

ART. 21. It is also observable that sometimes a coequator may be *parallel* to the straight line which connects the extremities of the boundary, as *de* to *ac*, which connects the extremities of the boundary *abc*, in Fig. 8; or, though not parallel, may not meet that straight line, *unless both be produced beyond the total tract*, as the coequator *fg*, in Fig. 9, meets *a* in *g*, the exterior borders of the tract being *ABCDE* and *FGH*. All such coequators we shall designate, for the sake of distinction, as *Remote*, and all others as *Adjacent*. From the extreme difficulty, however, of directing an adjusted boundary by any such remote coequator, it is needless to say that *no* boundary has ever been derived from such a coequator as its normal archetype. In the examination, therefore, of the comparative claims of different boundaries, to a genuine origin from a normal archetype, we have no cause to make any inquiry with respect to *remote coequators*.

ART. 22. If two boundaries be so circumstanced, that *one must be spurious and the other genuine*, but—*which to acknowledge as genuine,—and which to reject*—we are uncertain; the only necessary aid, which has not yet been furnished for the settlement of such a question, is a process whereby we can try the question of *greater or less divergency*, as stated in the preceding Articles. For, by *such* a process, we can presumptively ascertain, as appears by those Articles, *which* of those boundaries has been derived from a normal archetype, and which was fabricated on other principles; and again by Art. 16, from the discovery of these latter facts, we are immediately enabled to discriminate the spurious from the genuine boundary.

ART. 23. From each of the two extremities of any boundary a coequator to that boundary may be drawn. For, let *any* straight line, as *de* in Fig. 10 and 11, be drawn from one extremity, as *d*, of a boundary *abcd*, till it meets the opposite exterior border of the tract in *e*; *de* either *not again meeting the boundary*, as in Fig. 10, or *again meeting it one or more times*, as in Fig. 11. In the former case, let the area of the space comprehended between the boundary *abcd*, the straight line *de*, and the border *ac*, be calculated and represented by