

APPENDIX TO THE FOREGOING EVIDENCE.

17th. That the instruments to be used by the licensed surveyors should be examined; and passed by the district surveyors—theodolites being used, where practicable, and the best bar chains being also provided.

*Supposed advantages of the Scheme*

1. Rapidity of surveys of a connected, continuous, and tested character; with the supervision of a responsible director, and a reliance on their truth and accuracy.
2. The continued application of the licensed surveyor to the performance of his proper duties in the field, and a consequent saving in the cost of measurement.
3. The discontinuance of desultory surveys on application.
4. The satisfaction which every buyer, either by auction or selection, must feel in the more perfect description and knowledge of the land he is about to buy, and the reliance he must place on the honest, informed, and uninfluenced opinion of the surveyor-valuator, guiding him to his choice, though not controlling the upset price.
5. The greater expedition in bringing lands to sale, and in the preparation and delivery of deeds, the saving of registration in unnecessary offices, and of much superfluous correspondence.
6. The greater amount of lands remaining (so soon as the demand is met by the abundant measurements) on the Commissioners' tables for selection, and the great convenience and saving of time to purchasers, in the easy avoidance of the auction table, and the selection from innumerable portions of which perfect descriptions and valuations are open to their inspection.

HENRY HALLORAN.

APPENDIX D.

(1.)

*Instructions for marking Crown Land by Government Surveyors.*

In the survey of farms in forest country the trees should be marked within view of each other as near the boundary line as possible; the mark or blaze should be in the shape of a horse-shoe, about breast-high; where the tree is big enough to admit of it, the mark should be at least six inches wide, and cut into the wood from one and a half to two inches deep; along the boundary line the trees should be marked on two sides facing in the direction that the line runs; at each corner of the farm or allotment the nearest suitable tree should be marked on four sides, with the horse-shoe mark, and a large piece of bark taken off the tree, on which a broad arrow, at least six inches long, should be marked deeply in the wood, and if the allotments of which the tree forms the corner are numbered, such numbers should be cut deeply in the wood in the horse-shoe mark, on the side of the tree facing the allotment to which such number applies. A large stake (of split stuff, cleared if possible,) should be driven into the ground one foot at least, and left about six inches above the surface at the exact corner, and the bearing and distance of the numbered tree taken from the stake, and noted on the plan. If farms are marked in a plain country where there is no timber, a trench should be cut at every five chains along the line, and a cross cut in the earth, at the corner of each farm; a post-hole hoe will be found to be the most convenient tool for making such marks.

In marking out towns the sides of each of the sections or blocks should be lockspitted all round about six inches deep, and at the corner of each allotment a tangent line about half a yard long should be lockspitted; when it is a double section, the dividing line of the allotments should be lockspitted, or crosses made at the corners of the allotments.

In the general survey of the country, or in a survey made to connect any measured portions, where it extends over more than one mile, Roman numbers should be marked at the end of every mile, giving the distance from the starting point, as these numbers are of great service in taking up the survey at any future period, and are particularly useful on public roads or along the course of streams or ranges.

JOHN THOMPSON,  
Acting D. S. General.

Surveyor General's Office,  
9 July, 1853.

(2.)

Surveyor-General's Office,  
Sydney, 10 April, 1848.

(Circular.)

Sir,

The work to be performed by the licensed surveyors is to be in strict accordance with the existing practice of the Surveyor General's Department, which is as follows, viz. :—

2. On directions being received by the licensed surveyor (and which shall have been sent through the regular post), to measure any portion or portions of land applied for to purchase, or as a grant to any public body, or to be appropriated for any public purpose, he is to proceed without loss of time to the survey and measurement, which are to be performed in the usual manner by taking angles with a theodolite, bearings with a circumferentor, and measurement of the lengths of the several boundary lines with a Gunter's chain, verified by comparison with the standard measure. In general the boundaries are to be upon the cardinal points of the compass, with magnetic bearings. Whenever a departure from this rule becomes necessary, either from the windings of a watercourse or road, or from peculiar features in the ground, the reasons for deviations must be made apparent in the plan of the work, and stated in the report which accompanies it. The margins of all lakes, lagoons, and swamps, and also the tracks and courses of continuous mountain ranges, must be measured with

with the chain, and the bearings from each change of station must be noted in the field-book, and furnished in the description. The features of the ground, shewing what part is hilly, and the forms of the hills, and what part is level, must be carefully delineated.

3. Every measured portion must be firmly marked at each corner, by driving in stakes where the soil will admit of it, or by cutting into rocks, whenever they may occur, at the corners. The marks in the rocks are to be broad arrows, crosses, triangles or squares, and each licensed surveyor is requested to preserve uniformity in his own marks, so that they may be easily described and recognized. Marks made by former surveyors are to be noted, but not to be interfered with. Surveys made under these instructions are to be connected with former surveys by means of the marks above referred to, from which measurements with the chain, and bearings of the compass needle, or angles taken with the theodolite, are to be made.

4. The documents in the office, to which access will always be afforded, are to be consulted with reference to previous surveys, in the neighbourhood of which any fresh measurements are made.

5. In extensive and continuous chaining, conspicuous marks on the trees are to be made, of a sufficient height to render them distinguishable from a distance.

6. In laying out a series of country or suburban lots, a way of access must be preserved to each, by marking roads of a chain wide at the back of any range of allotments fronting a river, and leaving a road of half a chain wide between every fourth or fifth allotment, so that the lands at the back may have access to the river or creek for water. It is not essential that each allotment should contain the same area, indeed the windings of a stream will cause the areas to vary, and which is rather desirable than otherwise.

7. The scale on which plans are to be drawn is for country lots 4 inches, and for general survey of features 2 inches to the mile. Town and suburban lots  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch to the chain. Plans for towns and villages  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch to the chain; on the corner of each plan there must be a reference to the marks or marked trees upon the ground, which shew the corners of the surveyed lands.

8. The surveyed lines and stations, with their lengths and compass bearings, must be shewn on the plans in red color, and a proof line, run diagonally, must also be shewn in the same color.

9. Boundary lines must be black, as well as the outlines of existing tracks of features, if surveyed. If merely sketched they must be shewn in black dots, as indicative of uncertainty. The field-books of licensed surveyors are the property of the Government, and are to be handed over on the discontinuance of the license. Copies of them to be furnished whenever called for.

10. Every plan and description, or set of plans and descriptions, transmitted to headquarters, is to be accompanied by a letter of transmission and concise report, each description being on a separate half-sheet of foolscap paper, and to be complete in every particular, dated, signed, and prepared in the manner in use in the office.

11. Payments will be made upon the certificate of the Surveyor General, (or officer conducting in his absence the business of the department), that the work has been examined and found to be correct. If otherwise, the work will be returned for re-survey, if necessary, or for explanation.

12. Payments for surveys of lands promised to be granted to public bodies or institutions—such as for churches, schools, and ministers' dwellings, of whatsoever denomination—is to be obtained from the parties for whose benefit the grant is proposed, but for general cemeteries, payment will be made in the same way as for other public work.

13. The schedule of fees, of which a copy was forwarded in my circular No. 48-92, of 29th, March last, will constitute the whole remuneration of licensed surveyors. No account for travelling or other contingent expenses will be entertained.

14. Licensed surveyors are requested to reside in their respective districts.

I have, &c.

S. A. PERRY.

To the Licensed Surveyors.

#### APPENDIX E.

(1.)

*THE Crown Commissioner, New England District, to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, forwarding Return of Unassessed Runs in New-England District.*

(57-156.)

*Crown Lands' Office,  
Armidale, 23 March, 1857.*

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of No. and date as in the margin, I have the honor to transmit to you, enclosed, the 1st Return, as per margin, therein called for.

2. In reference to the second Return, I beg to state, that the information is much more readily accessible in the records of the Crown Lands Office, Sydney, than in this. The system in reference to tenders pursued by my predecessors has been such that I cannot afford it without a very great waste of labor, and uncertain results.

3. If furnished with a list shewing the tenders in this district not reported on, or reported upon insufficiently and still undisposed of—as given in the Return recently prepared for the Legislative Assembly—I will give my earliest attention to their disposal.

I have, &c.,

A. ORPEN MORIARTY,  
Commissioner Crown Lands.

The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

26 Feb. 1857  
Return of  
Unassessed  
Runs in New  
England  
District  
on 1st Jan  
1857  
Return of  
number of  
Tenders  
reported  
on 1st Jan