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SUBDIVISION OF T.25 N., R.27 E.

Chains

Survey commenced October 16, 1911, and executed with a Young & Sons transit, with Smith's solar attachment. The instrument was examined, tested on the true meridian at Reno, Nevada, found correct and was approved by the Surveyor General for Nevada, August 12, 1911.

At the cor. of Tps. 24 and 25 N., Rs. 27 and 28 E., I observe Polaris at eastern elongation at 5h. 55.7 m. p.m. l.m.t. by my watch which is correct, and mark the line thus determined by a tack driven in a stake about 15 chs. N. of my station.

October 16, 1911.

October 17, 1911; at 7h.00m. a.m., l.m.t., I lay off the azimuth of Polaris, $1^{\circ}31\frac{1}{2}'$ to the west, and mark the meridian thus determined by a mark on a stone about 15 chs. N. of my station.

At 8h.00m. a.m., l.m.t., I set off $39^{\circ}59'$ on the lat. arc; $8^{\circ}57'30''$ S. on the decl. arc; and determine a meridian with the solar, and mark the point thereof on the stone already set. This mark falls 1 inch E. of the point determined by Polaris observation and I therefore conclude the adjustments of my solar are satisfactory. The magnetic bearing of the true meridian at 8h.10m. a.m., is $N18^{\circ}30'W$; the angle thus determined gives the mag. decl. $18^{\circ}30'E$.

I then proceeded to the closing corner of secs. 25 and 36 on the E. bdy. heretofore described, from which I run West on sectional correction line, (deflecting from the E. bdy. of sec. 36, right $90^{\circ}03'$) bet. secs. 25 and 36.

40.00 Set an iron post, 3 ft. long, 1 in. diam., 26 ins. in the ground, for $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. cor., with brass cap mkd.;

S 25

 $\frac{1}{4}$

S 36

1911;

dig pits, $18 \times 18 \times 12$ ins., E. and W. of the post, 3 ft. dist., and raise a mound of earth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. base, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.