

Chains. and read an angle to the stake already described.  
The resulting angle is  $15^{\circ}55'$  to the E. This, added to  $1^{\circ}32'$ , the azimuth of Polaris proves my line to be N.  $17^{\circ}27'$  E. which agrees with the solar meridian.

October 10, 1915.

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October 11, 1915: At 8h.00m., a.m., l.m.t., I set off  $41^{\circ}45'$  N. on lat. arc;  $6^{\circ}44'$  S. on decl. arc; and determine a meridian with the solar. I turn an angle to the right of  $17^{\circ}27'$  and intersect my line. I make hourly observations through<sup>out</sup> the forenoon and practically intersect meridian each time. At 11h.47' a.m., l.m.t., I set off  $6^{\circ}49'$  S. on the decl. arc; and observe the sun on the meridian. The resulting latitude is  $41^{\circ}45'$  N.

The magnetic declination at camp is  $18^{\circ}52'$  E.

All lines on this survey were measured with a 5 chain steel tape and the slope angles read with a clinometer.

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At the old closing cor. of secs. 7 and 18, T. 44 N., R. 56 E., on the Ruby Valley Guide Meridian, <sup>later found to be 12 lks. easterly of true position</sup> which is a quartzite stone, 7x6x6 ins. above ground, mkd. CC on E., 4 notches on S. and 2 notches on N. with a mound of stone E., I set off  $41^{\circ}45\frac{1}{2}'$  N. on lat. arc;  $6^{\circ}51'$  S. on decl. arc; and determine a meridian with the solar at 3h.00m. p.m., lmt.

Thence I run

East on a retracement bet. secs. 7 and 18.

30.74  $\frac{1}{4}$  cor. secs. 7 and 18 bears S. 28 lks., which is a quartzite stone, 8x7x5 ins. above ground, mkd. and witnessed as described by the surveyor general.

Therefore the bearing of the half mile is S.  $89^{\circ}29'$  E.

From this  $\frac{1}{4}$  cor., cor. No. 5 of claim C and cor. No. 13 of claim B. of the Penrod Placer Claims ( Patented ) bears S.  $55^{\circ}35'$  W., 123 lks. dist. Cor. is a synite stone 15x15x8 ins. above ground, setting in a mound of stone and mkd. USS on E. and W. faces and No. on E. face. No other mks. visible.