

Subdivisions of T. 30 S., R. 2 E.

Chains

In order to complete the survey of sec. 6, I go to the $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. cor. of sec. 31 only, on S. bdy. of T. 29 S., R. 2 E.

Thence

N. 89° 56' W., bet. secs. 6 and 31.

0.52 A point 40.00 chs. in departure from the closing cor. of secs. 5 and 6.

Set an iron post, 3 ft. long, 1 in. diam., 6 ins. in the ground, to bedrock, and in a mound of stone to top, for $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. cor. of sec. 6 only, with brass cap mkd.

$\frac{1}{4}$ S 6

1937

from which

An oak, 6 ins. diam., bears S. 66° E., 51 lks. dist., mkd. $\frac{1}{4}$ S 6 B T.

A fir, 20 ins. diam., bears S. 2° W., 41 lks. dist., mkd. $\frac{1}{4}$ S 6 B T.

FINAL TESTS OF SOLAR COMPASSES

August 6, in camp, about 15 chs. West of the $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. cor. of secs. 16 and 17, at 8h 0m a.m., app. t., I set off 42° 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' N., on the lat. arcs; 16° 43' N., on the decl. arcs; and orient the instruments with the solars; the lines of sight agree with the meridian established by Polaris observation.

At 4h 0m p.m., app. t., I set off 42° 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' N., on the lat. arcs; 16° 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' N., on the decl. arcs; and repeat the tests of the solars; the lines of sight agree with the meridian established by Polaris observation.

August 6, 1937.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Township 30 South, Range 2 East, which lies in the Rogue River and Umpqua National Forests, consists, for the most part, of quite rough mountainous land. The elevation varies from about 2,250 ft. above sea level, at Jackson Creek's most westerly crossing of the N. bdy., to 6, 140 ft. above sea level on Abbott Butte. The soil is a shallow, loose sandy loam or sandy clay that produces a good growth of vegetation. None of the township is adapted to agricultural purposes other than grazing, and most of it is too heavily timbered for the growing of forage plants suitable for the grazing of sheep or cattle. Practically all of the township is covered with a dense growth of vinemaple, huckleberry, rhododendron, young fir, hemlock, and cedar, manzanita, slickleaf, hazel, spirea, syringa, willow, salal, Oregon grape, and bracken.

Above 5,000 ft. elevation the timber is mostly white, Noble, silver, and Shasta fir, but below this elevation the timber is predominantly Douglas fir. There are also scattering patches of hemlock, yellow, sugar, and white pine, incense and western red cedar, yew, madrona, chin-quapin, and maple. A large part of this timber is of commercial size and quality, but at the present time is inaccessible.

There are no apparent indications of mineral deposits nor has there been any diligent prospecting.