

RETRACEMENT AND RESURVEY OF THE SOUTH
BOUNDARY T:26 N., R 29 E. M. D. B. and M.

(5th S.T. Par N)

Chains

in the ground, 7 chs. N. of my station.

June 18, 1912.

June 19, 1912: At 7^h 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 tack in the stake driven June 18, on which the meridian falls 0.5 ins. west of the mark determined by the solar.

At 8h. 00m. a.m., l.m.t., I set off $40^{\circ}04'N.$ on the lat. arc; and $23^{\circ}27'N.$ on the decl arc; and mark a point in the meridian determined with the solar by a tack in the stake already driven in the ground 7 chs. N. of my station. This mark falls 0.4 ins. west of the meridian established by the Polaris observation.

The solar apparatus by p.m. and a.m. observations define positions for meridians respectively about 18" east and 15" west of the meridian established by Polaris observations, therefore I conclude that the adjustment of the instrument are satisfactory.

The magnetic bearing of the true meridian at 8h.00m. a.m. is $N.18^{\circ}W.$; the angle thus determined gives the magnetic declination $18^{\circ}E.$ *Similar tests were made on the Burt Solar compass including corrections of level and collimation errors.*

I begin at the standard corner of T26N., R29 and 30 E., which is a basalt rock 22x12x10 ins. set firmly in a mound of stone, marked and witnessed as described by the surveyor general. *This cor is in lat $40^{\circ}04'N.$; long.*

Thence, I retrace (a flag at the $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. cor. to sec. 36 being plainly visible) $S88^{\circ}25'W.$ on the S. bdy. Sec.

36

38.98 Intersect old standard $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. cor. to sec 36; a basalt rock 12x12x10 ins. firmly set in a mound of stone, and marked and witnessed as described by the surveyor general.

Thence, I change my course and run west on a blank line.

72.75 After diligent search at this point, I failed to find any trace of the old closing corner for secs. 1 and 2.