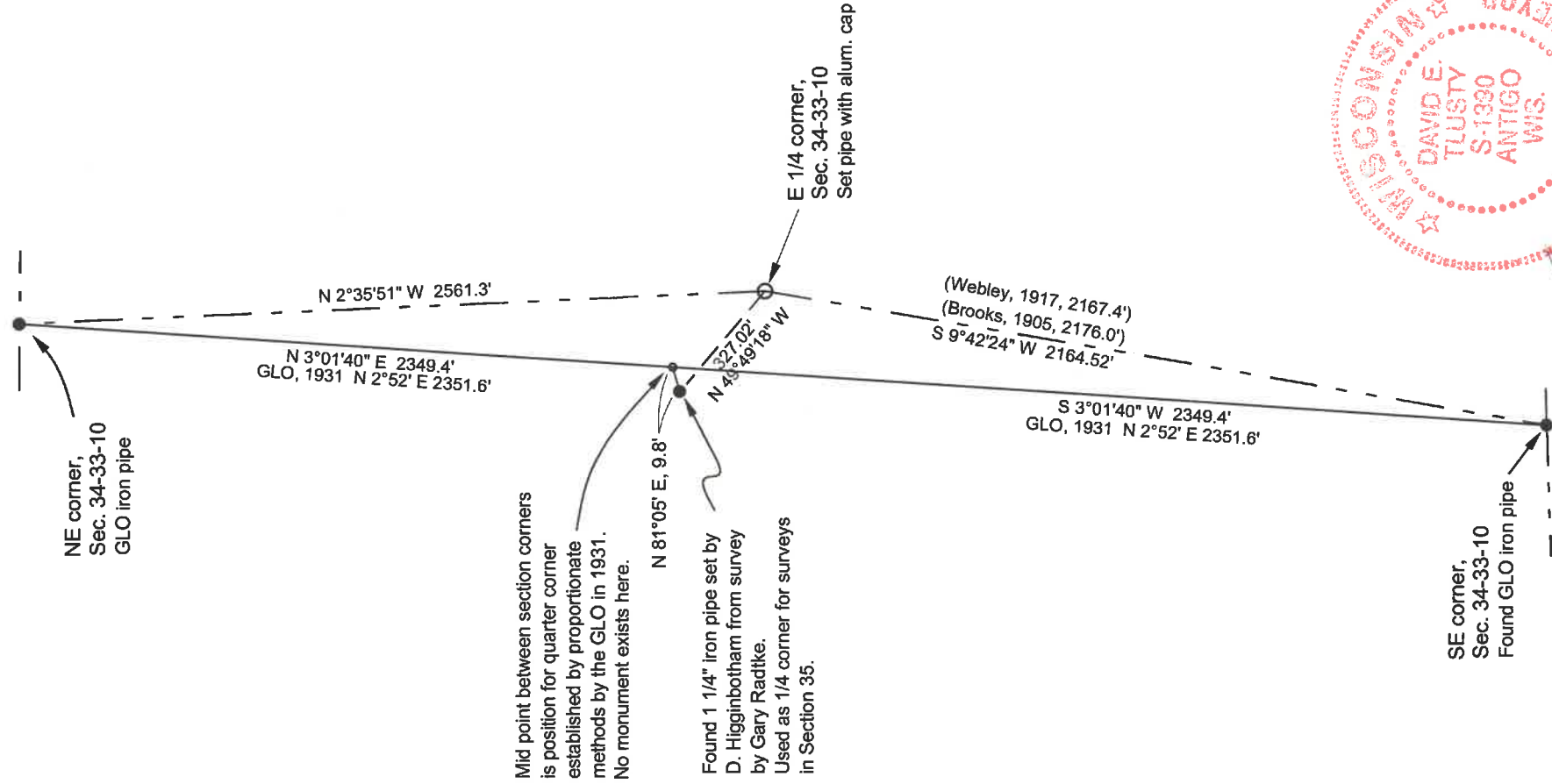


LANGLADE COUNTY U.S. PUBLIC LAND CORNER RESTORATION

The East Quarter corner of Section 34, T. 33 N., R. 10 E., Langlade County, WI.

Detail for East line Section 34
not to scale



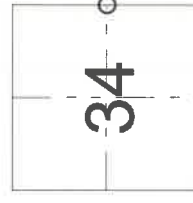
Field book 22-52



LEGEND

- 1" (ID) x 30" iron pipe w/alum cap set
- 1" (ID) iron pipe found (unless noted otherwise)
- ⊙ 2" aluminum witness monument found
- utility pole
- ⊥ Nail set in side of tree

Index No. X17 33-10



○ = corner perpetuated
East Quarter corner
of Section 34,
T. 33 N., R. 10 E.,
Langlade County, WI



David E. Tlusty
12/21/18

**History
of the Quarter corner common to
Section 34 and Section 35, T33N, R10E**

In 1860, U.S. Deputy Surveyor Hiram Fellows surveyed the interior of 33-10. He said he ran north between Sections 34 & 35 as follows:

Chains	Description
10.00	Leave cedar swamp bears NW. unfit for cultivation.
40.00	(This corner) "Set quarter section post" and marked bearing trees: Hemlock, 18"; N45°W, 18 links and a hemlock, 12", S80°E, 29 links.
80.00	Set post common to Sections 26, 27, 34 & 35

In May, 1905, E.S. Brooks, County Surveyor, (FB94-6) ran north between sections 34 & 35. At 32.97 chain intersect 3.34 chs W of ¼ post. 1 original BT standing, other gone. New pine stump, 28", S29 ½° E, 26 links. S. on true line, V 5.49 at 16.485 chs. Set 1/8 post; Hemlock, 9", S23°E, 23 ¼ lks. Brooks was surveying in Section 34. He set the center of section and several interior 1/16th corners in Section 34 and measured the distance from the center of section to the East ¼ corner as 3039.3'.

In July, 1917, Surveyor Webley (FB101-71) ran north between S34-35. At 32.84 chains hit 5.22 chains W of ¼ s cor. Found stake, old BT down. Set Grey Boulder 12 x 16 x 24 + on top. Webley's survey mentioned several short sections of highway, starting 10 chains north of SE corner of Section 34, with 2 courses angling into section 34 and going to the center of Bone & Tueny (sp?) Road.

In Aug., 1929. Surveyor Malcolm Hutchinson (FB122, PG.126) while surveying in Section 35 stated: "1/4 post bet. 34-35 set according to Brooks notes from orig. B.T. He marked a new W birch, 10", N55°E, 13.25 links (8.75 feet). He then surveyed the E-W quarter line in Section 35 and set the center of Section 35 and several MC's where the quarter line intersected with Black Oak Lake.

In 1931, Arthur W. Brown, U.S. Cadastral Engineer from the General Land Office (GLO) made a Dependent Resurvey of Sections 26, 35 & 36. He stated: "There is no remaining evidence of the original post or bearing trees." He reset the corner at a proportionate location between the Section corners.

In 1992, Dan Higginbotham, Registered Land Surveyor S1935, reestablished a quarter corner location by using a nearby survey by surveyor Gary Radtke. That 1977 survey (map 30097 in the County Surveyors records) shows the corner as being 2351.58 feet from the section corner to the south but gives no indication of what was set as a monument. It appears that Radtke held the GLO distance from the south and the center of Begin Road for the corner. Higginbotham's distance to the section corner to the south is 2347.46 feet.

In 1996, Glen Barker, Registered Land Surveyor S1682, re-established the location of the North quarter corner of Section 34. In doing so, he found fence corner evidence at the center and at the CN 1/16th corner of Section 34. Projecting that evidence north, he found an old rock fence running east-west and an old wire fence running north. From the distances between these points, it is obvious that the fences were built shortly after Brooks' 1905 survey work in Section 34.

In 2003, David Goslin, Registered Land Surveyor S2280, monumented the center of Section 34 as noted by Barker and accepted that location as the center ¼ corner set by Brooks.

2010 David E. Tlusty, Langlade County Surveyor. After considerable retracement of Hutchinson's work of 1929, and review of the work by Webley and Brooks, I determined that this corner was not 'lost' as the GLO decided in 1931. Sufficient records and physical evidence, all tied to the original government survey of 1860, exist to the extent that the corner location in 1931 could have been determined from that evidence. It should be noted that at the section corner to the north, the 1930 GLO notes state that at the "Point for original corner of secs. 26, 27,



34, and 35, mkd. by squared post...set by local engineers as a perpetuation of original corner position.” Also, at the section corner to the south, the 1931 GLO notes state that “The corner is reported to have been established by the County Surveyor several years ago as a perpetuation of the original corner position...” These statements prove that the GLO had knowledge of work done in this area by local surveyors and therefore had a source of the local surveying information so it is difficult to comprehend why they ignored the local surveyors’ knowledge and evidence of the original quarter corner.

In the past 18 years, I’ve done a considerable amount of retracement of the work done by the original government surveyor, Hiram Fellows. My efforts lead me to state that, in my opinion, he took shortcuts. Based on the fact that he did not call out certain topographic features on section lines, I believe he did not measure all lines as he said he did. By comparing the 1939 resurvey distances to the original government survey distances, I know he “stubbed in” several corners and didn’t measure the entire section line as he was supposed to. He reported lakes where none existed and on several lakes, he reported them as being much larger than they actually were. With any amount of care, Fellows’ distances should be somewhat close to what he reported but many are not. This can be seen on this very section line where the original distance was reported as 5,280 feet and it now measures about 4725.7 feet, a shortage of 554 feet, and as stated above, both endpoints of this line were based on original survey evidence. A review of the 1939 resurvey dimensions, when compared to the original government survey work, seems to indicate that some lines were not measured, or if they were, they were measured carelessly. With that in mind, it is easy for me to understand why the 1931 GLO surveyors may have thought this corner was too far “off” to accept it at the location that was documented as found, used and perpetuated by Brooks, Webley and Hutchinson.

Although Webley and Hutchinson both called for a stone at the corner, I did not find a stone in place. At the location where I set the corner marker is an obvious large depression which may indicate that the stone has been removed. Approximately 15 feet to the west is a stone of the size and color mentioned by Webley and Hutchinson; said stone is lying loose on the surface. I could find no apparent manmade marks on said stone but I could not move it to view all surfaces.

I determined that this corner was not “lost”* as determined by the GLO in 1931 and I reestablished it from evidence found, being the stump of a 1929 birch bearing tree marked by Hutchinson. This location, as supported by Brooks, Webley and Hutchinson measurements to adjoining corners is determined by me to be the best evidence of the original corner location. See comparative distances on the sketches on Sheets 1 and 2.

*The Bureau of Land Management definition of a Lost Corner: “A lost corner is one whose original position cannot be determined by substantial evidence, either from traces of the original marks or from acceptable evidence or reliable testimony that bears upon the original position, and whose location can be restored only by reference to one or more interdependent corners.”

Many lots have been laid out in Section 35 using either the 1931 GLO position or the Higginbotham/Radtke position. For future surveying in the area, a professional land surveyor should carefully consider the previous surveys, as evidenced by monuments in the ground, as property held in good faith by the chain of owners.

I, David E. Tlusty, Professional Land Surveyor S1390, as Langlade County Surveyor, certify that the location of the original quarter corner as shown and described hereon was determined by me and that this US Public Land Survey Monumentation Record is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.


12/21/18

