

Survey No. 2400

shaft is far below any point on the surface of any of the locations. This therefore is the most feasible and economical method of opening up the deep seated ore bodies of the district.

The other improvements described above are credited to the respective locations upon which they are situated.

OTHER IMPROVEMENTS

Upon the White Swan. *Lode*

A quarry 14 ft. average width, 10 ft. average face, the West end of which bears from Cor: No. 4, White Swan Lode, this survey, N. $76^{\circ} 45' W$. 411.0 ft. and the East end of which bears from the same Cor. N. $60^{\circ} 13' W$. 281.0 ft.

Claimants unknown.

Upon the Maryland Lode.

A shaft 5 x 7 ft. 14 ft. deep, in rock, which bears from Cor. No. 3, S. $80^{\circ} 35' W$. 535.6 ft.

A shaft 4 x 10, ^{ft} 6 ft. deep, in rock, which bears from Cor. No. 3 S. $84^{\circ} 30' W$. 538.7 ft.

Claimants unknown.

INSTRUMENTS

This survey was made with an A. Lietz Co. Transit. No. 0523.

The courses were deflected from the true meridian as determined by observations on Polaris at its elongation. This meridian is the one from which all surveys made by me in this camp have been deflected by means of plate angles and has been checked by the meridian established by the U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey and marked by stone piers set about a mile apart.

The distances were measured with a 650 ft. standard steel tape.

REPORT
DESCRIPTION OF CORNERS.

The N.E. Cor. Sec. 34, T.3 N., R.42 E. Mount Diablo