

Here is a brief list of Surveyors that were used by ratepayers in the Municipality. This by no means is a complete list or should be viewed as an endorsement of any surveyor.

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|------------------|--|------------------------------|
| 20/20 Geomatics | 15 Penfold Place, Regina | 306-569-2020 |
| Midwest Surveys | 130 King Street, Estevan 405 Maxwell Cres, Regina | 306-634-2635 306-522-3601 |
| Caltech Surveys | 860 Park Street, Regina | 306-775-1814 |
| Altus Geomatics | Weyburn 311 Albert Street, Regina | 306-842-6060 306-522-5628 |
| Meridian Surveys | 2208E Emmett Hall Rd, Regina | 306-525-8541 |
| WSP Canada | 333 Park Street, Regina | 306-586-0837 |

Surveyors use precise measurements to define/determine the boundary lines of property, basically they show your property line(s). A surveyor is also used when you wish to subdivide a property to determine where the new boundary lines would be located. Surveyors may also do topography mapping to determine what type of materials are in the ground.

The following information came from ISC (www.isc.ca):

Survey pins are generally every mile located on the NE corner of a section.

Survey Monuments

Because the survey grid created by the original surveyors is not actually drawn on the land, physical markings had to be established. These markings are called survey monuments and they are usually placed at intersections of the section grid. Monuments are an integral part of land ownership in Saskatchewan.

In order to avoid land disputes and to keep land measurements accurate, thousands, and perhaps millions of monuments have been planted in the ground to mark survey boundaries. But, if a land title dispute or discrepancy arises, a surveyor needs to go out into the field - to the physical location of the monuments - and perform an inspection.

When a monument is destroyed due to deterioration or by accident, surveyors are sent into the field to re-establish the monument(s). Having to do this constantly would be quite expensive, so there is legislation to preserve the survey system, specifically the monuments; it is an offence to move or to destroy a survey monument.

History of Survey Monuments

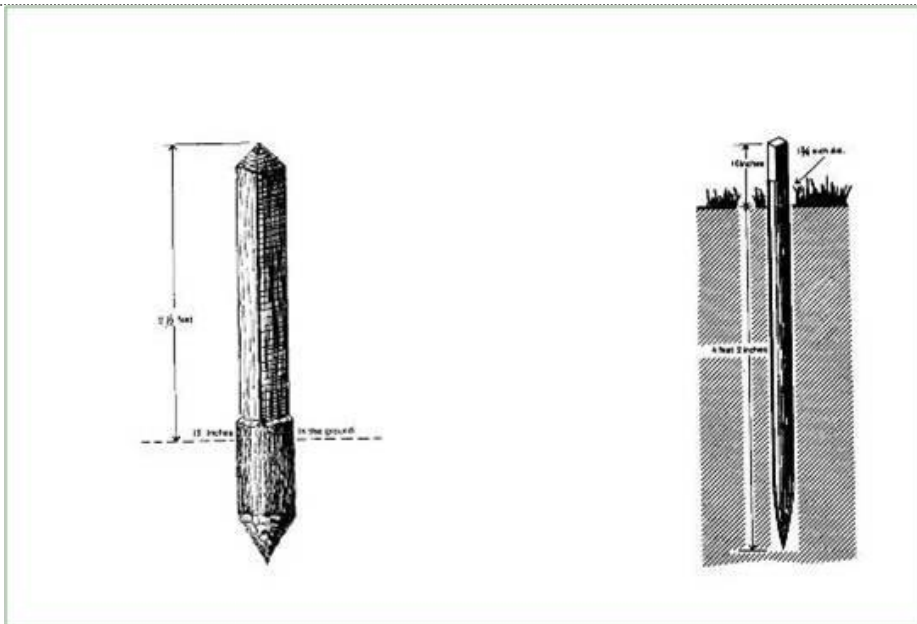
When the first Dominion Land surveyors surveyed the land in the late 19th century, they used survey monuments to establish the boundaries of quarter sections that now make up the surveyed portion of the province of Saskatchewan. Even today, where some monuments are over 100 years old, they are still unique enough to be found.

Throughout the years, monuments used have changed. During the building of the railroad and during World War I, there was competition for iron, and consequently it was in short supply. Survey crews were innovative. If they ran short of resources, they gathered local materials and used them to mark boundaries. In Field Books, surveyors kept very detailed and careful notes of where they were, what they were made of and how they were configured. Monuments varied in type, but regardless of materials, they have by and large stood the test of time.

Types of Monuments

There were different kinds of monuments used for different kinds of intersections such as township corners, section corners, quarter section corners and witness monuments. Check out the descriptions below.

Wooden and Iron Posts



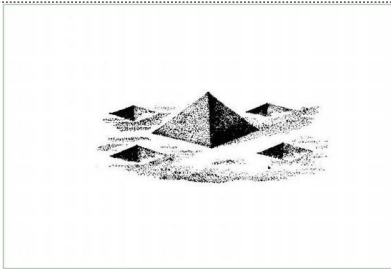
Wooden and iron posts were used throughout the Dominion Land Surveys and are the most common monuments used. Whether tall or short, they were largely used between 1871-1915.

Old iron posts were 3/4 inch in diameter and were hollow. They were 36" long and had a square top. Newer iron posts are solid iron, 3/4 inch in diameter and only 30" long. Both wooden and iron posts have unique markings on them, such as the date and the quarter section markings of the post.



Some of these monuments have deteriorated over the years but many are still in the ground today. A fully deteriorated iron post will create a perfect rust hole. Surveyors are required to have baseline knowledge in archaeology. They scrape the ground in the approximate area of the post and search for evidence of the pin or post.

Pits and Mounds



In addition to placing posts, pits were often dug. Usually four pits were dug in a square formation where a survey monument needed to be. The dirt from each hole was placed in the centre area. Sometimes a pin went on top of the mound of dirt.



The picture to the left is of a freshly dug pit and mound monument. The picture to the right is of a deteriorated, yet still visible, pit and mound monument. There were many pit and mound variations and they were used from 1871 until sometime in the early 1900s.

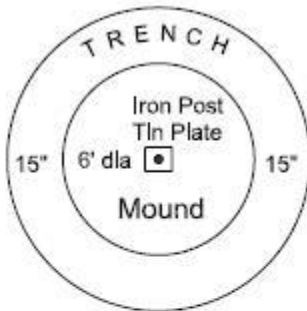
Bearing Tree and Witness Monuments

Bearing tree and witness monuments were used when there was some sort of obstruction where the pit, mound, post or pin should be. If there was a tree in the exact location, the tree was to be squared and marked on all four sides.

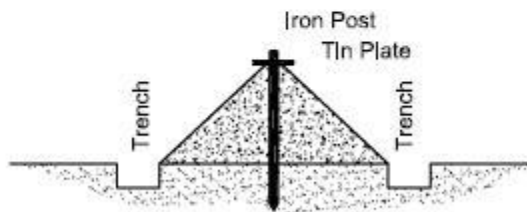


Perspective

Often, if water occupied the space where a monument should have been placed, probably because of a spring thaw, a witness monument (that was circular in shape) was erected if there was no bearing tree nearby.



Perspective



Section

The monument was a mound with a trench dug around it and it had a wooden or iron post in the trench. Bearing tree monuments were used from 1871-1881 and witness monuments were used from 1871 to the early 1900s.