

Township 46 North, Range 33 East

Chains

The north and east boundaries, a portion of the west boundary, a portion of the south boundary (Ninth Standard Parallel North), and a portion of the subdivisional lines were surveyed by G. W. Garthside and C. L. Preble in 1874. A portion of the west boundary was surveyed and a portion resurveyed by Emil Voigt and J. W. Hardison in 1937-38. Walter H. Good resurveyed the east boundary in 1923 and the north boundary in 1924. The east four miles of the south boundary (Ninth Standard Parallel North) were resurveyed by Woodrow H. Sylvester concurrently under this same group.

The following field notes are those of a dependent resurvey of a portion of the subdivisional lines of T. 46 N., R. 33 E., Mount Diablo Meridian, Nevada.

The survey was requested by the Bureau of Land Management, State Supervisor for Nevada, to provide identification of boundaries of desert land entries in an area believed to have adequate underground water supply, and to locate certain range improvements.

The survey was executed with W. and L. E. Gurley transits, serial Nos. 541409 and 570628, both being the property of the Bureau of Land Management, and constructed in accordance with their standard specifications.

The horizontal plates have two double verniers placed opposite to each other, and the vertical circles have one double vernier. The horizontal verniers are graduated to 30" of arc and the vertical verniers are graduated to single minutes of arc. The instruments were in good adjustment and prior to the beginning of the field work they were examined and all error eliminated. They were maintained in good adjustment during the survey.

The directions of all lines were determined by stellar observation and by direct solar method and the measurements were made with Lufkin steel tapes, 8 chains in length, graduated to one tenth link for the first 10 links and each link for the next 90 links, and every 10 links for the balance. The tapes were tested by comparison with a one chain standard tape and found correct. All measurements were made on the slope and the vertical angle of each interval ascertained by a clinometer in good adjustment; the horizontal equivalents only are entered in the field note record.

The transits were checked from time to time on the camp meridian which was established by the following direct solar observation: July 12, 1958 at corner of sections 21, 22, 27 and 28, T. 46 N., R. 33 E., in latitude $41^{\circ} 47' 40''$ N. and longitude $118^{\circ} 15' 30''$ W., I make a series of six altitude observations upon the sun for azimuth, three each with the telescope in direct and reversed positions, and observe the horizontal angle from a flag on a random section line in clockwise direction to the sun.

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| Time of observation (120th meridian standard time) | 9h 00m |
| Mean observed vertical angle | $35^{\circ} 47'$ |
| Mean horizontal angle | $91^{\circ} 26' 30''$ |
| Declination of the sun | $12^{\circ} 24' 40''$ N. |
| True bearing of line | N. $0^{\circ} 02'$ E. |

The geographic position of the southeast corner of the township is latitude $41^{\circ} 47' 40''$ N. and longitude $118^{\circ} 12' 20''$ E.

The mean magnetic declination is $18^{\circ} 30'$ E.

Dependent Resurvey of Portion of Subdivision, of T. 46 N., R. 33 E.

Reestablishment of the survey executed by G. W. Garthside and C. L. Preble in 1873.