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NORTH BOUNDARY OF T.8 S.,R.42 E.

Survey commenced,October 30,1906,and executed with the instrument described in book "A",of this survey.

I examine the adjustments of the transit and correct the level and collimation errors; then,to test the solar apparatus,by comparing its indications resulting from solar observations made during a.m.and p.m.hours with a meridian determined by observations on Polaris,I proceed as follows:

At the cor.of Tps.7 and 8 S.,Rs.42 and 43 E., on the Reese River Guide Meridian, which is a volcanic stone,10x8x5 ins.above ground,marked and witnessed as described by the surveyor general,in approximate latitude 37°15'N.,longitude 117°12'W.; I set off 37°15' N.on lat.arc,13°42'S.,on decl.arc,and at 3h.44m.,p.m., l.m t.,determine with the solar a meridian and mark a point thereof,on a stone firmly set in the ground,5 chs. N.of the cor.

October 30,1906.

October 31, 1906: At 4h.47m.,a.m.,l.m.t.,I observe Polaris at western elongation,in accordance with Manual of Instructions,and mark a point in the line thus determined on a peg driven in the ground,5 chs.N.of my station. At 7 a.m.,I lay off the azimuth of Polaris,1°30',to the east,and mark the meridian thus determined,by cutting a small groove in the stone set last evening,on which the meridian falls 0.4 ins.,east of the mark determined by the solar.

At 7h.44m.,a.m.,l.m.t.,I set off 37°15'N.on lat.arc, 13°55'S.,on decl.arc,and mark a point in the meridian determined with the solar,by a cross on the stone, already set 5 chs.N.of my station;this mark falls 0.4 ins.east of the meridian established by the Polaris observation.

The solar apparatus,by p.m.and a.m.observations defines positions for meridians,respectively about