Examples of Application of foregoing Tables.

1. Required the *Hour Angle* and *Azimuth of Polaris*, at Linden, Montgomery County, on June 10, 1897, at 8h. 33m. 12s. p. m., according to pocket watch keeping *standard* time.

Geographical position of Linden: Lat. 39.0°, Long. 77.05° W.

	h. m. s.		
Watch time of observation, 1897, June 10	8 33 12 p.		
	m. s.		
Watch fast on standard time, 1 m.	—1 00		
Reduction of standard time to Linden local mean time = 4 (75–77.05) = 8.2 m.	—8 12	—9 12	
Linden local mean time of observation, 1897, June 10	8 24 00 p.		h. m.
Astronomical time of " " " "			8 24.0
Astron. time, U. C. Polaris, June 1, 1897 (Table XV)		20 35.6	
Reduction to June 9[1] (p. 514)		—31.5	
		20 04.1	
Check: Astron. time U. C. Polaris, June 15, 1897		19 40.7	
Reduction to June 9 or 6 days		+23.6	
		20 04.3	
Hence astron. time U. C. Polaris, June 9, 1897		20 04.2, subtract[2]	20 04.2
Hour angle of Polaris, at observation			12 19.8
Subtract from			23 56.1
Time argument for Table XVII			11 36.3
Azimuth of Polaris, at observation			0° 08.5′ E.

To obtain the meridian lay off 0° 08.5′ to the *west*.

2. Required the *Hour Angle* and *Azimuth of Polaris*, for Easton, Talbot County, at 6h. 20.4m. a. m., standard time, November 20, 1900.

Geographical Position of Easton: Lat. 38°.8, Long. 76°.1 W.

	h. m.		
Standard time of observation, Nov. 20	6 20.4a		
Reduction of standard time to Easton local mean time = 4(75 — 76.1) = —4.4 m.		—4.4	
Easton local mean time of observation, Nov. 20	6 16.0a		h. m.
Astronomical time of observation 1900, Nov. 19			18 16.0
	h. m.		
Astron. time U. C. Polaris, 1897, Nov. 15 (Table XV)	9 40.4		
Reduction to 1900, Nov. 15 ....+4.3 m.) Reduction to 1900, Nov. 19....—15.8 m.)		—11.5	
Astronomical time U. C. Polaris, 1900, Nov. 19	9 28.9		9 28.9
Hour Angle of Polaris, at observation and Time Arg., for table XVII			8 47.1
Azimuth of Polaris, at observation (Table XVII)			1 09.5 W.

To obtain the meridian lay off 1° 09.5′ to the *east*.

[1] By reference to table XV, the surveyor will observe that the times between June 1 and 15 are greater than 8 h. 24 m.; consequently, the culmination for one day earlier, June 9, will be used; see directions p. 524 (bottom).

[2] To subtract, take one day from June 10 and add its equivalent, 24 h. to 8 h. 24 m., making June 9, 32 h. 24 m. (which is the time expressed by June 10, 8 h. 24 m.); then subtract in the usual manner.