

When man was in the first stage of development – only a hunter and a fisherman – he had no need for exact boundaries and his title to land was nebulous.



When man entered his second or pastoral stage, still there was no need for exact boundaries.

- The LORD said to Moses
"Command the Israelites and say to them: When you enter Canaan, the land that will be allotted to you as an inheritance will have these boundaries: Your southern side will include some of the Desert of Zin along the border of Edom. On the east, your southern boundary will start from the end of the Salt Sea, cross south of Scorpion Pass, continue on to Zin and go south of Kadesh Barnea. Then it will go to Hazar Addar and over to Azmon, where it will turn, join the Wadi of Egypt and end at the Sea." (Description of the promised land)



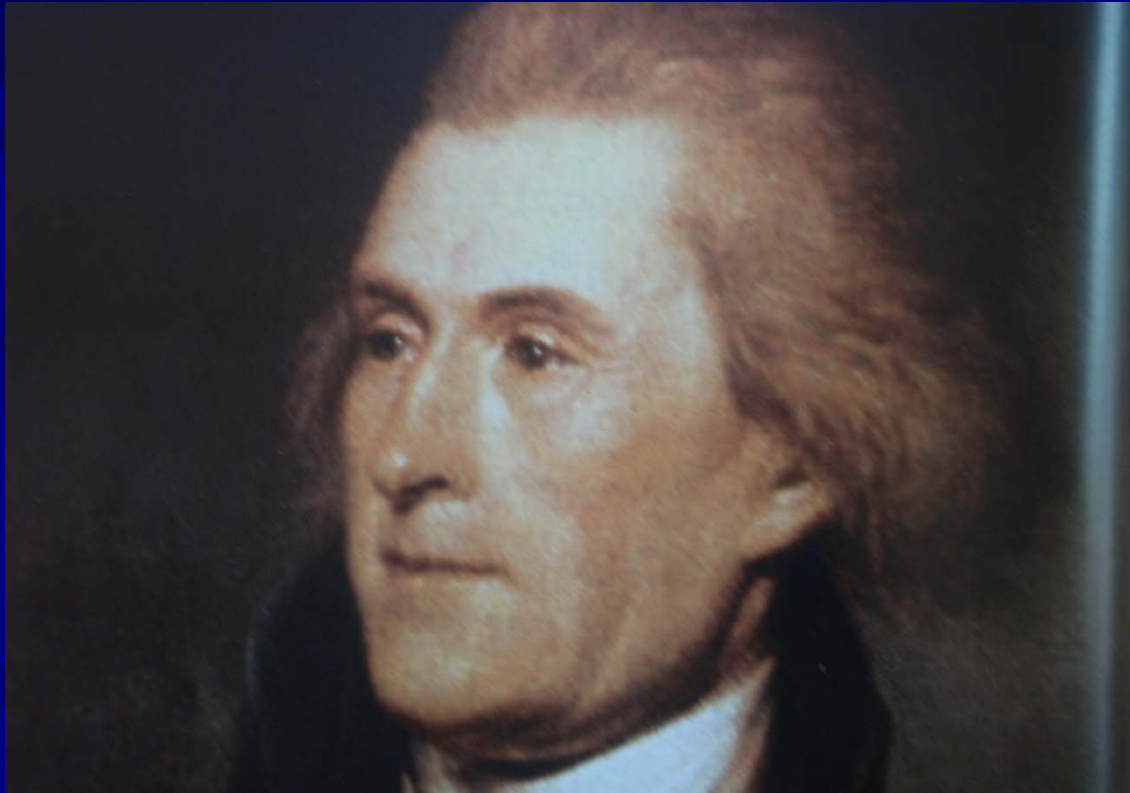
When man began to cultivate the soil it became necessary for the sake of peace and harmony that there be definite boundaries established that would be visible on the ground. One of the earliest monuments is a stone found in Babylonia set up to mark a corner with the circumstance under which the boundary was established.



Thus where boundaries became marked and distinct came rules to protect these markers:

- **“Remove not the ancient landmark, which thy fathers have set.”**
Proverbs 22:28
- **“Cursed be to he that removeth his neighbor’s landmark and all the people shall say ahmen.”**
Jeremiah 27:17
- **“Please protect nearby survey marker. Avoid \$1000 fine. If location of this marker is endangered please contact county surveyor’s office.”**
Crawford County warning sign

After the Revolutionary war, a way to repay France for its help and pay soldiers who fought in the Constitutional armies had to be found. Since Congress didn't have the authority to levy tax, the founding fathers used one of the few resources available to them: Land. On May 20, 1785, the continental congress approved the rectangular land survey system. Thomas Jefferson helped plan and implement the public land survey system in 1785. Prior to this time descriptions of property were vague and hard to retrace.



Under the plan land would surveyed in tracts six miles square known as Townships. Lines would be run due north and south, and east and west. Corners would be set at half mile intervals.

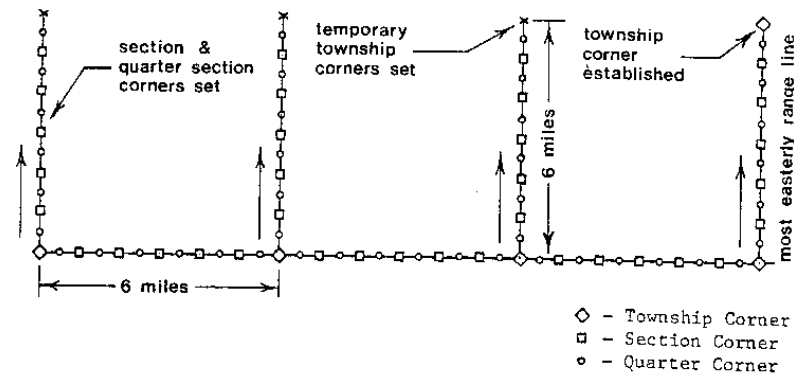


Figure 14. Running Range Lines
Instructions of 1833

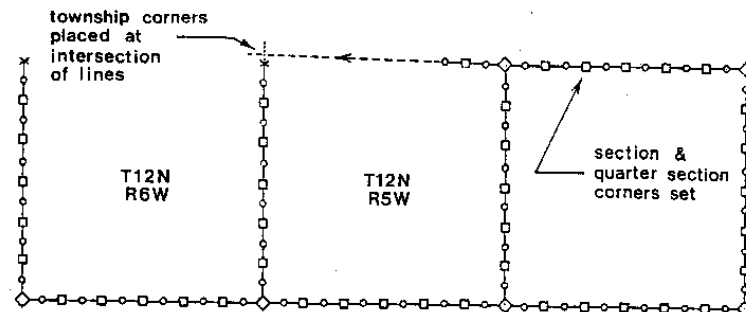


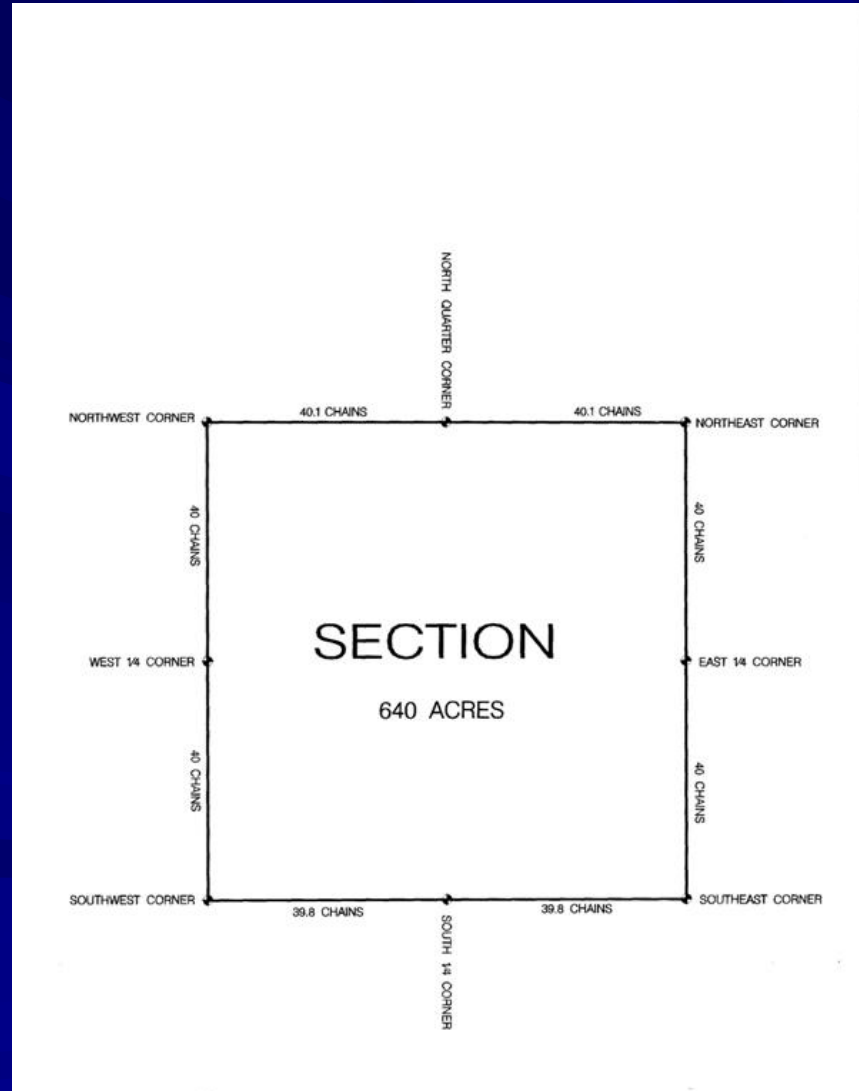
Figure 15. Running Township Lines
Instructions of 1833

The Townships would be further subdivided into squares with one mile to a side. Corners were set at half mile intervals along the lines. By the time the original surveys were done in Wisconsin, the order in which the lines were run is shown on this Township drawing.

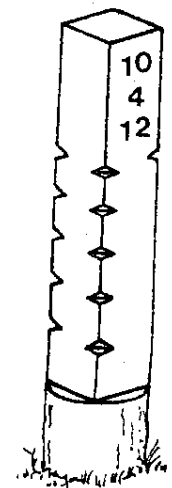
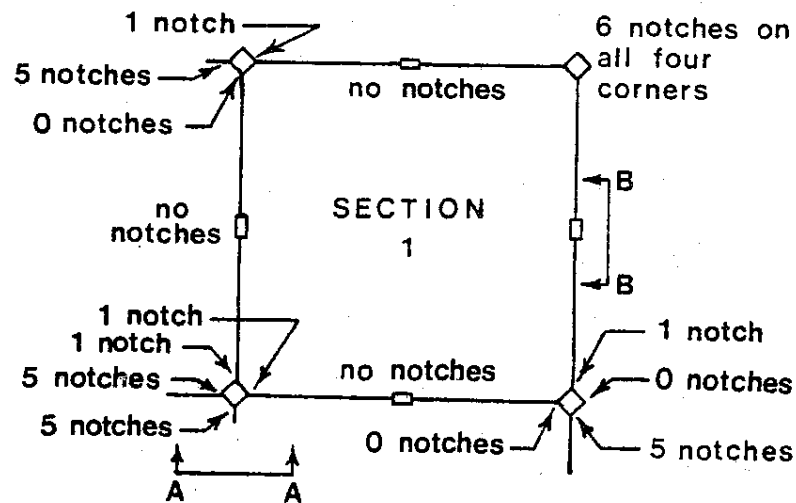
6 59	60 5 58	44 4 43	33 3 32	22 2 21	11 1 10
7 56	57 8 55	42 9 41	31 10 30	20 11 19	9 12 8
18 53	54 17 52	40 16 39	29 15 28	18 14 17	7 13 6
19 50	51 20 49	38 21 37	27 22 26	16 23 15	5 24 4
30 47	48 29 46	36 28 35	25 27 24	14 26 13	3 25 2
31	45 32	34 33	23 34	12 35	1 36

Figure 18. Order of Running Section Lines
Instructions of 1833

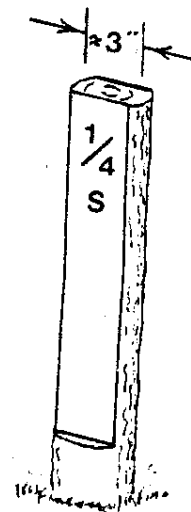
The typical Section is one mile square. At the time the original survey was done in Crawford County, Wisconsin, the original surveyor was required to set a wood post and two witness trees at half mile intervals along the exterior of the Section.



Wood posts were set at all the corners except in prairie country where witness trees were not available. Here it was allowable to erect a mound covered with sod.



VIEW AA



VIEW BB

Figure 12. Corner Posts
Instructions of 1831

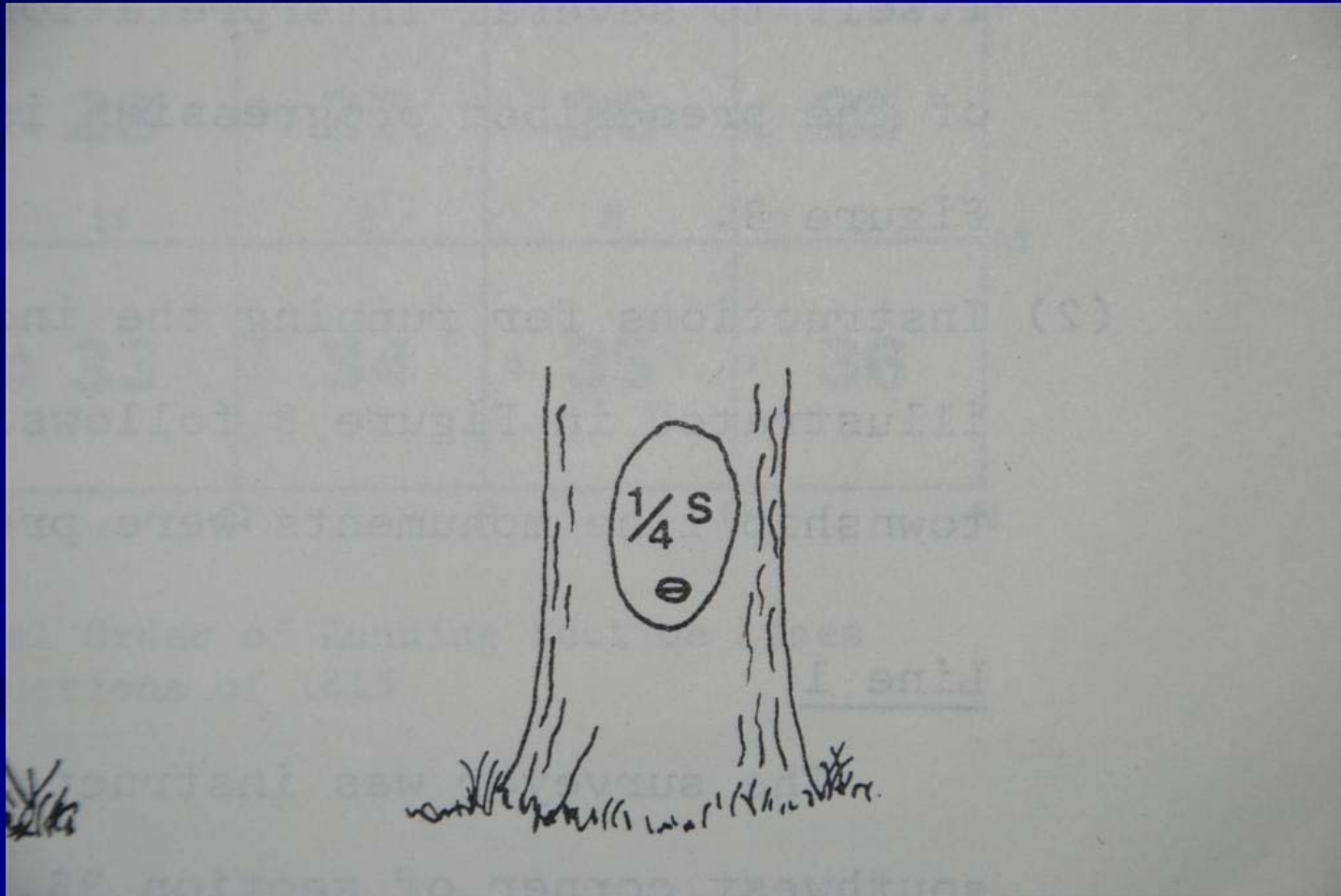
Tip of wood post found while digging under a road surface at the southeast corner of Section 9, T9N, R6E, Fourth Principal Meridian.



Mound of earth found on the south bank of the Wisconsin River set by William Burt in 1833 on the west line of Section 13, T9N, R6E, Fourth Principal Meridian. Shortly after the original survey was done the railroad was built and at this corner location the Wisconsin River became a stagnant pond.



At every corner two witness trees were blazed with an ax and the nearest trees were to be scribed with the corner numbers. The diameter and type of tree with the bearing and distance from the corner to the tree were to be carefully taken and noted in the surveyors field book. At the completion of the contract the surveyor turned his notes over to the Surveyor General for public record.



Blaze mark
and scribing
left in an
original
witness tree

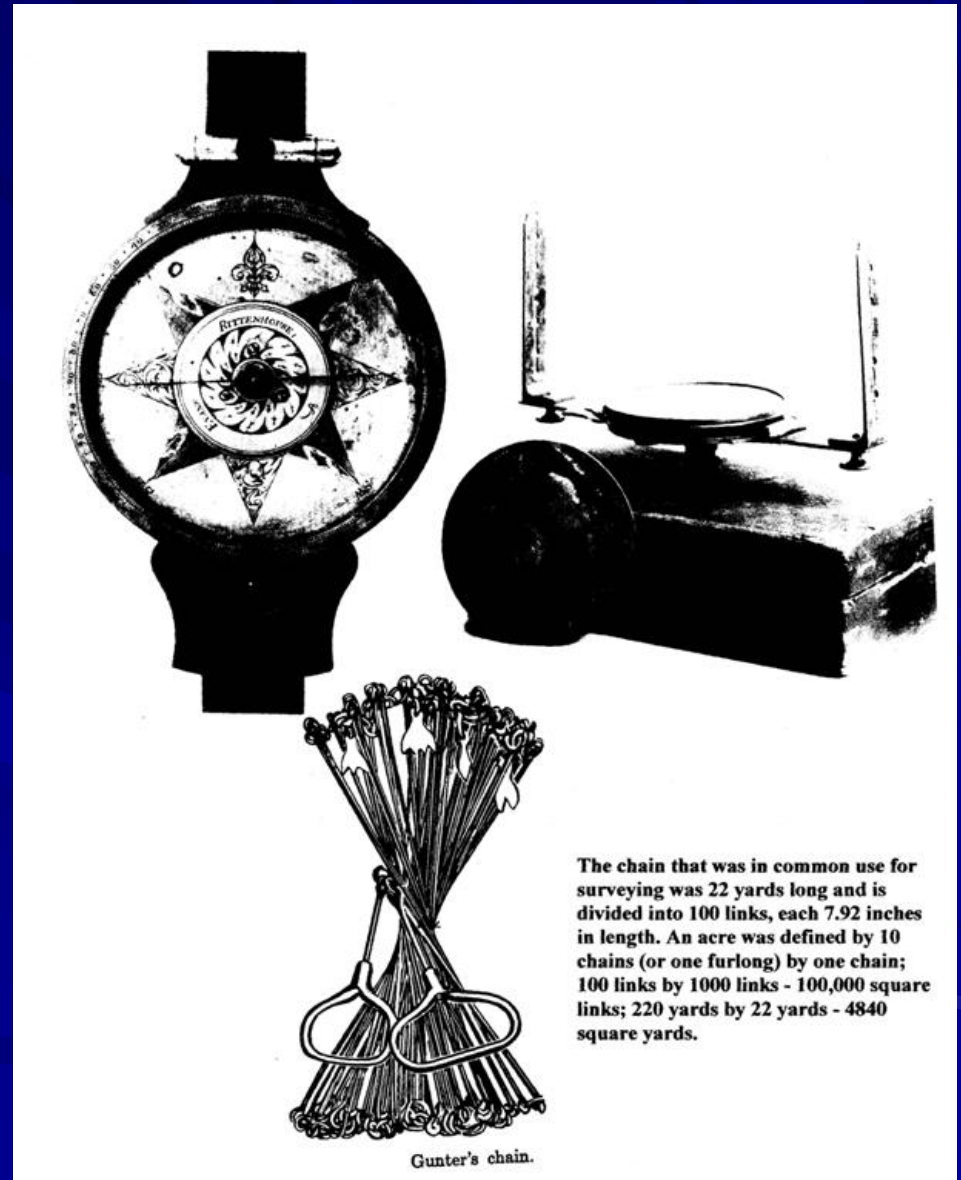


Bottom blaze in the stump of an original bur oak witness tree blazed by William Burt in the original survey of the town line at the east $\frac{1}{4}$ corner of Section 1, T9N, R6E Fourth Principal Meridian.



Tools used by the original surveyor's doing the interior section lines.

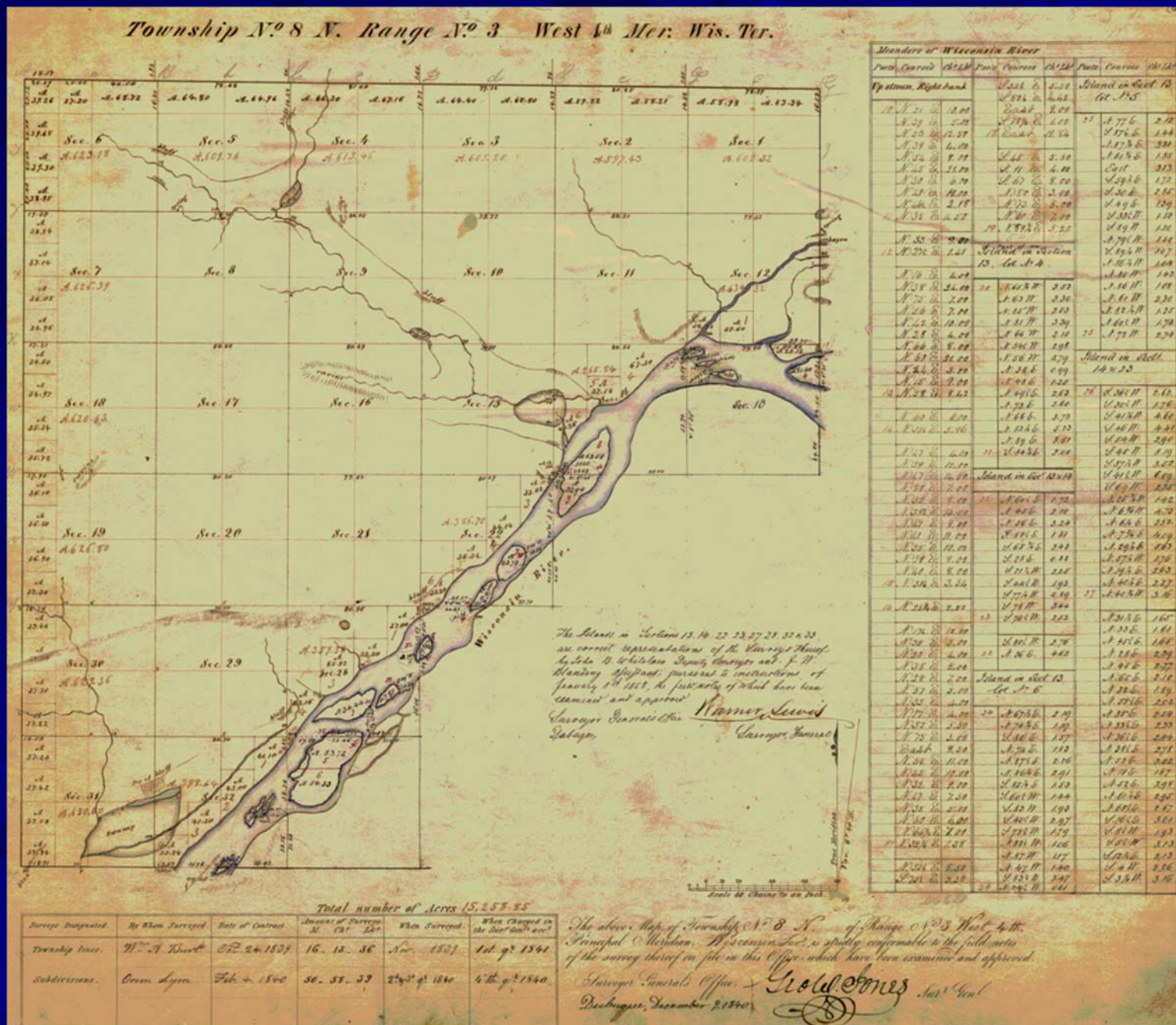
With the tools the surveyor uses today it only takes the press of a button to measure a distance from one point to another within a few hundredths of a foot and to position that point on the face of the earth within a few millimeters.



The chain that was in common use for surveying was 22 yards long and is divided into 100 links, each 7.92 inches in length. An acre was defined by 10 chains (or one furlong) by one chain; 100 links by 1000 links - 100,000 square links; 220 yards by 22 yards - 4840 square yards.

Gunter's chain.

The original plat map prepared from the original survey notes- T8N R3W.



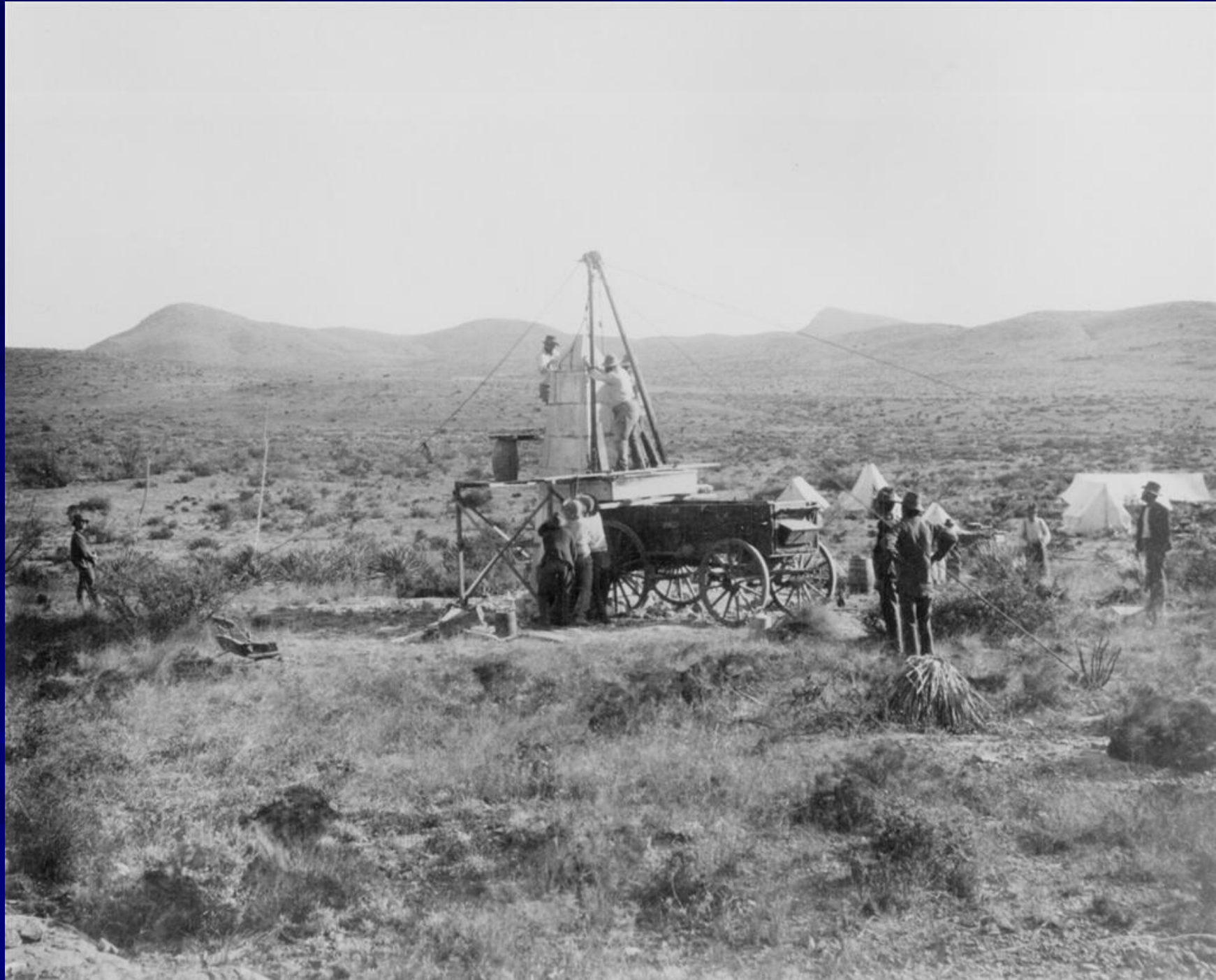
Today we wonder why so many gross errors exist in the early surveys. These errors were due to poor equipment, hostile environment, an abundance of land and the lack of skilled men. The original surveyors were paid by the mile and endured many hardships along the way.



Story about J. Stuart Boyles in *One League to Each Wind*
(Texas Surveyors Association, p. 303).

“Besides being shot at for laying and driving, over fences fighting rattlesnakes off driftwood from the 1900 Galveston storm and pulling bogged down cows out of the ponds, he worked in hot summertime when there was an on shore wind, wore boots, gloves, rubber coat, flannel shirt and mosquito bar on his hat. Mosquitoes were like sand storms. Many cattle smothered to death with their nostrils and mouth choked-up.”





In 1847 while Harry A. Wiltse was doing the original survey of the Fourth Principal Meridian Line in Wisconsin (Reports to United States General Land Office, reprinted in *Public Land Surveys*, Lowell O. Stewart, p. 84) he wrote the following.

“The aggregate amount of swamp traversed by the two lines was about one hundred and seventy-five miles, a considerable portion of which might be termed windfall. During four consecutive weeks there was not a dry garment in the party, day or night. Consider a situation like the above, connected with the dreadful swamps through which we waded, and the great extent of windfalls over which we clumb and clambered; The deep and rapid creeks and rivers that we crossed, all at the highest stage of water; that we were constantly surrounded and as constantly excoriated by swarms or rather clouds of mosquitoes, and still more troublesome insects; and consider further that we were all the while confined to a line, and consequently had no choice of ground.

. . . And you can form some idea of our suffering condition.

Our principal suffering, however, grew out of exhaustion of our provisions, coarse as they were. Worn out by fatigue and hardship, and nearly destitute of clothes, we had now to make a forced march of three days for the lake in search of provisions, of which, during those three days, we had had not a mouthful. I contracted to execute this work at ten dollars per mile, but would not again, after a lifetime of experience in the field, and a great fondness for camp life, enter upon the same, or a similar survey, at any price whatever.”



Commentary by W. S. Mabry (dated 1873) in *One League to Each Wind* (Texas Surveyors Association, p. 77).

“We walked from ten to twenty miles a day, giving us ravenous appetites. After eating hearty meals during the day, we would sit around the campfire at night and toast buffalo humps and marrow bones, eat a big part, go to bed on the ground in the open, and awake the next morning feeling fine.

The wild turkey were fat, and a favorite dish was to slice the breast and drop the slices in a frying pan of hot grease making delicious turkey breast steaks.

During our nine months between the Pecos River and the Canadian river we had no fights with the Indians. On one or two occasions a few shots were exchanged, and one night they ran into our camp making hideous noises to stampede our horses. As every man went to bed with his Winchester by his side, every man was up, firing at the noise and keeping up such a fusillade that the Indians disappeared. The next morning when we rounded up our stock we were one horse short, but found one Indian pony, with saddle and bridle, which we could not explain unless its rider was either killed or wounded and carried off by the other Indians.

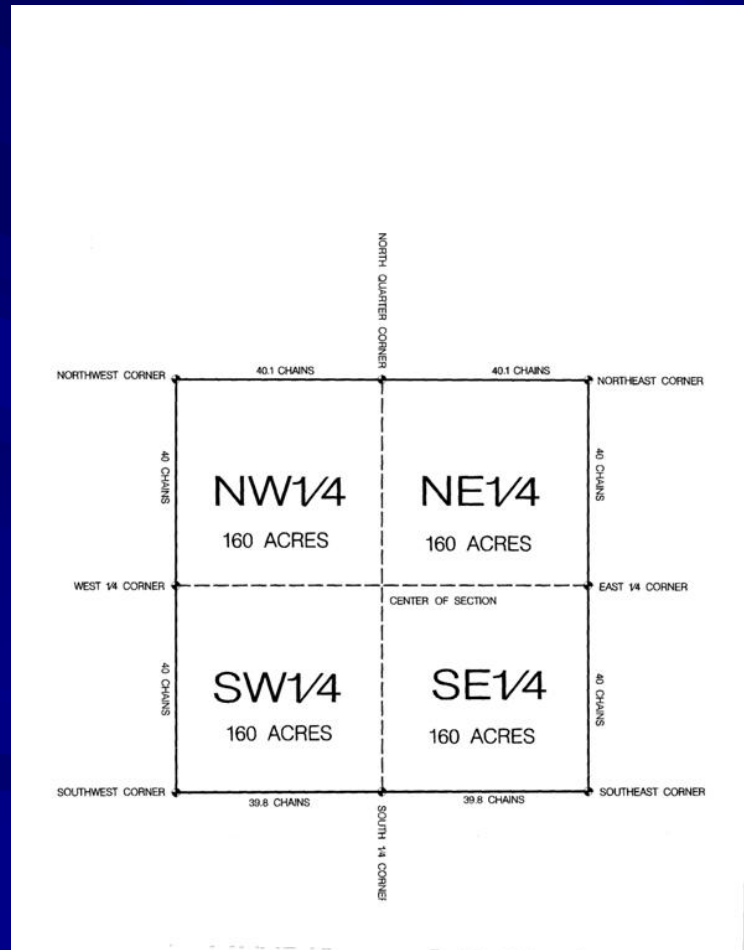
When our entire party was together, we could have stood off quite a force of Indians. But while north of Red River the party was often divided into three surveying parties and would be separated for about a week at a time. Each of these parties had to have along extra men to carry the guns of the compass man and the chainmen.

While in the upper panhandle every day or so we would see bunches of Indians; on seeing us they would ride around us.”

Even though errors were made in the field, the original township, section and quarter section corners must stand as the true corners which they were intended to represent, whether in the place shown in the field notes or not. The boundaries of the public lands, when approved and accepted are unchangeable. Thus the surveyor of today is in charge of finding the original corners to properly perform their job.



The 1833 manual of surveying instructions allowed for the further division of Sections into quarter and quarter-quarter sections for the sale of smaller parcels. This division was done on paper and no corners were set to mark the division corners. The County surveyor was hired to come in and set these corners after the original sale.



The map shows a 160-acre section divided into four 40-acre quadrants. Each quadrant is further divided into four 20-acre sub-quadrants. The center section is labeled 'CENTER SECTION'. The map includes corner labels: NORTHWEST CORNER, NORTHEAST CORNER, SOUTHWEST CORNER, and SOUTHEAST CORNER. It also includes side labels: WEST 1/4 CORNER, EAST 1/4 CORNER, NORTH QUARTER CORNER, and SOUTH 1/4 CORNER. Dimensions are given in chains: 40 CHAINS for the main quadrants and 20 CHAINS for the sub-quadrants. The map is oriented with North at the top.

Corner	Top	Bottom	Left	Right
NORTHWEST CORNER	40 CHAINS	40 CHAINS	40 CHAINS	40 CHAINS
NORTHEAST CORNER	40 CHAINS	40 CHAINS	40 CHAINS	40 CHAINS
SOUTHWEST CORNER	40 CHAINS	40 CHAINS	40 CHAINS	40 CHAINS
SOUTHEAST CORNER	40 CHAINS	40 CHAINS	40 CHAINS	40 CHAINS

Side Labels: WEST 1/4 CORNER, EAST 1/4 CORNER, NORTH QUARTER CORNER, SOUTH 1/4 CORNER

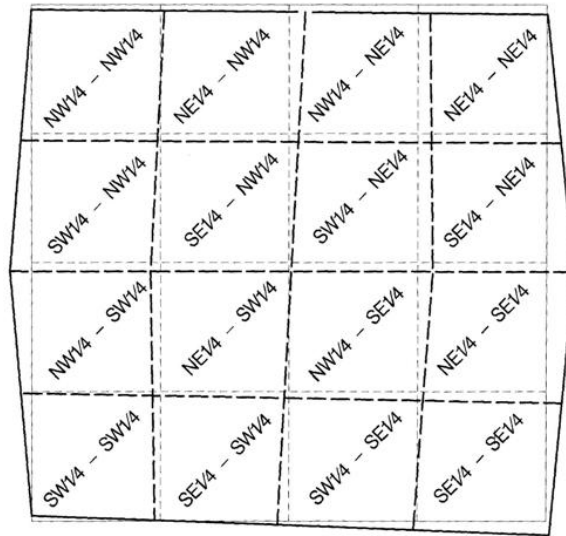
Quadrant Labels: NW1/4, NE1/4, SW1/4, SE1/4

Sub-quadrant Labels: NW1/4 - NW1/4, NE1/4 - NW1/4, SW1/4 - NW1/4, SE1/4 - NW1/4, NW1/4 - NE1/4, NE1/4 - NE1/4, SW1/4 - NE1/4, SE1/4 - NE1/4, NW1/4 - SW1/4, NE1/4 - SW1/4, NW1/4 - SE1/4, NE1/4 - SE1/4, SW1/4 - SW1/4, SE1/4 - SW1/4, SW1/4 - SE1/4, SE1/4 - SE1/4

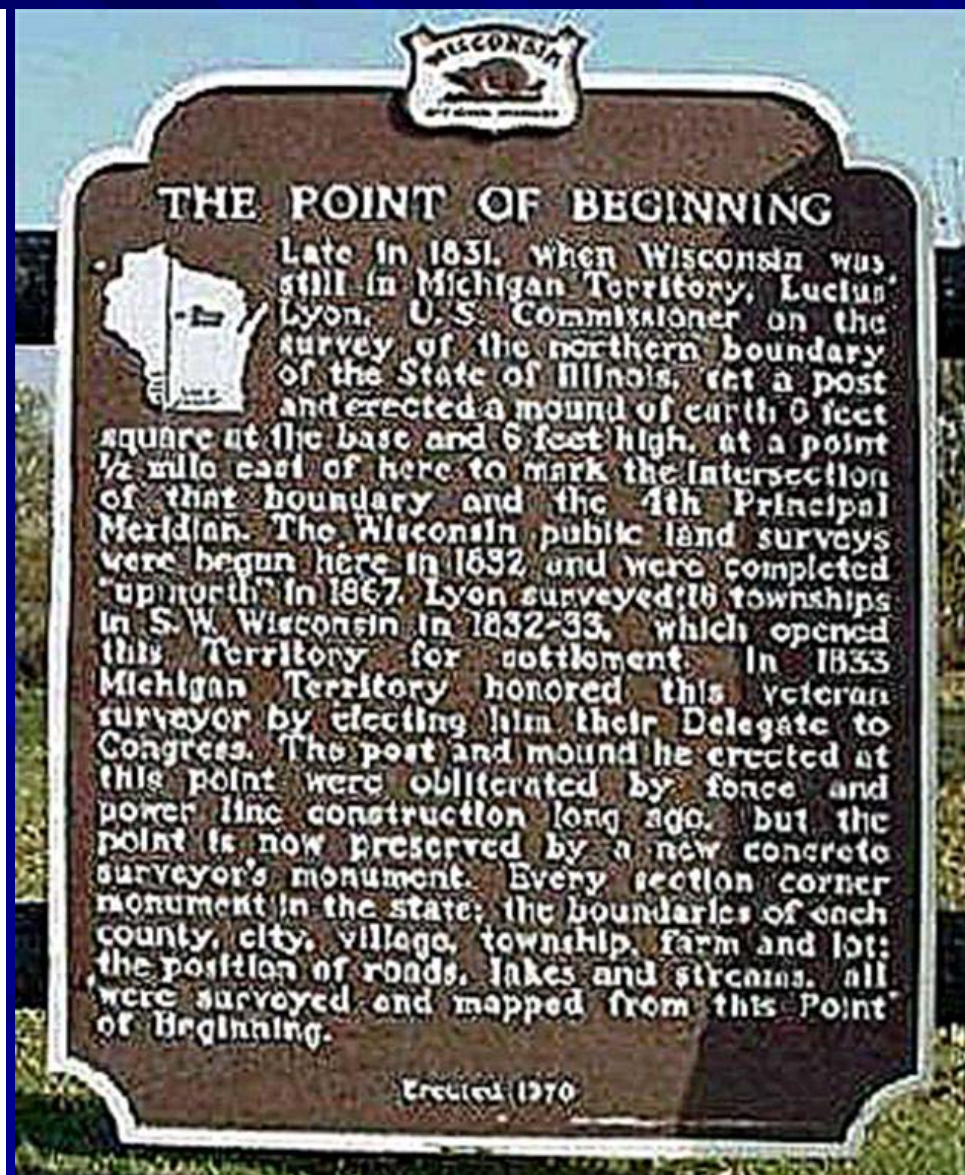
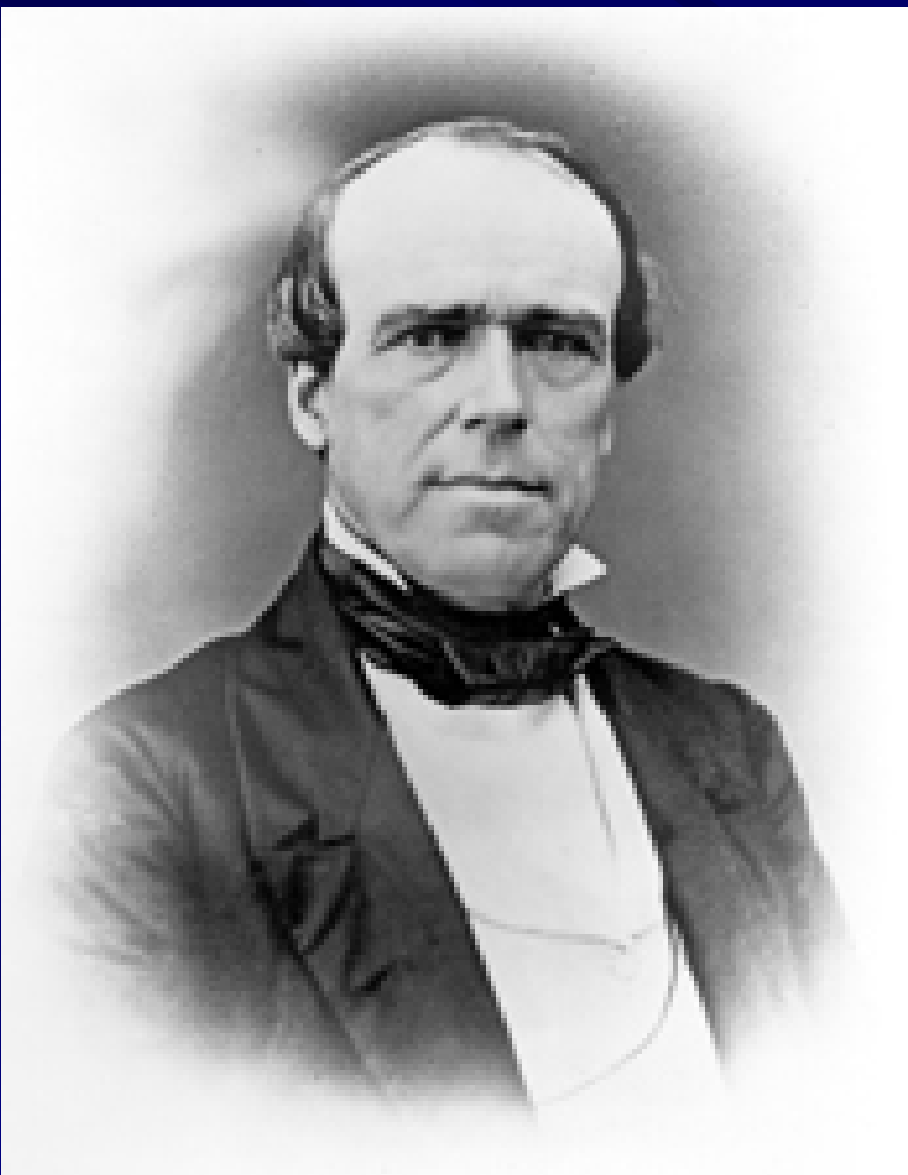
Center Section Label: CENTER SECTION

Dimensions: 40 CHAINS, 20 CHAINS, 40 ACRES, 20 ACRES

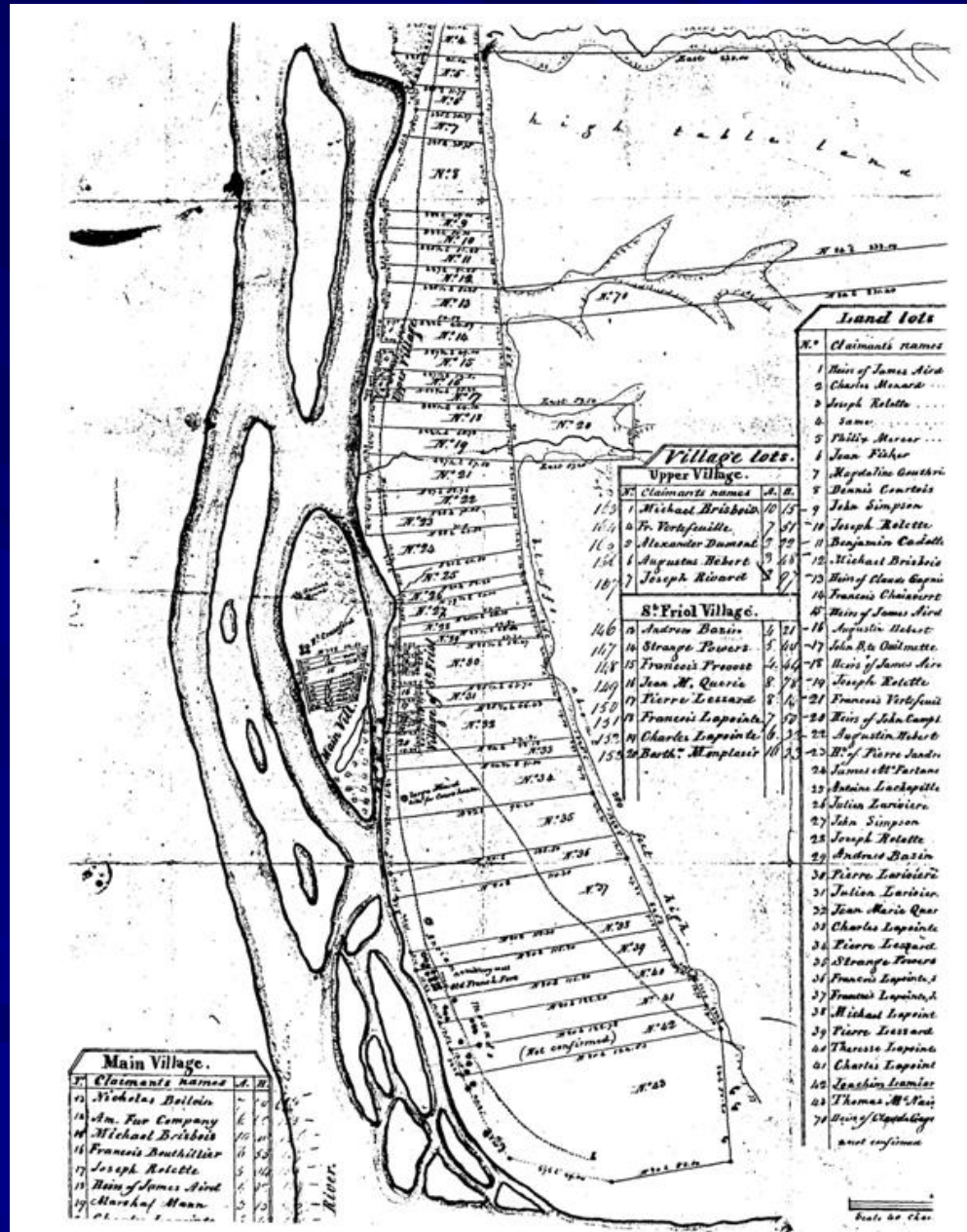
All conveyances of land in Wisconsin, past and present, are based in part on the original U.S. Public land System and its physical location on the surface of the earth. The monuments of this original survey constitute the legal reference datum in relation to which all real property in the state is located. An erroneous section corner location has an effect on all the boundaries inside the Section as shown on the below sketch.



Lucius Lyon - In the 1830's, he surveyed a portion of what would become the boundary between Illinois and Wisconsin and set the initial point or point of beginning at the intersection of the Illinois – Wisconsin state line and the 4th principal meridian line. He surveyed the Farm Lots in Prairie du Chien in July and August, 1828.



French Land Claims at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin – Surveyed by Lucius Lyon



William Burt – Surveyor and Inventor, legislator and millwright. Mr. Burt did the original survey of all the Township lines in Crawford County in 1840 where he tested his solar transit.



William A. Burt

Photo State Archives of Michigan

William Burt's solar compass which drastically increased the accuracy of the original surveys.

Solar compass invented by William A. Burt
Photo Gary Boynton



William Burt survey of the town line

13

E. B. TOWNSHIP No. 1 NORTH

Var. 1.55

North and East Side of Section 12

40.00 Set Section corner on River

76.70 Intersected right bank of the Wisconsin River & set post

Br Oak 6N 75W 18

Cherry 8N 20E 28

80.00 Set post corner of Sections 1 & 12

Br Oak 8N 67W 2.15

do 8S 76E 91

Land level Prairie good
and rate

14

RANGE No. 6 E, 4TH MERIDIAN

Var. 1.55

North and East Section One

40.00 Set gr. Section post

Br. Oak 8S 56W 199

do 6N 80W 5.55

66.24 Intersected right bank of the Wisconsin River & set post

Lynx 10N 56W 14

do 5S 18E 20

78.00 Intersected an island
Maple 9 cor.

50.00 Set temporary township corner on Island.

Jan. 30 1840

William Burt survey of the town line

29 East boundary of
Township No. 9 North.

North On east side of Section 24
40.00 Set Oak post for $\frac{1}{4}$ sec corner
marked $\frac{1}{4}$ S 24
W Oak 24 S 18 W 1.32
B Oak 9 N 4 W 2.31
Marked $\frac{1}{4}$ S 24 B. T.
56.50 Stream 3 C West Battle ground
80.00 Set Oak post for corner to sections
13 & 24 marked R 6 E T 9 N 13 24
B Oak 14 S 44 W 1.18
Marked R 6 E T 9 N 24 B. T.
Do 12 N 14 W .89
Marked R 6 E T 9 N 13 B. T.
Land hilly and stony
3^d rate timber Oak

Range No. 6 East, 4th Meridian. 30

North On east side of Section 13
22.63 Burr Oak 18
31.00 Enter Prairie
40.00 Set Oak post for $\frac{1}{4}$ sec corner
marked $\frac{1}{4}$ S 13
Raised a mound of Earth
 $\frac{1}{2}$ foot square and $\frac{1}{2}$ foot high
41.00 Stream 4 C West
48.00 Stream 20 C West
58.90 Wisconsin River C SW.
Set Willow post on left bank
marked R 6 E T 9 N 13 and
R 7 E T 9 N 8 18 Raised a
mound of Earth covered with
Soil 3 feet square and 3 feet high
Land rolling second rate
part timbered with Oak
and part prairie
Oct 23^d 1832

Original field notes by Orson Lyon in February 1840

T. 8. N. R. ⁵~~4~~ 1¹/₂ M³ M. J.

North Between Sections 32 & 33

2150 Spring brook 3 links wide cross

2230 White Oak 26 inches in diameter

4000 Set quarter Section post

{ White Oak 26 ^{Set 1/2 W 95} ~~Set 1/2 W 95~~

{ Do 4 S 4 E 49

5700 Spring brook 4 links wide cross

6225 White Oak 22 inches in diameter

8000 Set post corner to Sections 28 & 29

32 & 33 { Bur Oak 18 N 15 1/2 W 58

{ Do 15 S 22 1/2 W 23 1/2

Land rolling & 2nd rate &

well timbered with White

Black & Gum Oak under growth

Oak & grass

T. 8. N. R. ⁵~~4~~ 1¹/₂ M³ M. J.

28 & 33

East On Random Between Sections

7986 Intersected N & S line 18 links

South of post Land Hilly rocky

& 2nd rate Timbered with small

White Black & Gum Oak under

growth Same

West Connected Between Sections 28

3993 Set quarter Section post

{ White Oak 4 S 12 W 32

{ Black Oak 12 N 67 E 197

7986 Section corner

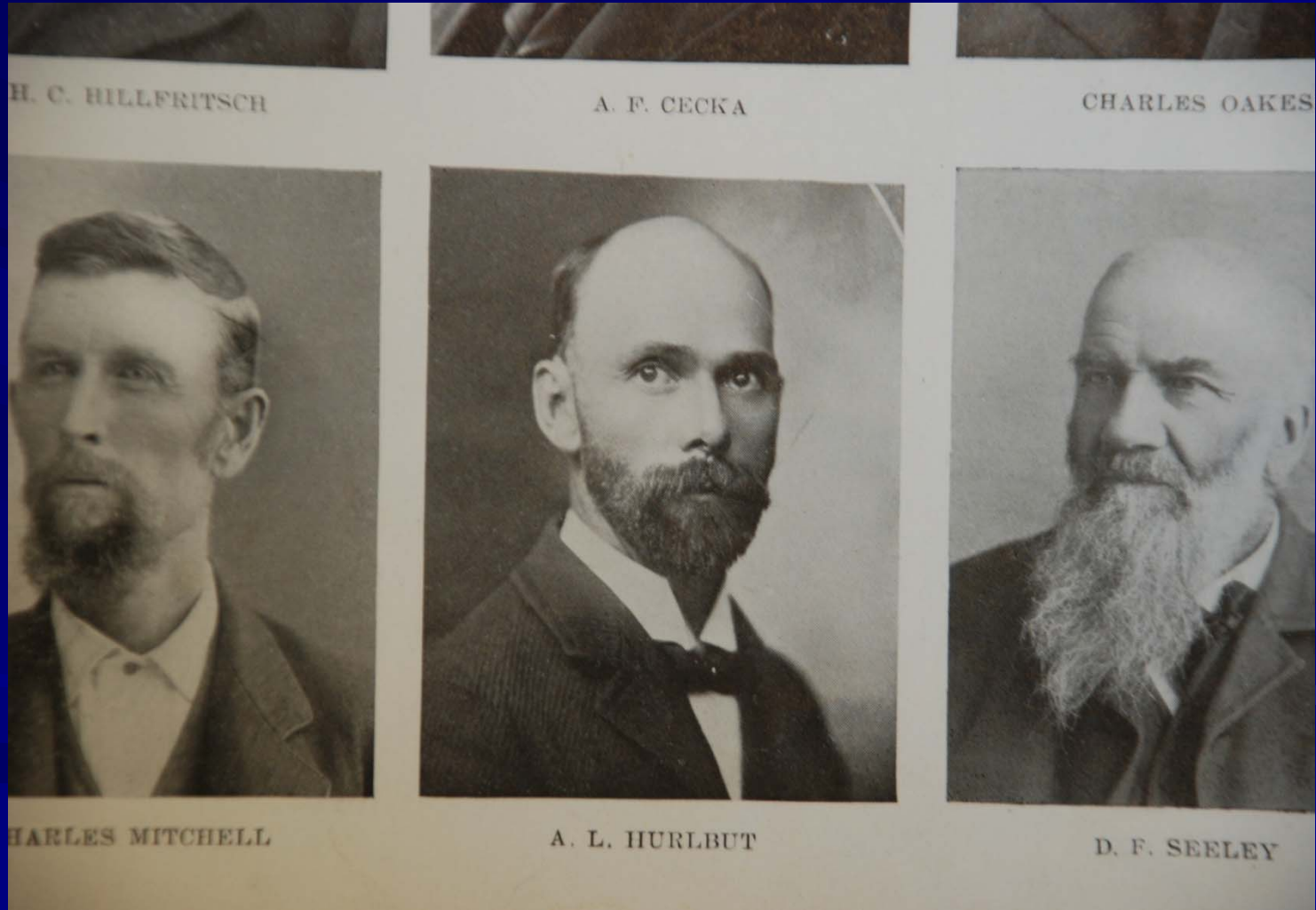
Original white oak bearing tree at the south $\frac{1}{4}$ corner of Section 28, T8N R5W
S12W 0.32



John J. Hurlbut and family Born August 8, 1849 Died September 29, 1939. Outstanding Crawford County Surveyor from mid to late 1800's to late 1920's



Albert Lewis Hurlbut Born March 17, 1862 died April 20, 1939. Worked as County Surveyor for Crawford County with John J. Hurlbut. Albert was also an outstanding surveyor.



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Certificate of Survey

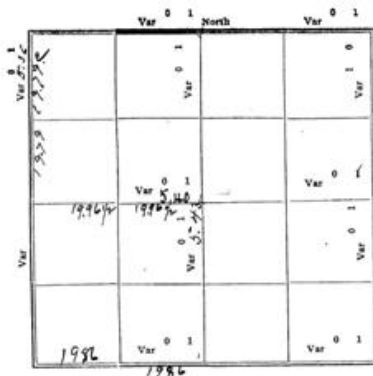
STATE OF WISCONSIN } ss.
CRAWFORD COUNTY }

STATE OF WISCONSIN } ss. I, J. L. Hunt Surveyor,
CRAWFORD COUNTY }
is and for the County and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that I have surveyed and subdivided Section 17
Township 8 North of Range 5 West of 4th Principal Meridian, as represented by the
courses and distances on the following plat, and annexed field notes of survey:

Established the center of the section at the point of intersection of straight quarter lines.

Established all quarter-quarter corners upon the section boundary at proportional distances between known section and quarter section corners, according to the original field-notes of the Government survey:

Established all lost corners at proportionate distances between known corners, according to the original field-notes of the Government survey.



Plat of Section 17, Township 9 North, Range 4 East of _____ Principal Meridian.
Scale, 80 chains to 4 inches. The figures in red ink are the lengths of the lines as stated in the field notes of the
Government survey.

Declination of the Magnetic Meridian from the True Meridian _____ East.
 Surveyed and sub-divided May 9 A. D. 1898 in accordance with the State
 Laws and Instructions of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and recorded on _____ pages
 of Register in the County Surveyor's office.

WITNESS my hand this 13 day of May A. D. 1902

A. J. Hurlbut Surveyor.

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Description of Section, Quarter Section and Quarter quarter section Corners of Section 17 Township 8 North. Range 5 West of 4th Principal Meridian:

N. B.—The variation of needle adopted in establishing corners is $6^{\circ} 0'$ East.

Geographic Context	Heading Times	In. dia.	Current Day Year	Links Distance	Heading Times	In. dia.	Current Day Year	Links Distance
NA								
NW Sec cor identified								
NE Sec cor identified								
SE Sec cor identified								
SW Sec cor identified								
NE Sec cor identified								
SE Sec cor identified								
SW Sec cor identified								
NA SUBSTATION CORNERS								
Center 1 Sec cor								
North 1-in NW qr								
East 1-in NW qr								
South 1-in NW qr								
West 1-in NW qr								
Center 1-in NE qr								
North 1-in NE qr								
East 1-in NE qr								
South 1-in NE qr								
Center 1-in SE qr								
North 1-in SE qr								
East 1-in SE qr								
South 1-in SE qr								
Center 1-in SW qr								
North 1-in SW qr								
East 1-in SW qr								
Center 1-in SW qr								

Names of Sworn Assistants

CHAINMEN

FLAGMEN

AXMEN

Dan showing a soft stone 4" x 6" x 20" set by Albert Hurlbut which we found at the South $\frac{1}{4}$ corner of Section 17, T8N, R5W



Rich with a stone 2 ½" x 4" x 18" set by Albert Hurlbut which we found at the East ¼ corner of Section 17, T8N, R5W



A stone set by Albert Hurlbut at the center of Section 17, T8N R5W, Town of Eastman, Crawford County, Wisconsin



Blaze mark in an original bur oak witness tree (That's my hand)



Dan boring into the blaze with an increment borer.



Dan counting growth rings from the tree boring to see if it is of the proper age of the original bur oak witness tree.



Very tight rings and hard to count. This boring proved this tree was of the proper age of the original bur oak witness tree



Stone and pipe set by John or Albert Hurlbut in the Town of Eastman, Crawford County, Wisconsin.



Stone set by John or Albert Hurlbut in the Town of Eastman, Crawford County,
Wisconsin



Record of a stone at this corner led us to digging for the corner by hand. This is Rich digging for the corner which we never found.



Soil discoloration which matched the dimensions of a stone set by John J. Hurlbut



Dan measuring to a corner found while digging in the road.



Soil discoloration left by a stone set by John J. Hurlbut



We set the corner inside a water box at corners in paved roadways



2" galvanized iron pipe with a brass cap set inside a water box.



Digging for a corner in a State Highway. Dan relaxing between cars by leaning against the truck. Hey give that guy a shovel to lean on.



Rich with an old $\frac{1}{2}$ " iron rod found by digging with a shovel.



A stone set by John J. Hurlbut.



Digging for a corner in State Highway "133" south of Gays Mills, Wisconsin.
The county highway men are very hard working professionals who do an excellent job.



We found this old iron bar about 5 feet under the highway surface in the hole we dug on the previous slide



Dan showing a stone he found which was set by John Hurlbut



Rich at a sugar maple witness tree



Ron and Cliff at a stone we found in the middle of Ward Road at the south $\frac{1}{4}$ corner of Section 4, T6N, R6W, Fourth Principal Meridian in the Town of Bridgeport, Crawford County, Wisconsin. This is the first corner set on the Crawford County remonumentation program begun in 1983



Cliff, Rich and Ron relaxing on the three wheeler after setting that first corner.



Cliff on his last day of work. The buzzing of the mosquitoes finally got to him.
Gosh I miss him!!!



Looking for a Farm Lot corner. We dug down over 20 feet at this corner and finally hit peat moss and green plants still standing. They looked like they were buried yesterday. Lucius Lyon claimed he set the corner in a wet swamp. We never found the corner.



Ron standing in the hole at ground zero. Water started filling into the hole quickly .



Rich looking for a corner in the backwaters of the Mississippi River.







A United States Biological Survey marker found in the Mississippi River bottoms. The U.S Biological Survey was later renamed the U.S. Fish and Wildlife service. The year 1934 is stamped into the brass cap.



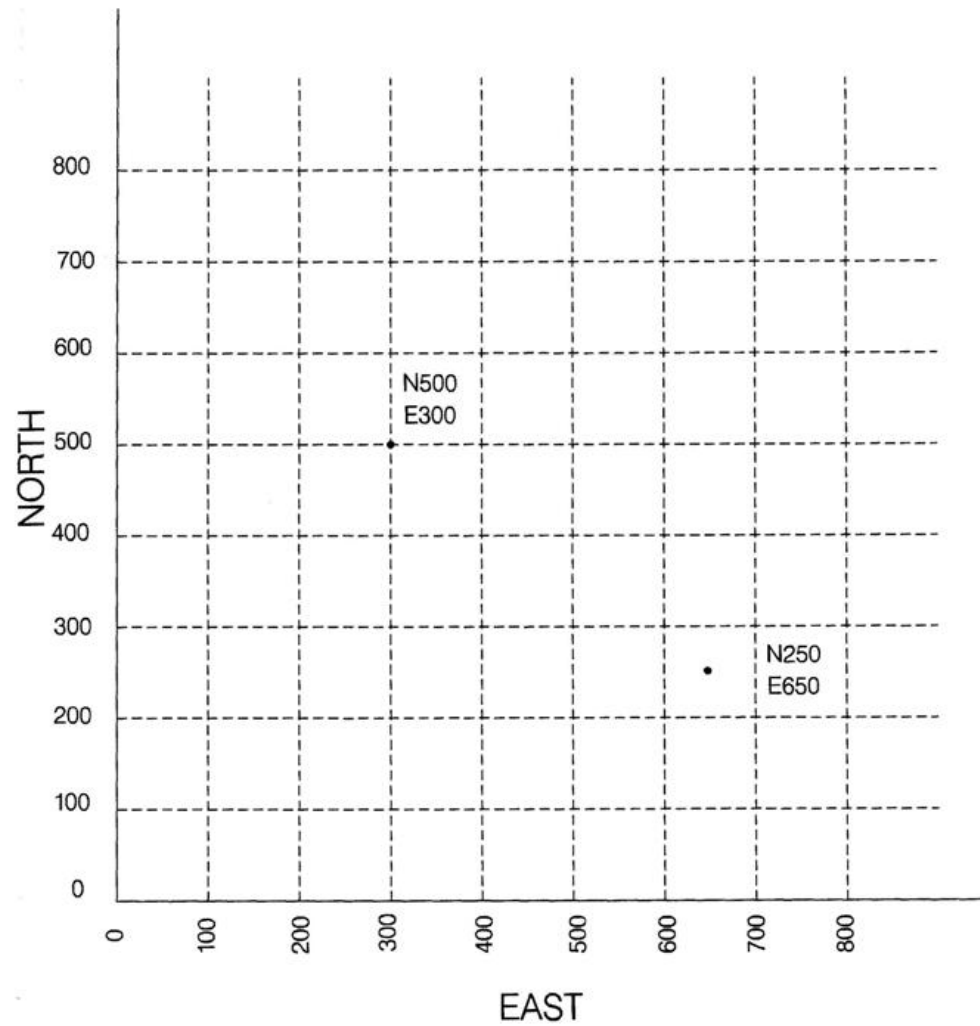
Dan standing on the stump of John Hurlbut's witness tree at the center of Section 28, T8N, R5W, Town of Eastman, Crawford County, Wisconsin.



The GPS equipment is sitting in a large indentation which is all that was left of the original white oak witness tree. The original witness trees we do find are now over 160 years old and are disappearing quickly. Once the corner and witness trees disappear it will be almost impossible to replace the corner in it's correct position.



Coordinate system




Corner tie sheet filed in County Surveyor's office


U.S. PUBLIC LAND SURVEY MONUMENT RECORD

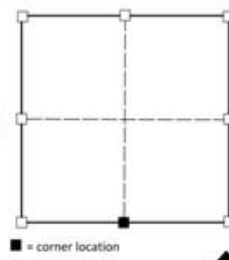
(a) Corner Location
Township 8 North
Range 5 West
Town of Eastman
Crawford County

I, Richard Marks, certify that the corner location on this record was determined by me and that this U.S. public land survey monument record is correct and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Dated this 23rd day of October, 2008




Richard Marks R.L.S. # S-1473





■ = corner location

Section 28



History of corner establishment:
Original survey was by Orson Lyon in 1840. On September 11, 2006, Richard Marks set a 3/4" solid round iron rod from an original white oak bearing tree standing and healthy S12°W 0.32 chains.

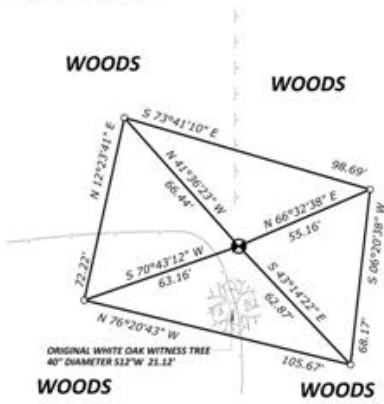
Description of corner evidence found:
I found the 3/4" iron rod set by Marks and replaced it with a 2" galvanized iron pipe with a brass cap.

Description of corner and witness monuments, references and accessories used to perpetuate the original or re-established location of this corner.

Bearings are grid based on the Crawford County coordinate system designed by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation. NAD83 (2007)

Witness corners are 3/4" x 36" solid round iron rods with aluminum caps set.

I set a 2" galvanized iron pipe with a brass cap at this corner.




WOODS

WOODS

WOODS

WOODS



Control: COMBINATION OF GPS AND CONVENTIONAL FIELD CONTROL

Datum: NAD 83 (2007)		County coordinates		State plane coordinates		
Lat.	43°07'58.867734"	North	151757.78	North	414461.09	Page _____
Long.	90°58'18.117642"	East	364241.12	East	1709130.73	

Land owner letter sent prior to beginning project

River Valley Land Surveying

Richard Marks - 504 Cedar Street - Sauk City, Wisconsin 53583 Phone 608-643-4391

February 24, 2010

Dear Land Owner:

I have been contracted by Crawford County to find and replace the section corners shown on the enclosed map. It is my policy to contact all land owners in the vicinity of the project to inform them of my presence and to obtain any information they might have regarding the corners shown on the enclosed map.

These corners were set by the original government surveyors in the 1840's and the Federal Government issued patents to first settlers based on these corner locations. The corners set by the original government surveyors are the same corners used today in determining the boundaries of all the property lines within a section. Over time many of these corners have been destroyed or replaced with some other form of marker.

In 1982, Crawford County began a program to find or reset these corners with a more permanent marker. We have been setting 2" galvanized iron pipes with a brass cap and placing warning signs next to the corner so they can be easily seen and protected. The corners are now tied into a geographical reference system so that they will never be lost again.

These corners affect all the property boundaries in that area, so any information you have regarding the numbered corners or any unnumbered corners on the map would be very helpful. If you have renters on your property, please advise them of this also.

Please fill in the enclosed form and return it to me in the stamped, self-addressed envelope within the next two weeks.

I would appreciate it if you would send me your phone number or the name and phone number of any person managing your property so that I have someone to contact if I need to access the corner from your property.

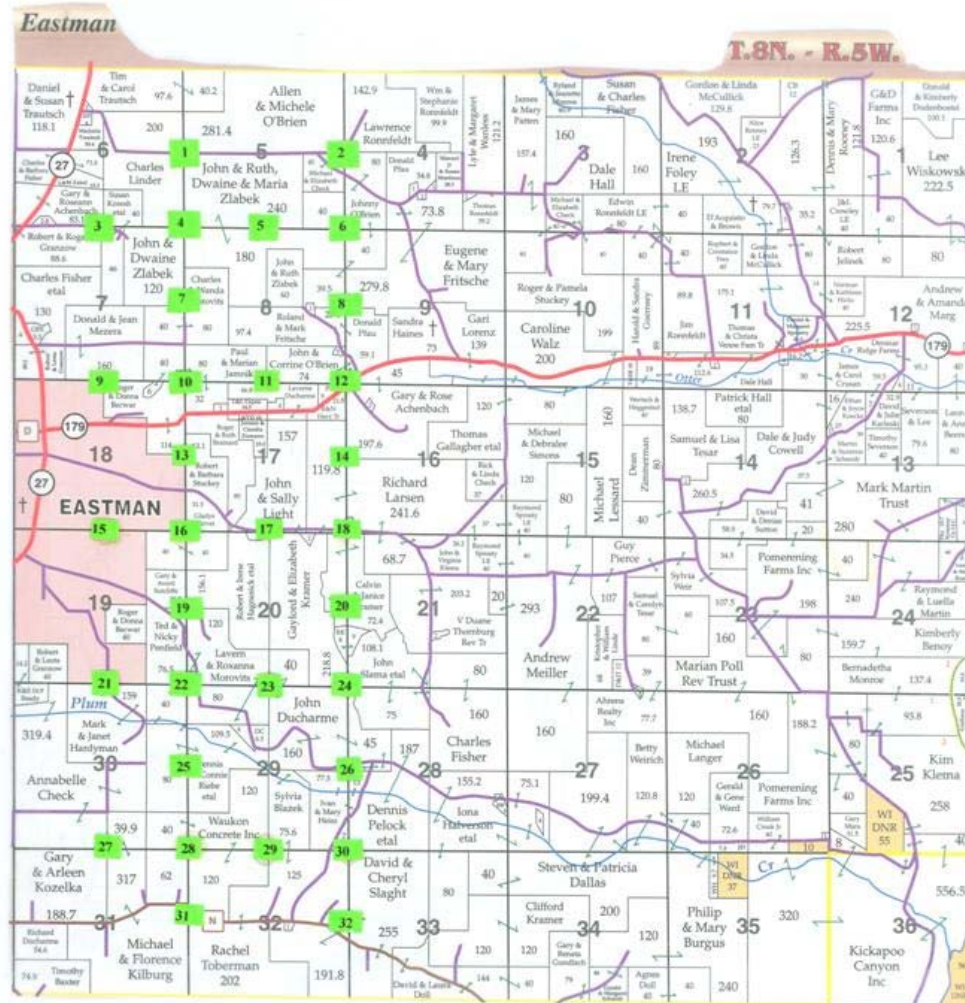
Thank you for your cooperation in this matter of mutual concern.

Sincerely:



Richard Marks
RIVER VALLEY LAND SURVEYING CO.
enclosures

Map of corners on project



Questionnaire

PLEASE RETURN

Please Insert Corner Number(s)

I Have Seen

A rock at these corners.

A wood stake at these corners.

Witness or bearing tree at these corners (type & size)

Iron pipe or rod at these corners. Do you know who set these? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Name of person or company that set corner.

Fence corner at these corners. Did you or your predecessors put these fence corners in at a corner located by a surveyor? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Other. Please explain on back.

Name

Address

Address

Do you know someone who might be able to give us more information regarding these corners?

☐ Yes

☐ No

☐

Nothing at any of the numbered corners or any other corners shown on map. Please put a check in the box, sign at the bottom and return the form.

If you have any information regarding these corners, other corners not numbered, or if we have any questions may we contact you by phone? _____ (phone number).

If you know the location of any other corners not numbered on the enclosed map, please mark them on the map and return it to our office. Thank you for your assistance.

Date

Signed

Tax Parcel Number

Crawford County Parcel Map prepared from the data gathered in the remonumentation program.

