*Chief, Registrations, Bonds, and Reports
 Branch, Livestock Marketing Division.*

[F.R. Doc. 69-12007; Filed, Oct. 7, 1969; 8:47 a.m.]

Office of the Secretary

ALABAMA AND NEW JERSEY

Designation of Areas for Emergency Loans

For the purpose of making emergency loans pursuant to section 321 of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 (7 U.S.C. 1961), it has been determined that in the hereinafter-named counties in the States of Alabama and New Jersey, natural disasters have caused a need for agricultural credit not readily available from commercial banks, cooperative lending agencies, or other responsible sources.

ALABAMA

Mobile.

NEW JERSEY

Atlantic. Cumberland.
 Burlington. Salem.

Pursuant to the authority set forth above, emergency loans will not be made in the above-named counties after June 30, 1970, except to applicants who previously received emergency or special

livestock loan assistance and who can qualify under established policies and procedures.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 2d day of October 1969.

CLIFFORD M. HARDIN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[F.R. Doc. 69-12008; Filed, Oct. 7, 1969;
 8:47 a.m.]

MISSOURI

Designation of Areas for Emergency Loans

For the purpose of making emergency loans pursuant to section 321 of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 (7 U.S.C. 1961) it has been determined that in the hereinafter-named counties in the State of Missouri, natural disasters have caused a need for agricultural credit not readily available from commercial banks, cooperative lending agencies, or other responsible sources.

MISSOURI

Adair.	Macon.
Audrain.	Marion.
Boone.	Moniteau.
Callaway.	Monroe.
Carroll.	Montgomery.
Charlton.	Morgan.
Clark.	Pettis.
Cole.	Pike.
Cooper.	Putnam.
Grundy.	Ralls.
Howard.	Randolph.
Johnson.	Saline.
Knox.	Schuyler.
Lewis.	Scotland.
Linn.	Shelby.
Livingston.	Sullivan.

Pursuant to the authority set forth above, emergency loans will not be made in the above-named counties after June 30, 1970, except to applicants who previously received emergency or special livestock loan assistance and who can qualify under established policies and procedures.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 2d day of October 1969.

CLIFFORD M. HARDIN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[F.R. Doc. 69-12009; Filed, Oct. 7, 1969;
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MISSOURI

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MISSOURI

Cape Girardeau.	Perry.
Douglas.	Reynolds.
Howell.	Shannon.
Laclede.	Texas.
Oregon.	Wright.
Ozark.	

Pursuant to the authority set forth above, emergency loans will not be made in the above-named counties after June 30, 1970, except to applicants who previously received emergency or special livestock loan assistance and who can qualify under established policies and procedures.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 2d day of October 1969.

CLIFFORD M. HARDIN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[F.R. Doc. 69-12010; Filed, Oct. 7, 1969;
 8:47 a.m.]