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Retracement of the Ruby Valley Guide Meridian  
through Tps. 1 N, Rgs. 55 and 56 E

chains.

Survey commenced Nov. 13, 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, reading to single minutes of arc, placed opposite to each other. Single minutes of arc is 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 p. m. and a. m. hours, with a meridian determined by observation on Polaris, I proceed as follows.

At the standard corner of T. 1 N, Rgs. 55 and 56 E latitude  $37^{\circ}53'N$ , longitude  $115^{\circ}04'W$ , which corner is the intersection of the Ruby Valley Guide Meridian with the Ant. Diablo Base line, which corner is a volcanic stone  $15 \times 10 \times 4$  ins. marked with 6 grooves on each of its 4 faces and lying on the ground on a mound of earth and stone.

I set off  $37^{\circ}53'N$  on the lat arc,  $1758.5$  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 corner.

Nov. 13, 1913

Nov. 14, 1913

At 3 h. 54 m., a. m., l. m. t., I observe Polaris