

chains.

Survey commenced Oct 20, 1913 and executed with a Young and Sons light mountain transit No. 8532, with solar attachment, the horizontal limb is provided with two double verniers placed opposite to each other, reading to single minutes of arc, which is also the least count of the verniers of the latitude and declination arcs.

The instrument was examined, tested on the true meridian at Reno, found correct and was approved by the Surveyor General for Nevada, March 30, 1913

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 standard corner of T 6 N, R. 59 and 60 E, which corner is a cedar stake, 2 ins. diam., 24 ins. above ground, firmly set in the ground in a mound of earth and marked with 6 notches on each of the E., W., and N. edges, latitude $38^{\circ}19'N$, longitude $115^{\circ}17'W$, I set off $38^{\circ}19'N$ on the lat. arc, $1021'20''S$ on the decl. arc and at 4 h. p. m., l. m. t., determine a meridian with the solar, and mark a point thereof, on a stone firmly set in the ground 5 ch. N. of my station.

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at 5 h., 29.2 m., a. m., l. m. t., I observe Polaris at Western elongation in accordance with Manual of Instructions and mark