

Matching Exercise

In this exercise you will match a word or phrase to one of the definitions on the following pages. This exercise was designed to help you understand how the BLM uses (and thinks) about specific terms.

1. Accessories
2. Auxiliary Meander Corner
3. Bearing Object
4. Bearing Tree
5. Substantial Evidence
6. Blazed Line
7. Cardinal Equivalents
8. Controlling Corner
9. Corner
10. Dependent Resurvey
11. Existent Corner
12. Independent Resurvey
13. Line Tree
14. Lost Corner
15. Lot (Government)
16. Meander Corner
17. Meander Line
18. Mile Post
19. Monument
20. Obliterated Corner
21. Official Survey
22. Original Survey
23. Preponderance of the Evidence
24. Reference Monument
25. Rock Cap
26. Special Meander Corner
27. Substantial Evidence
28. Tract
29. True Point
30. Witness Corner
31. Witness Point

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- The results of reducing a bearing & distance to its north-south or east-west components.
- A retracement and reestablishment of the lines of the original survey in their true original positions according to the best available evidence of the positions of the original corners. It includes the restoration of lost corners in accordance with procedures described in the Manual of Surveying Instructions.
- Nearby physical objects to which corners are referenced (by bearing & distance) for their future identification or restoration.
- A survey accepted for the Secretary of Interior by the Bureau of Land Management. The Secretary has the exclusive authority to determine the what lands are federal interest lands.
- A corner whose position can be identified by verifying the evidence of the monument, or its accessories, by reference to the description that is contained in the field notes, or where the point can be located by an acceptable supplemental survey record, some physical evidence or testimony.
- The monuments which will control the restoration of lost corners or the subdivision of a section.
- A corner established at a suitable point on the meander line of a lake lying entirely within a quarter section or on the meander line of an island falling entirely within a section and which is found to be too small to subdivide.
- The standard of evidence required in order to consider the corner obliterated, rather than lost.
- A corner whose position cannot be determined by substantial evidence, either from traces of the original marks or from acceptable evidence or testimony that bears on the original position, and whose location can be restored only by reference to one or more interdependent corners.
- A subdivision of a section which is not described as an aliquot part of the section, but which is designated by number. It may be regular or irregular in shape and its acreage varies from that of regular subdivisions.
- A monumented station on a line of the survey, employed to perpetuate an important location without special relation to any regular corner, except that the bearing and distance may be known.
- A corner established at the intersection of standard, township or section lines with the meander line near banks of navigable streams or any meanderable body of water.
- A station at 40 or 80 chain intervals along the line of a state, reservation or grant boundary; does not mark a point of a subdivision.
- A corner accessory, other than a tree, which may be a natural object that can be readily identified by its description and also the distance and direction from the corner being recorded. When they are susceptible to being marked a cross mark and the letters "BO" are the appropriate markings.
- A physical structure, which marks the location of a corner point established by a survey and they must define location without resorting to measurements.
- A corner, at whose point there are no remaining traces of the monument, or its accessories, but whose location can be identified by substantial evidence has been perpetuated, or the point for which may be recovered beyond reasonable doubt, but the acts and testimony of the

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interested landowners, competent surveyors, or other qualified local authorities, or witnesses, or by some acceptable record evidence.

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|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | A cadastral survey which creates land boundaries and marks them for the first time. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | A tree intersected by a surveyed line, reported in the field notes of the survey, and marked with two hacks or notches cut on each of the sides facing the line. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | An iron post or rock cap established as a corner accessory. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | The standard of evidence required by one challenging a resurvey as fraudulent or grossly erroneous after the official filing of the plat of resurvey. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | A traverse run at the line of ordinary high water or mean high tide to generally define the sinuosities of the bank or shore line of permanent natural bodies of water. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | A parcel of land that lies in more than one section or that cannot be identified completely as a part of a particular section and is identified as a part of a township. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | A point on the surface of the earth, determined by the surveying process, which defines an extremity on a boundary of the public lands. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | An official rerunning and remarking intended to supersede the records of the original survey and establish new section lines and subdivisions on public lands only. Any patented lands involved must be identified and segregated according to the original survey. Only remaining areas of the public lands may be resurveyed without regard to the original survey. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | The position of a corner. This term is often used to refer to the actual corner point when there is a nearby monument that references it; i.e. closing corner, witness corner, etc. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | A marked tree used as a corner accessory; its distance and direction from the corner being recorded. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | A monumented survey point usually on the line of survey near a corner established when the corner is so situated as to render its monumentation or ready use impracticable. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | The standard of evidence required in order to consider the corner obliterated, rather than lost by Section 6-17 of the 2009 Manual. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | A corner established at the intersection of a surveyed subdivision-of-section line and a meander line. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | A brass tablet 3 ¼ inches in diameter with a 3 ½ inch long stem which is placed in a rock outcrop or imbedded in concrete. The top bears the same official inscription as that of the cap of the official iron post. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | The line identified by a sufficient number of trees on either side of the line that are blazed on two sides quartering toward the line. |

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ANSWER SHEET

- 10 **DEPENDENT RESURVEY** – A retracement and reestablishment of the lines of the original survey in their true original positions according to the best available evidence of the positions of the original corners. It includes the restoration of lost corners in accordance with procedures described in the Manual of Surveying Instructions.
- 7 **CARDINAL EQUIVALENTS** – The results of reducing a bearing & distance to its north-south or east-west components.
- 1 **ACCESSORIES** – Nearby physical objects to which corners are referenced (by bearing & distance) for their future identification or restoration.
- 21 **OFFICIAL SURVEY** – A survey accepted for the Secretary of Interior by the Bureau of Land Management. The Secretary has the exclusive authority to determine the what lands are federal interest lands.
- 11 **EXISTENT CORNER** – A corner whose position can be identified by verifying the evidence of the monument, or its accessories, by reference to the description that is contained in the field notes, or where the point can be located by an acceptable supplemental survey record, some physical evidence or testimony.
- 8 **CONTROLLING CORNERS** – The monuments which will control the restoration of lost corners or the subdivision of a section.
- 2 **AUXILIARY MEANDER CORNER** – A corner established at a suitable point on the meander line of a lake lying entirely within a quarter section or on the meander line of an island falling entirely within a section and which is found to be too small to subdivide.
- 27 **SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE** – The standard of evidence required in order to consider the corner obliterated, rather than lost.
- 14 **LOST CORNER** – A corner whose position cannot be determined by substantial evidence, either from traces of the original marks or from acceptable evidence or testimony that bears on the original position, and whose location can be restored only by reference to one or more interdependent corners.
- 15 **LOT** – A subdivision of a section which is not described as an aliquot part of the section, but which is designated by number. It may be regular or irregular in shape and its acreage varies from that of regular subdivisions.
- 31 **WITNESS POINT** – A monumented station on a line of the survey, employed to perpetuate an important location without special relation to any regular corner, except that the bearing and distance may be known.
- 16 **MEANDER CORNER** – A corner established at the intersection of standard, township or section lines with the meander line near banks of navigable streams or any meanderable body of water.
- 18 **MILE POST** – A station at 40 or 80 chain intervals along the line of a state, reservation or grant boundary; does not mark a point of a subdivision.
- 3 **BEARING OBJECT** – A corner accessory, other than a tree, which may be a natural object that can be readily identified by its description and also the distance and direction from the corner being recorded. When they are susceptible to being marked a cross mark and the letters “BO” are the appropriate markings.

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- 19 **MONUMENT** – A physical structure, which marks the location of a corner point established by a survey and they must define location without resorting to measurements.
- 20 **OBLITERATED CORNER** – A corner, at whose point there are no remaining traces of the monument, or its accessories, but whose location can be identified by substantial evidence has been perpetuated, or the point for which may be recovered beyond reasonable doubt, but the acts and testimony of the interested landowners, competent surveyors, or other qualified local authorities, or witnesses, or by some acceptable record evidence.
- 22 **ORIGINAL SURVEY** – A cadastral survey which creates land boundaries and marks them for the first time.
- 13 **LINE TREE** – A tree intersected by a surveyed line, reported in the field notes of the survey, and marked with two hacks or notches cut on each of the sides facing the line.
- 24 **REFERENCE MONUMENT** – An iron post or rock cap established as a corner accessory.
- 23 **PREPONDERANCE OF THE EVIDENCE** – The standard of evidence required by one challenging a resurvey as fraudulent or grossly erroneous after the official filing of the plat of resurvey.
- 17 **MEANDER LINE** – A traverse run at the line of ordinary high water or mean high tide to generally define the sinuosities of the bank or shore line of permanent natural bodies of water.
- 28 **TRACT** – A parcel of land that lies in more than one section or that cannot be identified completely as a part of a particular section and is identified as a part of a township.
- 9 **CORNER** – A point on the surface of the earth, determined by the surveying process, which defines an extremity on a boundary of the public lands.
- 12 **INDEPENDENT RESURVEY** – An official rerunning and remarking intended to supersede the records of the original survey and establish new section lines and subdivisions on public lands only. Any patented lands involved must be identified and segregated according to the original survey. Only remaining areas of the public lands may be resurveyed without regard to the original survey.
- 29 **TRUE POINT** – The position of a corner. This term is often used to refer to the actual corner point when there is a nearby monument that references it; i.e. closing corner, witness corner, etc.
- 4 **BEARING TREE** – A marked tree used as a corner accessory; its distance and direction from the corner being recorded.
- 30 **WITNESS CORNER** – A monumented survey point usually on the line of survey near a corner established when the corner is so situated as to render its monumentation or ready use impracticable.
- 5 **SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE** – The standard of evidence required in order to consider the corner obliterated, rather than lost by Section 6-17 of the 2009 Manual.
- 26 **SPECIAL MEANDER CORNER** – A corner established at the intersection of a surveyed subdivision-of-section line and a meander line.
- 25 **ROCK CAP** – A brass tablet 3 ¼ inches in diameter with a 3 ½ inch long stem which is placed in a rock outcrop or imbedded in concrete. The top bears the same official inscription as that of the cap of the official iron post.
- 6 **BLAZED LINE** – The line identified by a sufficient number of trees on either side of the line that are blazed on two sides quartering toward the line.