

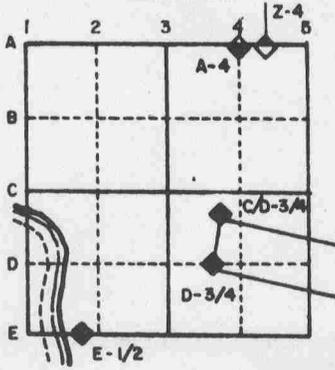
U.S. PUBLIC LAND SURVEY MONUMENT RECORD

For Public Land Survey Corners in the
T. 1 N., R. 12 E.

CORNER CODE INDEX

	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	5	4	3	2																				
D																									
E																									
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G	7	8	9	10	11	12																			
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L	18	17	16	15	14	13																			
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S																									
T	30	29	28	27	26	25																			
U																									
V																									
W																									
X	31	32	33	34	35	36																			
Y																									
Z																									

EXAMPLE



BELOIT TWP
ROCK COUNTY WI

IF AVAILABLE
STATE PLANE COORDINATES

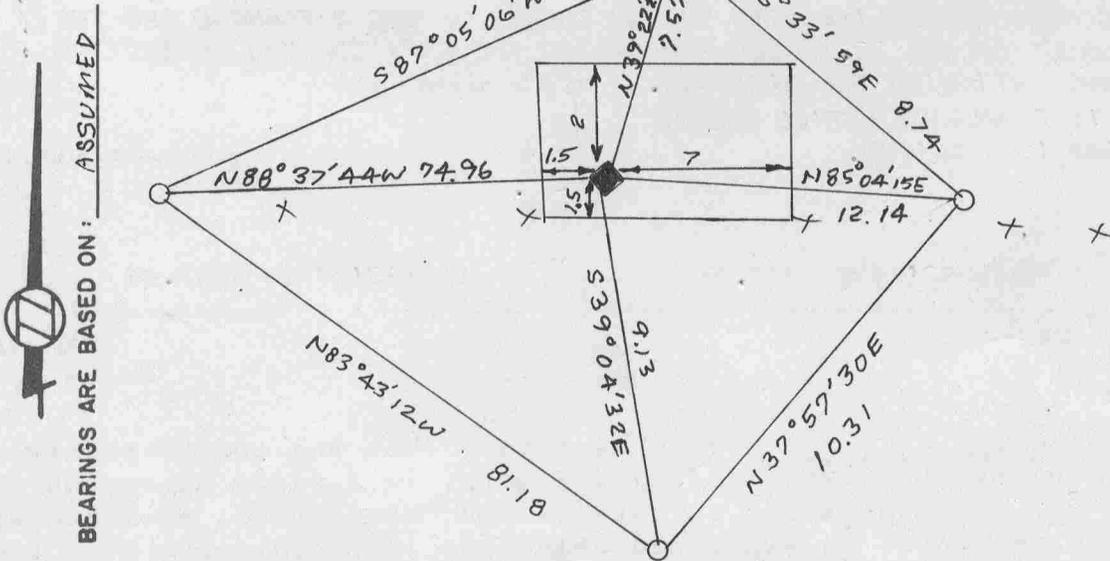
North (Y) 201,195.50 Eleve. (Z) _____
 East (X) 475,018.94 Zone _____
 Hor. Datum COUNTY Vert. Datum _____

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

(a.)

◆ CORNER MONUMENT
POLY MONUMENT

○ WITNESS MONUMENT
3/4"X26" IRON BOLTS



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FIELD BOOK 1 PAGE # 46

SHOW A PLAN VIEW DRAWING DEPICTING THE CORNER MONUMENT AND SURROUNDING PHYSICAL FEATURES, INCLUDING THE EXCAVATION AREA AND DEPTH. THE CORNER MONUMENT SHALL HAVE THE FOLLOWING CHARACTERISTICS: 1) HAVE AT LEAST TWO PREDETERMINED BREAK-OFF POINTS. 2) IF BROKEN, LEAVE A PERMANENTLY MAGNETIZED REMNANT AT THE ORIGINAL POINT. 3) MUST BE EXTENDABLE. 4) THE CAP IS INSCRIBED: ROCK COUNTY SURVEY MONUMENT - PENALTY FOR DISTURBING MARKER. 5) OR AN EXISTING CUT LIMESTONE. AN IRON PIPE 1/2" x 4'0" (MINIMUM) MAY BE USED IN AREAS WHERE GROUND WATER IS WITHIN ONE FOOT OF THE SURFACE. IF THE CORNER IS OCCUPIED BY AN IMPROVEMENT (MANHOLE, BURIED CABLE, ETC.) ANY DURABLE, DISTINCT MONUMENT MAY BE USED. CORNERS SHALL BE REFERENCED WITH AT LEAST 4 DURABLE WITNESS MONUMENTS. WITNESS MONUMENTS SHALL BE MADE OF CONCRETE, NATURAL STONE, IRON OR OTHER EQUALLY DURABLE MATERIAL, EXCEPT WOOD. DESCRIBE THE CORNER AND THE WITNESS MONUMENTS.

CORNER CODE: Z 9

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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Z 9

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 COUNSEL
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:

Thence 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

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,

Bronson C. La Follette
Attorney General

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	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

NOTE

**** 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

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(b.) Describe any record evidence, monument evidence, occupational evidence, testimonial evidence or any other material evidence you considered, and whether the monument was found or placed.

DUG & FOUND NOTHING. SEE ENCLOSED SHEET.
SEE COUNTY SURVEYOR'S RECORDS VOL 6 PAGE 306

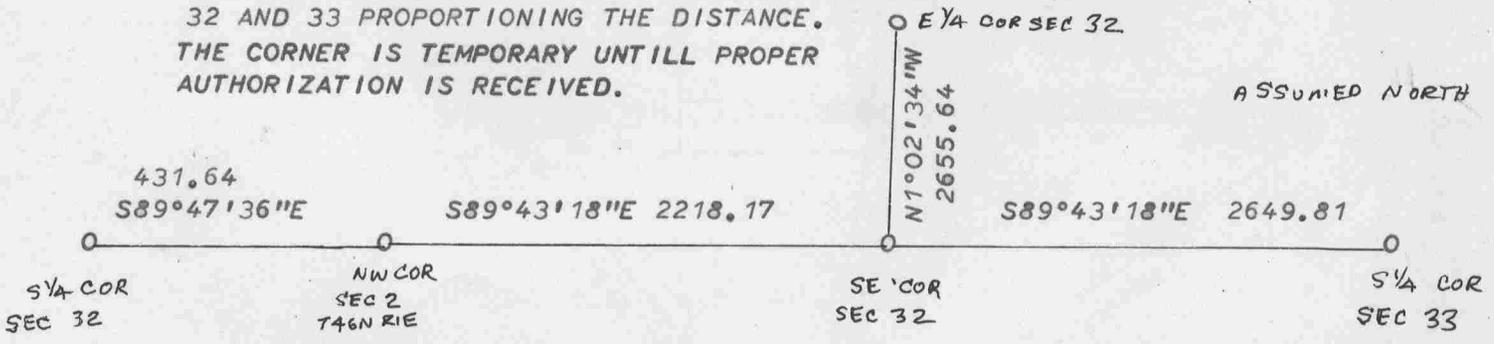
(c.) Was the corner restored through acceptance of (1) an obliterated evidence location, or, (2) a found perpetuated location?

NO

(d.) Describe any material discrepancy between the location of the corner as restored or reestablished and the location of that corner as previously restored or reestablished by distance and direction. Show the discrepancy on the plan view drawing under (a), above. Show the distances between the corner as previously restored or reestablished and (1) the corner as restored or reestablished, and (2) to at least 4 of the witness monuments shown on the drawing in (a), above.

(e.) Was the corner reestablished through lost corner proportionate methods? If so, show the method, including the directions and distances to other public land survey corners used as evidence or used for proportioning in determining the corner location.

YES THE CORNER IS ON LINE WITH THE NW CORNER OF SEC 2 T46NR1E AND THE THE S1/4 CORNER OF SEC 33. USED THE SE AND THE S1/4 CORNERS OF SECTION 32 AND 33 PROPORTIONING THE DISTANCE.
THE CORNER IS TEMPORARY UNTILL PROPER AUTHORIZATION IS RECEIVED.



I, Ronald Barnes, hereby certify that the corner points as identified by the corner code index were, in a field survey on DEC 1, 1983, established, re-established, monumented, re-monumented, recovered or restored as expressed below and in conformance with the regulations and rules as required in the current manual of survey instructions of the United States Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management.



COUNTY SURVEYOR FILING DATA

Date of Computer Entry _____

Date Received _____

Date Microfilmed Nov 2 1984

Treasurer's Receipt No. _____

Number of Included Sheets 6

AFFIX YOUR LAND SURVEYOR SEAL. Z9

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

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bank of Rock river, the survey was continued eastward, and celestial observations, both to ascertain the latitude and variation of the compass, being frequently made, the line was extended through to Lake Michigan, with so little variation from the true latitude as to render correction unnecessary.

At its intersection with the western shore of the lake, it was the intention of the commissioners to establish a permanent stone monument similar to the one set up at the beginning of the line on the Mississippi; the scarcity, however, and the great expense of procuring stone, induced them to relinquish the idea, and to rely on such marks, artificial and natural, as they were enabled to make and to describe.

An oak post a foot square and nine feet long, was set firmly in the ground to the depth of five feet, in a small thicket of willows, about one chain from the water's edge. This post stands at the termination of the surveyed line, and from it a black oak tree, fifteen inches in diameter, bears south twenty degrees east, three hundred and sixty-one links distant; a black oak twelve inches in diameter, bears north forty-five and a half degrees west, one hundred and fifty-six links distant; a black oak twelve inches in diameter, bears north fourteen and a half degrees west, two hundred and thirty-nine links distant; a black oak fifteen inches in diameter, bears north seventy-five degrees west, one hundred and seventy-two links distant; a black oak twelve inches in diameter, bears north one degree west, three hundred and eighty-four links distant; and a black oak ten inches in diameter, bears south thirty degrees east, two hundred and twenty-eight links distant.

The three first trees are marked with a notch in a blaze near the ground and facing the post, the three last are not blazed but have nails driven into them, out of sight, about three feet from the ground on the side nearest the post.

In addition to this it may be of service to add, that the post stands on a bend of the lake shore, called by the Indians "Black-oak point;" the bearing of the shore from half a mile south to two and a half miles north, is about north fourteen degrees west, and at the distance of about half a mile north of the post a prairie extends to the border of the lake. Point Mich-e-pe-cot-ton bears north three degrees and twenty minutes east, fifteen and one-fourth miles distant, and north of the line about six or seven miles a small stream called "Pike creek," empties into the lake. The post is estimated to be forty miles north from Chicago, and ten miles north of a place known by the name of "Little Fort."

Having marked, as permanently and conspicuously as practicable, the termination of the boundary on the lake, and procured from Chicago the necessary supplies, the commissioners and party returned westward for the purpose of making the requisite correction of the line from Rock river to a point eighteen miles east of the fourth principal meridian.

After considerable difficulty and some delay, on account of high water and bad weather, this was finished on the seventeenth instant, and the party returned to Galena, having completed the entire survey.

In marking the boundary it was found impracticable, without incurring an unwarrantable expense, to do it in the manner prescribed by the second section of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act to amend an act," &c., passed February 5, 1831.

And, as the best substitute within the means of the board, it was deemed expedient to mark the line by blazing the trees as in the surveys of the public lands of the United States, but in a more conspicuous manner, and in lieu of the stones required to be set up, at the distance of every five miles, corners were made at the end of every mile and half mile, after the manner of the public surveys.

The distances from the monument on the Mississippi to the principal points on the line, which may be regarded as natural marks to determine its location, are as follows, viz.

- 4 70.00, to a point one mile and five chains south of the southern base of the Sinsinaway mound, in the mining district.
- 10 69.30, to the fourth principal meridian, at a point six and one-fourth miles north from the town of Galena.
- 12 57.80, to the north branch of Fever river, running south, half a mile south of a small place called "Buncomb."
- 18 10.00, to a point about thirty chains south of the White-oak spring, on the road from Galena to Fort Winnebago.
- 21 00.00, to a point two and a half miles north of Gratio's grove.
- 43 1.39, to a post set on the right or west bank of the Peek-a-to-lake river, which is here four chains wide and runs south.
- 70 29.00, to Sugar river, which is about two chains wide and runs south.
- 81 31.09, to a post on the left or east bank of Rock river, ten chains above its junction with Turtle river. Rock river is here about seven chains wide and runs south.
- 125 9.10, to a post on the right or west bank of Fox river, which is here 2.17 chains wide and runs south.
- 138 8.99, to the west bank of the River des Pleins, which is about eighty links wide and runs south.
- 144 48.80, to a post before described, standing on the border of Lake Michigan, the termination of the survey.

The country through which this boundary line has been established having been the principal theatre of the late Indian war, is now so well and so generally known as scarcely to require description. Through-ception made up of open wood land, (timbered chiefly with oak,) with prairies of various size and quality interspersed. Some marshes and swamps are found, but they are small and few in number. In the mining district, which there is good reason to believe extends to within thirty miles of the lake, the soil is almost invariably good, the surface rolling, the waters pure and abundant, and it requires not the spirit of prophecy to foretell, that when surveyed and offered for sale, the whole country will within a few years attract and sustain a numerous and thriving population.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN MESSENGER,

Commissioner of the State of Illinois.

LUCIUS LYON,

Commissioner on the part of the United States.

To ANDREW JACKSON,
President of the United States.

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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° 50' 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

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