

## Resurvey of 7th. St. Par. N., through part of R. 67 E.

Chains. Survey commenced September 4, 1914; and executed with a Young & Sons transit No. 8582, with Smith Solar attachment. The horizontal limb is provided with two double verniers placed opposite to each other, and reading to single minutes of arc, which is also the least count of the verniers of the latitude and declination arcs.

The instrument was approved by the Assistant Supervisor of Surveys for Nevada and Utah, at Salt Lake City, Utah.

For test of solar, see beginning of Field Notes for Fractional T. 36 N., R. 66 E.

All lines were measured with a 5 ch. steel tape, and slope angles read with clinometer.

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At 3h.00m., p.m., l.m.t., I set off  $40^{\circ}58'N.$  on the lat. arc;  $7^{\circ}16'N.$  on the decl. arc; and determine a meridian with the solar at the old standard cor. of secs. 35 and 36, which is a cedar stake, 2x2 ins. x 2 ft. long, marked, but not witnessed, as described by the surveyor general.

Thence I run

East on a retracement of the Seventh Standard Parallel North, along the S. Bdy. of sec. 36, T. 36 N., R. 67 E.

40.00 After diligent search, I fail to find any evidence of old  $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. cor.

80.29 The standard cor. of T. 36 N., Rs. 67 and 68 E., bears North, 10 lks. dist., which is a granite stone, 8x8x 10 ins. above ground, mkd. and witnessed as described by the surveyor general. Lat.  $40^{\circ}58'N.$ , Long.  $114^{\circ}21'W.$  The course of the above mile is  $N.89^{\circ}56'E.$

September 4, 1914.

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September 23, 1914: At 9h.00m., a.m., l.m.t., I set off  $40^{\circ}58'N.$  on the lat. arc;  $0^{\circ}06'N.$  on the decl. arc; and determine a meridian with the solar, at the cor. of T. 36 N., Rs. 67 and 68 E., which I have reestablished