

## T. 36 N., R. 56 E., Mount Diablo Meridian, Nevada

## Chains

The Seventh Standard Parallel North through Range 56 East was originally surveyed by C. C. Tracy in 1868 and dependently resurveyed by W. A. Pray in 1915. The North and East boundaries were originally surveyed by Barker, Preble and McClellan in 1879. In 1891 Henry Fitzhugh resurveyed the East 2 miles of the North boundary and retraced and partly resurveyed the West 4 miles. The West boundary, the Ruby Guide Meridian, was originally surveyed by Hatch and Eaton in 1870 and resurveyed by H. B. Maxson in 1894. The subdivisional lines of the township were surveyed by Barker, Preble and McClellan in 1879.

The following field notes are those of the dependent resurvey or reestablishment of the North, East and West boundaries and the subdivisional lines of the township.

The resurvey was requested by the State Director to reestablish and mark the boundaries of public lands.

The directions of the lines of survey were determined by sustained angulation carried forward from the USC&GS triangulation station "Osino" and supplemented by numerous altitude observations on the sun for azimuth, taken throughout the survey.

Lines were run by random and true method; to simplify the record the random lines are omitted from the field notes.

The rules of proportionate measurement were applied in order to ascertain the position of lost corners after completing the necessary retracements to connect with the identified corner locations, after diligent search was made for each particular corner.

The survey was executed with light mountain solar transit made by W. and L. E. Gurley, Serial Number 491037. It is equipped with full vertical circle and conforms to the standard instrument specifications of the Bureau of Land Management. The instrument was maintained in precise adjustment throughout the progress of the survey.

Measurements were made with a narrow steel tape, 8 chains in length graduated every link for the first 100 links and the remainder at intervals of 10 links. The tape was tested by comparison with a one chain standard steel 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 alone are entered in the field note record.

The geographic position for the Southeast corner of the township is in latitude  $40^{\circ} 57' 21.794''$  N. and longitude  $115^{\circ} 36' 04.660''$  W. as determined by traverse from USC&GS triangulation station "Osino", latitude  $40^{\circ} 58' 45.157''$  N. and longitude  $115^{\circ} 39' 36.045''$  W., 1940. The magnetic declination was read at a number of stations and the average of these readings gave a uniform value of  $17^{\circ}$  E.

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Dependent Resurvey of the East Boundary, T. 36 N.,  
R. 56 E., Mount Diablo Meridian, Nevada

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Reestablishment of the Survey executed  
by Barker, Preble and McClellan in 1879

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Beginning at the standard corner of T. 36 N., Rs. 56 and 57 E., monumented with an iron post, 3 inches in diam., set, marked and witnessed as described in the official record.

N.  $0^{\circ} 47'$  E., between Secs. 31 and 36.  
Over rolling land, along bladed road.