

N. bdy. of T 33 N, R 46 E.

Chains

observation.

The solar apparatus by p.m. and a.m. observations, defines positions for meridians, respectively about $0^{\circ}48''$ E. and $1^{\circ}04''$ W. 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 8h.30m., a.m., is $N 18^{\circ}40' W$, the angle thus determined gives the mag. decl. $18^{\circ}40' E$.

From the cor. of Tps. 33 and 34 N, Rgs. 45 and 46 E, which is an iron post, firmly set in the ground of the dimensions, and marked and witnessed as described by the Surveyor General; I run E. on a random line, setting temp. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. cor. and sec. cors. at intervals of 40.00 chs. At 5 miles 73.02 chs. I fall 1.50 chs. N. of the cor. of Tps. 33 and 34 N, Rgs. 46 and 47 E, which cor. is a basalt stone, firmly set in the ground, of the dimensions, and marked and witnessed as described by the Surveyor General. This falling, taking into consideration, the departure of my tangent line from the true meridian gives the course bet. tp. cors to be $S 89^{\circ}47' E$.

May 6, 1914.

May 7, 1914.

I begin at the cor. of Tps. 33 and 34 N, Rgs. 45 and 46 E, already described, run $S 89^{\circ}47' E$ on a tangent line, running a true line bet. secs. 6 and 31.

Over rough volcanic mountain mesa.

Desc. 20 ft. to

1.90 Ravine, course N.E. Asc. 260 ft. to

17.20 Mountain spur, slopes N.E. Desc. 400 ft. to

33.02 Set a n iron post, 3 ft. long, 1 in, diam. 24 ins. in the ground for $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. cor. for sec. 31 with brass cap mkd.

S 31 $\frac{1}{4}$