

## General method of Procedure

chains in length and a Chicago steel tape, 300 feet in length. These tapes were compared with a Lufkin Standard tape, 1 chain in length and found to be correct. The distances were measured on the slope to hubs set on line, the vertical angles determined by the use of clinometers or the transit and the slope distances properly reduced to the true horizontal distances. The clinometers used were of the improved (large size) Keuffel and Esser make. A spring balance was used on the front end of the chain to insure the proper tension, and plummets were used on both ends.

The azimuths of all section lines were determined by angular deflection from true meridian direct to  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. cor. between sec. 9 and 16, thence direct along section line to the cor. of secs. 8, 9, 16 and 17.

Retracements were made of south half mile between secs. 8 and 9, west half mile between secs. 9 and 16, north half mile between secs. 16 and 17, and the east half mile between secs. 8 and 17. Bearings and distances were found to agree substantially with original returns. All  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. and sec. cors. were found in place, and marked and witnessed as described in the official records of the survey of T. 32 N., R. 37 E.

The location monument is a large mound of stone, 4 ft. base, 3 ft. high, with location notice in evidence. No other corners of the claim were found. Claimant was present at time of survey and indicated direction of lode line. Cor. No. 1 was established by running along said lode line from the location monument, S. 89. 20' W., 1000.00 ft. to mid-point of end line, thence S. 0° 40' E., 300 ft., at which point