

Dependent Resurvey of Portion of the Subdivisional Lines of T. 29 S., R. 7 W.

CHAINS 26.00	Ridge, bears N. 15° W., and S. 15° E.; desc. 250 ft. over W. slope.
33.00	Head of ravine, course N. 30° W.; asc. 50 ft. over NE. slope.
37.22	Point for the $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. cor. of secs. 10 and 15, at proportionate distance; there is no remaining evidence of the original corner. Set an iron post, 3 ft. long, 1 in. diam., 28 ins. in the ground, with brass cap marked
	T29S R7W $\frac{1}{4}$ S 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ S 15. 1957
	from which A fir, 30 ins. diam., bears N. 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ° W., 54 lks. dist., marked $\frac{1}{4}$ S10 BT. A fir, 38 ins. diam., bears S. 72° E., 38 lks. dist., marked $\frac{1}{4}$ S15 BT. Ascend 90 ft. over NE. slope.
44.00	Spur ridge, bears N. 60° W. and S. 60° E.; desc. 550 ft. over W. slope.
64.00	Branch, 5 lks. wide, course N. 25° W.; asc. 190 ft. over NE. slope.
74.44	The cor. of secs. 9, 10, 15 and 16. Land, mountainous. Soil, rocky clay loam. Timber, fir, pine, cedar, oak and madrona. Undergrowth, vine maple, hazel, poison oak and fern.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The land included in the resurvey is located in mountainous country about four miles southwesterly from Dillard, Oregon. The elevation above sea level ranges from about 800 feet to nearly 2,000 feet. The area is well watered by many small creeks and branches, all of which are tributary to the South Umpqua River. The soil consists of rocky clay or clay loam. Where not logged, the land supports a moderately heavy stand of timber, Douglas fir being the predominate species. Cedar, oak, pine, madrona, chinquapin, maple and alder are also present in lesser quantities. Undergrowth, which is often quite dense, includes vine maple, arrowwood, hazel, Oregon grape, poison oak and fern as well as timber reproduction. The poison oak occasionally occurs in almost pure stands as much as ten feet tall, and the party members were variously affected by it.

Access to the resurveyed sections is convenient by way of numerous logging roads, a few of them graveled. No other improvements were noted in these sections. No mineral was seen along the lines of the survey.

Monuments of the survey were iron posts of the older General Land Office type, three feet long, one or two inches diameter, and were about the last of this type of monument to be set.

Numerous notations of the magnetic declination ranged from 19° 00' E. to 20° 00' E., with an average of all readings amounting to 19° 43' E.

The geographic position of the southeast corner of section 13, by reference to the Geological Survey quadrangle map Roseburg, 1955, is as follows:

Latitude 43° 02 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' N. Longitude 123° 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ ' W.