

T. 28 S., R. 63 E.

The official survey of T. 28 S., R. 63 E., of the Mount Diablo Meridian is shown upon the township plat approved March 22, 1884. The following field notes are those of a dependent resurvey or reestablishment of the exterior and subdivisional lines of the township.

The resurvey is a complete restoration of the original boundaries and subdivisional lines in the true original positions as adjusted to the identified evidence.

Before remonumenting or restoring the corners, the lines of the original survey were retraced and search was made for evidence of the original corner monuments and other calls of the field notes. When duly identified or restored, the positions were remonumented.

The rules of proportionate measurement were applied in order to ascertain the position of each lost corner after completion of the necessary retracements. In order to simplify the record, the true line notes only are supplied here, which refer to the completed survey.

Survey commenced April 15, 1939, and executed with Buff and Buff solar transit No. 9983 and Young and Sons solar transit No. 8518 used by James W. Hardison, Surveyor, and Alvyn C. Alberga, Public Land Surveyor, and W. & L. E. Gurley solar transit No. 262684, used by Wilson McConkie, Public Land Surveyor. These instruments are the property of the General Land Office. Each instrument is equipped with the Smith solar attachment and full vertical circle; the horizontal limb of each is provided with two double verniers placed opposite to each other and read to single minutes of arc, which is also the least count of the verniers of the vertical circles and the latitude and declination arcs. The instruments were approved for use on this survey by the District Cadastral Engineer for Nevada, conditional upon satisfactory field tests. The instruments were in good condition at the commencement of this survey, and were tested and found free of any appreciable error.

The country over which the lines were extended being open, the solar attachments were not used. All azimuths in this record are referred to true meridians determined during the progress of the survey by observations of Polaris; the bearings of the lines were determined by deflection angles and the lines carried forward by fore and back sights.

The measurements were made with Lallie steel tapes, 5 and 8 chains in length, graduated every link for the first 100 links, and thereafter at intervals of 10 links. The tapes were tested by comparison with a Lufkin standard steel tape one chain long and found to be correct. The measurements were made on the slope, and the vertical angle of each interval was ascertained by clinometers kept in good adjustment throughout the survey, and the slope distances were properly reduced to the horizontal equivalents which appear in this record.

April 15, 1939, at the standard corner of Ts. 28 S., Rs. 63 and 64 E., in latitude $35^{\circ} 27.5'$ N., and longitude $114^{\circ} 52.9'$ W., as determined by computation from ties to U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey triangulation stations in the vicinity; at 5:49 a.m. by my watch, which reads correct 120th meridian standard time as determined by comparison with radio time signals, I observe Polaris at eastern elongation, making two sights each with the telescope in direct and reversed positions, marking the mean point in the line thus determined on a peg driven firmly in the ground about 12 chains N. of the station.

Azimuth of Polaris at eastern elongation = $1^{\circ} 15' 17''$

The latitude was verified by ties to 3 different U.S. Coast and Geodetic triangulation stations and no observation for latitude is given in this record.

DEPENDENT RESURVEY OF THE 7TH STAN. PAR. SOUTH
THROUGH RANGE 63 EAST

Reestablishment of surveys executed by W. H. Myrick, Deputy Surveyor, in 1883.

I commence the resurvey at the stan. cor. of T. 28 S., Rs. 63 and