

## SUBDIVISION OF T. 16 N., R. 51 E.

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

This township is situated entirely within the Roberts Mountain Quadrangle, which was surveyed in 1925-1926 by the U. S. Geological Survey. It extends from approximately  $39^{\circ}12'30''$  to  $39^{\circ}18'$  in north latitude, and from approximately  $116^{\circ}10'$  to  $116^{\circ}17'$  in west longitude, and lies principally in the Antelope Range of mountains, the summit of which is the divide between Antelope and Little Smoky Valleys. This summit traverses the township for a distance of about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles in a northerly direction from a point near the standard corner of sections 33 and 34, on the south boundary. The higher elevations are rough mountainous in character, consisting of long even steep slopes with occasional rock outcroppings and ledges along the western exposure. The lower benches are mostly long flat spurs with intervening broad draws and ravines. The base of the mountains to the west traverses the township in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction through sections 4, 9, 8, 17, 20, 19, 30, and 31. The remainder of the area is located along the east side of Antelope Valley and is from rolling mountainous to gently rolling. The general elevation of the township ranges from about 8600 feet above sea level at the summit on the south boundary to about 6250 feet above sea level along the north boundary of section 6. Most of the higher portions of the township are rocky and stony, while the soil of the lower elevations is stony and gravelly on the benches, becoming gravelly and sandy in bottoms of drainage channels. The soil along the bottom lands contiguous to the springs and streams of water in sections 34 and 35 is a heavy sandy loam. That portion which reaches out into the valley to the west, becomes more alkaline as it approaches the northwest corner of the township.

There is generally a heavy stand of pinon, juniper, and mountain mahogany in the upper reaches of the mountainous sections, with scattering stands of willow and aspen along the bottom land where moisture is in evidence. A dense undergrowth of sagebrush and some buckbrush is found in the bottoms, while scattering sagebrush and good stands of white sage predominate in the lower levels of the valleys.

Five good springs with intermittent streams of water flowing from them are found: one in  $SE\frac{1}{2} NE\frac{1}{2}$  and one in  $NE\frac{1}{2} SE\frac{1}{2}$  of section 34, one in  $NW\frac{1}{2} SW\frac{1}{2}$  and two in  $SW\frac{1}{2} SW\frac{1}{2}$  of section 35. These supply sufficient amounts of water for the stock that graze these areas. A dug well with power pump in  $NE\frac{1}{2} SE\frac{1}{2}$  of section 7, furnishes water for bands of sheep during short periods of the summer season.

There are no settlers within the township. The applicant for the survey formerly lived in the fenced enclosure in  $S\frac{1}{2} SW\frac{1}{2}$  of section 35, where only the charred ruins of a dwelling house remain of the improvements. Both of the fenced meadows in sections 34 and 35 are used at the present time as bedding grounds for sheep. Very few cattle are now grazing within the township, the ranges being badly depleted on account of years of drought and overgrazing. About 3500 sheep use the ranges during the summer grazing season.

Those portions of the township west of the mountains and along the lower benches, can be reached by automobiles over the numerous old roads that traverse these sections. There are no improved highways within the entire area.