

connecting the nearest identified corners on the line. These corners control the position of the lost corner. The lost corner is then reestablished at proportionate distance on the line connecting the recovered corners. Proper adjustment is made on an east and west line to secure the latitudinal curve. Any number of intermediate lost corners may be located on the same plan.

Standard Parallels

7-18. Restorations of lost corners of a standard parallel are controlled by the regular standard corners. These include the standard township, section, quarter-section, and sixteenth-section corners and meander corners. Also included are closing corners that were originally established by measurement along the standard line as points from which to start a survey and other corners that have been established by measurement in a retracement or dependent resurvey along the standard line.

Lost standard corners will be restored to their original positions on a base line, standard parallel, or correction line, by single proportionate measurement on the line connecting the nearest identified regular standard corners on opposite sides of the lost corner or corners.

7-19. Corners on base lines are regarded the same as those on standard parallels. The term “correction line” was used for what is now called the standard parallel. The corners first set in the running of a correction line are called standard corners. Those that were set afterwards at the intersection of a meridional line are called closing corners.

Township Boundaries

7-20. All lost section and quarter-section corners on the township boundary lines will be restored by single proportionate measurement between the nearest identified corners on opposite sides of the lost corner, north and south on a meridional line, or east and west on a latitudinal line. An exception to this rule will be noted in the case of any exterior the record of which shows a deflection in alinement between the nearest identified corners on opposite sides of the lost corner (section 7-51). (For another exception see section 7-34.)

The control for either restoration should not extend beyond the township corner. If the controlling township corner is lost, that corner will be reestablished first.

7-21. Two sets of corners have been established on many township lines and on some section lines. Each

set applies only to sections on its respective side of the line. Which corners control the restoration of a lost corner will depend on how the line was surveyed. Three cases are discussed, senior–senior corners, junior–senior corners, and senior–senior corners—hiatus, overlap, or angle points.

Senior–Senior Corners

7-22. Where both sets of corners have been established by measurement along the line in a single survey, and each corner controls equally for both measurement and alinement. All corners are corners of maximum control (figure 7-3).

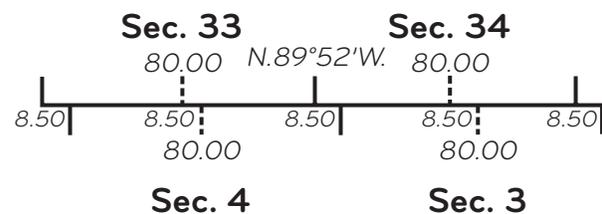


Figure 7-3. Two sets of corners established in a single survey.

Junior–Senior Corners

7-23. This situation exists where one set of corners was established for one side of the line, and a second set of corners was established for the other side of the same line in the course of a later resurvey or retracement (figure 7-4).

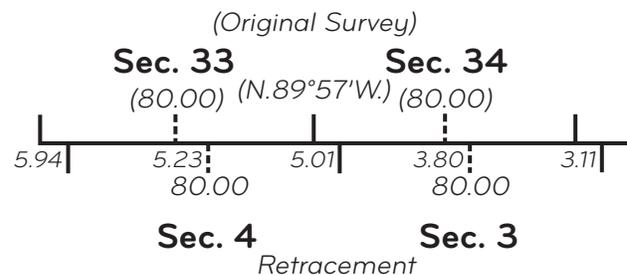


Figure 7-4. Two sets of corners established in sequential surveys.

The line is regarded as having been fixed in position by the senior survey and subsequent dependent resurveys or retracements. If both sets of corners are recovered, a junior survey, if it was established in the course of an obvious careful resurvey or retracement, reporting the most recent measurement of the line, will be used for alinement of the line and for control in restoring a lost senior corner of the line.

7-24. This procedure is not advisable where the junior corner was not established by an obvious careful