

were deflected from the true meridian as determined by direct solar observations. The distances were measured with 100 ft. and 500 ft. steel tapes.

Report.

The lode lines of these locations were run directly upon the ground, and the several corners were established by means of offsets from the lode lines.

The S $\frac{1}{4}$ Cor. of sec 8 T. 37 N. R. 23 E. M. D. B and M. is a rhyolite rock, triangular shape, 6 ins. wide, 6 ins. out of ground, chiseled $\frac{1}{4}$ on N. side.

U. S. M. M. No. 208 is a porphyry stone, 6 x 16, 18 ins. above surface, set in mound of rock having a 6 ft. base and 1.5 ft. high. Chiseled U. S. L. M. 208. In the top of the stone is a drill hole in which is a willow plug and a nail.

The location monument of the Ajax No. 2 is of rock 3.5 ft. high, 3.5 ft. base, in which is a stake 3 ins. dia., 5 ft. high, on which was written "Location Monument Ajax No. 2". Also in the monument was a tin can containing the location notice.

The location monument of the Ajax No. 3 is of rock, 3.5 ft. high, 3.5 ft. base, in which was a tin can containing the location notice.

The S. E. - S. W. - and N. E. location corners of the Ajax No. 2 lode, and the S. E. and S. W. location corners of the Ajax No. 3 lode were monuments of rock 3.5 ft. high, 3.5 ft. base. In each was a piece of paper identifying the corner.

All the other location corners were monuments of rock 5.5 ft. high, 4.5 ft. base. In each was a piece of paper weather worn. The writing being very indistinct. Enough however was readable to identify each corner.