

## Subdivision of T. 22 N. R. 23 E.

## Chains

Survey commenced June 15, 1911, by Guy P. Harrington, U. S. Surveyor, and executed with Young & Sons light mountain transits with Smith's patent solar attachments. The horizontal limbs are provided with two double verniers placed opposite each other, reading to single minutes of arc, which is also the least count of the latitude and declination arcs.

The iron posts used in this survey, unless otherwise described, are 3 ft. long, 1 inch in dia., and are set 26 ins. in the ground; the posts are pointed and driven, filled with cement and fitted with brass caps.

June 15, 1911. At 7h 28.3m p.m., l.m.t., I observe

Polaris in position and mark the direction of the sight upon the ground. Station, at my camp in Sec. 1, T. 22 N., R. 23 E., Nevada. Latitude,  $39^{\circ} 48'$ . Longitude  $119^{\circ} 20'$ . Time of observation, June 15th, ...7h 28.3m

Reduced to June 14th, ..... 31h 28.3m

Time U. C. Polaris, June 14th ..... 19h 57.0m

Time elapsed since preceding Culmination.... 11h 31.3m

From Table VII the corresponding azimuth is  $0^{\circ} 10.5'$ .

June 16, 1911. I lay off the meridian  $0^{\circ} 10.5'$  to the East of the line of observation of Polaris.

This meridian is preserved for subsequent tests of my solar transits.

June 15, 1911. At 8 a.m., l.m.t., I set off  $39^{\circ} 43'$  on the lat. arc,  $21^{\circ} 40'$  N. on the decl. arc, and determine a meridian with the solar at the cor. of secs. 35 and 36, on S. bdy. of Tp.

Thence I run

N.  $0^{\circ} 01'$  W. on a random line bet. secs. 35 and 36.

40.02 Falls 20 lks. E. of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. cor. bet. secs. 35 and 36,