

Resurvey of the 5th. Standard Parallel North  
through R26E.

chains.

Survey commenced Oct. 2, 1911 and executed with a W. & L. E. Gurley 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 standard corner of Tps. 26 N, Rs. 25 and 26 E, re-established by me Sept. 29, 1911.

At 8 h., a.m., local mean time, I set off <sup>Gr-Lat.</sup> 49° 56' N. on the lat. arc, 3° 16' 40" S. on the decl. arc, and determine a true meridian with the solar. The magnetic bearing of said true meridian is N. 18° 5' W., which gives the magnetic declination 18° 5' E.

Preliminary to commencing the subdivision in T 26 N, R 26 E, I run E. on a blank line, south of Sec. 31, retracing the 5th. Standard Parallel North, through R 26 E.

Since I have but one set of chainmen in my party, I measure the distances twice with the same chainmen instead of using two sets of chainmen.

Difference between measurements of 40.04 chs.; measured twice by the same set of chainmen is 4 lks. position of middle point.

By 1st. measurement, 40.06 chs.

By 2nd. measurement, 40.02 chs.; the mean of which is 40.04 chs.

At this point I find the standard  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. cor. falling 11 lks. S. of my