

been known since the invention of the compass, the needle moves for many years in one direction from the cardinal point, then retraces its steps, crosses the cardinal point, and moves for years in the opposite direction, only again to renew its course over the same ground. This movement is irregular from year to year, but from the authority we learn that it averages from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 minutes annually in whatever direction it is moving. In 1820, it is recorded as 2 degrees east of south. Since then it has been moving westward, no actual law seems to regulate its movements, as it is variable in its total deflections from year to year. Placing the mean annual variation at 3 minutes each year since 1820, it will show a total deflection of 3 degrees and 8 minutes to present date. This corresponds almost exactly to the course of the old line recently surveyed. A close calculation of the sum of the annual variation may show a slight difference in the total deflection for the period named, but on the other hand we have no evidence that Geo. Salmon, with crude instruments, was absolutely correct when he recorded the bearing as S 2 degrees E, in 1820.

In referring to the magnetic bearing, I wish to show that in accepting this line as the true division line between the counties of Greenville and Spartanburg my opinion is further strengthened by the fact that the deflection shown is in accordance with the best authority on the subject.

The only marked difference between this survey and that of 1820, is in the total distance between the initial points. In the survey recorded in the Statutes it is given as 22 miles and 64 chains. In this survey it is 23 miles and 37 chains. In 1893, a parallel line, very close to it, was run by Mr. Harris of Spartanburg. He made the distance 23 miles and 34 chains. These facts show that there must have been some error in the records of the distance of the line surveyed in 1820.

It does not affect the validity of the line in any respect as the instructions from the Gen'l Statutes are, to extend the line until it reaches the Enoree river at Abners Mill.

Over the whole course of this line, unmistakable evidences are apparent everywhere, of the existence of an old and well established land line. Old marked trees, red hedge rows, land corners, numerous