

## RESTORATION OF LOST CORNERS – PART 4

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that the manual was talking about. And you are going to take the data on those two connecting lines and you are going to compare them.

You are going to compare what it is between the record and the measured. And if the measured is longer than the record than you are going to come up with a scale factor that is greater than one. And if you come up with a measured that is shorter than the record, then you are going to come up with something that is less than one, 0.9 that's just a scale factor.

In reality folks, this is just a rotate and scale which many of you even have software that will do that and what I have done is in coordinates, you just pick one that you are going to hold that's what point A is in that corresponding diagram in the manual and that becomes your record and your measured coordinates. And then I just put in the record and sees where it comes, inverse back, then I have shot this with GPS or whatever, you know traverse and I inverse that and those are my two that I compare.

And so that is why in this diagram you have here there are two coordinates on this point, there's one that is the record, that is where the point was supposed to be in the record but this is where you actually found the evidence on the ground, so we just rotate and scale here, and the scale I have already explained how this distance of this line is what establishes that and the rotation is also what establishes that.

If the measured goes this way and the record goes this way, there is going to be a rotation here. And remember that you are always going to go from **record to measured** ~~to record~~. So if you are going from **record to measured** ~~to record~~, that helps you realize which way you have to rotate.