

GRANT IN PLACE – A grant in connection with which the Congress specifically states, or implies, the legal description of the public lands which are granted. See QUANTITY GRANT, PLACE LANDS and INDEMNITY LANDS.

GRANT IN PRAESENTI – See IN PRAESENTI.

GRANTOR – a person, firm or corporation granting or conveying land, easements or other habiliments thereof.

GRANT, QUANTITY – See QUANTITY GRANT.

GRAZING SERVICE – The agency formerly responsible for the administration of grazing on public lands which had been designated as grazing district lands. Organized in the Department of the Interior after the passage, in 1934, of the Taylor Grazing Act, it was abolished in 1946 when its functions were consolidated with those of the General Land Office and transferred to the newly created Bureau of Land Management.

GREAT CIRCLE*.

GREENWICH MERIDIAN – The Prime Meridian. The meridian which passes through the original site of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, England was adopted in 1884 by a conference of nations as the initial or zero of longitudes. From it other longitudes are reckoned east and west. See WASHINGTON MERIDIAN.

GRID AZIMUTH – The angle in the plane of projection between a straight line and the central meridian (y-axis) of a plane-rectangular coordinate system. Although essentially a map quantity, a grid azimuth may, by mathematical processes, be transformed into a geodetic azimuth.

GRID BEARING – The smaller angle in the plane of projection between a line and a north-south grid line. Grid bearings are determined only by mathematical computations or by applying corrections to geodetic azimuths. See BEARING, BACK BEARING, GEODETIC AZIMUTH and GRID AZIMUTH.

GRID LENGTH – The distance between two points as obtained by inverse computation from the plane-rectangular coordinates of the points. In the state coordinate systems, a grid length differs from a geodetic length by the amount of a correction based on the scale factor for the given line.

GROIN – A shore protective structure, narrow in width, usually built perpendicular to the shore for purposes of trapping littoral drift, or to protect the shore from erosion. Sometimes incorrectly called a dike. See DIKE.

GROOVES – Elongated depressions scored into the face of a stone monument where the faces of the stone are turned to the cardinal. See NOTCHES.

GROUP NUMBER – A filing and record-keeping system whereby a particular cadastral survey project is identified, i.e., Group 123, Wyoming. Since the beginning of the Direct System, all cadastral survey projects authorized under one specific set of instructions have been referred to by their “*Group number.*”

GUARANTEE OF TITLE – A certification which insures that the title exists in fact as described. Often issued by title-guarantee companies or by the state, as in the case of a Land Court certificate. See LAND COURT.

GUIDE LINE – An obsolete term for random line.

GUIDE MERIDIAN – An auxiliary governing line projected north along an astronomical meridian, from points established on the base line or a standard parallel, usually at intervals of 24 miles east or west of the principal meridian, on which township, section, and quarter-section corners are established. See AUXILIARY GUIDE MERIDIAN.

H

HB – Handbook. If in a citation, it means “*House Bill.*”

HDQ S (Land Status Records) – Headquarters Site.

HDS (Land Status Records) – Homestead declaratory statement.

HE (Land Status Records) – Homestead entry.

HES (Land Status Records) – Homestead entry survey.

HI – Hawaii.

HI (Land Status Records) – Historical Index. Se HI*.

HUM MER (Land Status Records) – Humboldt Meridian.

HUNTS MER (Land Status Records) – Huntsville Meridian.

HWY (Land Status Records) – Highway.

HACK – A horizontal notch cut well into a tree at about breast height. In a cadastral survey, two hacks are cut to distinguish them from other, accidental marks. A vertical section of the finished hack marks resembles a double-V extending across a tree from two to six inches, depending on the diameter of the tree. The “*blaze*” and “*hack*” marks are equally permanent, but so different in character that one mark should never be mistaken for the other.

Hacks are sometimes called “*notches*” or, in older surveys, “*chaps.*” See BLAZE.

HALF – A fractional part of a regular section subdivision determined according to equally divided linear measurements without consideration of the areas of the halves.

Half a regular section consists of any two quarter sections which have a common boundary, divided by a line between opposite $\frac{1}{4}$ corners.

In past years, patents for half of a Government lot have been erroneously issued. The division line was determined by equally divided linear measurements without regard to the actual area of the halves.

In private land exchanges, it is generally presumed that a conveyance for half of a parcel grants half the area unless otherwise stated.

HALF-MILE POSTS – In early survey practice, in parts of Alabama and Florida, so-called “*half-mile posts*” were established. In some cases the “*half-mile post*” was not at mid-point on the section line. In other cases the “*half-mile post*” was in true position for the quarter-section corner. In still other instances the “*half-mile post*” was not on true line nor at mid-point on the line. Each set of field notes regarding “*half-mile posts*” require individual consideration, as the survey practices were not uniform even within the same surveying district.

HALF-RANGE NUMBERS – In the instances where the distance between the regular position for township boundaries is so great that the application of normal rules would result in sections elongated in excess of 120 chains, half-range (or half-township) numbers may be created. Also used for identifying areas left unsurveyed by hiatus. See HALF-TOWNSHIP NUMBERS.

HALF SECTION – See SECTION, HALF.

HALF-TIDE LEVEL – See MEAN TIDE LEVEL.

HALF-TOWNSHIP NUMBERS – In the rare cases where the distance between the regular position for township boundaries is so great that the application of normal rules would result in sections elongated in excess of 120 chains, half-township (or half-range) numbers may be created. Also used for identifying areas left unsurveyed by hiatus. See HALF-RANGE NUMBERS.

HARMONIOUSLY RELATED – Conditions existing during the corner restoration process when a corner point under consideration reasonably conforms in position to that indicated by evidence at other corners of the survey, considering both the record and the survey conditions.

HAWAII ANNEXATION – The Republic of Hawaii was formally annexed to the United States by the voluntary action of its citizens and a joint resolution of Congress approved July 7, 1898. The transfer of sovereignty took place August 12, 1898. Since Hawaii had been an independent nation, it was not a public-land state.

HEADING – In mining, a preliminary passageway driven for exploratory purposes or to facilitate future work. Also, the forward end of a drift or tunnel.

HEADQUARTERS ENTRY – A cash entry of 5 acres or less of public lands in Alaska which are used as a headquarters for a productive industry.

HEADQUARTERS SITE – Five acres or less of public lands in Alaska which are used as, and are subject to entry as, headquarters for a productive industry.

HEARING – Opportunity for testimony and presentation of evidence at proceedings ordered and held pursuant to U.S.D.I. Hearing Procedures (43 C.F.R. 1850). (See 43 C.F.R. part 4)

HEAVE – In mining, the horizontal distance between the parts of a vein that have been separated by a fault, measured along the strike of the fault. A vertical fault can have no *heave*, and a horizontal fault can have no *throw*. See THROW.

HEAVY BEARING – A survey slang term for a bearing which departs markedly from cardinal. A bearing of 2 or more degrees from cardinal may be considered a “*heavy*” bearing. “*Strong bearing*” is used synonymously.

HECTARE – A metric unit of area equal to 100 ares or 2.471 acres.

HEREDITAMENT – Property subject to inheritance. See PROPERTY.

HIATUS – An area between two surveys, the record of which describes them as having one or more common boundary lines with no omission. See OVERLAP and HIATUS*.

HIGH WATER – 1) The maximum height or stage reached by rising water. 2) (NOS) The maximum height reached by a rising tide. The height may be due solely to the periodic tidal forces or it may have superimposed on it the effects of prevailing meteorological conditions.

HIGH WATER LINE (NOS) – The intersection of the land with the water surface at an elevation of high water.

HIGH WATER MARK – 1) The line which the water impresses on the soil by covering it for sufficient periods to deprive it of upland vegetation. 2) (NOS) A line or mark left upon tide flats, beach, or alongshore objects indicating the elevation of the intrusion of high water. The mark may be a line of oil or scum on alongshore objects, or a more or less continuous deposit of fine shell or debris on the foreshore or berm. This mark is physical evidence of the general height reached by wave run-up at recent high waters. It should not be confused with the mean high water

line or mean higher high water line. See LOW WATER MARK and ORDINARY HIGH WATER. For tidal conditions, See MEAN HIGH WATER and MEAN LOW WATER.

HIGHWAY ABANDONMENT – Non-use of public roads, usually defined by statute law in the various states.

HISTORICAL INDEX – A chronological summary of all actions which affect, have affected, or will affect the title to, disposition of, or use status of lands and resources within a township. See LAND STATUS RECORDS.

HISTORIC COAST LINE – The coast line position at date of statehood from which seaward distances may be measured to determine territorial waters of some States, Florida and Texas for example.

HOME-SITE ENTRY – The terms of the Act of May 14, 1898, provided for each entry of 5 acres or less of public lands in Alaska used for residence purposes.

HOMESTEAD ENTRY – An entry under the United States land laws for the purpose of acquiring title to a portion of the public domain under the homestead laws, consisting of an affidavit of the claimant's right to enter, a formal application for the land, and payment of the money required.

HOMESTEAD ENTRY, ORIGINAL – An original entry under the homestead laws, also, the first homestead entry which was made by any individual, also, a homestead entry which was made pursuant to the first homestead law, the act of May 20, 1862 (12 Stat. 392) as codified in Sec. 2289 of the Revised Statutes. A second homestead entry was permitted under specific conditions as provided in the public land laws.

HOMESTEAD ENTRY SURVEY – A metes and bounds of lands entered under the Act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat 233), as amended.

HOMESTEAD SETTLEMENT, ALASKA – Settlement, for homestead purposes, of unsurveyed or surveyed public land in Alaska according to the provisions of the Act of May 14, 1898 (30 Stat. 409; 48 U.S.C. 371; 43 C.F.R. Subpart 2567 et. seq.), as amended, which extended the homestead laws to Alaska. All homestead claims in Alaska must be perfected in accordance with the 3-year homestead law of June 6, 1912 (37 Stat. 123; 43 U.S.C. 164, 169, 218).

HOVERSIGHT*

HUMBOLDT MERIDIAN – The principal meridian governing surveys in northwestern California; it was adopted in 1853.

HUNTSVILLE MERIDIAN – The principal meridian governing surveys in northern Alabama and a small part of Mississippi; it was adopted in 1807.

HYDROGRAPHIC DIVIDE – Ridge or elevated land area which separates the direction of flow of streams and rivers. The division of the watersheds. See CONTINENTAL DIVIDE.

I

IA – Iowa.

IA (Land Status Records) – Indian Allotment.

IAS – Indian Allotment Survey.

IBID. – An abbreviation for “*ibidem*,” a Latin term meaning “*in the same place*,” “*in the same book*,” “*on the same page*,” etc. It usually refers to an immediately preceding citation with an identical page reference. See ID.

IBLA – Interior Board of Land Appeals. See BOARD OF LAND APPEALS.

IC (Land Status Records) – Interim Conveyance.

ID. – Abbreviation for “*idem*,” a Latin term meaning “*the same*.” It indicates an immediately preceding citation but a different page reference. See IBID.

ID – Idaho.

ID (Land Status Records) – Interior Decisions.

IDEN (Land Status Records) – Identify, Identification.

ID EST – That is. Commonly abbreviated “*i.e.*”

I.E. – That is. The common abbreviation for the Latin “*id est*.”

IL – Illinois.

IL (Land status Records) – Indemnity list.

ILL. – Illinois.

INC (Land Status Records) – Including, Inclusive.

IN – Indiana.

IND. – Indiana.

IND FEE (Land Status Records) – Indian Fee.

IND HD TR PAT (Land Status Records) – Indian homestead trust patent.

IND MER (Land Status Records) – Indian Meridian.