Chains

Survey commenced Oct. 1, 1912 and executed with a Young and Sons transit No 3538, 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, Nev. found correct, and was approved by the Surveyor General for Nevada, June 10, 1912
I examine the adjustments of the transit and correct the level and collimation error, then to test the solar apparatus, by comparing its indications resulting from solar observations made during p.m. and a.m. hours, with a meridian determined by observation on Polaris I proceed as follows.
At the cor. of Tps. 43 and 44 N. Rs. 37 and 38 E, which is a willow stake 2 ins. in diam, by 18 ins. above ground, firmly set in the ground in a mound of earth and stone and marked with 6 notches on each of the N., S., E., and W. sides, latitude, 41° 37' N., longitude 117° 46 W.
I set off 41° 37' N. on the latitude arc,
3° 18' 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 chs. N. of my corner.
At 6 h. 52.1 m., p.m., l.m.t., I observe Polaris at eastern elongation, in accordance with Manual of Instructions and mark a point in the line thus determined, on a peg driven in the