

Chains.

Survey commenced July 7, 1911, and executed with a W. & L. E. Surly light mountain transit with solar attachment, the horizontal limb having two double verniers placed opposite to each other and reading to single minutes of arc.

The instrument was examined, tested on the true meridian at Reno, Nevada, and found correct, March 28, 1911.

I begin at the cor. of Tps. 18 and 19 N, Rs. 22 and 23 E, reestablished by me June 1, 1911.

At 8 h., a.m., local mean time, I set off ^{Co. Lat.} $50^{\circ}33'$ N. on the lat arc $22^{\circ}41'$ N on the decl. arc and determine a true meridian with the solar. The magnetic bearing of said true meridian is N $18^{\circ}40'$ W which gives the magnetic declination $18^{\circ}40'$ E.

Preliminary to commencing the subdivision of this tp. I run S. on a blank line, but secs. 1 and 6 retracing the E. bdy. of T18N, R22E.

At 37.70 chs. I find the $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. cor. falling 40 lks. W. of my line. It is a basalt stone 9×7 ins. by 10 ins. above ground, firmly set in the ground, marked $\frac{1}{4}$ on the W. face and witnessed by a mound of stone 2 ft. base, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high W. of cor. There are no bearing trees as described by the surveyor general.

At 77.70 chs. I find the cor. of secs. 1, 6, 7 and 12 falling 80 lks. W. of my line. It is a basalt stone 13×9 ins. by 12 ins. above ground, firmly set and marked and witnessed as described by the surveyor general.