

11430

Dependent Resurvey of Part of the Subdivision of
T. 21 S., R. 8 W.

CHAINS

the surface or in a very shallow overlay of loose sandy soil. A fissure, about 100 ft. deep, at the foot of a bluff about 100 ft. high, is found in section 19 about 3 chs. N. of the line bet. secs. 19 and 30 and about 23 chs. westerly from the cor. of secs. 19, 20, 29 and 30. A cava about 80 ft. long, in a sandstone bluff, is found on the right bank of Big Creek in the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 8. On the ridge which is the divide between Smith River and Umpqua River, in the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 28, the sandstone bassets in a peculiar form which resembles a well rounded newly made grave which is known as the Devil's Grave. The soil of most of this area is very good and well adapted to timber culture. A forest fire swept most of the area in 1939, killed most of the heavy stand of timber, and left some patches of heavy timber consisting of fir, hemlock, cedar, alder, maple, chinquapin, madrona, yew, dogwood, cherry and cascara. Some white oak and live oak is found in this area. Much of the smaller fire killed timber has fallen and mingled with burnt tree tops and limbs. In this mass of debris there is a very dense undergrowth of vinemaple, salmonberry, rhododendron, salal, huckleberry, bracken, hazel, willow, arrowwood, slickleaf, manzanita, poison oak, thimbleberry, raspberry, blackberry, lilac and Devil's club; the total of which forms an almost impenetrable fire trap.

Smith River, about 100 lks. wide, found in section 4, is the largest stream in this area. Tributaries of this stream drain the north two thirds of this area. The south third of this area is drained by tributaries of the Umpqua River. The larger streams found in this area are flat bottomed and are easy natural routes for logging operations. Landslides have dammed the West Fork of Mometown Creek and formed a shallow lake about 10 chs. long near the cor. of secs. 16, 17, 20 and 21.

A graded and gravelled road extends down Big Creek, fords Smith River just north of the mouth of Big Creek, in sec. 4, follows close to the right bank of Smith River upstream, and terminates near George Damewood's homestead in the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 3 of this township. This road is ballasted and surfaced with crushed sandstone which comes from a quarry in section 19. A poor logging road is found in sections 19, 29, 30 and 32. Several poor trails are found in this area. The trail found on ridge which is the divide between Smith River and the Umpqua River is an old route but is only a poor foot trail. The other trails of this area are entirely unfit for pack animals because of hazards such as steep sandstone outcrops with no tread, boggy spots or lack of pack clearance. Two small shelter cabins are found near Mometown Creek on the east boundary of section 9. There are no settlers in this area.

This area is all underlaid with a soft sandstone formation. No evidence of mineral is found.

The average of 110 readings taken over all parts of this area gives a value of $21^{\circ} 15'$ E. for the mean magnetic declination. The magnetic declination has a minimum of $19^{\circ} 54'$ E. and a maximum of $22^{\circ} 24'$ E.