

## FINAL TEST OF SOLAR ATTACHMENT.

July 13, 1933: At the stan, cor. of Tps. 20 and 21 N., Rs. 53 and 54 E., at 9h 00m a.m., app.t., I set off  $39^{\circ} 37' N.$ , on the lat. arc;  $21^{\circ} 51' N.$ , on the decl. arc; and orient the instrument with the solar; the line of sight agrees with a meridian established by Polaris observation.

At 3h 00m p.m., app.t., I set off  $39^{\circ} 37' N.$ , on the lat. arc;  $21^{\circ} 49' N.$ , on the decl. arc; and repeat the test of the solar; the line of sight agrees with a meridian established by Polaris observation.

NOTE: In order to protect the southeast quarter of section 36, a quarter-section corner is set for sec. 36 only at northing of 40.00 chs. from the standard corner of sections 35 and 36.

The lengths of the lines between sections 34 and 35, 33 and 34, 32 and 33, and 31 and 32, and the west boundary of section 31, are in excess of 85 chains, therefore lot corners are placed at southing of 40.00 chains from the regular quarter-section corners on the above designated lines.

During 1927 Andrew Nelson, U. S. Cadastral Engineer, made extensive retracements in his examinations of corner conditions in this and the adjacent townships. In 1933 George W. Ridgway, U. S. Cadastral Engineer, under supplemental special instructions dated April 15, 1930, executed all the surveys in this township as represented in these field notes.

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

With the exception of a small area in the extreme southwest corner of section 31, this township is situated entirely within Diamond Valley. The land varies in character from rolling mountainous in the southwest corner to level in the central and northern portions, the general elevation being about 5935 to 6100 feet above mean sea level. The low bench lands in the southwest portion of the township has a rocky and gravelly soil, while that of the remainder is a sandy clay loam with an occasional intermixture of gravel, and faint traces of alkali.

A scattering stand of scrub juniper and a few pinon are found in the uplands to the southwest, while the remainder of the township has no timber. Practically the entire township has a dense covering of sagebrush, with scattering areas of white sage, rabbit brush, shadscale, cactus, and russian thistle.

No surface water is found within the township. The water table is about 55 ft. below the surface, and a well in the  $SE\frac{1}{4}$   $SW\frac{1}{4}$  of section 22 furnishes water by pumping for a limited number of cattle and sheep; there not being a sufficient supply for irrigation purposes. Another well in the  $NW\frac{1}{4}$   $SW\frac{1}{4}$  of section 5 also supplies water for a small number of stock. A small irrigation ditch enters the township just north of the southeast corner of section 36 and drains about 20 chains westerly. Practically no water flows through this ditch except at times of excessive precipitation.

There are no settlers within the township. Delbert States, the applicant for the survey was not living on his holdings in the  $SE\frac{1}{4}$  of section 36 on account of shortage of water due to protracted drouths extending over a number of years. His improvements consist of about 1 mile of fencing, a small board shed, and a well not now in use, the house having been razed by fire. Unless water can be developed in sufficient quantities for irrigating, the township is unfit for any kind of