

2. Retracement of the 6th Std.Par.N., thru R.32 E.

Chains

to the west, and mark the meridian thus determined by a tack in the stake driven Aug.2, on which the meridian falls 0.5 ins. west of the mark determined by the solar.

At 8 h 0m A.M., l.m.t., I set off $40^{\circ}32\frac{1}{2}'N.$ on the lat. arc; $17^{\circ}31'N.$ on the decl. arc, and mark a point in the meridian thus determined by a tack in the stake already driven 5 chs. N. of my station. This mark falls 0.6 ins. E. of the meridian established by Polaris Observation.

The solar apparatus by P.M. and A.M. observations defines positions for meridians about 26" east and 32" east of the meridian established by Polaris observations; therefore I conclude the adjustments of the instrument are satisfactory.

The magnetic bearing of the true meridian at 8 h 0 m A.M. is $N.18^{\circ}30'W.$, the angle thus determined gives the magnetic declination $18^{\circ}30'E.$ Similar tests were made on the Burt Solar Compass, including the corrections of level and collimation errors.

I begin at the standard cor. of secs. 34 and 35 on the 6th Standard Parallel, North, which is a redwood post, 4 ins. square, showing 2 ft. above ground, firmly set and marked R 32 E S 35 on E. face, T 31 NSC on N. face and S 34 on W. face, with pits on each line and mound of earth on the N. side of post.

Thence I retrace

West on S. bdy. of sec. 34.

40.00 Old Standard $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. cor. bears S. 4 lks., a granite rock $18 \times 9 \times 3$ ins. above ground, firmly set and marked and witnessed as described by the Surveyor General.
Course of this $\frac{1}{2}$ mile is $S.89^{\circ}57'W.$

80.00 Intersect old standard cor. of secs. 33 and 34, a trap rock $15 \times 9 \times 6$ ins. above ground, firmly set, marked and witnessed as described by the Surveyor General.
Course of last $\frac{1}{2}$ mile is $N.89^{\circ}57'W.$