

## RESURVEY OF THE FIRST STANDARD PARALLEL NORTH, through R.50 E.

## CHAINS

1°31' to the west, and mark the meridian thus determined by cutting a small groove in the stone set last evening, on which the meridian falls 0.5 ins. east of the mark determined by the solar.

At 7h.56m., a.m., l.m.t., I set off 38°17' N., on lat. arc, 19°50' N., 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 observation; 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°51' W., the angle thus determined gives the mag. decl. 16°51' E.

From the standard sec. cor., already described, I run West, retracing along the S. bdy. of sec. 33; at 40.00 chs. intersect the stan.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. cor. for sec. 33, which is a quartzite stone, 10x8x6 ins. above ground, marked as described by the surveyor general, with pits obliterated.

I raise a mound of stone, 2 ft. base, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  ft. high, N. of cor. Pits impracticable.

I continue my line west and at 80.00 chs., after diligent search, no trace can be found of the standard cor. of secs. 32 and 33; I therefore resurvey the west half of the S. bdy. of sec. 33 as follows:

I begin at the standard  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. cor. on S. bdy. 33, heretofore described and run

West, on S. bdy. sec. 33,

with two sets of chainmen.

Ascend over rocky land, through dense undergrowth.