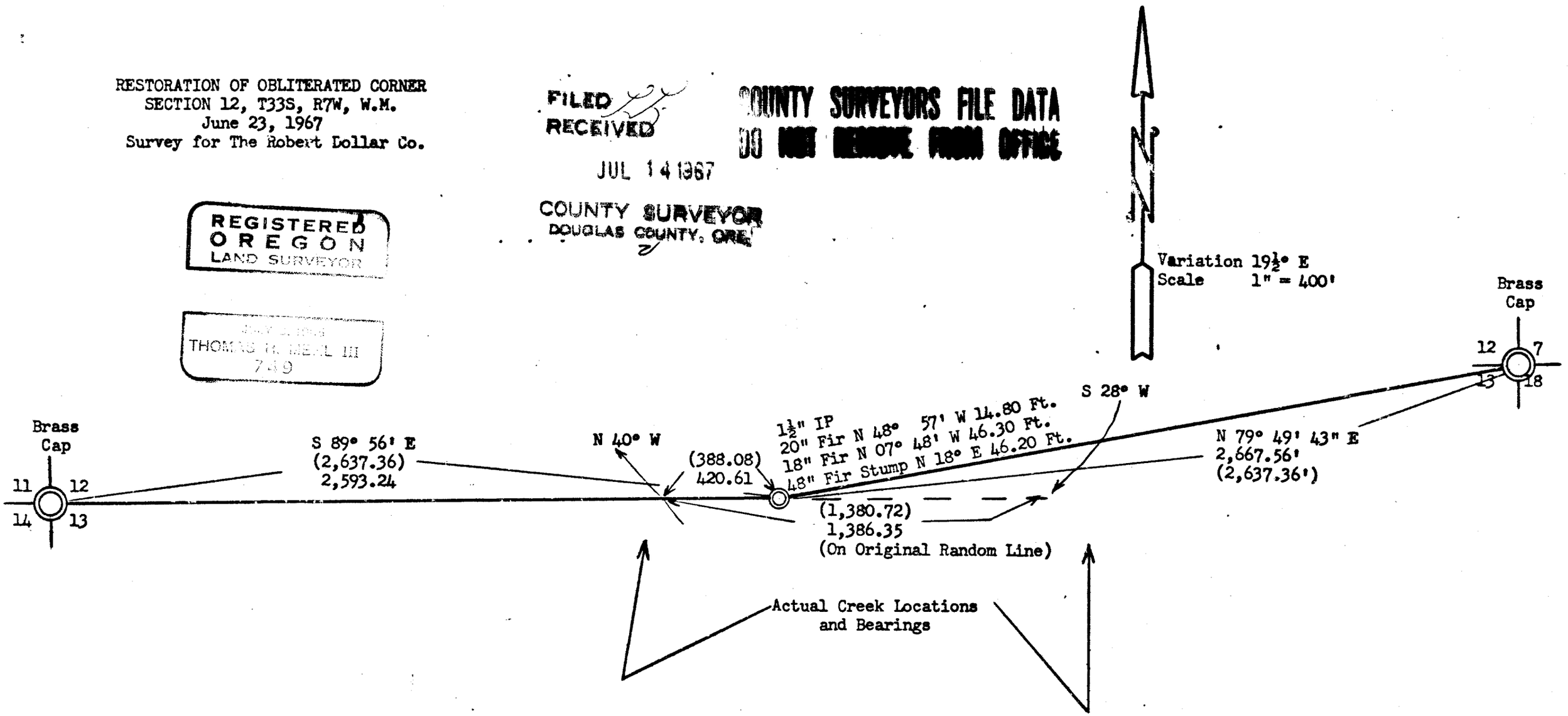
RESTORATION OF OBLITERATED CORNER
SECTION 12, T33S, R7W, W.M.
June 23, 1967
Survey for The Robert Dollar Co.



( ) Original Called Distances

All True Lines Established

C. S. File No. 55/42 A

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.
Glendale, Oregon

June 29, 1967
T. H. Mehl, III.
Registered Surveyor #749

Narrative of Survey
Section 12, T 33 S, R 7 W W.M.
Restoration of Obliterated ¼ Corner
Common to Sections 12 and 13, T 33 S,
R 7 W W. M.

Survey for The Robert Dollar Co., Glendale, Oregon

Purpose: To establish the position of the ¼ corner common to Sections 12 and 13, T 33 S, R 7 W W.M. and the true position of the section line common to Section 12 and 13.

Method: The south line of Section 12 was run according to the original survey plan -; from West to East, beginning at the Section corner common to Sections 11, 12, 13, 14, T 33 S, R 7 W W.M. and running to the Section corner common to Sections 12, 13, 7, 18, T 33 S, R 7 and 6 W.M.

Equipment: This survey was conducted with a Buff Mountain Transit and 1967, 200 foot steel tape. Angles were measured to the nearest 30 seconds. Distances were measured to the nearest 1/100 foot. Magnetic variation 19½°E. Survey was conducted on overcast days; no solar observation was made.

Individuals and Dates: This survey was started on 10 May 1967 and completed 15 June 1967. Individuals working on and witnessing this survey were Paul Jonas, Sheridan Bunnell and LaDon Snyder. Original survey by Mister W. H. Byars, 1881.

Land Ownership: The Robert Dollar Company owns Section 12, T 33 S, R 7 W. and the United States Government owns Section 13, T 33 S, R 7 W W.M.

Authority: "Manual of Surveying Instructions 1967", U. S. Bureau of Land Management.

Section 349 - The replacement of a lost or obliterated corner is not a resurvey in itself..., in either case, however, the question is not where a new or exact running of the lines would locate the corner, but where or in what particular position was the corner established in the beginning in the approved official survey.

Section 350 - The rules for the restoration of lost corners are not to be applied until after development of all evidence, both original and collateral that may be found acceptable, through the methods of proportionate measurement will aid materially in the recovery of the evidence, and will indicate what the resulting locations may be as based upon the known control.

Section 355 - An obliterated corner is one at whose point there are no remaining traces of the monument or its accessories, but whose location has been perpetuated, or the point for which may be recovered beyond reasonable doubt by the acts and testimony of the interested landowners, competent surveyors, or other qualified local authorities, or witnesses, or by some acceptable record evidence.....

Evidence: a)

Item	Original Notes Chains	Original Notes Feet	1967 Retracement Notes Feet
Begin Section corner common to 11, 12, 13, 14			1963 Brass Cap by Doug. Co. Surveyor
Bearing Trees			16" Fir N 25°E 21 Links-Found and rescribed by County
			18" Fir S 72°E 20 Links-Found and rescribed by County
			20" Fir S 42°W 16 Links- Found and rescribed by County
			12" Fir N 46°W 42 Links-Found
Run East on Retracement Line			

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Evidence: a) Continued

Item	Original Notes Chains	Original Notes Feet	1967 Retracement Notes Feet
2 Link Creek	5.50	363.0'	361.0'
12 Link Creek N60°W	34.08	2,249.28'	2,172.63 N40°W
See Note 1 Original ¼ Corner	39.96	2,637.36	2,593.24
4 Link Creek S75°W	55.00	3,630.00	3,558.98 S28°W
Section Corner common to 12, 13, 7, 18	79.92	5,274.72	5,218.89 Tie North 468.05 Feet to Cadestral Single Proportion Corner - 1963 Cadestral Brass Cap

10" Chinquapin N 46°E 16 Links
8" Chinquapin S 34°W 14 Links
12" Laurel S 38"W 53 Links
6" Chinquapin N 25°W 17 Links

12" Fir N39°E 83 Links
38" Pine S34°E 98 Links
4" Fir S57°W 36 Links
6" Chinquapin N44°W 90 Links

Note 1) Original ¼ Corner

30" Fir S 02°E 29 Links
42" Fir N 18°E 70 Links

Found
Stump Hope S02°E 29 Links
48" Short Stump N 18°E 70 Links

b) NYE Sign up found on tree near ¼ corner in question.

c) Close agreement of distance between original creeks called 34.08 chains and 55.00 chains on original random line.

-Creek 34.08 chains - This is Rattlesnake Creek located in young geological topography. This creek is in ± 10 Feet of original location based upon observation of stream bed width and vegetation.

-Creek 55.00 chains - This creek is very young geologically. This creek occupies the total stream bed width at all locations checked; hence, is in the original location.

-Total distance between creeks
Original 1380.72 Feet (20.92 Chains)
Retracement 1386.35 Feet

d) Close agreement of distance between creek 34.08 chains and ¼ corner in question at 39.96 chains-
Original distance 388.08 Feet (5.88 chains)
Retracement distance 420.61 Feet

e) Old bark blazes on retracement line between section corner common to 11, 12, 13, 14 and ¼ corner in question.

f) Area logged 1930's, 1960's and 1966 by tractors. West ½ mile of line cut to in logging.

Discussion:

a) After gathering retracement information an attempt was made to locate Mister Melvin Nye who was Logging Manager for the Ingham Lumber Company (Ingham logged this area in the late 1930's). Mister Nye had signed up at this corner and was very reliable in locating corners; however, Mr. Nye passed away in January 1967. I am certain a positive statement could have been obtained locating this corner at its present location.

b) In 1960 Mister D. J. Theno, Registered Engineer #2968, told Mister M. L. Larson, Registered Engineer #3642 that this corner existed, but the exact location was never pointed out. Mister Theno now lives outside the continental United States and no information could be obtained from him. Mister Milner Larson is now the Logging Manager for The Robert Dollar Co., Glendale, Oregon.

c) A 6-man day search was made for the original bearing trees of the $\frac{1}{4}$ corner. A 2-man day search was made for the section corner common to sections 12, 13, 7, 18. The original section corner could not be found; however, the 1963 Cadastral corner agrees v;ry well with pertinent calls and was used in all confidence. The original 42-inch bearing tree stump (now 48-inches) and a stump hole for the 30-inch original bearing tree was found. The 42-inch stump was run over by tractors in 1930 and 1950 logging operations removing all external wood and scribing.

d) Next, having run the retracement with the original survey plan, call comparisons were made to duly support the location of the corner from the 48-inch stump. The bark blazes controlled the retracement for latitude and the called distance between the creeks agreed closely on this line. Original calls were considered reliable because:

1) The ground between the creeks (called 34.08 and 55.00) is relatively flat.

2) The creeks are located in an area of young topography where locations could change little if any.

3) Creeks run at a sharp angle to each other leaving only one location checking closely to called distances. To check this third statement an offset line was established on a straight line between the two section corners. The differences between the two creek calls were checked on this line and the following information was gathered:

Item	Original Distance Difference	Check Line Distance Difference
Creek 34.08 chains and 55.00 chains	1380.72	1803.91

The distance difference between the two creeks of a straight line between section corners is much greater (423.19 Feet) than the original called distance; therefore, this could not have been the original location of the line. Also a single proportion location of the corner would be 237.04 Feet North and 16.21 Feet East of the present substantiated corner position.

Conclusion:

The corner was set from the 48-inch fir stump N18°E, 46.20 Feet duly supported by the proportion location of the distance between creek calls 34.08 and 55.00. These creek calls were measured on the original random line, and a proportion of these calls would locate the corner 32.53 feet West of the present position.

Conclusion: (Continued)

I feel the conditions of Sections 349, 350, 355 of the "Manual of Surveying Instructions 1947" have been satisfied. Particular use of strong collateral evidence locates the corner as near as possible to the position the corner was established in the original survey. The NYE sign up and bark blazes add support to this location as does the large creek call difference if the $\frac{1}{4}$ corner was set on a straight line between corners.

For the corner I set the following:

$1\frac{1}{2}$" Iron Pipe			
20" Douglas Fir	N48°57'W	14.80 Feet	Scribed $\frac{1}{4}$S RS749BT
18" Douglas Fir	N07°48'W	46.30 Feet	Scribed $\frac{1}{4}$S RS749BT

Thomas H. Mehl, III.
Registered Surveyor #749

This survey reviewed and substantiated by Mister Milner L. Larson, Registered Engineer.

Milner L. Larson
Registered Engineer #3642

C.S. File No. 55/43