

## Sixth Standard Parallel South, Through Range 8 West

CHAINS

The history of surveys of the 6th Standard Parallel South, through Range 8 West, is as follows:

The 6th Standard Parallel South was surveyed through Range 8 West, by Dennis Hathorn in 1856, as the north boundary of T. 28 S., R. 8 W. The same portion of the 6th Standard Parallel South was resurveyed by William P. Heydon in 1896 to establish corners for the south boundary of T. 27 S., R. 8 W. The record of the Heydon resurvey reports that he did not find the standard  $\frac{1}{4}$  section corner of Section 2, the standard  $\frac{1}{4}$  section corner of Section 3, the standard corner of Sections 3 and 4, the  $\frac{1}{4}$  section corner of Section 4 and the standard corner of Sections 4 and 5, established by Hathorn.

An investigation of the condition of surveys along the 6th Standard Parallel South, through Range 8 West, reveals the existence of both the Hathorn and Heydon lines, which diverge at the standard corner of Sections 2 and 3, T. 28 S., R. 8 W., and converge at the standard corner of Sections 31 and 32, T. 27 S., R. 8 W., causing an hiatus. The following are the field notes of the investigation, resurvey and survey of the hiatus.

The investigation, resurvey and survey were made at the request of the Coos Bay District Manager, Bureau of Land Management.

Preliminary to the resurvey, the lines of the Hathorn and Heydon surveys are retraced and search is made for all corners and other calls of the record. Identified corners are remonumented in their original positions, lost corners are reestablished and remonumented at proportionate positions based on the official record. The retracement data are thoroughly verified and only the true line field notes are given herein. All the lines were blazed.

The resurvey was executed with a solar transit made by the W. and L. E. Gurley Company, serial number 580525, constructed in accordance with the standard specifications of the Bureau of Land Management. The instrument was in good condition, having been placed in satisfactory adjustment prior to beginning the survey. The instrument was also tested and checked frequently during the course of the survey. Measurements were made on the slope with a Lufkin steel tape and a Dietzgen steel tape, each 5 chains (330 feet) in length, graduated every link for the first 100 links, and the balance at intervals of 10 links. The tapes were tested by comparison with a standard steel tape, 1 chain (66 feet) in length, and found to be correct. The vertical angle of each measurement was ascertained by the use of two clinometers, or the transit, in good adjustment. Only the horizontal equivalents of the measurements made are entered in the field note record. All the lines were chained twice.

The directions of the lines were determined by the solar transit method.

The geographic position of the standard corner of Sections 2 and 3, on the north boundary of T. 28 S., R. 8 W., as scaled from the Camas Valley quadrangle map, prepared by the Geological Survey in 1955, is as follows:

Latitude 43° 10.2' N.

Longitude 123° 37.3' W.

The mean magnetic declination is 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ ° E.

Dependent Resurvey of the Sixth Standard Parallel South,  
Along a Portion of the N. Bdy., of T. 28 S., R. 8 W.  
Willamette Meridian, Oregon  
(Restoring the 1856 Survey by Dennis Hathorn)