

## Subdivisional Lines, T 5 N R 38 E W M.

## Chains

44.25 A point, 400 ft. below Sec. Cor., I set a fir post, 3 ft. long, 3 ins. sq., 24 ins. in ground, for  $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. Cor. on N. Bdy. of Sec. 18, marked  $\frac{1}{4}$  S on S. face; from which  
A tamarack, 10 ins. diam., brs. S.11°W., 50 lks. dist., marked  $\frac{1}{4}$  S 18, B T.

84.25 A point, 200 ft. above last  $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. Cor. and the Closing Cor. of Secs. 17 & 18.

August 11, 1899.

General Description.

This Tp., though classes generally as mountainous land, contains many tillable spots along the river bottom & on the higher benches; some of which are under cultivation.

The soil ranges from light, sandy loam to that which is more gravelly and stony, with no alkali, and is capable of producing good crops of timothy, clover, etc., without irrigation.

The settlers have already demonstrated the feasibility of growing the hardier classes of vegetables and fruits; while the natural pasturage is richly adapted to dairy purposes and the raising of stock. The nutritious bunch grass along the "breaks" of the Walla Walla River, early bared by the sun of the drifted snows, afford most valuable ranges for horses, cattle, etc., at a time of the year when most needed.

Fir, tamarack, spruce, pine & other kinds of marketable timber are found in many parts of the Tp.; which is well watered by pure springs and the branches of the river.

There are several settlers in the northwestern part of the Tp., and others are about to take land on the more central portion along the river.

William E. & George R. Campbell,

U.S. Deputy Surveyors.