

PROJECTS COMPLETED BY THE LSAW HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

1).1985: WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN RETRACEMENT, CHEHALIS.

Using pack horses, a solar compass, two 33 foot Gunter's chains, leather tally counters and other old survey equipment, 14 members of the LSAW Historical Society spent 5 days retracing the Willamette Meridian, the principal meridian for Oregon and Washington State. A project to commemorate the 200th Anniversary of the Rectangular Survey System, the members gained a greater appreciation of what the original surveyors went through to establish those survey lines still used to this day.

2).1985: DEDICATION OF PUGET SOUND GUIDE MERIDIAN MONUMENT AND PLAQUE, BELLINGHAM.

Also a project to commemorate the 200th Anniversary of the Rectangular Survey System, a granite monument with brass plaque, dedicated to all U.S. deputy surveyors, was placed on the Guide Meridian that was ran through the city of Bellingham, Washington in 1859. Numerous dignitaries attended, including the chief cadastral surveyor for the Bureau of Land Management in Portland and chief surveyor for the DNR in Olympia, together with the president of NSPS and others.

3). 1986: COMMEMORATION:125TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE 1857-1861 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY SURVEY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, PEACE ARCH STATE PARK, BLAINE.

The LSAW Historical Society, together with the Corporation of British Columbia Land Surveyors, erected a cast iron monument and brass plaque in Peace Arch Park in Blaine, Washington. Dedicated to the surveyors and astronomers of the original 1857-1861 British and American crews, this ceremony was attended by the Canadian Commissioner from Ottawa, Washington State senators and representatives and past Surveyor Generals from Victoria, British Columbia. Portions of the commemoration were featured in the 1986 International Boundary Report.

4). 1986: SILESIA CREEK EXPEDITION, WHATCOM COUNTY.

To commemorate the 125th Anniversary of the International Boundary Survey, members of the LSAW Historical Society, together with Canadian surveyors took a strenuous overnight hike into a remote section of the boundary searching for remains of an instrument pier used in 1858 for astronomic observations. Pictures and text on the expedition were a feature story in 1986 International Boundary Report.

5).1986: G.LO.RETRACEMENT SEMINAR AT PIERRE LAKE, KETTLE FALLS.

Organized by the Washington's "East Side" members, surveyors spent 3 days retracing an 1891 GLO survey in the mountains, using a solar compass, 33 foot Gunter's chains and other original old survey equipment.

6). 1989: JOINT WASHINGTON AND IDAHO SEMINAR AND RETRACEMENT OF THE WASHINGTON/IDAHO BOUNDARY, SPOKANE.

To commemorate the 1889-1989. Centennials for the states of Idaho and Washington, the "East Side" members organized a seminar on the history of the Idaho/Washington boundary. They also retraced a portion of the state line between Spokane, Washington and Post Falls Idaho, using a solar compass, a solar transit and 33 foot Gunter's chains. A large plaque and time capsule was then placed under a large boulder along side of Interstate Highway No. 90.

7). 1989: RECOVERY AND MONUMENTATION OF FIRST DONATION LAND CLAIM CORNER SET IN WASHINGTON. VANCOUVER.

Historical Society members in Southwest Washington recovered original evidence of the first GLO corner set in Washington, together with the oldest bearing tree (scribed in 1851) still living. This was also a project to commemorate Washington State's 1889-1989 Centennial. A brass plaque will be placed by the City of Vancouver at the corner location in 1999.

8). 1996: RECOVERY OF 1892 MINERAL. 1895 U.S. LIGHTHOUSE & 1925 G.L.O. SURVEY MONUMENTS: SUCIA ISLAND STATE MARINE PARK, SAN JUAN ISLANDS.

Using old government field notes, evidence was found to locate the original positions of US Mineral Monument No. 1 for Sucia Island (set in 1892) and the a US Lighthouse Reserve Monument (set in 1895) together with evidence of the 1925 GLO survey of the island. Large brass informational plaques were placed in the base of the reconstructed monuments and their positions established using GPS technology.

9). 1996: DEDICATION OF THE WILLIAM IVES TRAIL. OLYMPIA.

through the efforts of members of the LSAW Historical Society this hiking trail was named after US deputy surveyor William Ives, surveyor of the Willamette Meridian. A plaque was installed at the trailhead, with information about William Ives and the survey of the Willamette Meridian.

10). 1997: DISPLAY OF HISTORICAL SURVEY INSTRUMENTS & EQUIPMENT.

The largest display of historical surveying instruments and equipment in the country was presented at the 1997 LSAW Annual Convention at Semiahmoo. Through the efforts of two members, Arnie Kegel of Everett and John Thalacker of Friday Harbor, attendees were able to see over xxx solar transits, xxx regular transits, xxx brass compasses, xx Gunter's chains, mining transits, and what was believed to be the largest display of solar compasses to date.

11) 1998: COMMEMORATION: 140TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE 1858 COAST MERIDIAN SURVEY, HOQUIAM.

Originally established in 1858 on the south side of Grays Harbor, the initial point of the Coast Guide Meridian was recovered by members of the LSAW Historical Society. A large stamped aluminum disc was set at the location of the initial point and a large informational plaque was set in a concrete base and dedicated to the US deputy surveyors of the area. GPS was used to gather data to stamp a brass location plaque also set in the concrete base.

12). 1998: COMMEMORATION: 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE 1872 IDAHO/WASHINGTON BOUNDARY SURVEY, SALMO PRIEST WILDERNESS AREA. CLARKSTON, WASHINGTON AND LEWISTON, IDAHO.

Members of the LSAW Historical Society recovered the original monuments marking the beginning and end of the Idaho/Washington boundary. The south monument was a large basalt stone set in 1873 on the north bank of the Snake River near Lewiston, Idaho. The northern terminus was a rock cairn located on the International Boundary in the Salmo Priest Wilderness area. Together with members of the Idaho Society of Professional Surveyors, their positions were determined using GPS. Brass location plaques were installed in the bases of each.