

LANGLADE COUNTY U.S. PUBLIC LAND CORNER RESTORATION

The Southeast corner of Section 11, T. 32 N., R. 10 E., Langlade County, WI.

Corner was: (check all that apply)

- Restored through acceptance of an obliterated evidence location.
- Restored through acceptance of a found perpetuated location.
- Determined to be lost and re-established through proportionate methods.
- Show bearings and distances to PLSS corners used for proportioning, and show original distances).
- Restored/recovered/re-established in a location that differs from a previously established position.
- (Show difference in plan view below).
- Check here if additional information is shown on the reverse side of this form.

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Describe record evidence, recovered physical evidence, occupational evidence, testimonial evidence and all other evidence considered in the recovery/restoration of the corner.

The original corner was established in 1860 by Hiram C. Fellows. Original bearing trees: birch, 12", S62°E, 12 links and a hemlock, 15", N80°W, 10 links (6.6'). In 1907, E.S. Brooks, county surveyor, described corner as "Orig. BT stg. Birch 22 lks. instead of 12. Corner good in every way". He measured (4,123.68') west to the quarter corner and set the 1/16th corner between. He set "gass" pipe for all corners. In 1914 Hutchinson surveyed in Section 12 and described this corner as: "Cor. both orig. BT's plainly marked: birch, 14, S79°E, 22 lks. and hemlock, 24", N69°W, 10 lks. Pipe 1 1/2" x 2 ft. for cor." 11/09/01 D. Tlusty computed search area from Hutch's distances from the W 1/4 corner and the SE corner of Section 12. Found a 1 1/2" (OD) x 36" rusty pipe lying on the ground, 0.2' below surface. Found rotten stump, N69°E, 6.6', other original BT completely gone. Accepted pipe found as the best evidence of the original corner location.

Physical description of the monument set:

10/11/01 D. Tlusty, D. Williams. In place of the pipe found, I set a new, 2" x 30" flared bottom, galvanized iron pipe with 3 1/4" brass cap stamped to identify corner, top of which is 0.3' above ground. Set white vinyl sign post, 0.4' north.

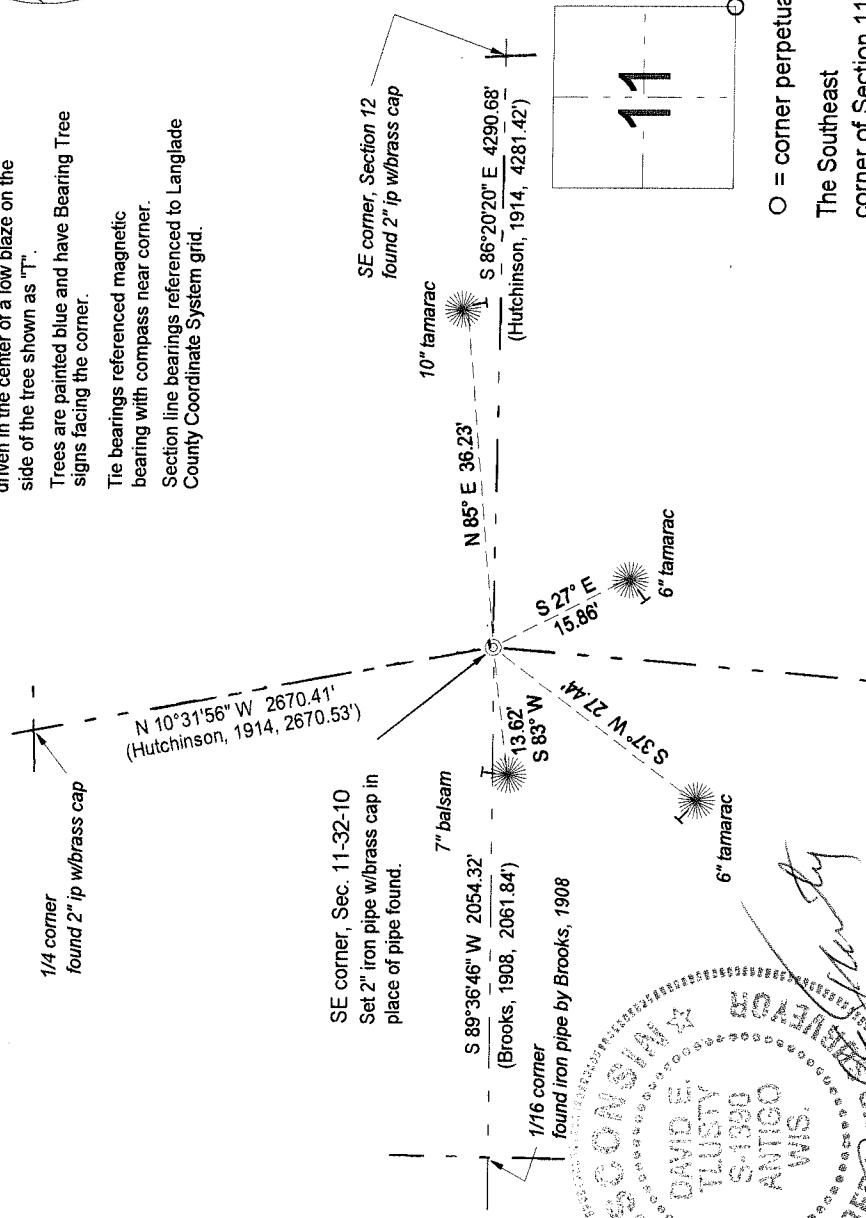
Describe the accessories used to perpetuate the corner. Include a plan view drawing and accessories found/set. Describe measuring point on bearing trees. Show any topographic features that would aid in future recovery of the corner.

Field book 18-54

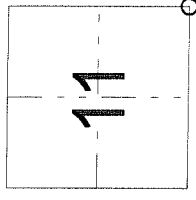


LEGEND

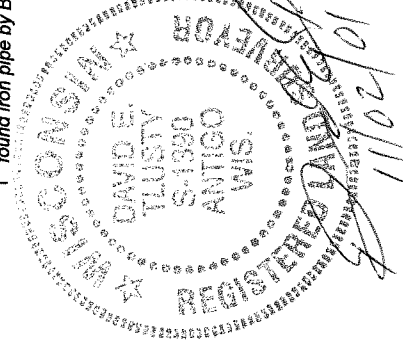
- Bearing tree distances are to an aluminum nail driven in the center of a low blaze on the side of the tree shown as "T".
- Trees are painted blue and have Bearing Tree signs facing the corner.
- Tie bearings referenced magnetic bearing with compass near corner.
- Section line bearings referenced to Langlade County Coordinate System grid.



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○ = corner perpetuated
The Southeast corner of Section 11, T. 32 N., R. 10 E., Langlade County, WI



I, David E. Tlusty, Registered Land Surveyor, as Langlade County Surveyor, certify that the corner location on this record was determined by me and that this U.S. Public Land Survey Monument Record is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(CONTINUED ON REVERSE)

Southeast corner, Section 11, T. 32 N., R. 10 E.

In 1974, former surveyor William F. Kelly made a Plat of Survey for G. Ritz. This map indicates that Kelly's goal was to set the West 1/16 corner between Sections 12 & 13.

Kelly apparently ignored old surveys of record: in Section 14 by Brooks in 1907-1908, and in Section 12 by Hutchinson in 1914. After measuring (see comparative measurements on front side of this sheet) to the West Quarter corner and Southeast corner of Section 12, I recovered Brooks' pipe at this Section corner. I then measured to the west and recovered Brooks' E1/16th corner pipe between Sections 11 & 14. These pipes found were the same diameter, length and condition. I find the "section corner" set by Kelly to be S 82°07'26" W, 1172.79 feet from the pipe set by Brooks, verified by Hutchinson and recovered by me.

Besides the fact that Kelly didn't find record evidence, he erred in many aspects of his project:

1) Method. He set this corner at a proportionate distance east and west between section corners. This method, known as single proportionate measurement, is to be used only on exterior Township and Range lines to establish lost corners, or on the inside of a township but only between section corners to re-establish lost quarter corners. If the corner was truly lost, the proper method to use here would have been double proportionate measurement where, in addition to corners east and west, he should have measured to corners to the north and south of the missing section corner. This is the method of last resort – he should have used existing records to search for the corner.

2) Proportioning computation. Kelly's map of survey indicates that he "pro-rated 51% across the South line of Section 11 and 49% across the South line of Section 12 in original records". I find the original government distances to be 80.64 chains (50.1%) on Section 11 and 80.32 chains (49.90%) on Section 12. Again, this point is not relevant because he used the wrong method.

3) Field work. He attempted to get "his" Southeast corner of Section 11 on a line between the Southwest corner of Section 11 and the Southeast corner of Section 12. A check of his monuments shows that the "section corner" he set is 29.5' south of the intended straight line between those corners.

In summary, Mr. Kelly's 1974 survey work in this area is completely wrong for the reasons listed above. Proper retracement work of surveys of record has resulted in the interior division lines of Section 12 matching very old fence lines (the North half of the N-S quarter line, and the N-S 1/16th line in the SW quarter) quite well. I believe that these fence lines were set with full knowledge of the 1914 survey corners and if Mr. Kelly had used the record information in 1974 he would have found the same.

