

FIRST STANDARD PARALLEL SOUTH, through RANGE 48 EAST.

CHAINS

10°51'S. on decl. arc, and mark a point in the meridian determined with the solar, by a cross on the stone already set 5 chs. N. of my station; this mark falls 0.5 ins. east of the meridian established by the Polaris observation.

The solar apparatus by p.m. and a.m. observations, defines positions for meridians, respectively about 0'26" west and east of the meridian established by the Polaris observations; therefore, I conclude that the adjustments of the instrument are satisfactory.

The magnetic bearing of the true meridian, at 8h.30m., a.m. is N. 16°44' W., the angle thus determined gives the mag. decl. 16°44' E.

From the standard cor. already described, I run

East, on S. bdy. sec. 31.

Descend over rolling, rocky land, through dense undergrowth.

Difference between measurement of 40.00 chs. by two sets of chainmen is 2 lks.; position of middle point

By 1st. set, 39.99 chs.

By 2nd. set, 40.01 chs., the mean of which is

40.00 Set a basalt stone, 12x10x5 ins., 8 ins. in the ground, for standard $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. cor., marked SC $\frac{1}{4}$ on N. face, and raise a mound of stone, 2 ft. base, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, N. of cor.

Pits impracticable.

Difference between measurement of 80.00 chs. by two sets of chainmen is 4 lks.; position of middle point

By 1st. set, 79.98 chs.,

By 2nd. set, 80.02 chs., the mean of which is

80.00 Set a basalt stone, 12x10x5 ins., 8 ins. in the ground, for standard cor. of secs. 31 and 32, marked S C on N., with 5 grooves on E. and 1 groove on W. faces, and raise a mound of stone, 2 ft. base, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, N. of cor.

Pits impracticable.

Land, rolling.

Soil, rocky, 3rd. rate.

No timber; undergrowth greasewood and shad scale.