

12.

Resurvey of S. Bdy. T.32 N., R.50 E.

Chains	
11.07	The closing cor. for secs. 31 and 32, set by Scott P. Stewart, described as an iron post 3 ft. long, 2 ins. in dia., 24 ins. in the ground with brass cap mkd: <div style="text-align: center;"> T 32 N S31 S32 CC R50E ✓ S6 S5 T31N 1914 </div>
30.54	with mound of stone 2 ft. base, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, N. of cor.
32.14	Thence on same course on S. Bdy. of sec. 31.
39.60	Old emigrant road, bears N.30°E. and S.30°W.
	Hollow, 30 ft. below corner, course S.30°W.
	The original $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. cor. of secs. 6 and 31, heretofore described, alongside old cor.
	Set an iron post 3 ft. long, 1 in. in dia., 26 ins. in the ground for the $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. cor. for sec. 6 only, with brass cap mkd: <div style="text-align: center;"> S 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ 1914 </div>
43.44	and raise a mound of stone 2 ft. base, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, S. of cor.
51.12	Ridge, 60 ft. above hollow, bears N.30°E. and S.30°W., desc.
	Corner set by Scott P. Stewart.
	An iron post 3 ft. long, 1 in. in dia., 26 ins. in the ground for the $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. cor. for sec. 31 only, with brass cap mkd: <div style="text-align: center;"> S31 1916 </div>
56.44	with pits 18x18x12 ins. E. and W. of post 3 ft. dist., and with a mound of earth $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. base, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, N. of cor.
65.84	Hollow, 60 ft. below ridge, course S.20°W., asc.
67.24	Ridge, 60 ft. above hollow, bears N. and S., desc.
71.84	Hollow, 20 ft. below ridge, course S., asc.
79.04	Ridge, 30 ft. above hollow, bears N. and S., desc.
	50 ft. below ridge.
	The Tp. cor. of T. 31 and 32 N., Rs. 49 and 50 E., heretofore described.
	Land, rolling mountains.
	Soil, clay and gravelly loam; subsoil same, 2nd rate.
	No timber.
	Undergrowth, dense sagebrush, good grass for grazing.
	Drainage S. into Humboldt river.
	November 18, 1914.
	RETRACEMENT OF THE E. BDY. T.32 N., R.50 E.
	Survey commenced November 16, 1914, and executed with a Young and Son's transit No. 8146, with Smith solar attachment. For description and approval of this instrument see Book "A" of this survey.
	I examine the adjustments of the transit and find no errors, then, to test the solar apparatus by comparing its indications resulting from solar observations made during a.m. and p.m. hours with a meridian determined by observation on Polaris, I proceed as follows:
	At my camp which is situated near the quarter sec. cor. of secs. 15 and 22, T. 32 N., R. 50 E., in approximate lat. 40°35'N., longitude 116°19'W., I set off 40°35' on the lat. arc; 18°41'S. on the decl. arc; and determine a meridian with the solar at 3 h 0 m, p.m., l.m.t., and mark a point in the line thus determined by a peg driven firmly in the ground about 5 chs. N. of my station.
	November 16, 1914.
	November 17, 1914.
	At 3 h 44 m, a.m., l.m.t., I observe Polaris at western elongation and mark the direction of the line thus determined on a peg driven firmly in the ground about 5 chs. N. of my station.
	At 7 h 0 m, a.m., l.m.t., I lay off the azimuth of Polaris 1°30' east and note that this meridian falls on the solar meridian determined November 16th.