

1859

DIRECTIONS

A. F. WOOD J.
COMMITTEE

Mr. R. H. Patterson
Robert Sawyer

Receipt of their reports were given, but from
a new circuit, I show the same to be

See your last account
by Report on 24th

24 Sept

Sawyer's account of the
by way 24 Sept 1859.

Receipts
59/5040

No 2507.

See

1 2 3 4 5 6
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

I beg to inform you that, following
the circuit visiting it making, since in July

1858. by the late Sawyer's former like successful
of improvement in some particulars, some
and into power to serve a new circuit, which
shall surpass the other, and that, according
that the new one shall be such as not to
diminish any further change, I shall be able
by your suggestion any improvements which
may occur to you. You will be good enough
to give this matter your share and early attention
I am the honor etc &c

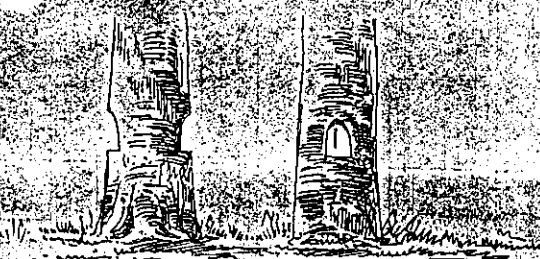
By Appointment of the

W. S. L. Burrows.
P. S. Harrison
P. S. Adams.
Lewis Gordon
A. S. Moore
Robert Sawyer.

I propose that the third first clause should be omitted as it would compel every Surveyor to use nothing but a theodolite in Town work, it is useless to attempt setting out correct work otherwise all these trees should be removed on the line - I believe it will be easier and quicker to mark a corner or corner of a street having been once obtained, and your theodolite set up ^{state out} can almost always set 20 chains out each side, and when this is finished a right angle allow the same in the crop streets without surveying instrument -

Directions to be observed in marking Building and Suburban Allotments within Town boundaries.

R. H. M.

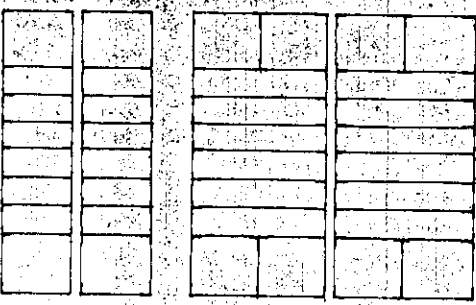


Trees on Building Line

No 47
 received
 9th August 1858
 Col. P. Bransford
 11/11/58



Tree at Corner of Section



Town Sections Lockspitted

1. The building lines of streets, and the side lines of back entrances, are, where the land is not naturally clear, to be cleared to a width of not less than 4 feet, by the removal of all scrub and trees of a less diameter than 10 inches.

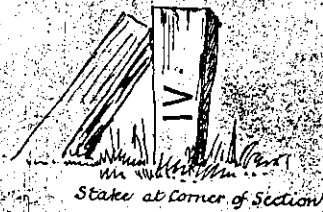
2. Should large trees stand in a building line, the usual horse-shoe Surveyor's mark is to be cut upon the opposite sides of the tree, in the direction of the building line, and the precise position of that line is to be indicated by a cut not less than 9 inches long, in each horse-shoe mark.

3. Should a tree stand at the intersection of two building lines, the horse-shoe marks, instead of being opposite, will of course, be at right angles with each other, or in any other angle which the building lines may form, and the number of the section is to be cut or branded in the horse-shoe, as hereafter directed with reference to marks on stakes.

4. The corners of sections, and of allotments, are to be lockspitted to a depth of 6 inches, and for 18 inches from the corner, and should rocks occupy the position of corners, lines of equal length with the lockspits, and numbers as hereafter directed, are to be cut with a pick.

No objection
 to this -
 R. H. M.

5. At each section corner, ~~excepting of course, those which are marked by trees,~~ a stake not less than 2 feet 6 inches long is to be driven 18 inches into the ground (where practicable), and on a flat surface of the stake, the number of the section is to be ^{cut with a chisel} ~~branded~~ in Roman figures of 4 inches in height.



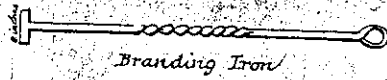
Stake at Corner of Section

6. At each allotment corner, stakes not less than 18 inches long, are to be driven one foot into the ground (and on those on the street frontages the numbers of allotments are to be ~~branded in Roman figures of 2 inches in height.~~ ^{painted in white or red paint} — ~~7~~ ² inches in height.

but I really think that the numbering of the allotment might be omitted if a person is sure of the corner of the section he can always find any allotment and the mode of showing these corners is made apparent of by the kerb line as they know what a glance whether they are at the corner of a section or not.

Stakes at Corners of Sections & Allotments

7. ~~The branding of both section and allotment stakes is to be done with a single branding iron, having a face 2 inches in length by one quarter of an inch wide.~~

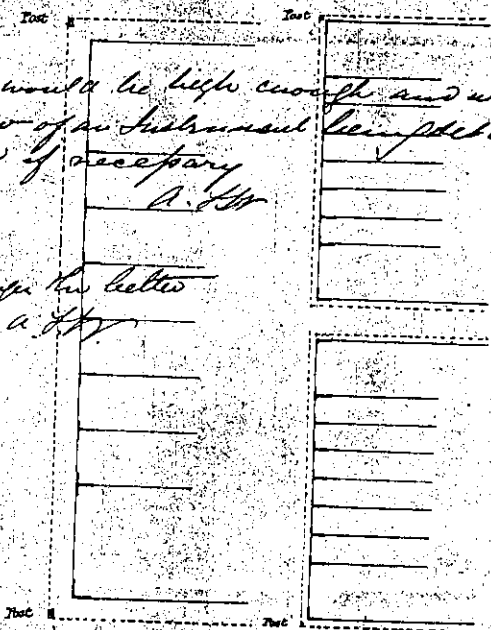


Branding Iron

8. In marking the first surveys in any new Town, in addition to the above marking, which will obviously disappear with the occupation of the allotments, two strong posts not less than 6 inches square, and 8 feet in height, are to be set 2 feet in the ground, in the kerb line, (12 feet from the building line) of a principal street of the Town, at a distance of not less than 10 chains apart, and so placed that their outside faces will be precisely in the kerb lines of that street, and of two intersecting streets. These posts are to be cut flat on the top, and to have a large broad arrow cut on them, and they are intended to form a basis with which future surveys in the Town may be connected.

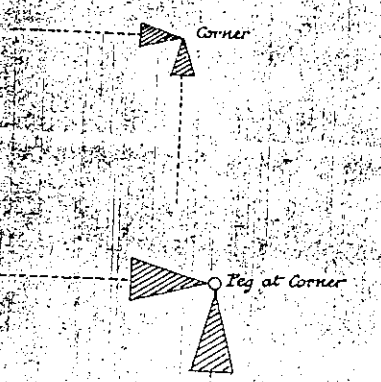
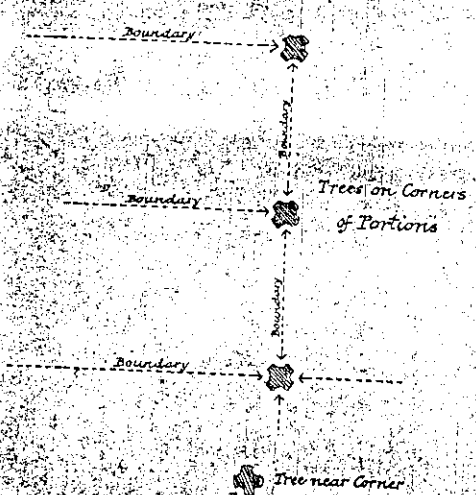
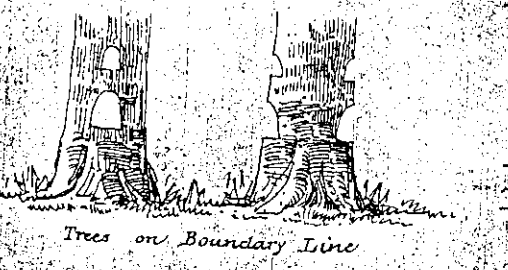
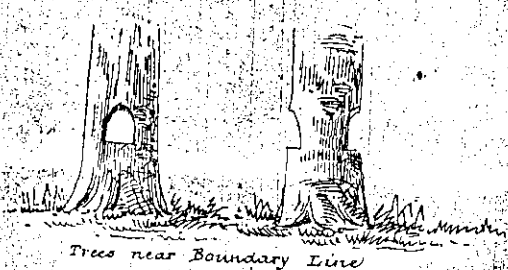
This would be high enough and would allow of an instrument being set over either if necessary.

The longer the better



Alignment Posts

Directions to be observed in marking boundaries of land, measured beyond the limits of Towns.



1. All boundary lines, where the country is not naturally clear, are to be cleared to a width of not less than 4 feet, by the removal of all scrub and trees of a less diameter than 4 inches.

2. All trees upon boundary lines, or within two ^{feet} paces in thickly wooded country, and 4 paces in open forest country, are to be marked with the horse-shoe mark, (which is to be cut into the wood of the tree) on the opposite sides, in the direction of the boundary line; and those trees which are actually in the line, are to be marked, in addition, with smaller horse-shoe marks above the others.

3. The corners of portions are, where a tree may stand on the corner, to be marked by four horse-shoe marks, in the lines of the boundaries and their continuations; and broad arrows, not less than 8 inches long, are to be cut deep in the marks, on two sides where the boundaries of one portion only may meet the tree, on three sides where the boundaries of two portions may meet the tree, and on four sides where the boundaries of three or four portions may meet the tree. The horse-shoe marks are invariably to face the directions in which the boundary lines run.

4. Should there be no tree at a corner, the nearest large tree is to be marked with the horse-shoe mark on four sides, and a single broad arrow is to be cut in one of these marks, exactly facing the corner. At the corner, triangular trenches are to be cut with a spade or pick, a foot in depth, and not less than 3 feet in length, and at the apex of the triangle, which indicates the corner, a stake not less than 2 feet 6 inches long is to be driven eighteen inches into the ground. The general direction of the boundary, will be indicated by the position of the triangle, which should be such, that the angle at the apex, and of course the base of the triangle, will be bisected by the boundary line.

5. In very open forest country or plain, the boundaries are to be marked by deep ~~locks pits~~ or ~~trenches~~, of 40 or 50 links in length, at distances of 5 chains apart, and with a picket or short stake in the centre of each; and the corners with ~~triangular trenches as above directed, but with~~ a larger stake cut flat on the top, and having a broad arrow cut on it, ~~as in~~ *Corner Rock*

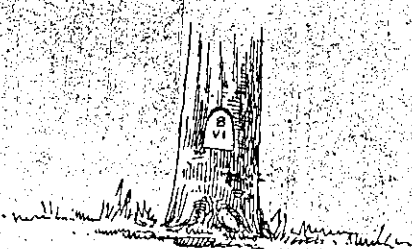
6. Rocks which may be upon a boundary line, are, in every instance, to be marked with a pick line, and where at a corner of a portion ~~is to be marked~~ with a broad arrow.

7. Where portions being measured form part of any regular series, for which numbers can be used, as portions of a Parish; the numbers of the portion or portions on or near the corners of which a tree may stand, are to be cut in the horse-shoe marks facing the boundary lines of the portions or facing the corner.

8. Where measurements are made in isolated localities, where no Parish boundaries have been proposed, and no perfect series of numbers can be adopted, or used in descriptions for deeds; it is still necessary to the recognition of the lands, by purchasers, or by intending purchasers, that the boundary marks of different portions should be distinguished by numbers, which may be introduced in the Sale Proclamation of the lands. With this object, the corners of portions in each separate locality, or on any particular Creek on which surveys may be made, are to be numbered in a series, which will extend to all measurements made in that locality in each year; and to these numbers, the unit number of the year is to be prefixed, as per diagram, the numbers appearing, of course, at all the corners of the portions which they represent. It is of the greatest importance that no confusion should occur in this numbering, and Surveyors will therefore exercise the greatest care and discretion in determining the boundaries for each series.

The best instrument to use is a good 2 1/2 inch socket
Chisel - *A.L.H.*

Corner Rock



Tree near Corner of Isolated Portion

I purpose that this should be omitted as I feel confident that it will lead in many cases to confusion, purchasers themselves not knowing the regulations may mistake the number of the year for the number of the Series -
A.L.H.