

Dependent Resurvey of a Portion of the Subdivisional Lines of T. 21 S., R. 8 W.

CHAINS

A fir, 24 ins. diam., bears S. $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E., 44 lks. dist., marked $\frac{1}{4}$ S2 BT.

A fir, 25 ins. diam., bears N. $68\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W., 29 lks. dist., marked $\frac{1}{4}$ S3 BT.

Ascend 20 ft. along E. slope.

42.66 Top of ascent on E. slope; fire lookout station, bears N. $49\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W.; desc. 60 ft. along E. slope.

46.50 Ravine, course S. 70° E.; asc. 150 ft. over SE. slope.

49.45 Same fire lookout station, bears S. 79° W.

49.85 Spur ridge, bears N. 80° W. and S. 80° E.; desc. 30 ft. over NE. slope.

53.55 Ridge and truck trail, bear N. 40° E. and S. 40° W.; desc. 60 ft. over NW. slope.

59.85 Spur, slopes N. 75° W.; desc. 170 ft. over N. slope.

65.35 Branch, 2 lks. wide, course W.; asc. 150 ft. over SW. slope.

80.75 Spur ridge, bears N. 70° W. and S. 70° E.; desc. 10 ft. over N. slope.

81.20 The cor. of secs. 2, 3, 34, and 35, on the N. bdy. of the Tp., monumented with an iron post, 2 ins. diam., 8 ins. above ground, firmly set, marked and witnessed as described in the official record.

Land, mountainous. Soil, sandy clay loam. Timber, fir, hemlock, cedar, maple, and alder. Undergrowth, vine maple, huckleberry, hazel, salal, and bracken.

General Description

The land in the east half of township 21 south, range 8 west, is mountainous and broken, with only a small amount of bottom land along the Smith River, the East Fork of Mosetown Creek, and Halfway Creek. The elevation above sea level ranges from less than 200 feet at the point where Paradise Creek crosses the south boundary of section 35, to about 1,600 feet at several points on the divide between the Smith River and the Umpqua River; this ridge crosses the resurveyed area from east to west, dividing it into north and south portions of about equal area. The soil varies from yellow, rocky clay, with patches of shale and sandstone outcrops, at the higher levels to fertile but usually shallow sandy clay loam in the bottom land. A sandstone bedrock underlies the entire area. All of this land was formerly heavily timbered with Douglas fir, western hemlock, red cedar, Oregon maple, and alder, the Douglas fir predominating. Chinquapin, madrona, yew, dogwood, wild cherry, and cascara are scattering over the entire area. White fir, live oak, and scribe white oak are present in parts of the Paradise Creek drainage. The Vincent Creek Forest Fire, in 1951, extended into this area, some of which had been previously burned or logged, and destroyed or partly destroyed the timber in sections 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, and 34. Outside the burned area the undergrowth is luxuriant, the most common species being vine maple, evergreen huckleberry, salmonberry, hazel, arrowwood, ceanothus, poison oak, rhododendron, manzanita, red huckleberry, thimbleberry, Oregon grape, salal, sword fern, and bracken.

The resurveyed area is well watered by many small, clear, cold, turbulent streams. The Smith River winds through the northern part, following a general westerly course. This stream flows over bedrock