

ESTABLISHMENT OF $\frac{1}{4}$ SECTION CORNERS ON NORTH BOUNDARY OF
T. 11 N., R. 33 E.

Dig two pits, 18 ins. square, 12 ins. deep, crosswise on
line, E. and W. of cor.

The original $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. cor. is a 1 in. iron post, firmly
set in the ground, properly mkd and witnessed; I
remark same to read

$\frac{1}{4}$ S31
1931

FINAL TEST OF SOLAR ATTACHMENT.

October 23, 1931; At the $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. cor. on S. bdy. of sec.
35, T. 12 N., R. 33 E., at 9h 00m a.m., app.t., I set
off $38^{\circ} 52'$ on the lat. arc.; $11^{\circ} 12'$ S. on the decl.
arc; and orient the instrument with the solar; the
line of sight agrees with the meridian established
by Polaris obdervation.

At 3h 00m p.m., app.t., I set off $38^{\circ} 52'$ on the lat.
arc; $11^{\circ} 18'$ S. on the decl. arc; and repeat the test
of the solar; the line of sight agrees with the
meridian established by Polaris observation.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

This township ranges from rough mountainous along the
south boundary to practically level in the northernmost
sections. The more mountainous portions are located
in the Gillis Range, the summit of which extends in a
general northerly direction from section 35 on the
south and terminating in sections 21, 22 and 23.

Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14,
15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and portions of sections 21, 22,
24, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32 range from level to rolling
mountainous, while the remainder of the township is
mountainous to rough mountainous in character.

In the higher elevations is found disintegrated lava
thickly covered by a layer of larger stones, with an