The Public Land Survey Systems of the United States

There are two separate and distinct systems of land surveys in the United States: (1) The system of ranges and townships, in which each parcel of land is individually described and bounded, and (2) the system of rectangular surveys under which the land is divided into townships, ranges, and sections. These systems were developed in the early 19th century and have been used to divide land for hundreds of years. Each system has its own set of rules and regulations for describing and surveying land, and they are used in different parts of the country.

The Public Land Survey System

The Public Land Survey System is the system used in most of the United States. It is based on a grid of townships and ranges, with each township divided into 36 sections. The system is used for all public lands, including federal, state, and municipal lands. The system is based on a series of survey lines, including the Principal Meridian, the Base Line, and the Section Line. The system is used to describe land for sale, lease, or lease.

The State and County Survey System

The State and County Survey System is used in a few states, such as New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. This system is based on a grid of state lines and county lines, with each township divided into 36 sections. The system is used for all public lands, including federal, state, and municipal lands. The system is based on a series of survey lines, including the Principal Meridian, the Base Line, and the Section Line. The system is used to describe land for sale, lease, or lease.

The USGS Land Survey System

The USGS Land Survey System is used by the United States Geological Survey to map and survey land. This system is based on a grid of survey lines, including the Principal Meridian, the Base Line, and the Section Line. The system is used to describe land for sale, lease, or lease.

The Survey System

The Survey System is used in a few states, such as New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. This system is based on a grid of state lines and county lines, with each township divided into 36 sections. The system is used for all public lands, including federal, state, and municipal lands. The system is based on a series of survey lines, including the Principal Meridian, the Base Line, and the Section Line. The system is used to describe land for sale, lease, or lease.