

THE NOVA SCOTIAN

URVEYOR

Spring 2008

No. 182



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THE NOVA SCOTIAN SURVEYOR

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Cut boundary line between two rural properties in central Nova Scotia. The 4" x 4" guard post is a witness to the survey

marker at the corner. Photo credit: F.C. Hutchinson.

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PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Russell MacKinnon, NSLS



Since our annual general meeting in October 2007, Council and committees have been very active.

In December 2007, as a result of the \$300 membership fee increase, Council unanimously rescinded the new SRD fee restructure that had been approved in September 2007. Several of our sister associations across Canada are now engaged in a similar exercise. The need for all provincial bodies to address financial pressures will continue to reduce membership.

In October 2007, the Administrative Review Committee (ARC) decided that the time had come to conduct an independent administrative review of the Association's office – examining current practices, policies, processes and operations.

In December 2007, Council was notified that the ARC would forward this matter to the members of Strategic Planning for consideration. In January 2008, a joint meeting of the ARC and the Strategic Planning Committee concluded that commissioning an independent management consultant would be most beneficial and complementary to the objectives of strategic planning.

The Strategic Planning Committee committed \$2500 of their budget to this process while I committed to foregoing a portion of my President's Travel budget, thereby not impacting negatively on the 2008 budget.

After the terms of reference were drafted, all members of both the ARC and the Strategic Planning Committee had an opportunity for review and input. Then committee chairs, Keith AuCoin (Strategic Planning) and Tom Giovannetti (ARC) sought proposals from 3 independent management consultants.

It is expected that the management consultant will be selected, his report completed and presented to Council on March 14, 2008 for examination. After that, it is expected that this report will be sent to all zones for membership input.

On January 24-25, 2008, vicepresident, Ray Pottier, represented our Association at the annual meeting of the Maine Society of Land Surveyors. His report includes information on his attendance at very interesting seminars concerning such topics as Expert Witness Testimony, Digital Imaging, Deed Preparation and Ethical Constraints (Working for Your Client's Neighbor). Members interested in details of these seminars are encouraged to contact our Association office or Ray directly.

On January 24-26, 2008, past president, Tom Giovannetti, represented our Association at the annual meeting of the Association of New Brunswick Land Surveyors. His report indicates that most articling students from Atlantic

Canada are applying to the Canadian Board of Examiners for Professional Surveyors (CBEPS) rather than the Atlantic Provinces Board of Examiners for Land Surveyors (APBELS) – the general conclusion being that APBELS would expire on its own. This is further evidence that the evolution of land surveying as seen by the Trade, Investment and Labour Mobility Agreement (TILMA) is upon us. TILMA is a trade partnership between the governments of British Columbia and Alberta. Our thanks to Jeff Fee for his efforts and presentation on CBEPS at New Brunswick's annual meeting. Also, Wetland Expert Certification for surveyors was given particular attention.

Further, I thank Lester Berrigan for his contribution at New Brunswick's AGM with his talk on a risk management credit process for those surveyors who practice risk management. His presentation focused on 5 items:

- 1. Having a contract with client;
- 2. Preparing and using a check list for work process;
- Peer or external review of work before it goes out of office;
- 4. Preliminary project planning;
- Internal progress reports on job progress.

To possibly qualify for lower insurance premiums, a member must have met the requirements of the 5 categories. Great job, Lester! I'm sure all members will strive toward best practices and lower premiums by taking advantage of the risk management process offered by our insurers.

Council has given the nod to the establishment of an ad hoc Wet-

land Boundary Committee. The importance of this to/for surveyors cannot be overstated. Committee volunteers are Ed Hingley (Chair), Lester Berrigan, Derik DeWolfe and Shaun Stoddart. Further volunteers are always welcome.

In October 2007, after being elected your president, I met with Jim Stanley, principal at COGS and Bruce Tawse, who is the Dean of the School of Applied Arts and New Media, NSCC. The purpose of this meeting was to seek ways of ensuring a sufficient

complement of NSLS's in future years.

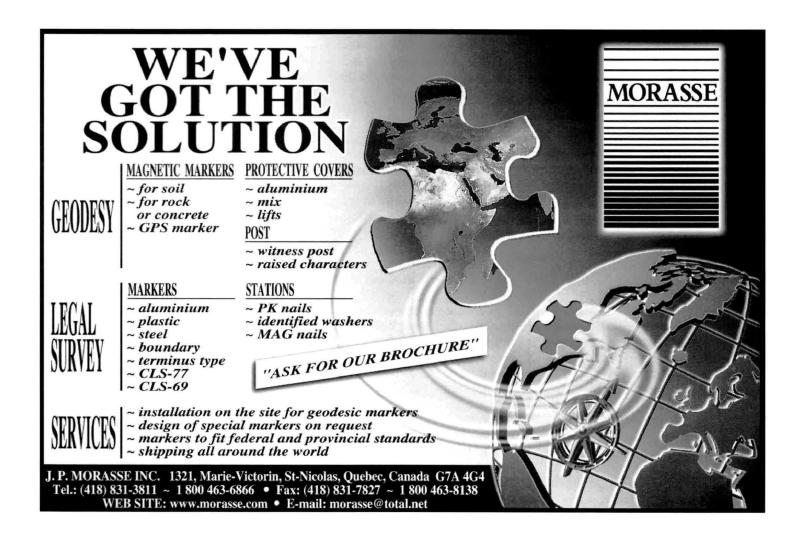
It was decided that it would be good to explore the possibility of a Nova Scotia Bachelor's Degree in Surveyor, using joint efforts and the resources of COGS and Dalhousie University.

After some preliminary discussions, it is expected that a meeting will take place in late February or early March 2008 with Bruce Tawse; Jim Stanley; Phil Saunders, Dalhousie's Dean of Law; Keith Taylor, Dalhousie's

Dean of Science (Math); ANSLS representative, Bruce MacQuarrie and myself.

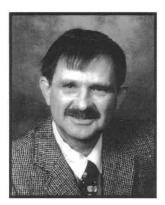
As a final note, I thank Dan Gerard for taking on the task of Convention Committee Chair for our 2008 AGM slated for November 6 - 8, 2008 at the Halifax Marriott Harbourfront Hotel. Dan also chaired the committee in 2004.

All Zone 6 members are encouraged to volunteer in whatever way possible to make our Annual Meeting a success!



EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

F.C. Hutchinson, BA, NSLS, CLS



What has my Association done for me lately? This is a question that I have heard over the years and my reply is that it is an association of Nova Scotia land surveyors. An entity yes, but consisting of individuals.

I quote from the January 20, 1961 inaugural address by John F. Kennedy: "Ask not what your country can do for you - ask what you can do for your country." I appreciate that The Association of Nova Scotia Land Surveyors is not a country but it is a self-governing body that operates on democratic principles and relies on the participation of its members to function as per statute. Like all legislated self-governing associations, the protection of the public is the primary objective with the members' knowledge, skill and compliance with regulations being of equal concern.

A province or state generally demands that a driver of a motor vehicle carry liability insurance. This is not done to protect the driver but the innocent victim of the driver's negligence. Similarly, municipal building permits are not required just to increase revenue but to provide for the inspection of construction projects so that public safety is addressed by trying to insure that industry standards are met.

Several years ago the Association approved Regulations that required land surveyors who offer their service to the public to carry professional liability insurance. This was done to protect the public but, like auto insurance, it also protects the insured from financial ruin. Then the Association, which is a collective body and not just an office somewhere, implemented peer review by the formation of the Survey Review Department. This was done to assist in improving the knowledge and skill of the members as well as compliance with regulations, thus protecting the public's interest through improved practice and plan preparation.

Along comes 2004 and the creation of the dreaded mandatory continuing education scheme, which was obviously concocted by individuals with nothing better to do than wanting to complicate the lives of their fellow land surveyors. Remember the primary objective of the Association is the protection of the public through the members' knowledge and skill. To be a responsible selfgoverning body the Association took a leadership role in requiring that its membership participate in continuing education. The Association has done its job by leading the member to water - to drink of the water is the member's choice.

The choice to learn and improve one's education is vested with the individual. The responsibility to provide the opportunity for educational improvement rests with the self-governing body.

An individual may not agree with having to carry insurance, be subject to peer review or agree with Mandatory Continuing Education, but a majority vote rules the day. We may have rights as members, but membership is a privilege.

While on the topic of education, I would like to update the membership on the request from the Canadian Board of Examiners for Professional Surveyors (CBEPS) to use their services for the evaluation and examination of student members. Since 1978 our Board of Examiners has delegated the responsibility of academic accreditation to the Atlantic Board of Examiners for Land Surveyors (APBELS). Once a certificate of completion is obtained, the student then has only to complete the professional exams, survey project and articled time.

Delegating this task to CBEPS would eliminate the existing agreement with APBELS. It should be noted that APBELS presently contracts all Part I and Part II exams to CBEPS while retaining control of three exams in Part III of the syllabus. The NS Board of Examiners, as a result of a motion at the AGM to accept CBEPS' proposal, is presently evaluating the pros and cons of such a move with respect to achieving a national standard.

Moving to CBEPS would result in the elimination of the Part III exams. Therefore, the major concentration of the review is with respect to the material covered by the three exams. Is some or all of this material covered by Parts I & II and if not, should it be? It is planned that a general mailout ballot will be sent to the membership in the coming months. Such a ballot will provide the pros and cons that the members need in order to make an informed decision. Our present legislation does not restrict such a move or require a membership vote but the Board would like to have membership awareness and approval.

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SRD MANAGER'S REPORT

by Gerry Bourbonniere, NSLS

In August 2007, the SRD Advisory Committee (Chair Eric Morse, Dennis Prendergast and Ted Webber) was provided with the proposal I submitted to Council in response to the Association's RFP. This proposal included the concept of a review of the operating mandate of the Survey Review Department. Discussions by e-mail between myself and the Committee on how to approach this review began almost immediately.

Last fall I attended meetings of the combined Zones 1 and 2, Zone 3 (which several members of Zone 4 attended) and Zone 6. At these meetings, the concept of reviewing the operating mandate of SRD was presented. I did not attend the fall Zone 5 meeting. It appeared that the agenda was fairly extensive, partly due to organizing the 2007 AGM. Because of this and, as my report in the fall issue of the "Surveyor" was based on the same information presented at the Zone meetings, I decided, in conjunction with a Councillor, not to attend.

The Committee met at the AGM at Keltic Lodge to further discuss the review and prepare some preliminary concepts for a questionnaire which was requested by the members at the Zones 1 and 2 meeting in September. David Steeves, the chair of the Governance Committee of the Strategic Planning Committee, was also in attendance.

Subsequent to the AGM and after much additional discussion, the Committee finalized the questionnaire and mailed it to 179 members of the Association, including those life members who are practising. By the extended deadline of January 15, 2008, fifty-five responses were received, a 32% return, with which the Committee was quite pleased.

The members of the Advisory Committee reviewed the responses individually and jointly via teleconference and is now in the process of preparing a report to Council based on the results of the questionnaire and the included comments. The contents of this report will be included in presentations at Zone meetings. Depending on when the Zone meetings are scheduled, these presentations should be completed by this June or earlier. The Committee expects this presentation will generate discussion resulting in additional comments and suggestions being offered by the members about SRD's operations.

While the comments and suggestions provided to date are almost as diverse as the number of responses received, following are some suggestions recognized as having fairly strong overall support:

- The SRD review should advance to another level and include more field checks and review of office procedures.
- The SRD should provide more

"practice assistance" and actively promote this to the members as a service.

- The manager of SRD should apprise the Advisory Committee that an extensive review, which could result in a complaint being filed against a member, is being considered. After such review is complete, the decision to proceed with a complaint should be made in conjunction with the Advisory Committee.

Currently, it is the Committee's opinion that "Practice Review" should include the review of the project file for completeness as currently required by Regulation 32 (in particular, field notes, research information, computations and a report of survey). Also, the review of the resultant plan together with a site inspection is necessary to perform a complete review of the project.

The Committee is also in the process of obtaining the "Review Programs" of other associations. It is believed investigating procedures of our fellow Associations will provide valuable information if it is deemed desirable for our Association to change the operating mandate of the Survey Review Department.

Comments or suggestions relating to the operation of the Survey Review Department are always welcome, especially during this review process, and can be sent to the Association office or any of the Advisory Committee members.



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Surveyors & Law: Boundaries – A Dispute Between Dueling Neighbors by James J. Demma, LS, Esq.

As seen online at www.TheAmericanSurveyor.com - The American Surveyor, March/April 2005

The very unusual case that I have selected to discuss in this issue has to do with a dispute between neighboring landowners. What else is new? This fairly recent appeals case from Rhode Island is cited *Santurri v. DiPietro*, 818 A.2d 657 (R.I. 2003).

It goes like this. The plaintiff, Santurri, purchased his property in 1996 from his predecessor in title, Esposito. The property was improved by a two-story house, a paved driveway, and a one-car garage that was connected to the home by a breezeway. The defendant, DiPietro, owned the land immediately north of and adjacent to Santurri's property. There was a low retaining wall and chain-link fence between the properties that appeared to any passerby to serve as an identifiable boundary line.

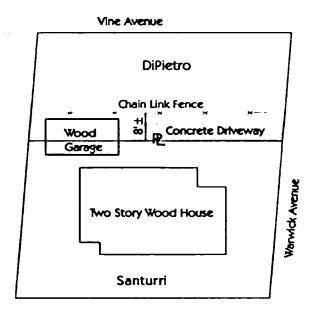
Ten years earlier, in 1986, a survey had been conducted by DiPietro that showed his property extended southerly approximately eight feet beyond the retaining wall and included a portion of the land, then owned by Esposito, on which the garage and driveway were situated. When the boundary discrepancy was brought to the attention of Esposito, he acknowledged the problem but took no action to quiet the title or claim ownership by adverse possession. The evidence at trial disclosed that DiPietro had allowed Esposito the full use of the driveway and garage, as it had been previously used under joint ownership by Esposito and his grandmother.

However, after Santurri acquired this disputed land, DiPietro began using the northern portion of the Santurri driveway for parking and storage of various service trucks and wrecked automobiles, claiming the use of the land by "right of ownership." Distressed by DiPietro's claims and the junk vehicles that detracted from his own engineering and design business, Santurri rigorously protested.

In 1999 Santurri filed suit alleging the deprivation of

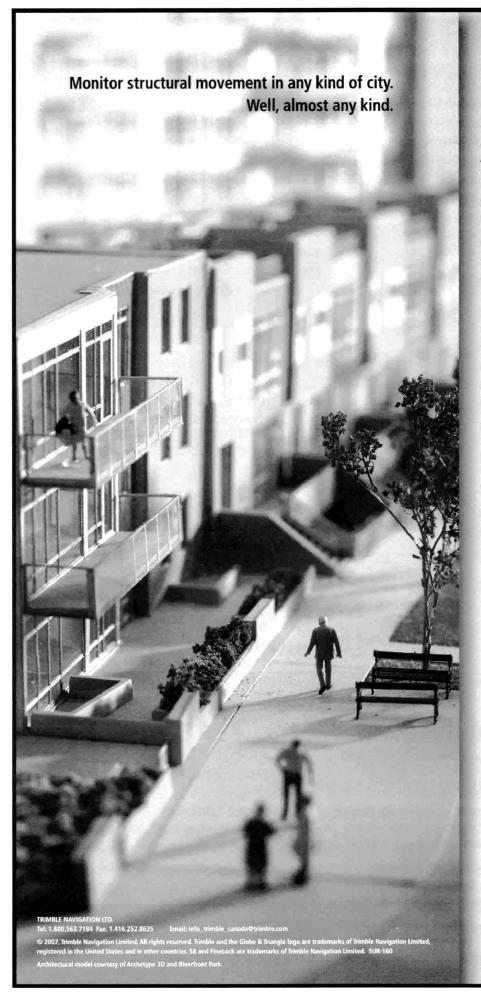
the use of his garage and driveway and interference with the peaceful and quiet enjoyment of his property. DiPietro continued to claim ownership as established by the 1986 land survey and alleged that Santurri had actual knowledge of the true boundary lines from his predecessor in title.

Santurri appeared pro se at trial (meaning that he represented himself), and the trial justice issued a decision and finding that there was no adverse possession, based upon Esposito's permissive use of the parcel and DiPietro's acquiescence therein. The trial justice held that although Esposito clearly had a claim for adverse possession, he chose not to



perfect it and thus abandoned the claim. The trial justice then proceeded to fashion a remedy whereby Santurri would be given the opportunity to purchase at fair market value the disputed area owned by

Continued on page 10



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Continued from page 8

DiPietro. However, the parties were unable to reach an agreement on price based upon this "Solomonic" approach to justice, and the trial justice then determined that "the equitable and fair" solution was for the Santurri to pay to DiPietro one-half the value of the property as set forth in an appraisal, and ordered DiPietro to execute a quitclaim deed to Santurri for the disputed land. DiPietro refused to do so and filed this appeal.

DiPietro challenged the correctness of the court's decision, stating that the trial justice committed error by ordering the sale of his property to Santurri.

The trial justice had found that at the time of the conveyance, Esposito, the seller, had made it known to Santurri of the existence of an accurate survey, and, further, that Esposito deliberately disclosed the existence of the encroachments at the time of sale. Although the trial justice opined that Esposito's real estate agents may have failed to provide Santurri with a copy of the survey, he was made, or should have been made, alert to the existence of a survey. (Ah – the importance of a real survey at the time of closing.)

However, despite the finding that the property in question belonged to DiPietro, the appeals court stated that there was **no authority** to order the prevailing party to a boundary dispute to convey the

very property the court has decided he or she owns. The appeals court held that this attempt on the part of the trial justice constituted "an improper exercise of judicial power wholly unsupported by legal authority." The appeal's court further stated that:

Although he [the trial justice] clearly appreciated the practical reality that his decision would not resolve the underlying tensions between two dueling neighbors, he was not at liberty to craft an unsolicited remedy that mandated an unwilling party to convey his property, particularly at a price that was half its appraised value as accepted by the trial justice.

Here is a case where a lower court judge attempted to fashion a reasonable remedy over and above the resolution of the adverse possession claim, and did so in a manner inconsistent with the judgment that the defendant was the rightful owner of the property in question.

Author's Note:

This column is designed for all of you who enjoy reading about how the law interacts with land surveying. If there is a particular legal topic that you may wish that I discuss on these pages, please forward your suggestions via the "Contact Us" section of www.theamericansurveyor.com.

Notes from the Side of the Road ...



- 1. Walter Rayworth, # 399, was granted Life Membership in 2007.
- 2. A.B.(Sandy) Cameron, # 408, retired as Acting Director of Surveys for DNR.
- 3. Bruce MacQuarrie, # 570, was appointed Director of Surveys for DNR.
- 4. Ron Dearman, #317, resigned his commission in 2007 and moved west.
- 5. Andy DeCoste, # 567, has ceased employment with C. J. MacLellan & Associates.
- 6. Kevin Lombard, # 613, is now working in Prince George, BC.
- 7. Ritchie MacInnis, # 537, is recovering at home in South Carolina after a severe auto accident.

Notes from the Side of the Road (continued)

- 8. Rod MacInnis, # 439, is employed with the Department of Transportation and Public Works in Baddeck.
- Nathan Clarke, # 627, received license in 2007 and is employed with C. J. MacLellan & Associates.
- 10. Blake Beaton, # 628, received his license in 2007 and is employed with Island Surveys Ltd.
- 11. Peter Berrigan, # 629, received his license in 2007 and is employed with Berrigan Surveys Ltd.
- 12. Peter Murray # 456, ended a work term with NRCan in Yellowknife and has relocated to Newfoundland.
- 13. Fred Nolan, # 84, resigned his commission in 2007.
- Don Parker, # 375, retired from position of Manager of Crown Land Records Center for DNR in 2006 and resigned his commission as of December 31, 2007.
- 15. Hugh Sullivan, # 330, resigned his commission in 2007.
- 16. Lester Tingley, # 535, retired from the Department of Transportation and Public Works in 2007.
- 17. Ross Ward, # 524, moved to retired membership.
- 18. Stephen White, # 586, moved from the Department of Transportation and Public Works to the Department of Natural Resources.

- Jerry Borden, # 577, is now employed as Crown Land Surveyor with the Department of Natural Resources.
- 20. Ken Cormier, # 495, formerly of DEVCO, is now in private practice.
- 21. Bruce Hyson, # 616, is now employed as Crown Land Surveyor with the Department of Natural Resources.
- 22. Dean Benedict, # 554, is now the Manager of the Crown Land Records Center for DNR.
- 23. Russell MacKinnon, # 497, is employed as Land Use Manager with Wagner Forest NS Ltd. in Truro.
- 24. Alexander (Sandy) MacLeod, # 555, is now employed with the Halifax Regional Municipality.
- 25. Bruce Mahar, # 597, has retired from active practice.
- 26. Athol Grant, # 368, resigned his membership in 2007.
- 27. Michael Peters, # 576, is now employed with the Department of Natural Resources.
- 28. Andrew Morse, a student member articled with Kevin Brown, # 601, received his CLS commission in 2007.
- 29. Harold Lively, # 418, moved to retired membership.

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John James, Texas Land Surveyor: 1819 to 1877 His Life and Profession, From Bridgetown, Nova Scotia to San Antonio, Texas

by James B. Gillis, NSLS, CLS, RPLS

As 17-year-old John James lay suffering in a rough bed in Vicksburg, Mississippi, fearful that he was about to die of a bad case of malaria, he must have asked himself if he had done the right thing in leaving his comfortable life in the Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia, to go off to fight in the Texas War of Independence. But at that age, it is not unusual for young men to seek adventure and excitement, and John was no exception.

Blessed with an independent spirit inherited from both his mother's and father's lineages, coupled with a kind and pleasant disposition, John displayed a lasting legacy of fidelity, friendship and respect for others throughout his life.

John James, born on February 13, 1819, was the son of Thomas James and Ann Petty (Crosskill) James. He was born at Gorleston, in Suffolk, England, where his parents were visiting while on a visit from their home in Nova Scotia. He had 2 older brothers, Thomas and Alexander, and later a younger sister Charlotte, all born in Nova Scotia. His father, Thomas James descended from a proud military heritage, was born at Woolwich, England, in 1791, where he was educated at the Royal Military Academy. This institution, founded in 1719, prepared "the sons of military men, and the more respectable classes, who are here instructed in mathematics, landsurveying, with mapping, fortification, engineering, the use of the musket and sword exercise, and field-pieces". (Mogg's)

Upon the graduation of Thomas James, as expected, he joined the army and was to be sent to Spain in 1808 to fight against Napoleon Bonaparte's Grande Armee, but was considered too young at the time. Instead, he was sent by the British Army to the Ordnance Department at Halifax, Nova Scotia. He soon rose to be Commissary General of Fuel and Acting Paymaster. Thomas met and in 1813 married the

lovely 17-year-old Ann Petty Crosskill, when he was 22 years of age. She was the only daughter of Captain John Crosskill and Charlotte (Fillis) Crosskill.

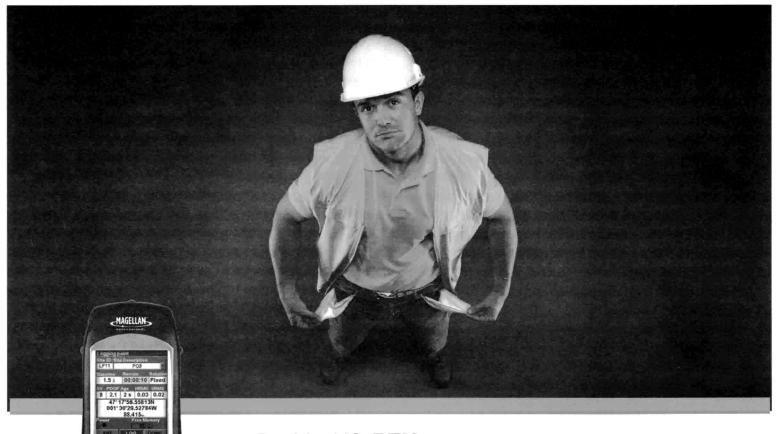
John Crosskill had been a Captain in the Royal Navy, and later was the master of an armed sailing vessel in the employ of the Province of Nova Scotia, but it is said that he guarreled with Edward, Duke of Kent, rebellious son of King George III and later, the father of Queen Victoria, over the Duke's open relationship with his mistress. Madame Saint Laurent. As a result he either resigned or lost his commission and moved to Granville Township. Here his wife had inherited 1500 acres of land from her father fronting on the Annapolis River at a place called Hicks' Ferry, where the first bridge, almost 300 feet (100metres) in length, was built in 1803. The Crosskills built a large and commodious home well back from the river, on a hill west of the Aboiteau Creek, a house which still stands today. It was here that their daughter Ann was married to Thomas James. It would appear that the young couple lived in Halifax until after the birth of their 3rd son John, after which Captain Crosskill gave Thomas and Ann his house, the one in which they had been married. About the time of their move to the Captain Crosskill house, Thomas must have decided to retire from the army. It was at this same time that Captain Crosskill commenced the division of a portion of his farm into a town which was, in 1824, officially named Bridgetown, and although the original plan of the town has not survived, and there is no formal record of who the surveyor was, it is quite possible that it was Thomas James, using his training in land surveying and mapping obtained at the Royal Military Academy.

Spending his youthful years in Bridgetown was likely a pleasant experience for John. His parents were prominent and well to do. His grandfather was the

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Continued from page 14

very well respected founder of the town. Located at the head of navigation on the Annapolis River, there was much activity, with travelers stopping at their choice of several inns. Shipping was becoming a major activity, with a number of wharves along the north side of the river below the bridge, and soon a shipyard was established there. The first ship built in Bridgetown, the "Robert Burns", was built for Captain Crosskill in 1825. John would likely have spent much of his spare time in the summer months along the river and other local streams, fishing for trout, salmon, and shad which were abundant, and in the fall and winter season with his father hunting such big game species as caribou and moose, as well as ducks, geese, partridge and rabbits. A school was opened in Bridgetown in 1825, and we will assume that this is where John was educated, as his father was prominent in supporting the school. Perhaps his formal education was supplemented by instruction from his father in some of the fundamentals of surveying and mapping.

By the age of 17, John had become restless. In 1835 a number of settlers in far off Texas decided that they no longer wished to be a part of Mexican nation, and the War for Texas Independence was on. Young John, over 2000 miles away as the crow flies, heard of these events, and in particular of a battle at an old Franciscan Mission, formally called "Mission San Antonio de Valero", but commonly know as The Alamo. It was here that 189 members of the Texan, or as they were called then, "Texian" forces were killed, fighting against a force of almost 2000 Mexican soldiers. This was the kind of excitement that John sought.

It may be that part of the reason that John wished to move on was due to the death of his mother two years previously, and his father's subsequent remarriage. In any case, it took some convincing on his part to get his father to agree to let young John go off to fight in distant Texas, but eventually he succeeded and, allegedly with \$200 dollars given him by his father, he began his long journey to San Antonio.

In the privately published narrative "Frontier Recol-

lections of Early Days in San Antonio and West Texas" John's son, Vinton Lee James, states that his father traveled "overland" (page 18). We must wonder why he did not travel by ship down the Atlantic coast and into the Gulf of Mexico to New Orleans. where the overland portion of his journey to Texas would have been much shorter, but perhaps he was more interested in experiencing much of the geography of the United States and so chose the former method of traveling. It is likely that he would have traveled by ship from Bridgetown to Boston, and then perhaps on to either New York or Philadelphia, where we would have then traveled overland to Pittsburgh, and then down the Ohio River to the Mississippi, and thence down river to Vicksburg, where he was held up due to his illness. John was very fortunate that a local merchant took pity on the young adventurer and nursed him back to health. In the 1830's malaria was very common in the South and resulting death was not at all unusual. To repay the merchant, John worked as a clerk in his store, at which he is reported to have been very adept. Once his debt was paid, John continued on to San Antonio, where he arrived in 1837. The war was over, Texas was an independent republic, and so he began to seek gainful employment in the newly incorporated city.

His first occupation was looking after the land business of Ludovic Colquhon, who wished to make a trip of several months duration. After the return of his employer, John was made Assistant Surveyor of Bexar County, (which includes San Antonio) under Chief Surveyor Bob Hays. We can only speculate that this may have been partly as a result of instruction he may have received in surveying and mapping from his father while growing up in Bridgetown. Bexar County at that time was huge, comprising much of West Texas from the Rio Grande River to the Texas Panhandle. In the spring of 1839, while surveying along the Frio River, he and his survey party were attacked by a band of Indians, and five of his party were killed. As a result of this unfortunate incident, subsequent survey parties were usually accompanied by two or three Texas Rangers whose sole function was to protect them from attack. John was very active over the next few years and before long became Chief Surveyor of Bexar County.

On March 19, 1840 John almost lost his life in what has come to be known as the Court House Fight. A group of 65 Comanche Indians had come in to San Antonio to discuss a treaty, and apparently those discussions did not go well. Outside of the Court House, the Comanche Chief took exception to some action on the part of an unarmed John James, and attacked him with a knife. Jim Dunn, later a Texas Ranger, shot and killed the attacker, saving John's life. At the age of 21, he had now experienced two close brushes with death.

Later, in 1842, he also fought in the Battle of Salado Creek, after Mexican General Adrian Wool had captured San Antonio, and sent 62 prisoners, including his former employer Ludovic Colquhon, to Mexico. As a result of this battle the Mexicans were driven back across the Rio Grande, but they had either destroyed or removed all of the Court House records including the original grant from the King of Spain establishing the boundaries of the City of San Antonio. With the City Charter and other documents missing, many people tried to take advantage of the situation and squatted on land to which they had no legal right. Fortunately, John James knew much of the missing information either from memory or from his own survey records, and the City of San Antonio hired him to retrace the grant and re-establish its bounds. He also presented expert testimony in the subsequent court case, in order that the city verify its legal position and title, evidence absolutely crucial to the city's case. The Handbook of Texas History Online lists this as the most significant achievement of John James' survey career, and it has been said that every title within San Antonio today is affected by that result.

Chief Surveyor John James continued to be very active and made many surveys of vacant land for the granting of patents throughout the vast area under his oversight. In Texas, unlike many other jurisdictions, it is the original survey as laid out, which controls the boundaries, not the description in the subsequent grant or patent. The footsteps of the original surveyor are what must be followed in a retracement survey, and John James left more footsteps than any other Texas land surveyor. Many new settlers preferred to give a portion of their land entitlement to John, rather

than a cash payment for his services. Being an astute businessman, he understood the advantage of this policy both to his client and to himself. In conducting these surveys, he came to know the entire frontier and was able to acquire a large number of land parcels, most in a desirable location along a running stream, throughout much of western Texas. His old land book dated 1859 shows that he held at that time 150,000 acres of land.

As well as many original grant or patent surveys, he conducted the layout of several towns including Castroville, D'Hanis, Quihi, Borne and Bandera. His surveys covered an area north from San Antonio to the Clear Fork of the Brazos River beyond Abilene, approximately 250 miles (400 kilometres) and west from San Antonio to Fort Davis, a distance of over 300 miles (480 kilometres). It is said that he knew this vast area better than any man.

As well as his survey practice, he participated in many business ventures. He was the owner or part owner of a general merchandise business in San Antonio, a sawmill, a hotel, a salt mine, a horse ranch, a cattle ranch and a sheep ranch.

He continued with his surveying activities until just before his death. His son, Vinton Lee James relates the following tale of working on his father's survey crew when in his early teens. It is a good description of how a survey party operated at that time.

"I often officiated as one of the chain-bearers and sometimes as axeman. My Father was compassman and we had to follow him after he had taken his bearings on an object, sometimes half a mile away when the country was open. We followed him, measuring and marking trees as we advanced. We would start work early in the morning and work continuously until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, without food or rest. Often when our work was finished, we would be several miles from camp, and I would be so very tired I would become disgusted with such long hours of labor. Many times I despaired of ever reaching camp again, so weary was I. But when the day's work was over, I remember

how a tired and hungry boy could eat and rest. My father paid me a man's wages on those trips, and I was always glad to go again." (page 30)

In the spring of 1877 his health, which had been good since his bout with malaria in Vicksburg, took a turn for the worse. He steadily declined as the doctors were not able to help; on November 26, 1877 he died, surrounded by his family, in his 59th year. John had been married twice, his first wife, Emaline Polley, who he married in 1847 died the next year. In 1851 he married Annie Milby, who lived until 1901. They had 11 children in all, two of whom did not survive.

His oldest son, John Herndon James, born October 13, 1852 in San Antonio, graduated from Harvard Law School in 1874, was admitted to the Texas bar, and became Chief Justice of the Court of Civil Appeals. At his father's request he assumed the executorship of the vast estate of John James. His administration of this estate was conducted exactly according to his father's wishes and caused no complaints from any of the heirs. In 2007 in San Antonio there was held an auction of an "extensive archive of maps & documents relating to pioneer surveyor John James & his family interests", covering a period from about 1840 on. It would appear that all of these items had remained in the family long after his death.

John James, native of the Province of Nova Scotia, was a well respected surveyor and pioneer in the early history of Texas. To once more quote his son Vinton Lee James, writing in 1938,

"John James had the distinction during his life of conveying more land to settlers and different parties than any other man in Texas. Years ago it was common talk among businessmen in San Antonio that James knew the location of every waterhole in west Texas. The name of John James affixed to a deed conveying land was in itself a guarantee that the title was perfect, and to this day of all his

numerous conveyances of land his reputation for honesty and correctness has never been questioned." (page 23)

Having been born into a family that provided both nature and nurture, thus instilling into John James the qualities, of honesty, integrity, courtesy, industry and bravery, his intellect and sense of adventure combined to create the man that he was. Not just a pioneer in the early history of Texas, but one who blazed the trail for those of us who follow. His legacy in both his life and profession is one to which all surveyors who follow in his footsteps must hope to aspire.

Author's Note: This article is being published simultaneously in "The Nova Scotian Surveyor", the journal of the Association of Nova Scotia Land Surveyors, and "The Texas Surveyor", the journal of the Texas Society of Professional Surveyors.

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About the author:

James B Gillis, who was raised just 14 miles from Bridgetown, is a licensed land surveyor in both Nova Scotia and Texas. His eldest son, Jamie Gillis, who also spent his formative years in the Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia, is one of the most recent to qualify as Registered Professional Land Surveyors in Texas.

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Which is Worse: Several Monuments Around a Corner, or None?

by Donald A. Wilson, LLS, PLS, RPF

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There are a lot of complaints these days about multiple corners, or porcupines, pincushions, pin farms, or whatever your favorite name happens to be. The topic has engendered a lot of discussion and resulted in a few seminars. What we hear less about, however, is when there is one pin – a recent marker – set as an attempt to signify a corner established at some time in the past, but set in the wrong location, even if only by a little bit. Or knowing the approximate location of a corner and there being no marker to indicate its position. In such case, perhaps there never was a marker set, or if there was, there is no trace or evidence of it remaining. So which is worse? Perhaps a review of some pertinent court rulings will provide some insight.

The courts have been clear about proper procedure when there is no marker: rely on the next-best evidence. (Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary defines a corner as the point or place where two converging lines, sides, or edges meet; an angle.)

- * Where no corner was ever made and no lines appear running from the other corners towards the one desired, the place where the courses and distances will intersect is the corner [Wishart v. Cosby, 8 Ky. (1 A.K. Marsh.) 832 (1818)].
- * In ascertaining boundary, the rule is to find the lines and corners, if they ever were made, and if not to take as data such as have been made; and if there are no monuments to govern, to take the course and distance called for [M'Nairy v. Hightour, 2 Overton 302 (Tenn. 1814)].
- * A point mathematically computable has been held a monument [Matthews v. Parker, 299 P. 354, 163 Wash. 10 (1931)].
- * Although a corner in a description is not marked by any visible object, it is sufficient where it is susceptible of precise location by aid of the compass [Hartshorn v. Wright, Fed. Cas. No. 6,169 (Pet. C.C. 64) U.S., 1813].

In the absence of monuments, use the course and distance. However several courts have stated that reliance on course and distance may be done only when all other means fail.

- * It is only in the absence of all monuments and marks upon the ground and in the total failure of evidence to supply them that recourse can be had to calls for courses and distances as authoritative [12 Am. Jur. 2d Boundaries, 73 and numerous cases stated therein].
- * Before courses and distances can be used, all means for ascertaining the location of lost monuments must first be exhausted. [Myrick v. Peet 180 P. 574 (1919); U.S. v Doyle, 468 F.2d 633 (1972)].

That seems simple enough, but before we can take measurements at face value, we must first analyze the measurements. With a "closed" figure from a computer analysis of a description, we cannot know how much forced closure exists without some raw data. We also can't know if the measuring device used was calibrated and proper corrections made. And to close and adjust the field work, without some investigation and a bit of luck we cannot know what kind of adjustment routine was used, if any.

At least as early as 1809 {Bryan v. Beckley, 16 Ky. (Litt. Sel. Cas.) 91, 12 Am. Dec. 276], courts have stated that (1) there must be an allowance made for change in declination, and (2) distances must be analyzed and lengthened or shortened where necessary. In addition to determining the appropriate units and some analysis for usual error (random and compensating), adjustments must be made for direction. When a course is resorted to for want of a better guide to find the terminus or boundary of a tract of land, it is the course as it existed at the time to which the description of the tract of land refers. If it appears that, because of the magnetic variation, that course is not the same as that which the needle now points out, it is the duty of the jury to make allowance for such variation in order to ascertain the true original line. However, the needle may vary, the boundaries of the land remain unchanged [Norcom v. Leary, 3 Iredell, 25 N.C. 49 (1842)].

Nothing else appearing, the calls in a deed must be followed as of the date thereof. Where it clearly appears upon the face of the deed or where the evidence shows that a line as established on a prior date was adopted and was copied in the deed according to the courses and distances thereof, it is necessary to take into consideration the variations fo the magnetic needle in

locating the same [Greer v. Hayes, 216 N.C. 396 (1939)].

So what about multiple markers? Can't we just pick the one we like best or most closely agree with? Since there is only one corner yet several opinions as to its location, the correct position of that corner must be determined in accordance with the rules of law. The original location of a monument controls, and, if it is obliterated, the court is concerned in ascertaining where it was originally located [Home Owners' Loan Corporation v. Dudley et al., 141 P.2d 160 (19430)].

Picking the right one (provided one of them is correct) means doing the appropriate analysis on all of them. As the Wyoming court stated in the case of *Hagerman v. Thompson* there were three surveys presented to the court, all purporting to locate the same property, but all different. The court stated, "The three surveys in question here were resurveys, binding on no one, unless one of these perchance should ultimately in a proper proceeding be found to be correct. Which one of these resurveys is correct is a question of fact."

Obviously, the more markers there are, the more analysis that is required. Essentially that means doing everyone else's survey over again; only this time it is necessary to contact as many of the previous surveyors as possible to obtain field notes, discussions on how they made their decisions, examining the computer sheets for errors and the determination of what adjustments were made.

Invariably the final analysis will likely produce a result that is at variance with all of them. But we could not know that until we have completed all of the analyses. One court said exactly that: It is a matter of common knowledge that surveys made by different surveyors seldom, if ever, completely agree and that, more than likely, the greater the number of surveys the greater the number of differences [Erickson v. Turnquist, 77 N.W.2d 740 (Minn.)]. Finding the correct point is not necessarily a matter of accepting one existing pin in favor of the others. What most people do not consider when given a choice of two or more is that they could all be incorrect. Generally people presume that one is correct and the remainders are wrong; they just want to know which one is correct, or which one is theirs.

Good, better, best ... bad, worse, worst. To have two things with one being worse than the other implies that they are both bad. For certain, either situation is likely to result in the surveyor getting a call from the client.

So, which is worse: too many monuments, none, or one in the wrong place? You decide. But none of them is a good thing.

I believe a valuable suggestion can be learned from all of this: do anything and everything to find the location of the corner. Without it, the troubles have only begun.

Don Wilson is president of Land & Boundary Consultants, Inc.; and part owner of and the lead instructor in Surveyors Educational Seminars, a member of the Professional Surveyor / RedVector Dream Team providing online courses for continuing education; and a regular instructor in the University of New Hampshire Continuing Education System for 25 years. He is also co-author of several well-known texts.

OBITUARY Granville M. Leopold, NSLS # 268

LEOPOLD, Granville Marvin - 68, passed into the arms of the Lord at 8:30 Sunday morning, November 11, 2007, in the VG site, QEII, Halifax. Born and raised in New Ross, he was a son of the late Reginald and Leta Leopold (Veinot). Granville worked for over 45 years as a land surveyor, retiring in 2004 as a senior partner at Servant Dunbrack McKenzie & MacDonald Ltd., and was recognized by the devoted staff for his outstanding dedication and service. His many years of work included, among other challenging projects, surveying Sable Island's sand dunes and Nova Scotia's natural gas pipeline. After retiring from surveying, he carried on as the owner of the Comfort Inn in Halifax, where he had a great love for the staff. An avid gardener, Granville took joy in his garden, as well as spending time with his grandchildren and family. A loving, caring husband andfather, he is survived by the love of his life, Pauline; daughter, Charlotte (Vaughn) Porter, Moncton; son, Derek (Tanya), Vancouver; daughter, Angela (Bradley) Browne, Waverley; and his brothers, Hardy, Fayne, Randy, New Ross; sister, Holly (Phil) Meister, Schreiber, Ont. His grandchildren, Alec, Morgan, Noah, Courtney and Dylan, were never far from his thoughts, and brought him joy with every visit. A funeral service was held on November 15, 2007, in Sheffield Baptist Church. Interment was in New Ross United Baptist Church Cemetery. Our deepest condolences go to Granville's family.

MINUTES OF THE 57th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING Held at Keltic Lodge Resort, Ingonish Beach, Nova Scotia October 12 & 13, 2007

Friday, October 12, 2007

- 1. MLA Keith Bain brought greetings from the Province. David Steeves brought best wishes from the Honourable David Morse, Minister of the NS Department of Natural Resources. Darrell Dexter, leader of the NS NDP, addressed members as keynote speaker.
- 2. Introduction of Council Members: President Giovannetti introduced the members of Council for the past year: Zone 1 Bruce Hyson; Zone 2 John Logan; Zone 3 Gary Grant; Zone 4 Gary Wadden; Zone 5 Joe Harvie and Jim Gunn; Zone 6 David Alexander, Dan Gerard, Walter Jackson and Glenn Myra; DNR representative Sandy Cameron; Vicepresident Russell MacKinnon; Past president Garry Parker.
- 3. President Tom Giovannetti called the meeting to order at 2:05 pm.
- 4. President Giovannetti asked that everyone stand and observe a moment's silence in memory of former members who passed away and offered condolences to those who lost friends and family. Members who passed away are: Ralph Hale, NSLS # 207; Robin Hatherley, NSLS # 258; Chris Masland, NSLS # 443; Ken Robb, NSLS # 225.
- 5. President Tom reviewed the order of business and the meeting agenda. The meeting is governed by Robert's Rules of Order and common sense. Ed Hingley was appointed Parliamentarian.
- 6. Secretary's Report on Convention Attendance and Membership: Fred Hutchinson reported that there are 130 NSLS's registered for the meeting. There are more than 35 members present at the meeting, which exceeds the quorum requirement. Fred reported on membership and dues as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Dues</u>	Reg	<u>Life</u>	Ret	Std	<u>Hon</u>	<u>Assc</u>	Non-Pr	<u>Total</u>
2007	\$800	172	19	34	24	4	7	0	258
2006	\$800	173	19	39	23	4	3	0	261
2005	\$800	177	20	39	24	4	2	0	266
2004	\$800	187	20	35	24	4	0	0	270
2003	\$800	197	18	34	21	4	0	0	274
2002	\$800	203	16	35	21	4	0	1	280
2001	\$670	208	16	36	19	4	0	1	284

<u>Year</u>	<u>Dues</u>	Reg	Life	Ret	Std	<u>Hon</u>	<u>Assc</u>	Non-Pr	<u>Total</u>
2000	\$670	216	16	35	17	3	0	1	288
1999	\$670	221	15	35	18	3	0	3	295
1998	\$670	225	15	34	14	3	1	3	295
1997	\$670	227	14	33	15	3	3	3	298
1996	\$620	239	14	31	15	3	3	3	308
1995	\$600	246	14	36	16	3	6	3	324
1994	\$600	254	13	31	14	4	7	3	326

7. Approval of the Minutes of the 56th Annual Meeting: The minutes of the 2006 annual meeting were published in the Spring 2007 issue of The Nova Scotian Surveyor.

It was <u>moved</u> by Bob Feetham, seconded by Jeff Fee that the minutes of the 56th annual meeting, held on October 13 and 14, 2006 at the Old Orchard Inn, Wolfville, Nova Scotia be approved as published.

Motion carried.

- 8. This year's exhibitors were introduced and spoke briefly to the members. Companies represented this year are: Wade Atlantic, Leica Geosystems, Cansel Survey Equipment, Gemini Positioning Systems, Sokkia Corporation and COGS NSCC Annapolis Campus.
- 9. Report of Council: Council meetings held November 17, 2006, March 9, 2007, June 8, 2007 and September 14, 2007.

Issues that were dealt with in 2006 - 2007:

- * Mandatory Continuing Education program
- * Land Titles Committee activity
- Review of financial statements and budgets
- * Strategic Planning Committee
- * Alteration of survey plans and original signatures
- * Survey Review Department staffing and fees
- * Chief administrative officers' conferencing and association travel costs
- * Redeeming of building shares
- * Storage of plan files with Survey Review Department
- * APBELS and CBEPS
- 10. Report from Secretary of the Board of Examiners: Fred Hutchinson reported as follows: The Board strives to meet twice yearly. There were 2 new members since the last annual meeting Nathan Clark, NSLS # 627 and Blake

Beaton, NSLS # 628.

There are presently 24 active student files. Several students are planning to write the professional exams before the end of the year. Five students are working on their project and a few others are close to being eligible for a survey project assignment.

Members of the Board for 2006-2007 were: John MacInnis (Chairman), Kevin Fogarty, Forbes Thompson, George Sellers, Sandy Cameron (DNR Appointee), Paul Slaunwhite (APENS Appointee) and Bruce Gillis (Barrister Appointee). Paul Slaunwhite has tendered his resignation from the Board as APENS representative.

I would like to thank all the Board members for their time and expertise.

Special examiners for survey projects during the past year were John MacInnis, Doug MacDonald, John Conn and Gerry Bourbonniere.

The professional exams are set by Sandy MacLeod. Special thanks to Rick Surette for revising the Statute Law text.

- 11. Secretary / Treasurer's Report: Fred Hutchinson reported. The December 31, 2006 audited financial statement was published in the Fall 2007 issue of The Nova Scotian Surveyor. The proposed 2008 budget will be covered under new business.
- 12. Report from the Survey Review Department: The report is as published in the Fall 2007 issue of The Nova Scotian Surveyor.
- 13. Report of Scrutineers: Vacant positions for Vice-President and Councillors in Zones 2, 3, 5 and 6 were filled by acclamation.

New members of Council for 2007 - 2008 are:

President Elect Russell MacKinnon Vice-President **Ray Pottier** Past-President Elect Tom Giovannetti Councillor Zone 2 Derik DeWolfe Councillor Zone 3 Ernie Blackburn Councillor Zone 5 James Redden Councillor Zone 6 Robb Ashley Councillor Zone 6 Dan Gerard (re-offering)

14. Committee Reports: Committee reports are as published in the Fall 2007 issue of The Nova Scotian Surveyor. Reports included the following committees: Atlantic

Provinces Board of Examiners for Land Surveyors, Continuing Education, Complaints, Discipline, Land Titles, NS Board of Examiners for Land Surveyors, NSCRS Task Group, Regulations, SRD Advisory, Statutes, Strategic Planning.

Saturday, October 13, 2007

15. New Business: The proposed 2008 budget, as published in the Fall 2007 issue of The Nova Scotian Surveyor, was presented for approval.

Moved by Fred Hutchinson, seconded by Gerry Bourbonniere

Be it resolved that the 2008 budget be approved as printed in the Fall 2008 issue of The Nova Scotian Surveyor.

It was <u>moved</u> by Keith AuCoin, seconded by David Wedlock that the proposed 2008 budget be tabled until a decision on the proposed dues increase is reached.

Motion carried.

<u>Moved</u> by Fred Hutchinson, seconded by Gerry Bourbonniere

Be it resolved that the membership dues, under Section 8.2 of the by-laws, be increased from \$800 to \$950, effective January 1, 2008, with an annual adjustment as per the Consumer Price Index (CPI) effective January 1, 2009.

It was <u>moved</u> by Robert Daniels, seconded by George Sellers that the motion be amended to change \$950 to \$1100.

Motion to amend carried.

It was <u>moved</u> by Robert Daniels, seconded by Robb Ashley that the motion be amended to delete everything after January 1, 2008 (annual CPI indexing).

Motion to amend carried.

The amended motion now reads:

Be it resolved that the membership dues, under Section 8.2 of the by-laws, be increased from \$800 to \$1100, effective January 1, 2008.

Motion carried.

It was <u>moved</u> by Keith AuCoin, seconded by Dan Gerard that the motion regarding the 2008 budget be brought back to the floor.

Motion carried.

The motion regarding the 2008 budget is as follows:

<u>Moved</u> by Fred Hutchinson, seconded by Gerry Bourbonniere.

Be it resolved that the 2008 budget be approved as printed in the Fall 2008 issue of The Nova Scotian Surveyor.

Motion carried, with consideration given to the \$300 dues increase.

- 16. CCLS Presentation: Nova Scotia Director, Jim Gunn, made a presentation on CCLS to the membership.
- 17. Strategic Planning Update: Membership: Bruce MacQuarrie has agreed to chair the Membership subcommittee. Other members are George Bruce, John Conn, Mike Allison and Greg Skelhorn.

Governance: Dave Steeves is chair of the Governance subcommittee. Other members are Jeff Fee and Valerie George. This sub-committee is involved in updating ANSLS's legislation.

Public Awareness: Bob Daniels is chair of the Public Awareness sub-committee. Other members are Brian MacIntyre, Bruce Lake and Bruce Hyson. This sub-committee's primary focus has been on the development of a new ANSLS website.

- 18. CBEPS Presentation: On behalf of the ACLS, Jeff Fee made a presentation on the Canadian Board of Examiners for Land Surveyors (CBEPS).
- 19. President Giovannetti thanked retiring members of Council for their service and presented them with plaques:

Zone 1 John Logan (not present)

Zone 3 Gary Grant

Zone 5 Joe Harvie (not present)

Zone 6 Dan Gerard, David Alexander (not present)

The Council for 2007 - 2008 is:

President Elect

Russell MacKinnon

Vice-President
Past President Elect

Ray Pottier

Tom Giovannetti

Councillor Zone 1
Councillor Zone 2
Councillor Zone 3
Councillor Zone 4
Councillor Zone 5

Bruce Hyson
Derik DeWolfe
Ernie Blackburn
Gary Wadden
Jim Gunn, James Redden

Councillors Zone 6 Walter Jackson, Glenn Myra, Robb Ashley, Dan Gerard (re-

offering)

DNR Representative Sandy Cameron

- 20. President Elect Russell MacKinnon assumed the Chair.
- 21. Land Titles Update: Carl Hartlen the ANSLS Land Titles Committee made presentations to caucuses identifying some of the serious problems being created by some PDCA submissions that included descriptions revised by non-surveyors. After these presentations were made, a joint ANSLS / NSBS committee was struck. Members of the committee are Garth Gordon, Derik DeWolfe and Carl Hartlen.

The joint letter from ANSLS and NSBS which was mailed to members in early October along with a draft discussion paper is a direct result of that committee's discussions and efforts. Comments / replies must be submitted by November 15th. The final document will be presented to all lawyers who deal with property law as a guideline.

There may be a joint ANSLS / NSBS seminar next year dealing with the LRA and property descriptions.

22. Motions

Motion to amend by-law 4.2 to allow non-members to serve on committees.

<u>Moved</u> by Fred Hutchinson, seconded by Gerry Bourbonniere.

Be it resolved that by-law 4.2 be amended to delete the words "of members".

Motion carried.

Motion to amend by-law 7.1 to remove the requirement for an annual audit.

<u>Moved</u> by Fred Hutchinson, seconded by Gerry Bourbonniere.

Be it resolved that by-law 7.1 be amended by deleting the words "auditors who shall audit the books of the Association and certify the" and replacing them with

the words "persons who shall review the books of the Association and prepare a".

Motion carried.

Motion to renumber current by-law 7.2 to 7.3 to allow insertion of a new section 7.2.

<u>Moved</u> by Fred Hutchinson, seconded by Gerry Bourbonniere.

Be it resolved that the current by-law 7.2 be renumbered as by-law 7.3.

Motion carried.

Motion to insert new by-law 7.2 to allow Council to request an audit.

<u>Moved</u> by Fred Hutchinson, seconded by Gerry Bourbonniere.

Be it resolved that the following be inserted in the by-laws as by-law 7.2:

7.2 The Council may request an audit of the books of the Association.

Motion carried.

Motion to decrease annual retired dues from 15% of member dues to 10% of member dues.

<u>Moved</u> by Fred Hutchinson, seconded by Gerry Bourbonniere.

Be it resolved that by-law 13.4 be amended by changing "15%" to "10%".

Motion carried.

Motion to give Life Membership to Walter C. Rayworth, NSLS # 399.

It was <u>moved</u> by Bob Feetham, seconded by Keith AuCoin that Walter Rayworth be granted Life Membership in the ANSLS.

Bob Feetham presented biographical information and indicated that the nomination was approved by Council for presentation to the membership on September 14, 2007.

Motion carried.

It was <u>moved</u> by John MacInnis, seconded by Kevin Fogarty that Council be directed to investigate joining CBEPS and report to the membership on the details prior to signing on, including, but not limited to, these items:

- that all of the Atlantic provinces be given the opportunity to be on board for this move,
- that all persons presently registered with APBELS not be required to pass more exams than now required by APBELS,
- that the implications are outlined in detail.

Motion carried.

23. Open Forum

Ray Pottier commented on the Strategic Planning process.

Carl Hartlen requested clarification regarding the definition of a lot and how that would be handled when invoicing under the new SRD fee structure.

Keith AuCoin, Strategic Planning coordinator, indicated that a meeting will be held later this month and that the strategic planning process as well as a promotional kit to present to schools on a province-wide basis (Surveyor in a Crate), will be on the agenda.

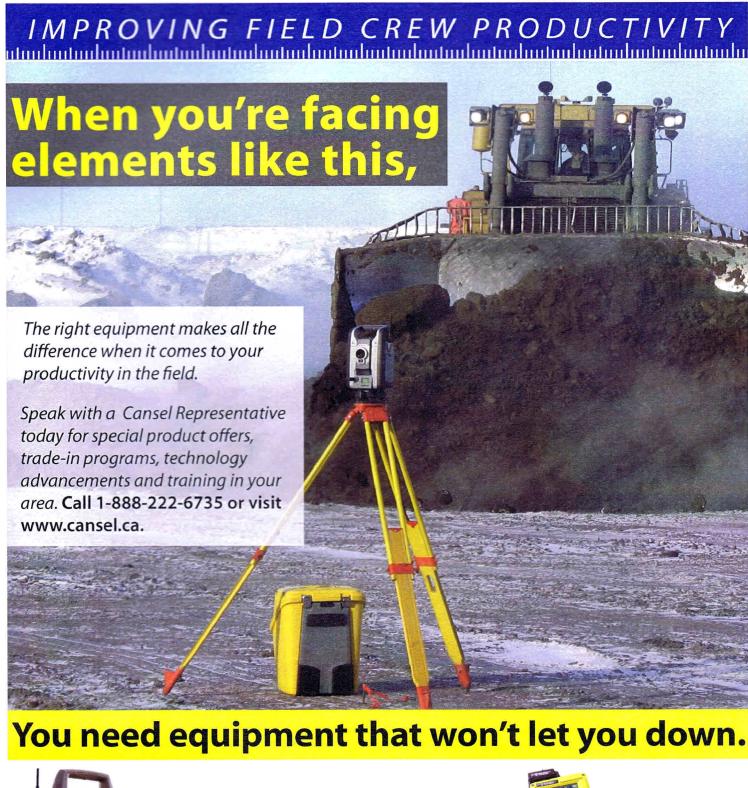
Jim Stanley, COGS' principal, indicated that COGS would like to be a part of the Strategic Planning Public Awareness initiative as they are currently out in the school system working to attract new students and interest in the profession.

Mark Whynot requested that Council reconsider the SRD fee restructuring in light of the dues increase. President Russell responded that Council would take it under advisement.

24. Out-province-delegates made closing remarks and thanked ANSLS for the invitation and hospitality.

At 4:30 pm, it was <u>moved</u> by David Wedlock, seconded by Dan Gerard that the meeting be adjourned.

F.C. Hutchinson, BA, NSLS, CLS Executive Director





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