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O. H. TITTMANN  
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HYPSOMETRY

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PRECISE LEVELING FROM BRIGHAM, UTAH,  
TO SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

BY

WILLIAM BOWIE

Inspector of Geodetic Work, and Chief of the Computing Division  
U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey

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SPECIAL PUBLICATION No. 22



WASHINGTON  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1914





Coast and geodetic survey.

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## CONTENTS.

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	Page.
General statement.....	5
Standard elevations.....	5
Orthometric correction.....	6
Theoretically best elevations.....	6
Dynamic numbers.....	6
Mean sea level at San Francisco, Cal.....	6
Detailed statement of results.....	7
Brigham, Utah, to Beowawe, Nev.....	7
Beowawe to Marmol, Nev.....	13
San Francisco, Cal., to Marmol, Nev.....	19
Rate of progress.....	26
Cost of leveling.....	26
Organization of party.....	26
Connections with other leveling.....	27
Agreement of elevations at Brigham, Utah.....	27
Circuit closures.....	27
Probable and systematic errors.....	27
Instruments used.....	28
General instructions for precise leveling.....	29
Study of errors.....	32
Investigation of systematic errors.....	33
Relations between the discrepancy and the times of running.....	34
Relation between errors of leveling and clear and cloudy sky.....	37
Relation between the errors of leveling and the forward and backward runnings of a line.....	42
Conclusions.....	43
Standard elevations.....	45
Elevations of permanent bench marks.....	45
Elevations of top of rail in front of railroad stations.....	47
Descriptions of bench marks.....	48
General notes describing different forms and markings of bench marks.....	48
Descriptions:	
Brigham, Utah, to Beowawe, Nev.....	48
Beowawe to Marmol, Nev.....	53
Marmol, Nev., to San Francisco, Cal.....	56

## ILLUSTRATIONS.

No. 1. Index map showing general location of the leveling.....	61
No. 2. Location of bench marks between San Francisco and Clippergap, Cal.....	62
No. 3. Location of bench marks between Clippergap, Cal., and Doden, Nev.....	63
No. 4. Location of bench marks between Doden and Fenelon, Nev.....	64
No. 5. Location of bench marks between Fenelon, Nev., and Brigham, Utah.....	65



# PRECISE LEVELING FROM BRIGHAM, UTAH, TO SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

By WILLIAM BOWIE,

*Inspector of Geodetic Work and Chief of the Computing Division, United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.*

## GENERAL STATEMENT.

This publication gives the results of a line of precise levels run along the Southern Pacific Railway from Brigham, Utah, to San Francisco, Cal., during the seasons of 1911 and 1912 by a party of this Survey under the charge of Assistant John H. Peters. The line is 891 miles (1434 kilometers) in length and fixes the elevations of 315 bench marks.

Several noteworthy features of this line are: (1) That all of the work was done by one observer. So far as the writer is aware, this is the longest continuous line of levels in the United States ever run by one person. (2) For the first time a motor-driven velocipede car was used by a precise-leveling party of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. (3) The excellent progress made by Mr. Peters on his first season's leveling; he had done no precise leveling previous to 1911. This is especially remarkable, as the country traversed is thinly populated and villages at which the party could live were far apart.

The engineer who wishes only to obtain the standard elevations of the bench marks and their descriptions may find the desired data on pages 45 to 60. At the back of this volume there is given an index which enables one to find easily the pages on which are the elevations and descriptions of marks at any particular place.

Several members of the field and office force assisted in the computation of the line of levels and in the preparation of this report. Especial credit is due H. G. Avers, who had direct charge of the computations and prepared the descriptions of the bench marks for publication, and J. H. Peters who assisted in the study of errors.

## STANDARD ELEVATIONS.

There have been four general adjustments of the precise levels of the United States, each succeeding one having been made necessary by important additions to the net. The last adjustment showed the net to be sufficiently strong to serve without change (except for disturbed local areas) for giving fixed or standard elevations to the public. To this net, as fixed by the 1912 adjustment (the results of which are shown in Special Publication No. 18, of the Coast and Geodetic Survey), will be adjusted the separate lines as they may be run in the future.

The line under discussion, from Brigham, Utah, to San Francisco, Cal., has been fitted in or adjusted to the elevation of a bench mark at Brigham, with which it was connected, as given by the last general adjustment, and the elevations of certain bench marks in San Francisco which had been determined by a connection with tidal bench marks at the Presidio by the city engineering department.

The elevations given on pages 45 to 47 of this publication are considered as standard or fixed.

From time to time in the future, general adjustments of the level net will no doubt be made in order to obtain the theoretically best elevations of the junction points, but such adjustments will not disturb the standard elevations, unless they are found to be greatly in error on account of blunders in the leveling or due to the rising or settling of the bench marks from earthquake disturbances or the operations of man. Occasionally the elevations of bench marks are changed by mining operations, drainage, and other local agencies.

ORTHOMETRIC CORRECTION.<sup>1</sup>

The orthometric correction was applied to the observed differences in elevation shown on pages 8 to 25 before they were adjusted between the San Francisco and Brigham elevations. This correction eliminates from the observed results the effect of the convergence of level surfaces as the poles of the earth are approached, and the elevations obtained represent the vertical distances of the points above mean sea level.

On the line San Francisco to Brigham the total orthometric correction is  $-0.3122$  meters.

## THEORETICALLY BEST ELEVATIONS.

Every new line added to the precise level net will have some influence on the elevation of nearly every bench mark in the net, though in most cases this influence will probably be so small as to be negligible. Therefore for surveying and engineering purposes it is desirable that the elevations of bench marks be held fixed rather than be continually changed by very small amounts as new data are added to the net. But it is sometimes desirable to know the theoretically best orthometric elevation of a bench mark. This can be obtained for a bench mark on the line between Brigham, Utah, and San Francisco, Cal., by applying to the standard elevation of the bench mark in question a correction which bears the same proportion to the difference between the theoretically best orthometric elevation and the standard elevation of bench mark "R" at Brigham as the distance between Brigham and the bench mark bears to the whole distance between Brigham and San Francisco. The theoretically best orthometric elevation of bench mark "R" at Brigham as obtained by the methods described on pages 57 and 58 of Special Publication No. 18 is 1309.1510 meters.

DYNAMIC NUMBERS.<sup>1</sup>

When the orthometric correction has been applied to the observed elevation of two bench marks which are in the same level surface, the surface of the water at rest in an elevated north-and-south canal, for instance, the two marks will have different elevations above sea level. This difference is so slight in practically all cases in which engineers are interested that it may be ignored. There are occasions, however, when it is desired to know the exact distance in terms of some unit between the level surfaces in which two bench marks are situated. The difference between the two orthometric elevations will not give this information. In such cases the dynamic number of each bench mark must be computed, then the distance between the surfaces may be obtained in terms of the work done in raising a unit mass through a unit distance. If the stations should be in the same level surface then the difference between their dynamic numbers will be zero. As stated above, the orthometric elevations of two points in the same level surface will differ by the amount by which the surface containing them converges toward the sea-level surface in going from the more southern point to the other one. The convergence is a function only of the difference in latitude and the average elevation of the points.

## MEAN SEA LEVEL AT SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The elevations of the bench marks established by the city of San Francisco, upon which the elevations of the line under discussion depend, are based upon a preliminary elevation of 8.970 feet above mean sea level for bench mark No. 15.

Bench mark No. 15, also known as "Granite B. M.," is the reference bench mark for the tidal station at the Presidio. It is the top of the rounded head of a copper bolt set in the top of a granite post, 12 inches square in cross section and 36 inches long, imbedded in concrete on the east side of the road leading from the Presidio wharf to the Barracks and about 255

<sup>1</sup> The orthometric correction and also dynamic numbers are discussed on pp. 49 to 53 of Special Publication No. 18 of the Coast and Geodetic Survey; also at length by Charles Lallemand on pp. 358 to 387 of his "Nivellement de Haute Précision" in the *Encyclopédie des Travaux Publics*; Paris et Liège, 1912.

feet from the shore end of the wharf. The top of the stone is marked "U. S. C. S., 1897, B. M." The bench mark was established in August, 1897, and subsequently covered by the edge of the macadamizing of the road to the Quartermaster's warehouse.

The tide staff at the Presidio was established in 1897. Since then continuous tidal observations have been in progress.

The following table gives the value of mean sea level above the zero of the tide staff of 1897, for each calendar year since its establishment.

Year.	Height.	Year.	Height.	Year.	Height.	Year.	Height.
	<i>Feet.</i>		<i>Feet.</i>		<i>Feet.</i>		<i>Feet.</i>
1898.....	8.30	1902.....	8.57	1906.....	8.58	1910.....	8.42
1899.....	8.44	1903.....	8.53	1907.....	8.66	1911.....	8.61
1900.....	8.50	1904.....	8.63	1908.....	8.43	1912.....	8.49
1901.....	8.46	1905.....	8.65	1909.....	8.53	1913.....	8.51

Mean sea level for 16 years (1898 to 1913) = 8.519 feet on the staff.

The above readings have been reduced to the staff of 1897 on the assumption that bench mark No. 15 remained unchanged during the entire period of observations. The elevation of bench mark No. 15 above the zero of the tide staff of 1897 was accepted as 17.493 feet, which is the mean of 8 sets of levels taken at various times between the years 1897 and 1905.

The elevation of bench mark No. 15 above mean sea level from the tidal observations 1898 to 1913 is therefore  $17.493 - 8.519 = 8.974$  feet. The difference between this value and the one (8.970) used in the computation of the elevations of the precise leveling bench marks is only 0.004 feet (1.2 millimeters) and is so small that the elevations have not been corrected to accord with the latest value of mean sea level.

#### DETAILED STATEMENT OF RESULTS.

##### BRIGHAM, UTAH, TO BEOWAWE, NEV.

This section was run between June 26, and November 8, 1911.

Precise level No. 7 and rods CC and DD were used for the entire line. The lengths of these rods at 0°C., as determined by the instrument division of this Survey, are as follows: June 8, 1911, rod CC, 3.0013 meters, rod DD, 3.0015 meters; January 12, 1912, rod CC, 3.0008 meters, rod DD, 3.0012 meters.

These measurements show a slight shortening of the rods. The field measurements give no indication of a sudden change during the period of leveling. In the computation the mean length of the rods at 0.0°C. for the season, 3.0012 meters, or an excess of 0.40 millimeter per meter was used. The index correction of rod CC was -0.3 millimeter; of rod DD, -0.2 millimeter.

Three bench marks, Q, R, and T, on the line of levels between Ogden, Utah, and Pocatello, Idaho, were recovered. The new determination of the differences of elevations between these three bench marks showed that R and T had maintained the relative position in which they were established, while Q had settled about 26 millimeters.

The elevation of bench mark Q, published on page 132 of Special Publication No. 18, should therefore be used with caution for engineering and survey purposes.

The elevations in the following table are based on an assumed elevation of 1308.9203 meters for bench mark R at Brigham, Utah.





Results of leveling, Brigham, Utah, to Beowawe, Nev.—Continued.

Table with columns: Date, From B. M. to B. M., Distance in kilometers, Difference of elevation (Forward line, Backward line, Mean), Discrepancy (Partial, Total accumulated), Designation of B. M., Distance from B. M. R., and Observed elevation above mean sea level.





Results of leveling, Brigham, Utah, to Beowawe, Nev.—Continued.

Table with columns: Date, From B. M. to B. M., Distance in kilometers, Difference of elevation (Forward line, Backward line, Mean), Discrepancy (Partial, Total accumulated), Designation of B. M., Distance from B. M. R., Observed elevation above mean sea level. Data rows include dates from 1911 (Oct 2-Sept 29) and various station identifiers (K4, L4, M4, N4, O4, P4, Q4, R4, S4, T4, U4, V4, W4, X4, Y4, Z4, A5, B5, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5).















Results of leveling, Beowawe to Marmol, Nev.—Continued.

Date.	From B. M. to B. M.	Distance in kilometers.	Difference of elevation.			Discrepancy.		Designation of B. M.	Distance from B. M. B.	Observed elevation above mean sea level.
			Forward line.	Backward line.	Mean.	Partial.	Total accumulated.			
1912.										
Oct. 18-16	B <sub>9</sub> -319	0.615	m.	m.	m.	mm.	mm.		km.	m.
Do.	319-320	1.179	+1.7493	-1.7495	+1.7494	+0.2	-7.3	319	412.497	1335.3187
Oct. 18-17	320-321	1.022	+0.0859	-0.0853	+0.0856	-0.6	-7.9	320	413.676	1335.4043
Do.	321-C <sub>9</sub>	0.546	+0.2040	-0.2059	+0.2050	+1.9	-6.0	321	414.698	1335.6093
Do.	C <sub>9</sub> -D <sub>9</sub>	0.957	+2.0437	-2.0442	+2.0440	+0.5	-5.5	C <sub>9</sub>	415.244	1337.6533
Oct. 18-18	C <sub>9</sub> -D <sub>9</sub>	0.957	+0.1522	-0.1477	+0.1502	-0.1	-5.6	D <sub>9</sub>	416.201	1337.8035
Oct. 18-17	D <sub>9</sub> -E <sub>9</sub>	0.875	+0.1484	-0.1526	+0.1484	-0.9	-6.5	E <sub>9</sub>	417.076	1339.1711
Do.	E <sub>9</sub> -F <sub>9</sub>	1.428	+1.3681	-1.3672	+1.3676	-3.5	-10.0	F <sub>9</sub>	418.504	1339.0449
Oct. 18-19	F <sub>9</sub> -322	1.088	-1.0706	+1.0670	-1.0688	+3.6	-6.4	322	419.592	1337.9761
Do.	322-323	1.069	+0.0729	-0.0744	+0.0736	+1.5	-4.9	323	420.661	1338.0497
Do.	323-324	1.040	+1.1721	-1.1727	+1.1724	+0.6	-4.3	324	421.701	1339.2221
Do.	324-325	1.138	+3.1615	-3.1639	+3.1627	+2.4	-1.9	325	422.839	1342.3848
Do.	325-G <sub>9</sub>	1.428	+5.0325	-5.0367	+5.0346	+4.2	+2.3	G <sub>9</sub>	424.267	1347.4194
Oct. 19-19	G <sub>9</sub> -326	0.622	+5.8441	-5.8489	+5.8456	+2.0	+4.3	326	424.889	1353.2650
Do.	G <sub>9</sub> -326	0.622	+5.8450	-5.8442	+5.8456	+2.2	+6.5	327	425.931	1361.0661
Do.	326-327	1.042	+7.8000	-7.8022	+7.8011	+0.4	+6.9	328	427.029	1365.4991
Do.	327-328	1.098	+4.4328	-4.4332	+4.4330	+0.4	+7.3	329	428.174	1367.7531
Do.	328-329	1.145	+2.2538	-2.2542	+2.2540	-1.5	+5.8	H <sub>9</sub>	428.552	1369.7347
Oct. 21-21	329-H <sub>9</sub>	0.378	+1.9823	-1.9803	+1.9816	-1.2	+4.6	330	429.638	1372.5581
Oct. 21	H <sub>9</sub> -330	1.086	( <sup>1</sup> )	-2.8219	+2.8234	+0.4	+5.0	I <sub>9</sub>	429.922	1388.5425
Oct. 21-21	H <sub>9</sub> -330	1.086	+2.8240	-2.8237	+2.8234	-2.7	+2.3	331	431.079	1371.2257
Do.	330-I <sub>9</sub>	0.284	+15.9842	-15.9846	+15.9844	-2.6	-0.3	332	432.203	1378.2688
Do.	I <sub>9</sub> -331	1.157	-17.3154	+17.3181	-17.3168	-2.1	-2.4	333	433.334	1383.2570
Oct. 22-23	331-332	1.123	+7.0444	-7.0418	+7.0431	+0.5	-1.9	334	434.458	1387.7702
Oct. 22-22	332-333	1.132	+4.9893	-4.9872	+4.9882	-2.3	-4.2	335	435.581	1395.1438
Do.	333-334	1.124	+4.5129	-4.5134	+4.5132	-2.7	-6.9	336	436.704	1401.1662
Do.	334-335	1.123	+7.3748	-7.3725	+7.3736	+0.3	-6.6	337	437.804	1408.8406
Do.	335-336	1.123	+6.0237	-6.0210	+6.0224	+1.2	-5.4	J <sub>9</sub>	438.678	1415.4754
Do.	336-337	1.100	+7.6743	-7.6746	+7.6744	-2.5	-7.9	338	439.816	1419.1336
Do.	337-J <sub>9</sub>	0.874	+6.6342	-6.6354	+6.6348	+0.1	-7.8	339	440.554	1424.0580
Oct. 22-23	J <sub>9</sub> -338	1.138	+3.6595	-3.6570	+3.6582	-2.6	-10.4	340	441.592	1431.7005
Do.	338-339	0.738	+4.9243	-4.9244	+4.9244	-2.7	-13.1	341	442.652	1448.6763
Do.	339-340	1.038	+7.6448	-7.6429	+7.6425	-3.7	-16.8	342	443.731	1460.7653
Oct. 24-25	339-340	1.038	+7.6428	-7.6429	+7.6425	+3.0	-13.8	343	444.810	1460.4591
Oct. 23-23	340-341	1.060	+16.9772	-16.9745	+16.9758	-2.0	-15.8	344	445.109	1459.4276
Do.	341-342	1.079	+12.0908	-12.0871	+12.0890	+2.7	-13.1	344	446.192	1468.2142
Do.	342-343	1.079	-0.3077	+0.3047	-0.3062	+2.0	-11.1	L <sub>9</sub>	446.791	1477.6151
Do.	343-K <sub>9</sub>	0.299	-1.0305	+1.0325	-1.0315	-1.2	-12.3	345	447.871	1493.5794
Do.	K <sub>9</sub> -344	1.083	+8.7852	-8.7879	+8.7866	+2.9	-9.4	346	448.889	1501.4402
Oct. 23-25	344-L <sub>9</sub>	0.599	+9.3999	-9.4019	+9.4009	+3.6	-5.8	347	449.914	1504.7704
Oct. 25-25	L <sub>9</sub> -345	1.080	+15.9649	-15.9637	+15.9643	+0.2	-5.6	F <sub>8</sub>	450.930	1511.4570
Do.	345-346	1.018	+7.8586	-7.8649	+7.8608	+0.2	-5.6	E <sub>8</sub>	451.035	1511.8970
Do.	346-347	1.018	+7.8600	-7.8596	+7.8608	+0.2	-5.6			
Do.	347-347	1.025	+3.3272	-3.3327	+3.3302					
Do.	346-347	1.025	+3.3297	-3.3312	+3.3302					
Do.	347-F <sub>8</sub>	1.016	+6.6865	-6.6867	+6.6866					
Do.	E <sub>8</sub> -F <sub>8</sub>	0.105	-0.4397	+0.4403	-0.4400					

<sup>1</sup> Rejected in field.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., TO MARMOL, NEV.

This section was run between March 7 and July 12, 1912.

Precise level No. 10 was used until April 19 and precise level No. 7 for the remainder of the period of leveling. Rods CC and DD were used until July 3, and rods V and W for the remainder of the period of leveling.

The lengths of rods CC and DD at 0° C as determined by the instrument division of this Survey are as follows: January 12, 1912, rod CC, 3.0008 meters, rod DD, 3.0012 meters; March 5, 1913, rod CC, 3.0011 meters, rod DD, 3.0015 meters.

Both the office and field measurements of the rods show a lengthening. It is assumed that the lengthening was gradual and distributed uniformly over the period between the office measurements. Because of the peculiar profile of this line, which is comparatively level for the first 270 kilometers, rising gradually 2100 meters in the next 170 kilometers and then falling a little in the remaining 56 kilometers, the mean length of the rods, 3.0011 meters, or an excess of 0.37 millimeter per meter, on June 9, which is the mean date of the period of the leveling up the incline, was used in the computations. The index correction of rod CC was -0.3 millimeter; of rod DD, -0.2 millimeter.

The lengths of rods V and W, their index correction, and the mean length used in the computation are given in connection with the line Beowawe to Marmol, Nev. (See p. 13.)

The elevations in the table following depend on an elevation of 48.5590 meters for bench mark 635 at San Francisco. This elevation was furnished by the engineer of that city.















## RATE OF PROGRESS.

The average rates of progress for the two seasons were 73 miles per month in 1911 and 77.4 miles per month in 1912. The maximum progress in any one calendar month was 88 miles in 1911 and 87 miles in 1912. The average monthly progress for 28 seasons of precise leveling, as shown on page 30 of Special Publication No. 18, is 69.5 miles. The rates of progress for the two seasons leveling on the San Francisco-Brigham line are, respectively, 5 and 11 per cent greater than that average value.

The maximum rates of progress attained in precise leveling by this survey in recent years are given on pages 14 and 15 of Precise Leveling in the United States, 1903-1907, and page 30 of Special Publication No. 18.

## COST OF LEVELING.

The cost per mile of leveling during the season of 1911 was \$14.09 (\$8.75 per kilometer) while the cost of the leveling during the season of 1912 was \$10.73 per mile (\$6.67 per kilometer). The average cost per mile for the whole line was \$11.90. This is in close agreement with the average cost for a number of seasons of leveling, which as stated on page 31 of Special Publication No. 18 is \$11.10.

The lower unit cost of the work in 1912 was due largely to the use of the motor velocipede car which made the rate of progress more rapid, to the longer season, and to the absence of heavy transportation charges on equipment at the beginning and end of the season. The places at which it was possible to get hotel accommodations for the party were closer together than in 1910. The increased experience of the observer, who was also the chief of party, was no doubt an additional factor.

The above figures represent the actual cost of the leveling, including the establishment of the bench marks, with the exception of the cost of the instruments and stationery. It includes the transportation to and from the field paid by the Government and all wages and salaries, including those of the chief of party and recorder. The salary of the chief of party was charged to the leveling for the whole period during which he was engaged upon work incidental to the leveling, including the time spent in travel to and from the field, the time spent in preparing for the field, and in completing field reports, records, and computations at the end of the season. One-eleventh has been added to the salary actually paid the chief of party during the time he was connected with the leveling, to take account of the fact that the Government pays its permanent employees 12 months' salary for 11 months' work upon an average.

In view of the unfavorable character of the country and the steep grades encountered, especially on the western end of the line, the cost of the work must be considered very satisfactory.

## ORGANIZATION OF PARTY.

The party consisted of the chief, who made all of the observations, and 5 hands. One of these recorded the observations, 2 were rodmen, 1 held the sunshade, and 1 the wind shield.

The equipment was practically the same as that used on previous lines. During the greater part of the season of 1911 two hand-driven velocipede cars were used to transport the party to and from the work and during the actual leveling. For several weeks at the end of the first season and during the entire season of 1912, one hand-driven velocipede car and one motor-driven velocipede car were used.

During the first season the members of the party lived mostly in tents. At all except one of the headquarters they were able to obtain their meals at hotels, and thus they avoided the necessity of running their own mess. In 1912 it was possible to secure hotel accommodations, both quarters and meals, throughout the season.

For a detailed account of the usual organization and equipment and also the management of a precise leveling party, see pages 14 to 17 of Special Publication No. 18.

## CONNECTIONS WITH OTHER LEVELING.

The western end of the leveling was started from four bench marks established by the engineering department of the city of San Francisco. The elevation of those marks had been determined by precise leveling from the tidal bench marks near the tidal station at the Presidio.

At a number of places connections were made with bench marks of the United States Geological Survey. The bench marks of the Southern Pacific Railway were connected with the new leveling whenever practicable, and when of a substantial character were used instead of setting new permanent bench marks.

Except in the case of the city bench marks in San Francisco all those of previous leveling with which connections were made, were given the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey designation letter followed by the initials of the organization which established the mark.

## AGREEMENT OF ELEVATIONS AT BRIGHAM, UTAH.

The 1912 special adjustment of the level net, which is reported on in Special Publication No. 18, fixed the standard elevation of bench mark R at Brigham, Utah, as 1309.1505 meters, while the elevation of this mark, as given by the observed and unadjusted leveling from San Francisco, was 1309.1684 meters. The difference between the observed and standard elevations is only 0.0179 meter.

The theoretically best value for bench mark R at Brigham, as determined by the 1912 adjustment, is 1309.1510 meters. This differs 0.0174 meter from the observed value.

These agreements are so close that it is certain that the addition of this new line to the net in a new adjustment would change the elevations very little from those resulting from the 1912 special and general adjustments.

## CIRCUIT CLOSURES.

The most severe test of the accuracy of the new line is the closing errors of the two circuits of which it forms a part. The unadjusted leveling in the loop Seattle-Brigham-San Francisco has a closing error of 0.2360 meter. The correction which would close this circuit of 2911 kilometers is 0.081 millimeter per kilometer.

The closing error of the loop San Diego-Brigham-San Francisco, as given by the unadjusted levels, is 0.2612 meter. The correction which would close this circuit of 3027 kilometers is 0.086 millimeter per kilometer.

These corrections per kilometer are very small and compare most favorably with the smallest corrections per kilometer to close circuits, as shown on pages 72 and 73 of Special Publication No. 18.

## CORRECTION APPLIED.

The line from San Francisco to Brigham was adjusted to the fixed elevations at those two places. The elevation at the former place was referred to mean sea level as zero and that at the latter was the standard elevation from the 1912 special adjustment. A correction of only 0.0125 millimeter per kilometer was necessary to make the line fit the fixed elevations.

## PROBABLE AND SYSTEMATIC ERRORS.

On page 88 of Special Publication No. 18 is given the resolution adopted by the International Geodetic Association in 1912 in regard to leveling of high precision. The resolution gives the following formulas with which to compute the accidental and systematic errors of leveling.

For the probable accidental error,  $\eta_r$ , in the case of a set of lines, whether or not they form circuits,

$$\eta_r^2 = \frac{1}{9} \left[ \frac{\sum L^2}{\sum L} - \frac{\sum r^2}{(\sum L)^2} \sum s^2 \right].$$

For the probable systematic error,  $\sigma_r$ , in the case of a set of lines not forming a net,

$$\sigma_r^2 = \frac{1}{9\Sigma L} \Sigma \frac{s^2}{L}.$$

$L$  denotes the length of an unconnected line, or the length of the side of a polygonal circuit in the case of a net;

$\Sigma L$ , the aggregate length of the set of lines, or of the net under consideration;

$\Delta$ , the discrepancy between the results of the two runnings between consecutive bench marks;

$r$ , the distance between these two bench marks;

$s$ , the entire systematic discrepancy between the results of the two runnings, either for a whole line or for the side of a circuit.

To obtain the  $s$  the process given by Lallemand in his "Nivellement de haute précision," page 713, was used. The accumulated discrepancy was plotted as ordinate against the distance in kilometers from an initial bench mark as abscissa. The line connecting these points gave a somewhat irregular line which, nevertheless, showed, as a rule, a tendency to a fairly well-defined slope. A straight line was drawn by eye to represent as nearly as possible the tendency of the irregular line, and was tested to see whether the area between the irregular line and the straight line, lying above the latter, was equal to the area between the two lines and below the straight line. After a straight line was finally adopted the difference between the two ordinates corresponding to the two ends of the line of levels gave the value of  $s$ .

The following table gives the values of the terms in the above formulas for each of the sections of the line from San Francisco to Brigham and also for the entire line.

Section.	Length of line $L$ .	Systematic discrepancy $s$ .	Number of sections $N$ .	$\Sigma \Delta^2$	$\Sigma r^2$	$\frac{s^2}{L}$
	<i>km.</i>	<i>mm.</i>				
Brigham to Beowawe.....	486	+73	435	1896	563	11.0
Beowawe to Marmol.....	451	-33	434	1584	486	2.4
Marmol to San Francisco.....	497	-25	483	1926	545	1.3
Total.....	1434	.....	1352	5406	1594	14.7

$$\eta_r^2 = 1/9 \left[ \frac{5406}{1434} - \frac{1594}{(1434)^2} \times 14.7 \right] = 1/9 [3.770 - 0.011] = 0.418$$

$$\eta_r = \pm 0.646$$

$$\sigma_r^2 = \frac{14.7}{9 \times 1434} = 0.001139$$

$$\sigma_r = \pm 0.034$$

The probable accidental error per kilometer for the whole line  $\eta_r = \pm 0.646$  millimeter.

The probable systematic error per kilometer for the whole line  $\sigma_r = \pm 0.034$  millimeter.

These errors indicate an accuracy much greater than that barely necessary for leveling of high precision which is given by the International Geodetic Association as a probable accidental error per kilometer of 1 millimeter and a probable systematic error per kilometer of  $\pm 0.2$  millimeter.

#### INSTRUMENTS USED.

The leveling instruments used were like the adopted model which is described in detail on pages 200 to 211 of Appendix 3 of the Report for 1903. A brief description of it, with two views, is given on page 7 of Special Publication No. 18.

The regular type of self-reading rods was used. These are described on pages 415 and 416 of Appendix 8 of the Report for 1899. They are graduated to centimeters and on only one face.

The rods were standardized in the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey office, both before and after each field season, and they were also measured by an especially designed tape

at frequent intervals in the field. This tape and the way it is used are described on page 31 of this publication. The measurements in the field are sufficiently exact to indicate whether the rods maintain their lengths or actually change, and the amount of the change, if any.

#### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR PRECISE LEVELING.

The leveling was done in accordance with the following general instructions for precise leveling. These are also given on pages 8 to 12 of Special Publication No. 18, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

1. Except when specific instructions are given to proceed otherwise, all lines are to be leveled independently in both the forward and backward directions.

2. The distance between successive permanent bench marks shall nowhere exceed 15 kilometers. There shall be no portion of the line 100 kilometers long in which there are not at least 20 permanent bench marks. No permanent bench mark is to be counted in considering these limits unless it is adequately described, nor shall both of two bench marks be counted if they are placed so near to one another and in such similar conditions of exposure as to be likely to be destroyed at the same time. The preceding statements refer to all permanent bench marks with which the leveling is directly connected, regardless of whether they are new bench marks or old ones established by other organizations. The above-stated limits are to be regarded as extreme lower limits. It is desired that the number of bench marks shall, in general, greatly exceed that just necessary to keep within the limits. A good example to emulate is a line run in New York State, in 1902, on which the average distance between bench marks was 2.5 kilometers. It is desired, also, that the bench marks in each general locality shall belong, in part, to each of several classes, such as bolts or other marks on buildings, squares cut or bolts or disks set in railroad masonry, such as bridge piers, water tanks, etc., stone posts, and iron-pipe bench marks.

3. The line of levels is to be broken by temporary bench marks into sections from 1 to 2 kilometers long, except where special conditions make shorter sections advisable.

4. Temporary bench marks should be established in places where they will be free from disturbance by the track hands working along the road or by materials unloaded from cars. This is especially important when the temporary bench mark is expected to hold the line for any considerable time. It is believed, however, that an undetected error caused by disturbance of the bench mark will be exceedingly rare, when two points, one set-up of the instrument apart, are used for holding the line.

5. At each city along the line, the leveling should be connected with at least two stable bench marks which are connected with the city datum. Connection should also be made with all stable bench marks of other organizations which may be found along the route.

6. In general, the top of rail of the railroad track should be used as the rod support. However, footpins should be carried along during the progress of the work, and they should be used whenever a train is known to be approaching or when there are special reasons for supposing the rail not to be in a sufficiently stable condition.

7. When elevations and descriptions of bench marks established by a railroad (over which a line is to be run) are furnished to this office with a request by the officials of the road to have the precise leveling done by this Survey connected with them, as many of the railroad bench marks will be incorporated in our line of levels as can be done without greatly delaying its progress. The railroad bench marks which are of a permanent nature are to be treated in the same manner as new permanent bench marks established by the precise leveling party. If the permanent bench marks of the railroad are chiefly of the same general type they must not be given full weight in deciding whether there are enough bench marks in any section of the line. (See paragraph 2.) Bench marks of the railroad which are not of permanent character may be determined by extra foresights, as in the manner provided for determining the height of rail in front of a railroad station. (See paragraph 10.) It will not be necessary to connect the precise leveling with the railroad bench marks which are in places not easily accessible. It will not be necessary to connect with each railroad bench mark where they are less than 1 kilometer apart. The benefits derived from connecting a line of precise leveling with railroad bench marks are: (a) That time is gained by having some permanent bench marks already established; (b) the elevations of the railroad bench marks resulting from the connection with precise leveling are of great value to the railroad concerned; and, (c) as the work progresses, a check is obtained on gross mistakes which might escape notice, by comparing the elevations furnished by the railroad with those by the precise leveling party.

8. All old bench marks are to be called by their old names or numbers and are to be described fully by quoting the old description, if one is available, and by making additions or corrections to it.

9. All new bench marks are to be designated by capital letters with numerical subscripts after the alphabet has been exhausted in each State.

10. The elevation of the top of the railroad rail in front of each railroad station along the line of levels is to be determined with a check. This may be done by using the point on the rail as a rod support in either the regular forward or backward running of the line, or by taking an extra foresight to it on both the backward and forward runnings, or by taking extra foresights to it from two instrument stations near it in one of the runnings of the line.

11. When it is desirable to get the elevations by means of which to compare the line of levels with the profile of the railroad, such elevations may be gotten by single readings on the rod held on top of the rail opposite water tanks and over bridges and culverts. Such structures are usually shown on the railroad profiles.

12. It is desirable that the backward measurement on each section should be made under different atmospheric conditions from those which occur on the forward measurement. It is especially desirable to make the backward measurement in the afternoon if the forward measurement was made in the forenoon, and vice versa. The observer is to secure as much difference of conditions between the forward and backward measurements as is possible without materially delaying the work for that purpose.

13. On all sections upon which the forward and backward measures differ in millimeters by more than  $4.0\sqrt{K}$  (in which  $K$  is the distance in kilometers leveled between adjacent bench marks) both the forward and backward measures are to be repeated until the difference between two such measures falls within the limit. No one of the questioned measures is to be used with a new measure in order to get this agreement.

14. If any measure over a section gives a result differing by more than 6 millimeters from the mean of all the measures over that section, this measure shall be rejected. No rejection shall be made on account of a residual smaller than 6 millimeters unless there is some other good reason for suspecting an error in this particular measure, and in such cases the reason for rejection must be fully stated in the record.

15. Whenever a mistake, such as a misreading of 1 decimeter or 1 meter, or an interchange of sights (the backsight being recorded as a foresight), is discovered in any measure after its completion and the necessary correction applied, such measure may be retained, provided there are at least two other measures over the same section which are not subject to any such uncertainty. Provided, further, that when it is found that the mistake was made on the last instrument station of the second running of a section and it is corrected on the same day and before beginning work on an adjacent section, such measure may be retained and no further measures of the section are to be required on account of the mistake.

16. The program of observation at each station is to be as follows:

Set up and level the instrument. Read the three lines of the diaphragm as seen projected against the front (or rear) rod, each reading being taken to the nearest millimeter (estimated), and the bubble being held continuously in the middle of the tube (i. e., both ends reading the same). As soon as possible thereafter read the three lines of the diaphragm as seen projected against the rear (or front) rod, estimating to millimeters as before, and holding the bubble continuously in the middle of the tube.

17. At each rod station the thermometer in the rod is to be read to the nearest degree centigrade and the temperature recorded.

18. At stations of odd numbers the backsight is to be taken before the foresight, and at even stations the foresight is to be taken before the backsight. As the same rod is held on a rod station for both the fore and back sights, the effect of this is that the same rod is read first at each set-up, it being the rod used for the backsight at the first instrument station.

19. The difference in length between a foresight and the corresponding backsight must not exceed 10 meters. The difference is to be made as small on each pair of sights as is feasible by the use of good judgment without any expenditure of time for this particular purpose.

20. The recorder shall keep a record of the rod intervals subtended by the extreme lines of the diaphragm on each backsight, together with their continuous sum between each two contiguous bench marks (temporary or permanent). A similar record shall be kept for the foresights. The two continuous sums shall be kept as nearly equal as is feasible without the expenditure of extra time for that purpose, by setting the instrument beyond (or short of) the middle point between the back and front rods. The two continuous sums for a section shall not be allowed to differ by more than a quantity corresponding to a distance of 20 meters.

21. Once during each day of observation the error of the level should be determined in the regular course of the leveling and recorded in a separate opening of the record book as follows: The ordinary observations at an instrument station being completed, transcribe the last foresight reading as part of the error determination, call up the back rod and have it placed about 10 meters back from the instrument, read the rod, move the instrument to a position about 10 meters behind the front rod, read the front rod and then the back rod. (The two instrument stations are between the two rod points.) The rod readings must be taken with the bubble in the middle of its tube. The required constant  $C$  to be determined, namely, the ratio of the required correction to any rod reading to the corresponding subtended interval, is

$$C = \frac{(\text{sum of near rod readings}) - (\text{sum of distant rod readings})}{(\text{sum of distant rod intervals}) - (\text{sum of near rod intervals})}$$

The total correction for curvature and refraction must be applied to the sum of the distant rod readings before using it in this formula. The level should not be adjusted if  $C$  is less than 0.005. If  $C$  is between 0.005 and 0.010 the observer is advised not to adjust the level, but if  $C$  exceeds 0.010 the adjustment must be made. If a new adjustment of the level is made,  $C$  should at once be redetermined. It is desirable to have the determination of level error made under the usual conditions as to length of sight, character of ground, elevation of line of sight above ground, etc. The adjustment of the instrument to reduce  $C$  must be made by moving the level vial, not by moving the reticle.

22. Notes for future use in studying leveling errors shall be inserted in the record, indicating the time of beginning and ending the work of each section, the weather conditions, especially as to cloudiness and wind, and whether each section of the line is run toward or away from the sun. Such other notes should be made as promise to be of value in studying errors.

23. The instrument shall be shaded from the direct rays of the sun, both during the observations and when moving from station to station.

24. The maximum length of sight shall be 150 meters, and the maximum is to be attained only under the most favorable conditions.

25. At the beginning and end of the season, and at least twice each month during the progress of the leveling, the 3-meter interval between metallic plugs on the face of each level rod shall be measured carefully with a steel tape, which shall be kept continuously with the party during the season for that purpose only. The temperatures shown by the thermometer inserted in the rod and by the thermometer attached to the tape at the time of each of these measures must be recorded. The purpose of these measures is to detect changes in the length of the rods and not to determine the absolute lengths. The absolute lengths are determined at the office between field seasons.

26. The tape furnished by the office for measurement of the rods is a piece of steel tape about 3.1 meters long, having near one end a fine line graduation and about 3 meters from it (at the other end of the tape) a series of fine millimeter graduations on a steel rule riveted to the tape. With this special form of tape the measurement of a rod should be made somewhat as follows: The rod should be supported at about the 0.85 meter and 2.45 meter points only (approximately quarter points) to get the least bending of the rod for any two-support system. In making the measurement the single line should be made to coincide with the fine line on the silver plug nearest the bottom of the rod and the reading should be made at the line on the silver plug at the top of the rod. It is possible to estimate the half tenths of millimeters on the rule which is attached to the tape. The tape should be placed on the face of the rod in such a way that the edge of the tape from which the steel rule does not project coincides with the edge of the face of the rod nearest the meter marks of the rod. Care must be taken that the two edges coincide closely in order that the tape may always assume exactly the same position. The end of the tape at the foot of the rod should be clamped firmly to the rod after the line on the tape and that on the plug have been made to coincide. The tape should then be smoothed down by the hand to make it lie perfectly flat on the face of the rod. With the hand lifted and, consequently, no tension on the tape, the reading should be made from the rule attached to the tape near the upper or top end of the rod.

27. The field computations and abstracts are to be kept up as the work progresses. As soon as each book of the original record is out of use it is to be sent to the office by registered mail. The corresponding abstracts must be retained until an acknowledgment of the receipt of the original record at the office has been received.

28. No duplicates of the original records are to be made except of the descriptions of bench marks, of which duplicates in the form of carbon copies are to be made. At least once during each month such carbon copies as have accumulated are to be sent to the inspector of geodetic work.

29. At least once each month, during the progress of the leveling, a test must be made of the adjustment of the rod levels, and a statement should be inserted in the record showing the manner in which the test was made, whether the error was found to be outside the limit stated below, and whether an adjustment was made. With the bubble of the level rod held at the center, the deviation from the vertical of the plane intersecting the center of the face of the rod throughout its length and normal to the face of the rod, must be determined. The deviation from the vertical of the plane coinciding with the face of the rod must also be determined. If the deviation from the vertical exceeds 10 millimeters on a 3-meter length of the rod, the rod level must be adjusted.

30. On the left-hand page of the record the number of each instrument station at which the instrument is not set up in the railroad track is to be included in parentheses. Similarly, on the right-hand page of the record the designating letter for the foresight rod (V, W, etc.) shall be included in parentheses, if said rod is not supported on the railroad rail. If the length of any portion of the level line run off the railroad is 25 meters or more greater than the railroad distance between the points of departure from and return to the railroad, then the distance along the track between these two points must be shown in the record. The purpose of these requirements is to furnish the office a means of detecting blunders in the leveling, by plotting the level line on the profile of the railroad.

31. When it is expected that the forward and backward runnings of the line are to be completed up to any one place, the elevation at that place should be held by two points, established at least one set-up of the instrument apart. When the leveling is continued from or to such a pair of points, the instrument should be set up between them and readings of the rod taken on each point. The same arrangement of points should be used at the completed end or ends of any detached portion of the line of levels. Either one of the two points may be used for carrying along the elevation, with the other used only as a check against mistakes in reading the rod, or a disturbance of one or both of them. The records should show clearly which one of the two points was used to carry the elevation, and it is believed that it is good policy to use the same point (backward or forward) in each case as far as may be practicable. It is believed that by employing this method no mistake of a meter or a decimeter made in reading the rod, held on a bench mark, will escape detection.

32. As far as possible all the permanent bench marks should be in the main line of levels and not on spur or branch lines. One of the exceptions to this rule is where the line runs several miles off the railroad to the mark of a triangulation station. In such a case the spur, or branch line, is the more economical way of doing the work and will be satisfactory. Whenever a permanent bench mark is established by means of a spur, or branch line, which has only one set-up, the forward and backward lines of the spur or branch should be run at different times of a day or on different days, if practicable. If it should be necessary to have the two runnings made one immediately after the other, the height of the instrument should be materially changed to make the second measure.

33. Except in rare cases, the permanent bench marks should be established before or during the first running of the line. It is believed to be inadvisable to delay the tying in of the permanent bench marks until after the line has been run, even in only one direction. When it is impracticable to establish a permanent bench mark before or

during the first measurement of the line, an acceptable manner of tying in the permanent bench mark or including it in the main line of levels is to establish a temporary bench mark on both sides of the proposed location of the permanent bench mark and to leave the distance between them unlevelled until the permanent bench mark has been set. The arrangement of the temporary bench marks established for this purpose should be similar to that described in the latter part of paragraph 31 of these instructions. This would provide for two points, the difference in elevation between which are known, on each side of the permanent bench mark and the distance between the two pairs of points makes a section in the main line of levels. A diagram showing the arrangement of the stakes and the permanent bench mark is shown below:



The positions of the instrument are shown by X, the positions of the temporary bench marks by O, and the position of the permanent bench mark by □.

34. Chiefs of party should keep the length of sight great enough to make it necessary to do a moderate amount of rerunning. If an observer is extremely cautious and confines all his observations to sights sufficiently short to insure easy reading of the rod, it is possible to work month after month with almost no rerunning, but the progress will be slow. On the other hand, it is certain that an attempt to take sights of the limiting length, 150 meters, at all times would lead to a very large amount of rerunning and the progress would not be rapid. It is believed that the maximum speed consistent with the required degree of accuracy will be secured by continually keeping the length of sight such that the amount of rerunning will be from 5 to 15 per cent. An extremely small percentage of rerunning would indicate an excess of caution on the part of the observer. The occurrence of a moderate amount of rerunning is due largely to an attempt on the part of the observer to obtain the maximum progress consistent with the required degree of accuracy and not to inability to secure such observations that little or no rerunning would be necessary. Observers have found a convenient rule in fixing the length of sight to be to shorten the sights whenever the upper and lower thread intervals subtended on the rod are found to differ frequently by more than a selected limit. Each observer should fix the limit from his own experience by noting the relation between such a provisional limit and the amount of rerunning found to be necessary while using it. Such a rule is based upon the idea that the additional errors which are encountered when the length of sight is increased are, in the main, those due to the increasing accidental errors in reading the rods.

35. It is not thought advisable to state definitely in these instructions the allowable limit on the rate of divergence between the forward and backward lines, but this should be kept small.

36. The record and the preliminary or field computation of precise levels must conform to the examples given on pages 22 to 26 of Special Publication No. 18, except that in the computation shown on page 25 the five corrections for curvature and refraction, level, index, length of rod, and temperature are not to be applied in the field.

37. Should the experience of a chief of party indicate to him that a change or changes in these instructions would facilitate the work in the field, he is urged to communicate with this office regarding such changes.

38. When cases arise which are not provided for by these general instructions or by specific instructions, the chief of party will use his own judgment in the matter.

Following the general instructions in Special Publication No. 18 there are given some explanations of them which, it is believed, need not be repeated here.

#### STUDY OF ERRORS.<sup>1</sup>

The errors in leveling are shown by the difference between the backward and forward runnings of the sections, the accumulated discrepancy of the line, and by the closing errors of the circuits. None of these, however, shows exactly what error may be present in any section of a line.

Constant errors due to erroneous values for the rod lengths and to undetected changes in rod lengths during the season are known to be small and may be considered negligible.

The constant or systematic errors due to changes in the elevation of rod supports between the forward and backward readings are very small. The rod support is usually the top of the rail of the railroad, the exact place used for the rod point being marked with keel or some similar substance. Wooden stakes are used as temporary bench marks. Wooden stakes or metal pins are used as the rod support for the short time when a train is known to be approaching or when the line is being run through a town or village. Metal plates are no longer used as rod supports. Country roads are used only on spur lines out to triangulation stations or to bench marks of other organizations which are not on railroads, with which it is desired to make connections.

<sup>1</sup> The subject, errors in leveling, is discussed at length by Charles Lallemand in "Nivellement de Haute Précision" in the *Encyclopédie des Travaux Publics*, Paris et Liège, 1912.



It is possible to have appreciable errors due to the careless work of a rodman who might not place the rod in exactly the same position for the two sights, but it is believed that the effect of this would be largely accidental.

It seems probable that unequal temperatures in different parts of the instrument can have only slight effect on the leveling. All parts of the instrument except the wooden tripod are shielded from the sun during the observations and while moving forward from one instrument station to another. The instrument is constructed of an alloy of nickel and iron which has a very low coefficient of expansion, only 0.000004 per degree Centigrade, and unequal heating of the different parts should have very little effect in distorting the instrument. Temperature effects are still further minimized by having the level vial set into the barrel of the telescope very close to the line of sight.

The principal sources of accidental errors are believed to be: (a) Poor estimation of the millimeters in reading the rod; (b) reading the rod before the bubble has come to rest; (c) rapid changes in the vertical refraction.

The principal sources of systematic error are probably: (a) Slow changes in the vertical refraction; (b) difference in the amount of the vertical refraction on the two sights on steep grades; (c) other atmospheric conditions which possibly depend upon the direction of the running, the time of day, whether the sky is clear or cloudy, and whether it is calm or windy.

Some of the errors may be systematic in their effect on a single running of a line of levels, but the mean of two runnings over the same line under different conditions may minimize or entirely eliminate the effect.

The effect of a gradual change in the vertical refraction is practically eliminated from even a single line by observing the back sight first at one station and the foresight first at the next station, and so on. It is impossible to eliminate the systematic errors of leveling from a single difference between two bench marks, but the method of procedure in the field is designed to make the effect of the systematic errors on any line or large section of it largely accidental.

It is believed that the value of the accumulated difference between the forward and backward runnings does not give a definite value of the systematic error in a section of leveling. This will be discussed later. (See p. 42.)

It is not easy to discover in the results of leveling the effect of any one condition or set of conditions when only two runnings of a line have been made. In order to do this with any degree of certainty, a line should be run many times, under many different conditions of weather, and with the sun at various azimuths.

#### INVESTIGATION OF SYSTEMATIC ERRORS.

A number of miles of leveling have been run in the United States over steep grades on which the errors of leveling seem to be greater, on an average, than those usually obtained when running over level ground. The observers of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, during a number of years past, have kept a record of the time of the runnings of the different sections, with the weather conditions at the time the observations were made. Five lines of the leveling by this Survey have been selected for a study of the possible relations between the errors of leveling and the conditions of weather, the time of observations, and the grade. They are:

No.	Line.	Distance.	Direction of progress.	Average length of section.
		<i>Kilometers.</i>		<i>Kilometers.</i>
1	San Francisco, Cal., to Marmol, Nev. ....	497	Eastward.	0.8
2	Beowawe to Marmol, Nev. ....	451	Westward.	0.9
3	Brigham, Utah, to Beowawe, Nev. ....	486	...do.....	0.8
4	Butte to Devon, Mont. ....	461	Northward	0.8
5	Pocatello, Idaho, to Butte, Mont. ....	415	...do.....	1.1

The grades on some portions of these lines are as great as 2½ per cent, or a change in elevation of 25 meters in 1 kilometer. The leveling over the above lines was, as usual, divided into sections which vary in length from something less than 1 kilometer to about 2 kilometers. Each section is run over twice, in opposite directions, and if the two differences in the elevations of the ends of a section do not agree in millimeters within the amount represented by  $4.0\sqrt{K}$ , where  $K$  is the length of the section in kilometers, one or more additional runnings are made.

The data for the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey leveling do not give any clear idea as to the relation between the accidental errors and the conditions under which the work is done, for the observers are directed to make their lengths of sight at all times as long as possible, provided only that they shall never exceed 150 meters and that the difference in millimeters between the two runnings of a section shall not be greater than  $4.0\sqrt{K}$ . It seems reasonable to suppose that with the same length of sight on cloudy and on clear days, the accidental errors would be much smaller on the former, while under the actual condition of running when the cloudy-day sights are 150 meters and the clear-day sights only about half that length the accidental errors will be approximately the same. There remain the systematic errors which may be investigated.

The subject of constant and systematic errors in precise leveling is an old one which has been discussed by many writers of different countries. Most of these errors are of such small amounts that it is difficult to separate them from the accidental errors. It is believed that the largest systematic errors are found in leveling over steep grades, and that the errors are functions of (1) the time of day, (2) the amount of sunshine, (3) the strength of wind, and (4) possibly the direction of the running, forward or backward, or toward or away from the sun.

It being impracticable to investigate the relations between the size and sign of the discrepancy between the results of the two runnings of the sections and the many different grades, the leveling has been separated into only two classes: First, those sections with grades exceeding 10 meters,<sup>1</sup> and, second, the remainder of the sections. The following table gives the average grades for the lines of leveling under consideration:

Lines.	Mean grade per section.		
	For sections with grades greater than 10 meters.	For sections with grades less than 10 meters.	For all sections.
	Meters.	Meters.	Meters.
San Francisco to Marmol.....	17	3	8
Beowawe to Marmol.....	15	2	2
Brigham to Beowawe.....	14	3	5
Butte to Devon.....	18	5	9
Pocatello to Butte.....	19	4	8
Mean of all lines.....	16.6	3.4	6.4

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE DISCREPANCY AND THE TIMES OF RUNNING.

The instructions issued to the observers direct that the two runnings of a section shall be made at different times of the day, if practicable. The following table gives the average discrepancies for the sections with the two runnings at the same time of the day and also for those which have one running in the morning and the other in the afternoon. In this discussion the direction of the line or sections is not considered. It is only the difference in the elevation of the ends of a section which is taken into account. The letter P stands for afternoon and A for morning. If the value for P-A is positive, it shows that the difference in elevation between the two bench marks is greater by the afternoon than by the morning leveling.

The values for the sections which have both runnings made at the same time of the day are given for purposes of comparison with those sections run both in the morning and the afternoon. Only the average value without regard to sign can be given for the A-A and P-P sections.

<sup>1</sup> On this and the following pages, the grades are named by the difference in elevation of the two ends of the separate sections. As the average length of these sections is roughly about 1 kilometer, a grade of 10 meters as given here corresponds approximately to a 1 per cent grade.

Table 1.

SECTIONS WITH GRADE EXCEEDING 10 METERS PER SECTION.

	San Francisco to Marmol.	Beowawe to Marmol.	Brigham to Beowawe.	Butte to Devon.	Pocatello to Butte.	All lines.
Number of sections.....	64	None.	53	37	34	188
P-A, total, positive.....	+135.3	.....	+136.0	+103.8	+121.3	+496.4
Mean discrepancy.....	+ 2.11	.....	+ 2.57	+ 2.81	+ 3.57	+ 2.64
Number of sections.....	65	3	24	28	24	144
P-A, total, negative.....	-131.0	-7.6	-52.0	-67.6	-82.2	-340.4
Mean discrepancy.....	- 2.02	-2.53	- 2.17	- 2.41	- 3.42	- 2.36
Number of sections.....	129	3	77	62	61	332
Mean discrepancy.....	2.06	2.5	2.44	2.76	3.34	2.52
Accumulated discrepancy.....	+ 4.3	-7.6	+ 84.0	+ 36.2	+ 39.1	+156.0
Mean accumulation per section.....	+ 0.03	-2.53	+ 1.09	+ 0.58	+ 0.64	+ 0.47
Number of sections.....	75	2	26	53	49	205
A-A and P-P, total.....	166.4	3.1	51.5	146.8	112.6	480.4
Mean discrepancy.....	2.22	1.6	1.98	2.77	2.30	2.34

SECTIONS WITH GRADE LESS THAN 10 METERS PER SECTION.

Number of sections.....	160	174	193	160	74	761
P-A, total, positive.....	+336.1	+321.9	+431.9	+314.3	+240.9	+1645.1
Mean discrepancy.....	+ 2.10	+ 1.85	+ 2.24	+ 1.96	+ 3.26	+ 2.16
Number of sections.....	102	164	156	137	70	629
P-A, total, negative.....	-171.3	-301.5	-308.6	-307.1	-194.3	-1277.8
Mean discrepancy.....	- 1.68	- 1.84	- 1.95	- 2.24	- 2.78	- 2.03
Number of sections.....	262	338	349	297	144	1390
Mean discrepancy.....	1.94	1.84	2.11	2.09	3.02	2.10
Accumulated discrepancy.....	+164.8	+ 20.4	+128.3	+ 7.2	+ 46.6	+ 367.3
Mean accumulation per section.....	+ 0.63	+ 0.06	+ 0.37	+ 0.02	+ 0.32	+ 0.26
Number of sections.....	144	168	135	131	124	702
A-A and P-P, total.....	275.8	299.4	266.1	304.4	328.9	1474.6
Mean discrepancy.....	1.92	1.78	1.97	2.32	2.65	2.10

ALL SECTIONS.

Number of sections.....	224	174	246	194	111	949
P-A, total, positive.....	+471.4	+321.9	+567.9	+418.1	+362.2	+2141.5
Mean discrepancy.....	+ 2.10	+ 1.85	+ 2.31	+ 2.16	+ 3.26	+ 2.25
Number of sections.....	167	167	180	165	94	773
P-A, total, negative.....	-302.3	-309.1	-355.6	-374.7	-276.5	-1618.2
Mean discrepancy.....	- 1.81	- 1.85	- 1.98	- 2.27	- 2.94	- 2.09
Number of sections.....	391	341	426	359	205	1722
Mean discrepancy.....	1.98	1.85	2.17	2.21	3.12	2.18
Accumulated discrepancy.....	+169.1	+ 12.8	+212.3	+ 85.7	+ 43.4	+ 523.3
Mean accumulation per section.....	+ 0.43	+ 0.04	+ 0.50	+ 0.24	+ 0.21	+ 0.30
Number of sections.....	219	170	161	184	173	907
A-A and P-P, total.....	442.2	302.5	317.6	451.2	441.5	1955.0
Mean discrepancy.....	2.02	1.78	1.97	2.45	2.55	2.16

As stated above there is no standard length of sight and therefore the sizes of the mean differences without regard to sign between the two runnings for the sections of different grade may have little significance, but with the sign considered the size and the sign of the differences of P-A are of great importance in indicating whether there may be systematic errors present.

For the steep sections positive values of P-A predominate, there being 188 positive and 144 negative. Four of the five lines of levels have the positive sign for the total accumulated discrepancy and the mean accumulated discrepancy per section varies from +0.03 to +1.09 millimeters. The line which gives a negative value has only 3 sections with one running in the morning and the other in the afternoon and may be disregarded. The mean accumulated discrepancy per section for all the lines combined is +0.47 millimeter. Even the sections with grades less than 10 meters show a positive mean accumulated discrepancy for each line with an average accumulated discrepancy of +0.26 for all the five lines taken together. This value is only 55 per cent as great as the values for the steep sections.

On the steep sections the mean difference without regard to sign for the P-A sections is 2.52 millimeters, while it is 2.34 millimeters for the mean of the P-P and A-A sections. This shows

a closer agreement between the differences in elevation obtained by two runnings at the same time of day than at different times. There is no such difference in the mean values for those sections with low grades.

Taken as a whole, the 1722 P-A sections indicate that on an average the afternoon running will give a greater difference in elevation between two bench marks than will the morning running. This average value for P-A is +0.30 millimeter for bench marks averaging about 1.0 kilometer apart.

On page 20 of the Fourth General Adjustment of the Precise Level Net in the United States it is stated that there probably is a systematic difference between the morning and afternoon runnings of a section on steep slopes. The following paragraph on the subject is quoted from that report:

There is a possibility of an accumulated discrepancy being produced by refraction on lines having steep grades. If the conditions in regard to refraction be the same on the two runnings of a line, there would be no divergence from that cause; but it is probable that the refraction is different on the higher sight than the lower one and that this difference changes during the day as the relative temperatures of the ground and air vary. The refraction on the higher sight (up the slope) is no doubt different in the morning with a rising temperature from what it is in the afternoon with a falling temperature, while the lower sight (down the slope) which comes well above the surface of the ground will not vary so much between the forenoon and afternoon. Consequently, if the observer systematically leveled forward early in the day and backward late in the day, refraction might cause an accumulated discrepancy. If it does, there should be a change of sign in the discrepancy when the program is reversed by leveling backward in the morning and forward in the afternoon. Also, without a change of program a change of sign should occur after passing a summit or the lowest point in a valley.

It is the author's opinion that the afternoon running gives on an average a difference which is closer to the truth than the morning running. In the afternoon the temperatures of the ground and the air are more nearly the same and a layer of air of uniform density should be concentric or nearly so with the sea-level surface. If this is true the refraction on the front and back sights should be about the same. The leveling of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey is seldom done after 5 o'clock in the afternoon. So the afternoon running is not materially affected by the abnormal refraction of the late afternoon when a line of sight on a grade would pass through layers of colder and denser air which would tend to be concentric with the surface of the ground. In the late afternoon the earth cools more rapidly than the air and the air near the earth's surface becomes colder than the air above and consequently denser than normal.

In the morning on a clear day the air is receiving heat from the earth's surface. This decreases the density of the air close to the ground, which forms layers which tend to be concentric with the surface of the ground rather than with the sea-level surface. (The air near the earth is of course not at rest but tends to rise, owing to the decreased density.) It may be assumed that the line of sight to the observer from the rod held down the grade is not affected abnormally while the sight to the rod held up the grade is usually close to the ground and must pass through the layers of decreased density near the earth's surface. This sight would be less refracted than the one down the grade and therefore the morning running would give too small a difference between the zeros of the rods sighted on from one station. It is the writer's belief that, other things being equal, a line of levels run over steep grades in two directions in the afternoon, from noon to about one hour before sundown, will give results closer to the truth than levels with both runnings in the forenoon or with one leveling in the forenoon and the other in the afternoon. It is believed that this also applies to leveling over slopes of moderate grade.

The following table is similar to the one shown above, except that the data are given for only those sections which had both runnings in the sunshine:

Table 2.

SECTIONS WITH GRADE EXCEEDING 10 METERS PER SECTION.

	San Francisco to Marmol.	Beowawe to Marmol.	Brigham to Beowawe.	Butte to Devon.	Pocatello to Butte.	All lines.
Number of sections.....	31	None.	46	22	32	131
P-A, total, positive.....	+ 67.6	.....	+110.3	+ 76.0	+104.7	+ 358.6
Mean discrepancy.....	+ 2.18	.....	+ 2.40	+ 3.45	+ 3.27	+ 2.74
Number of sections.....	28	3	20	18	18	87
P-A, total, negative.....	- 58.2	- 7.6	- 40.9	- 43.8	- 52.5	- 203.0
Mean discrepancy.....	- 2.08	- 2.5	- 2.04	- 2.43	- 2.92	- 2.33
Number of sections.....	59	3	66	40	50	218
Mean discrepancy.....	2.13	2.5	2.29	3.00	3.14	2.58
Accumulated discrepancy.....	+ 9.4	- 7.6	+ 69.4	+ 32.2	+ 52.2	+ 155.6
Mean accumulation per section.....	+ 0.16	- 2.5	+ 1.05	+ 0.80	+ 1.04	+ 0.71
Number of sections.....	27	2	20	35	43	127
A-A and P-P, total.....	62.6	3.1	39.7	99.0	91.1	295.5
Mean discrepancy.....	2.32	1.6	1.98	2.83	2.12	2.33

SECTIONS WITH GRADE LESS THAN 10 METERS PER SECTION.

Number of sections.....	100	134	116	121	58	529
P-A, total, positive.....	+202.9	+249.4	+253.5	+248.4	+186.6	+1140.8
Mean discrepancy.....	+ 2.03	+ 1.86	+ 2.18	+ 2.05	+3.22	+ 2.15
Number of sections.....	57	119	110	111	59	456
P-A, total, negative.....	-106.0	-206.1	-200.9	-261.5	-161.0	- 935.5
Mean discrepancy.....	- 1.86	- 1.73	- 1.83	- 2.36	- 2.73	- 2.05
Number of sections.....	157	253	226	232	117	985
Mean discrepancy.....	1.97	1.80	2.01	2.19	2.97	2.11
Accumulated discrepancy.....	+ 96.9	+ 43.3	+ 52.6	- 13.1	+ 25.6	+ 205.3
Mean accumulation per section.....	+ 0.62	+ 0.17	+ 0.23	- 0.06	+ 0.22	+ 0.21
Number of sections.....	64	168	141	95	102	570
A-A and P-P, total.....	104.2	299.4	277.9	221.4	289.5	1192.4
Mean discrepancy.....	1.63	1.78	1.97	2.33	2.84	2.09

ALL SECTIONS.

Number of sections.....	131	134	162	143	90	660
P-A, total, positive.....	+270.5	+249.4	+363.8	+324.4	+291.3	+1499.4
Mean discrepancy.....	+ 2.06	+ 1.86	+ 2.25	+ 2.27	+ 3.24	+ 2.27
Number of sections.....	85	122	130	129	77	543
P-A, total, negative.....	-164.2	-213.7	-241.8	-305.3	-213.5	-1138.5
Mean discrepancy.....	- 1.93	- 1.75	- 1.86	- 2.37	- 2.77	- 2.10
Number of sections.....	216	256	292	272	167	1203
Mean discrepancy.....	2.01	1.81	2.07	2.32	3.02	2.19
Accumulated discrepancy.....	+106.3	+ 35.7	+122.0	+ 19.1	+ 77.8	+ 360.9
Mean accumulation per section.....	+ 0.49	+ 0.14	+ 0.42	+ 0.07	+ 0.47	+ 0.30
Number of sections.....	91	170	161	130	145	697
A-A and P-P, total.....	166.8	302.5	317.6	320.4	380.6	1487.9
Mean discrepancy.....	1.83	1.78	1.97	2.46	2.62	2.14

As before, the afternoon runnings give on an average greater differences in elevation between the ends of sections than the morning runnings. But on steep grades the all-sunshine results give a mean accumulated discrepancy of P-A of +0.71 millimeter per section while the value was only +0.47 millimeter where no account was taken of clear or cloudy weather. This seems to bear out the theory stated above that the afternoon runnings give results closer to the truth than the morning runnings. If it were cloudy in the morning the difference between the morning and afternoon results should agree more closely than if the morning running were in sunshine.

The data for the sections having low grades indicate the same results for the all-sunshine runnings as for the runnings with sunshine or clouds disregarded.

RELATION BETWEEN ERRORS OF LEVELING AND CLEAR AND CLOUDY SKY.

The following table gives data for the leveling done under different conditions of the sky and also for the sections which have both runnings in sunshine or both in cloudy weather.

The sections are again divided into two groups according to their grades. First, those for which the difference in elevation of their ends exceeds 10 meters and, second, those with differences less than 10 meters.

As was stated on page 34, it is difficult or impossible to notice any relations between the accidental errors and the weather conditions, as there is no fixed length of sight. But the data in the tables given below should indicate whether there are any relations between systematic errors and the degree of clearness of the sky. The letter "C" stands for clouds and "S" for sunshine or clear.

Table 3.

## SECTIONS WITH GRADE EXCEEDING 10 METERS PER SECTION.

	San Francisco to Marmol.	Beowawe to Marmol.	Brigham to Beowawe.	Butte to Devon.	Pocatello to Butte.	All lines.
Number of sections.....	28	None.	8	10	10	56
C-S, total, positive.....	+ 54.6	.....	+ 30.7	+ 23.4	+ 50.5	+159.2
Mean discrepancy.....	+ 1.95	.....	+ 3.84	+ 2.34	+ 5.05	+ 2.84
Number of sections.....	28	None.	4	6	7	45
C-S, total, negative.....	- 53.9	.....	- 4.7	- 9.2	- 17.3	- 85.1
Mean discrepancy.....	- 1.92	.....	- 1.18	- 1.53	- 2.47	- 1.89
Number of sections.....	56	None.	12	16	17	101
Mean discrepancy.....	1.94	.....	2.95	2.04	3.99	2.42
Accumulated discrepancy.....	+ 0.7	.....	+ 26.0	+ 14.2	+ 33.2	+ 74.1
Mean accumulation per section.....	+ 0.01	.....	+ 2.17	+ 0.89	+ 1.95	+ 0.73
Number of sections.....	55	None.	10	15	None.	80
C-C, total.....	101.9	.....	27.6	33.1	.....	162.6
Mean discrepancy.....	1.85	.....	2.76	2.21	.....	2.03
Number of sections.....	93	3	36	60	93	285
S-S, total.....	207.7	7.6	69.6	169.0	248.3	702.1
Mean discrepancy.....	2.23	2.53	1.93	2.82	2.67	2.46

## SECTIONS WITH GRADE LESS THAN 10 METERS PER SECTION.

Number of sections.....	46	58	69	24	20	217
C-S, total, positive.....	+ 83.6	+134.4	+160.6	+ 40.4	+ 54.1	+473.1
Mean discrepancy.....	+ 1.82	+ 2.32	+ 2.33	+ 1.68	+ 2.70	+ 2.18
Number of sections.....	74	55	62	24	13	228
C-S, total, negative.....	-160.6	- 92.1	-137.3	- 51.4	- 40.9	-482.3
Mean discrepancy.....	- 2.17	- 1.63	- 2.21	- 2.14	- 3.15	- 2.12
Number of sections.....	120	113	131	48	33	445
Mean discrepancy.....	2.04	2.00	2.27	1.91	2.88	2.15
Accumulated discrepancy.....	- 77.0	+ 42.3	+ 23.3	- 11.0	+ 13.2	- 9.2
Mean accumulation per section.....	- 0.64	+ 0.37	+ 0.18	- 0.23	+ 0.40	- 0.02
Number of sections.....	56	39	51	46	12	204
C-C, total.....	96.2	56.1	95.6	83.4	29.8	366.1
Mean discrepancy.....	1.72	1.44	1.87	1.92	2.48	1.79
Number of sections.....	240	362	347	200	220	1459
S-S, total.....	458.9	646.2	695.8	635.7	626.9	3063.5
Mean discrepancy.....	1.91	1.73	2.00	2.19	2.85	2.10

## ALL SECTIONS.

Number of sections.....	74	58	77	34	30	273
C-S, total, positive.....	+138.2	+134.4	+191.3	+ 63.8	+104.6	+632.3
Mean discrepancy.....	+ 1.87	+ 2.32	+ 2.48	+ 1.88	+ 3.49	+ 2.32
Number of sections.....	102	55	66	30	20	273
C-S, total, negative.....	-214.5	- 92.1	-142.0	- 60.6	- 58.2	-567.4
Mean discrepancy.....	- 2.10	- 1.63	- 2.15	- 2.02	- 2.91	- 2.08
Number of sections.....	176	113	143	64	50	546
Mean discrepancy.....	2.00	2.00	2.33	1.94	3.26	2.20
Accumulated discrepancy.....	- 76.3	+ 42.3	+ 49.3	+ 3.2	+46.4	+ 64.9
Mean accumulation per section.....	- 0.43	+ 0.37	+ 0.35	+ 0.05	+ 0.93	+ 0.12
Number of sections.....	111	39	61	61	12	284
C-C, total.....	198.1	56.1	123.2	121.5	29.8	528.7
Mean discrepancy.....	1.78	1.44	2.02	1.99	2.48	1.86
Number of sections.....	333	365	383	350	313	1744
S-S, total.....	666.6	653.8	765.3	804.7	875.2	3765.6
Mean discrepancy.....	2.00	1.79	2.00	2.30	2.80	2.16

In each of the lines considered the running of a section with steep grade, when the sky was cloudy, gave on an average a difference in elevation greater than the running when the sky was clear. There are 101 sections of steep slopes or grades on which the two runnings of a section were made, one in sunshine and the other with a cloudy sky. The mean accumulated discrepancy is +0.73 millimeter.

There seems to be no tendency toward an accumulation of C-S (cloudy minus sunshine) for those sections having grades less than 10 meters per section. The total discrepancy with regard to sign for 445 such sections is only -9.2 millimeters or -0.02 millimeter per section.

It is the general belief among geodesists that the leveling under a cloudy sky is practically free from systematic errors resulting from atmospheric conditions. Therefore it would appear that the leveling under a clear sky causes the observed differences in elevation on steep grades to be too small.

In the following table are given data for the steep sections which had one running in clear and the other in cloudy weather, but the data are arranged in two groups, one where the running in sunshine was made in the morning called (S A), while the other has the running in sunshine made in the afternoon (S P):

Table 4.

SECTIONS WITH GRADE EXCEEDING 10 METERS PER SECTION.

	San Francisco to Marmol.	Beowawe to Marmol.	Brigham to Beowawe.	Butte to Devon.	Pocatello to Butte.	All lines.
Number of sections.....	13		6	3	4	26
C-SA, total, positive.....	+22.3		+25.2	+ 6.9	+20.4	+74.8
Number of sections.....	21		3	3	3	30
C-SA, total, negative.....	-44.8		- 3.7	- 5.8	- 7.0	-61.3
Number of sections.....	15		2	7	6	30
C-SP, total, positive.....	+32.3		+ 5.5	+16.5	+30.1	+84.4
Number of sections.....	7		1	3	4	15
C-SP, total, negative.....	- 9.1		- 1.0	- 3.4	-10.3	-23.8
C-SA, accumulation per section.....	- 0.66		+ 2.39	+ 0.18	+ 1.91	+ 0.24
C-SP, accumulation per section.....	+ 1.05		+ 1.50	+ 1.31	+ 1.98	+ 1.34

SECTIONS WITH GRADE LESS THAN 10 METERS PER SECTION.

Number of sections.....	24	24	44	13	19	124
C-SA, total, positive.....	+42.4	+55.6	+109.9	+20.8	+29.1	+257.8
Number of sections.....	33	33	29	13	8	116
C-SA, total, negative.....	-66.9	-57.3	- 59.7	-24.1	-23.6	-231.6
Number of sections.....	22	34	25	11	11	103
C-SP, total, positive.....	+41.2	+78.8	+ 50.7	+19.4	+25.0	+215.1
Number of sections.....	41	22	33	11	5	112
C-SP, total, negative.....	-93.7	-34.8	- 87.6	-27.3	-17.3	-260.7
C-SA, accumulation per section.....	- 0.43	- 0.03	+ 0.69	- 0.13	+ 0.18	+ 0.11
C-SP, accumulation per section.....	- 0.83	+ 0.79	- 0.64	- 0.36	+ 0.48	- 0.21

ALL SECTIONS.

Number of sections.....	91	57	82	32	34	296
C-SA, accumulation per section.....	- 0.52	- 0.03	+ 0.87	- 0.07	+ 0.56	+ 0.13
Number of sections.....	85	56	61	32	26	260
C-SP, accumulation per section.....	- 0.34	+ 0.79	- 0.53	+ 0.16	+ 1.06	+ 0.06

In the above table it is shown that the cloudy running gave on an average a larger value for the difference in elevation on steep grades than the running in sunshine. If, as was stated above, it is assumed that the cloudy running is free from systematic error, then on an average the afternoon running in sunshine gave a smaller difference in elevation than the morning running in sunshine. Contrary to what might be expected from the data in a previous table, the value of C-SA for one of the lines is negative. All of the other values for C-SA are positive, as is the case with the values of C-SP.

The average accumulated values of C-SA and C-SP for the sections with low grade are small, +0.11 millimeter per section in the former and -0.21 millimeter per section in the latter. These sections are quite numerous as compared with the number of steep sections, and should no doubt be given some consideration before coming to a decision as to whether the morning or afternoon runnings in sunshine give the larger differences.

The third section of the above table gives the average accumulated discrepancy per section for 296 (C-SA) and for 260 (C-SP) sections, without regarding the amount of the grade. The average (C-SA) value is +0.13 millimeter per section and the average (C-SP) value is only +0.06 millimeter per section. This evidence is weak but it agrees with the conclusion expressed on page 36, that the afternoon running in sunshine gives a greater difference than a forenoon running in sunshine.

The data in the following table were prepared with the view of investigating possible relations between the systematic errors in leveling and the wind and calm during the observations. In the table C stands for calm and W for wind. The strength of the wind, whether strong, moderate, or light, is not considered.

Table 5.

SECTIONS WITH GRADE EXCEEDING 10 METERS PER SECTION.

	San Francisco to Marmol.	Beowawe to Marmol.	Brigham to Beowawe.	Butte to Devon.	Pocatello to Butte.	All lines.
Number of sections.....	20	1	12	9	21	63
C-W, total, positive.....	+41.2	+2.7	+22.6	+25.9	+47.6	+140.0
Mean discrepancy.....	+2.06	+2.7	+1.88	+2.88	+2.27	+2.22
Number of sections.....	25	None.	21	14	15	75
C-W, total, negative.....	-58.1	.....	-53.2	-34.4	-56.1	-199.8
Mean discrepancy.....	-2.24	.....	-2.53	-2.46	-3.74	-2.66
Number of sections.....	45	1	33	23	36	138
Mean discrepancy.....	2.16	2.7	2.30	2.62	2.88	2.46
Accumulated discrepancy.....	-14.9	+2.7	-30.6	-8.5	-8.5	-59.8
Mean accumulation per section.....	-0.33	+2.7	-0.93	-0.37	-0.24	-0.43
Number of sections.....	129	4	10	62	31	236
C-C, total.....	262.6	8.0	10.6	164.5	91.6	537.3
Mean discrepancy.....	2.04	2.0	1.06	2.65	2.95	2.28
Number of sections.....	28	None.	64	31	57	180
W-W, total.....	62.6	.....	159.7	96.1	167.1	485.5
Mean discrepancy.....	2.24	.....	2.49	3.10	2.93	2.70

SECTIONS WITH GRADE LESS THAN 10 METERS PER SECTION.

Number of sections.....	46	81	64	50	36	277
C-W, total, positive.....	+74.6	+140.5	+136.6	+111.4	+91.2	+554.3
Mean discrepancy.....	+1.62	+1.73	+2.14	+2.23	+2.53	+2.00
Number of sections.....	74	82	93	60	36	345
C-W, total, negative.....	-155.9	-149.3	-221.0	-116.9	-114.3	-757.4
Mean discrepancy.....	-2.11	-1.82	-2.38	-1.95	-3.18	-2.20
Number of sections.....	120	163	157	110	72	622
Mean discrepancy.....	1.92	1.78	2.28	2.08	2.85	2.11
Accumulated discrepancy.....	-31.3	-8.8	-84.4	-5.5	-23.1	-203.1
Mean accumulation per section.....	-0.68	-0.05	-0.54	-0.05	-0.32	-0.33
Number of sections.....	151	195	134	245	113	838
C-C, total.....	265.3	369.5	259.4	533.6	302.6	1,730.4
Mean discrepancy.....	1.76	1.89	1.94	2.18	2.68	2.06
Number of sections.....	134	148	193	85	83	643
W-W, total.....	261.7	256.8	390.6	173.5	259.8	1,342.4
Mean discrepancy.....	1.95	1.74	2.02	2.04	3.13	2.09

ALL SECTIONS.

Number of sections.....	66	82	76	59	57	340
C-W, total, positive.....	+115.8	+143.2	+159.2	+137.3	+138.8	+694.3
Mean discrepancy.....	+1.75	+1.75	+2.10	+2.33	+2.44	+2.04
Number of sections.....	99	82	114	74	51	420
C-W, total, negative.....	-212.0	-149.3	-274.2	-151.3	-170.4	-957.2
Mean discrepancy.....	-2.14	-1.82	-2.41	-2.04	-3.34	-2.28
Number of sections.....	165	164	190	133	108	760
Mean discrepancy.....	1.99	1.78	2.28	2.17	2.86	2.17
Accumulated discrepancy.....	-96.2	-6.1	-115.0	-14.0	-31.6	-262.9
Mean accumulation per section.....	-0.58	-0.04	-0.61	-0.11	-0.29	-0.35
Number of sections.....	280	199	144	307	144	1,074
C-C, total.....	527.9	377.5	270.0	698.1	394.2	2,267.7
Mean discrepancy.....	1.89	1.90	1.88	2.27	2.74	2.11
Number of sections.....	162	148	257	116	140	823
W-W, total.....	324.3	256.8	550.3	269.6	426.9	1,827.9
Mean discrepancy.....	2.00	1.74	2.14	2.32	3.05	2.22



The sections are again divided into two classes, first those having differences in elevation between the ends of more than 10 meters, and second those sections having a difference in elevation of less than 10 meters. The above table shows that each of the groups of sections has a minus sign for the accumulated value of (C-W), calm minus wind. (There is only one steep section for the second line.) For the steep sections, 138 in number, the accumulated value per section is -0.43 millimeter. On the low-grade sections the mean value of the accumulated discrepancy is -0.33 millimeter per section. The mean value for all sections regardless of the grade is -0.35 millimeter per section.

These facts show that the running in wind gave a greater difference in elevation than a running during calm. The conclusion that this is a general rule might not be justified for other factors enter the case. All of the lines are in the western portion of the United States where it is usually more windy in the afternoon than in the morning. Calm is infrequent there in the afternoon. Therefore the value of C-W would be somewhat confused with the value of P-A.

If both runnings are made in the forenoon or both in the afternoon, then the values of C-W should be practically free from the effect of the time of day. In the following table there are given the data for such sections the amount of grade not being considered:

Table 6.

ONLY SUCH SECTIONS AS HAVE RUNNINGS IN BOTH DIRECTIONS EITHER IN THE MORNING OR IN THE AFTERNOON.

	San Francisco to Marmol.	Beowawe to Marmol.	Brigham to Beowawe.	Butte to Devon.	Pocatello to Butte.	All lines.
Number of sections.....	20	16	16	14	19	85
C-W, total, positive.....	+32.7	+35.6	+22.4	+42.4	+44.1	+177.2
Mean discrepancy.....	+ 1.64	+ 2.22	+ 1.40	+ 3.03	+ 2.32	+ 2.08
Number of sections.....	27	20	12	13	18	90
C-W, total, negative.....	-68.3	-40.9	-29.6	-29.2	-54.3	-222.3
Mean discrepancy.....	- 2.53	- 2.04	- 2.47	- 2.25	- 3.02	- 2.47
Number of sections.....	47	36	28	27	37	175
Accumulated discrepancy.....	-35.6	- 5.3	- 7.2	+13.2	-10.2	- 45.1
Mean accumulation per section.....	- 0.76	- 0.15	- 0.26	+ 0.49	- 0.28	- 0.26

The value of C-W in the above table is practically free from the effect of the time of day and also that of cloudy or clear weather. It appears then that the mean accumulated value of C-W is -0.26 millimeters per section. This makes the difference in elevation obtained from the running in wind greater than the difference obtained in calm. There are no data collected as to whether the size of C-W is a function of the steepness of the grade.

There are 495 sections, each of which had one running in the morning and one running in the afternoon with both runnings made during calm. These sections should have values for P-A which are free from the effect of calm and wind. The data for these sections are shown below:

Table 7.

ONLY SUCH SECTIONS AS WERE RUN IN BOTH DIRECTIONS DURING CALM.

	San Francisco to Marmol.	Beowawe to Marmol.	Brigham to Beowawe.	Butte to Devon.	Pocatello to Butte.	All lines.
Number of sections.....	88	55	44	33	39	259
P-A, total, positive.....	+177.6	+112.0	+73.0	+119.4	+121.5	+603.5
Mean discrepancy.....	+ 2.02	+ 2.04	+ 1.66	+ 3.62	+ 3.12	+ 2.33
Number of sections.....	69	62	43	29	33	236
P-A, total, negative.....	-122.1	-119.7	-75.6	- 86.5	- 93.6	-497.5
Mean discrepancy.....	- 1.77	- 1.93	- 1.76	- 2.98	- 2.84	- 2.11
Number of sections.....	157	117	87	62	72	495
Accumulated discrepancy.....	+ 55.5	- 7.7	- 2.6	+ 32.9	+ 27.9	+106.0
Mean accumulation per section.....	+ 0.35	- 0.07	- 0.03	+ 0.53	+ 0.39	+ 0.21

The above values for the accumulated discrepancy P-A are no doubt somewhat affected by cloudy and clear weather, for in general the forenoons are somewhat more free from clouds than the afternoons, but it is believed that this effect is small. The value of P-A for the accumulated discrepancy is +0.22 millimeter per section. The afternoon running gives a larger value for the difference in elevation between the ends of a section than the morning running. The steepness of the grade has not been considered as there were so few P-A sections on steep grades which were run only in calm weather. But it is worthy of note that the three lines, the first, fourth, and fifth, which have the greatest mean grade per section (see p. 34), have the largest values of P-A (both in calm). The second and third lines have accumulated values of the discrepancy of C-W of only -0.07 and -0.03 millimeter. Therefore the conclusion may be drawn that the size of P-A, free from the effects of calm or wind, is a function of the grade.

If it is assumed that the running in wind is free from error, then the data for the sections shown below should give an indication as to whether an afternoon or forenoon running of a section will give the greater difference in elevation.

Number of sections 256, total positive value (C-W) A	+499.2	mm.
Number of sections 330, total negative value (C-W) A	-759.0	
Number of sections 94, total positive value (C-W) P	+221.7	
Number of sections 87, total negative value (C-W) P	-182.3	
Mean accumulated discrepancy per section (C-W) A	- 0.44	
for (C-W) P	+ 0.22	

The term (C-W) A represents calm minus wind, with the calm running in the forenoon, while (C-W) P is the same, except that the calm running is in the afternoon.

The indications in the above table are that the difference in elevation from the calm running in the forenoon is too small and from the calm running in the afternoon too great. This bears out the conclusion stated on page 36 that the afternoon running gave a greater difference than the forenoon running.

#### RELATION BETWEEN THE ERRORS OF LEVELING AND THE FORWARD AND BACKWARD RUNNINGS OF A LINE.

The values of B-F in the following table represent the difference in elevation between the ends of the sections as given by the two runnings, one forward and one backward. When the section is up grade in the line of progress the difference between the two runnings B-F is positive if the backward running gives a greater difference between the two ends than the forward running. The value is negative if the forward running gives the greater difference.

If the section is down grade in the line of progress the value of B-F is positive, if the backward running gives the smaller difference in elevation between the ends of the section, and is negative when it gives the larger difference. In general B-F is positive if the backward running gives the higher elevation above sea level for the bench mark at the forward end of the section.

In the following table are given data regarding the accumulated value of B-F for the five lines considered in this investigation.

Table 8.

SECTIONS WITH GRADE EXCEEDING 10 METERS PER SECTION.

	San Francisco to Marmol.	Beowawe to Marmol.	Brigham to Beowawe.	Butte to Devon.	Pocatello to Butte.	All lines.
Number of sections.....	100	2	60	72	66	300
B-F, total, positive.....	+207.8	+3.1	+145.3	+248.3	+188.3	+792.8
Mean discrepancy.....	+ 2.08	+1.6	+ 2.42	+ 3.45	+ 2.85	+ 2.64
Number of sections.....	100	3	45	43	42	233
B-F, total, negative.....	-220.1	-7.6	-103.2	- 85.7	-125.3	-541.9
Mean discrepancy.....	- 2.20	-2.5	- 2.29	- 1.99	- 2.98	- 2.33
Number of sections.....	200	5	105	115	108	533
Mean discrepancy.....	2.14	2.14	2.37	2.90	2.90	2.50
Accumulated discrepancy.....	- 12.3	-4.5	+ 42.1	+162.6	+ 63.0	+250.9
Accumulation per section.....	- 0.06	-0.9	+ 0.40	+ 1.41	+ 0.58	+ 0.47

SECTIONS WITH GRADE LESS THAN 10 METERS PER SECTION.

Number of sections.....	186	251	240	231	124	1032
B-F, total, positive.....	+356.8	+460.1	+520.1	+501.4	+374.2	+2212.6
Mean discrepancy.....	+ 1.92	+ 1.83	+ 2.17	+ 2.17	+ 3.02	+ 2.14
Number of sections.....	222	254	242	217	145	1080
B-F, total, negative.....	-429.5	-453.2	-480.8	-457.5	-397.3	-2218.3
Mean discrepancy.....	- 1.93	- 1.78	- 1.99	- 2.11	- 2.74	- 2.05
Number of sections.....	408	505	482	448	269	2112
Mean discrepancy.....	1.93	1.81	2.08	2.14	2.87	2.09
Accumulated discrepancy.....	- 72.7	+ 6.9	+ 39.3	+ 43.9	- 23.1	- 5.7
Mean accumulation per section.....	- 0.18	+ 0.01	+ 0.08	+ 0.10	- 0.09	0.00

The large accumulations occurred on steep grades, though the evidence is not conclusive that this accumulation is of the same sign. Of the five lines, the one from Beowawe to Marmol should be ignored, for it has only five sections with steep grades. Of the other four lines, one has an accumulated value of -0.06 millimeter per section for B-F, while the other three have accumulated values ranging from +0.40 to +1.41 millimeters. The mean of all steep sections for the five lines is +0.47 millimeter. This indicates a large systematic error on steep grades.

The remainder of the sections which have low grades show no systematic error in the accumulated values of B-F. Two of the values are negative and three positive, while the largest one is -0.18 millimeter and the mean for the 2112 sections of all lines is 0.00 millimeter. The program followed by the observers seems to avoid troublesome accumulation of error on low grades, but not so on the steep grades.

The difference between the two runnings of a line can not alone disclose any systematic errors due to the azimuth of the line, for there would be no systematic effect from that cause on one running which should not be present on the other. There may possibly be a systematic error which is a function of the azimuth of the line, but this would be shown only by the errors of closure of the loops.

CONCLUSIONS.

The above discussion (pp. 32 to 43) seems to make justifiable the following conclusions:

1. The average size of the discrepancy between the difference in elevation determined twice under different conditions does not give a clear idea of the magnitude of the accidental errors which may be produced by certain conditions, as the custom is to make the length of sight as great as the conditions will permit. Therefore the extra length of sight may offset otherwise favorable conditions and give a large difference between two runnings of a section.

2. For sections run twice under different conditions the average accumulated value of the discrepancy is greater for the sections with steep grades than with low grades, the direction of the running being ignored and only the actual difference in elevation between the ends of a section being considered.

3. On all grades, but more especially the steep ones, the difference in elevation determined in the afternoon is on an average greater than that determined in the forenoon.

4. On an average, a running during wind gives a greater difference in elevation than one during calm. The amount of this difference is somewhat greater for the steep than for the low grades.

5. On an average a running when the sky is cloudy gives a larger difference in elevation between two points, on a steep grade, than a running while the sun is shining. For low grades there is practically no difference, on an average, between the runnings under the two conditions.

6. On steep grades the average accumulated value of the backward minus the forward (B-F) running is positive. There is no accumulation for the low sections considered as one group.

7. For steep grades (about 10 meters per kilometer) the probability is that the afternoon running gives, on an average, a result closer to the truth than the forenoon running. The afternoon running should be ended sometime before sundown. The running in wind probably gives results on an average closer to the truth than a running in calm.

While the data in the tables make the above conclusions justifiable, yet, owing to the fact that there are so many conditions to be considered, it is impracticable to obtain at present any reliable numerical values for the effect of any given atmospheric condition or set of conditions.

It is believed that, other things being equal, the running in the afternoon (if not within about an hour of sunset) gives, on an average, more accurate results than the forenoon running; also that, other things being equal, a running in wind is more accurate, on an average, than one in calm; and, other things being equal, a running with a cloudy sky will be more accurate, on an average, than one in sunshine. Hence, the ideal condition would be an afternoon with a moderate wind and a cloudy sky.

It is believed that the mere fact of running backward or forward has no real effect on the result of a running, as the value of B-F may vary in sign for different lines and even for different parts of a single line.

As data accumulate it may be possible to determine accurately the effect of certain weather conditions and a correction might then be applied to the leveling. With our present knowledge it seems safe to follow such a program as that now used in the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. On level ground or ground with low grades the observer need not be so particular in regard to the relation between the weather conditions and the separate runnings provided the two runnings of a section are made on different days, to meet the requirements of the International Geodetic Association; but on a steep slope it is best not to make observations in the early morning or the late afternoon; the reading of a wire on the rod should never be less than about two decimeters; and whenever part of a day must be taken for setting bench marks or computing, the forenoon should be used for that work and the afternoon for leveling, rather than the reverse.

As was stated on page 22 of Special Publication No. 18, it is not believed that the accumulated value of B-F (backward minus forward) gives any accurate indication of the systematic error which may be expected in a line of levels. Let it be assumed that on an average the afternoon running gives a greater difference in elevation than the forenoon running. Then, if the line is on a long steep grade, the accumulated value of B-F may be very small if each section has the two runnings in the forenoon or both in the afternoon, while the accumulated value of B-F will probably be large if all of one running is made in the forenoon and all of the other running is made in the afternoon. In each case the actual accumulated systematic error would be the same.







DESCRIPTIONS OF BENCH MARKS.<sup>1</sup>

## GENERAL NOTES DESCRIBING DIFFERENT FORMS AND MARKINGS OF BENCH MARKS.

NOTE 1.—This type of bench mark is the red metal disk designed by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, lettered "U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, B. M. \$250 fine or imprisonment for disturbing this mark." The disk is 3 inches in diameter, with a 3-inch tenon upon the back for setting it, and is set in cement flush with a horizontal or vertical surface. In the latter case a horizontal mark cut on it, or the horizontal mark of a cross, is the bench mark.

NOTE 2.—This type of bench mark has the same lettering as that referred to in note 1, and is a 3-inch red metal cap, somewhat curved, screwed upon a 4-foot or 4½-foot iron pipe set in the ground and usually cemented at the base, from 4 to 6 inches being exposed above the ground. The base of the pipe is split and spread to a diameter of about a foot. For placing the foot of the level rod accurately a square or a small circle was cut in outline in the center of the cap.

NOTE 11.—The bottom of hole about 25 millimeters square and about 4 to 5 millimeters deep, cut in the top of a stone or cement post about 4 feet long and with rectangular top from 4 to 8 inches on a side, projecting about 6 inches from the ground. The top of the post is lettered "U. S. B. M." Limestone posts are used between Holland and New Braunfels, Tex., and black lava posts between Pocatello and Owyhee, Idaho.

NOTE 11A.—A red metal disk, like that described in note 1, set in the top of a stone or cement post about 4 feet long and with a rectangular top from 4 to 8 inches on a side, projecting about 6 inches from the ground.

NOTE 17.—A 3-inch aluminum or bronze disk<sup>1</sup> lettered "U. S. Geological Survey B. M. \$250 fine or imprisonment for disturbing this mark. Elevation above sea — feet. Datum —." Each disk is stamped with the approximate elevation in feet and a letter or letters to indicate the datum plane. This elevation and the datum letter or letters usually form the name by which the bench mark is designated in this publication.

NOTE 18.—This type of bench mark has the same lettering as that referred to in note 17, and is a 3-inch aluminum or bronze cap riveted upon a 3-inch iron pipe, set in the ground, 5 to 6 inches being exposed above the ground. A cross cut in the center of the top is the bench mark.

## DESCRIPTIONS OF PERMANENT BENCH MARKS BETWEEN BRIGHAM, UTAH, AND BEOWAWE, NEV., 1911.

R.—At *Brigham, Boxelder County, Utah*, 15 meters south of the second road crossing north of the station, in a field west of the tracks, inside and 0.6 meter from the fence, about halfway between mile poles 21 and 22 and about 1.5 meters above the level of the tracks. Note 11.\*

J<sub>9</sub>.—At *Brigham, Boxelder County, Utah*, about 100 meters south of the Oregon Short Line Railroad station, in the top surface of the northwest stone pillar of the railroad water tank. Note 1.\*

K<sub>9</sub>.—At *Brigham, Boxelder County, Utah*, in the eastern vertical face of the south side of the stone steps leading to the west entrance of the Boxelder County Courthouse, about 1.5 meters above the ground. Note 1.\*

L<sub>9</sub>.—At *Honeyville, Boxelder County, Utah*, in the west face of the concrete foundation of the Oregon Short Line Railroad station, directly beneath the telegraph operator's window and just behind the semaphore tower, about 0.2 meter above the platform. Note 1.\*

T.—At *Dewey, Boxelder County, Utah*, 180 meters south of the depot, on the right of way of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, 15 meters east of the main tracks. Note 11.\*

M<sub>9</sub>.—Near *Corinne, Boxelder County, Utah*, about 4 telegraph poles west of mile pole 3 on the right of way of the Brigham-Corinne cut-off, 14 meters south of the tracks, 1.2 meters north of the south line fence, about 1.5 meters below the track. Note 11.\*

N<sub>9</sub>.—At *Corinne, Boxelder County, Utah*, directly south of the middle of the freight station, 42.4 meters west of the west end of the old passenger station, 18.7 meters south of the Southern Pacific Railway main track, one-half meter north of the south line fence, and about 0.6 meter below the track. Note 11.\*

O<sub>9</sub>.—Near *Corinne, Boxelder County, Utah*, between the tenth telegraph pole east of Southern Pacific mile pole 806 and the south line fence 1 meter north of the latter, 150 meters east of the small bridge that crosses the irrigation ditch at the point where the right of way narrows, 14.3 meters south of the tracks. Note 2.\*

P<sub>9</sub>.—Between *Corinne and Balfour, Boxelder County, Utah*, about 1½ telegraph poles east of mile pole 804, 50 meters east of the whistle post, at the road crossing, on the Southern Pacific right of way one-half meter north of the south line fence and 14.8 meters south of the track. Note 2.\*

Q<sub>9</sub>.—At *Balfour, Boxelder County, Utah*, about 7 telegraph poles west of mile pole 801, 98 meters east of the west-ernmost of the two switch stands at the west end of the siding, on the right of way of the Southern Pacific Railway, one-half meter north of the south line fence, 14.8 meters south of the main track and about 1 meter above it. Note 2.\*

R<sub>9</sub>.—Near *Hansen, Boxelder County, Utah*, about 2 telegraph poles east of mile pole 798 on the right of way of the Southern Pacific Railway, 0.9 meter south of the north line fence, 14.3 meters north of the track, and about 1.2 meters above it. Note 11.\*

S<sub>9</sub>.—At *Hansen, Boxelder County, Utah*, about midway between the ends of the siding, one-half telegraph pole west of the pole that carries the station sign (795.7 miles), in the line of the telegraph poles, 13 meters south of the Southern Pacific main track. Note 11.\*

<sup>1</sup> Any person who finds that one of the bench marks here described is disturbed, or that the description is not in accordance with the facts, is requested to notify the Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C.

\* See above.



T<sub>9</sub>.—Near *Hansen, Boxelder County, Utah*, about 2 telegraph poles west of mile pole 793 on the right of way of the Southern Pacific Railway, 8.9 meters north of the south line fence, and 5.8 meters south of the railway track. Note 2.\*

U<sub>9</sub>.—At *Blue Creek, Boxelder County, Utah*, situated on the right of way of the Southern Pacific Railway, opposite the water tank, 14.8 meters west of the west end of the pumping station, 10 meters north of the south line fence, 12.2 meters south of the southernmost siding, 24.5 meters south of the main track. Note 11.\*

V<sub>9</sub>.—Near *Blue Creek, and Kolmar, Boxelder County, Utah*, about 4 telegraph poles east of mile pole 790, on the Southern Pacific Railway right of way, 0.8 meter north of the south line fence, 14.4 meters south of the railway track. Note 2.\*

W<sub>9</sub>.—At *Kolmar, Boxelder County, Utah*, about 0.2 telegraph pole south of the pole that carries the station sign (789.1 miles), on the right of way of the Southern Pacific Railway, 6.7 meters east of the west line fence, 32.2 meters west of the main track of the Southern Pacific Railway. Note 11.\*

X<sub>9</sub>.—At *Surbon, Boxelder County, Utah*, about 2 telegraph poles north of the pole that carries the station sign (786.1 miles), 6.2 meters west of the east line fence, on the right of way of the Southern Pacific Railway, 4 meters east of the main track. Note 11.\*

Y<sub>9</sub>.—At *Promontory, Boxelder County, Utah*, on the Southern Pacific right of way, on a line joining the west end of the railway station with the east edge of the door to the United States post office, 45.1 meters north of the main track, 4.2 meters south of the north line fence, 48.7 meters from the northwest corner of the station house. Note 11.\*

Z<sub>9</sub>.—Near *Promontory, Boxelder County, Utah*, at mile pole 778 on the right of way of the Southern Pacific Railway, 0.7 meter north of the south line fence, 15 meters south of the track, and about 1.2 meters below it. Note 2.\*

A<sub>10</sub>.—Near *Promontory, Boxelder County, Utah*, between Promontory and Rozel, on the right of way of the Southern Pacific Railway, 3 telegraph poles east of mile pole 775, 8.1 meters north of the south line fence, and about 1.8 meters above the track. Note 2.\*

B<sub>10</sub>.—At *Rozel, Boxelder County, Utah*, on the Southern Pacific Railway, right of way, 46 meters east of the east end of the water tank, 14.6 meters south of the main track, 0.8 meter north of the south line fence. Note 11.\*

C<sub>10</sub>.—Near *Rozel, Boxelder County, Utah*, one-half meter south of mile pole 770, on the right of way of the Southern Pacific Railway, 15.4 meters south of the main track. Note 2.\*

D<sub>10</sub>.—Near *Lake, Boxelder County, Utah*, 1.42 meters north of mile pole 766, on the right of way of the Southern Pacific Railway, 10.8 meters south of the track, and about 1.5 meters below it. Note 2.\*

E<sub>10</sub>.—At *Lake, Boxelder County, Utah*, 1.8 meters north of mile pole 763, on the right of way of the Southern Pacific Railway, 15.4 meters south of the main track, and about 0.6 meter below it. Note 11.\*

F<sub>10</sub>.—Near *Lake, Boxelder County, Utah*, 1.5 meters north of the fourth telegraph pole east of mile pole 759, on the right of way of the Southern Pacific Railway, 13.2 meters south of the track. Note 2.\*

G<sub>10</sub>.—At *Monument, Boxelder County, Utah*, at the west end of the siding on the right of way of the Southern Pacific Railway, 0.8 meter south of the seventh telegraph pole west of the pole that carries the station sign, 10.8 meters north of the track. Note 11.\*

H<sub>10</sub>.—Near *Monument, Boxelder County, Utah*, on the Southern Pacific Railway right of way, 1.1 meters south of mile pole 752, 19.5 meters south of the track, and about 1.5 meters below it. Note 2.\*

I<sub>10</sub>.—Near *Monument, Boxelder County, Utah*, 1.2 meters north of mile pole 748, on the right of way of the Southern Pacific Railway, 14.3 meters south of the track, and about 1 meter below it. Note 11.\*

J<sub>10</sub>.—Near *Kelton, Boxelder County, Utah*, 1 meter north of the seventh telegraph pole west of mile pole 744 on the Southern Pacific Railway right of way, 14.5 meters south of the track, and about 1 meter above it. Note 2.\*

K<sub>10</sub>.—At *Kelton, Boxelder County, Utah*, 36 meters east of the east end of the Southern Pacific freight station, 29.6 meters north of the main track. Note 1.\*

L<sub>10</sub>.—Near *Kelton, Boxelder County, Utah*, 1 meter east of a telegraph pole on the right of way of the Southern Pacific Railway and directly across the track from mile pole 736, 22.8 meters west of the track. Note 11.\*

M<sub>10</sub>.—Near *Peplin, Boxelder County, Utah*, in the vertical side of the deep cut 2 telegraph poles east of mile pole 733, 25 meters west of the east end of the cut, 1.5 meters above the track, and 2 meters south of it. Note 1.\*

N<sub>10</sub>.—At *Ombey, Boxelder County, Utah*, 1 meter northwest of mile pole 730, 14.8 meters southeast of the Southern Pacific Railway main track, 30 meters northeast of the switch stand at the northeast end of the wye, 48.4 meters north-east of the semaphore. Note 2.\*

O<sub>10</sub>.—Near *Romola, Boxelder County, Utah*, about one-half mile west of the station sign, 6 telegraph poles east of mile pole 724, 16.1 meters south of the Southern Pacific Railway track, 1 meter north of a telegraph post, 40 meters east of a whistle post. Note 2.\*

P<sub>10</sub>.—Near *Romola, Boxelder County, Utah*, on the right of way of the Southern Pacific Railway, south of the track, about 1 meter north of mile pole 719. Note 2.\*

Q<sub>10</sub>.—Near *Terrace, Boxelder County, Utah*, 1.3 meters north of mile pole 712 on the right of way of the Southern Pacific Railway, 13.7 meters south of the track, and about 1.2 meters above it. Note 2.\*

R<sub>10</sub>.—At *Terrace, Boxelder County, Utah*, in the northeast corner of the brick structure of the machine shop, about 1.5 meters above the ground. Note 1.\*

S<sub>10</sub>.—Near *Terrace, Boxelder County, Utah*, 1 meter north of mile pole 705 on the Southern Pacific Railway right of way, 14.7 meters south of the track. Note 2.\*

\* See p. 48.

T<sub>10</sub>.—At *Bovine, Boxelder County, Utah*, on the Southern Pacific Railway right of way about 1.4 telegraph poles east of mile pole 699 and on the opposite side of the track, 36.8 meters west along the track of the section car house, 14.1 meters north of the main track. Note 2.\*

U<sub>10</sub>.—Near *Bovine, Boxelder County, Utah*, on the right of way of the Southern Pacific Railway, 1.2 meters north of mile pole 695, 14.6 meters south of the track. Note 2.\*

V<sub>10</sub>.—Near *Umbria Junction, Boxelder County, Utah*, 0.9 meter north of mile pole 690, 14.5 meters south of the Southern Pacific Railway track. Note 2.\*

W<sub>10</sub>.—At *Lucin, Boxelder County, Utah*, in the top of the southern one of the two westernmost stone pillars under the water tank. Note 1.\*

X<sub>10</sub>.—About one-half mile east of *Umbria Junction, Boxelder County, Utah*, between the old Terrace line of the Southern Pacific Railway and the Lucin Cut-off, 1.4 meters east of the old-line telegraph pole that stands about 75 meters northeast of the whistle post at the crossing on the main line, 53.2 meters north of the eastbound main track, about 45 meters north of the westbound main track and 20.6 meters south of the old Terrace line. Note 11.\*

Y<sub>10</sub>.—Near *Umbria Junction, Boxelder County, Utah*, 0.6 meter north of the sixth telegraph pole east of mile pole 679, about one-fourth mile west of the junction; at the west end of the cut that runs west from the junction point; 15.7 meters north of the eastbound track of the Southern Pacific Railway and about 0.6 meter above it. Note 11.\*

Z<sub>10</sub>.—Near *Umbria Junction, Boxelder County, Utah*, 0.9 meter north of mile pole 677, 14.3 meters north of the eastbound track of the Southern Pacific Railway. Note 2.\*

A<sub>11</sub>.—At *Gartney, Boxelder County, Utah*, directly opposite the station sign, 59.7 meters south of the eastbound track of the Southern Pacific Railway, 0.9 meter north of the south line fence. Note 11.\*

I<sub>3</sub>.—Near *Tecoma, Elko County, Nev.*, in the north side of the granite post which marks the boundary between the States of Utah and Nevada, 19.2 meters south of the Southern Pacific Railway eastbound track. Note 1.\*

J<sub>3</sub>.—At *Tecoma, Elko County, Nev.*, about two-fifths of a mile east of the Southern Pacific Railway station; 6 telegraph poles east of mile pole 670, opposite the east post of a rail-rack; 15.3 meters south of the eastbound track, 0.8 meter north of a telegraph pole. Note 11.\*

K<sub>3</sub>.—Near *Tecoma, Elko County, Nev.*, 73.2 meters south of mile pole 668, 59.8 meters south of the eastbound main track of the Southern Pacific Railway, 1.3 meters north of the south line fence. Note 11.\*

L<sub>3</sub>.—Near *Tecoma, Elko County, Nev.*, situated 47 meters north from mile pole 666, 56.3 meters north from the westbound track of the Southern Pacific Railway, 0.9 meter south of the north line fence. Note 2.\*

M<sub>3</sub>.—At *Akbar, Elko County, Nev.*, about 9 telegraph poles east of mile pole 665 with two semaphore towers in range, 60.2 meters south of the Southern Pacific Railway main track, 1 meter north of the south line fence. Note 11.\*

N<sub>3</sub>.—About one mile east of *Montello, Elko County, Nev.*, 47 meters north of mile pole 664, 56.5 meters north of eastbound line of the Southern Pacific Railway, 100 meters east of cattle guard, 1 meter south of the north line fence. Note 2.\*

O<sub>3</sub>.—At *Montello, Elko County, Nev.*, in the top surface of the western one of the two northernmost stone pillars under the water tank. Note 1.\*

P<sub>3</sub>.—At *Montello, Elko County, Nev.*, in the southeast corner of the grass plat in front of the Southern Pacific Hotel, about 1 meter from the corner. Note 11.\*

Q<sub>3</sub>.—At *Banvard, Elko County, Nev.*, in line with the west side of the section house, 60 meters north of the eastbound track of the Southern Pacific Railway, 1.3 meters south of the north line fence. Note 11.\*

R<sub>3</sub>.—At *Noble, Elko County, Nev.*, directly opposite the station sign on the northwest side of the Southern Pacific Railway track at the rear of the signal tender's dwelling; about 1 meter southeast of the northwest line fence. Note 11.\*

S<sub>3</sub>.—At *Ullin, Elko County, Nev.*, directly opposite the station sign in a fence corner 59.2 meters northwest of the eastbound line of the Southern Pacific Railway, 7 telegraph poles northeast of mile pole 656. Note 11.\*

T<sub>3</sub>.—At *Wright, Elko County, Nev.*, 43 meters northwest of mile pole 654, 57.7 meters northwest of the Southern Pacific Railway track, 1.2 meters southeast of the northwest line fence. Note 11.\*

U<sub>3</sub>.—At *Loray, Elko County, Nev.*, opposite the yellow dwelling house of the section foreman, 1 telegraph pole west of section car house 46, 6 telegraph poles east of mile pole 652, 60.3 meters north of the Southern Pacific Railway main track, 0.9 meter south of the north line fence. Note 11.\*

V<sub>3</sub>.—At *Omar, Elko County, Nev.*, 0.6 meter north of the eleventh telegraph pole east of mile pole 647, 5.6 meters north of the station sign, 15.0 meters north of the main track of the Southern Pacific Railway. Note 11.\*

W<sub>3</sub>.—At *Cobre, Elko County, Nev.*, 0.9 meter northeast of the fourth telegraph pole northwest of the railway station, 14.2 meters northeast of the main track of the Southern Pacific Railway, about 100 meters northwest of the freight station. Note 11.\*

X<sub>3</sub>.—At *Cobre, Elko County, Nev.*, 0.9 meter northeast of mile pole 645, 14.4 meters northeast of the Southern Pacific Railway and about 1 meter below the track. Note 2.\*

Y<sub>3</sub>.—Near *Cobre, Elko County, Nev.*, 7 telegraph poles east of mile pole 643, the top of an iron spike in the top of the north headwall of culvert No. 643A.

Z<sub>3</sub>.—At *Valley Pass, Elko County, Nev.*, situated 1 meter south of the first telegraph pole east of the Southern Pacific Railway station, about 15 meters south of the track and within the turning wye. Note 11.\*

A<sub>4</sub>.—Near *Valley Pass, Elko County, Nev.*, about 3.7 telegraph poles east of the mile pole 640, 75 meters west of the crossing, 29.3 meters north of the Southern Pacific Railway track, 1.4 meters south of the north line fence. Note 2.\*

\* See p. 48.

B<sub>4</sub>.—At *Icarus, Elko County, Nev.*, 44 meters north of mile pole 638, 60 meters north of the main line of the Southern Pacific Railway, 1.2 meters south of the north line fence. Note 11.\*

C<sub>4</sub>.—Near *Icarus, Elko County, Nev.*, 50 meters west of the mile pole 635, on the east slope of a hill at the east end of a deep cut, 28.9 meters north of the Southern Pacific Railway track, and about on the level with the track near the set-off stand, 0.9 meter south of the north line fence. Note 2.\*

D<sub>4</sub>.—At *Pequop, Elko County, Nev.*, in front of the section hands' quarters, 1 meter north of mile pole 633, 10 meters west of section car house No. 44. Note 11.\*

E<sub>4</sub>.—At *Fenelon, Elko County, Nev.*, about 30 meters east of the Southern Pacific Railway station (628.4), 59.5 meters north of the main track. Note 11.\*

F<sub>4</sub>.—Near *Holborn, Elko County, Nev.*, 2 telegraph poles east of mile pole 627, 28 meters north of the Southern Pacific Railway track, 0.9 meter south of the north line fence. Note 2.\*

G<sub>4</sub>.—At *Holborn, Elko County, Nev.*, 40 meters east of section car house No. 43, 17.1 meters north of the main track of the Southern Pacific Railway, 0.8 meter north of a white telegraph pole which is 2 telegraph poles east of the station sign. Note 11.\*

H<sub>4</sub>.—At *Anthony, Elko County, Nev.*, directly opposite the station sign, 6 telegraph poles west of the water tank, 29.9 meters south of the Southern Pacific Railway main track, 1.2 meters north of the south line fence. Note 11.\*

I<sub>4</sub>.—At *Moor, Elko County, Nev.*, about 10 meters west of the Southern Pacific Railway station, 1 meter north of a white telegraph pole, 15 meters north of the main track, and about 1.5 meters below it. Note 11.\*

J<sub>4</sub>.—At *Cedar, Elko County, Nev.*, 35 meters east of the station sign, about 2 telegraph poles east and 0.7 meter north of mile pole 614, 16.8 meters north of the Southern Pacific Railway track. Note 11.\*

K<sub>4</sub>.—At *Kaw, Elko County, Nev.*, 1 meter north of mile pole 612, 10.5 meters north of the Southern Pacific Railway main track. Note 11.\*

L<sub>4</sub>.—Two miles east of *Wells, Elko County, Nev.*, 0.9 meter north of mile pole 610, 10 meters north of the Southern Pacific Railway track. Note 11.\*

M<sub>4</sub>.—At *Wells, Elko County, Nev.*, 1 meter north of the telegraph pole opposite the east end of the Southern Pacific Railway station, 12 meters north of main track. Note 11.\*

N<sub>4</sub>.—At *Wells, Elko County, Nev.*, in the western one of the two northernmost concrete pillars under the Southern Pacific Railway water tank. Note 1.\*

O<sub>4</sub>.—Near *Wells, Elko County, Nev.*, on the east slope of a hill at the east end of a deep cut, 3 telegraph poles west of mile pole 607, 65.5 meters north of the Southern Pacific Railway track, 1.3 meters south of the north line fence. Note 2.\*

P<sub>4</sub>.—Near *Wells, Elko County, Nev.*, at mile pole 606, 1 meter south of the north line fence, 27.7 meters north of the Southern Pacific Railway track, and about 1.5 meters below it. Note 2.\*

Q<sub>4</sub>.—At *Alazon, Elko County, Nev.*, 4.4 telegraph poles east of Southern Pacific Railway mile pole 604, one-quarter mile west of the station sign, 28 meters north of the track, 32.4 meters north of Western Pacific Railway track; and 0.9 meter south of the north line fence. Note 11.\*

R<sub>4</sub>.—Near *Tulasco, Elko County, Nev.*, on the Southern Pacific Railway and near *Starr*, on the Western Pacific Railway at Southern Pacific mile pole 600, 4½ telegraph poles west of Western Pacific mile pole 709, 29.1 meters south of the Western Pacific track, 33.5 meters south of the Southern Pacific Railway track, 1.3 meters north of the south line fence. Note 11.\*

S<sub>4</sub>.—Near *Nardi, Elko County, Nev.*, one-half mile west of the west end of the siding, 12 telegraph poles west of Southern Pacific mile pole 595, 18 telegraph poles west of Western Pacific mile pole 704, 75 meters west of signal tower 5948, and 27.9 meters north of the Southern Pacific track, 32.3 meters north of the Western Pacific track, and 0.9 meter south of north line fence. Note 11.\*

T<sub>4</sub>.—About 1 mile east of *Deeth, Elko County, Nev.*, about 200 meters west of the point where the Southern Pacific Railway begins to separate from the Western Pacific Railway, 3 telegraph poles west of Southern Pacific mile pole 592, 7 telegraph poles west of Western Pacific mile pole 701, 4.3 meters south of Southern Pacific track, 5.6 meters north of the Western Pacific track. Note 2.\*

U<sub>4</sub>.—At *Deeth, Elko County, Nev.*, about one-half mile west of the Southern Pacific Railway station, 35 meters east of the west end of the siding, 0.7 meter south of the first telegraph pole east of signal tower 590.5, 15.5 meters south of the main track. Note 2.\*

V<sub>4</sub>.—At *Natchez, Elko County, Nev.*, 4 telegraph poles east of mile pole 587 in range with signal towers 5871 and 5872, 17.4 meters south of the Southern Pacific Railway track; 1.7 meters south of the south line fence, outside the right of way. Note 2.\*

W<sub>4</sub>.—At *Halleck, Elko County, Nev.*, 106 meters north of the Southern Pacific main track, 1.6 meters south of the north line fence, in range with the east gable of the railway station and about 1.5 meters above the track. Note 11.\*

X<sub>4</sub>.—At *Elburz, Elko County, Nev.*, 2.8 meters north of mile pole 575, 18.9 meters north of the Southern Pacific Railway track, 20 meters west of section car house No. 38. Note 11.\*

Y<sub>4</sub>.—Near *Elburz, Elko County, Nev.*, in the face of the rock at the east end of tunnel No. 5, north of the Southern Pacific Railway track, and about 0.6 meter above it. Note 1.\*

Z<sub>4</sub>.—At *Ryndon, Elko County, Nev.*, 100 meters east of the station, 12 meters south of the Southern Pacific Railway track, 10 meters north of the Western Pacific Railway track, 1 meter west of a telegraph pole. Note 11.\*

A<sub>5</sub>.—Near *Ryndon, Elko County, Nev.*, in the top surface of the west abutment of Southern Pacific Railway bridge No. 25 over Humboldt River, 300 meters east of tunnel No. 3, south of the track. Note 1.\*

B<sub>5</sub>.—At *Osino, Elko County, Nev.*, 50.7 meters east of section car house No. 36, 0.9 meter east of a telegraph pole, 30.3 meters north of the Southern Pacific main track. Note 11.\*

C<sub>5</sub>.—At *Coin, Elko County, Nev.*, 6.8 meters north of Southern Pacific Railway mile pole 562, 21 meters north of the Southern Pacific main track, about one-quarter mile northeast of Western Pacific mile pole 670. Note 11.\*

D<sub>5</sub>.—About 2 miles east of *Elko, Elko County, Nev.*, 11.8 meters north of mile pole 560, 23.5 meters north of Southern Pacific Railway track, 1.5 meters south of the fence. Note 2.\*

E<sub>5</sub>.—About three-fourths of a mile east of *Elko, Elko County, Nev.*, 8 telegraph poles east of mile pole 558, 58.8 meters north of the Southern Pacific Railway track, 1.1 meters south of the north line fence, and about 100 meters east of the cattle guard. Note 11.\*

F<sub>5</sub> (U. S. G. S.).—At *Elko, Elko County, Nev.*, in the top surface, at the west end of the lower step leading to the south entrance of the Elko County courthouse; a cross marks the exact point. Note 17.\*

G<sub>5</sub>.—At *Elko, Elko County, Nev.*, 50 meters east of signal tower 567.3 at the west end of the Southern Pacific siding, about one-half mile west of the railway station, 12.7 meters north of the track, and 1.3 meters north of a telegraph pole. Note 11.\*

H<sub>5</sub>.—About 3 miles west of *Elko, Elko County, Nev.*, 1.2 meters north of Southern Pacific Railway mile pole 555, 15.5 meters north of the track. Note 2.\*

I<sub>5</sub>.—Near *Avenel, Elko County, Nev.*, 1.2 meters north of mile pole 553, and 15.6 meters north of the Southern Pacific Railway track. Note 2.\*

J<sub>5</sub>.—At *Avenel, Elko County, Nev.*, 75 meters east of the station sign, 30 meters west of the crossing, 58.7 meters south of the Southern Pacific Railway main track, and 2.6 meters north of the fence. Note 11.\*

K<sub>5</sub>.—Near *Avenel, Elko County, Nev.*, 49 meters north of mile pole 550, 64 meters north of Southern Pacific Railway tracks, and 1.9 meters south of the north line fence. Note 2.\*

L<sub>5</sub>.—Near *Moleen, Elko County, Nev.*, 34 meters north of mile pole 548, 48.3 meters north of the Southern Pacific Railway track, 1.3 meters south of the north line fence. Note 2.\*

M<sub>5</sub>.—At *Moleen, Elko County, Nev.*, 3 telegraph poles west of mile pole 546, opposite the station sign, 1 meter north of the south line fence, 61.3 meters south of the Southern Pacific Railway main track. Note 11.\*

N<sub>5</sub>.—Near *Moleen, Elko County, Nev.*, in the top surface of the west abutment of Southern Pacific Railway bridge No. 24 over Humboldt River, north of the track. Note 1.\*

O<sub>5</sub>.—Near *Tonka, Elko County, Nev.*, at mileage distance 542.6, in the top surface of the west abutment of bridge No. 21 over Humboldt River, south of the track. It is the top of an iron pin.

P<sub>5</sub>.—At *Tonka, Elko County, Nev.*, 3.1 meters north of mile pole 542, 22.4 meters north of the Southern Pacific Railway main track, 39.2 meters south of the north line fence. Note 11.\*

Q<sub>5</sub>.—Near *Tonka, Elko County, Nev.*, in the top surface of the west abutment of Southern Pacific Railway bridge No. 20 over Humboldt River, south of the track. It is the top of an iron bolt.

R<sub>5</sub>.—Near *Vivian, Elko County, Nev.*, in the top surface of the east abutment of bridge No. 19 over Humboldt River, south of the track. It is the top of an iron bolt.

S<sub>5</sub>.—At *Vivian, Elko County, Nev.*, 65.9 meters south of the station sign, on the right of way of the Southern Pacific Railway, 59.6 meters south of the main track, 1.4 meters north of the line fence between the Southern Pacific Railway and the Western Pacific Railway, 16.3 meters north of the Western Pacific track, 9.3 telegraph poles east of Western Pacific mile pole 647, 2.8 telegraph poles west of Southern Pacific mile pole 539. Note 11.\*

T<sub>5</sub>.—At *Carlin, Elko County, Nev.*, in the grass plot halfway between the Southern Pacific Hotel and the Southern Pacific Railway station, 1 meter south of the front fence. Note 11.\*

U<sub>5</sub>.—About 2 miles west of *Carlin, Elko County, Nev.*, 100 meters west of crossing 534A, 41 meters north of mile pole 534, 56 meters north of the Southern Pacific Railway track, 1.7 meters south of the north line fence. Note 11.\*

V<sub>5</sub>.—At *Tyrol, Eureka County, Nev.*, approximately at mile pole 532.6, 7.5 meters east of the station sign, 13.7 meters east of the Southern Pacific Railway main track, 1.4 meters west of the east line fence.

W<sub>5</sub>.—At *Palisade, Eureka County, Nev.*, 75 meters west of the west end of Southern Pacific Railway bridge No. 16 over Humboldt River, 30 meters east of tunnel No. 1, 13.7 meters north of the track, 14.5 meters south of the north line fence, 1 meter east of a telegraph pole. Note 11.\*

X<sub>5</sub>.—At *Gerald, Eureka County, Nev.*, near the fence corner at the west end of the siding, 8 telegraph poles west of the station sign, 29.2 meters south of the Southern Pacific Railway track, 1 meter from the south line fence. Note 11.\*

Y<sub>5</sub>.—At *Harney, Eureka County, Nev.*, 2.4 telegraph poles east of mile pole 518, 6.6 poles west of the station sign, 30 meters north of the Southern Pacific Railway track, 0.6 meter south of the fence. Note 11.\*

Z<sub>5</sub>.—At *Cluro, Eureka County, Nev.*, 3.3 telegraph poles east of the station sign and of Southern Pacific Railway mile pole 514, 5.3 meters south of the second telegraph pole west of the Western Pacific Railway mile pole 623, 26.8 meters north of the Southern Pacific track, 34.5 meters south of the north line fence, and 19.1 meters south of the Western Pacific track. Note 11.\*

A<sub>6</sub>.—At *Beowawe, Eureka County, Nev.*, in the top surface of the concrete base of signal tower 510.1 at the east end of the siding. Note 1.\*

\* See p. 48.

B<sub>6</sub>.—At *Beowawe, Eureka County, Nev.*, in the top surface of the concrete foundation (center pier) of the Western Pacific Railway water tank. Note 1.\*

C<sub>6</sub>.—At *Beowawe, Eureka County, Nev.*, 25 meters west of the west end of the Southern Pacific Railway station, 26 meters south of the Western Pacific Railway track, 19.8 meters north of the Southern Pacific track. Note 11.\*

DESCRIPTIONS OF PERMANENT BENCH MARKS BETWEEN BEOAWWE, AND MARMOL, NEV., 1912.

G<sub>6</sub>.—At *Ladoga, Eureka County, Nev.*, 0.3 mile east of the station sign, 75 meters east of mile pole 504, and 19 meters south of the Southern Pacific Railway track. Note 11.\*

H<sub>6</sub>.—At *Farrel, Eureka County, Nev.*, 120 meters east of the station sign, 10 meters east of section tool house No. 29, and 24 meters north of the Southern Pacific Railway track. Note 11.\*

I<sub>6</sub>.—At *Mosel, Lander County, Nev.*, 100 meters east of the station sign, 90 meters west of mile pole 493, 0.8 meter north of the south line fence, and 60 meters south of the Southern Pacific Railway track. Note 11.\*

J<sub>6</sub>.—At *Argenta, Lander County, Nev.*, 100 meters east of the west point of the Southern Pacific Railway siding, 1.5 meters north of the south line fence and opposite a white-painted frame ranch dwelling house. Note 11.\*

K<sub>6</sub>.—At *Rosny, Lander County, Nev.*, 30 meters east of the station sign, 1.5 meters south of Southern Pacific Railway mile pole 482. Note 11.\*

L<sub>6</sub>.—At *Battle Mountain, Lander County, Nev.*, on the southwestern one of the four central concrete pillars under the Southern Pacific Railway water tank, 50 meters west of the station. Note 1.\*

M<sub>6</sub>.—About 1.5 miles northwest of *Battle Mountain, Lander County, Nev.*, at Southern Pacific Railway mile pole 474, 51.5 meters north of the track, 9.1 meters south of the north line fence. Note 11.\*

N<sub>6</sub>.—At *Piute, Humboldt County, Nev.*, at the station sign, at Southern Pacific Railway mileage 470.8, 36.6 meters south of the track, 25.2 meters north of the south line fence. Note 11A.\*

O<sub>6</sub>.—At *Mote, Humboldt County, Nev.*, at the station sign, at Southern Pacific Railway mileage 466.3, 56.2 meters north of the track, 4.9 meters south of the north line fence. Note 11A.\*

P<sub>6</sub>.—At *Valmy, Humboldt County, Nev.*, on top of the concrete subbase of the southeastern one of the four central pillars under the Southern Pacific Railway water tank. Note 1.\*

Q<sub>6</sub>.—1.3 miles west of *Valmy, Humboldt County, Nev.*, 9 meters north of mile pole 460, 28 meters north of the Southern Pacific Railway track, 33 meters south of the north line fence. Note 11A.\*

R<sub>6</sub>.—0.3 mile west of *Stonehouse, Humboldt County, Nev.*, on top of the south headwall of concrete culvert No. 456C over Humboldt River, 3.2 meters south of the Southern Pacific Railway track, and about 1.5 meters below it. Note 1.\*

S<sub>6</sub>.—At *Herrin, Humboldt County, Nev.*, 60 meters west of the east end of the siding, 28 meters west of a yellow building, 1.4 meters north of a red building, 27.4 meters south of the Southern Pacific Railway track. Note 11A.\*

T<sub>6</sub>.—At *Iron Point, Humboldt County, Nev.*, 100 meters east of mile pole 448, 18 meters west and 36 meters north of the Southern Pacific Railway station, 60 meters north of the track, 0.7 meter south of the north line fence. Note 11A.\*

U<sub>6</sub>.—At *Comus, Humboldt County, Nev.*, 11.2 meters west of the section tool house, 17.6 meters north of the Southern Pacific Railway track, 0.5 meter south of the north line fence. Note 11A.\*

V<sub>6</sub>.—Near *Preble, Humboldt County, Nev.*, on the top surface of the east abutment of Southern Pacific Railway bridge No. 441 C, which is bridge No. 3 over Humboldt River, 2 meters north of the track. Note 1.\*

W<sub>6</sub> (S. P.).—Near *Golconda, Humboldt County, Nev.*, in the top surface of the west abutment of Southern Pacific Railway bridge No. 2 over Humboldt River, north of the track. The bench mark is the top of a round-headed iron bolt. The stone is marked on top with the railroad's value of the elevation, 4348.238 feet.

X<sub>6</sub>.—At *Golconda, Humboldt County, Nev.*, on the northwestern one of the concrete pillars under the Southern Pacific Railway water tank, 100 meters west of the station, 50 meters south of the track. Note 1.\*

Y<sub>6</sub>.—At *Eglon, Humboldt County, Nev.*, 41.7 meters north of the Southern Pacific Railway track, 29.2 meters north of mile pole 429, 1 meter south of the north line fence. Note 11A.\*

Z<sub>6</sub>.—At *Tule, Humboldt County, Nev.*, 250 meters west of mile pole 423, 100 meters east of the west point of the siding, 29 meters south of the Southern Pacific Railway track, 27 meters north of the south line fence, opposite the derailing switch to the spur, and in line with the telegraph poles. Note 11A.\*

A<sub>7</sub>.—At *Winnemucca, Humboldt County, Nev.*, in the foundation of the Humboldt County courthouse, to the left of the entrance on Bridge Street. Note 1.\*

B<sub>7</sub>.—At *Benin, Humboldt County, Nev.*, opposite the station sign, at Southern Pacific Railway mileage 412.2, 60.4 meters south of the track, 1.1 meters north of the south fence. Note 11A.\*

C<sub>7</sub>.—At *Rose Creek, Humboldt County, Nev.*, 36.4 meters south of the south side in line with the west side of the station, 45 meters south of the Southern Pacific Railway track, 0.9 meter north of the fence. Note 11A.\*

D<sub>7</sub>.—At *Lamar, Humboldt County, Nev.*, 0.2 mile east of the station sign, 40 meters north of mile pole 402, 59.2 meters north of the Southern Pacific Railway track, 1.3 meters north of the fence. Note 11A.\*

E<sub>7</sub>.—At *Cosgrave, Humboldt County, Nev.*, south of the Southern Pacific Railway water tank, 30 meters south of the track, 0.7 meter north of the south line fence. Note 11A.\*

F<sub>7</sub>.—At *Dodon, Humboldt County, Nev.*, 4 telegraph poles west of mile pole 393, opposite the station sign, 59.8 meters south of the Southern Pacific Railway track, 1.6 meters north of the south fence. Note 11A.\*

Bancroft Library

G<sub>7</sub>.—At *Mill City, Humboldt County, Nev.*, 175 meters west of the Southern Pacific Railway station, in the second line of telegraph poles, 0.6 meter east of the east fence around a yellow frame building, 37.6 meters south of the track. Note 11A.\*

H<sub>7</sub>.—At *Imlay, Humboldt County, Nev.*, on the top of the northeastern concrete pillar under the Southern Pacific Railway water tank. Note 1.\*

I<sub>7</sub>.—At *Humboldt, Humboldt County, Nev.*, on the south side of the concrete foundation under the yellow-painted building of the Southern Pacific Railway, opposite the water tank, about 75 meters west of the station, 25 meters north of the track. Note 1.\*

J<sub>7</sub>.—At *Valery, Humboldt County, Nev.*, 300 meters east of the station sign, 200 meters west of mile pole 373, 60 meters north of the track, 1.0 meter south of the north line fence, 4.0 meters east of a gate in the fence. Note 11A.\*

K<sub>7</sub> (S. P.).—3 miles west of *Valery, Humboldt County, Nev.*, at railroad mileage 369.9, in the top surface of the south headwall of the culvert under the eastbound line of the Southern Pacific Railway. It is the top of a round-headed iron bolt and constitutes a bench mark of the Southern Pacific Railway.

L<sub>7</sub> (S. P.).—1.7 miles east of *Rye Patch, Humboldt County, Nev.*, at railroad mileage 367.7, south of the track, on the top surface of the east concrete abutment of the small bridge under the eastbound line of the Southern Pacific Railway. It is the top of a round-headed iron bolt and constitutes a bench mark of the Southern Pacific Railway.

M<sub>7</sub>.—At *Rye Patch, Humboldt County, Nev.*, 30 meters north of mile pole 366, 49 meters north of the Southern Pacific Railway track, 35 meters south of the line fence, 20 meters east of the freight house. Note 11A.\*

N<sub>7</sub> (S. P.).—0.6 mile west of *Rye Patch, Humboldt County, Nev.*, at railroad mileage 365.4, in the top surface of the south headwall of concrete culvert No. 365C. It is the top of a round-headed iron bolt and constitutes a Southern Pacific Railway bench mark.

O<sub>7</sub> (S. P.).—2 miles east of *Zola, Humboldt County, Nev.*, in the top surface of the south headwall of culvert No. 363C. It is the top of a round-headed iron bolt and constitutes a Southern Pacific Railway bench mark.

P<sub>7</sub>.—0.3 mile east of *Zola, Humboldt County, Nev.*, at railroad mileage 361.7, 46 meters south of the Southern Pacific Railway track, 1 meter north of the south line fence. Note 11A.\*

Q<sub>7</sub>.—At *Oreana, Humboldt County, Nev.*, at railroad mileage 357.9, on the top surface of the southeastern one of the four central pillars under the Southern Pacific Railway water tank. Note 1.\*

R<sub>7</sub>.—At *Woolsey, Humboldt County, Nev.*, at railroad mileage 353.6, 150 meters west of the east end of the siding, on the top surface of the south headwall of stone culvert 353D, 10 meters south of the Southern Pacific Railway track, and about 1 meter below it. Note 1.\*

S<sub>7</sub>.—At *Kodak, Humboldt County, Nev.*, opposite the station sign, on the south side of the Southern Pacific Railway track, 100 meters west of mile pole 349, 1 meter north of the south line fence. Note 11A.\*

T<sub>7</sub>.—2.5 miles east of *Lovelocks, Humboldt County, Nev.*, 0.5 meter north of mile pole 347, 16.5 meters north of the Southern Pacific Railway track. Note 11A.\*

U<sub>7</sub>.—2 miles east of *Lovelocks, Humboldt County, Nev.*, at railroad mileage 346.4, on the south end of the east abutment of Southern Pacific Railway bridge 346B over the irrigation canal. Note 1.\*

V<sub>7</sub>.—At *Lovelocks, Humboldt County, Nev.*, 50 meters east of the station, on the north side of the northwestern one of the concrete pillars under the Southern Pacific Railway water tank, 60 meters south of the track. Note 1.\*

W<sub>7</sub>.—At *Perth, Humboldt County, Nev.*, opposite the station sign at railroad mileage 340.5 in the second line of telegraph poles, 30 meters south of the Southern Pacific Railway track. Note 11A.\*

X<sub>7</sub>.—At *Granite Point, Humboldt County, Nev.*, 20 meters west of mile pole 336, at the edge of a hummock, 100 meters west of the section foreman's house, 60 meters north of the Southern Pacific Railway track, 2.5 meters south of the line fence. Note 11A.\*

Y<sub>7</sub>.—At *Toulon, Humboldt County, Nev.*, at railroad mileage 331.8, 11.4 meters north of the station sign, 18.5 meters north of the Southern Pacific Railway track, in the first line of telegraph poles. Note 11A.\*

Z<sub>7</sub>.—At *Toy, Humboldt County, Nev.*, 30 meters west of the station, 23.5 meters north of the Southern Pacific Railway track, 0.9 meter outside of the west fence inclosing the section foreman's house, 9.6 meters north of the southwest angle of the inclosure. Note 11A.\*

A<sub>8</sub>.—At *Miriam, Churchill County, Nev.*, 6.6 meters east of the station, at railroad mileage 324.2, 29 meters south of the Southern Pacific Railway track, 0.8 meter west of a telegraph pole in the second line of poles. Note 11A.\*

B<sub>8</sub>.—1 mile east of *Huxley, Churchill County, Nev.*, at mileage 317.6 of the Southern Pacific Railway, on the east abutment of bridge 317A. Note 1.\*

C<sub>8</sub>.—At *Parran, Churchill County, Nev.*, on the south side of the southwest concrete pillar under the Southern Pacific Railway water tank. Note 1.\*

D<sub>8</sub> (S. P.).—1.5 miles east of *Desert, Churchill County, Nev.*, at railroad mileage 308.4, in the top surface of the concrete abutment of the small Southern Pacific Railway bridge. It is the top of a round-headed bolt and constitutes a Southern Pacific Railway bench mark.

E<sub>8</sub>.—0.9 mile west of *Desert, Churchill County, Nev.*, 1 meter north of mile pole 306, 18.8 meters north of the Southern Pacific Railway track, 50 meters east of the "distant" signal. Note 11A.\*

F<sub>8</sub> (S. P.).—At *Upsal, Churchill County, Nev.*, at Southern Pacific Railway mileage 303.6, 200 meters east of the 1 mile sign at the east side of Upsal, in concrete culvert No. 303A. It is the top of a round-headed iron bolt and constitutes a Southern Pacific Railway bench mark.

G<sub>8</sub>.—At *Upsal, Churchill County, Nev.*, 150 meters west of the station, on the top surface of the east abutment of the small Southern Pacific Railway bridge No. 301A, 2 meters south of the track and about 0.6 meter below it. Note 1.\*

H<sub>8</sub> (S. P.).—1.2 miles east of *Falais, Churchill County, Nev.*, in the top surface of the west concrete abutment of the small Southern Pacific Railway bridge 299A. It is the top of a round-headed iron bolt and constitutes a Southern Pacific Railway bench mark.

I<sub>8</sub>.—At *Massie, Churchill County, Nev.*, at Southern Pacific Railway mileage 293.2, 0.3 mile east of the east end of the siding, on the top surface of the east abutment to bridge 293A. Note 1.\*

J<sub>8</sub>.—At *Massie, Churchill County, Nev.*, at Southern Pacific Railway mileage 291.7, 0.3 mile west of the west end of the siding, on the top surface of the east abutment to Southern Pacific Railway bridge 291A. Note 1.\*

K<sub>8</sub> (S. P.).—At *Hazen, Churchill County, Nev.*, 100 meters east of the east end of the siding, on the top surface of the east abutment of Southern Pacific Railway bridge 289A. It is the top of a round-headed iron bolt and constitutes a Southern Pacific Railway bench mark.

L<sub>8</sub>.—At *Hazen, Churchill County, Nev.*, 0.3 mile east of the station, in the southeast concrete pillar under the Southern Pacific Railway water tank, 50 meters north of the track. Note 1.\*

M<sub>8</sub>.—At *Patna, Churchill County, Nev.*, at railroad mileage 284.7, 0.1 mile west of the section foreman's house, on the top of the west concrete abutment of the small Southern Pacific Railway bridge 284B. Note 1.\*

N<sub>8</sub> (S. P.).—In *Lyon County*, 1.1 miles west of *Patna, Churchill County, Nev.*, at railroad mileage 282.8, in the top surface of the west abutment of small Southern Pacific Railway bridge 282C. It is the top of a round-headed iron bolt and constitutes a Southern Pacific Railway bench mark.

O<sub>8</sub> (S. P.).—0.5 mile east of *Argo, Lyon County, Nev.*, at railroad mileage 281.4, in the east concrete abutment to bridge 281B. It is the top of a round-headed iron bolt and constitutes a Southern Pacific Railway bench mark.

P<sub>8</sub>.—At *Argo, Lyon County, Nev.*, 0.1 mile east of the station sign, at railroad mileage 280.5, 11.3 meters east of the derailing switch, 30.7 meters north of the Southern Pacific Railway track, and 0.4 meter south of the north line fence. Note 11A.\*

Q<sub>8</sub>.—At *Luva, Lyon County, Nev.*, at railroad mileage 277.8, 4 meters east of the station sign, 29.5 meters north of the Southern Pacific Railway track, 1 meter south of the north line fence, and 16 meters west of the point of the branch line. Note 11A.\*

R<sub>8</sub>.—At *Fernley, Lyon County, Nev.*, at railroad mileage 276.1, 16 meters west of the Southern Pacific Railway station, 59 meters north of the track, 0.8 meter south of the north line fence. The station is soon to be moved about 0.3 mile to the westward. Note 11A.\*

S<sub>8</sub> (U. S. G. S.).—At *Fernley, Lyon County, Nev.*, 200 meters west of the Southern Pacific Railway station, 60 meters west of mile pole 276, 3 meters south of the track, on the south headwall of a concrete culvert. The station is soon to be moved about 0.3 mile to the westward. Note 17\* not stamped.

T<sub>8</sub>.—At *Gilpin, Washoe County, Nev.*, 150 meters west of the Southern Pacific Railway water tank, 200 meters east of the station sign, and 15.7 meters south of the track. Note 11A.\*

U<sub>8</sub> (S. P.).—At *Derby, Washoe County, Nev.*, at railroad mileage 269.5, in the top surface of the west abutment of Southern Pacific Railway bridge No. 13 over the Truckee River. It is the top of a round-headed iron bolt and constitutes a Southern Pacific Railway bench mark.

V<sub>8</sub> (S. P.).—0.6 mile west of *Derby, Washoe County, Nev.*, at railroad mileage 268.7, in the top surface of the east abutment of Southern Pacific Railway bridge No. 12 over the Truckee River. It is the top of a round-headed iron bolt and constitutes a Southern Pacific Railway bench mark.

W<sub>8</sub> (S. P.).—1 mile west of *Derby, Washoe County, Nev.*, at railroad mileage 268.2, in the top surface of the east abutment of Southern Pacific Railway bridge No. 11 over the Truckee River. It is the top of a round-headed iron bolt and constitutes a Southern Pacific Railway bench mark.

X<sub>8</sub> (S. P.).—At *Thisbe, Washoe County, Nev.*, at railroad mileage 264.7, 0.2 mile west of the Derby Dam of the United States Reclamation Service, in the top surface of the east concrete abutment of Southern Pacific Railway bridge No. 10 over the Truckee River which goes under the bridge from north to south. It is the top of a round-headed iron bolt and constitutes a Southern Pacific Railway bench mark.

Y<sub>8</sub> (S. P.).—At *Thisbe, Washoe County, Nev.*, 0.5 mile west of the Derby Dam of the United States Reclamation Service at railroad mileage 264.5, in the top surface of the east abutment of Southern Pacific Railway bridge No. 9 over the Truckee River. The river goes under the bridge from south to north. It is the top of a round-headed iron bolt and constitutes a bench mark of the Southern Pacific Railway.

Z<sub>8</sub> (S. P.).—At *Clark, Storey County, Nev.*, 100 meters east of the east end of the siding, in the top surface of the west concrete abutment of Southern Pacific Railway bridge No. 8 over the Truckee River. It is the top of a round-headed iron bolt and constitutes a railroad bench mark.

A<sub>9</sub> (S. P.).—One-half mile east of *Ditho, Washoe County, Nev.*, at railroad mileage 258.1, in the top surface of the east abutment of Southern Pacific Railway bridge No. 7 over the Truckee River. It is the top of a round-headed iron bolt and constitutes a railroad bench mark.

B<sub>9</sub>.—At *Hafed, Washoe County, Nev.*, at railroad mileage 253.1, 40 meters east of the station sign, 29.4 meters south of the Southern Pacific Railway track, on top of a large black boulder 3 meters high. Note 1.\*

C<sub>9</sub> (S. P.).—Near *Vista, Washoe County, Nev.*, at railroad mileage 251, on the top surface of the east abutment of Southern Pacific Railway bridge No. 6 over the Truckee River. It is the top of a round-headed iron bolt and constitutes a railroad bench mark.

D<sub>9</sub> (S. P.).—In *Storey County*, 1.4 miles east of *Vista*, *Washoe County, Nev.*, on the west abutment of the small Southern Pacific Railway bridge 250B. It is the top of a round-headed iron bolt and constitutes a railroad bench mark.

E<sub>9</sub> (S. P.).—In *Storey County*, 0.6 mile east of *Vista*, *Washoe County, Nev.*, at railroad mileage 249.8, on the top surface of the east abutment of Southern Pacific Railway bridge No. 5 over the Truckee River. It is the top of a round-headed iron bolt and constitutes a railroad bench mark.

F<sub>9</sub>.—At *Vista*, *Washoe County, Nev.*, 10.6 meters south of mile pole 249, 25.2 meters south of the Southern Pacific Railway track, 0.2 mile west of the station sign, in the angle formed by the fence at the grade crossing with the south line fence, northwest of the highway. Note 11A.\*

G<sub>9</sub>.—At *Sparks*, *Washoe County, Nev.*, at railroad mileage 246.3, 250 meters west of the Southern Pacific Railway station, in the angle formed by the high board fence at the grade crossing, 1 meter from fence corner, 14.9 meters north of the track. Note 11A.\*

H<sub>9</sub>.—At *Reno*, *Washoe County, Nev.*, a brass plate 2 by 4 inches in the granite top of the north balustrade of the east entrance to the city hall. The elevation marked on top is 96.72 feet above the zero of the city system of levels.

I<sub>9</sub> (U. S. G. S.).—At *Reno*, *Washoe County, Nev.*, on the main building of the Nevada State University in the side of the northeast corner stone. Note 17\* stamped 4554.817.

J<sub>9</sub>.—At *Lawton*, *Washoe County, Nev.*, 0.3 mile east of the Southern Pacific Railway station, 120 meters east of mile pole 238, on top of a large brown boulder 1.5 meters high, 15 meters north of the westbound track. Note 1.\*

K<sub>9</sub>.—2 miles east of *Verdi*, *Washoe County, Nev.*, at mileage 234.1 on the old line of the Southern Pacific Railway, on the east abutment of Southern Pacific Railway bridge No. 4 on the Truckee River. Note 1.\*

L<sub>9</sub> (S. P.).—At *Verdi*, *Washoe County, Nev.*, the top of the western inside base bolt of signal tower 2329, which is the "distant" signal for the east end of *Verdi* siding. It constitutes a Southern Pacific Railway bench mark.

#### DESCRIPTIONS OF PERMANENT BENCH MARKS BETWEEN MARMOL, NEV., AND SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., 1912.

F<sub>6</sub>.—At *Marmol*, *Washoe County, Nev.*, at Southern Pacific Railway mileage 230.5, in the cow pasture opposite a large red building, 75 meters south of the track, 20 meters west of the east pasture fence, 7 meters north of the south pasture fence, 100 meters east of bench mark E<sub>6</sub>, in the top of a black boulder. The bench mark is the top of a round-headed iron bolt.

E<sub>6</sub>.—At *Marmol*, *Washoe County, Nev.*, at Southern Pacific Railway mileage 230.5, in the cow pasture opposite a large red building, 65 meters south of the track, 60 meters east of the west pasture fence, 10 meters north of the south pasture fence, on the top of a large boulder. Note 1.\*

D<sub>6</sub>.—About 0.6 mile southwest of *Marmol*, *Washoe County, Nev.*, on the top of the east abutment of the Southern Pacific Railway bridge over the Truckee River. Note 1.\*

Y<sub>10</sub>.—At *Calvada*, *Sierra County, Cal.*, 5 meters west of the California-Nevada State line, on the top of the north headwall of the stone culvert under the Southern Pacific Railway tracks, and about 1.2 meters below them. Note 1.\*

X<sub>10</sub>.—At *Mystic*, *Nevada County, Cal.*, 65 meters east of the Southern Pacific Railway station, at railroad mileage 225.8, on the top of the concrete culvert under the track. Note 1.\*

W<sub>10</sub>.—At *Iceland*, *Nevada County, Cal.*, on the top of the east stone abutment of Southern Pacific Railway bridge No. 220G over the Truckee River. Note 1.\*

V<sub>10</sub>.—Near *Prosser Creek*, *Nevada County, Cal.*, 0.5 mile west along the Southern Pacific Railway track from the bridge over *Prosser Creek*, on top of a large volcanic boulder. Note 1.\*

U<sub>10</sub>.—At *Truckee*, *Nevada County, Cal.*, 30 meters west of the Southern Railway passenger station, on the top surface of the northwestern one of the four central pillars under the water tank, about 1.2 meters above the rail. Note 1.\*

T<sub>10</sub>.—At *Tunnel*, *Placer County, Cal.*, 0.4 mile east of the Southern Pacific Railway station (tunnel 13), 150 meters east of the east end of the snowshed, on the top of the south headwall of stone culvert No. 201F, under the track. Note 1.\*

S<sub>10</sub>.—About  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile east of *Eder*, *Placer County, Cal.*, 15 meters west of Southern Pacific Railway mile pole 198, 100 meters west of the east end of the siding, in the snowshed on the inside of the stone retaining wall, about 1 meter above the track. Note 1.\*

R<sub>10</sub>.—At *Summit* (*Donner* post office), *Placer County, Cal.*, on the front wall of the concrete Southern Pacific Railway station, between two front windows, about 1.2 meters above the track. Note 1.\*

Q<sub>10</sub>.—0.5 mile west of *Spruce*, *Nevada County, Cal.*, on the top of the granite abutment of the Southern Pacific bridge, south of the track, and about 0.6 meter below it. Note 1.\*

P<sub>10</sub>.—At *Cisco*, *Placer County, Cal.*, on top of a large boulder 50 meters west of the Southern Pacific Railway Station, 10 meters north of the snowshed, about 1.5 meters below the track. Note 1.\*

O<sub>10</sub>.—At *Emigrant Gap*, *Placer County, Cal.*, on top of a large flat boulder 3 meters east of the Southern Pacific Railway station, 2 meters outside of the snowshed on the south side of the track, and about 0.6 meter above the track. Note 1.\*

N<sub>10</sub>.—At *Blue Canyon*, *Placer County, Cal.*, on the face of the concrete drinking fountain, at the Southern Pacific Railway station, about 1.2 meters above the track. Note 1.\*

M<sub>10</sub>.—At *Orel*, *Placer County, Cal.*, 200 meters east of the Southern Pacific Railway station, on the top surface of the central concrete pillar under the water tank, about 0.3 meter above the track. Note 1.\*



L<sub>10</sub>.—At *Towle, Placer County, Cal.*, 0.3 mile east of the Southern Pacific Railway station, 90 meters east of mile pole 158, on the top of a bowlder 1 meter high, 20 meters north of the track, and about 1.5 meters above it. Note 1.\*

K<sub>10</sub>.—At *Gold Run, Placer County, Cal.*, 0.6 mile west of the Southern Pacific Railway passenger station, on the top surface of the south headwall of concrete culvert No. 152D, under the Southern Pacific track, 3.2 meters south of the track, and about 0.6 meter below it. Note 1.\*

J<sub>10</sub>.—0.3 mile southwest of *Wirt, Placer County, Cal.*, on the top of the east concrete abutment to Southern Pacific Railway bridge, about 0.6 meter below the track. Note 1.\*

I<sub>10</sub>.—At *Colfax, Placer County, Cal.*, on the top surface of the concrete slab in front of the drinking fountain at the Nevada County exhibit. Note 1.\*

H<sub>10</sub>.—At *Lander, Placer County, Cal.*, on top of the central concrete pillar under the Southern Pacific Railway water tank, 4½ meters above the track. Note 1.\*

G<sub>10</sub>.—One mile northeast of *Clippergap, Placer County, Cal.*, about 1.2 meters from the east end of tunnel O of the westbound line of the Southern Pacific Railway, on the south stone wall, 0.6 meter above the top of the rail. Note 1.\*

F<sub>10</sub>.—0.2 mile east of the Southern Pacific Railway station at *Clippergap, Placer County, Cal.*, on top of the old foundation of the water tank (now removed), about 0.5 meter below the top of the rail. Note 1.\*

E<sub>10</sub>.—At *East Auburn, Placer County, Cal.*, opposite the Southern Pacific Railway passenger and freight station, on the old line (now the westbound line) of the Southern Pacific Railway, on the eastern one of the two northwestern concrete pillars under the water tank, about 1 meter above the top of the rail. Note 1.\*

D<sub>10</sub>.—About 0.2 mile east of *Newcastle, Placer County, Cal.*, at the west end of the Southern Pacific Railway tunnel, north of the track, on the top surface of the bottom stone of the tunnel, 0.3 meter above the track. Note 1.\*

C<sub>10</sub>.—About 0.5 mile east of *Rocklin, Placer County, Cal.*, on the west side of the concrete bridge of the Southern Pacific Railway, which carries the eastbound track over the westbound track; north of the westbound track and about 1 meter above it, about 0.46 meter from the north edge of the pier, and 1.5 meters above the ground. Note 1.\*

B<sub>10</sub>.—Near *Roseville, Placer County, Cal.*, about 0.8 mile east of the Southern Pacific Railway station, on the top surface of the granite abutment at the east end of Southern Pacific Railway bridge 107D, on the south side of track, and about 0.5 meter below it. Note 1.\*

A<sub>10</sub>.—At *Roseville, Placer County, Cal.*, on the top surface of the concrete base of signal tower 1067, 70 meters west of the Southern Pacific Railway station; 10 meters north of the track, and about 0.6 meter above it. Note 1.\*

Z<sub>0</sub> (U.S.G.S.).—About 2 miles northeast of *Antelope, Sacramento County, Cal.*, at a highway crossing, north of the Southern Pacific Railway track, 7 meters south of the north line fence, 1.6 meters from a fence located 18 meters north of the track, and about 3 meters above the track. Note 18,\* stamped 146.

Y<sub>0</sub>.—At *Antelope, Sacramento County, Cal.*, 90 meters west of the Southern Pacific Railway station, on the top surface of the north headwall of the stone culvert under the Southern Pacific tracks, about 1.2 meters below the track. Note 1.\*

X<sub>0</sub>.—1.2 miles northeast of *Benali, Sacramento County, Cal.*, on the top surface of the stone abutment at the east end of the Southern Pacific Railway steel bridge No. 96C, about 0.6 meter below the track. Note 1.\*

W<sub>0</sub>.—At *Elvas, Sacramento County, Cal.*, at mile pole 92, 0.4 mile north of Elvas tower, on the top of the south concrete abutment of the Southern Pacific Railway steel bridge over the American River, east of the track, and 2.5 meters below the top of the rail. Note 1.\*

V<sub>0</sub>.—At *Brighton, Sacramento County, Cal.*, 100 meters east of the station, on the top surface of the southwestern one of the four pillars under the Southern Pacific Railway water tank, about 3.4 meters above the ground. Note 1.\*

U<sub>0</sub> (U. S. G. S.).—About 0.8 mile north of *Florin, Sacramento County, Cal.*, at mile pole 130, on the right of way of the Southern Pacific Railway, east of the track; 0.5 meter west of the east fence line. Note 18\* stamped "36 B."

T<sub>0</sub> (U. S. G. S.).—About 3 miles south of *Florin, Sacramento County, Cal.*, at Southern Pacific Railway mile pole 126, north of the highway crossing, east of the track, 10 meters south of the angle of the fence. Note 18\* stamped "37 B."

S<sub>0</sub> (U. S. G. S.).—At *Elk Grove, Sacramento County, Cal.*, at the southwest corner formed by the Southern Pacific right of way with the main street of Elk Grove, west of the track, opposite the north end of the Southern Pacific Railway station between two poles set about 2.5 meters apart. Note 18\* stamped "49 B."

R<sub>0</sub> (U. S. G. S.).—At *McConnell, Sacramento County, Cal.*, 0.2 meter northeast of the northeast corner of the small house, between the Southern Pacific Railway track and the county road. Note 18\* stamped "46 B."

Q<sub>0</sub>.—At *Need, Sacramento County, Cal.*, 375 meters south of the station sign, 30 meters south of mile pole 115, on the top of the north concrete abutment to the Southern Pacific Railway bridge, about 0.3 meter below the track. Note 1.\*

P<sub>0</sub> (U. S. G. S.).—At *Galt, Sacramento County, Cal.*, on the right of way of the Southern Pacific Railway, in line with the north end of the railway station; 13.1 meters west of the main line, 0.6 meter from the northwest corner of the grass park. Note 18\* stamped "46 B."

O<sub>0</sub> (U. S. G. S.).—At *Jahant, San Joaquin County, Cal.*, 8 meters south of mile pole 108, on the Southern Pacific Railway right of way, at crossing 107F; 0.9 meter north of the north highway fence, 11.3 meters east of the track. Note 18\* stamped "48 B."

N<sub>0</sub>.—1 mile north of *Acampo, San Joaquin County, Cal.*, on the top surface of the north concrete abutment of Southern Pacific Railway bridge No. 107D, about 0.6 meter below the top of the rail. Note 1.\*

M<sub>9</sub> (U. S. G. S.).—1 mile south of *Acampo, San Joaquin County, Cal.*, at crossing 105A, in the north margin of the road, 16 meters east of the Southern Pacific Railway track, 6.4 meters south of the north crossing fence. Note 18\* stamped "53 B."

L<sub>9</sub>.—At *Lodi, San Joaquin County, Cal.*, 200 meters north of the Southern Pacific Railway station in the east face of the northeast pillar under the water tank. Note 1.\*

K<sub>9</sub> (U. S. G. S.).—1½ miles south of *Lodi, San Joaquin County, Cal.*, 75 meters south along the track from mile pole 102, in the edge of a cultivated field, 16.3 meters east of the Southern Pacific Railway track, 0.9 meter east of the fence corner at the crossing north of the road, about 1.2 meters below the track. Note 18\* stamped "45 B."

J<sub>9</sub> (U. S. G. S.).—At *Pearson, San Joaquin County, Cal.*, 7.7 meters north along the track from mile pole 99 on the right of way of the Southern Pacific Railway, 0.3 meter west of the east line fence, 4.8 meters east of the track, and about 1 meter below it. Note 18\* stamped "37 B."

I<sub>9</sub>.—1.2 miles north of *Hammer, San Joaquin County, Cal.*, at railroad mileage 96.8, in the west headwall of concrete culvert 96B, under the Southern Pacific Railway track. Note 1.\*

H<sub>9</sub> (U. S. G. S.).—One-half mile north of *Hammer, San Joaquin County, Cal.*, 11.8 meters north along the track from mile pole 96, on the right of way of the Southern Pacific Railway, 0.8 meter west of the east line fence, 15 meters east of track, and about 1 meter below it. Note 18\* stamped "28 B."

G<sub>9</sub>.—0.8 mile north of *El Pinal, San Joaquin County, Cal.*, in the north abutment of bridge 93A, west of the Southern Pacific Railway track, about 0.6 meter below the top of the rail. Note 1.\*

F<sub>9</sub> (U. S. G. S.).—About 2 miles north of *Stockton, San Joaquin County, Cal.*, 10 meters north along the track from mile pole 93, 0.5 meter west of the east line fence on the right of way of the Southern Pacific Railway, 15.7 meters east of the track, and about 1 meter below it. Note 18\* stamped "20 B."

E<sub>9</sub>.—At *Stockton, San Joaquin County, Cal.*, in the Western Pacific Railway station, in the west side of the southwest pillar of the portico at the south end. Note 1.\*

D<sub>9</sub>.—At *Stockton, San Joaquin County, Cal.*, in the top of the concrete curbing around a palm tree, in the passage-way between the Southern Pacific Railway waiting room and baggage room. Note 1.\*

C<sub>9</sub>.—About 2 miles south of *Stockton, San Joaquin County, Cal.*, in the east headwall of concrete culvert No. 87B under the Southern Pacific Railway track, 140 meters north of the Western Pacific Railway crossing, about 0.6 meter below the track. Note 1.\*

B<sub>9</sub> (U. S. G. S.).—About 1 mile north of *French Camp, San Joaquin County, Cal.*, 0.6 meter east of Southern Pacific Railway mile pole 87, 1 meter below the track. Note 18\* stamped "15 B." This bench mark of the United States Geological Survey, the position of which was originally published as 8 feet south of mile post 88, was found washed out and relocated as described above.

A<sub>9</sub>.—About 0.7 mile north of *French Camp, San Joaquin County, Cal.*, at railroad mileage 86.7, on the east headwall of concrete culvert No. 86C of the Southern Pacific Railway, about 0.6 meter below the track. Note 1.\*

Z<sub>8</sub>.—Near *French Camp, San Joaquin County, Cal.*, in the east headwall of concrete culvert 84A under the Southern Pacific Railway track. Note 1.\*

Y<sub>8</sub> (U. S. G. S.).—Near *Lathrop, San Joaquin County, Cal.*, 40 meters south along the track from Southern Pacific Railway mile pole 84, 0.6 meter south of the north highway fence at the crossing, 11.5 meters east of the Southern Pacific northbound track. Note 18\* stamped "19 B."

X<sub>8</sub>.—At *Lathrop, San Joaquin County, Cal.*, 100 meters north of the Southern Pacific Railway station in the southwest pillar of the water tank. Note 1.\*

W<sub>8</sub> (U. S. G. S.).—At *Lathrop, San Joaquin County, Cal.*, about 75 meters north of the Southern Pacific Railway station, west of the tracks, at the fence line, 15 meters south of the water tank. Note 18\* stamped "20 B."

V<sub>8</sub>.—Near *Lathrop, San Joaquin County, Cal.*, at railroad mileage 78.1, at the west end of the viaduct leading to the west end of the Southern Pacific Railway bridge 78B over the San Joaquin River, on the top surface of the bearing stone of the northwest pier, about 1.8 meters below the top of the rail. Note 1.\*

U<sub>8</sub>.—1 mile northeast of *Banta, San Joaquin County, Cal.*, in the top surface of the east abutment to Southern Pacific Railway bridge 74C, south of the track. Note 1.\*

T<sub>8</sub> (U. S. G. S.).—At *Banta, San Joaquin County, Cal.*, opposite mile pole 74 on the Southern Pacific Railway right of way, 250 meters east of the Southern Pacific station. Note 18\* stamped "22.121."

S<sub>8</sub> (U. S. G. S.).—At *Tracy, San Joaquin County, Cal.*, about 0.3 mile east of the Southern Pacific Railway station 2 meters north of mile pole 71, 0.3 meter south of the line fence on the right of way of the Southern Pacific Railway. Note 18\* stamped "53.927."

R<sub>8</sub>.—At *Tracy, San Joaquin County, Cal.*, 150 meters east of the Southern Pacific Railway station, in the top surface of the southwest concrete pillar under the water tank. Note 1.\*

Q<sub>8</sub>.—At *Tracy, San Joaquin County, Cal.*, 75 meters west of the Southern Pacific Railway station, in the north face of the northwest concrete pillar under the water tank. Note 1.\*

P<sub>8</sub> (U. S. G. S.).—Near *Tracy, San Joaquin County, Cal.*, 10 meters along the track east of mile pole 68, on the Southern Pacific Railway right of way, 1 meter from the south line fence, about 1 meter below the track. Note 18\* stamped "102.656'".

O<sub>8</sub> (U. S. G. S.).—At *Midway, Alameda County, Cal.*, about 1.5 meters east of mile pole 63, about 150 meters east of the station on the south side of the track on the Southern Pacific Railway right of way. Note 18\* stamped "351.341."

N<sub>8</sub>.—Near *Midway, Alameda County, Cal.*, in the concrete base of Southern Pacific Railway signal tower 625. Note 1.\*

M<sub>8</sub>.—Near *Cayley, Alameda County, Cal.*, 100 meters west of Southern Pacific Railway mile pole 60, 125 meters of the east end of Cayley siding, in the face of a rocky cut, about 1.2 meters above the track. Note 1.\*

L<sub>8</sub>.—Near *Altamont, Alameda County, Cal.*, at Southern Pacific railway mileage 57.9, on the north side at the east entrance to Southern Pacific tunnel No. 1, about 0.2 meter from the end of tunnel and 1 meter above the track. Note 1.\*

K<sub>8</sub>.—One-half mile east of *Altamont, Alameda County, Cal.*, on the south abutment to the Western Pacific Railway crossing over the Southern Pacific track, about 1 meter above the Southern Pacific track. Note 1.\*

J<sub>8</sub> (U. S. G. S.).—At *Altamont, Alameda County, Cal.*, about 60 meters east of the Southern Pacific Railway station, between the Southern Pacific main track and the county pike, abreast of the derailing switch to the siding. Note 18\* stamped '739.899.'

I<sub>8</sub>.—Near *Altamont, Alameda County, Cal.*, at Southern Pacific Railway mileage 53.7, on the south headwall of Southern Pacific culvert 53G, about 0.6 meter below the track. Note 1.\*

H<sub>8</sub>.—Near *Livermore, Alameda County, Cal.*, at Southern Pacific Railway mileage 52.2, on the north abutment of the overhead crossing of the Western Pacific Railway over the Southern Pacific Railway, about 1.2 meters above the Southern Pacific track. Note 1.\*

G<sub>8</sub>.—About 2 miles east of *Livermore, Alameda County, Cal.*, at Southern Pacific mileage 49.1 on the south abutment of the overhead crossing of the Western Pacific Railway over the Southern Pacific Railway, about 1 meter above the Southern Pacific track. Note 1.\*

F<sub>8</sub> (U. S. G. S.).—At *Livermore, Alameda County, Cal.*, on the Farmers' Union Building, which is the large building just east of the Southern Pacific Railway station, north of the track, in the south side wall at the southeast corner of the building. Note 17\* stamped '488.'

E<sub>8</sub>.—About 1 mile west of *Livermore, Alameda County, Cal.*, south of Southern Pacific Railway bridge No. 45A, north of the highway, about 30 meters east of the water tank, on top of the wall to the west abutment of the highway bridge. Note 1.\*

D<sub>8</sub>.—At *Radum, Alameda County, Cal.*, about 1 mile east of *Pleasanton*, 0.1 mile east of the signal tower, on the east abutment of the Southern Pacific Railway concrete bridge No. 42A, south of the track, and about 3 meters east of the derailing switch. Note 1.\*

C<sub>8</sub>.—At *Pleasanton, Alameda County, Cal.*,  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile west of the Southern Pacific Railway station, on the south headwall of highway culvert at Southern Pacific Railway bridge 40C, about 3 meters north of the track and 0.18 meter above the top of the rail. Note 1.\*

B<sub>8</sub>.—At *Verona, Alameda County, Cal.*, 90 meters west of the Southern Pacific Railway station, 23 meters east of the highway crossing, in the west abutment of the Western Pacific Railway overhead crossing, about 6 meters from the east edge of the abutment and 0.6 meter above the Southern Pacific track. Note 1.\*

A<sub>8</sub>.—At *Brightside, Alameda County, Cal.*, about 200 meters east of the station at mileage 34.9 on the Southern Pacific Railway, north of the track on the east abutment of the Western Pacific Railway bridge over Alameda Creek. Note 1.\*

Z<sub>7</sub> (U. S. G. S.).—At *Farwell, Alameda County, Cal.*, about 60 meters east of the Southern Pacific Railway station, 12 meters north of the track. Note 18\* stamped '167.099.'

Y<sub>7</sub>.—About 1 mile east of *Niles, Alameda County, Cal.*, east of the track, on the north end of Southern Pacific Railway bridge No. 30D over Alameda Creek. Note 1.\*

X<sub>7</sub>.—At *Niles, Alameda County, Cal.*, about 60 meters west of the railway station, on the southern one of the two easternmost pillars under the wooden water tank. Note 1.\*

W<sub>7</sub>.—At *Niles, Alameda County, Cal.*, one-half mile south of the railway station, about 9 meters north of the crossing of the Southern Pacific and Western Pacific Railways, east of the track, on top of rock abutment of Southern Pacific Railway bridge over the river. Note 1.\*

V<sub>7</sub>.—At *Irrington, Alameda County, Cal.*, about 90 meters north of the Southern Pacific Railway station, on the west headwall of culvert under the tracks. Note 1.\*

U<sub>7</sub>.—Near *Warm Springs, Alameda County, Cal.*, on the west headwall of culvert 34E under the Southern Pacific Railway track. Note 1.\*

T<sub>7</sub>.—At *Warm Springs, Alameda County, Cal.*, about 90 meters north of the Southern Pacific Railway station, on the west headwall of culvert 36B under the crossing of the track and the highway. Note 1.\*

S<sub>7</sub>.—Near *Warm Springs, Alameda County, Cal.*, in the west headwall of culvert 38A under the Southern Pacific Railway track, and about 0.6 meter below it. This benchmark has probably been destroyed or moved. Note 1.\*

R<sub>7</sub>.—Near *Milpitas, Santa Clara County, Cal.*, at Southern Pacific Railway mileage 39.9, in the top surface of the west headwall of the culvert under the county road, about 24 meters east of the track and about 1 meter above the county road. Note 1.\*

Q<sub>7</sub>.—Near *Wayne, Santa Clara County, Cal.*, at mileage 43.9 of the Southern Pacific Railway, in the top of the south abutment to bridge 43G, east of the track and about 0.5 meter below it. Note 1.\*

P<sub>7</sub> (U. S. G. S.).—At *San Jose, Santa Clara County, Cal.*, on the north balustrade of the east entrance to the Hall of Records, about 1.5 meters above the ground. Note 17\* stamped '98 S. F.'

O<sub>7</sub>.—At *San Jose, Santa Clara County, Cal.*, just west of the Southern Pacific Railway station, south of the tracks, in the northwestern one of the four central pillars under the Southern Pacific water tank. Note 1.\*

N<sub>7</sub>.—At *Santa Clara, Santa Clara County, Cal.*, north of Southern Pacific Railway station, in the south end of the large grass park. Note 11A.\*

M<sub>7</sub>.—At *Lawrence, Santa Clara County, Cal.*, opposite the Southern Pacific Railway station, on the right of way, 40.9 meters north of the track, 1.9 meters from the line fence, 8.9 meters west of the road fence. Note 11A.\*

L<sub>7</sub>.—At *Sunnyvale, Santa Clara County, Cal.*, in the east end of the grass park which lies northwest of the Southern Pacific Railway station. Note 11A.\*

K<sub>7</sub>.—At *Mountain View, Santa Clara County, Cal.*, north of the Southern Pacific Railway station, in the south side of the northern one of the two circular grass parks. Note 11A.\*

J<sub>7</sub>.—At *Mayfield, Santa Clara County, Cal.*, in the south end of the small grass park, north of the Southern Pacific Railway station, and west of the track. Note 11A.\*

I<sub>7</sub>.—At *Palo Alto, Santa Clara County, Cal.*, in the north end of the small grass park east of the Southern Pacific Railway, and south of University Avenue. Note 11A.\*

H<sub>7</sub>.—In *San Mateo County* near *Palo Alto, Santa Clara County, Cal.*, west of the track, on the top surface of the stone abutment at the north end of the Southern Pacific Railway bridge over San Francisquito Creek, which forms the boundary between San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties. Note 1.\*

G<sub>7</sub>.—At *Menlo Park, San Mateo County, Cal.*, on the opposite side of the alley from the Oak Grove Villa Hotel, in the top of a concrete sphere on a corner post, about 1.2 meters above the ground. Note 1.\*

F<sub>7</sub>.—At *Redwood City, San Mateo County, Cal.*, north of the Southern Pacific Railway station, in the north corner of the triangular grass park. Note 11A.\*

E<sub>7</sub>.—At *San Carlos, San Mateo County, Cal.*, On the Southern Pacific Railway station, in the east side of the eastern stone post that supports the roof over the passage way, about 0.23 meter above the pavement. Note 1.\*

D<sub>7</sub>.—At *Belmont, San Mateo County, Cal.*, north of the Southern Pacific Railway station, in the south end of the grass park, midway between the rail and the fence. Note 11A.\*

C<sub>7</sub>.—At *Beresford, San Mateo County, Cal.*, about 300 meters north of the Southern Pacific Railway station, in the concrete foundation of signal tower 202, west of the track. Note 1.\*

B<sub>7</sub>.—At *San Mateo, San Mateo County, Cal.*, in the top of the concrete wall at the east entrance to the small park at the Southern Pacific Railway passenger station, about 0.3 meter north of the north pillar. Note 1.\*

A<sub>7</sub>.—At *San Mateo, San Mateo County, Cal.*, on Ellsworth Avenue about one-half mile north of the Southern Pacific Railway station, in the south side of the F. A. M. building, about 3 meters from the southeast corner and about 1 meter above the ground. Note 1.\*

Z<sub>6</sub>.—At *Burlingame, San Mateo County, Cal.*, in the foundation on the east side of the Southern Pacific Railway station, in front of the ticket window, about 0.15 meter above the pavement. Note 1.\*

Y<sub>6</sub>.—At *Millbrae, San Mateo County, Cal.*, in the east wall of the power substation, about 1 meter from the northeast corner and about 1.5 meters above the brick pavement. Note 1.\*

X<sub>6</sub>.—At *San Bruno, San Mateo County, Cal.*, about 15 meters northeast of the Southern Pacific Railway station, the top of the southern inside base bolt of signal tower 108.

W<sub>6</sub>.—At *Holy Cross, San Mateo County, Cal.*, north of the stone building at the entrance to Holy Cross Cemetery, between the Southern Pacific Railway track and the street, on the eastern side of a large conical rock, on the east side of the fountain. Note 1.\*

City 418.—At *San Francisco, San Francisco County, Cal.*, on the north side of Sickles Avenue about 35 meters west of Huron Avenue and just to the left of the entrance to No. 110 Sickles Avenue. The bench mark is a cross on the cement surface at the west end of an iron gateway.

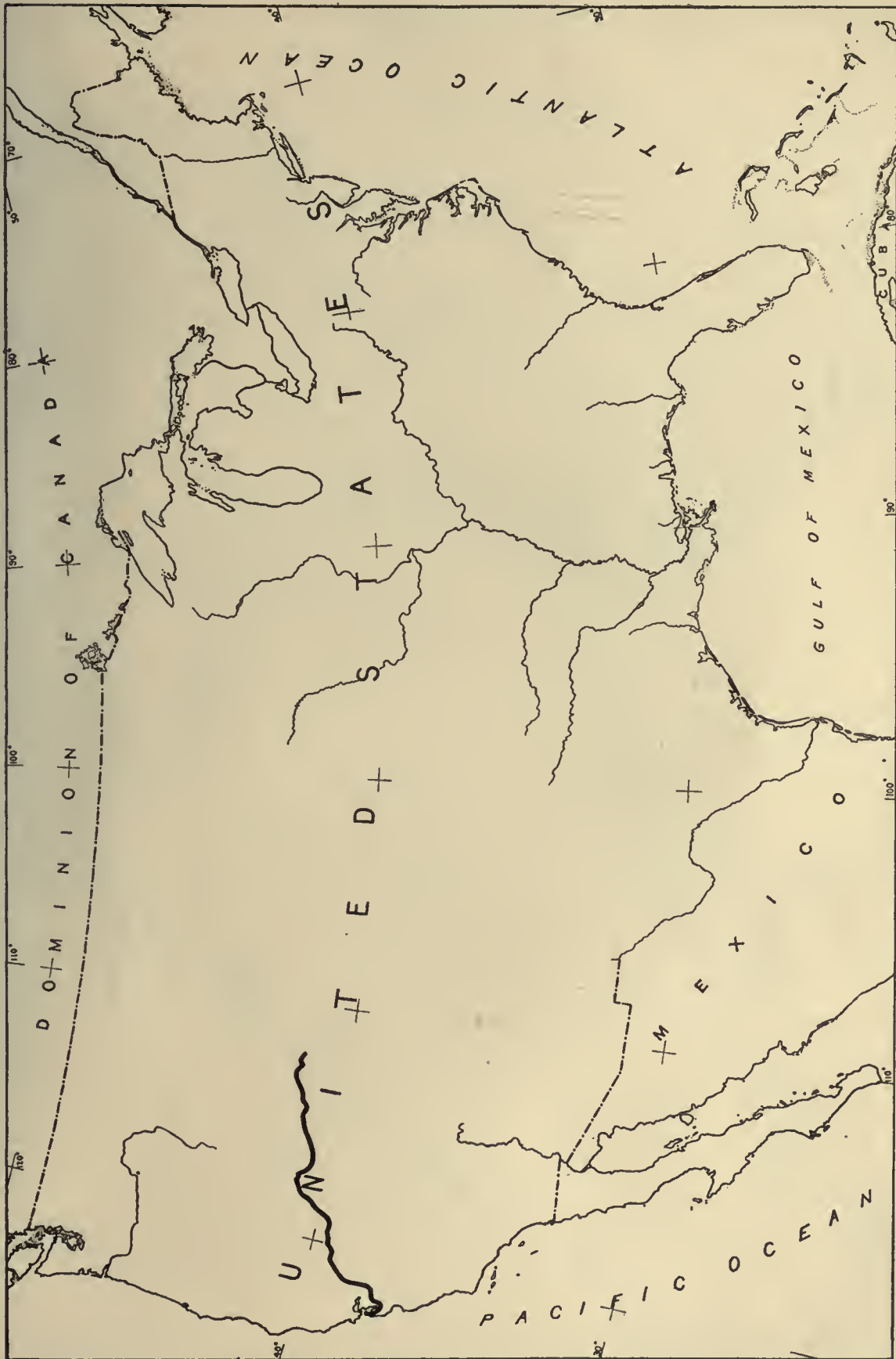
City 386.—At *San Francisco, San Francisco County, Cal.*, on the south side of Ocean Avenue about 12 meters east of San Jose Avenue. The bench mark is a cross at the west end of the bottom step to the side entrance to a saloon.

City 640.—At *San Francisco, San Francisco County, Cal.*, at the intersection of San Jose, Circular, and Joost Avenues. The bench mark is a cross at the southeast corner rail guard around the Southern Pacific Railway gate post, about 1 meter above the ground.

City 635.—At *San Francisco, San Francisco County, Cal.*, on the north side of Bosworth Street opposite Lyell Street. The bench mark is a cross on the head of an iron spike embedded in the top of the dome at the east end of the east concrete retaining wall at the entrance to the culvert under the Southern Pacific Railway viaduct.

\* See p. 48.

No. 1



INDEX MAP SHOWING GENERAL LOCATION OF THE LEVELING

No. 2



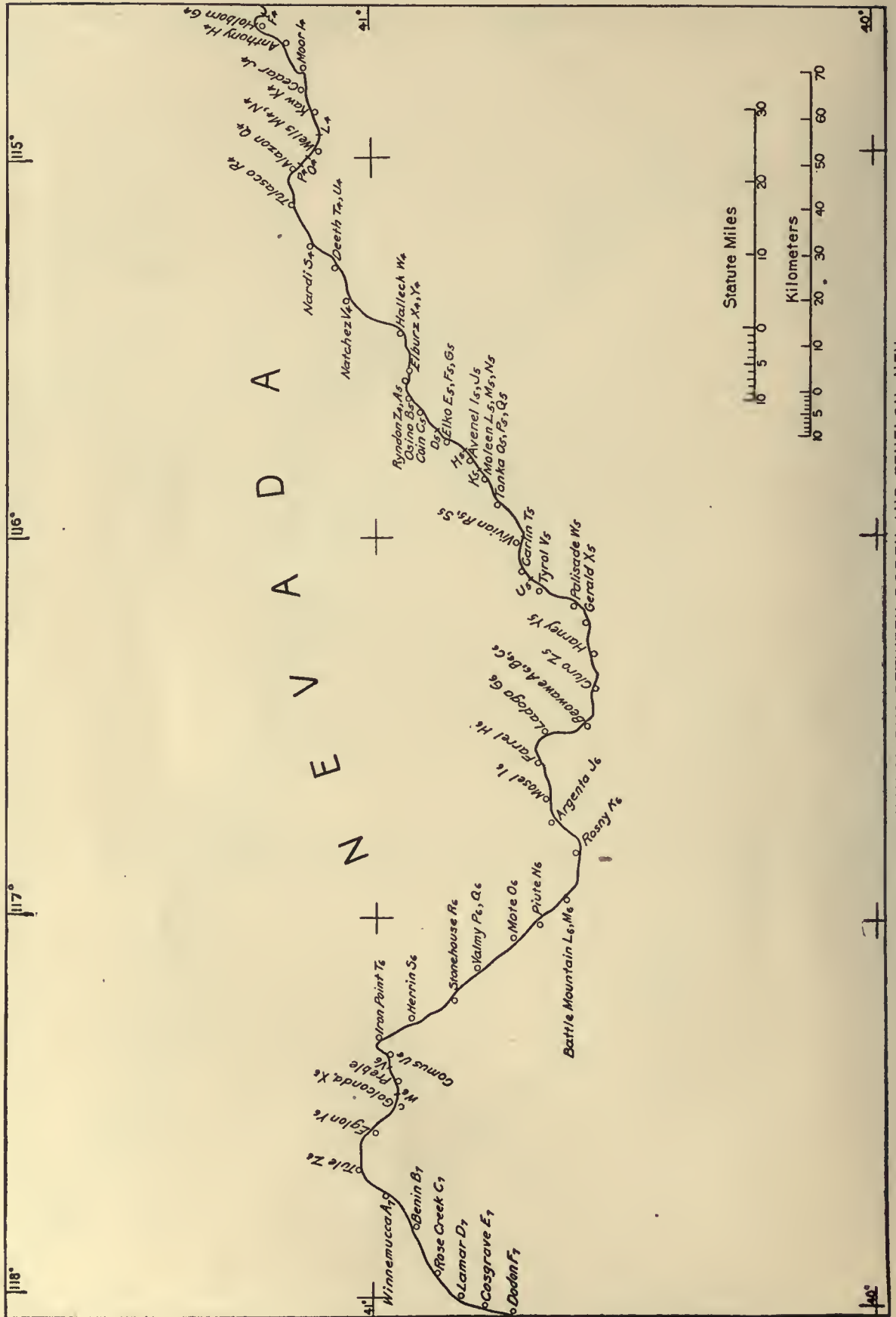
LOCATION OF BENCH MARKS BETWEEN SAN FRANCISCO AND CLIPPERGAP, CAL.

No. 3



LOCATION OF BENCH MARKS BETWEEN CLIPPERGAP, CAL., AND DODEN, NEV.

No. 4



LOCATION OF BENCH MARKS BETWEEN DODEN AND FENELON, NEV.



























