

will usually be relocated by single proportionate measurement. In some older surveys, meander corners were surveyed from opposite directions and the intermediate portion across the meanderable body of water was completed by random and true line. Using this method some section lines were not established as straight lines. Lost meander corners, originally established by this method and not on a straight line, will usually be relocated by irregular boundary adjustment (section 7-51). However, in either case, the facts must be considered with regard to the specific problem in hand.

7-38. Under favorable conditions a lost meander corner may be restored by treating the shore line as an identified natural feature. In the event of extensive obliteration of the original corners within the locality this position may be preferable to one obtained by proportionate measurement carried from a considerable distance.

7-39. In extreme cases, restoration by adjustment of the record meander courses to the bank or shore line may be indispensable to the reconstruction of the section boundaries, especially where there is extensive obliteration, where there has been obvious stability to the bank or shore line, or absence of appreciable changes by erosion or accretion, the record meander courses and distances may be adjusted or conformed to the salients and angles of the physical bank or shore line. This may give a location in both latitude and departure, in latitude only, or in departure only.

7-40. Occasionally, it can be demonstrated that the meander corners on opposite banks of a wide river were actually established as terminal meander corners even though the record indicates the line was projected across the river. If the evidence conclusively outweighs the record, a lost meander corner in such a case should be relocated by one-point control. Furthermore, if in such cases good faith occupation has followed protracted subdivision-of-section lines, the portions of the section on each side of the river having been treated as independent fractional sections, a corresponding plan of subdivision is proper (section 7-56).

Closing Corners

7-41. A lost closing corner will be reestablished on the true line that was closed upon, and at the proper proportional interval between the nearest regular corners to the right and left. Restorations of lost closing corners are controlled by the regular corners. These include the corners that were originally established by measurement along the line and other corners that have been

established in an obvious careful resurvey or retracement along the line.

7-42. Where a single set of corners was established in the survey of a line and closing corners were subsequently established at intersection of section lines on one side, the corners first established generally will control both the alinement and the proportional measurement along the line. The original quarter-section corners nearly always referred to sections on only one side of the line after the closing corners were established from the other side (figure 7-6).

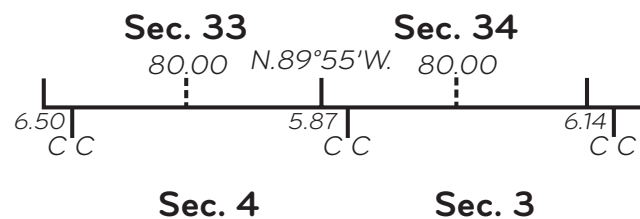


Figure 7-6. A single set of corners established the line and subsequent corners were established at intersections.

7-43. Where there has been extensive loss of corners, and particularly of the senior corners, the existent or obliterated closing corners may constitute the best available evidence of the line itself. In such a case they should exercise control for both measurement and alinement.

7-44. A lost closing corner on a standard parallel or other controlling boundary will be reestablished on the true line that is closed upon by using single proportionate measurement between the nearest regular corners to the right and left of the lost corner. The position of a restored closing corner should be verified by a retracement of the line for which it was designed to mark its terminus.

7-45. In older surveys the usual policy was to establish closing corners without a retracement of the line closed upon. The corners were established with a tie in one direction only and set at record bearing. In these cases, a recovered closing corner not actually located on the line that was closed upon will determine the direction of the closing line, but not its legal terminus. The correct position is at the true point of intersection of the two lines. Closing corners and other corners at an intersection of two lines or at the termination of one line on another are established after a retracement of the line closed upon.

The new monument in those cases where it is required will be placed at the true point of intersection. An off-