

Retracement of portion of the East Boundary of T. 31 N., R40E.

Chains

station, and on which the meridian falls 0.2 ins. east of the meridian determined with the solar on Sept. 21. At 8h. 3m. a.m., l.m.t., I set off $40^{\circ} 31'$ N. on the latitude arc; $00^{\circ} 30'$ N. on the decl. arc; and mark a point in the meridian determined with the solar, on the hub set 5 chs. N. of my station. This mark falls 0.2 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 $0' 10''$ west and $0' 10''$ 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 8h. 15m., is N. $18^{\circ} 05'$ W.; the angle thus determined gives the mag. decl. $18^{\circ} 05'$ E.

The above observations and tests of the instrument and solar were made with Transit No. 8589. Similar tests were made with Transit No. 8572 and the instrument was found to be in good adjustment.

All measurements on these surveys were taken with a 5-ch. steel tape and the slope angles obtained with a clinometer.

Sept. 22, 1914.

Retracement by Isaac Hayes.

Sept. 22, 1914: At the standard cor. of T. 31 N., R. 40 and 41 E., latitude $40^{\circ} 30'$ N., longitude $117^{\circ} 24'$ W. which is an iron post, heretofore described in the resurvey of the 6th. Standard Parallel, I set off $40^{\circ} 30'$ N. on the latitude arc; $00^{\circ} 29'$ N. on the decl. arc; and at 9h. 00m. a.m., l.m.t., determine a meridian with the solar;

Thence I retrace.

North bet. secs. 31 and 36.

40.00 Set temp. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. cor. No traces of the old $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. cor. are found after diligent search. I continue my retracement north along same line.

80.00 Set a temp. point for the cor. of secs. 25, 30, 31 and