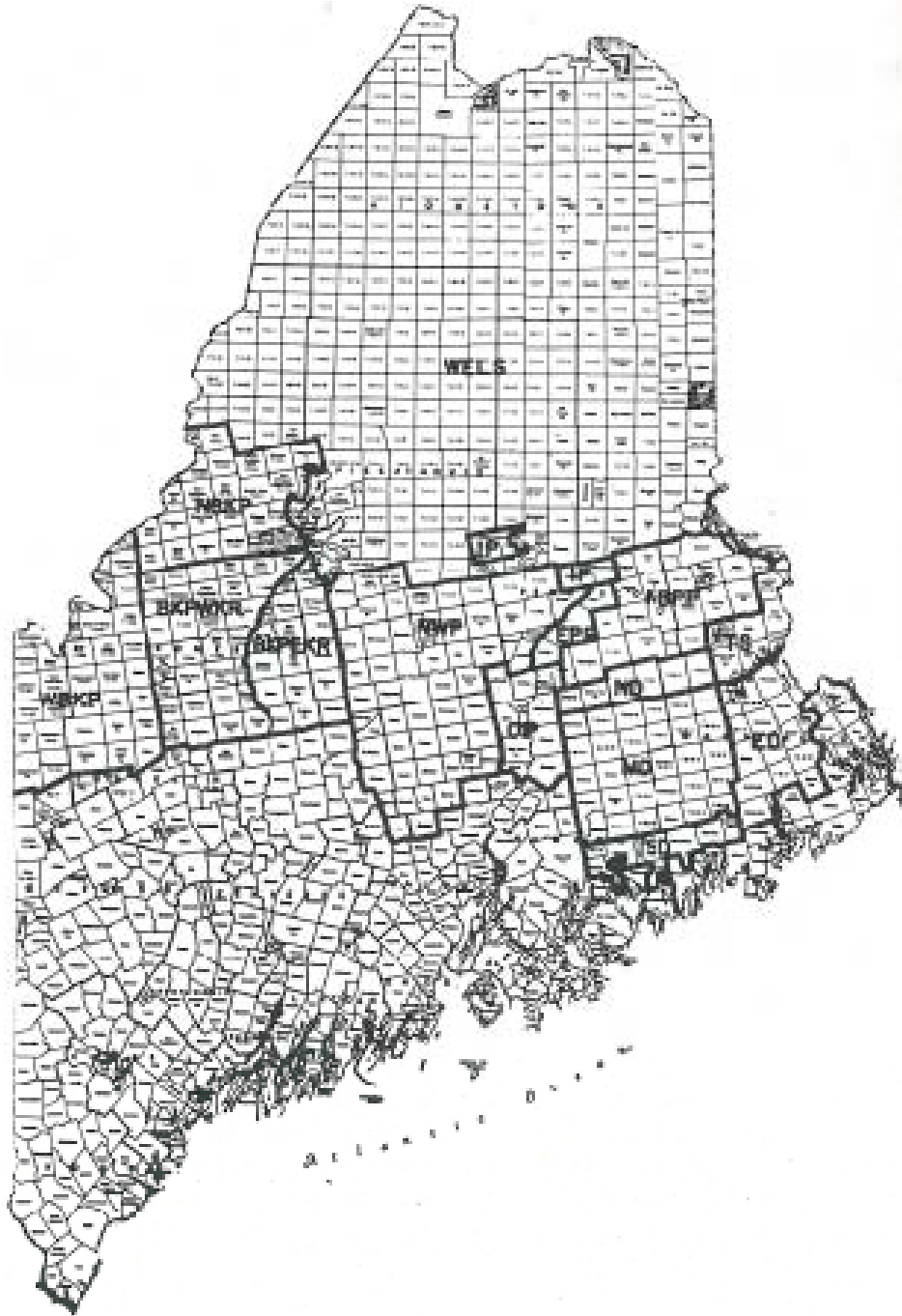
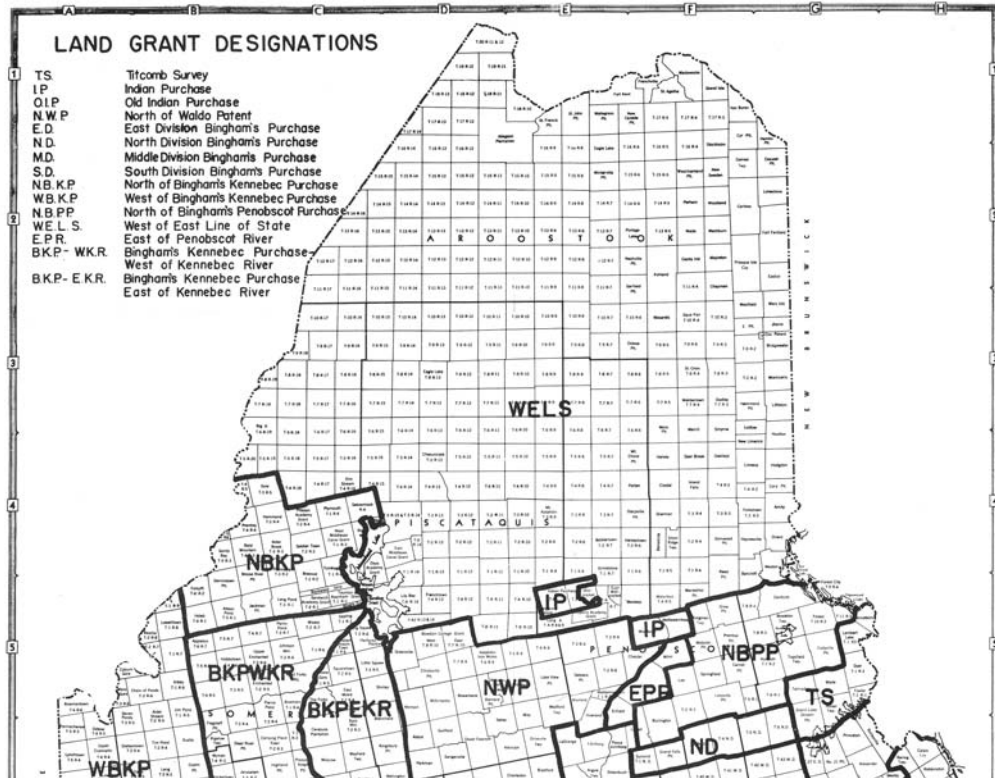


Rectangular Surveys

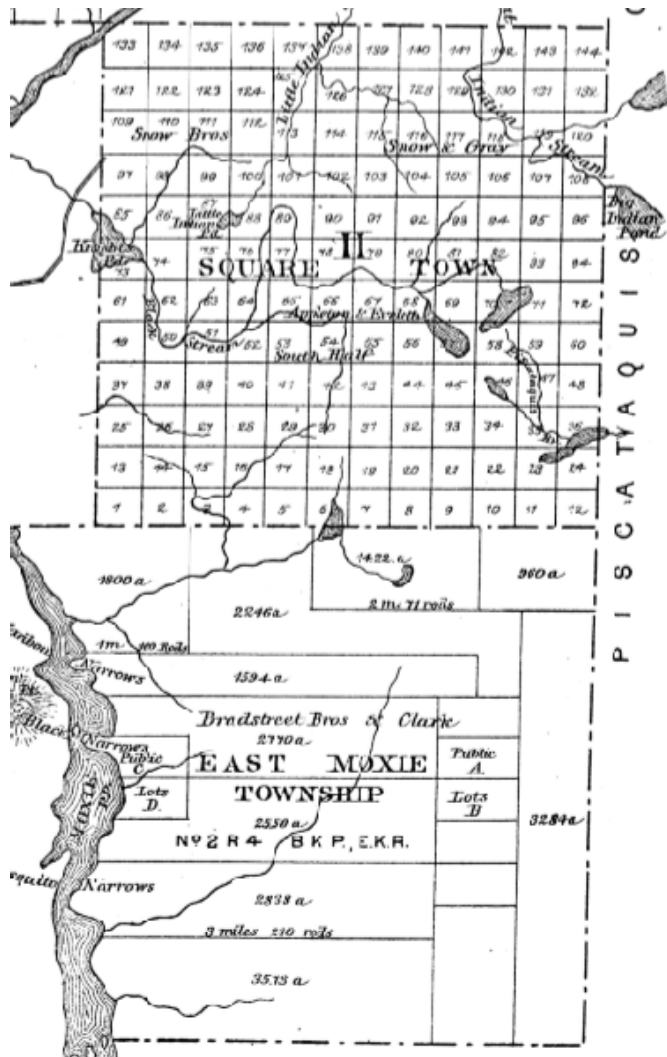
In Maine there are two systems, a state system, illustrated here, with variations depending on the land grant, and a town-specific system, totally dependent on the original layout of the particular town. Original towns were often subdivided, establishing new towns. This is typical in all of the colonial states.

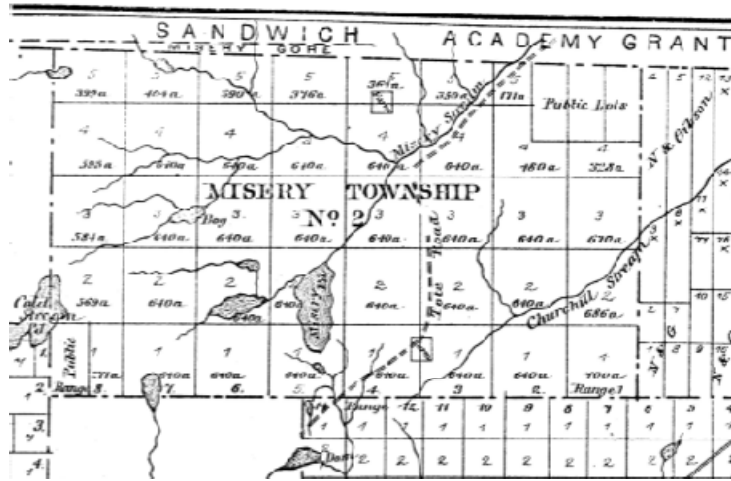


Townships in Maine



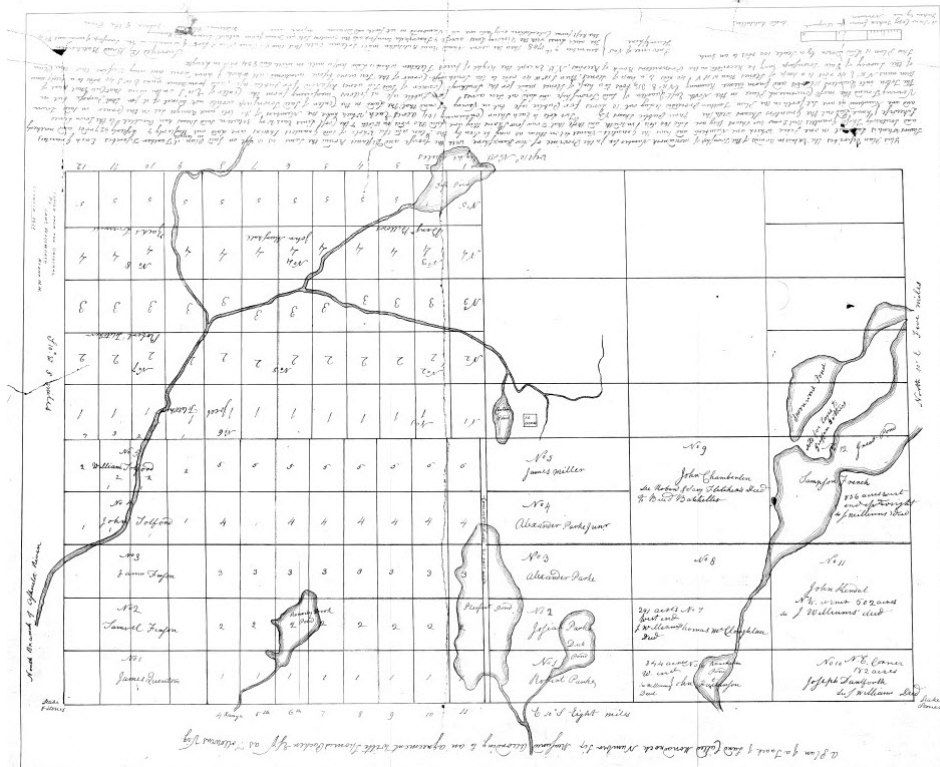
Land Grant Designations in Maine





New Hampshire

In Nottingham, NH it was found that that the lots were laid out with a 18' rod, divided with a 16-1/2 foot rod.



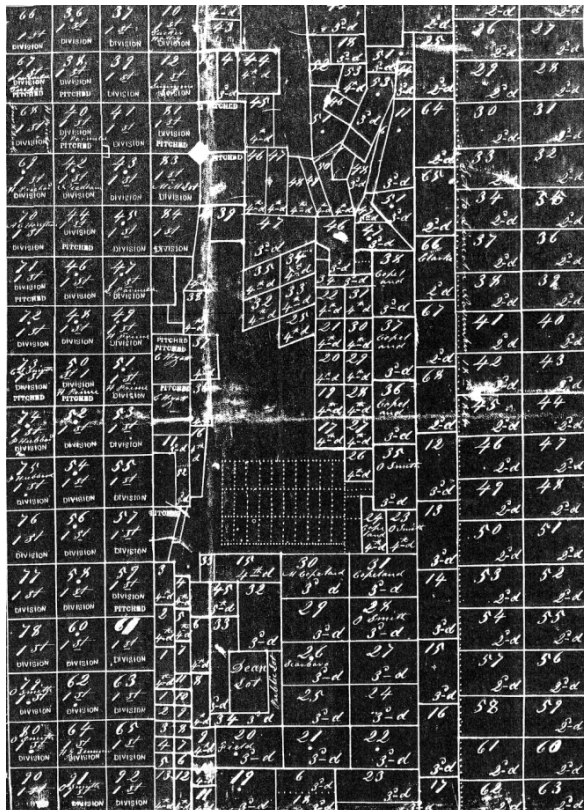
Nelson, New Hampshire

Vermont

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Benjamin	Thomas	Thomas	Thomas	Thomas	Thomas	Thomas	Thomas	Thomas	Thomas
Bennington	Bennington	Bennington	Bennington	Bennington	Bennington	Bennington	Bennington	Bennington	Bennington
Bennington	Bennington	Bennington	Bennington	Bennington	Bennington	Bennington	Bennington	Bennington	Bennington
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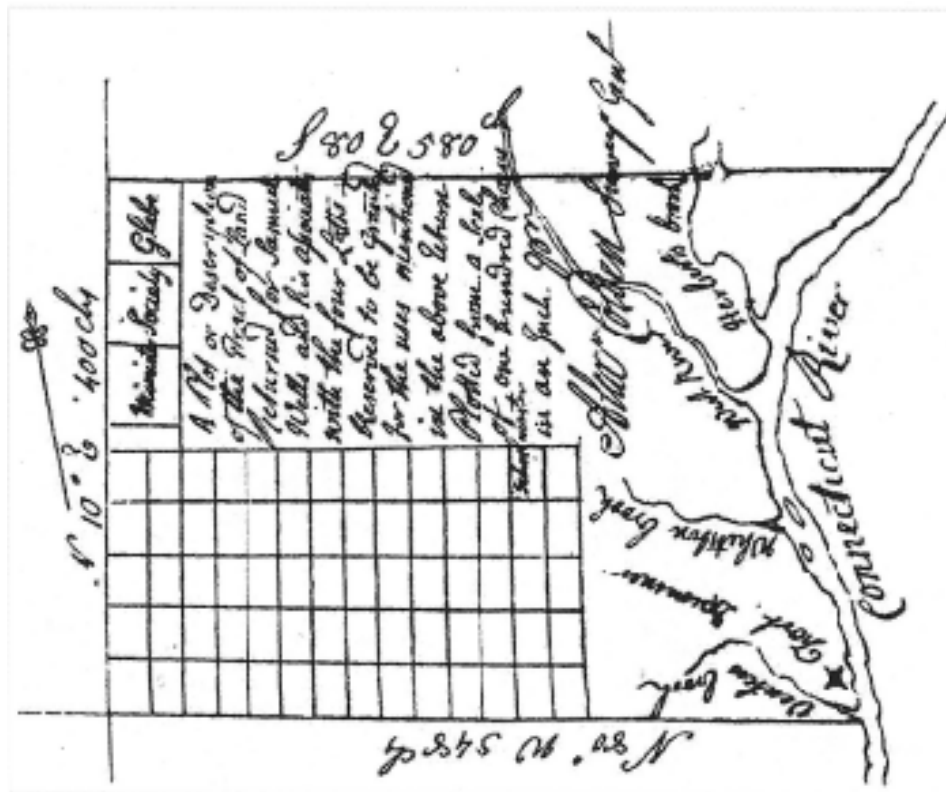
Theodore Atkinson } Agents for
Foster Wentworth } y^e Grantees
W^m Williams }
Entered And Recorded this 11th Day of Jan^y 1749
Theodore Atkinson Sec^y

According to Truesdell, W.A., *The Rectangular System of Surveying* (1908), Bennington, Vermont (chartered 1749) was the first township to be laid out six miles square with boundaries north, south, east and west

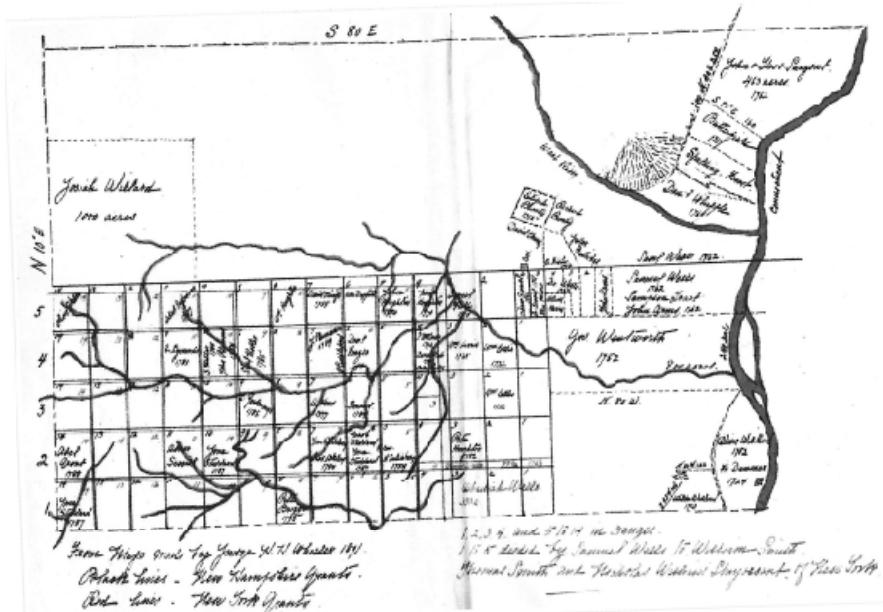


Proprietors Names	1st Div.	2nd Div.	3rd Div.	4th Div.	5th Div.
Samuel Averil	21	11	23	50	17
Samuel Hungerford	28	30	13	9	41
James Trip	74	12	8	38	38
Zebulan Seaman	54	40	2	33	5
Samuel Willis	85	20	26	55	23
Samuel Lyon	17	24	38	20	24
Francis Nash	75	22		30	28
Joseph Burr	41	63	12	57	6
Joshua Hutchings	90	43	6	34	14
Albert Baker	89	29	3	35	45
Uriah Field	61	27	24	48	50
Edmond Brown	79	49	9	40	4
John Hallock	26	56	48	29	18
Joseph Sherwood	76	26	25	37	29
William Crooker	64	50	18	23	7
Robert Crooker	66	38	42	11	53
John Carnell	31	1		56	15
Silas Mead	56	60	27	13	9
Stephen Field	36	28	33	19	36
John Tripp	18	17	30	46	1
Daniel Tooker	24	21	17	7	43
Benj Clapp	11	31	22	12	27
Elias Palmer	49	19	20	42	2
John Clapp	34	10	15	4	38
Elnathan Hall	3	15	21	6	54
Seth Hall	45	2	36	1	46
John Hees	91	18	45	52	31
John Cornwall	51	68	37	26	51
Richard Titue	52	13	57		
Samuel Willitts	16	6	1	5	11
Theophilus Anthony	60	9	19	41	39
John Lawrence	43	34	16	25	19
Joseph Underhill	62	46			
James Parsons	5	47	55		
James Fairlee	53	36	39	24	37

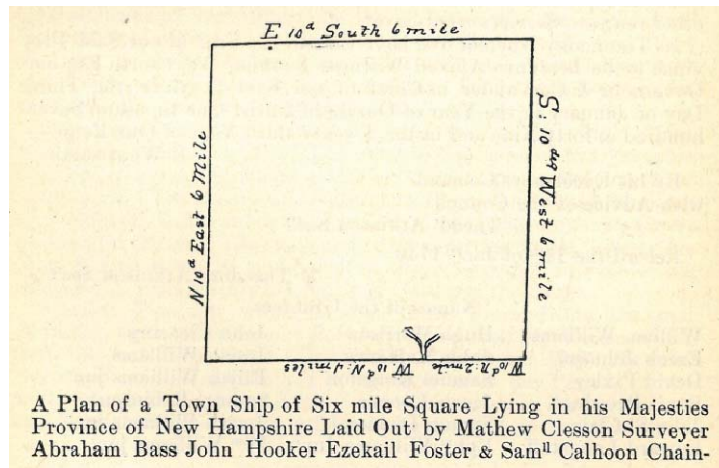
**Bristol, Vermont
Partial list of grantees**



Brattleboro, Vermont
 Granted by the Province of New York
 1765



**Brattleboro, Vermont
1894**



1	John Butterfield	9	Thomas Williams	17	William Subers	25	Jacob Goyer	33	William Williams	41	John Murphy	49	B. W.	57
2	Thomas Warkah	10	Simon Shera	18	Solomon Williams	24	Samuel Shiffert	34	Mayh	42	William Knox	50	John Legomer	58
3	Thomas Williams	11	Thomas Chelers	19	George Walton	27	John Perkins	35	Joseph S. Clair	43	David Poley	51	Samuel Taylor	59
4	Charles Doolittle	12	Josiah Williams	20	Abraham Williams	28	Samuel Robinson	36	Leach Johnson	44	John Wentworth	52	John Downing	60
5	Avon Wive	13	Thomas George	21	William Williams	29	John Williams	37	Reuben Pumphrey	45	John Calkins	53	Zoster Wentworth	61
6	Joseph Feltwell	14	John McHarris	22	B. W.	30	Thomas Rich	38	Joseph Simpson	46	Samuel Lott	54	Thomas Williams	62
7	Edward Longstaff	15	John Darnard	23	Joseph Williams	31	John Clearing	39	Thos Bell	47	Samuel Kingston	55	Thos Bage	63
8	Samuel Smith	16	John Harmon	24	Joseph March	32	Richard James	40	Michael Goady	48	Joseph Wood	56	Richard Wilson	64

Theodore Atkinson
Foster Wentworth
Wm Williams

} Agents for
y^e Grantees

Entered And Recorded this 11th Day of Jan^y 1749

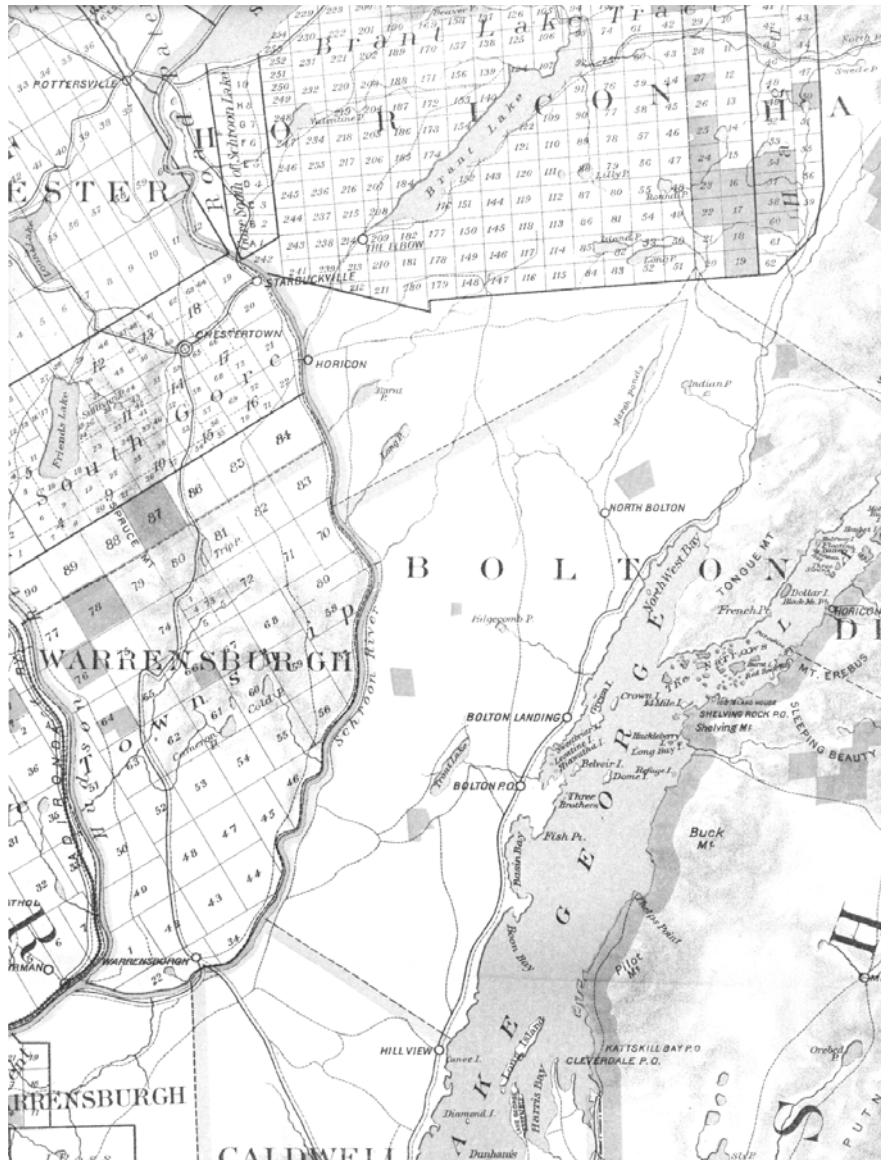


Figure 7.1b
in Boundary Control & Legal Principles, 7th ed.
Combination of rectangular parcels and metes and bounds parcels
—Adirondack Mountain region of New York, 1800s.

SANDY CREEK TOWNSHIP

SALEM TOWNSHIP
 OTTER CREEK TOWNSHIP



A
 JOHN MCCORMY
 200 Ac. + Allotment
 Surveyed January 19, 1844

B
 No. 84
 JAMES CHARLES
 200 Ac. + Allotment
 Surveyed September 21, 1841
 Patented August 17, 1842

NEW VERNON TOWNSHIP

FAIRVIEW TOWNSHIP

A CONNECTED DRAFT: of the tracts of land situated in Perry Township, Mercer County. The Applications, Warrants, Surveys and Patents bearing dates respectively as above set forth, constructed from and compared with the original drafts remaining on file in the Department of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, under the direction of Warren S. Owsen, Director of the Land Office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF: I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the said Department to be affixed at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania this Twenty-second day of February A. D., One Thousand, Nine Hundred and Forty-Five.

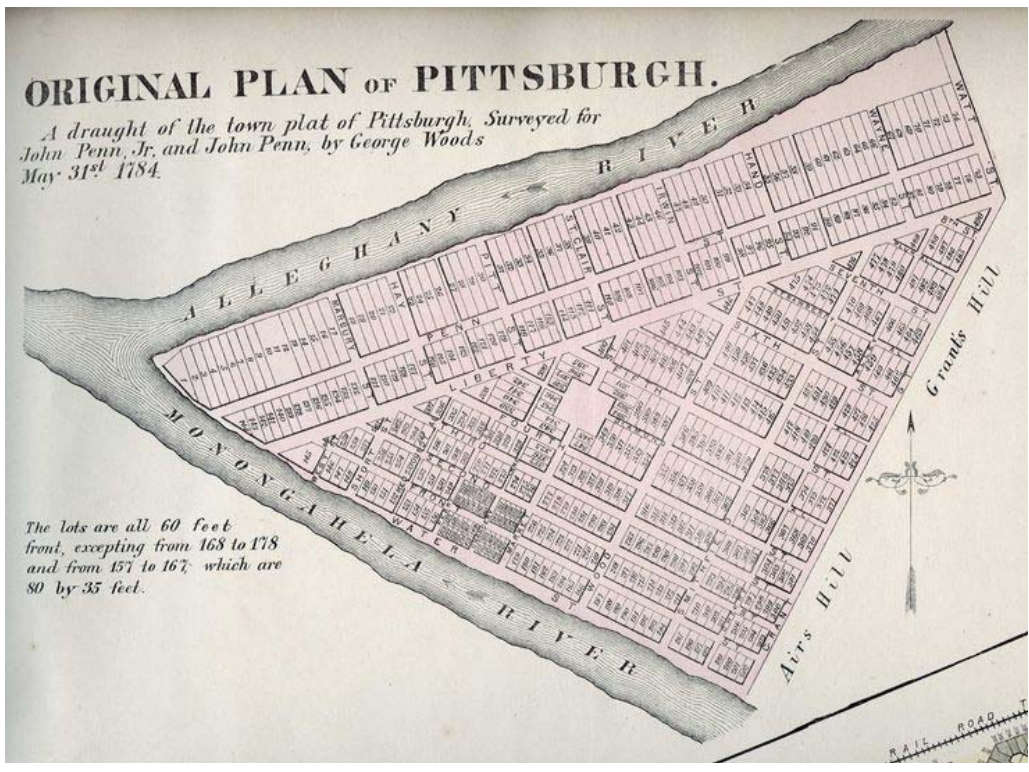
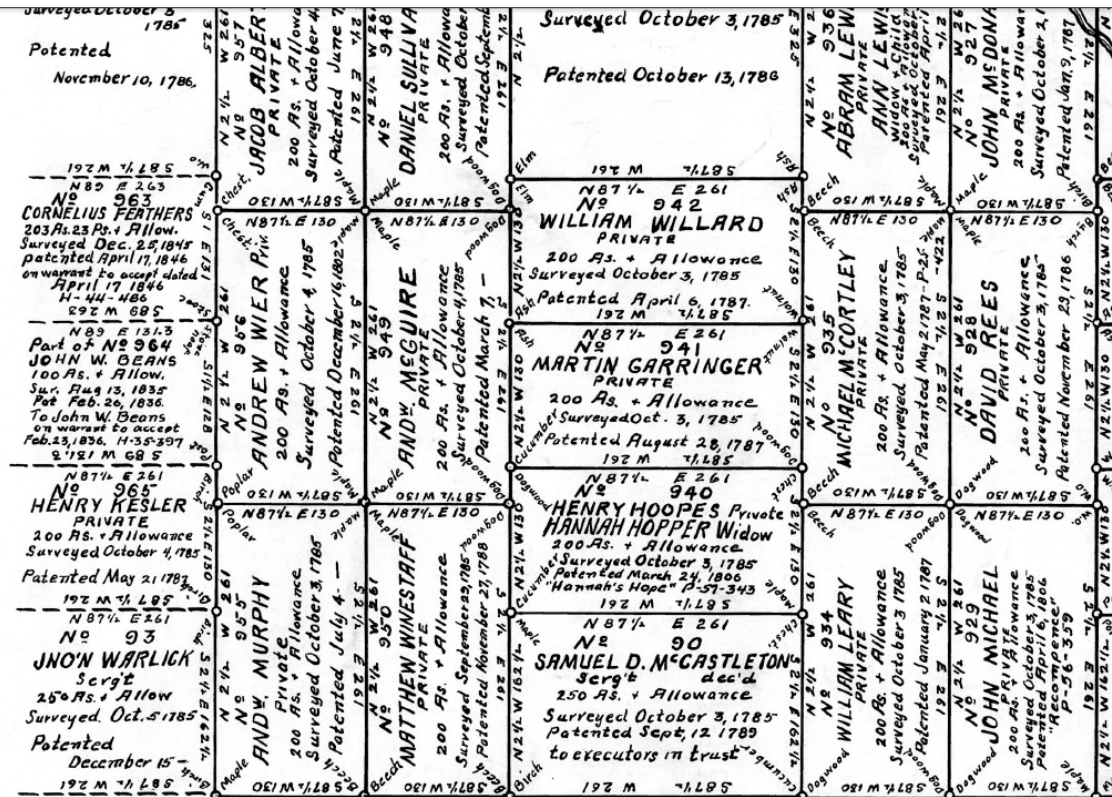


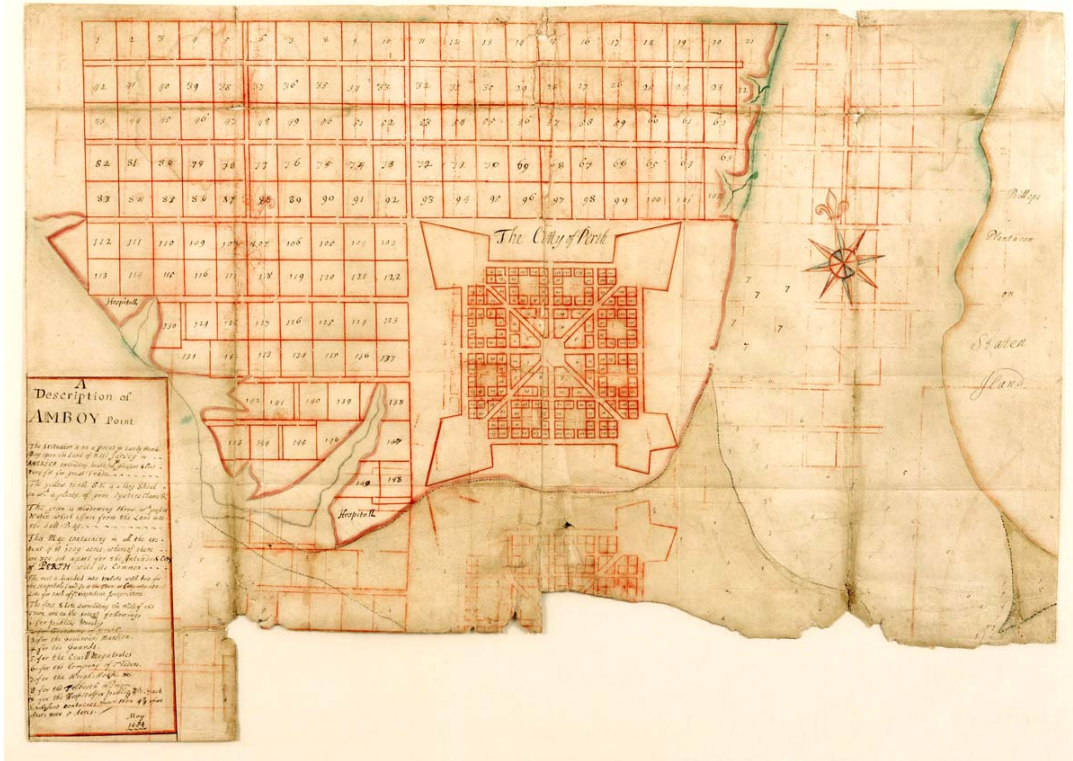
William S. Owsen
 Secretary of Internal Affairs.

20-9-1

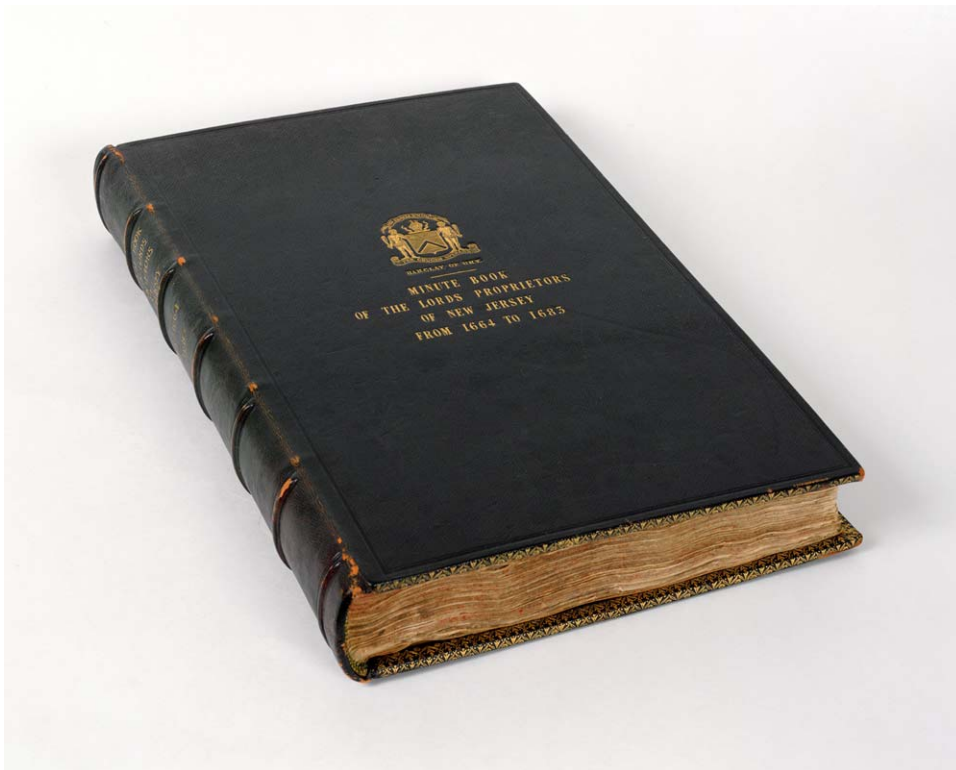
Perry Township
 Mercer County
 Pennsylvania

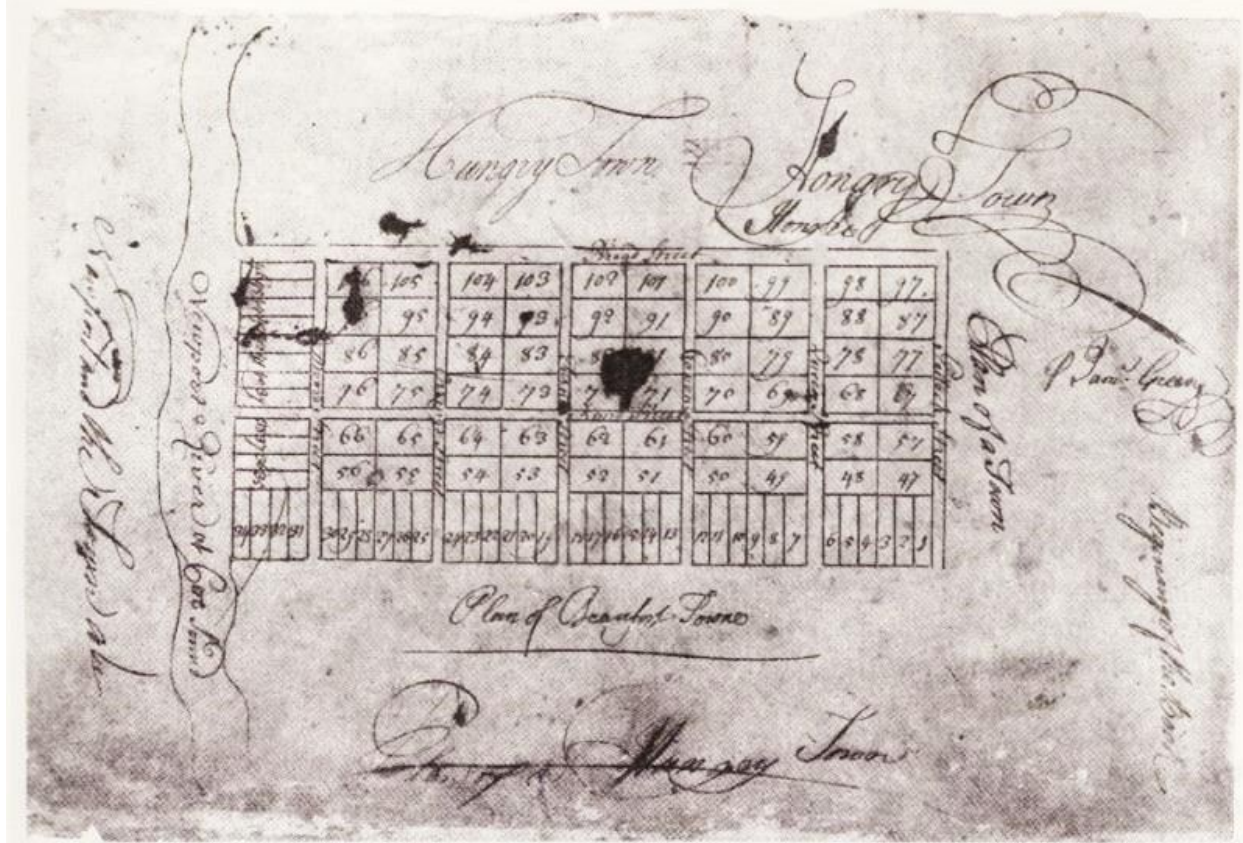
TOWN OF PETERS CREEK





Perth Amboy, New Jersey

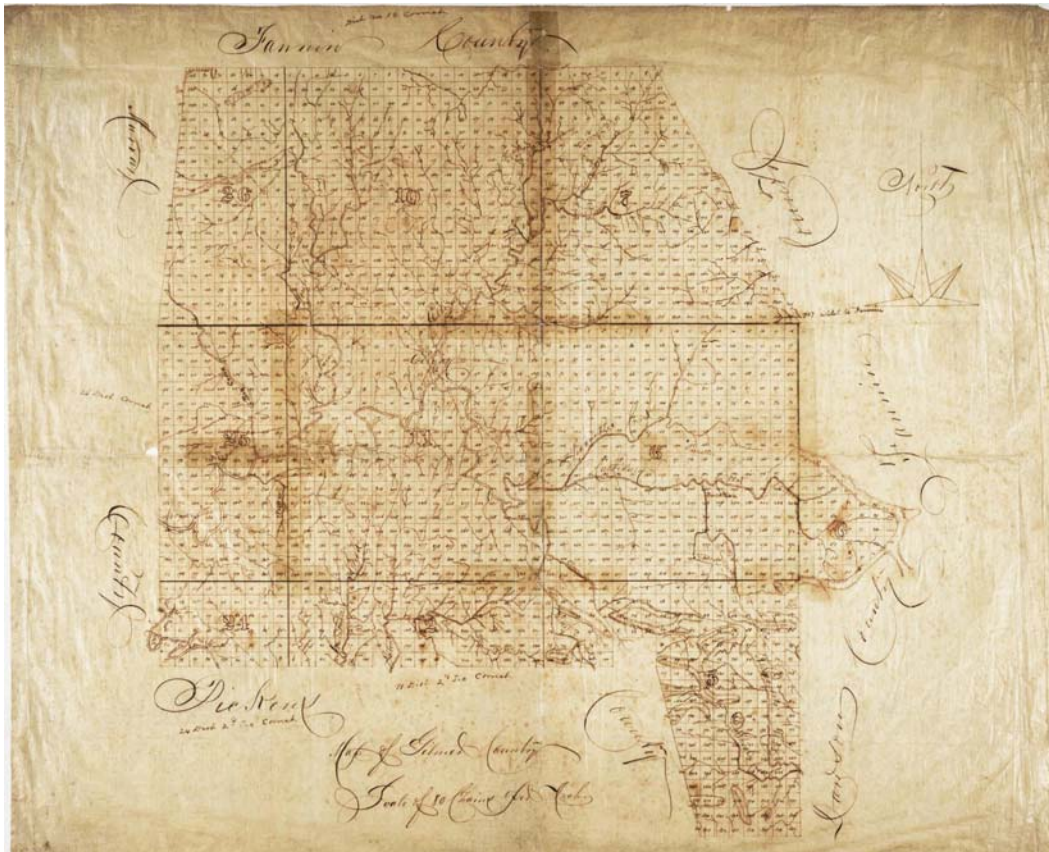
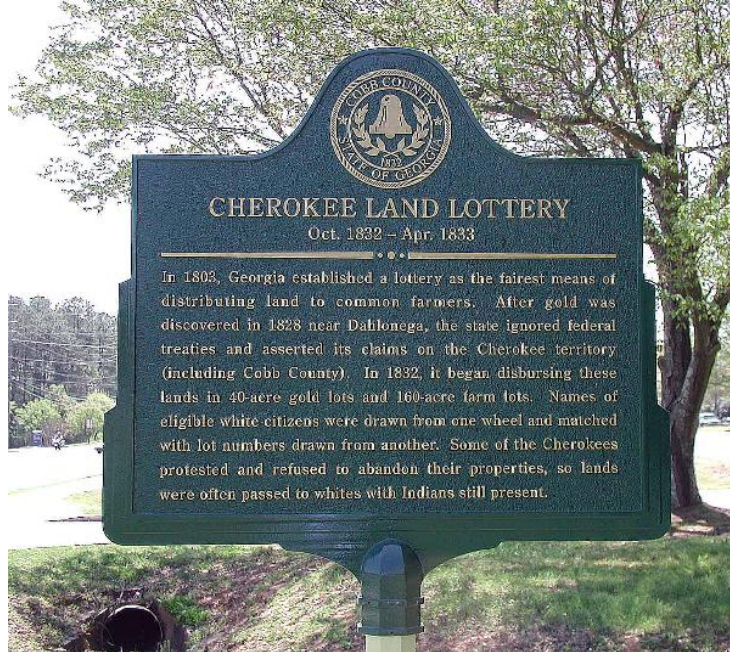




**Beaufort
North
Carolina**

Sometime prior to the fall of 1713, permission had been obtained from the Lords Proprietors to lay out a town by the name of Beaufort at this site, and on October 2, 1713, Robert Turner had Richard Graves, Deputy Surveyor, lay out the town. A plat was made of the town by Graves and recorded in the office of the secretary of the colony. Streets were named; allotments were provided for a church, a town-house, and a market place; and lots were offered for sale. On that date, October 2, 1713, Beaufort came into existence."

Charles L. Paul, Colonial Beaufort, page 20-21.

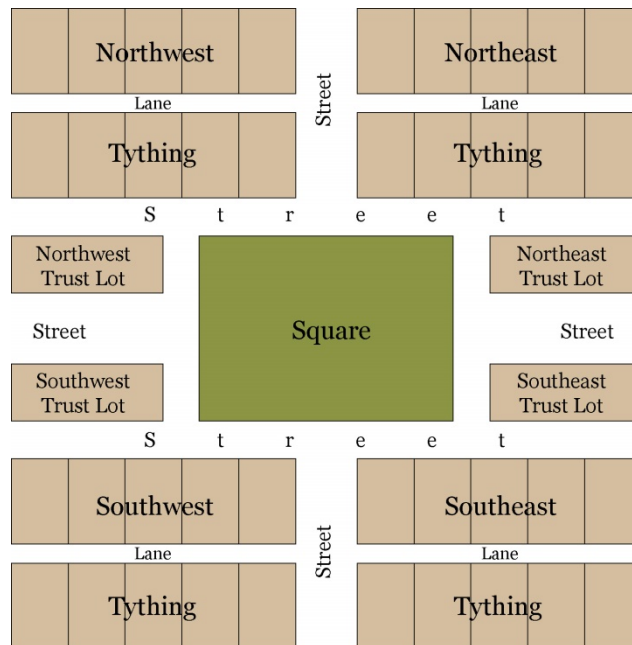


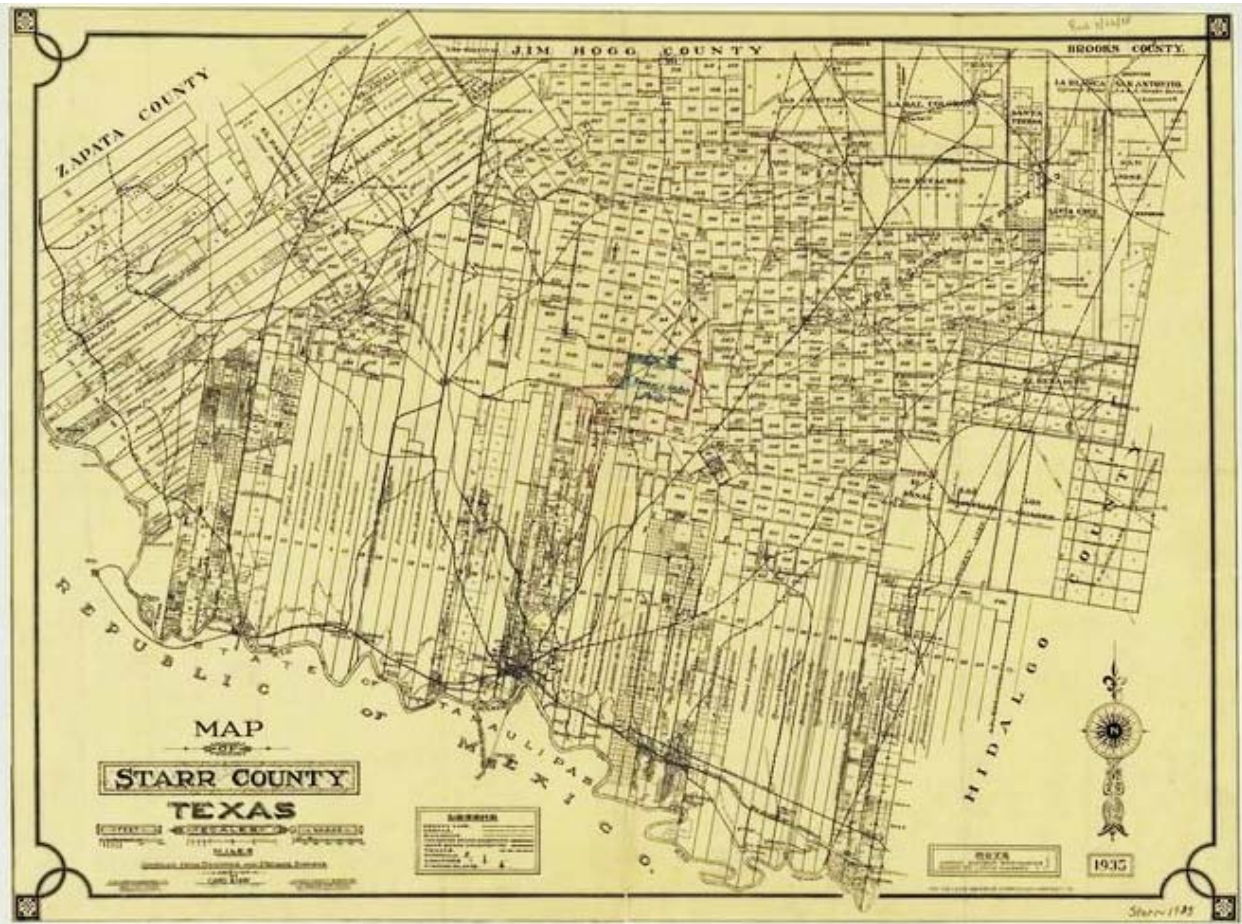
Gilmer County, Georgia



1832 Georgia Land Lottery Map

The city of Savannah was planned in 1733, around park-like squares. Each square sits (or, in some cases, *sit*) at the center of a ward, which often shares its name with its square. The lots to the east and west of the squares, flanking the major east-west axis, were considered "trust lots" in the original city plan and intended for large public buildings such as churches, schools, or markets. The remainder of the ward was divided into four areas, called *tythings*, each of which was further divided into ten residential lots.



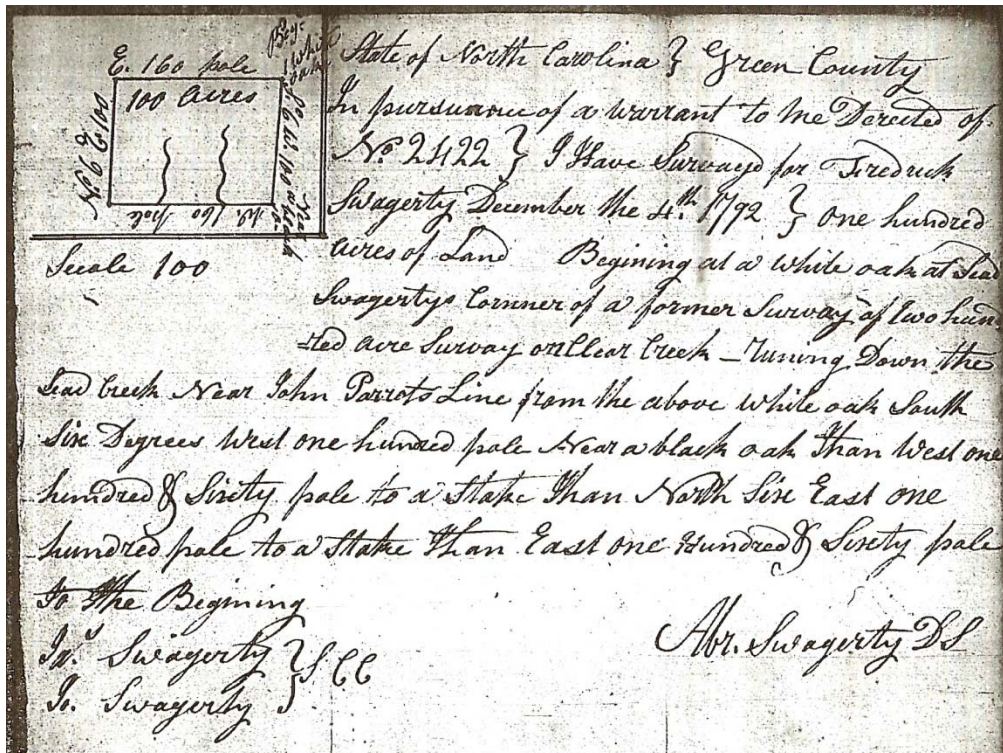


Starr County, Texas

	AR098 T15 R15 WELS	T15 R14 WELS AR091	T15 R13 WELS AR083	T15 R12 WELS AR073	AR066 T15 R11 WELS	T15 R10 WELS AR060	AR054 T15 R9 WELS	AR048 T15 R8 WELS ARP15	Saint-Froid Lake Winter- ville Pit	T15 R6 WELS AR034	T15 R5 WELS AR029
T14 2 R16 WELS	T14 R15 WELS AR097	AR090 T14 R14 WELS	T14 R13 WELS AR082	T14 R12 WELS AR072	T14 R11 WELS AR065	T14 R10 WELS	T14 R9 WELS AR053	T14 R8 WELS AR047	T14 R7 WELS AR041	T14 R6 WELS AR033	T14 R5 WELS AR028
R16 LS	AR101 T13 R15 WELS AR096	T13 R14 WELS AR089	T13 R13 WELS AR081	AR071 T13 R12 WELS	T13 R11 WELS AR064	T13 R10 WELS AR058	T13 R9 WELS AR052	Fish River Lake T13 R8 WELS AR046	T13 R7 WELS AR040	Portage Lake Portage Lake	T13 R5 WELS AR027
2 R16 WELS 100	T12 R15 WELS AR095	T12 R14 WELS AR088	AR080 T12 R13 WELS	T12 R12 WELS AR070	T12 R11 WELS AR063	T12 R10 WELS AR057	T12 R9 WELS AR051	T12 R8 WELS AR045	AR039 T12 R7 WELS	Nashville Pit ARP03	
AR099 1 R16 WELS	T11 R15 WELS AR094	AR087 T11 R14 WELS	T11 R13 WELS AR079	T11 R12 WELS AR069	AR062 T11 R11 WELS	T11 R10 WELS AR056	T11 R9 WELS AR050	AR043 T11 R8 WELS AR044	AR038 T11 R7 WELS	Garfield Pit ARP04	Ashlan
0 R16 WELS SO062	T10 R15 WELS PI080	T10 R14 WELS PI070	T10 R13 WELS PI059	PI046 T10 R12 WELS	T10 R11 WELS PI035	T10 R10 WELS PI023	T10 R9 WELS PI015	AR043 T10 R8 WELS	T10 R7 WELS AR037	T10 R6 WELS AR032	Masard
9 R16 WELS SO061	T9 R15 WELS PI079	T9 R14 WELS PI069	PI058 T9 R13 WELS	T9 R12 WELS PI045	PI034 T9 R11 WELS	T9 R10 WELS PI022	T9 R9 WELS PI014	AR042 T9 R8 WELS	AR036 T9 R7 WELS	ARP11 Oxbow Pit	T9 R5 WELS andc



Maine, townships and ranges



Survey of Frederick's 100-acre tract along Clear Creek
Land entered February 5, 1780
Surveyed December 4, 1792
North Carolina State Grant, February 23, 1793

North Carolina made its first land grants in what is now Tennessee, which was part of North Carolina at the time..

THE
LAND LAWS
OF
TENNESSEE,

BEING A COMPILATION OF THE VARIOUS STATUTES OF NORTH CAROLINA, THE UNITED STATES, AND TENNESSEE, RELATIVE TO TITLES TO LANDS WITHIN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE, FROM THE SECOND ROYAL CHARTER TO THE PRESENT TIME: THE CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS CONCERNING THE ESTABLISHMENT AND CHANGE OF THE BOUNDARY OF THE STATE, AND OF EACH COUNTY; TABLES SHOWING THE DATE OF EACH HIATUS, EDITORIAL NOTES, ETC., TO WHICH IS ADDED A DIGEST OF THE LEADING DECISIONS ON THE LAND LAWS.

THREE PARTS IN ONE VOLUME.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY

HENRY D. WHITNEY,
OF THE
CHATTANOOGA BAR.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.:
J. M. DEARDORFF & SONS, Printers and Binders.
1851.

Surveyors' Districts

“There was such a strong precedent for using metes and bounds that even though most of the Surveyor Districts were in fact surveyed in a grid, and land was granted according to named lots, the section/range system quickly fell into disuse. Deeds of sale continued to be written in metes and bounds language, and indeed, it is somewhat difficult today to determine where the old section lines were.”

Introduction to Tennessee Land History
<http://www.directlinesoftware.com/tenn.htm>

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Township_\(United_States\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Township_(United_States))

Tennessee Surveyors Districts

<http://www.tngenweb.org/tnland/survdist.htm>

1819- Chapter 1: An act making provision for the adjudication of North Carolina land claims, and for satisfying the same, by an appropriation of the vacant soil south and west of the Congressional Reservation Line, and for other purposes.

Sec. 1: surveyor instructions and chain carrier oath

Sec. 2: descriptions of districts 7 through 13

Sec. 3: Each of the surveyors by this act appointed and recognized, shall without delay cause his district to be divided by lines running parallel with the southern boundary line of the State, and by others crossing them at right angles, so as to form sections of five miles square, as near as may be, unless the exterior boundaries of his district may render it impracticable, and then, this rule shall be departed from, no farther than such particular circumstances may require. The corners of the sections shall be marked with progressive numbers from the beginning; each distance of a mile between the said corners shall also be distinctly marked, with marks differing from those of the corners; and the lines of the section distinguished by marks differing from other lines agreeable to instructions hereinafter given.

Sec. 4: It shall be the duty of the surveyors respectively to be caused to be marked on a tree, near each corner made as aforesaid, and within each section, the number of such section; and they shall carefully note in their respective field books, the names of the corner trees marked, and the number so made, together with all water courses and public roads over which the line he runs shall pass; the quality of the land, and the mountains or other remarkable objects, touched or crossed by a line or lines of the sections; and make return thereof to the principal surveyor, who, shall therefrom make out a correct map of his district; designating the water courses, public roads and mountains, together with the division of his district into sections, and the surveys of appropriated lands, which may have heretofore been granted or located according to law, and which may hereafter be surveyed agreeably to provisions herein after pointed out. The whole plan or map of the district shall be platted by a scale of 160 poles to the inch, the number of the sections shall correspond with the number directed to be marked on the trees with a sufficient margin, on which he shall distinctly mark the quality of the lands upon each line, distinguishing the same by colors descriptive of the quality; one fair plat of which shall always be open in his office for the inspection of any person who may have interest in obtaining a knowledge of the same; and one fair plat thereof he shall deposit in the office of the Secretary of State.

—Whitney, *The Land Laws of Tennessee* (1891)

Records and maps may be found at the Tennessee Archives and Middle Tennessee Journal of Genealogy and History, Volume X, Number 3, Winter 1996~97

Tennessee Land Grants

Types of Grants.

North Carolina Military. The only public land grant in Tennessee made for military service (in the Revolution), although assignees and speculators-rarely soldiers-received nearly all of them.

Tennessee General. Grants made from 1807 to the 1820's for land in the Military Reservation and former Congressional Reservation, generally small acreage entered on basis of outstanding North Carolina military warrants and entries from John Armstrong's land office: earliest grants made by the state of Tennessee.

Middle Tennessee. Made under the provisions of an 1830 law authorizing grants to be made north and east of Congressional Reservation line: these are state purchase grants at \$.01 to \$.125 per acre, not to exceed 5000 acres.

East Tennessee. Made on the basis of an 1806 law authorizing the register of the East Tennessee land office to issue grants; purchase grants in unknown amounts and territorial extent.

West Tennessee. Purchase grants based on an act of Congress authorizing Tennessee to perfect titles to vacant and unappropriated lands south and west of the Congressional Reservation line; entered through county land offices at \$.125 per acre for land in the Western District, west of the Tennessee River; see Acts of Tennessee, 1841, Ch. 7 and 1842, Ch. 34.

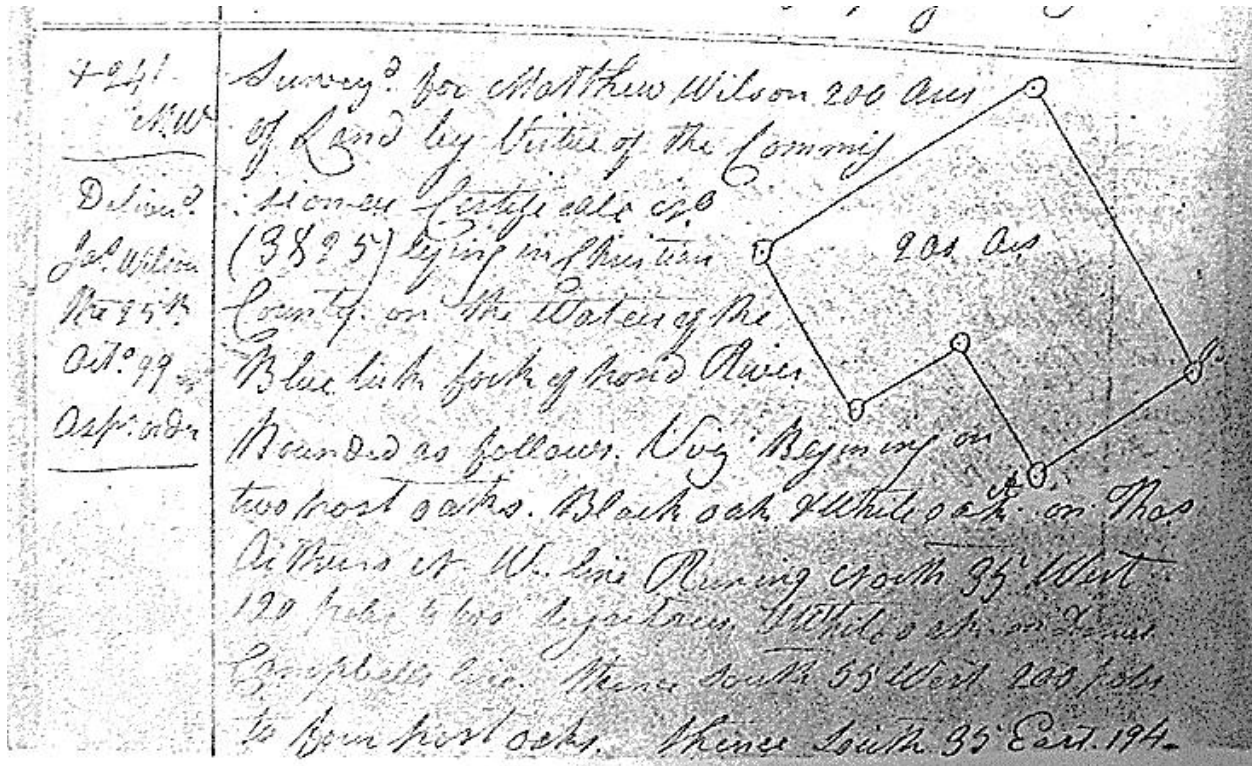
Mountain District. Made on the basis of Tennessee Acts, 1827, Ch. 4 which established a register's office in Sparta for new region called the Mountain District; this new land office apparently replaced those of the old 3rd Surveyor's District, which were closed; purchase grants at \$.01 to \$.125 per acre up to 5000 acres; these grants covered counties of White, Franklin, Warren, Marion, Bledsoe, Overton, Fentress, and Jackson and were designed to dispose of remaining surplus public land on the Cumberland Plateau (and, from the state's standpoint, get it onto the tax rolls); this district, perhaps more than any other, was subject to gross fraud and speculative abuse in the issuance of grants.

Hiwassee District. Purchase grants made on the basis of 1819 cession treaty with Cherokee for lands largely in what became Blount County; 640 acres per grantee/320 acres per child, Acts of Tennessee, 1819, Ch. 59.

Ocoee District. Purchase grants made on the basis of 1836 cession treaty with Cherokee (called the Treaty of New Echota or Treaty of Removal) for land in southeastern corner of state—Bradley, McMinn, Monroe, and Polk counties; extinguished the last Indian land title in Tennessee.

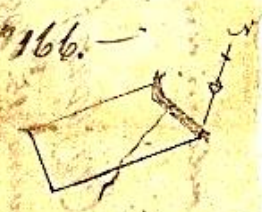
—Dr. Wayne C. Moore
—Sistler, *Tennessee Land Grants*

Kentucky



Surveyed for Elias Burch 700 acres of Land by
 Virtue of an Entry made on a Military Warrant
 N^o 2167. Beginning at the lower corner of Geo
 Wiley's Survey of 200 acres on the West side of a
 Pedmont Creek a branch of Cumberland (at 2 Sugar
 -tree & Ash-hence down the creek binding thence S 72° 18' E 260 67 1/2
 to a Poplar & Birch; thence S 69° 10' 210 1/2; crossing a branch to a poplar
 and white Oak; thence N 34° 10' 8' 1/2 to 2 poplar corner to said Wiley's
 Survey; thence N 59° 8' 180 poles with the line of said Survey to the
 Beginning).

James Connerly } C. C.
 Geo. Stoner }
 Robert Connerly Mica

N 166. 

Robert Todd (as C. S.)
 March 2^d 1783
 Examined & recorded by J. Clark

The Jackson Purchase



The **Jackson Purchase** is a region in the [state](#) of [Kentucky](#) bounded by the [Mississippi River](#) to the west, the [Ohio River](#) to the north, and [Tennessee](#) River to the east. Although technically part of Kentucky at its statehood in 1792, the land did not come under definitive U.S. control until 1818, when [Andrew Jackson](#) purchased it from the [Chickasaw Indians](#). Kentuckians generally call this region *the Purchase*. Historically, this region has been considered the most "Southern" of Kentucky.

[Jackson's purchase](#) also included all of [Tennessee](#) west of the Tennessee River. However, in modern usage the term refers only to the Kentucky portion of the Jackson Purchase. The southern portion is simply called [West Tennessee](#).



—Wikipedia

The southern half of the Jackson Purchase region in western Kentucky was acquired under the October 19, 1818, land treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw Indian Nation. On February 14, 1820, the Kentucky General Assembly passed legislation that declared the public land system would be used for mapping the region by Townships, Ranges and Sections.

By entering Ranges, Townships, and Principal Meridian Direction (East or West), researchers using this database will find the scanned image of the exact township location for 9,308 West of Tennessee River Non-Military Patents indexed by Willard R. Jillson in "The Kentucky Land Grants" change to The Kentucky Land Grants. Researchers may also find references to ranges and townships in deeds for the Jackson Purchase area. Guides to the 36 numbered sections and the division of sections into quarter-sections are also provided. Researchers may also enter county name or an established 1885 location or point of interest, such as mill or railroad, to find public-land-system coordinates. Due to county formation and boundary changes, the current name of the county may differ from the county citation on the [1885 Loughridge Map](#) used for this website.

Kentucky land patents are divided into [nine major groupings](#), each of which traces its origin to Acts of the Virginia or Kentucky General Assembly. In all instances the grantor is either the state of Virginia or the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and the grantee is the person or persons who receives the Governor's grant finalizing the patenting transaction. Images for patent files that have been scanned are available through the [Patent Series Overview](#) website; additional patent series will be made available online as they are scanned.

Kentucky Land Patent Series

The patent series indicates what types of warrants were used to authorize surveys. Each series is based on time period and land location. The nine major groupings are as follows:

- Virginia Series (Grants issued prior to 1792) -- 9,441 surveys
- Old Kentucky Series (Grants issued from 1792-1815) -- 7,668 surveys

Patents in the Virginia and Old Kentucky Series were authorized by French and Indian War Warrants, Treasury Warrants, Importation Warrants, Acts for the Relief of Certain Poor Persons, Acts for the Establishment of Academies and Seminaries, Warrants for Finding Salt, Warrants for Clearing Roads, Certificates of Settlement, and Preemption Warrants.

- South of Green River Series (Grants from 1795 forward) -- 16,664 surveys

This series opened the Military District to settlement by non-veterans. County commissioners approved the issuance of warrants/certificates to residents purchasing no more than 400 acres of unappropriated land. Applicants had to meet age and residency requirements and they had to have occupied the land one year prior to application. An improvement, such as a cabin or a crop, was also required. The original 1795 Act of the General Assembly required the applicants to be 21 years of age or older. The minimum age was lowered in 1798 to 18. Due to errors in patent series assignments, a number of patents in the South of Green River Series are located outside the region. Some are as far north as Pendleton County.

- Tellico Series (Grants in southeast Kentucky) -- 590 surveys

This area was purchased from the Cherokee Indians in 1805. Under the Act of 1810, settlers meeting the six-month residency requirement could patent up to 200 acres of land by paying \$40 per 100 acres. Due to errors in patent series assignments, a number of patents in the Tellico Series fall out of the Tellico Region.

- Kentucky Land Warrant Series (Grants from 1815 forward) -- 26,080 surveys

These warrants were purchased or issued by the Kentucky Land Office. Many were authorized by the General Assembly for the development of Kentucky's infrastructure, i.e., proceeds from warrant sales were used to build roads.

- South of Walker's Line Series (Grants from 1820 forward) -- 4,327 surveys

These patents are located in northern Tennessee. They generally run to the 36 degrees 30 minute parallel or the baseline of the Jackson Purchase. The Kentucky Land Office has patent records for the following Tennessee counties: Sumner, Smith, Robertson, Macon, Montgomery, Stewart, Jackson, Claiborne, Clay, Fentress, Pickett, Scott and Campbell.

- West of Tennessee River Military Series -- (Grants from 1821 to 1828) -- 242 surveys

This area was purchased from the Chickasaw Indians in 1818. A number of Revolutionary War soldiers occupied the land, known later as the Jackson Purchase, without having clear title. In 1820, the Kentucky General Assembly advised the veterans to immediately file for patents.

- West of Tennessee River Series (Grants from 1822 to 1900) -- 9,308 surveys

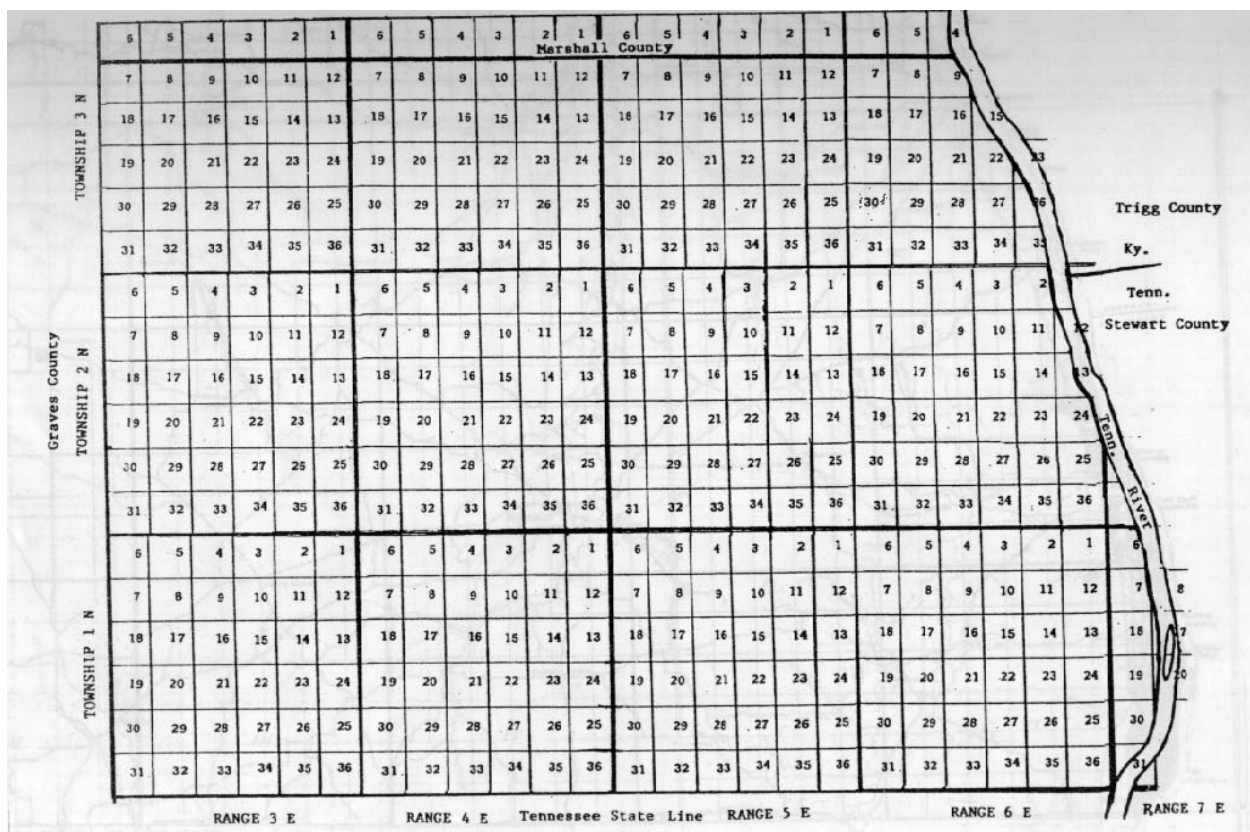
While the Revolutionary War veterans were patenting their land, the Jackson Purchase was being mapped in ranges, townships and sections by William Henderson. In 1821, the General Assembly authorized the auctioning of "odd sections" in the West of Tennessee

River area. Sales would be held in Princeton. Upon presentation of a receipt, the Register issued a certificate authorizing the grant. In 1825, public sales were authorized in Waidborough in Calloway county. The state set a minimum price per acre for the land sales. By 1835, that price had been reduced to 12.5 cents per acre.

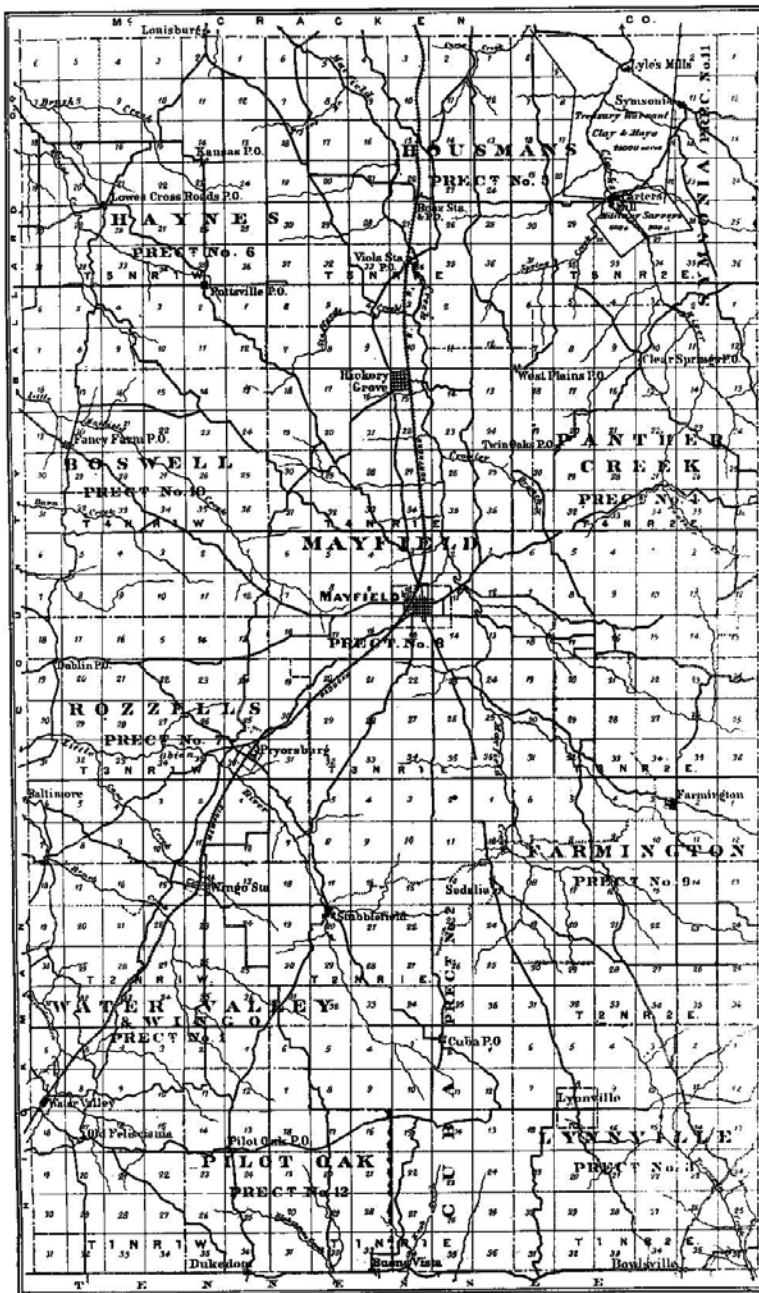
- County Court Order Series (Grants from 1835 to present date) -- 70,238 surveys.

In 1835, the General Assembly granted county courts the right to issue warrants authorizing surveys. Fees are set locally, however, the law requires a minimum of \$5 per 100 acres of unappropriated land. The County Court Order Patent Series is codified in Chapter 56 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes.

The Jackson Purchase in Western Kentucky is the only portion of Kentucky mapped by the federal government's public surveying method. The [Jackson Purchase Locator](#) allows researchers to enter range, township and East/West coordinates to determine the location of a West of Tennessee River patent as defined by the 1885 Loughridge Map. West of Tennessee River patents are indexed in Jillson's *Kentucky Land Grants*, Vol. 1.



Calloway County



Graves County, KY

Graves County

—<http://apps.sos.ky.gov/land/nonmilitary/jacksonpurchase/>

A few areas east of the Tennessee River are mapped by range-township; the rest of the state is mapped by metes and bounds.

South Carolina

North Carolina Grants in South Carolina

Before the surveys of the border east of the Catawba River (1764) and the survey west of the River (1772), over 1,000 land grants were issued by North Carolina in territory which is now South Carolina. These grants are in the present counties of Marlboro, Chesterfield, Lancaster, York, Chester, Union, Cherokee, Spartanburg, Greenville, Laurens and Newberry.

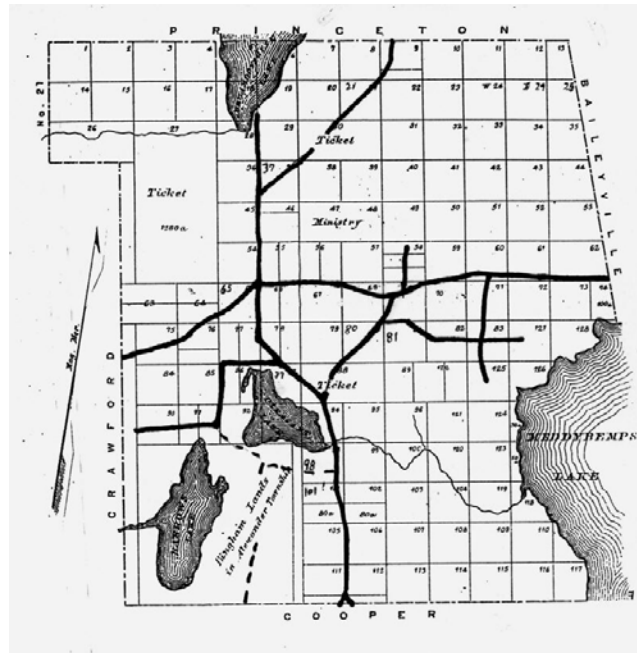
Centuriation

Centuriation was a method of land measurement used by the Romans. In many cases land divisions based on the survey formed a field system, often referred to in modern times by the same name. According to O. A. W. Dilke, centuriation combined and developed features of land surveying present in Egypt, Etruria, Greek towns and Greek countryside.

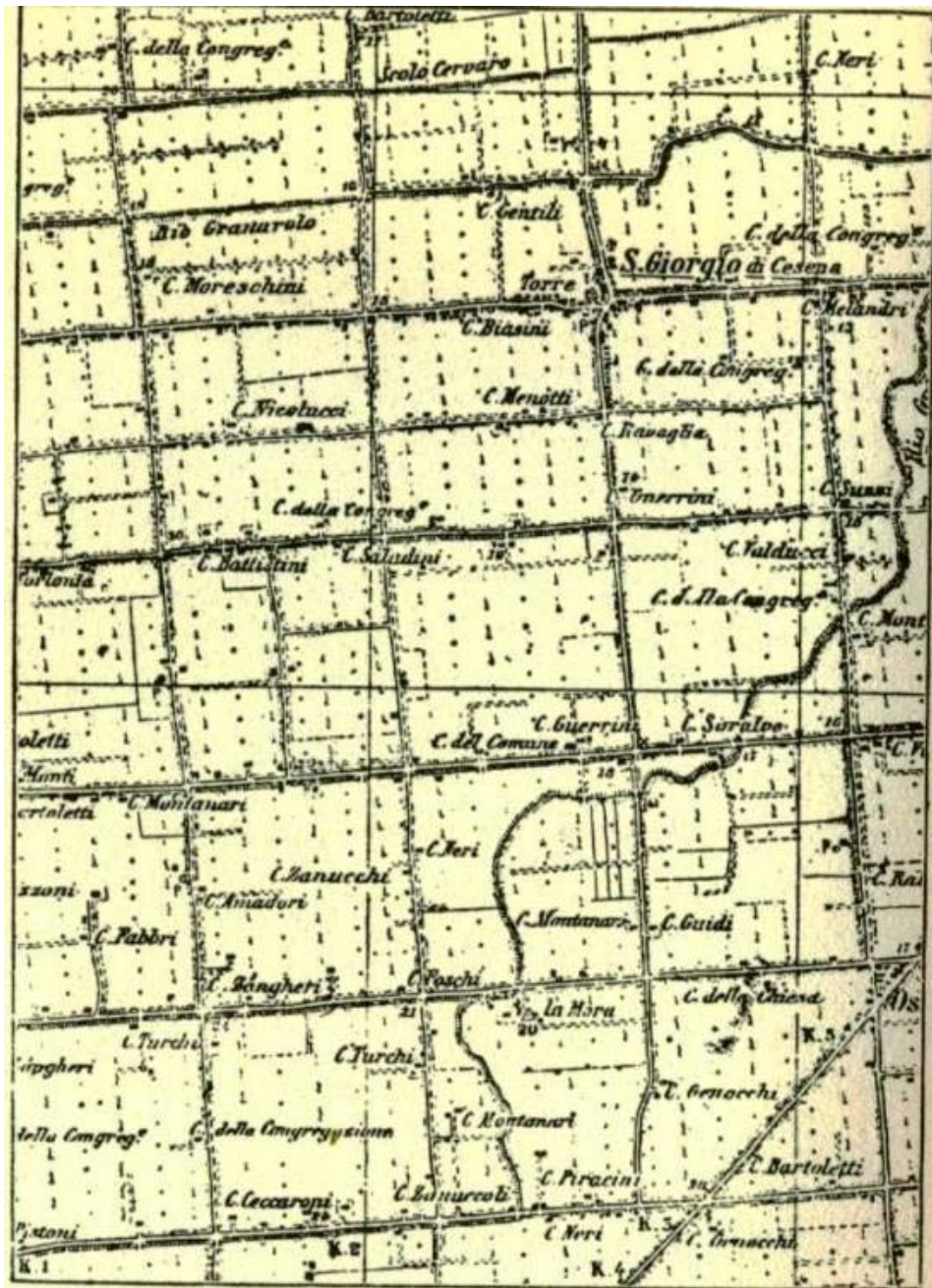
Centuriation is characterised by the regular layout of a square grid traced using surveyors' instruments. It may appear in the form of roads, canals and agricultural plots. In some cases these plots, when formed, were allocated to Roman army veterans in a new colony, but they might also be returned to the indigenous inhabitants, as at Orange (France).

The study of centuriation is very important for reconstructing landscape history in many former areas of the Roman empire.

The Romans began to use centuriation for the foundation, in the fourth century BCE, of new colonies in the *ager Sabinus*, northeast of Rome. The development of the geometric and operational characteristics that were to become standard came with the founding of the Roman colonies in the Po valley, starting with *Ariminum* (Rimini) in 268 BCE. Centuriation was widely used throughout Italy and also in some provinces. For example, careful analysis has identified, in the area between Rome and Salerno, 80 different centuriation systems created at different times.



It has been suggested that the Roman centuriation system inspired Thomas Jefferson's proposal to create a grid of townships for survey purposes, which ultimately led to the United States Public Land Survey System. The similarity of the two systems is empirically obvious in certain parts of Italy, for example, where traces of centuriation have remained. However, Thrower points out that, unlike the later US system, "*not all Roman centuriation displays consistent orientation*". This is because, for practical reasons, the orientation of the axes did not always coincide with the four cardinal points and followed instead the orographic features of the area, also taking into account the slope of the land and the flow of rainwater along the drainage channels that were traced (centuriation of Florentia(Florence)). In other cases, it was based on the orientation of existing lines of communication (centuriation along the Via Emilia) or other geomorphological features.





France



Indiana

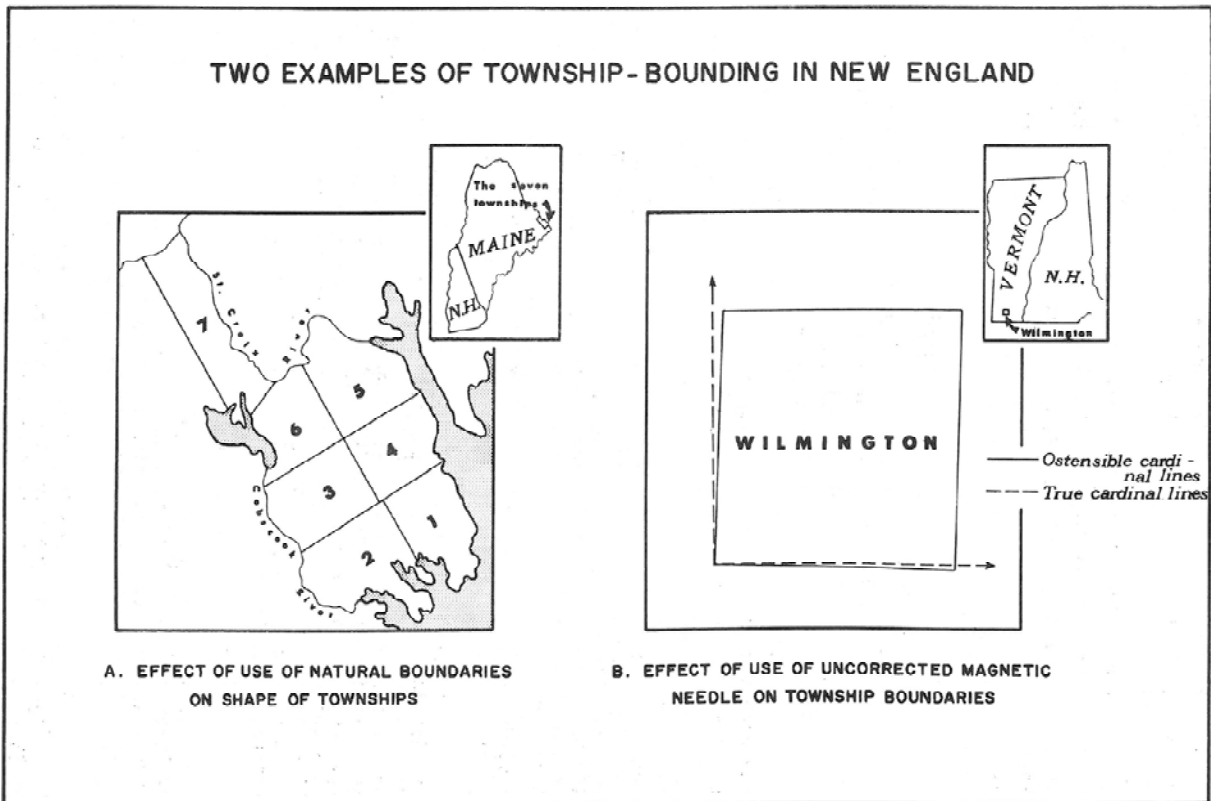
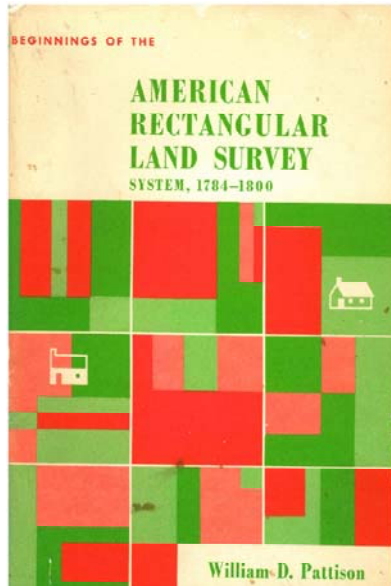
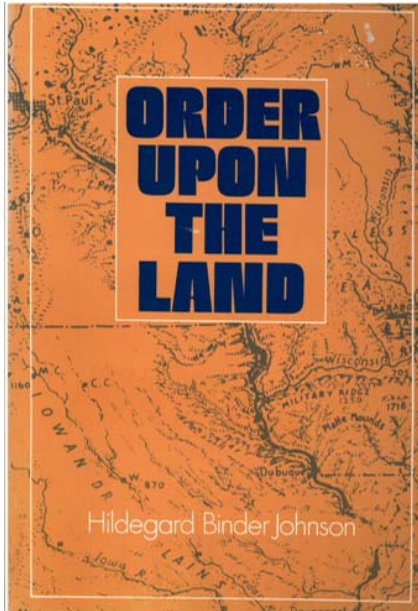


**Sir Ferdinando Gorges
(1568-1647)**

His settlement concepts were based on The Centuriation.

An early English colonial entrepreneur, an important promoter of New England colonization, and founder of the Province of Maine in 1622, although he never set foot in the New World.

“The Father of English Colonization in North America”



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