

Chains

by cutting a small groove in the stone set August 10, on which the meridian falls 0.1 ins west of the mark determined by the solar.

At 8h. 10^m, a.m., l.m. t. I set off $41^{\circ}07'$ N. on the lat. arc, $15^{\circ}17'$ N. on the 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 on the meridian established by the Polaris observation.

The solar apparatus by p.m. and a.m. observations, defines positions for meridians, respectively about $0.05''$ east and identical with the meridian established by the Polaris observations, therefore, since these results are very satisfactory, I conclude that the adjustments of the instrument are sufficiently accurate.

The magnetic bearing of the true meridian at 8h. 30^m, a.m., is $N 19^{\circ}7' W$, the angle thus determined gives the mag. decl. $19^{\circ}7' E$.

From the closing corner of Tps. 37 and 38 N R 22 E, which is a volcanic stone firmly set in the ground, and of the dimensions, and marked and witnessed as described by the Surveyor General, I retrace

N. on the W. ldy. of T 38 N R 22 E.

25.20

at this point I find the $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. cor. falling 10 lks. E. of my line. It is a basalt stone firmly set in the ground, of the dimensions, and marked and witnessed as described by the Surveyor General.

The above falling for the distance run, makes the course of this line to be $N 0.13' E$.