METES AND BOUNDS SURVEYS: Tract # 38.

Chains	
	Thence
	N. 1°12' E., along line 6-1 of Tract # 38.
.10	Small draw, drains NW.
7.00	Main wash, 30 lks. wide, 3 ft. deep, course W.
20.19	Angle point 1/38, and place of beginning.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The lands of this township vary from rolling gravelly foothills in the western portion to high, rugged mountainous slopes in the east range of sections. The western slopes rise uniformily to the broken crest of the main divide, locally known as the Wellington Range, from which point the eastern slopes descend abruptly over precipitous terrain to the narrow canyon floor of Desert Creek. This stream flows northerly at a distance varying from 3/4 mile to 2 miles east of the east boundary.

Most all slopes are covered with a heavy stand of timber; pinon pine and juniper predominates with extremely heavy thickets of large mountain mahogany being found on the high rocky crests. The undergrowth consists of sagebrush, buck brush, deer brush, service berry, rabbit brush and willows, and some briar, on the mountainous slopes while shadscale and scrubby sagebrush with some wild peach being found on the lower rolling slopes in the western portions.

The general drainage is northwesterly toward the West Walker River bottom lands; the principal drainage tributary on the western slope is Risue Canyon. A few minor, intermittent springs were noted along the bottom of this canyon but no steady flow of water had been developed. A well graded road, maintained by the Forest Service, enters the mouth of Risue Canyon on the west and follows up the gradual grade of the canyon bottom to the main divide where it descends by easy grades into Desert Creek canyon. Most of the township is served by passable roads that have apparently been used only by woodcutters and stockmen during short periods of the year.

Mineral deposits, with silver values predominating, have been found along the western slopes of Risue Canyon in sections 27 and 34. Some mining activity was also noted in the north central part of section 28.

Springs which appear to be of steady flow are situated in the NE$\frac{1}{4}$SE$\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 36 and in the SE$\frac{1}{4}$SE$\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 29. Recently constructed galvanized watering troughs and spring housings have been installed at these two springs. An intermittent spring, of doubtful flow, is situated in the NE$\frac{1}{4}$SE$\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 34.

The high slopes afford very good grazing.

The mean magnetic declination was observed to be 17°15'E.