

Retracement of South Boundary of T. 30 S., R 9 W., W.M.

CHAINS

A Hemlock, 12 ins. diam., bears N.89°E., 26 lks. dist.,  
marked  $\frac{1}{4}$  S B T.

A Chinquapin, 5 ins. diam., bears S.20°E., 10 lks. dist.  
marked  $\frac{1}{4}$  S B T.

These witness trees are both dead. I therefore mark two  
new witness trees.

A Hemlock, 10 ins. diam., bears N.57° $\frac{3}{4}$ W., 20 $\frac{1}{2}$  lks.  
dist., marked  $\frac{1}{4}$  S B T.

A Fir, 15 ins. diam., bears S.40° $\frac{3}{4}$ E., 30 lks.  
dist., marked  $\frac{1}{4}$  S B T.

I now measure S 7 lks. to temp. post. From  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. cor.  
I run S.89°43'E.

51.07 A stream, 3 lks. wide, course NE, ascend.

+700

82.03 Set temp. post.

I find a Chinquapin stump, 3 ft. high, greatly decayed  
at the ground, marked with 5 notches on E and 1 notch  
on W edges: There are other surveyors marks on this  
stump but they are burned out by fire so that they  
cannot be distinguished. The witness trees are all  
burned except one, which is lying upon the ground marked  
T. 31 S., R 9 W., S 5 B T. The stump of this tree is  
a Chinquapin, 12 ins. diam., which bears S.20°E.,  
36 lks. dist. I therefore mark 4 new witness trees.

At cor. point, I set a stone, 14x10x8 ins., 9 ins. in the  
ground for cor. to secs. 5, 6, 31 and 32, marked with 1  
notch on W end 5 notches on E edges, from which

A Fir, 30 ins. diam., bears N.44°E., 65 lks. dist.  
marked T 30 S R 9 W S 32 B T.

A Fir, 30 ins. diam., bears S.22°E., 65 lks. dist.  
marked T 31 S R 9 W S 5 B T.

A Fir, 34 ins. diam., bears S.21 $\frac{1}{2}$ °W., 46 lks. dist.  
marked T 31 S R 9 W S 6 B T.

A Fir, 8 ins. diam., bears N.60 $\frac{1}{4}$ °W., 36 lks. dist.  
marked T 30 S R 10 W S 31 B T.