

## RESTORATION OF LOST CORNERS – PART 4

point B are the two existing corners that they found in this example, Figure 73 in your manual. Those are the ones that they found.

You can run the record data which you have to do to compute corners of where they should be for search and that is all of these sub T corners here, B sub T, J sub T, whatever and then and on, and then you see is where they actually found B is different from where it should have been as far as the B sub T, that is the temporary based on the record. Now what they do is inverse from point A to the real point B and from point A to where point B was in the record, B sub T, in other words. You get two different inverses.

Again the manual calls these **connecting lines** as you can see here. And notice also that the manual refers to record which you and I would refer to but you and I call it **measured**, the manual here refers to it as **actual**. So just so that helps you understand this drawing you are looking at there on page 143 so and that is basically a list of things we just saw as to what it is we are going to do to make one of these happen

Now we are going to then let's do one and talk about it here, we are going to look at a Grant Boundary Method on a **Homestead Entry Survey**. This **HES** has got, that's a Homestead Entry Survey that, those are in the National Forest, but don't worry about it, I am just using an HES as an example, this could be a small Indian Reservation for that matter or whatever. But we found this corner and we found this corner, but these two are lost.

So this is a non-rectangular entity in the public domain so we are going to use the Grant Boundary Method to proportion this. So the way the manual says to do it, you would start at an existing corner and you would run record bearing and distance, set a temp; record bearing and distance, set a temp; record bearing and distance, set a temp and then it wouldn't hit this unless just by miracle, right?

So what you would do is then measure, you would, from the record point you would inverse over to here and then from the point that you actually found you would inverse so you would have two different inverses and that is those two connecting lines

