The baseline and meridian of Public Land Survey System (PLSS) have had a lasting impact on what we see on the Michigan landscape. Beginning in 1815, these two lines were drawn to generate a grid work of about 1700 townships in Michigan and Ohio. The baseline is used to delineate towns (T) north (N) and south (S) while the Michigan Meridian measures ranges (R) east (E) and west (W). As a result each township has a unique designation such as, T19N; R15W, Michigan Meridian. Over a thirty-nine year time period the deputy surveyors changed the cultural landscape of Michigan forever. Property descriptions, roads, lakes and place names are some of the results of the legacy of these two lines.