

Resurvey 4th. Standard Parallel North, through
Range 69 East.

chains.

off the azimuth of Polaris, $1^{\circ}31'$ to the west, and mark the meridian thus determined, by driving a small nail in the stake set August 18, on which the meridian falls 0.4 ins. east of the mark determined by the solar.

At $7^{\text{h}}00^{\text{m}}$ a. m., l. m. t., I set off $39^{\circ}43\frac{1}{2}'$ N. on the lat. arc; $12^{\circ}53\frac{3}{4}'$ N. on the decl. arc; and mark a point in the meridian determined with the solar, by a mark on the stake already set 5 chs. N. of my station; this mark falls 0.3 ins. east of the meridian established by the Polaris observation.

The solar apparatus, by p. m. and a. m. observations, defines positions for meridians, respectively about $0'21''$ west and $0'16''$ east of the meridian established by the Polaris observations; therefore, I conclude that the adjustments of the instrument are satisfactory.

The magnetic bearing of the true meridian, at $7^{\text{h}}10^{\text{m}}$ a. m. is N. $17^{\circ}40'$ W.; the angle thus determined gives the mag. decl. $17^{\circ}40'$ E.

Similar test was made for the instrument No. 8511, including the level and collimation adjustments. This instrument was approved by the Assistant Supervisor of Surveys.

Surveyed by Newton C. Potter.

At $9^{\text{h}}00^{\text{m}}$ a. m., l. m. t., I set off $39^{\circ}39'$ on the lat. arc; $12^{\circ}51'$ N. on the decl. arc; and determine a meridian with the solar, at the cor. of T21 N., Fs. 68 and 69 E., which I established Aug. 12, 1913.

Thence I run

East on the tangent, S. of sec. 31.

Over rolling S. W. slope, through scattering timber.

24.50 Dry wash, 6 lks. wide, 18 ins. deep, course S. 50° W.