

Survey of the S. bdy. of T27N, R27E.

chains.

Survey commenced October 17, 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 corner of Tps. 26 and 27 N, Rs. 27 and 28 E; which is a basalt stone $6 \times 10 \times 8$ ins. above ground, marked and witnessed as described by the surveyor general. This cor. is in lat $40^{\circ} 9' N$; long $118^{\circ} 52' W$.

At 8 h. a.m., local mean time, I set off ^{co-lat} $49^{\circ} 51' N$. on the lat. arc, $8^{\circ} 52' 40'' S$. on the decl. arc and determine a true meridian with the solar.

The magnetic bearing of said true meridian is $N 18^{\circ} 5' W$, which gives the magnetic declination $18^{\circ} 5' E$.

Thence I run

W. on a random line, along the S. bdy. of T27N, R27E; setting temp. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. and sic. cov. at intervals of 40.00 chs.; and at 479.28 chs. intersect the prolongation N. of the E. bdy. of T26N, R26E; at 3.15 chs. N. of the cor. of Tps. 26 and 27 N, R26E; established by me October 4, 1911.

Since this falling is greater than the limits allowed; at the point of intersection I set a basalt stone $24 \times 10 \times 6$ ins.; 16 ins. in the ground for closing corner of Tps. 26 and 27 N; R27E; marked CC on E.; with 6 grooves on N, S, and E. faces; dig pits $30 \times 24 \times 12$ ins, crosswise on each line, N. and S., 4 ft., and E. of stone, 8 ft. dist.; and raise a mound of earth, 5 ft. base