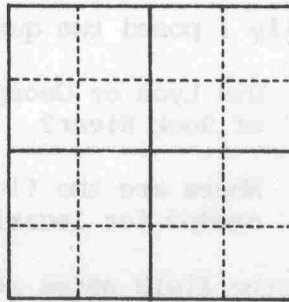


U.S. PUBLIC LAND SURVEY MONUMENT RECORD

For Public Land Survey Corners in the
T. N., R. E. BELOIT
CORNER CODE INDEX

For Miscellaneous Corners within Sec.
 , T. N., R. E.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
A																									
B																									
C	6																								
D		5																							
E			4																						
F				3																					
G					2																				
H																									
I																									
J																									
K																									
L	18																								
M		17																							
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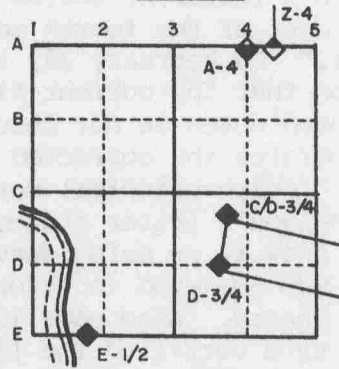
1. Above code numbers are positioned Meander, Claim, or Fractional corners of the section.
2. Township corner code numbers shall be applied to the corners of above typical section.

PLACE MONUMENT SYMBOL (◆) AT PROPER LOCATION ON ABOVE INDEX

IF AVAILABLE
STATE PLANE COORDINATES

North (Y) _____ Eleve. (Z) _____
 East (X) _____ Zone _____
 Hor. Datum _____ Vert. Datum _____

EXAMPLE



MICROFILMED

SHEET 2 OF 7

CORNER CODE: 2 13 (1)

From 1831 to 1833 Lyon set wood posts every half mile. These posts mark the state boundary. Many of these deteriorated posts are still in place. The enclosed Attorney General's opinion addresses the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) manual requirement for setting the lost corners on a state line. The red tape is very cumbersome.

In Lyon's letter I underlined the sections where he notes the north/south error on the west bank of the Rock River and where he states he corrected the line.

Originally I posed two questions:

- 1) Did Lyon or George Harrison establish the present line that is west of Rock River?
- 2) Where are the field notes? The field notes of the present line are needed for locating or re-establishing the corners.

Usually the field notes are written in small leather bound books. The field notes should be a full and perfect history of the field operations of the surveyor so later surveyors may recreate the work. I enclosed a copy of Lyon's field notes for an example. After Wisconsin was surveyed the federal government took a handwritten copy of the field notes and left the original. Today the handwritten copies are in the BLM office in Virginia and the others are in the office of the Wisconsin Board of Commissioners of Public Lands in Madison.

In Lyon's letter he states he resurveyed the line from "Rock River to eighteen miles east of the fourth meridian (about 10 miles east of the Mississippi River)." On February 22, 1984 a BLM employee stated verbally it was his opinion that the current field notes (Lyon's) are a condensed version. These condensed notes do not document clearly all the lines surveyed. This copy incorporates the corrected line which is west of Rock River. The notes start at the fourth principal meridian and continue eastward to Lake Michigan. Even though Lyon's letter states the correction line was surveyed westward the notes show it as being surveyed eastward. The field notes of the first line which was surveyed in error cannot be found. This would tend to support the BLM's theory. Also page 137 of the field notes indicate the notes are a copy. There Lyon certified the field notes as "the late (past) commissioner on the part of the US", and was signed in Detroit, Michigan on June 21, 1833.

The evidence is not conclusive. Some questions still remain unresolved. However, considering additional information from BLM relative to establishment of the State line, it appears the present State line as it exists, is correct. Even though some of the documents are not clear, I am of the opinion that sufficient evidence exists confirming the present State line.

Donald Barnes, PLS
Rock County Surveyor

SUR004

	T1N R4E	TOWN LINE	T1N R5E	TOWN LINE	T1N R6E	TOWN LINE	T1N R7E	TOWN LINE	T1N R8E	TOWN LINE	T1N R9E	TOWN LINE	T1N R10E	TOWN LINE	T1N R11E	TOWN LINE	T1N R12E
BETWEEN SEC 35&36	15.60		24.00		X		37.70		47.56		60.50						X
SEC 34&35	12.50		23.00		29.00		36.40		X								80.05
SEC 33&34	9.25		22.00		28.05		34.80		44.00		58.00						78.00
SEC 32&33	6.40	18.80	21.00		24.25		33.90	39.20	X	50.00	59.50						79.45
BETWEEN SEC 31&32	3.15		19.50		X		X		X		52.00						76.50
SURVEYOR	George Harrison																
DATE	May 3/9 1833		Apr 1833		Apr 12/24 1833		Apr 3/11 1833		Mar 25 Apr 2 1833		Mar 1833		Mar 14/17 1833		Mar 8/13 1833		**** Mar 16/22 1833

**** THE FIELD NOTES AND GOV PLAT SHOWS 1834. If one considers the month and days of the priorwork then the date should probably be 1833

DISTANCES ARE IN CHAINS AND IN THE FIELD NOTES THE STATE LINE THAT IS INTERSECTED IS REFERRED TO AS THE "RANDOM STATELINE"

NOTE: T1NR11E THE PLAT SHOWS HARRISON Mar 8/13 1833. THE FIELD BOOK WAS SIGNED BY S MILLER AND DATED MAR 8/13 1834

Microfilmed
Nov 2 1984

Z13 (1)

The State of Wisconsin
Department of Justice



123 West Washington Avenue
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7857
Madison, Wisconsin 53707

October 18, 1983

Bronson C. La Follette
Attorney General

Ed Garvey
Deputy Attorney General

DATE RECEIVED
10/20/83
ROCK COUNTY CORPORATION COUNCIL
JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN

Mr. Thomas A. Schroeder
Corporation Counsel
51 South Main Street
Janesville, Wisconsin 53545

Re: Survey of boundry between Wisconsin and Illinois

Dear Mr. Schroeder:

In response to your letter of September 23, 1983, concerning replacement of a lost monument marking the Wisconsin-Illinois state line between Rock County, Wisconsin, and Winnebago County, Illinois, I submit the following:

The Wisconsin Constitution, article II, section 1, narrates generally the Wisconsin-Illinois boundary as follows:

[T]hence down the center of the main channel of that river [Mississippi] to the northwest corner of the state of Illinois; thence due east with the northern boundary of the state of Illinois to the place of beginning, as established by "An act to enable the people of the Illinois territory to form a constitution and state government, ..."

The original intent of Congress was to establish the boundary at 42° 30' north latitude. However, errors occurred in determining the precise latitude by the original surveyors so that the boundary actually established tilts above that latitude at the Mississippi River and below that latitude at Lake Michigan with the fulcrum lying somewhere in eastern Green County, Wisconsin. Thus, care must be taken when replacing lost state line measurements on this line.

Wisconsin has adopted the Manual of Instructions for the Survey of the Public Lands of the United States (1973) for such surveys. See sec. 59.62, Stats. The Manual, section 5-19, requires an order of the United States Supreme Court or authorization of the adjoining states plus congressional approval to

MICROFILMED

Mr. Thomas A. Schroeder
Page 2

replace a lost state boundary monument. Therefore, it is my opinion that such authorizations must be secured before a lost state boundary marker can be reset.

Sincerely yours,

Z 13 (4)

U.S. PUBLIC LAND SURVEY MONUMENT RECORD

24th Congress,
1st Session.

[234]

REPORT
OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

*With a report of the survey of the northern boundary line of Illinois,
furnished in obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the 22d instant.*

DECEMBER 29, 1835.—Referred to the select committee on the admission of Michigan, &c.
MARCH 10, 1835.—Ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
December 28, 1835.

Sir: In obedience to the resolution of the Senate of the 22d instant, directing the Secretary of the Treasury "to cause to be laid before the Senate the report and survey of the commissioners appointed to survey and mark the northern boundary line of the State of Illinois, in pursuance of the law of the United States passed 18th April, 1831," I have the honor herewith to transmit to the Senate a report from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to whom this resolution was referred. I am, very respectfully, &c.

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. M. VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
December 28, 1835.

Sir: In obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the United States of the 22d ultimo, "that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to cause to be laid before the Senate the report and survey of the commissioners appointed to survey and mark the northern boundary line of the State of Illinois, in pursuance of the law of the United States passed April 18, 1831," and which you have referred to this office, I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the report made to the President of the United States by the commissioners aforesaid, (and which was filed in the Department of State,) showing the result of their operations under the law referred to.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ETHAN A. BROWN,
Commissioner.

Hon. LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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213 (1)

GALENA, Illinois, January 29, 1833.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to enclose the report of the board of commissioners appointed to ascertain and mark the northern boundary line of the State of Illinois, a duplicate of which report has this day been forwarded to the Executive of the State.

With profound respect,

I am, sir, your very obedient servant,

LUCIUS LYON,

Commissioner on the part of the U. S.

To ANDREW JACKSON,

President of the United States.

GALENA, ILLINOIS,

January 29, 1833.

SIR: In obedience to the directions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act to ascertain and survey the northern boundary of this State," and an act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to ascertain and mark the line between the State of Alabama and the Territory of Florida, and the northern boundary of the State of Illinois, and for other purposes," the commissioners appointed under said acts have the honor to report:

That as soon as practicable after the appointment of the commissioner on the part of the United States, the board, pursuant to arrangement, met at Galena, in the latter part of October, 1831, preparatory to commencing the survey which is now just completed. Mr. Daniel R. Davis, on the part of the United States, and Mr. Andrew M. Braley, on the part of the State, were engaged as assistant observers and surveyors for so much of the boundary as might be established during the current year; and the party, with the necessary instruments and outfit, proceeded immediately to a place on the Mississippi river near the latitude in which the line was to be established, for the purpose of commencing operations.

The weather at that time was exceedingly unfavorable for astronomical observations, and more than a month elapsed before a series could be made to the entire satisfaction of the board. This, however, having been done, a stone about seven feet long, and estimated to weigh about five tons, was hewn at one end and set firmly in the ground at high water mark, on the left or east bank of the Mississippi river, in latitude forty-two degrees and thirty minutes north from the place of beginning.

On the south side of the stone was cut the word "Illinois," on the north side "Michigan;" on the west "N. boundary of Illinois, lat. 42° 30' N."

Having erected this monument at the place of beginning, in the latitude defined to be the northern boundary of the State by an act of Congress, entitled "An act to enable the people of the Illinois Territory to form a constitution and State government," passed the eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the survey of the boundary was commenced and continued due east ten miles sixty-nine chains

and thirty links, to its intersection with the fourth principal meridian of the surveys of the public lands, six miles and twenty chains north of the town of Galena.

A mound of earth six feet square at the base and six feet high, was erected to mark the place of intersection, which is half a mile east of the main road leading from Galena to Mineral point, in the mining district, and from it a white-oak tree, twenty inches in diameter, bears north thirty-one and a half degrees east, six chains and fifty-six links distant.

Here, on account of the lateness of the season and the inclemency of the weather, the work was discontinued for the winter, with the intention that it should be resumed as early as practicable on the following spring. As due, however, to the interest felt in the establishment of the boundary, by the citizens of the State and Territory living near it, on either side, before leaving the survey, a random line was run out eighteen miles due east, to a point beyond all the settlements in that direction.

It was also agreed by the board before its adjournment, that, as a measure recommended by considerations of economy, there should be employed on the remainder of the line but one person with the compass, and, in pursuance of this arrangement, the present commissioner on the part of the State was then appointed sole surveyor.

The early indications of hostility on the part of the Indians, through some part of whose country the line would run, prevented the meeting of the board in the spring; and after the settlement of the disturbance on the frontier, it was not until the last of October, 1832, that arrangements could be made to resume the work.

About that time the surveyor arrived, and the business was recommenced under the direction of one of the board who had been some time present; and while the commissioner on the part of the State, (Hiram Roundtree, Esq.) was daily expected, information was received of his sickness and resignation, and the appointment of the present commissioner to fill the vacancy. Mr. Andrew M. Braley arriving about the same time with despatches from the Executive of the State, and the instruments belonging to one of the board, was engaged as an assistant practical astronomer; and the necessary assistants having been employed, the survey was continued, and the work advanced as rapidly as the high state of water in the rivers and streams, and a due regard to accuracy, would permit.

From its intersection with the fourth principal meridian, the point where the work was left on the preceding year, the line was continued east about seventy miles to Rock river, where, after a series of celestial observations, it was found that, in the distance already run, we had diverged from the equator fifty-four seconds in latitude—a distance so great as to render it necessary to make a correction.

This divergence is attributable to the great and frequent fluctuations of the variation of the magnetic needle, and the general decrease of its variation in going eastwardly in this longitude, the effect of which, although frequent observations were made to ascertain the true meridian, is sufficient not only to counteract the tendency of the line towards the equator, but also to account satisfactorily for the error here found.

Having offset due south to the latitude 42° 30' N., and established, in a permanent and conspicuous manner, a starting point on the left or east

MICROFILMED

Z 13

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