

GLO History, Records and other Resources for Indian Lands

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Early Surveying in America

► Metes and Bounds

- A system of describing land boundaries was adopted from the archaic "Rural Land Description". This would later develop into the metes-and-bounds (metes meaning measurement or metering, bounds referring to identifiable boundaries) method.
- Natural landmarks can change over time. Water boundaries shift and trees die and decay.

Early Surveying in America

► Metes and Bounds

- "...after turning around in another direction, and by a sloping straight line to a certain heap of stone which is by pacing, just 18 rods and about one half a rod more from the stump of the big hemlock tree where Philo Blake killed the bear..."
- This system is perpetuated in the 13 original colony States and much of the land East of the Mississippi and South of the Ohio River.

Metes and Bounds Grant

John & George Adams
 Assigns for the May 5th 1800 of land in Jefferson County
 by virtue of part of the Treasury warrant of 1799 lying out the
 North side of the Rolling Fork and adjoining the places of
 Samuel Church and John Pinchwood beginning at a
 Hoopwood Moneyfountain and striking on the bank of the
 Rolling Fork following thence down the same and bounding thence 500 poles to a Black
 Oak and an Elm thence North 77 East 96 poles to a birch tree thence South 56 East 310 poles to
 a Black Oak and a Hickory on which the line thence with his line South 15 West 230 poles
 to the beginning Perkiner 8th 1798

to Book Page 1 (1)



to a Black Oak
 Copy of the Metes and Bounds Grant
 to be placed in the Book Page 72
 Done for us
 J. M. H. H. H.

The United States

- ▶ After the end of the Revolutionary War and the subsequent *Declaration of Independence* on July 4, 1776, the United States boundaries were established in a treaty negotiated with England, Spain, and France. It was signed September 3, 1783.
 - All of the land North of Spanish Florida, East of the Mississippi River, and South of the Great Lakes

The United States

- ▶ The Revolutionary War left the United States in dire need of revenue for reparations as well as payment to the soldiers in the Continental Army.
- ▶ Maryland championed the idea of the colony States ceding their Western claims to the Federal Government to raise revenue and to pay debts.
- ▶ The resolution stated that the ceded lands were to be utilized for the common benefit of all the people of the Confederated Colonies. These lands were to be disposed of or settled under such rules and regulations as agreed on by the United States in Congress, assembled.

The U.S. Public Domain

In addition to the Territory South of the State of Tennessee, now Alabama and Mississippi, the colonial cessions included the Territory Northwest of the Ohio River, now the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and the eastern portion of Minnesota. The lands ceded by the colonial states were from that time on referred to as:

“ The United States Public Domain.”

Land Ordinance of May 20, 1785

- ▶ Established the Public Land Survey System
 - Adopted the New England Township System
 - Survey before settlement
 - Measurements done in chains
 - Townships, six miles square, divided into 36 sections
 - Section 16 reserved for schools
 - Reserved $\frac{1}{3}$ of all gold, silver, lead or copper

Northwest Ordinance - 1787

- ▶ Also known as the *Freedom Ordinance*
- ▶ Provided for government in the territory. Predating the *Constitution*, it contained six Articles that spelled out fundamental rights and policies.
 - ▶ The states ceded their claims in the Northwest territory.
 - ▶ Congress would administer these lands.
 - ▶ Once a territory reached a population of 60,000, they could be admitted to the union.



Great Lakes

Remainder of MN
added via 1818
Convention &
Louisiana Purchase

Mississippi River

Ohio: 1803

Indiana: 1816

Illinois: 1818

Michigan: 1837

Wisconsin: 1848

Minnesota: 1858

Ohio River

Northwest Territory (1787)

Additions to the Public Domain

About 1.5 billion acres of land were added to the U.S. Public Domain when territories West of the Mississippi River, Florida, and Alaska were acquired by the United States, namely:

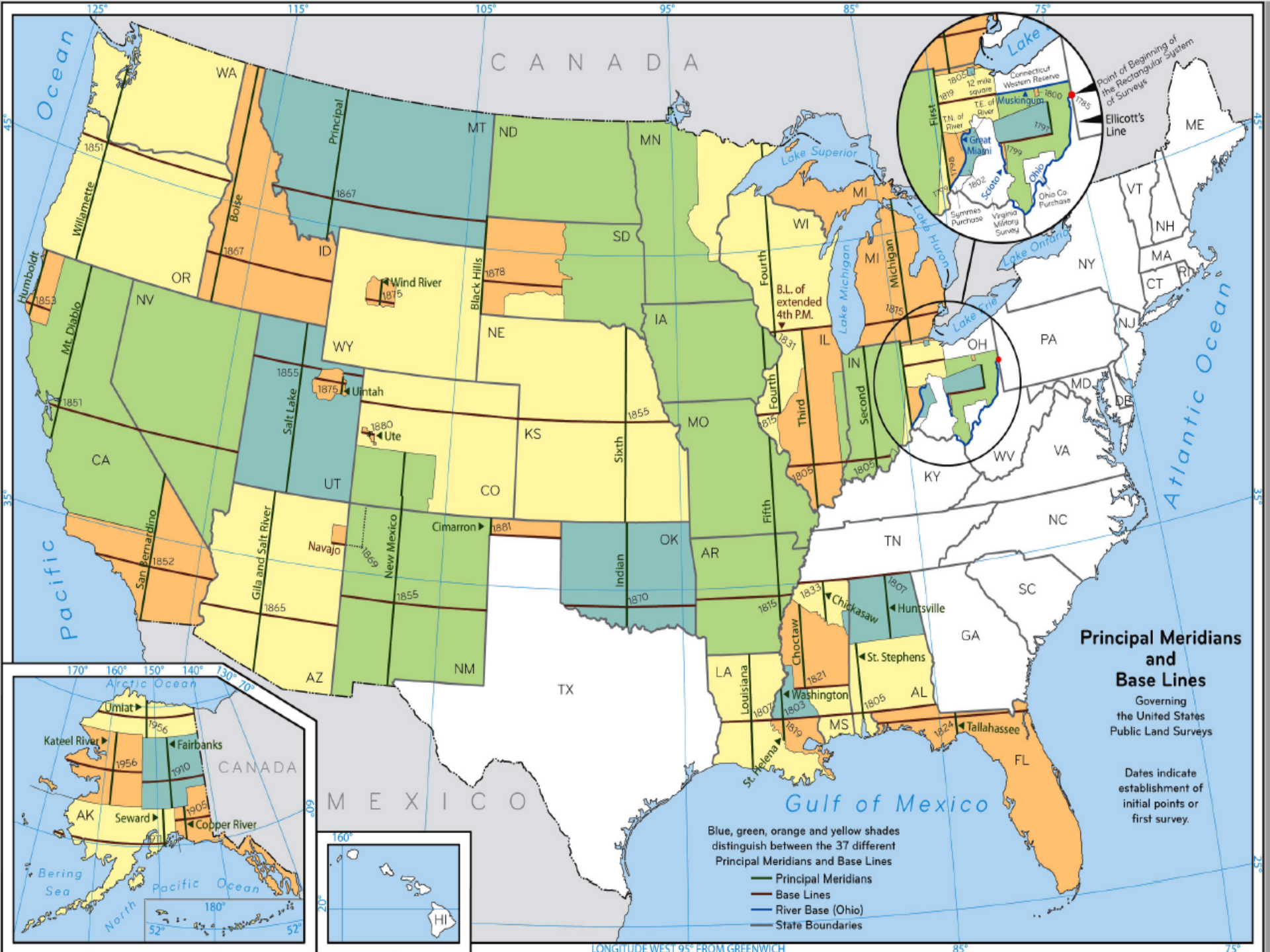
- ▶ **The Louisiana Purchase in 1803.**
- ▶ **The Cession of Florida in 1819.**
- ▶ **The Treaty with Mexico in 1848.**
- ▶ **The Gadsden Purchase in 1864.**
- ▶ **The Alaska Purchase in 1867.**

U.S. TERRITORIAL ACQUISITIONS



PLSS

- ▶ The Public Land Survey System was introduced as a solution to the boundary definition issues associated with the metes-and-bounds survey method.
- ▶ Created by the Land Ordinance of 1785.
- ▶ Deputy surveyors were contracted by the Federal Government.



CANADA

Principal Meridians and Base Lines

Governing the United States Public Land Surveys

Dates indicate establishment of initial points or first survey.

Blue, green, orange and yellow shades distinguish between the 37 different Principal Meridians and Base Lines

- Principal Meridians
- Base Lines
- River Base (Ohio)
- State Boundaries

LONGITUDE WEST 95° FROM GREENWICH

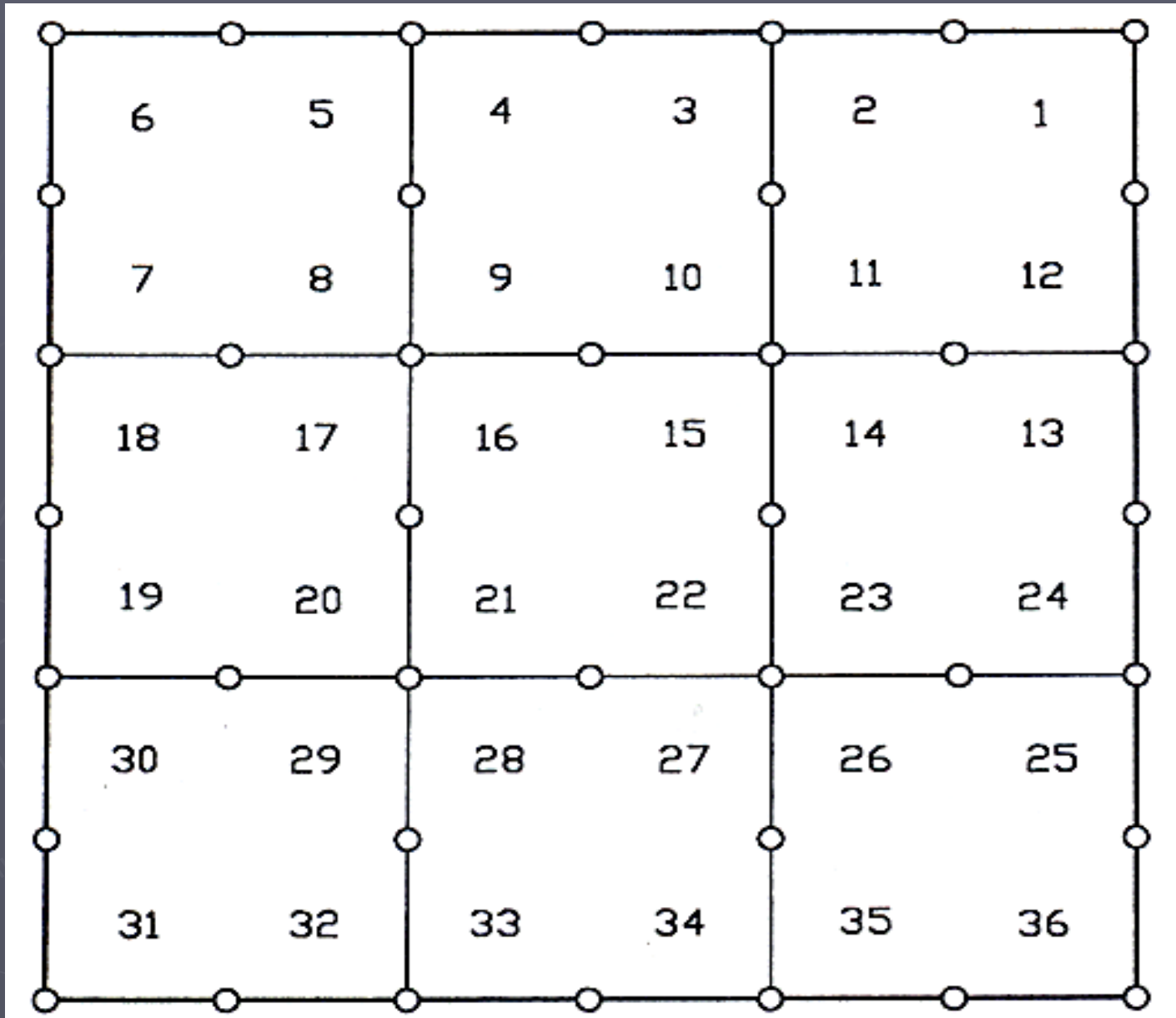
Land Sales

- ▶ Land had to be surveyed prior to being open for sale.
- ▶ Early land sales were disappointing. Half of the first Townships surveyed in Ohio were sold whole, the other half sold by the Section (640 acres).
- ▶ Few could afford even the smaller lots at not less than \$1 per acre.

The Land Law of 1796

- ▶ The Constitution was ratified in 1788, requiring a new land law.
- ▶ The Land Law of 1796 offered land for sale for \$2 per acre, half sold in quarter Townships, half sold per Section.
- ▶ Buyers were given a year to make full payment.
- ▶ Required deputy surveyors to note quality of the land surveyed and water sources for potential buyers.
- ▶ Land sales held in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh again showed poor results; less than 50,000 acres sold.

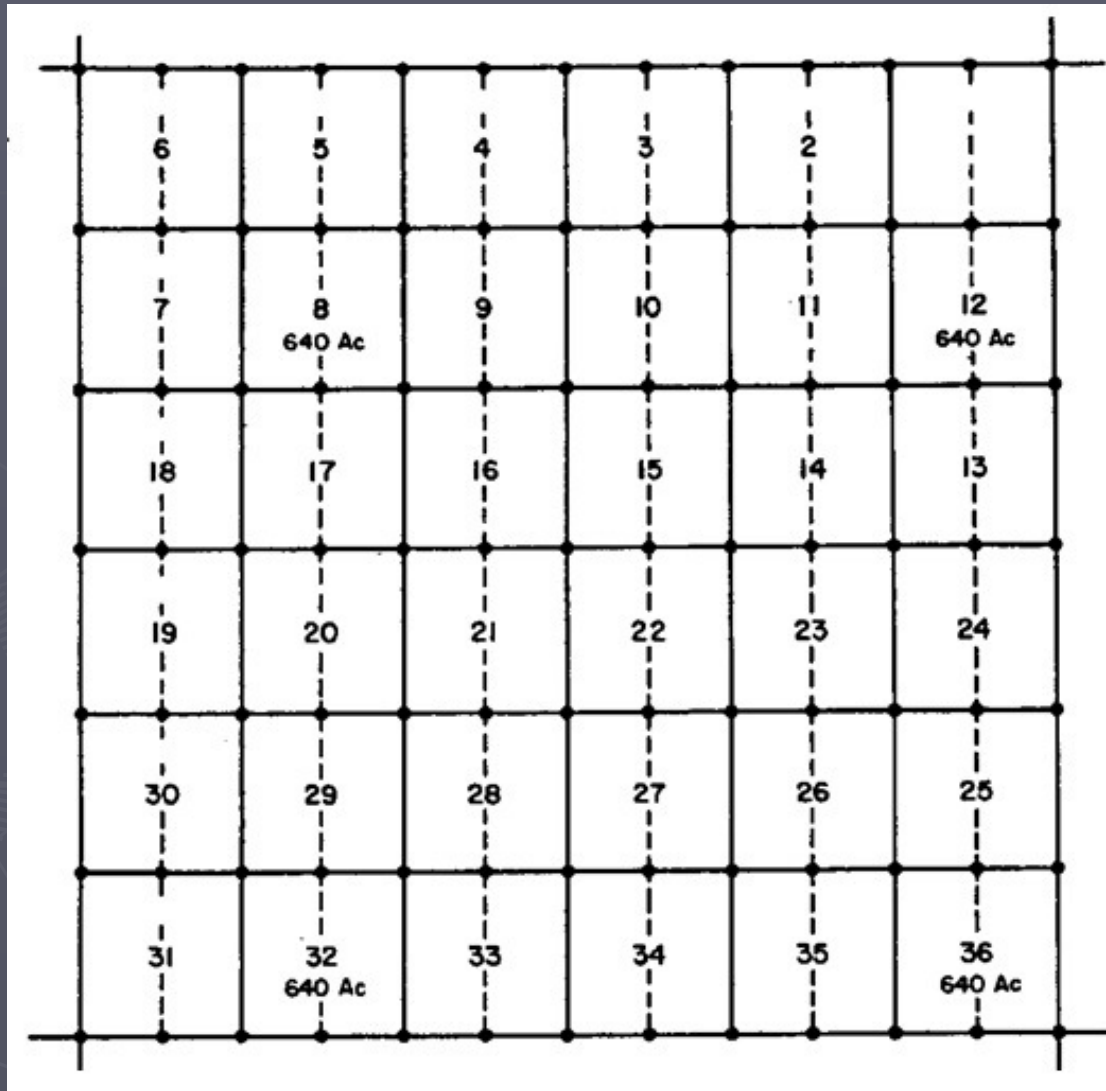
Act of May 18, 1796



Act of May 10, 1800

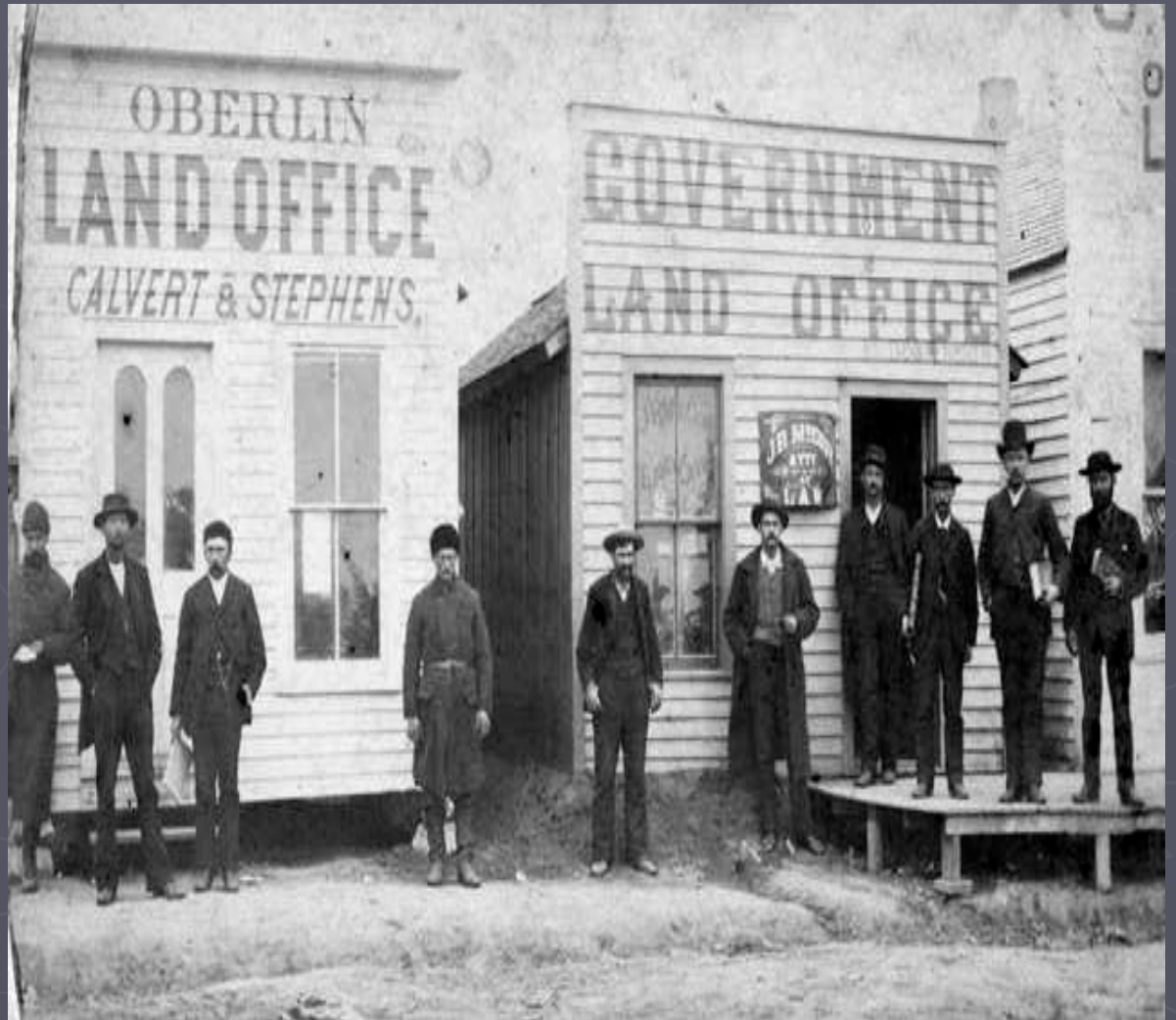
- ▶ Allowed for tracts to be sold in half Sections (320 acres).
- ▶ Allowed buyers four years to pay the full amount.
- ▶ Established local land offices, giving people on the frontier the opportunity to purchase the lands auctioned.
 - This proved to be the most important feature, as land sales vastly improved.

Act of May 10, 1800



The General Land Office

- ▶ Created in 1812
- ▶ The GLO was created to manage the rapid increase in land sales.
- ▶ Placed within the Treasury Department
 - Land was, as today, considered a value, and land sales generated funds for the government
- ▶ Headed by a commissioner
 - Edward Tiffin – first GLO commissioner
- ▶ Once the war of 1812 ended, a massive land rush began
 - In 1815 alone more than 1.5 million acres had been sold
- ▶ In its height, the GLO managed more than 400 Land Offices to facilitate the disposal of Public Domain Lands



UNITED STATES
LAND OFFICE.



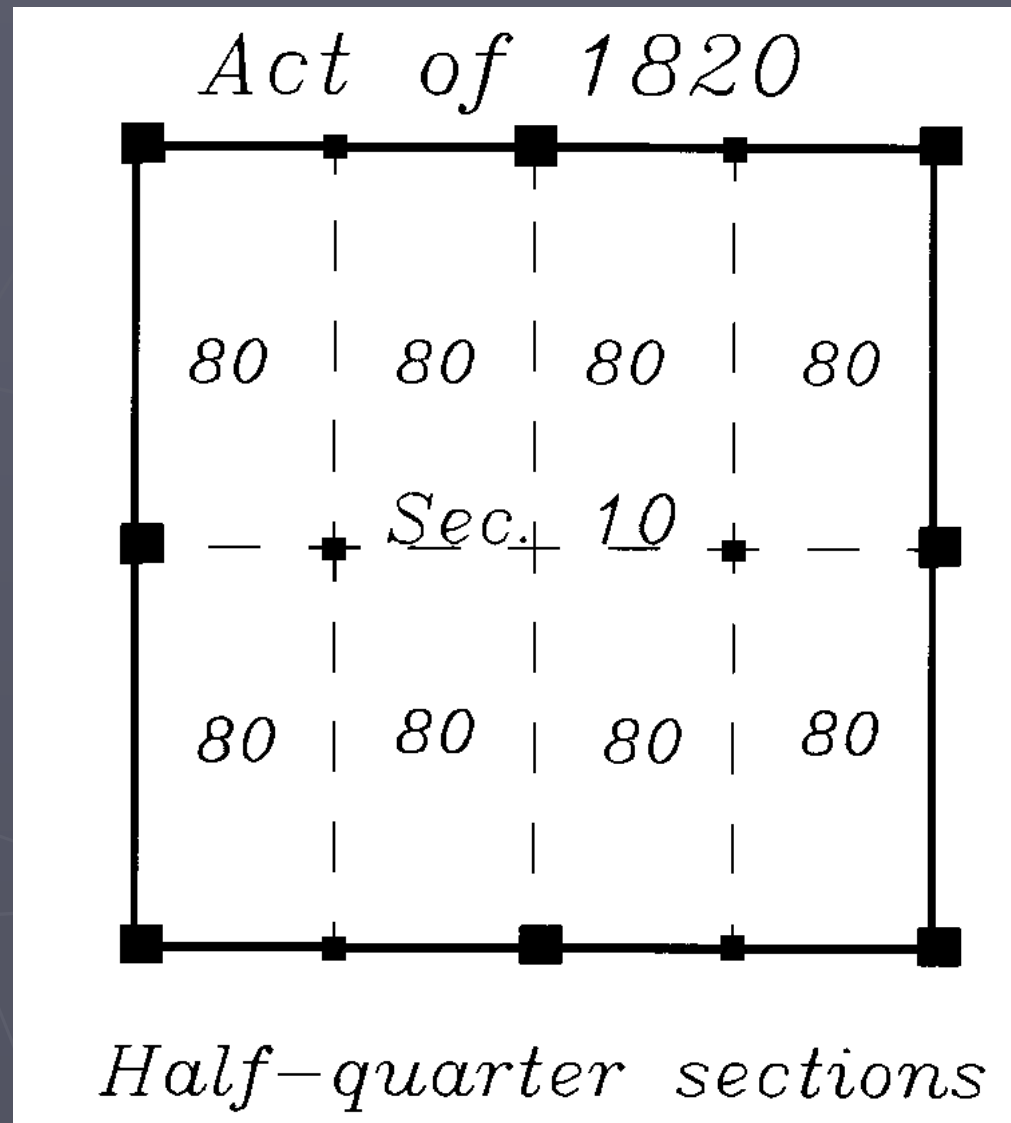
Act of April 2, 1820

- ▶ Allowed land to be disposed by the half quarter of Section.
- ▶ The economy collapsed in 1819
- ▶ Nearly \$23 million was still owed for lands auctioned off via the credit system
- ▶ The land law of 1820 ceased the sale of lands by credit.
 - Lands must be paid in full
 - Land could be purchased for as little as \$1.25 an acre
 - Tract size was reduced to as little as 80 acres to make land more affordable
- ▶ These sales helped to pay off the debt incurred by the war of 1812.

Act of April 24, 1820

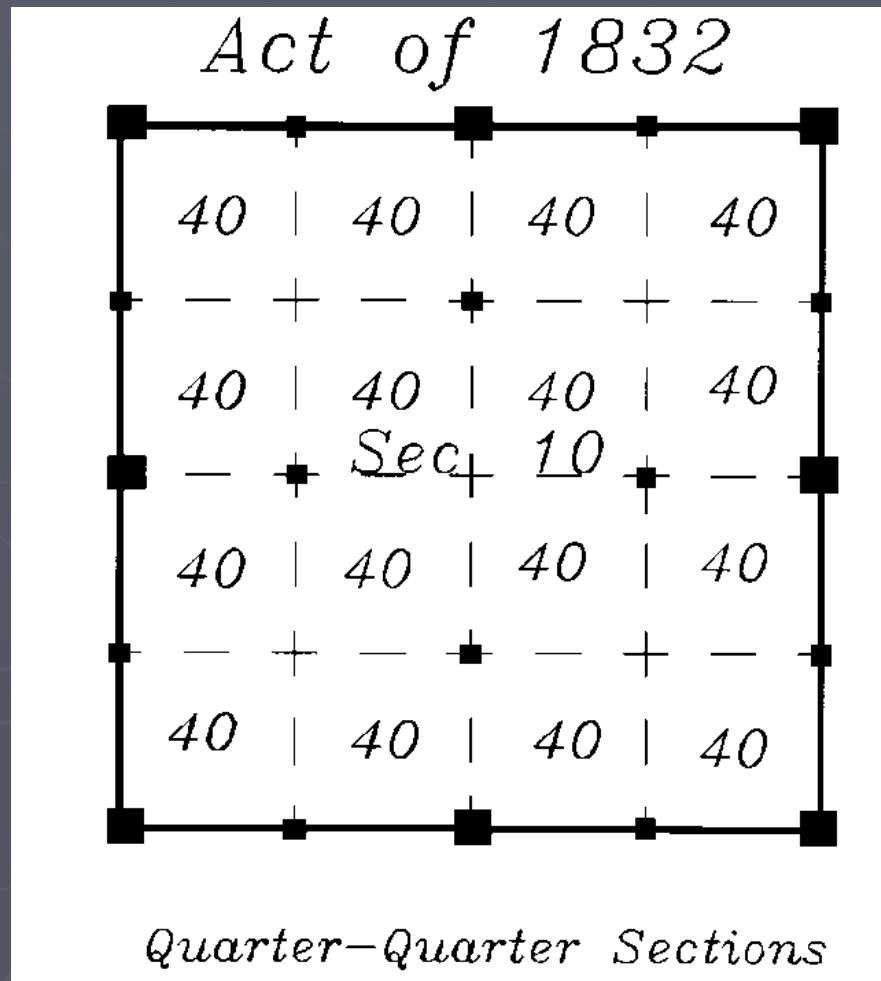
- Division of a quarter section into half quarter sections of 80 acres. Line was to be run north and south (Not always the case), in the manner directed in the act of Feb. 11, 1805.

Corners not marked in the Original survey are to be placed as nearly as possible equidistant from the corners on either side.



Act of April 5, 1832

Created the quarter-quarter section of 40 acres. This is the smallest legal subdivision defined by law.



Department of the Interior

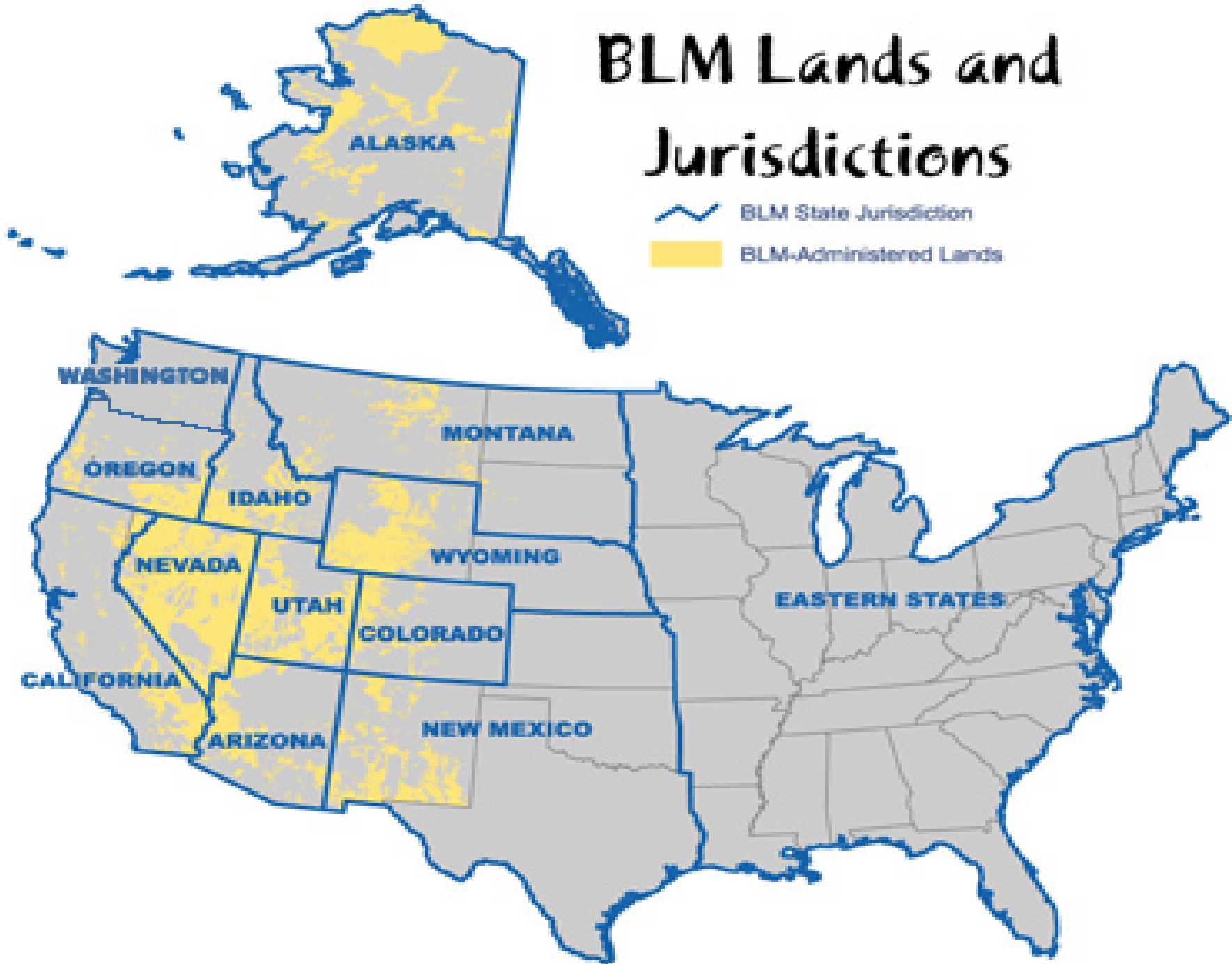
- ▶ Conceptualized as a “home department” early in the country’s history, in 1789.
- ▶ The Department of the Interior was created March 3, 1849.
 - Created due to rising concern that many offices had little to do with the Department they were within: the GLO within the Treasury; the Indian Affairs office within the War Department; the Patent Office within the State Department

Bureau of Land Management

- ▶ The GLO and the Grazing Service merged into the new Bureau of Land Management in 1946.
- ▶ Largest Land Management Agency in the World
 - 245 Million Surface Acres
 - 700 Million Subsurface Acres



BLM Lands and Jurisdictions



Our Records at Eastern States

Eastern States has what has been called the "Secretaries Records" once managed by the Commissioner of the GLO

- ▶ Tract Books
 - Index of lands patented by township and section Similar to Tract Book you would find in a County Registry of Deeds Office.
- ▶ Land Patents
 - One of three original copies of land patents (the other two went to the local land office (now in various places such as county recorders offices) and to the patentee)
 - These are the original title or deed from the United States to an individual or corporation
- ▶ Survey Field Notes
 - The official survey record. Contains bearings and distances, monuments set, and description of land features.
- ▶ Survey Plats
 - A graphical representation of the survey record.
 - A surveyors diagram showing land boundaries.
 - These differ from maps in that there is no topographical information or physical features
 - We have survey records for all States in the PLSS save a few that were shipped to NARA when considered closed states.
- ▶ Master Title Plats
 - Graphical Compilation of the Tract Book for an entire Township. Only in west not in the East
- ▶ Control Document Index
 - Legislative transfer or Grants of lands; Sec. or Exec. Order; Federal Register Order – Mostly in West

BLM – EASTERN STATES OFFICE LARGEST LAND OFFICE IN THE WORLD



= Kind
of a big
deal

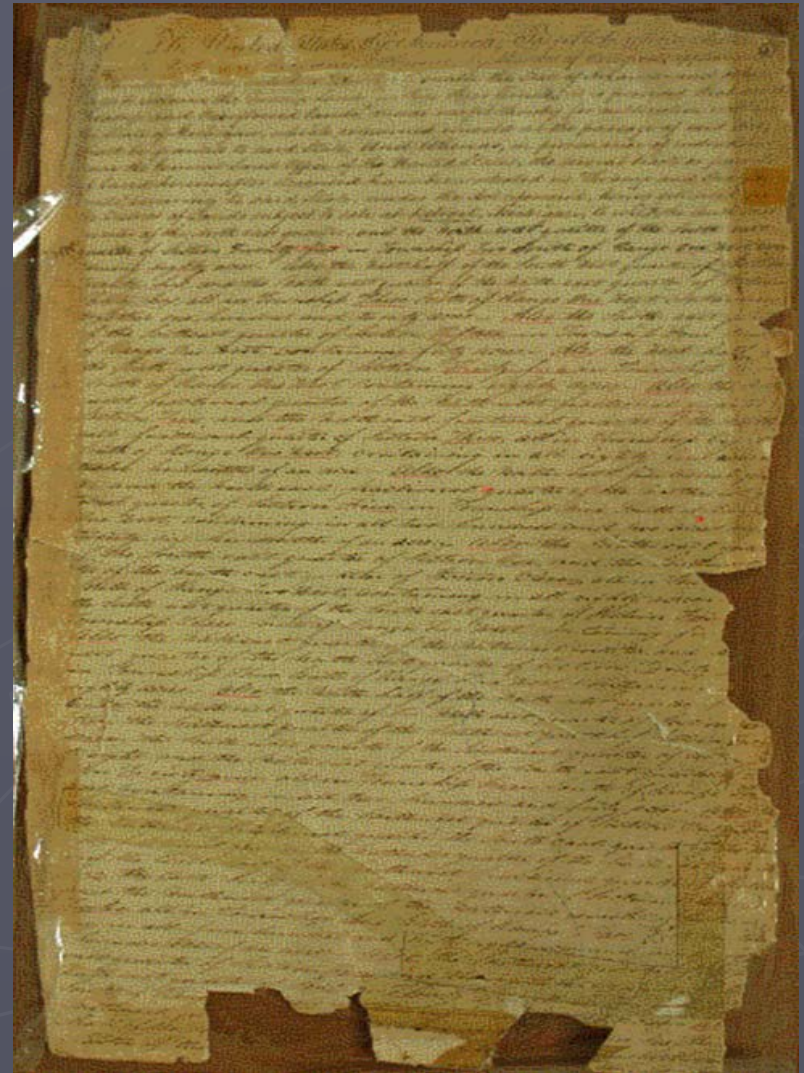
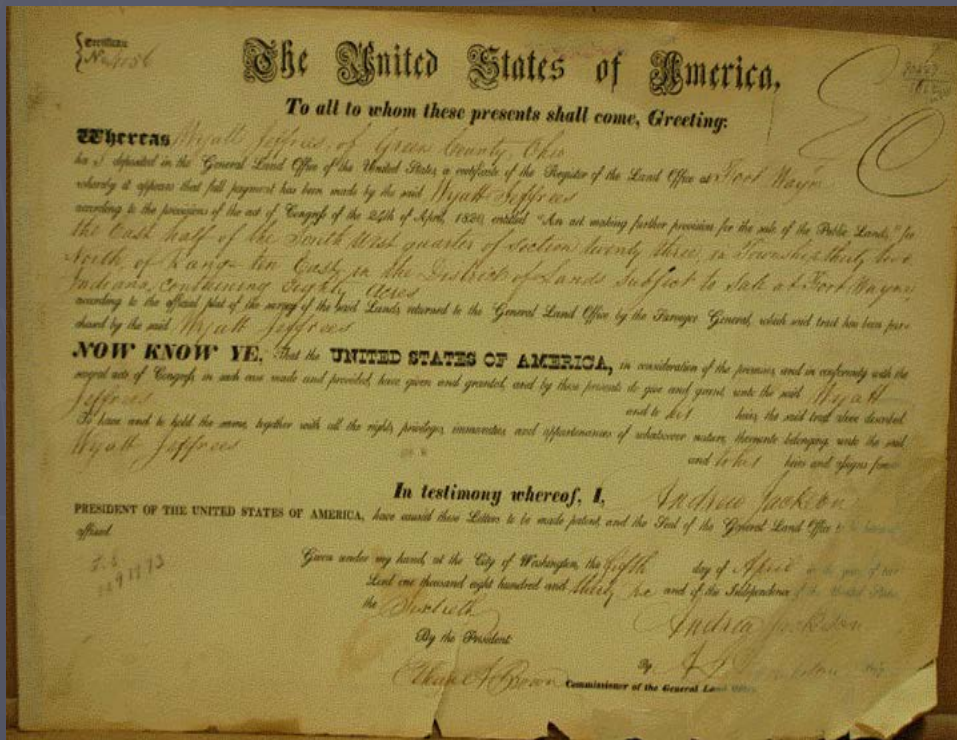
Tract books....



...a lot of them.

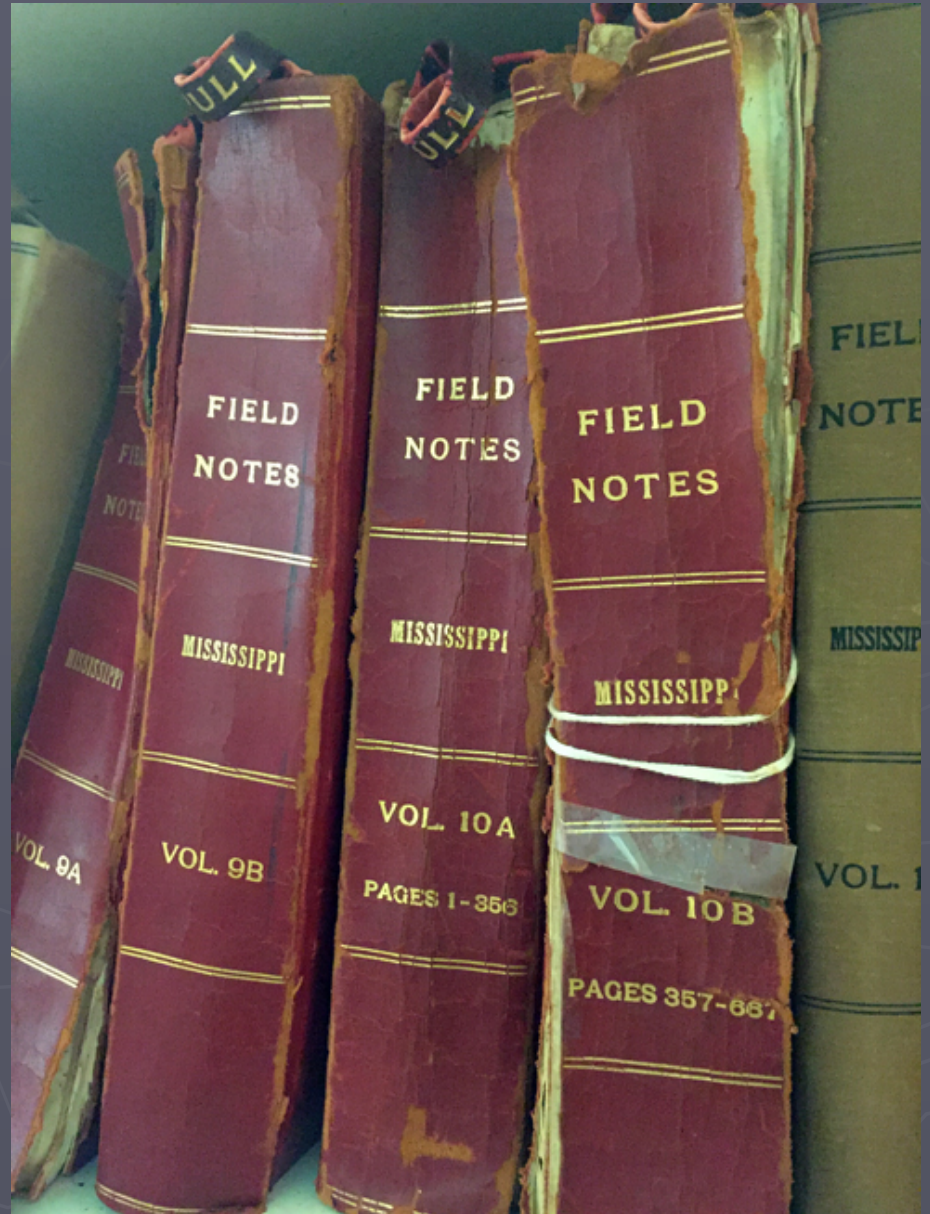
Federal Land Patents:

- ▶ Cash Certificate Patent & Swamp Land Patent



Survey Field notes

- ▶ The narrative description of the survey
- ▶ Bearings, distances
- ▶ Names and oaths of crew



Survey Field Notes

5

Township 5 S. Range 1 W. Indian Meridian.

Chains Links

Section Lines

North, between sections 35 and 36.
Pa. 10° 50' East.

110 00 Set post for 1/4 sec. cor. from which
A Black Oak 10 in. dia. bear N. 31° W. 57 links dist.
A Black Oak 8 in. dia. bear N. 39° W. 111 links dist.

60 00 Dog run, bear S. W.

80 00 Set post for corner to sections 25, 26, 35 and 36
from which
A White Oak 24 in. dia. bear S. 34 1/2° W. 87 links dist.
A Black Oak 12 in. dia. bear S. 72° W. 58 links dist.
No other trees convenient; dug a pit as per
instructions.
Soil 3rd Rate.
Timber, Black and Short Oak.

East on a random line between sections
25 and 36.
Pa. 10° 30' East.

110 00 Temporary 1/4 sec. cor.
62 50 Struck 11 links wide run S. W.
110 00 Intersected the Indian Meridian 20 links north

2

T. 43 N., R. 67 W., Sixth Principal Meridian, Wyoming

CHAINS

The mean magnetic declination is 11 1/4° E.

Dependent Resurvey of the South Boundary,
T. 43 N., R. 67 W., Sixth Principal Meridian, Wyoming

(Restoring the survey executed by
Alpheus P. Hanson in 1882)

Beginning at the cor. of Tps. 42 and 43 N., Rs. 66 and 67 W.,
monumented by William R. Robinson, Wyoming Registered Land
Surveyor No. 38, with an iron post, 36 ins. long, 3 ins. diam.,
firmly set 30 ins. in the ground, with shallow pits to the SE.,
SW. and NW., and a wooden post lying alongside, with iron cap,
4x3 ins. square, mkd.

1953
R67W R66W
T43N T43N

T42N T42N
R67W R66W
W.R.R. CO.

This position is accepted as the best available evidence of the
original cor. position.

At the corner point

Set an iron post, 28 ins. long, 2 1/2 ins. diam., 24 ins. in the
ground, atop a white "DEEP-1" magnetic marker, with brass cap
mkd.

T43N
R67W R66W
S 36 S 31

S 1 S 6
T42N
1997

Bury the private monument upside down alongside the iron post.

S. 89° 01' W., bet. secs. 1 and 36.

Over gently rolling terrain.

Form 9600-10a (November 1987) USDI-BLM

FIELD NOTE PAPER

New Orleans, Louisiana Survey Plat

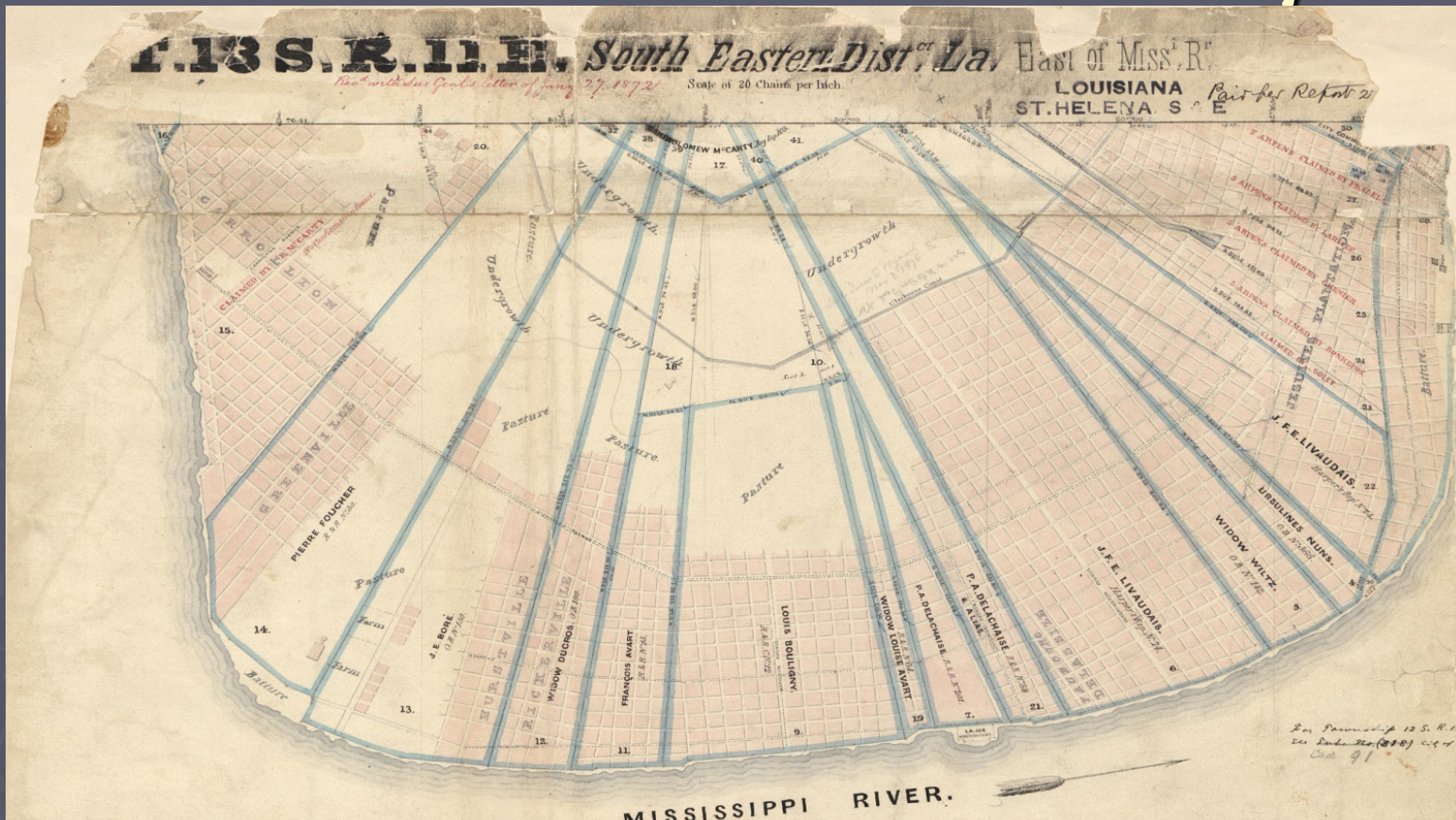
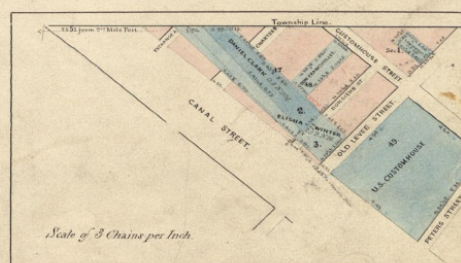
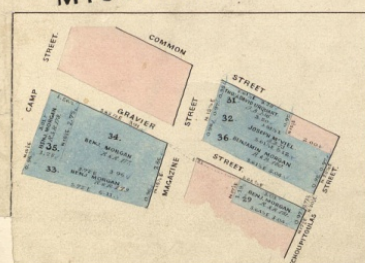


TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PUBLIC LANDS											
Sec.	Area	Acres	Area	Acres	Area	Acres	Area	Acres	Area	Acres	Area
1	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
2	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
3	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
4	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
5	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
6	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
7	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
8	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
9	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
10	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
11	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
12	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
13	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
14	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
15	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200

PRIVATE CLAIMS

Sec.	Claimants Names	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Chas. Comenon	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2	Chas. Comenon	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
3	Chas. Comenon	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
4	Chas. Comenon	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5	Chas. Comenon	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6	Chas. Comenon	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
7	Chas. Comenon	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
8	Chas. Comenon	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
9	Chas. Comenon	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
10	Chas. Comenon	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
11	Chas. Comenon	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
12	Chas. Comenon	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
13	Chas. Comenon	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
14	Chas. Comenon	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
15	Chas. Comenon	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100



The north boundary of this township was surveyed in 1830 by J. H. P. and J. H. P. and found to vary 130' -
 - All the lots of this town were surveyed in 1830 by J. H. P. and J. H. P. and found to vary 130' -
 as far as practicable, in 1836, by George Douglas, Esq. and under contract dated 7th March 1836. No
 evidence of payment on file - at the whole town has been resurveyed from the 7th June to the 30th of September
 1841 under contract entered into by J. H. P. and J. H. P. and under contract dated 28th March 1841 with the Surveyor General of
 Louisiana on the 17th June 1841 by J. H. P. and J. H. P.

Variation 7' 30" East.

See above map has been
 the approved field notes
 found correct and is for

POOR COPY

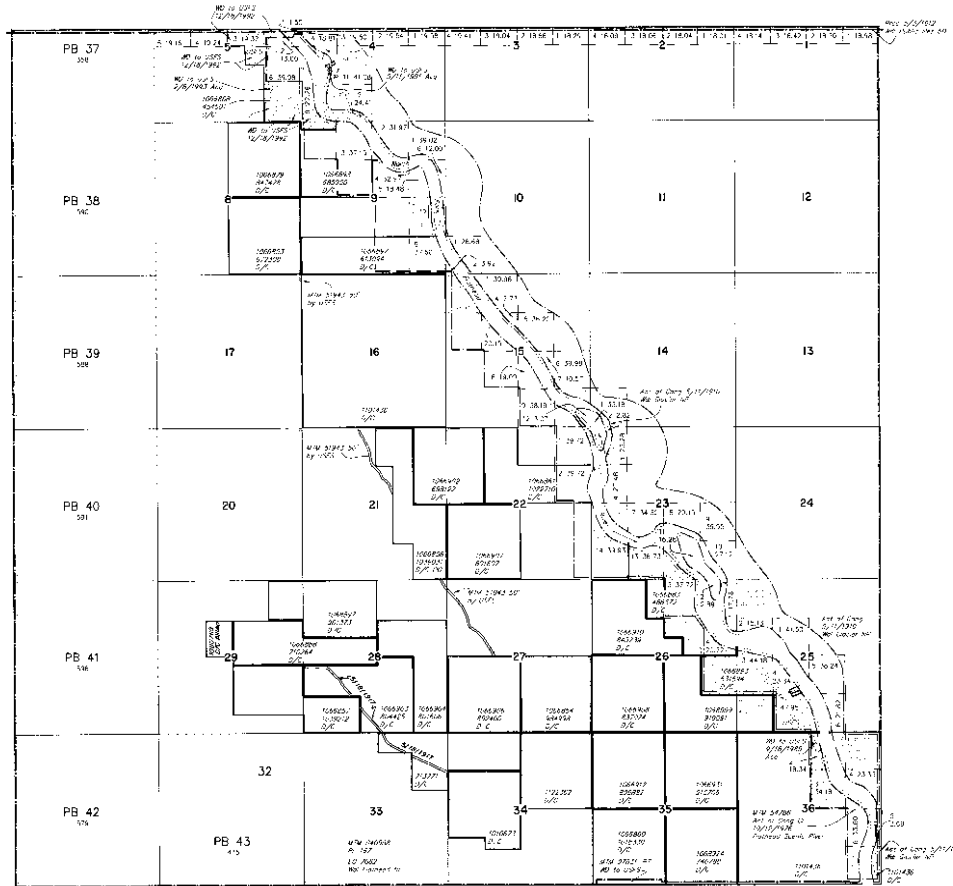
Master Title Plats (LSR)

PARTIALLY SURVEYED TOWNSHIP 37 NORTH RANGE 22 WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, MONTANA

FLATHEAD COUNTY 029
C A N A D A

STATUS OF PUBLIC DOMAIN
LAND AND MINERAL TITLES
AND ACQUIRED LANDS

MT PLAT



FOR CHANGES RELATIVE TO THE STATUS OF PUBLIC DOMAIN LAND AND MINERAL TITLES AND ACQUIRED LANDS, REFER TO LSR OF MONTANA RECORDS.

- MIM 040109 144 H. 117 complete 4/2/1991
- MIM 011992 Status 11 BSA
- MIM 040904 516 Q. LERS Title into 2/5/01 2/9/25
- MIM 011992 Status 11 BSA
- MIM 040904 516 Q. LERS Title into 2/5/01 2/9/25
- MIM 011992 Status 11 BSA
- MIM 040904 516 Q. LERS Title into 2/5/01 2/9/25
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- MIM 040904 516 Q. LERS Title into 2/5/01 2/9/25
- MIM 011992 Status 11 BSA
- MIM 040904 516 Q. LERS Title into 2/5/01 2/9/25

SCALE IN CHAINS
1" = 1 CHAIN
1" = 1 CHAIN

NOTED SURVEY
THIS SURVEY WAS MADE BY THE SURVEYOR AND IS SUBJECT TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF SURVEYING AND MAPPING. THE SURVEYOR IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACCURACY OF THE SURVEY OR THE RESULTS THEREOF. THE SURVEYOR IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACCURACY OF THE SURVEY OR THE RESULTS THEREOF.

PLAT NO.	37 N
RANGE	22 W
TOWNSHIP	37 N

Control Document Index

Federal Register / Vol. 51, No. 144 / Monday, July 28, 1986 / Notices

28951 ← 24952

Bureau of Land Management

(16-9 1201; MT-030-06-4215-12; MTM-01201)

Realty Action—Exchange of Public and Private Lands, Montana

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management—Lawitown District Office, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of Realty Action M-61201—Exchange of public and private lands, Blaine, Hill, and Chouteau Counties, Montana.

SUMMARY: This exchange is between the United States of America and Sub-Inman. The following described lands have been determined to be suitable for

disposal by exchange under section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. 1712:

Principal Meridian Montana

T. 20 N., R. 11 E.,
Sec. 1, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.

T. 24 N., R. 10 E.,
Sec. 10, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 17, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 18, Lot 2;
Sec. 21, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$.

T. 20 N., R. 17 E.,
Sec. 12, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 13, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;

T. 27 N., R. 17 E.,
Sec. 20, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 24, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.

T. 20 N., R. 17 E.,
Sec. 6, Lot 2.

T. 31 N., R. 17 E.,
Sec. 12, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.

T. 37 N., R. 17 E.,
Sec. 12, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 20, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;

T. 24 N., R. 18 E.,
Sec. 23, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 30, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;

T. 28 N., R. 18 E.,
Sec. 2, Lot 4;

Sec. 9, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 10, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 19, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 20, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;

T. 27 N., R. 18 E.,
Sec. 23, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 24, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;

T. 31 N., R. 18 E.,
Sec. 7, Lots 1-4.

T. 28 N., R. 19 E.,
Sec. 7, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;

T. 27 N., R. 19 E.,
Sec. 30, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;

T. 28 N., R. 19 E.,
Sec. 12, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;

T. 32 N., R. 19 E.,
Sec. 3, Lot 2;

Sec. 22, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 28, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;

T. 32 N., R. 20 E.,
Sec. 19, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;

T. 31 N., R. 22 E.,
Sec. 18, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;

T. 28 N., R. 22 E.,
Sec. 23, NW $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 24, E $\frac{1}{2}$;

T. 26 N., R. 22 E.,
Sec. 14, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 18, Lot 2;

Sec. 31, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;

T. 24 N., R. 22 E.,
Sec. 11, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$,
N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 14, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 18, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;

T. 18 N., R. 24 E.,
Sec. 14, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;

T. 24 N., R. 25 E.,
Sec. 4, Lot 2;

Sec. 9, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 10, W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;

T. 35 N., R. 25 E.,
Sec. 32, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 31, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 34, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;

Aggregating 4,370.00 acres.

In exchange for these lands, the United States Government will acquire the surface estate in the following described land:

Principal Meridian Montana

T. 24 N., R. 21 E.,
Sec. 12, Lot 4.

T. 28 N., R. 21 E.,
Sec. 1, Lots 1-4, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$,
N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 12, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;

T. 24 N., R. 22 E.,
Sec. 18, Lot 6-7, 12, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 19, Lot 1, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 20, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$,
S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 28, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;

T. 27 N., R. 22 E.,
Sec. 8, Lots 3-4, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;

T. 28 N., R. 22 E.,
Sec. 17, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 18, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 19, Lots 1-4, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 20, Lots 1-3, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 30, Lot 1, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;

Aggregating 2,890.31 acres.

DATE: For a period of 45 days from the date of this notice in the Federal Register, interested parties may submit comments to the Bureau of Land Management, at the address below. Objections will be reviewed by the State

Director who may sustain, vacate, or modify this realty action. In the absence of any objections, this realty action will become the final determination of the Department of the Interior.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Information related to this exchange, including the environmental assessment and land report is available for review at the Lawitown District Office, Airport Road, Lawitown, Montana 59457.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The publication of this notice segregates public lands described above from settlement, sale, location and entry under the public land laws, including the mining laws but not from exchange pursuant to section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.

The exchange will be subject to:

1. A reservation to the United States of a right-of-way for ditches or canals constructed by the authority of the United States in accordance with 43 U.S.C. 945.

2. The reservation to the United States of all minerals in the lands being transferred out of Federal ownership. All minerals shall be reserved to the United States together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove minerals. A more detailed description of this reservation, which will be incorporated in the patent document is available for review at this BLM office.

3. All valid existing rights and reservations of record including the following: M-043789, Montana Highway Commission; M-57527, Big Flat Electric; M-56008, Triangle Telephone Coop; M-020631, Montana Highway Commission; M-56070, Hill County Electric Coop.

4. The following right-of-way will be reserved to the United States of America, CP-079895, Department of Energy.

5. Value equalization by cash payment of \$2,463.50 will be paid to the United States of America by Robert Inman.

6. The exchange must meet the requirements of 43 CFR 4110.4-2(b). This exchange is consistent with Bureau of Land Management policies and planning and has been discussed with local officials. The public interest will be served by completion of this exchange as the Bureau of Land Management will be acquiring portions of the Nes Perce Trail, increased public access, and crucial wildlife staging and production areas.

Dated: July 18, 1986.

Wayne Zinna,

District Manager.

[FR Doc. 86-16880 Filed 7-25-86; 8:45 am]

BLM LDC CODE 410-04-0

GLO Milestones Through the Years

- ▶ September 1989 – Est. an optical imaging project at the BLM-Eastern States.
- ▶ February 1993 – Est. remote dial-in access to public land records through an Automated Retrieval System. Issuance of nine Eastern States compact discs for sale to the public
- ▶ May 1998 – Debut of the interactive, searchable GLO Records Web Site for eleven Eastern States
- ▶ February 2000 – Expanded web site to include Western States.
- ▶ 2005 New module added the web site Survey Plats and Field Notes
- ▶ December 8, 2000 - GLO Records recognized by the Bureau of Land Management Director on as a National System
- ▶ May 2008 Celebrated 10th Anniversary of GLO web site
- ▶ Over 10 million customers have accessed 187 million pages on the web site.
- ▶ Customers include surveyors, lands and minerals adjudicators, realty specialist, land and mineral title companies, genealogists, Indian Tribes, and historians and Federal and State agencies.

Title Transfer Authorities

More than can list here - Highlight

- ▶ Military Warrants
 - Land for payment of Service
- ▶ Homestead Act(s) - Many Variations and Acts
 - Free land for those willing to settle for 5 years
- ▶ Timber Culture Act of 1873
 - 160 ac. to homesteader who would plant 40 ac. of trees
- ▶ Swamp Land Grants - 1850
 - State select lands not disposed and not suitable for settlement
- ▶ Private Land Claims
 - Had to prove there was a valid claim to land
- ▶ Desert Land Act of 1877
 - May irrigate to reclaim desert and reclaim land for 640 ac.
- ▶ Preemption Act of 1841
 - Squatters on Public Domain lands more than 14 months could purchase up to 160 ac. at \$1.25 / acre
- ▶ Cash Sale
 - \$\$\$ - no Credit
- ▶ Railroad Selections

Indian Transfer Authorities

- ▶ Indian Homestead Act of May 20, 1862 (12 Stat. 392)
 - Allow for Homestead application of Public Domain Land
 - Trust Patent to be issued
 - Fee Patent to be issued after 25 years
- ▶ Indian Allotment Act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. 388)
 - 160 ac. to head of family
 - 40 ac. to each single person over 18
 - Trust Patent to be issued
 - Fee Patent to be issued after 25 years
 - Indian not on reservations can select allotment from Public Domain lands

Indian Transfer Authorities

- ▶ Act of April 23, 1904 (33 Stat. 297)
 - Allowed to correct error in Allotment Trust Patents
 - Reissue Trust Patent
- ▶ Act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 855)
 - Allowed for fee patent of Heirs of deceased Allottee with trust patent with 25 years of trust patent
- ▶ More Authorities and Acts for patents defined within and pursuant to treaties that I can count

BLM GLO Records www.glorerecords.blm.gov

▶ 11.5 Million Land Records back to 1785

- ▶ 5 Millions Patents
- ▶ 133,000 Plats
- ▶ Master Title Plats - West
- ▶ 5,500 Bound Volumes of Field Notes
- ▶ 2,500 Tract Book Volume and CDI's

▶ Michigan:

http://www.michigan.gov/cgi/0,1607,7-158-12540_13083-31058--,00.html

▶ Minnesota:

<http://www.lmic.state.mn.us/glo/>

▶ Wisconsin:

<http://digicoll.library.wisc.edu/SurveyNotes/Search.html>

Web Resources

BLM Cadastral Survey

<http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/prog/more/cadastralsurvey.html>

Certified Federal Surveyors (CFedS)

<http://www.cfeds.org/>

Cadastral National Spatial Data Infrastructure (CadNSDI)

<https://nationalcad.org/download/PLSS-CadNSDI-Data-Set-Availability.pdf>

FAQ Trust Boundary Standards 303DM7

http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/prog/more/cadastralsurvey/Trust_Boundary.html#Std1

Fiduciary Trust Model

http://www.doi.gov/ost/documents/FTM%20Executive%20Summary%20v2_2.pdf

Indian Land Tenure Foundation

<http://www.iltf.org/>

National Indian Gaming Commission

<https://www.nigc.gov/>

Web Resources

President Executive Orders

http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/executive_orders.php

Indian Affairs Laws & Treaties – Charles J, Kappler - 1904

<http://digital.library.okstate.edu/kappler/index.htm>

Federal Register

<http://www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/>

U.S. Code – Title 25 - Indians

<http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/usc.cgi?ACTION=BROWSE&title=25usc&PDFS=YES>

Code of Federal Regulations

<http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/index.html>

National Archives & Records Administration (NARA) Record Group 75

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/075.html>

Cartographic Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs

<https://www.archives.gov/files/publications/lists/special-list13.pdf>

Web Resources

Library of Congress Maps Collections

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/ammem/gmdhtml/gmdhome.html>

Library of Congress Indian Land Cessions 1784-1894

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/amlaw/lwss-ilc.html>

Indian Land Cessions Maps – Charles C. Royce 1896-1897

<http://www.usgwarchives.org/maps/cessions/>

Annual report of the Bureau of American Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution

<http://biodiversitylibrary.org/bibliography/37968>

US Census Bureau - 2011 BAS Maps For The American Indian Areas

http://www.census.gov/geo/www/bas/bas11/aia/entlist_aia.html

US Census – Quick Facts

<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/index.html>

Web Resources – GIS Data

USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey

<http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>

USDA NRCS GeoSpatialDataGateway

<http://datagateway.nrcs.usda.gov/GDGOrder.aspx>

Terraserver

<http://www.terraserver.com/>

Earth Point - Public Land Survey System

<http://www.earthpoint.us/Townships.aspx> (\$50 Annual Fee)

Indian Law Reporter

<http://www.indianlawreporter.org/>

National Indian Law Library

<https://www.narf.org/nill/index.html>

Opinions of the Solicitor of DOI Relating to Indian Affairs

<http://www.deedplotter.com/>

Web Resources

U.S. Lake Survey Maps 1852-1882

<http://greatlakesmaps.org/Default.aspx?tabid=36>

Michigan Statewide Subdivision Plats

<http://w1.lara.state.mi.us/PlatMaps/>

Minnesota Geospatial Commons

<https://gisdata.mn.gov/>

Minnesota Historical Aerial Photography

<https://www.lib.umn.edu/apps/mhapo/>

Wisconsin Cartographer's Office

<https://www.sco.wisc.edu/>

Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder

<https://maps.sco.wisc.edu/WHAIFinder/#>

Web Resources

Geocaching

<http://www.geocaching.com/>

Principle Meridian Project

<http://www.pmproject.org/index.htm>

Degree Confluence Project

<http://confluence.org/>

David Rumsey Map Collection

<http://www.davidrumsey.com/>

Historic Map Works

http://www.historicmapworks.com/Browse/North_America/

Steve Morse One Step Web Pages

<http://stevemorse.org/>

Feet to Meters Online Convertor

<http://convertfeettometers.com/>



Questions

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