

Land Survey Act, 1927



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DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.

The following Government Notice is published for general information.

J. SOMMERVILLE.

Department of Lands, Secretary for Lands.
Pretoria.

*No. 1997]

[23rd November, 1928.

It is hereby notified that His Excellency the Officer administering the Government has been pleased to approve, in terms of sub-section (6) of section *eight* of the Land Survey Act, 1927, of the subjoined regulations, framed by the Survey Regulations Board in terms of section *nine* of the aforesaid Act, the regulations to take effect as from the 1st day of January, 1929.

DEPARTEMENT VAN LANDE.

Die volgende Goewermentskennisgewing word vir algemene informasie gepubliseer.

J. SOMMERVILLE.

Departement van Lande, Sekretaris van Lande.
Pretoria.

*No. 1997.]

[23 November 1928.

Kennis geskied hiermee dat dit Sy Eksellensie die Amptenaar belas met die Uitoeffening van die Uitvoerende Gesag behaag het, om kragtens sub-artikel 6 van artikel *ag* van die Opmetingswet, 1927, die hieraangehegte Regulasies goed te keur, wat die Opmetingsregulasieraad ingevolge die bepalinge van artikel *nege* van die voormelde Wet opgestel het, en dat die regulasies in werking sal tree vanaf die eerste dag van Januarie 1929.

I.—OPERATION OF REGULATIONS.

Commence-
ment of
Regulations.

1. These regulations shall come into force on the day proclaimed for the commencement of the Act, and, in so far as they differ from those established by usage or at present in force, shall not apply to any survey the fieldwork of which has been actually commenced before that date, or to any diagram framed in accordance with regulations in force at the date of such survey.

Upon the coming into effect of these regulations, all circular letters of instruction from the Surveyor-General are *ipso facto* cancelled.

English to
be the
official
version of
Regulations.
Definitions.

2. Should there be any conflict between the English and Afrikaans versions of these regulations that in English shall be taken as the official version.

3. For the purpose of these regulations—

- (a) "The Act" means Act No. 9 of 1927.
- (b) "Angle" means the value of the angle, within a closed figure, made by the intersection of two straight boundary lines of such figure, or by the intersection of a straight boundary line with an imaginary line joining any two beacons of the figure between which the boundary is curvilinear, or by the intersection of two of such imaginary lines.
- (c) "The right or left bank of a river" means that bank of the river which is on his right or left side, as the case may be, when the observer is looking down stream; and "the middle of the river" means the line midway between the banks.
- (d) "One morgen" shall be taken to be equivalent to two English acres.
- (e) "Original diagram" means the registered diagram of the property being surveyed, re-surveyed, or sub-divided.
- (f) "Regular figure" or "Figure of regular shape" means a rectangular figure, a parallelogram, a right-angled triangle, a right-angled trapezium, or any one of these figures of which one or more of its corners has been cut off by an isosceles triangle.
- (g) "Side," when used in relation to a figure on a diagram or general plan, shall mean the length of a straight boundary line represented thereon, or the length of an imaginary line joining any two beacons between which the boundary is curvilinear.
- (h) "Sub-division" means a portion of a property of which a diagram is registered, and "sub-divisional diagram" means the diagram of such portion.
- (i) "Trigonometrical station" means a station of the primary, secondary or tertiary triangulation.
- (j) "A tour of observations" shall mean a round of observations to surrounding stations. The mean of a tour taken in clock-wise order, and a tour with a telescope reversed taken in anti-clockwise order, shall constitute an arc.

II.—TRAINING AND OBLIGATIONS OF LAND SURVEYORS.

Training for
recognition
as Land
surveyor.

4. (1) The training in practical survey work to be undergone under the provisions of paragraph (m) of sub-section (1) of section *nine* of the Act by a candidate for admittance to practise as a land surveyor shall be—

- (a) If he has obtained, at a university, a degree in land surveying approved by the Survey Board, employment for a period of not less than six months in practical survey work in field and office within the Union of South Africa under the personal supervision of a land surveyor or land surveyors approved by the Survey Board: Provided that the time actually occupied in field work shall be not less than three months, and that the nature of such field work shall be so approved; or
- (b) the carrying out of practical survey work in field and office within the Union of South Africa under the direct personal supervision of a land surveyor or land surveyors approved by the Survey Board for a period of two years, of which the time actually occupied in field work shall be not less than twelve months; or
- (c) such employment in the office of a Surveyor-General or of the Director of the Trigonometrical Survey for a period of not less than one year, as shall be approved by the Survey Board, and thereafter employment for a period of not less than one year in practical survey work in the field within the Union of South Africa under the personal supervision of a land surveyor or land surveyors approved by the Survey Board; or
- (d) regular attendance for a minimum period of eighteen months at classes in practical surveying at a university, college, or other teaching body approved by the Survey Board; the passing of such examinations as the Survey Board shall approve in practical surveying at such university, college or teaching

I.—INWERKINGTREDING VAN REGULASIES.

1. Hierdie regulasies tree in werking op die dag wat by Proklamasie vir die inwerkingtreding van die Wet vasgestel word en, in sover as hulle verskil van dié, wat deur gebruik in omloop gekom het of tans van krag is, is die regulasies nie van toepassing nie op enige opmeting waarvan met die veldwerk werklik 'n aanvang gemaak was voor daardie datum, of op enige kaart vervaardig ooreenkomstig regulasies wat van krag is tydens so'n opmeting.

Inwerking-
treding van
Regulasies.

By die inwerkingtreding van hierdie regulasies, vervall alle omsendbriewe met instruksies van die Landmeter-generaal *ipso facto*.

2. As daar enige teenstrydigheid tussen die Engelse en Afrikaanse tekste van hierdie regulasies bestaan, word die Engelse teks as die offisiële beskou.

Engels die
offisiële teks
van
Regulasies.
Woord-
bepaling.

3. Vir die doel van hierdie regulasies beteken en omvat:—

- (a) "Die Wet" Wet No. 9 van 1927.
- (b) "Hoek" die waarde van die hoek, binne 'n geslote figuur, gemaak deur die snyding van twee reguit grenslyne van sodanige figuur of deur die snyding van 'n reguit grenslyn met 'n denkbeeldige lyn, wat enige twee bakens van die figuur, waartussen die grens kromlynig is verbind, of deur die snyding van twee van sodanige denkbeeldige lyne.
- (c) Die regter of linker wal van 'n rivier daardie wal van die rivier, wat aan sy regter of linker kant is, soos die geval mag wees, wanneer die waarnemer stroomafwaarts kyk; en die middel van die rivier die lyn halfpad tussen die walle.
- (d) "Een morg" twee Engelse "acres."
- (e) "Oorspronklike kaart" die geregistreerde kaart van die eiendom wat opgemeet, hermeet, of onderverdeel word.
- (f) "Reëlmatige figuur" of "figuur van reëlmatige vorm" 'n reghoekige figuur, 'n parallelogram, 'n reghoekige driehoek, 'n reghoekige trapesium, of enigene van hierdie figure, waarvan een of meer van die hoeke deur 'n gelykbenige driehoek afgesny is.
- (g) "Sy" wanneer gebruik ten aansien van 'n figuur op 'n kaart of algemene plan, die lengte van 'n reguit grenslyn, wat daarop aangetoon is, of die lengte van 'n denkbeeldige lyn, wat enige twee bakens, waartussen die grens kromlynig is, verbind.
- (h) "Onderverdeling" 'n deel van 'n eiendom, waarvan 'n kaart geregistreer is, en "onderverdelingskaart" die kaart van sodanige deel.
- (i) "Peilbaken van driehoeksmeting" 'n baken van die primêre, sekondêre, of tersiêre driehoeksmeting.
- (j) "'n Toer van waarnemings" 'n rondte van waarnemings na omliggende peilbakens. Die gemiddelde waarde van 'n toer wat regsom geneem word en 'n toer met die teleskoop omgekeer wat linksom geneem word, vorm een stel.

II.—OPLEIDING EN VERPLIGTINGE VAN LANDMETERS.

4. (1) Die opleiding in praktiese opmetingswerk, wat 'n kandidaat moet deurmaak, ingevolge die voorskrifte van paragraaf (m) van subartikel (1) van artikel nege van die Wet, vir toelating om as landmeter te praktiseer is:—

Opleiding
vir erkenning
as
Landmeter.

- (a) As hy by 'n Universiteit 'n deur die Opmetingsraad goedgekeurde graad in landmeetkunde behaal het, diens gedoen het vir minstens ses maande in praktiese opmetingswerk in die veld en op kantoor binne die Unie van Suid-Afrika onder die persoonlike toesig van 'n landmeter of landmeters goedgekeur deur die Opmetingsraad; mits dat die tyd werklik aan veldwerk bestee minstens drie maande is en dat die aard van sodanige veldwerk also goedgekeur word; of
- (b) die uitvoer van praktiese veld- en kantoor-opmetingswerk binne die Unie van Suid-Afrika onder die onmiddellik persoonlike toesig van 'n landmeter of landmeters, goedgekeur deur die Opmetingsraad, vir 'n tydperk van twee jaar, waarvan die tyd werklik aan veldwerk bestee, minstens twaalf maande is; of
- (c) sodanige diens in die kantoor van 'n Landmeter-generaal of van die Direkteur van Driehoeksmeting vir 'n tydperk van minstens een jaar, soos die Opmetingsraad goed mag keur, en vervolgens diens vir 'n tydperk van minstens een jaar in praktiese opmetingswerk in die veld binne die Unie van Suid-Afrika onder die persoonlike toesig van 'n landmeter of landmeters goedgekeur deur die Opmetingsraad; of
- (d) gereelde bywoning vir 'n minimum tydperk van agtien maande van klasse in praktiese opmeting by 'n universiteit, kollege, of ander opleidingsinrigting goedgekeur deur die Opmetingsraad, slaging in sodanige eksamens as die Opmetingsraad mag goedkeur in praktiese opmeting by so'n

body, and thereafter employment for a period of not less than one year in practical survey work in field and office within the Union of South Africa under the personal supervision of a land surveyor or land surveyors approved by the Survey Board: Provided that the time occupied in field work shall be not less than six months and that the nature of such field work shall be so approved; or

- (e) such continuous employment on survey work in the field for a period of not less than three years as may be considered by the Survey Board to provide a training which will be at least equivalent in value to the training prescribed in (a), (b), (c) or (d), and thereafter employment for a period of not less than six months in practical survey work in field and office within the Union of South Africa under the personal supervision of a land surveyor or land surveyors approved by the Survey Board.

N.B.—The training prescribed in (b), (c), (d) and (e) can be taken only after the passing of the examinations prescribed in sub-section (1) (b) of section *twelve* of the Act.

(2) Proof of employment with a land surveyor as provided in sub-section (1) shall be submitted to the Survey Board in the form of a certificate or certificates of employment, as prescribed hereunder, but the Survey Board may require such further proof of training as it may deem fit.

CERTIFICATE OF EMPLOYMENT WITH A LAND SURVEYOR.

(Required by Regulation No. 4.)

I,, a duly qualified land surveyor, resident at, do hereby certify that Mr. has been engaged in practical land surveying work under my direct personal supervision for the following periods, viz., from to, and that for not less than days of this period he was occupied on actual survey work in the field, particulars of which in regard to time and class of work are given below.

Dated at on the day of

.....
Land Surveyor.

(3) A certificate in respect of a shorter period than eight weeks shall not be accepted by the Survey Board.

(4) The Survey Board may dispense with the certificate prescribed in sub-section (2) if it is satisfied that the surveyor with whom the candidate has been employed unreasonably refuses, or for some reason is not in a position to grant the certificate: Provided that proof to its satisfaction be given that the candidate has actually been employed under the personal supervision of the land surveyor in field and office work for the periods during which he claims to have been so employed.

(5) The fee payable for a certificate of qualification as a land surveyor is £5 5s.

The
Surveyor-
General may
check field
work.

5. (1) The Surveyor-General may at any time depute an official in the Government service, being a land surveyor, to check in the field any survey made by a land surveyor under the Act, or any information recorded in connection with such survey, or to test any surveying instrument or measuring bands used by such surveyor.

(2) The Surveyor-General may likewise depute any such official as is referred to in sub-section (1) to inspect and report upon the erection and maintenance of beacons in accordance with the Act and these regulations.

How
Surveyor-
General may
test surveys
of doubtful
accuracy.

6. Should the Surveyor-General have reason to doubt the accuracy within the prescribed limits of any survey made under the Act, he may call on the responsible surveyor in writing to admit or deny the inaccuracy within a period of thirty days.

If the surveyor admits the inaccuracy he shall, without delay, take action as provided in paragraph (d) of sub-section (1) of section *thirteen* of the Act to rectify his error.

If the surveyor denies the inaccuracy he and the Surveyor-General may agree upon a surveyor (who may be an official in Government employment) to be appointed to test the accuracy of the survey in question.

Failing an agreement being come to within a further period of thirty days as to the surveyor to be appointed, the Surveyor-General and the surveyor shall each appoint a surveyor for this purpose without delay. The surveyor, should he so desire, may be present at his own expense during the testing of the survey.

Should the surveyor, when called upon by the Surveyor-General, neglect either to admit or to deny, within the said period, the inaccuracy of his work, or fail, within thirty days from the date on which he is called upon in writing to do so, to appoint a surveyor to test the accuracy of the survey in question, the Surveyor-General may, without further reference to the surveyor, appoint a surveyor to make the necessary investigation.

uniwersiteit, kollege, of opleidingsinrigting, en vervolgens diens vir 'n tydperk van minstens een jaar in praktiese opmetingswerk in die veld en op kantoor binne die Unie van Suid-Afrika onder die persoonlike toesig van 'n landmeter of landmeters goedgekeur deur die Opmetingsraad; mits dat die tyd aan veldwerk bestee minstens ses maande is en dat die aard van sodanige veldwerk also goedgekeur word; of

- (e) sodanige onafgebroke diens in verband met opmetingswerk in die veld vir 'n tydperk van tenminste drie jaar, as wat die Opmetingsraad as 'n opleiding mag beskou, wat minstens gelykwaardig is aan die in (a), (b), (c) of (d) voorgeskrewe opleiding, en vervolgens diens vir 'n tydperk van tenminste ses maande in praktiese opmetingswerk in die veld en op kantoor binne die Unie van Suid-Afrika onder die persoonlike toesig van 'n landmeter of landmeters goedgekeur deur die Opmetingsraad.

N.B.—Die opleiding voorgeskryf in (b), (c), (d) en (e) kan onderneem word slegs na die eksamens voorgeskryf in subartikel (1) (b) van artikel *twalf* van die Wet afgeleë is.

(2) Bewys van diens by 'n landmeter soos in subartikel (1) bepaal, moet aan die Opmetingsraad voorgelê word in die vorm van 'n dienssertifikaat of dienssertifikate, soos hieronder voorgeskryf, dog die Opmetingsraad kan sodanige verder bewys van opleiding eis as wat dit nodig mag ag.

SERTIFIKAAT VAN DIENS BY 'N LANDMETER.

(Vereis volgens Regulasie No. 4.)

Ek,, 'n behoorlik gekwalifiseerde landmeter, woonagtig te, sertifiseer hiermee dat Meneer.....in diens was in praktiese opmetingswerk onder my onmiddellik persoonlike toesig vir die volgende tydperke, naamlik, van.....tot.....en dat hy vir minstens.....dae van hierdie tydperk besig was met werklike opmetingswerk in die veld, besonderhede waarvan ten aansien van tyd en soort van werk hieronder vermeld is.

Gedateer te.....op die.....dag van.....

Landmeter.

(3) 'n Sertifikaat ten opsigte van 'n korter tydperk as ag weke word nie deur die Opmetingsraad aangeneem nie.

(4) Die Opmetingsraad kan met die sertifikaat voorgeskryf in subartikel (2) wegdoen, as die raad oortuig is dat die landmeter by wie die kandidaat werksaam was op 'n onredelike wyse weier, of om die een of ander rede nie in staat is die sertifikaat te verleen nie; mits bewys ter bevrediging van die Raad gelever word dat die kandidaat werklik in diens was onder die persoonlike toesig van die landmeter in veld- en kantoorwerk vir die tydperke waarvoor hy aanspraak maak dat hy also in diens was.

(5) Die fooi wat betaalbaar is vir 'n sertifikaat van bevoegdheid as 'n landmeter is £5. 5s.

5. (1) Die Landmeter-generaal kan te eniger tyd 'n Staatsamptenaar, wat 'n landmeter is, opdrag gee om in die veld 'n opmeting, wat 'n landmeter ingevolge die Wet gemaak het of inligting, wat in verband met so'n opmeting verstrekkend is, na te gaan, of om 'n opmetingsinstrument of meetbande wat so'n landmeter gebruik het te toets.

Landmeter-generaal kan veldwerk nagaan.

(2) Die Landmeter-generaal kan eweneens 'n sodanige amptenaar, van wie melding in subartikel (1) gemaak is, opdrag gee om inspeksie te maak en rapport uit te bring oor die oprigting en instandhouding van bakens ooreenkomstig die Wet en hierdie regulasies.

6. Indien die Landmeter-generaal rede het om die juistheid binne die voorgeskrewe perke van 'n opmeting, uitgevoer ingevolge die Wet, te betwyfel, kan hy sig skriftelik beroep op die verantwoordelike landmeter om die onjuistheid binne 'n tydperk van dertig dae te erken of te ontken.

Hoe Landmeter-generaal metings van twyfelagtige juistheid kan toets.

As die landmeter die onjuistheid erken, moet hy onverwyld stappe neem, soos voorgeskryf in paragraaf (d) van subartikel (1) van artikel *dertien* van die Wet, om sy fout te verbeter.

As die landmeter die onjuistheid nie erken nie, kan hy en die landmeter-generaal ooreenkom om 'n landmeter (wat 'n beampste in Staatsdiens mag wees) te benoem, om die juistheid van die betrokke opmeting te toets.

As geen ooreenkoms getref word nie binne 'n verder tydperk van dertig dae, wat betref die landmeter wat aangestel moet word, moet die Landmeter-generaal en die landmeter elk sonder versuim 'n landmeter vir hierdie doel aanstel.

As die landmeter dit verlang, kan hy op eie onkoste gedurende die toetsing van die opmeting teenwoordig wees.

As die landmeter, nadat die Landmeter-generaal sig op hom beroep het, versuim binne die vermelde tydperk die onjuistheid van sy werk te erken of te ontken, of in gebreke bly om binne dertig dae van die datum, waarop 'n skriftelike beroep op hom gemaak was sulks te doen, 'n landmeter aan te stel teneinde die juistheid van die betrokke opmeting te toets, dan kan die Landmeter-generaal sonder verder verwysing na die landmeter, 'n landmeter benoem om die nodige ondersoek in te stel.

On completion of his or their investigation the surveyor or surveyors, as the case may be, shall report the result and submit all the records connected with the investigation to the Survey Board, and a copy of the report shall be supplied by the Survey Board to the surveyor concerned.

The Survey Board shall, after consideration of the report or reports of the investigating surveyors, determine whether the survey in question was inaccurately made and, if so, to what extent the responsible surveyor was culpable.

The Survey Board shall also determine by whom and in what proportion the costs of the investigation shall be met. Should the survey prove to be within the prescribed limits and have been carried out in accordance with these regulations, the surveyor shall not be liable for any portion of the costs of the investigation.

The decisions of the Survey Board shall be final.

Charge
against Land
Surveyor.

7. Every charge against a land surveyor under section *fourteen* of the Act shall be submitted in writing to the Survey Board. The Survey Board may, after inquiry, advise the Minister to apply to court for the suspension or cancellation of the right of such land surveyor to practise as such, or may take such other action as it shall decide.

III.—FIELD WORK.

Information
previous to
survey.

8. Before carrying out any survey the surveyor shall provide himself with all available information in respect of any previous surveys of the piece of land to be surveyed, and of the adjoining pieces of land.

The Surveyor-General will furnish this information to the surveyor free of charge if he is in a position to do so.

Testing of
measuring
bands and
adjustment
of
Instruments.

9. (1) Every surveyor shall assure himself that the measuring bands which he uses for the purpose of base or other measurements have been properly tested and their error ascertained, and that his theodolite and other survey instruments are in a proper state of adjustment.

(2) Unless there is a standard base approved by the Survey Board available for the testing of his measuring bands, a surveyor shall reserve at least one measuring band of a type approved by the Survey Board as a standard to be used solely for the checking of the bands which he has in general use. This standard band shall be submitted to the Surveyor-General before use, and thereafter at least once in every ten years, to be tested or re-tested, which testing or re-testing will be done free of charge.

(3) A surveyor, when called upon by the Surveyor-General to do so, shall, as soon as possible, submit to that officer his standard or other measuring bands for the purpose of being tested.

(4) A surveyor, if he so desires, may at any time submit one or more of his measuring bands to the Surveyor-General to be tested free of charge.

(5) The Surveyor-General may condemn any instrument or measuring band which he considers is not fit for survey work, or he may prescribe on what class of survey work any particular instrument may be used and the number of repeat observations which must be made with any particular instrument: Provided that the surveyor may appeal against the ruling of the Surveyor-General to the Survey Board. The decision of the Survey Board shall be final.

(6) It shall not be lawful for a surveyor to use, in any survey made under the Act, any instrument or measuring band condemned under sub-section (5) of this regulation.

(7) The Surveyor-General shall assign a distinctive number to each of the measuring bands and instruments tested by him, and a surveyor shall quote such number in the field-book and calculations relating to each survey he makes.

Field-book,
observations,
etc.

10. (1) Observations shall be made with a telescope in both the direct and reversed positions, and these observations shall be separately entered in the field-book: Provided that it shall not be necessary to reverse the telescope in making observations over distances of less than half a mile and/or to sights with depression or elevation angles less than ten degrees.

(2) Tours of observations from any point shall be made alternately in clockwise and in anti-clockwise order.

(3) In the first arc at each observing point the instrument shall be set, when possible in the direction which is to be used throughout the survey and computations.

(4) Each series of observations from a station shall be concluded by sighting on to the first object observed in the series, and the resultant reading shall be entered in the field-book.

(5) All observations and measurements of length, the dip and, when necessary, the temperature, and the distance, to be corrected for sag, shall be separately entered in the field-book.

(6) The date and, except in the survey of areas of less than two morgen, the time, weather conditions and degree of visibility shall be entered in the field-book above the column of observation made at each observing point.

(7) A full description of all beacons and stations used in the course of the survey shall also be entered in the field-book.

Na afloop van sy of hulle ondersoek, moet die landmeter of landmeters, na gelang van omstandighede, die uitslag rapporteer en al die stukke in verband met die ondersoek aan die Opmetingsraad voorlê, terwyl hierdie Raad 'n afskrif van die rapport aan die betrokke landmeter moet verstrek.

Die Opmetingsraad besluit, na oorweging van die rapport of rapporte van die landmeters, wat die ondersoek ingestel het, of die betrokke opmeting onjuis gemaak was, en so ja, in welke mate die verantwoordelike landmeter te blameer was.

Die Opmetingsraad moet ook vasstel deur wie en in watter verhouding die ondersoekskoste gedra moet word. Mog dit blyk dat die opmeting binne die voorgeskrewe perke is en uitgevoer is ingevolge hierdie regulasies, dan is die landmeter nie verantwoordelik vir 'n deel van die ondersoekskoste nie.

Die bevindings van die Opmetingsraad is finaal.

7. Iedere beskuldiging teen 'n landmeter ingevolge artikel *veertien* van die Wet moet skriftelik aan die Opmetingsraad voorgelê word. Die Opmetingsraad kan die Minister na ondersoek adviseer om aansoek te doen by die Hof vir die skorsing of intrekking van daardie landmeter se reg om as sodanig te praktiseer, of kan sodanige ander stappe neem as dit goed mag vind.

Beskuldiging
teen
Landmeter.

III.—VELDWERK.

8. Alvorens 'n opmeting te onderneem, moet die landmeter sig van alle beskikbare inligting voorsien ten opsigte van enige vorige opmetings van die stuk grond, wat gemeet moet word en van die aanliggende stukke grond.

Inligting
voor 'n
opmeting.

Die Landmeter-generaal moet hierdie inligting gratis aan die landmeter verstrek, as hy in staat is sulks te doen.

9. (1) Iedere landmeter oortuig sig dat die meetbande wat hy gebruik vir die doel van basis- of ander metings behoorlik getoets en die fout van die meetbande bepaal is, en dat sy teodoliet en ander meet-instrumente in 'n behoorlike toestand is.

Toetsing van
meetbande
en
instrumente.

(2) Tensy daar 'n standaard basis beskikbaar is wat die Opmetingsraad goedgekeur het vir die toetsing van sy meetbande, moet 'n landmeter tenminste een meetband van 'n tiepe wat die Opmetingsraad goedgekeur het as 'n standaard bewaar, wat uitsluitlik gebruik moet word vir die toetsing van die bande in sy algemene gebruik. Hierdie standaardband moet aan die Landmeter-generaal, alvorens dit gebruik word, ingestuur word, en vervolgens tenminste eens in elke tien jaar teneinde getoets of hertoets te word, wat gratis gedoen moet word.

(3) Wanneer die Landmeter-generaal 'n landmeter daartoe versoek, moet laasgenoemde sy standaard of ander meetbande so spoedig moontlik aan daardie beamppte voorlê vir die doel om getoets te word.

(4) As 'n landmeter dit verlang, kan hy te eniger tyd een of meer van sy meetbande aan die Landmeter-generaal instuur om gratis getoets te word.

(5) Die Landmeter-generaal kan 'n instrument of meetband, wat hy as ongeskik beskou vir opmetingswerk, afkeur, of hy kan voorskryf in verband met watter soort van opmetingswerk 'n besonder instrument gebruik mag word en die aantal repetitiesie-waarneminge wat met 'n besonder instrument gemaak moet word; mits 'n landmeter teen die beslissing van die Landmeter-generaal by die Opmetingsraad kan appeleer. Die beslissing van die Opmetingsraad is finaal.

(6) Dit is onwettig vir 'n landmeter om 'n instrument of meetband, wat kragtens subartikel (5) van hierdie regulasies afgekeur is, vir 'n opmeting ingevolge die Wet te gebruik.

(7) Die Landmeter-generaal bepaal 'n onderskeidingsnommer vir elke meetband en instrument wat hy getoets het, en 'n landmeter moet so'n nommer aanhaal in die veldboek en berekenings ten aansien van elke opmeting, wat hy maak.

10. (1) Waarnemings moet met die teleskoop in beide die direkte en omgekeerde posisie gemaak word, en hierdie waarnemings moet apar in die veldboek opgeteken word; mits dat dit onnodig is om die teleskoop om te keer by waarnemings oor afstande wat korter is as 'n half myl en/of waarnemings te doen, waar die teleskoop nie meer dan tien grade opgelig of afgedruk word nie.

Veldboek
waarnemings
ens.

(2) 'n Toer van waarnemings van enige punt moet om die beurt regsom en linksom gemaak word.

(3) In die eerste stel by elke waarnemingspunt moet die instrument waar moontlik gestel word in die rigting wat dwarsdeur die opmeting en berekenings gebruik moet word.

(4) Iedere reeks van waarnemings van 'n peilbaken moet gesluit word deur die eerste voorwerp, wat in die reeks waargeneem was, weer waar te neem en die gevolglike lesing moet in die veldboek opgeteken word.

(5) Alle waarnemings en lengteopmetings, die helling, en, waar nodig, die temperatuur en die afstand wat verbeter moet word vir die deurhang van die meetband, moet apart in die veldboek opgeteken word.

(6) Die datum, en behalwe in die opmeting van terreine wat kleiner as twee morg is, moet die uur, weersgesteldheid en mate van sigbaarheid in die veldboek opgeteken word bokant die kolom van waarnemings, wat by elke waarnemingspunt gemaak is.

(7) 'n Noukeurige beskrywing van alle bakens en peilbakens wat gedurende die opmeting opgerig is, moet ook in die veldboek opgeteken word.

(8) All field-books used in surveys of land shall be more or less in the form prescribed in Annexure B hereto, and all observations and measurements made in the field shall be recorded clearly and legibly in pencil, and more or less in the manner indicated therein.

(9) Any mean readings or measurements resulting from several recorded observations, and any other entries in the field-book which are deduced from entries made in the field from direct observation, shall be written in ink.

(10) On no account shall erasures be made in a field-book. Alterations shall be made by drawing a line through the erroneous entry in such a way that the original entry remains legible. The correct value of the entry shall be written outside the erroneous entry, and never across it.

(11) The surveyor shall enter in his field-book the type of the instrument and particulars of the measuring bands used in the survey.

Surveys to be based on tertiary triangulation.

11. The survey of any piece of land two morgen or over in area shall be based on the stations of the tertiary triangulation if surrounded by such stations or situated within one and a half miles of any such station: Provided that if a traverse be necessary for such basing the prescribed distance shall be half a mile.

N.B.—It is desirable that all surveys be based on trigonometrical stations if it be possible to do so without unduly increasing the expense and labour involved in the survey.

Positions of triangulation stations shall be determined.

12. The position of any primary or secondary triangulation station which falls within the limits of the land surveyed shall be indicated on the diagram of such land. If the survey is not based on trigonometrical stations, the position of the triangulation station referred to above shall be accurately determined.

Base lines and tape measurements.

13. (1) If in any survey it is necessary to measure a base, that for the triangulation of a piece of land up to 1,000 morgen in extent shall be not less than 1,800 feet, and that for the triangulation of any land greater than 1,000 morgen in extent shall not be less than 3,000 feet.

In exceptional cases the provisions of this regulation may be modified with the approval of the Surveyor-General.

(2) The base line used for any survey shall be measured at least twice in opposite directions, or in two sections, not necessarily in one straight line, the lengths of which shall be compared with each other through subsidiary triangles. Should a difference of more than 1 in 7,500 between any two measurements result after all corrections have been made, the base shall be again measured until the resultant difference between any two measurements does not exceed this limit.

(3) All taped measurements shall be corrected, when necessary, for errors of tape, temperature, slope and sag, and those measurements made in the course of a survey which is based on trigonometrical stations shall be reduced to sea level.

True north.

14. When a survey of any piece of land is not based on trigonometrical stations, the approximate direction of the true north shall be determined by astronomical observation or by the magnetic needle, and the co-ordinate system shall be based on this direction.

Determination of points.

15. Unless the position of a point is otherwise adequately checked—

- (a) the angle at the vertex of any triangle used in its determination shall not be less than 30 degrees nor greater than 150 degrees;
- (b) it shall not be determined by resection from less than four points favourably situated; and
- (c) it shall not be determined from a survey station only by single direction and measured distance.

Checking of surveys and limits of allowable error.

16. (1) A surveyor shall always perform sufficient field work to enable him to apply a thorough check to every part of his survey.

(2) For the purpose of sub-section (d) of section *thirteen* of the Act, the error in any survey shall not exceed the limits expressed by the following formulae where—

Class A refers to the survey or resurvey of a township, village or settlement as defined in section *forty-nine* of the Act, or any land therein, and surveys for obtaining permanent rights (including a lease for a period of ninety-nine years) to land containing precious stones and minerals, and surveys for mining-right titles.

Class B refers to any other survey.

- (a) When the position of a beacon is fixed by triangulation, the difference between the observed and calculated value of any of the directions used in the fixing of the point shall not exceed—

$$\text{For Class A } \frac{100,000}{S + 1,000} \text{ seconds,}$$

$$\text{For Class B } \frac{300,000}{S + 1,000} \text{ seconds,}$$

where S is the distance in feet.

(8) Alle veldboeke, wat in verband met die opmeting van grond gebruik word, moet meer of min in die vorm wees, wat voorgeskryf word in Bylae B hiervan, en alle in die veldgemaakte waarnemings en lengte-metings moet duidelik en leesbaar met potlood opgeteken word, en ongeveer op dieselfde manier daarin aangewys.

(9) Gemiddelde lesings of lengte-metings, wat die uitslag is van verskillende opgetekende waarnemings, en ander aantekeninge in die veldboek, wat afgelei word van in die veld-gemaakte aantekeninge van regstreekse waarnemings, moet in ink geskryf word.

(10) Onder geen omstandigheid mag uitkrappings in 'n veldboek gemaak word nie. Veranderinge moet gemaak word, deur 'n streep deur die foutiewe optekening op so'n wyse te trek, dat die oorspronklike optekening leesbaar bly. Die korrekte waarde van die optekening moet aan die buitekant van die foutiewe optekening en nooit dwarsoor geskryf word nie.

(11) Die landmeter moet die tiepe van instrument en besonderhede van die meetbande, wat hy in verband met die opmeting gebruik het, in sy veldboek opteken.

11. Die opmeting van enige stuk grond, wat twee of meer morg groot is, moet berus op die peilbakens van die tersiêre driehoeksmeting, indien omring van daardie peilbakens of binne een en 'n half myl van sodanige bakens geleë is; mits as 'n trek-meting vir die doel nodig is, die voorgeskrewe afstand 'n half myl moet wees.

N.B.—Dit is wenslik dat alle opmetings op peilbakens van die driehoeksmeting berus, as dit moontlik is sulks te doen, sonder om die onkoste en werk in verband met die opmeting onredelik te verhoog.

12. Die ligging van 'n primêre of sekondêre peilbakens wat binne-in die opgemete grond val, moet op die kaart van daardie grond aangewys word. As die opmeting nie op peilbakens van driehoeksmeting berus nie, moet die ligging van die peilbakens, waarna hierbo gewys is, noukeurig vasgestel word.

13. (1) Indien dit nodig is in enige opmeting om 'n basis te meet, moet die basis vir die driehoeksmeting van 'n stuk grond tot 1,000 morg nie korter wees nie as 1,800 voet, terwyl die basis vir die driehoeksmeting van grond, wat groter as 1,000 morg is, nie korter moet wees nie as 3,000 voet.

In buitengewone gevalle kan die bepalings van hierdie regulasie met goedkeuring van die Landmeter-generaal gewysig word.

(2) Die basis, wat vir enige opmeting gebruik word, moet minstens tweemaal in teenoorgestelde rigtings gemeet word, of in twee dele wat nie noodwendig in 'n reguit lyn lê nie, die lengtes waarvan met mekaar vergelyk moet word deur middel van hulpdriehoeke. As daar 'n verskil is van meer dan 1 in 7,500 tussen enige twee metings na alle verbeterings aangebring is, moet die basis weer gemeet word totdat die resultaat-verskil tussen enige twee metings hierdie grens nie oorskry nie.

(3) Alle gemete lengtes moet verbeter word, wat betref foute ten opsigte van die bande, temperatuur, helling en deurhang van meetband wanneer nodig, en daardie metings wat gemaak is in die loop van 'n opmeting, wat op peilbakens van die driehoeksmeting berus, moet tot seespieël herlei word.

14. Wanneer 'n stuk grond nie op peilbakens van die drie hoeksmeting berus nie, moet die rigting van die ware noord deur sterrekundige waarneming of deur die magnetiese-naald naasteby vasgestel, en die koördinaatstelsel op grondslag van hierdie rigting gemaak word.

15. Tensy die ligging van 'n punt anders behoorlik getoets is—

(a) moet die tophoek van enige driehoek, wat in verband met die vasstelling daarvan gebruik word, nie kleiner as 30 grade en nie groter as 150 grade wees nie;

(b) mag dit nie vasgestel word nie deur middel van 'n snellius gegrond op minder as vier punte, wat gunstig geleë is; en

(c) mag dit nie vasgestel word nie slegs van 'n peilbakens by wyse van 'n enkele rigting en gemete lengte.

16. (1) 'n Landmeter moet altyd genoegsame veldwerk verrig teneinde hom in staat te stel om iedere gedeelte van sy opmeting deeglik te toets.

(2) Vir die doel van subartikel (d) van artikel dertien van die Wet, mag die fout in 'n opmeting nie diegrense uit gedruk deur die volgende formules oorskry nie, waar:—

Klas A na die opmeting of hermeting van 'n dorp of nedersetting verwys, soos in artikel nege-en-veertig van die Wet bepaal, of enige grond daarin, en na opmetings vir die verkry van gevestigde regte (met inbegrip van 'n huurkontrak vir 'n tydperk van nege-en-negentig jaar) op grond bevattende edelgesteentes en minerale en opmetings vir mynreg tielbewyse.

Klas B na enige ander opmeting verwys.

(a) Wanneer die ligging van 'n bakens deur driehoeksmeting vasgestel word, moet die verskil tussen die waarde verkry deur waarneming en berekening van enige van die rigtings, wat gebruik is by die vasstelling van die punt nie—

vir Klas A $\frac{100,000}{S+1,000}$ sekonde,

vir Klas B $\frac{300,000}{S+1,000}$ sekonde,

oorskry nie, waar "S" die lengte in voetmaat is.

Opmetings moet op grondslag van tersiêre peilbakens gemaak word.

Ligging van peilbakens moet vasgestel word.

Basisse en gemete afstande.

Ware noord.

Vasstelling van punte.

Toetsing van opmetings en geoorloofde foutgrens.

- (b) When the position of a point is fixed by traverse the traverse shall proceed from a known point to a known point, and the lineal displacement between the known position of a point and its position as determined by traverse shall not exceed—

$$\text{For Class A } 0.02 \sqrt{0.25f \cdot 0.00015f^2},$$

$$\text{For Class B } 0.06 \sqrt{0.25f \cdot 0.00015f^2},$$

where f is the sum of the traverse distances in feet.

- (3) The error in a traverse made only for fixing the position of stations from which a curvilinear boundary shall be fixed shall not exceed 0.1 per cent. of the length of the traverse, provided that the length of such traverse shall not exceed 5,000 feet. The average difference between the actual position of a curvilinear boundary when plotted on a working plan, and its erroneous representation thereon, shall not exceed 0.04 inches.

Beacons on
or near
boundaries.

17. (1)—

- (a) In the survey or resurvey of a piece of land, any beacon of that land or of an adjoining piece of land which is supposed to be on the boundary line between the two pieces of land, and which is a lawfully established beacon as defined in section *thirty-one* of the Act, or is a well-defined mark which is recognised as a beacon by all parties concerned as defining the true and correct boundary, and for which such parties have signed the agreement as in Form B of the Second Schedule of the Act, shall, provided due consideration has been given to any available documentary or other evidence, be adopted as the beacon of the land being surveyed or resurveyed.
- (b) If such a beacon of the land being surveyed or resurveyed is found to be not on the boundary line of adjoining land, and if such boundary is lawfully established, or is defined by well-identified beacons which are recognised by all parties concerned as defining the true and correct boundary, and for which such parties have signed the agreement referred to in paragraph (a), it shall be placed on such boundary, and, as a rule, at the intersection of the boundary of the land being surveyed or resurveyed with the boundary of such adjoining land.

(2) Should there be any uncertainty as to whether a beacon or boundary has been lawfully established, the surveyor shall apply to the Surveyor-General to investigate the matter.

Internal
beacons when
several
pieces of
land are
to be
included
in one
amended
title.

18. When two or more adjoining pieces of land in the Provinces of the Cape of Good Hope or Natal are being resurveyed for the purpose of inclusion in one amended title, the surveyor shall, in addition to accurately determining the positions of the outside corner-points of the whole block containing the several pieces of land, determine those of any other beacons which may define the corner-points of the several pieces of land forming the block. The positions of the beacons last referred to shall be determined with sufficient accuracy to enable them to be correctly plotted for the purpose of Regulation 60

Railway
curves as
boundaries.

19. (a) When a railway forms a boundary of a property being surveyed, the positions of all tangent points, the radii of the curves, and the lengths of the chords shall be determined. Railway curves shall be represented by one or more circular curves in such a manner that in no case shall the mathematical representation of the curves differ from the actual position on the ground by more than 3 feet.

(b) When a line at a uniform distance from a railway forms a boundary of the property being surveyed, the tangent points of the curves shall be beacons and the radii of the curves determined.

N.B.—Wherever possible, the adoption of curves as boundaries should be avoided, straight lines from point to point being adopted as boundaries in lieu of curves.

Boundaries to
be adopted in
certain cases

20. (a) Wire fences, roads (except such roads as have been surveyed and proclaimed under Ordinance No. 44 of 1904 of the Transvaal), streams which are liable to change their courses, and any other natural or artificial features which are not clearly and permanently defined, shall not be adopted as boundaries in any survey unless they are shown as boundaries in the original diagram or the diagram of the adjoining piece of land,

(b) Except as provided in Regulation 19 (b), a regular curve which is not clearly and permanently defined on the ground shall not be adopted as a new boundary in the survey of any land.

(c) A beacon placed by a surveyor to define a rectilinear boundary terminating at a curvilinear boundary shall be erected on or as near to the curvilinear boundary as the nature of the land will permit without endangering the permanency of the beacon.

Wherever practicable the beacon shall be on the same side of the curvilinear boundary as is the land of which it is a beacon: Provided that, when a line at a uniform distance from a curvilinear line forms the boundary, the point of intersection of such line with a rectilinear boundary shall be beacons.

- (b) Wanneer die ligging van 'n punt deur veelhoekstrek vasgestel word, moet die trek uitgaan van 'n bekende punt na 'n bekende punt, en die lengte-verplasing tussen die bekende ligging van 'n punt en die ligging daarvan soos by wyse van trekmeting vasgestel, mag nie—

vir Klas A, $0.02 \sqrt{0.25f - 0.00015f^2}$;

vir Klas B, $0.06 \sqrt{0.25f - 0.00015f^2}$;

oorskry nie, waar "f" die som is van die trekke in voetmaat.

(3) Die fout in 'n trekmeting wat slegs gemaak is vir die vasstelling van die ligging van peilbakens vanwaar 'n kromlynige grens bepaal moet word, mag nie 0.1 persent van die lengte van die trek oorskry nie; mits so'n trekmeting nie meer as 5,000 voet is nie. Die gemiddelde verskil tussen die werklike ligging van 'n kromlynige grens, wanneer dit op 'n werkplan geplot en foutief daarop voorgestel word, mag nie 0.04 duim oorskry nie.

17. (1) (a) In die opmeting of hermeting van 'n stuk grond word 'n baken van daardie grond of van 'n aanliggende stuk grond, wat veronderstel word op die grenslyn tussen die twee stukke grond te wees en wat 'n wettig gevestigde baken is, soos in artikel *een-en-dertig* van die Wet omskrywe, of 'n goed-herkende merkteken is, wat alle betrokke partye erken as 'n baken, wat die ware en korrekte grens bepaal en in verband waarmee daardie partye die ooreenkoms, soos in Vorm B van die Tweede Bylae van die Wet, geteken het, aangeneem as die baken van die grond, wat opgemeet of hermeet word, mits dat beskikbare dokumentêre of ander bewyse wel deeglik inaggeneem was.

Bakens op of naby grense.

- (b) As dit gevind word dat so'n baken van die grond, wat opgemeet of hermeet word, nie op die grenslyn van aangrensende grond val nie, en as daardie grenslyn wettig gevestig of bepaal is deur goed-herkende bakens, wat alle betrokke partye erken as bepalende die ware en korrekte grens en in verband waarmee daardie partye die ooreenkoms vermeld in paragraaf (a) geteken het, word dit op so'n grens geplaas, en in die reël by die punt van die grens van die grond, wat opgemeet of hermeet word, waar dit die grens van sodanige aangrensende grond sny.

(2) As daar 'n onsekerheid bestaan of 'n baken of grens wettig gevestig is, doen die landmeter aansoek by die Landmeter-generaal om die saak te ondersoek.

18. Wanneer twee of meer aangrensende stukke grond in die Provinsies die Kaap die Goeie Hoop of Natal hermeet word vir die doel om ingesluit te word in een geamendeerde titel, bepaal die landmeter, behalwe die noukeurige vasstelling van die ligging van die buite hoekpunte van die gehele blok bevattende die verskillende stukke grond, die liggings van ander bakens, wat die hoekpunte van die verskillende stukke grond, wat die blok uitmaak, mag vasstel. Die ligging van laasgenoemde bakens, word vasgestel met voldoende juistheid, dat hulle op 'n noukeurige wyse geplot kan word vir die doel van regulasie 60.

Binnebakens wanneer verskillende stukke grond in een geamendeerde titel ingesluit word.

19. (a) As 'n spoorweglyn die grens uitmaak van 'n eiendom wat opgemeet word, word die ligging van alle raaklynpunte, die strale van die boë en die lengtes van die koorde vasgestel. Spoorlynboë moet voorgestel word deur een of meer sirkelvormige boë op so'n wyse, dat die matematiese voorstelling van die boë geensins van die werklike ligging op die grond by meer as drie voet mag verskil nie.

Spoorlynboë as grense.

(b) As 'n lyn op 'n gelyke afstand van 'n spoorlyn 'n grens van die eiendom uitmaak wat opgemeet word, moet die raaklynpunte van die boë afgebaken en die strale van die boë vasgestel word.

N.B.—Waar moontlik moet die aanneming van boë as grense vermy word; reguit lyne van punt tot punt word aangeneem as grense in die plek van boë.

20. (a) Draadheinings, paaie (behalwe daardie paaie wat opgemeet en ingevolge Ordonnansie No. 44 van 1904 van die Transvaal geproklameer is), strome wat onderhewig is aan die verandering van hulle loop, en ander natuurlike of kunsmatige grondgesteldhede, wat nie duidelik en blywend is, word nie as grense in 'n opmeting aangeneem nie, tensy hulle as grense op die oorspronklike kaart of op die kaart van die aanliggende stuk grond aangetoon word.

Grense wat in sekere gevalle aangeneem word.

(b) Behoudens die bepalinge van regulasie 19 (b), word 'n reëlmatige boog wat nie duidelik en as blywend op die grond gemerk is, nie as 'n nuwe grens in verband met die opmeting van grond aangeneem nie.

(c) 'n Deur 'n landmeter geplaatste baken (vir die doel 'n reglynige grens te bepaal, wat uitloop op 'n kromlynige grens), moet op of so na aan laasgenoemde grens opgerig word, as die aard van die grond dit toelaat, sonder om die duursaamheid van die baken in gevaar te stel.

Waar doenlik moet die baken aan dieselfde kant van die kromlynige grens wees as in die geval van die grond waarvan dit 'n baken is; met die verstande dat, as 'n lyn op 'n gelyke afstand van 'n kromlynige lyn die grens uitmaak, 'n baken geplaas moet word by die snypunt van so'n lyn en die reglynige grens.

Middle of
river
boundary.

21. When the middle of a river forms a boundary of a piece of land which is being surveyed, and the river is of such a width that the lines representing the middle and the two banks will not appear coincident when they are plotted on the scale of 600 feet to 1 inch or 1 in 7500, the surveyor shall, if access to the middle of the river is impossible at the time of survey, determine the position of that bank which is nearest to the land under survey and the width of the river at intervals, especially at points where such width appears to change. By means of this information the middle of the river shall be plotted. In all such cases the banks of the river shall be represented on the diagram in addition to the middle.

Topo-
graphical
features to
be surveyed.

22. (1) In the survey of any land two morgen or over in extent a surveyor shall make sufficient observations and measurements, and sufficient sketches in the field to enable him to fill in with reasonable accuracy on the diagram the topographical features of the land surveyed, particularly prominent hill-tops, water courses, buildings, bridges, dams, springs, roads and railways.

The topography in the neighbourhood of beacons is to be determined with special care. In the Province of the Cape of Good Hope this regulation shall apply to all surveys of land.

(2) In the survey of a new township or extension of an existing township, the surveyor shall determine the relative heights of a sufficient number of points to enable contour lines at 10 feet vertical intervals, or in the case of ground with a maximum grade of 1 : 50 at 5 feet vertical intervals being shown.

Every survey
in a
township
to be based
on reference
marks.

23. In resurveying or sub-dividing any erf in a township in which reference marks have been placed in accordance with Regulation 27, the surveyor shall base his survey on at least two reference marks unless he is able from other sources to apply a satisfactory check on the positions of the beacons to which he is surveying.

Limit of
allowable
difference
between
original
and sub-
divisional
surveys.

24. For the purpose of section *twenty-four* of the Act—

(a) The limit of error for linear distances on the original diagram is

$$1 + \frac{d}{200}$$

where d represents the distance in feet between any two beacons affected by the sub-division. Any portion of a boundary line shall be considered to be within the limit when the whole of such boundary line is within such limit.

(b) The allowable error in any curvilinear boundary represented on an original diagram is limited merely by the consideration whether the boundary is represented thereon with sufficient accuracy to enable the Surveyor-General to perform the duties assigned to him under paragraph (d) of sub-section (1) of section *three* of the Act in regard to such original diagram.

IV.—BEACONS, REFERENCE MARKS AND TRIGONOMETRICAL STATIONS.

Beacons.

25. (1) The corner-points of every piece of land surveyed for the purpose of registration shall be marked with beacons, except as provided in Regulation 28.

(2) A beacon marking a corner-point of a piece of land other than a piece of land less than two morgen in extent, or a mining right in the Transvaal, shall be—

(a) a solid stone or concrete block, not less than 3 feet in length and not less than 6 inches by 6 inches in thickness, firmly planted in the ground to a depth of at least $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet; or

(b) a metal rail or bar, not less than 3 feet in length and weighing not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per foot, driven or planted in the ground to a depth of at least $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

A circular trench, 9 inches deep and at least 6 inches wide, shall be made at a distance of approximately 2 feet from the centre of the beacon, and the sods or earth from the trench shall be heaped symmetrically around the beacon in conical form; or a cairn of stones shall be carefully and symmetrically built around the rail or bar to a height of at least 2 feet and with a base of at least 2 feet in diameter.

In addition to the above circular trench a similar trench, 6 feet long, shall be dug in the direction of each of the boundary lines meeting at the beacon; or

(c) an iron gas or steam pipe, not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter (inside measurement) and 2 feet in length, sunk or driven in vertically so that its top is flush with the surface of the ground. Around the pipe so driven in the ground shall be excavated to a depth of 12 inches and for a radius of 6 inches, and the hole so formed shall be filled with concrete, well mixed in the proportion of 1 cement : 3 clean sand : 5 stone, and this concrete shall be firmly rammed in.

Over this beacon, as centre, shall be carefully and symmetrically built a cairn of stones to a height of at least 2 feet and with a base of at least 2 feet diameter. In localities where stone is not available, a trench, not less than 6 inches deep and 6 inches wide and 6 feet long, shall be dug in the direction of each of the boundary lines meeting at the beacon, and the soil so excavated shall be heaped around the beacon instead of a cairn of stones; or

21. As die middel van 'n rivier 'n grens uitmaak van 'n stuk grond, wat opgemeet word, en die rivier so wyd is dat die lyne, wat die middel en die twee walle voorstel, nie saamval nie wanneer hulle op die skaal van 600 voet per duim of 1 in 7,500 geplot word. moet die landmeter, indien bereiking van die middel van die rivier tydens die opmeting onmoontlik is, die ligging vasstel van daardie wal, wat die naaste is aan die grond, wat opgemeet word, asook die wydte van die rivier hier en daar veral by punte, waar die wydte skyn te verander. Deur middel van hierdie gegewens moet die middel van die rivier geplot word. By al sulke gevalle moet die walle buiten en behalwe die middel van die rivier op die kaart aangedui word.

Middel van riviergrens.

22. (1) By die opmeting van grond, wat twee of meer morg groot is, moet 'n landmeter genoegsame waarnemings en opmetings en genoegsame sketse in die veld maak om hom in staat te stel om op die kaart die topografiese landmerke van die opgemete grond, veral uitstekende heuwelpunte, waterlope, geboue, brugge, damme, fonteine, paaie en spoorweglyne met redelike noukeurigheid in te vul.

Topografiese landmerke opgemeet te word.

Die topografie in die nabyheid van bakens moet sorgvuldig vasgestel word. Hierdie regulasie is van toepassing op alle grondopmetings in die Provinsie die Kaap die Goeie Hoop.

(2) By die opmeting van 'n nuwe dorp of uitbreiding van 'n bestaande dorp, moet die landmeter die betreklike hoogtes van 'n genoegsame aantal punte vasstel, sodat hoogtelyne op 10 voet vertikale tussenruimtes of in die geval van grond met 'n maksimum helling van 1:50 op 5 voet vertikale tussenruimtes aangetoon word.

23. By die hermeting of onderverdeling van 'n erf in 'n dorp waarin versekeringsmerke ingevolge regulasie No. 27 geplaas is, berus die landmeter sy opmeting op minstens twee versekeringsmerke, tensy hy in staat is om deur middel van ander bronne die ligging van die bakens, waarna hy meet, op 'n bevredigende wyse na te gaan.

Elke dorps-opmeting moet op versekeringsmerke berus.

24. Vir die doel van artikel vier-en-twintig van die Wet—

(a) Is die foutgrens vir reglynige lengtes op die oorspronklike kaart:—

$$1 + \frac{d}{200}$$

waar "d" die lengte in voetmaat tussen twee bakens voorstel, wat met die onderverdeling gemoei is. 'n Gedeelte van 'n grenslyn word beskou om binne die foutgrens te wees as so'n gehele grenslyn binne daardie grens val.

Geoorloofde verskilgrens tussen oorspronklike en onderverdelings-opmetings.

(b) Word die geoorloofde fout in 'n kromlynige grens, wat op 'n oorspronklike kaart voorgestel is, slegs beperk deur in aanmerking te neem of die grens daarop met genoegsame juistheid voorgestel word, teneinde die Landmeter-generaal in staat te stel om die pligte uit te voer, wat vir hom ingevolge paragraaf (d) van subartikel (1) van artikel drie van die Wet met betrekking tot so'n oorspronklike kaart aangewys is.

IV.—BAKENS, VERSEKERINGSMERKE EN PEILBAKENS.

25. (1) Behoudens die bepalinge van regulasie 28, word die hoekpunte van elke stuk grond wat vir registrasiedoeleindes opgemeet is, met bakens gemerk.

Bakens.

(2) 'n Baken wat die ligging aantoon van 'n hoekpunt van 'n stuk grond, behalwe 'n stuk grond wat kleiner as twee morg is of 'n mynreg in die Transvaal, moet:—

(a) 'n vaste klip of konkreetblok wees wat nie korter is as 3 voet en nie dunner as 6 duim by 6 duim nie, en wat stewig tot 'n diepte van minstens $2\frac{1}{2}$ voet in die grond geplant is; of

(b) 'n metaalspoorstaaf of stuk yster wees, wat nie korter is as 3 voet en nie minder as $2\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per voet weeg nie, en wat tot 'n diepte van minstens $2\frac{1}{2}$ voet in die grond gedryf of geplant is.

'n Ronde grip, 9 duim diep en minstens 6 duim wyd, moet op 'n afstand van ongeveer 2 voet van die senter van die baken gegrav word, en die sooie of grond van die gat moet simmetries en kegelvormig rondom die baken opgehoop word, of 'n klipstapel moet sorgvuldig en simmetries rondom die spoorstaaf of stuk yster tot 'n hoogte van minstens 2 voet en met 'n basis van minstens 2 voet in deursny opgepak word.

Buiten die bovermelde ronde grip, moet 'n dergelike grip 6 voet lank in die rigting van elkeen van die grenslyne wat by die baken aansluit, gegrav word; of

(c) 'n Yster, gas- of stoempyp wees, wat nie dunner is as $\frac{3}{4}$ duim in deursny (binnemaat) en 2 voet lank nie, regop ingeplant of ingedryf word, sodat die punt daarvan gelyk met die oppervlakte van die grond is. Rondom die also in die grond ingedrewe pyp moet 'n gat tot 'n diepte van 12 duim met 'n straal van 6 duim uitgegrav, en die aldus gevormde gat met deeglik gemengde konkreet in die dele van 1 sement: 3 skoonsand: 5 klippe gevul word, en hierdie konkreet moet stewig ingestamp word.

Oor hierdie baken as senter moet 'n klipstapel minstens 2 voet hoog met 'n basis van minstens 2 voet in deursny sorgvuldig en simmetries opgepak word. In plekke waar klippe nie verkrygbaar is nie, moet 'n grip van minstens 6 duim diep, 6 duim wyd en 6 voet lank in die rigting van elkeen van die grenslyne, wat by die baken aansluit, gegrav en die aldus uitgegrawe grond rondom die baken in plaas van 'n klipstapel opgehoop word; of

- (d) an iron peg, not less than 18 inches in length and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, or an iron pipe of the same length and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter, driven in almost flush with the surface of the ground; or, where the corner-point is on solid rock, a hole drilled into the rock to a depth of 1 inch.

Over this beacon, as centre, shall be carefully and symmetrically built a cairn of stones to a height of at least 3 feet and with a base of at least 3 feet diameter.

N.B.—The beacons prescribed in this paragraph shall not be used for defining the corner-points of agricultural holdings.

- (e) In the survey of land to be expropriated for railway purposes, a rail section, not less than 3 feet long, driven or planted in the ground to a depth of 2 feet 6 inches, the middle of the flat flange being taken as the point defining the position of the beacon; or
- (f) in sandy ground, a metal rail or bar, not less than 6 feet in length and weighing not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per foot, driven or planted in the ground to a depth of at least 4 feet.

(3) When a substantial post, forming part of a properly erected fence, occupies a corner point of the land being surveyed, it may be adopted as a beacon, provided that two witness marks, consisting of iron pegs not less than 18 inches in length and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter, driven in flush with the surface of the ground, are placed at a distance of 15 feet from the fence post approximately on those boundaries of such land which meet thereat, and that the post so adopted as a beacon be distinguished from the other fence posts by a circular trench, as provided in paragraph (b) of sub-section (1), or by a cairn of stones, as provided in paragraph (c) of that sub-section, or by paint marks, or in some other distinctive manner. Should the prescribed distance of 15 feet be departed from, the distance at which the peg is fixed shall be recorded on the working plan.

(4) When in the survey of a piece of land a beacon which should define one of its corner-points is missing or in a dilapidated condition, the surveyor shall cause it to be rebuilt in its original position, or cause it to be repaired so as to bring it into conformity with the requirements of this regulation.

(5) A beacon marking the corner-point of a piece of land less than two morgen in area shall be an iron peg or pipe, not less than 15 inches long and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, driven in vertically so that the top of it is flush with the surface of the ground. In places where the ground is soft or sandy the peg shall not be less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet long.

(6) Any departure from authorised types of beacons, which may be necessitated by local circumstances, shall be reported to the Surveyor-General for sanction.

Marking of
survey
stations
and traverse
points.

26. All favourably situated main survey stations which are not likely to be disturbed shall be marked in a permanent manner, preferably by iron pipes, pegs or wire-nails, not less than 6 inches long, placed against and on the north side of the flags marking the stations. The centre points of main traverse stations shall be similarly marked.

Reference
marks.

27. (1) In the survey of new townships or extensions of old townships reference marks shall be provided at cross-streets at convenient intervals, and shall, if possible, be so placed that each mark is visible from the nearest marks on either side of it in the same street. The mark shall be placed at the side of the street, i.e. as far as possible clear of the ordinary traffic.

(2) A reference mark in the ground shall consist of a metal pipe or peg, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter and 2 feet in length, sunk or driven in so that its top is not less than 6 inches below the surface of the ground. Around the pipe or peg so driven in the ground shall be excavated to a depth of 12 inches below the top of the reference mark and for a radius of 6 inches, and the hole so formed shall be filled with concrete, well mixed in the proportion of 1 cement: 3 clean sand: 5 stone, and this concrete shall be well rammed in.

When
beacons not
required.

28. (1) Where the corner-point of a piece of land coincides with the corner of a building, the corner of the building shall be adopted as the beacon.

(2) Where the corner-point of a piece of land does not coincide with the corner of the building, but is in such close proximity to it that a beacon cannot conveniently be placed in position, the relative positions of the corner of the building and the point which the beacon should occupy shall be ascertained and clearly indicated on the diagram by numerical data in an inset on an enlarged scale.

Indicatory
beacons.

29. (1) When a corner-point of a property falls within inaccessible ground, or where it is inadvisable to place a beacon, such as in a river, stream, dam, pan, railway reserve, road or street, its position shall be indicated on the ground by beacons erected on the straight boundary lines meeting at this point, and as near as possible thereto as will be consistent with their safety, and the distance between such indicatory beacons and the inaccessible corner-point of the property shall be furnished on the diagram.

- (d) 'n ysterpen nie korter as 18 duim en $\frac{1}{2}$ duim in derusny, of 'n ysterpyp van dieselfde lengte en $\frac{3}{4}$ duim in deursny, byna gelyk met die oppervlakte van die grond, ingedryf word, of, waar die hoekpunt op soliede rots is, moet 'n gat in die rots tot 'n diepte van 1 duim geboor word.

Oor hierdie bakens as senter moet 'n klipstapel minstens 3 voet hoog met 'n basis van minstens 3 voet in deursny sorgvuldig en simmetries opgepak word.

N.B.—Die in hierdie paragraaf voorgeskrewe bakens mag nie gebruik word om hoekpunte van landboupersele te bepaal nie.

- (e) In die opmeting van grond, wat vir spoorwegdoeleindes onfeien word, 'n stuk spoorstaaf, wat nie korter is as 3 voet, tot 'n diepte van 2 voet 6 duim in die grond gedryf of geplant word. Die middel van die plat uitstaande rand word geneem as die punt, wat die ligging van die bakens bepaal; of
- (f) in sandagtige grond, 'n metaalspoorstaaf of stuk yster wees, wat nie korter is as 6 voet en nie minder as $2\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per voet weeg nie, en wat tot 'n diepte van minstens 4 voet in die grond gedryf of geplant is.

(3) As 'n stewige paal, wat 'n deel uitmaak van 'n behoorlik opgerigte heining, 'n hoekpunt beslaan van die grond, wat opgemeet word, kan dit as 'n bakens geneem word; met die verstande dat twee versekeringsmerke, bestaande uit ysterpenne minstens 18 duim lank en $\frac{3}{4}$ ste duim in deursny en ingedryf gelyk met die oppervlakte van die grond, geplaas word op 'n afstand van 15 voet van die heiningpaal, ongeveer op daardie grense van die daaraangrensende grond, en dat die also aangenome paal as bakens onderskei word van die ander grenspale, deur 'n ronde grip, soos in paragraaf (b) van subartikkel (1), of, deur 'n klipstapel, soos in paragraaf (c) van daardie subartikkel bepaal; of deur middel van verfmerke of op een of ander onderskeie manier. As van die voorgeskrewe afstand van 15 voet afgewyk word, moet die afstand, waar die pen ingedryf is, op die werkplan opgeteken word.

(4) As dit in die opmeting van 'n stuk grond bevind word dat 'n bakens, wat een van sy hoekpunte moet bepaal verdwyn het of in 'n vervalte toestand verkeer, moet die landmeter dit op die oorspronklike plek laat herbou of dit also laat herstel dat dit in ooreenstemming met die vereistes van hierdie regulasie gebring word.

(5) 'n Bakens wat die ligging aantoon van die hoekpunt van 'n stuk grond, wat kleiner as twee morg is, moet 'n ysterpen of pyp wees minstens 15 duim lank, en $\frac{1}{2}$ duim in deursny, wat regop also ingedryf is, dat die toppunt daarvan gelyk is met die oppervlakte van die grond. In plekke waar die grond sag of sandagtig is, moet die pen nie korter as $2\frac{1}{2}$ voet wees nie.

(6) 'n Afwyking van veroorloofde tiepes van bakens, wat weens plaaslike omstandighede veroorsaak mag word, moet ter goedkeuring aan die Landmeter-generaal gerapporteer word.

26. Alle gunstig-geleë hoofpeilbakens wat nie maklik versteur kan word nie, moet op 'n blywende wyse gemerk word by voorkeur deur middel van ysterpype, penne of draadspykers minstens 6 duim lank, wat teen en aan die noordekant van die vlagstokke, die peilbakens aanduidende, geplaas is. Die senter van die veelhoekstrekpunte moet eweneens gemerk word.

Aanduiding van peilbakens en trekmetingspunte.

27. (1) By die opmeting van nuwe dorpe of uitbreidings van ou dorpe, moet versekeringsmerke by kruisstrate met gerieflike tussenruimtes geplaas word, en indien moontlik, also dat iedere merk sigbaar is van die naaste merke op beide kante daarvan in dieselfde straat. Die merk moet aan die kant van die straat geplaas wees, d.i. sover moontlik verwyder van die gewone verkeer.

Versekeringswerke.

(2) 'n Versekeringsmerk op die grond moet uit 'n metaalpyp of pen bestaan wat $\frac{1}{2}$ duim in deursny en 2 voet lank is, en also ingeplant of ingedryf dat die toppunt daarvan nie minder as 6 duim benede die oppervlakte van die grond is nie. Rondom die aldus ingedrewe pyp of pen moet die grond tot 'n diepte van 12 duim benede die toppunt van die versekeringsmerk en met 'n straal van 6 duim uitgegraaf word, en die aldus gevormde gat moet met deeglik gemengde konkreet in die dele van 1 sement: 3 skoonsand: 5 klippe gevul word, en hierdie konkreet moet stewig ingestamp word.

28. (1) As die hoekpunt van 'n stuk grond saamval met die hoek van 'n gebou, dan word die hoek van die gebou aangeneem as die bakens.

Wanneer bakens nie nodig is nie.

(2) As die hoekpunt van 'n stuk grond nie saamval met die hoek van die gebou nie, dog in sulke nabyheid daarvan is, dat 'n bakens nie gerieflik op sy plek geplaas kan word nie, dan moet die betreklike liggings van die hoek van die gebou en die punt, wat die bakens behoort te beslaan bepaal en duidelik op die kaart aangedui word by wyse van getalsgewens op 'n inlassing op 'n vergroot skaal.

29. (1) As 'n hoekpunt van 'n eiendom binne ontoeganklike grond val of waar dit onraadsaam is om 'n bakens te plaas soos in 'n rivier, stroom, dam, pan, spoorweg-reserwe, pad of straat, moet die ligging daarvan aangedui word op die grond deur bakens opgerig op die reguit grenslyne wat by hierdie punt bymekaar kom en so na daaraan moontlik as bestaanbaar sal wees met hulle veiligheid, en die afstand tussen sodanige aanduidingsbakens en die ontoeganklike hoekpunt van die eiendom moet op die kaart aangetoon word.

Aanduidingsbakens.

(2) When a beacon has been removed under the authority of the Surveyor-General, in accordance with section *thirty-six* of the Act, and it is not possible or advisable to replace it in its original position, an indicatory beacon shall be placed on each of the straight boundary lines meeting thereat. The placing of these beacons shall be effected under the supervision of a surveyor, who shall furnish the Surveyor-General with such information as he may require to enable him to record the positions of the indicatory beacons on the relative diagrams.

Moving of
beacons.

30. (1) The Surveyor-General may, when he shall deem it necessary, alter the position of, remove or destroy a beacon or landmark erected to define, or recognised as defining, a boundary of any land of which a diagram is attached to a deed registered in a deeds registry, or may, by writing under his hand, depute a land surveyor to do so.

(2) No land surveyor other than the Surveyor-General shall alter the position of, remove or wilfully destroy any such beacon as is referred to in (1) unless he is authorised thereto in writing by the Surveyor-General. Any land surveyor who does so shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on conviction to the penalty prescribed in sub-section (1) of section *thirty-five* of the Act.

Damage to
trigono-
metrical
stations.

31. If it should come to the knowledge of a surveyor, in the course of his work, that a trigonometrical station has been damaged or destroyed, he shall immediately report the circumstance to the Director of the Trigonometrical Survey.

V.—DIAGRAMS.

Diagram
forms.

32. Forms in accordance with the specimens annexed to these regulations in Annexure D shall be used in the preparation of diagrams. Diagrams framed on other forms without good reason are liable to be returned for reframing. When diagrams have to be framed for any special purpose not fully provided for by any of the official forms, the surveyor should apply to the Surveyor-General for directions, submitting a description of what it is required to indicate.

Quality and
size of
paper.

33. (1) All diagrams shall be framed on single sheets of good durable paper of quality approved by the Surveyor-General, and only one side of the sheet shall be used, except as provided in Regulation 62.

(2) Diagrams shall be framed on rectangular sheets of paper measuring $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches, or on rectangular sheets of paper of which one side does not exceed $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches, so that cross-folding may be avoided when the diagrams are bound with their relative deeds.

(3) The above dimensions shall not be departed from except in special cases, and with the previous approval of the Surveyor-General.

Margin.

34. A marginal space shall be left along all four edges of the paper used in framing any diagram: that along the left and top edges to be not less than 1 inch in width, and the others to be not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in width. These marginal spaces shall be free from all writing, and shall not be encroached upon in any way in the framing of the diagram except as provided in Regulation 67 (1).

Ink.

35. The ink used in the preparation of a diagram, including the signature, shall be the best India, waterproof or black record ink.

Geometrical
figure.

36. (1) On every diagram the land surveyed shall be represented by a geometrical figure.

(2) All the boundaries of such land, including curvilinear boundaries, shall be represented on the figure by continuous well-defined black lines.

(3) The plot of the figure shall agree with the results of the survey within a limit of 0.04 inches.

How to
Indicate
beacons and
stations.

37. The position of each beacon shall be indicated on a diagram by a small black circle.

A trigonometrical station shall be indicated by a small circle inscribed within a triangle.

Colouring.

38. The figure on any diagram shall be marked either by a uniform light colour covering the whole figure or, in the case of large figures, by a uniform coloured border running along the inner side of the boundary line. The colour should not be so dark as to obscure any necessary details.

Lettering.

39. (1) Each beacon of a piece of land shall be designated by a letter differing from the letters by which the other beacons of the piece of land are designated, which letter shall be written wherever possible outside the figure of the diagram, but as near as may be to the point indicated.

When a piece of land has a curvilinear boundary, each intersection of the straight with the curved boundary lines shall be lettered.

(2) The letters by which the beacons of a piece of land are indicated on a diagram shall be plain Roman or Italic letters.

How to
indicate
contiguous
properties.

40. The directions of the boundary lines of contiguous properties shall be indicated by broken lines drawn from the points representing common beacons, and the registered names and other designations of such contiguous properties shall be written in their respective positions.

(2) As 'n baken op verlot van die Landmeter-generaal verwyder word ooreenkomstig artikel *ses-en-dertig* van die Wet, en dit nie moontlik of raadsaam is om dit op sy oorspronklike plek te herstel nie, moet 'n aanduidingsbaken geplaas word op iedere van die reguit grenslyne, wat daar bymekaarkom. Die plasing van hierdie bakens moet uitgevoer word onder die toesig van 'n landmeter, wat die Landmeter-generaal met sodanige inligting moet voorsien as wat hy mag vereis, teneinde hom in staat te stel om die ligging van die aanduidingsbakens op die betrokke kaart op te teken.

30. (1) As die Landmeter-generaal dit nodig ag, mag hy die ligging van 'n baken of merk, wat opgerig is om 'n grens te bepaal (of as sodanig erken is) van grond, waarvan 'n kaart geheg is aan 'n ter registrasiekantoor-geregistreerde akte, verander of hy mag dit versit of vernietig of hy mag 'n landmeter skriftelik gelas om dit te doen.

Verwydering van bakens.

(2) Geen landmeter buiten die Landmeter-generaal mag enige van die bakens vermeld in (1) verander, verwyder, of opsetlik verniel nie, tensy die Landmeter-generaal hom skriftelik daartoe gemagtig het. 'n Landmeter, wat dit doen, is skuldig aan 'n misdryf en by veroordeling onderhewig aan die straf voorgeskryf in subartikel (1) van artikel *vif-en-dertig* van die Wet.

31. As dit ter kennis van 'n landmeter in die loop van sy werk kom, dat 'n peilbaken van die driehoeksmeting beskadig of verniel is, moet hy dadelik die geval aan die Direkteur van Driehoeksmeting rapporteer.

Skade aan peilbakens van die driehoeksmeting.

V.—KAARTE.

32. Vorms, wat ooreenkom met die eksimplare in Bylae D aan hierdie regulasies geheg, moet gebruik word in verband met die vervaardiging van kaarte. Kaarte, wat sonder goeie rede op ander vorms vervaardig is, kan teruggestuur word vir die doel om oorgemaak te word. As kaarte vir 'n spesiale doel vervaardig word, waarvoor voorsiening nie ten volle deur enige van die amptelike vorms gemaak is nie, moet die landmeter aansoek doen by die Landmeter-generaal vir instruksies en 'n beskrywing gee van wat vereis word.

Vorms vir kaarte.

33. (1) Alle kaarte moet vervaardig word op enkel velle van goeie duursame papier van kwaliteit, wat die Landmeter-generaal goedkeur, en slegs een kant van die vel mag gebruik word, behalwe soos in regulasie 62 bepaal.

Kwaliteit en formaat van papier.

(2) Kaarte moet op reghoekige velle papier $13\frac{1}{4}$ duim by $8\frac{1}{4}$ duim in omvang of op reghoekige velle papier, waarvan die een kant nie langer as $13\frac{1}{4}$ duim is nie, vervaardig word, sodat kruisvou vermy kan word, wanneer die kaarte met hulle betrokke aktes ingebind word.

(3) Van die bovermelde groottes mag nie afgewyk word nie, behalwe in spesiale gevalle en met die vooraf-verkreë goedkeuring van die Landmeter-generaal.

34. 'n Kantruimte moet gelaat word langs al vier kante van die papier, wat gebruik word by die vervaardiging van 'n kaart; dié langs die linker en bokant mag nie smaller as een duim en die ander nie smaller as $\frac{1}{2}$ duim wees nie. Behalwe, soos in regulasie 67 (1) bepaal, mag daar nie op hierdie kantruimtes geskryf word nie, nog mag daarop op enige wyse by die vervaardiging van die kaart inbreuk gemaak word.

Kantruimte.

35. Die ink, wat by die vervaardiging van 'n kaart met inbegrip van die handtekening gebruik word, moet die allerbeste Indiese, waterproef of swart tekenink wees.

Ink.

36. (1) Op iedere kaart moet die gemete grond deur 'n geometriese figuur voorgestel word.

Meetkundige figuur.

(2) Alle grense van sodanige grond, met inbegrip van kromlynige grense, moet op die figuur by wyse van onafgebroke skerp swart lyne voorgestel word.

(3) Die plot van die figuur moet ooreenkom met die resultaat van die opmeting binne 'n foutgrens van 0.04 duim.

37. Die ligging van elke baken moet op 'n kaart deur 'n klein swart sirkel aangedui word.

Hoe om bakens en peilbakens aan te dui.

'n Peilbaken van die driehoeksmeting moet deur 'n klein sirkel binne 'n driehoek aangedui word.

38. Die figuur op 'n kaart moet aangetoon word of deur 'n gelykmatige ligte kleur oor die ganse figuur of, in die geval van groot figure, deur 'n gelykmatige gekleurde rand langs die binnekant van die grenslyn. Die kleur moet nie so donker wees dat die nodige besonderhede daardeur onduidelik gemaak word nie.

Kleur.

39. (1) Iedere baken van 'n stuk grond moet aangewys word deur 'n letter verskillend van die letters, waardeur die ander bakens van die stuk grond aangewys word. Hierdie letter moet waar moontlik buite die figuur van die kaart, dog so na moontlik aan die aangeduide punt geskryf word. Wanneer 'n stuk grond 'n kromlynige grens het, moet elke snypunt van die reguit grens met die kromlynige grens geletter word.

Letter.

(2) Die letters, waardeur die bakens van 'n stuk grond op 'n kaart aangedui word, moet gewone Romeinse of kursiewe letters wees.

40. Die rigtings van die grenslyne van aangrensende eiendomme moet aangedui word deur gestippelde lyne getrek van die punte, wat die gemeenskaplike bakens voorstel, en die geregistreerde name en ander beskrywings van daardie aangrensende eiendomme moet in hulle onderskeidelike plekke aangegee word.

Hoe om aangrensende eiendomme aan te dui.

Unit of
measure.

41. (1) The sides and co-ordinates recorded on a diagram shall be expressed in one and the same unit of measure.

(2) On a diagram of any piece of land the sides and, when required, co-ordinates shall be expressed in Cape feet, or in Natal, exclusive of the northern districts referred to in Act No. 1 of 1903 (Natal), in English feet.

Scales.

42. (1) A scale to the same unit of measure as that in which the distances and co-ordinates are expressed shall be correctly drawn and designated on every diagram.

(2) The figure on a diagram framed before the 1st January, 1930, shall be plotted to one of the scales given in Table A below, and on a diagram framed on or after the 1st January, 1930, to one of the scales given in Table B below, provided that in either case the size of the figure shall not be less than 1 sq. inch. This regulation may only be departed from with the previous consent of the Surveyor-General.

When a number of pieces of land, being sub-divisions of the same property and represented on one general or working plan, are of varying areas, the geometrical figures on the diagrams of the several pieces may be plotted on the same scale: Provided that the size of any one figure shall not be unduly increased or, on the other hand, be reduced below the 1 sq. inch minimum.

SCALES.

		Table A.		Table B.
Areas not exceeding 10,000 sq. ft.....	1	English inch =	50 ft.	1 in 600
Areas of 10,000 sq. ft to 20,000 sq. ft.....	1	" =	80 ft.	1 in 1,000
Areas of 20,000 sq. ft. to 60,000 sq. ft.....	1	" =	100 ft.	1 in 1,250
Areas of 60,000 sq. ft. to 2 morgen.....	1	" =	200 ft.	1 in 2,000
Areas of 2 morgen to 5 morgen.....	1	" =	300 ft.	1 in 3,000
Areas of 5 morgen to 20 morgen.....	1	" =	500 ft.	1 in 6,000
Areas of 20 morgen to 50 morgen.....	1	" =	600 ft.	1 in 7,500
Areas of 50 morgen to 200 morgen.....	1	" =	1,000 ft.	1 in 12,500
Areas of 200 morgen to 500 morgen.....	1	" =	2,000 ft.	1 in 20,000
Areas of 500 morgen to 1,000 morgen.....	1	" =	2,500 ft.	1 in 25,000
Areas of 1,000 morgen to 2,000 morgen.....	1	" =	3,000 ft.	1 in 30,000
Areas of 2,000 morgen to 5,000 morgen.....	1	" =	4,000 ft.	1 in 40,000
Areas of over 5,000 morgen.....	1	" =	6,000 ft.	1 in 75,000

Numerical
data to be
recorded
on a diagram.

43. (1) A diagram intended for registration shall contain the following numerical data:—

- The rectangular co-ordinates to one decimal place of every beacon of the piece of land represented on the diagram (except as provided in Regulation 45), of all other beacons in respect of which connecting data are furnished, and of any trigonometrical station such as is referred to in Regulation 12;
- The sides to one decimal place, or where the land is less than two morgen in area to two decimal places;
- When co-ordinates are not furnished on the diagram the numerical value to the nearest ten seconds of each angle. When co-ordinates are furnished on the diagram the angle of direction of each straight boundary line or imaginary line joining any two beacons between which the boundary is curvilinear to the nearest ten seconds when such line is less than 10,000 feet in length, and to the nearest second when such line exceeds 10,000 feet in length;
- The radius of each circular curve forming a boundary, and the length of each chord;
- The distance and angle or angle of direction from the beacon to the intersection of the straight and curvilinear boundary where a piece of land has a curvilinear boundary and the beacon has not been placed on such boundary; and
- The area, which shall be expressed in morgen and square feet, to the nearest square foot, and in Natal in acres and square feet to the nearest square foot.

(2) The numerical data shall not be inscribed within the figure itself, but shall be neatly tabulated in the most convenient blank space on the diagram, as indicated on the specimen diagram forms attached to these regulations.

In the tabulation of the numerical data, corner-points of the figure shall be referred to consecutively in clockwise order.

Co-ordinates.

44. With regard to the statement of co-ordinates the following rule shall be observed:—

- The co-ordinates furnished on one and the same document shall in all cases be referred to the same origin and axes;
- Co-ordinates given on any document shall be expressed in the same unit of measure as that in which the sides are expressed;
- The algebraic sign + or — shall be written before each Y and each X, and in the statement of co-ordinates the Y's shall always appear in the left and the X's in the right-hand column;

It shall be distinctly stated above the co-ordinate column which are the Y's and which are the X's.

- On a diagram of any land, the survey of which has been based on trigonometrical stations, such fact shall be recorded against the co-ordinate column by the words—

“Co-ordinates on Trigl. System L° . . .”

41. (1) Die sye en koördinate, wat op 'n kaart aangeteken is, moet in dieselfde Maateenheid. maateenheid uitgedruk word.

(2) Op 'n kaart van 'n stuk grond moet die sye en waar nodig koördinate in Kaapse voet- of, in Natal, met uitsondering van die noordelike distrikte vermeld in Wet No. 1 van 1903 (Natal), in Engelse voetmaat uitgedruk word.

42. (1) 'n Skaal van dieselfde maateenheid as dié, waarin die afstande en koördinate Skale. uitgedruk is, moet noukeurig op elke kaart geteken en aangewys word.

(2) Die figuur op 'n kaart, wat voor 1 Januarie 1930 vervaardig is, moet volgens een van die skale in Tafel A hieronder vermeld geplot word, en op 'n kaart wat op of na 1 Januarie 1930 vervaardig is, volgens een van die skale in Tafel B hieronder vermeld; mits in beide gevalle die grootte van die figuur nie kleiner as een vierkante duim is nie. Van hierdie regulasie kan slegs met die vooraf-verkreë toestemming van die Landmeter-generaal afgewyk word.

As 'n aantal stukke grond, wat onderverdelings van dieselfde eiendom is en voorgestel op een algemene of werk plan, van verskillende groottes is, kan die geometriese figure op die kaarte van die verskillende stukke op dieselfde skaal geplot word; mits dat die grootte van 'n enkel figuur nie uitermate vergroot of, aan die ander kant, benede die mienimum van een vierkante duim verklein word nie.

SKALE.

		Tafel A.		Tafel B.
Oppervlaktes nie meer as 10,000 vk. vt.....	1	Engelse duim =	50 vt.	1 in 600
Oppervlaktes van 10,000 vk. vt. tot 20,000 vk. vt.	1	" =	80 vt.	1 in 1,000
Oppervlaktes van 20,000 vk. vt. tot 60,000 vk. vt.	1	" =	100 vt.	1 in 1,250
Oppervlaktes van 60,000 vk. vt. tot 2 morg.....	1	" =	200 vt.	1 in 2,000
Oppervlaktes van 2 morg tot 5 morg.....	1	" =	300 vt.	1 in 3,000
Oppervlaktes van 5 morg tot 20 morg.....	1	" =	500 vt.	1 in 6,000
Oppervlaktes van 20 morg tot 50 morg.....	1	" =	600 vt.	1 in 7,500
Oppervlaktes van 50 morg tot 200 morg.....	1	" =	1,000 vt.	1 in 12,500
Oppervlaktes van 200 morg tot 500 morg.....	1	" =	2,000 vt.	1 in 20,000
Oppervlaktes van 500 morg tot 1,000 morg.....	1	" =	2,500 vt.	1 in 25,000
Oppervlaktes van 1,000 morg tot 2,000 morg.....	1	" =	3,000 vt.	1 in 30,000
Oppervlaktes van 2,000 morg tot 5,000 morg.....	1	" =	4,000 vt.	1 in 40,000
Oppervlaktes oor 5,000 morg.....	1	" =	6,000 vt.	1 in 75,000

43. (1) 'n Vir registrasie bedoelde kaart, moet die volgende getalsgewens bevat :—

- Die reghoekige koördinate tot een desimaalpunt van elke baken van die stuk grond, wat op die kaart voorgestel word (behalwe soos in regulasie 45 bepaal) van alle ander bakens ten opsigte waarvan konneksiegegevens verskaf is, en van enige peilbakens van die driehoeksmeting soos vermeld in regulasie 12.
- Die sye tot een desimaalpunt of waar die oppervlakte van die grond kleiner as twee morg is tot twee desimaalpunten.
- As koördinate nie op die kaart verstrekk is nie, die getalswaarde tot die naaste tien sekonde van elke hoek. As koördinate wel op die kaart verstrekk is, die rigting van elke reguit grenslyn of denkbeeldige lyn wat twee bakens verbind waartussen die grens kromlynig is, tot die naaste tien sekonde as daardie lyn korter as 10,000 voet is en tot die naaste sekonde as daardie lyn langer as 10,000 voet is.
- Die straal van elke sirkelvormige boog, wat 'n grens uitmaak en die lengte van elke koord.
- Die afstand en hoek of rigting van die bakens na die snypunt van die reguit en kromlynige grens, waar 'n stuk grond 'n kromlynige grens het en die bakens nie op so'n grens geplaas is nie.
- Die grootte wat in morg en vierkante voet tot die naaste vierkante voet uitgedruk moet word, en in Natal in "acres" en vierkante voet tot die naaste vierkante voet.

Getals-
gegevens op
kaart
opgeteken
te word.

(2) Die getalsgegevens mag nie binne die figuur self ingeskryf word nie, dog moet netjies in die geskikste ope ruimte op die kaart getabelleer word, soos aangetoon op die eksemplaar kaartvorms, wat aan hierdie regulasies geheg is.

By die tabelleer van die getalsgegevens, moet na hoekpunte van die figuur agter-eenvolgens regsom verwys word.

44. Met betrekking tot dié opgawe van koördinate, moet die volgende reël in ag- Koördinate. geneem word :—

- Die koördinate, wat op een en dieselfde dokument verstrekk word, moet in alle gevalle na dieselfde oorsprong en aste verwys word.
- Koördinate, wat op 'n dokument aangegee is, moet in dieselfde maateenheid uitgedruk word as dié waarin die sye uitgedruk is.
- Die stekkundige teken + of — moet voor elke "Y" en elke "X" geskryf word, en in die opgawe van koördinate, moet die "Y's" altyd in die linker-en die "X's" in die regterkolom verskyn.

Dit moet duidelik bokant die koördinaatkolom vermeld word watter die "Y's" en watter die "X's" is.

- Op 'n kaart van grond, die opmeting waarvan op peilbakens van die driehoeksmeting berus, moet hierdie feit teenoor die koördinaatkolom opgeteken word deur die woorde—

"Koördinate op Driehoek-Stelsel L°."

If either the Y or X co-ordinates recorded on a diagram are reduced by a constant quantity, such constant, with its sign, shall be inserted above the column containing the correspondingly reduced co-ordinates. The constant shall be such that the signs of the original co-ordinates shall not be changed by the reduction.

- (e) When the survey of the land is not based on trigonometrical stations the co-ordinates shall be computed, using the approximate direction of the true north, determined as prescribed in Regulation 14, as one of the axes of the system.

When co-ordinates are not required.

45. Co-ordinates need not be stated—

- (a) on a sub-divisional diagram of any piece of land less than 2 morgen in area when co-ordinates are not furnished on the original diagram ;
- (b) on the diagram of any land not exceeding 10 morgen in area when such diagram is submitted for approval with a general plan on which co-ordinates are stated, or when such land is represented on an approved general plan on which co-ordinates are stated, and which is registered in the office of the Surveyor-General ;
- (c) on a diagram compiled for the purpose of consolidated title, except as provided in Regulation 59.

Limits of inconsistency.

46. (1) The sides, angles of direction and areas given on any diagram shall agree with their values as obtained from the co-ordinates as far as the sides, in conjunction with the limitation of the sides and co-ordinates to the number of decimal places prescribed in Regulation 43, and of the angles of direction to the prescribed number of seconds, will allow.

(2) The areas of rectangles, rectangular trapeziums and right-angled triangles shall be deduced directly from the sides and not from the co-ordinates.

(3) The numerical data on a diagram on which co-ordinates are not given shall not exceed the several maxima of inconsistency specified below :—

- (a) The sides and angles of the figure on a diagram being considered mutually inconsistent when they render two positions assignable to any beacon of the ground represented by such diagram, the amount of inconsistency is estimated by the length of the line which joins those two positions, and which is called the line of displacement.

Let L represent the maximum value of this line of displacement to be allowed on a diagram, then

$$L = \frac{p \sqrt{n}}{10,000}$$

where p represents the perimeter of the figure ; n represents the number of the corner-points of the figure, and is to be reckoned in the same unit of measure as that in which the sides are expressed.

- (b) The maximum inconsistency allowable in the area of a rectilinear figure with its sides and angles shall not exceed—

$$\frac{p^3 \sqrt{n}}{80,000}$$

where p represents the perimeter of the figure and n the number of the corner-points of the figure.

The areas recorded on the diagram of any block of several allotments shall be consistent, not only with their own sides and angles, but shall, in their aggregate, be also consistent with the sides and angles of the whole block.

(4) The difference between the curvilinear area as recorded by the surveyor and the corresponding area as derived from the working plan shall not exceed

$$0.02 \sqrt{1 + H}$$

where H is the area in square inches of the figure or figures contained within the traverse lines and the curvilinear boundary as plotted on the working plan.

True north.

47. The direction of the true north shall be indicated on every diagram by a straight line, and shall be distinctly designated by the words "true north" or the letters "T.N." The north direction shall point as nearly as possible at right angles to and towards the top of the paper, and the line indicating it should be drawn, if possible, to the left and clear of the figure.

Rights of way.

48. (1) When in the survey of any piece of land a roadway, street, right-of-way or lane of a definite and uniform width is provided as one of its boundaries, or when such roadway, etc., has been previously established and its width has been recorded on a registered diagram, the numerical value of such width or the width so recorded shall be given on that part of the diagram which represents such roadway, street, etc.

N.B.—It must be clearly understood that this regulation applies only to new roadways, etc., or to roadways, etc., the width of which is already recorded on a registered diagram.

As die "Y" of "X" koördinate, wat op 'n kaart opgeteken is deur 'n konstante hoeveelheid verminder word, moet so'n konstante met sy teken ingeskryf word bo die kolom, wat die ooreenstemmend verminderde koördinate bevat. Die konstante moet sodanig wees dat die tekens van die oorspronklike koördinate nie deur die vermindering verander word nie.

- (e) As die opmeting van die grond nie op peilbakens van die driehoeksmeting berus nie, moet die koördinate bereken word deur gebruik te maak van die benaderde rigting van die ware noord, wat vasgestel is soos in regulasie 14 voorgeskryf, as een van die aste van die stelsel.

45. Koördinate behoef nie aangegee te word nie:—

- (a) Op 'n onderverdelingskaart van 'n stuk grond, wat kleiner as 2 morg in oppervlakte is, wanneer koördinate nie op die oorspronklike kaart verstrekkend is nie.
(b) Op die kaart van grond, waarvan die oppervlakte nie meer as 10 morg is nie, as daardie kaart vir goedkeuring voorgelê word, tesame met 'n algemene plan waarop koördinate vermeld word of as sodanige grond voorgestel word op 'n goedgekeurde algemene plan waarop koördinate vermeld word en wat ten kantore van die Landmeter-generaal geregistreer is.
(c) Op 'n kaart, wat vir die doel van gekonsolideerde titel saamgestel is, behalwe soos in regulasie 59 bepaal.

Wanneer koördinate nie vereis word nie.

46. (1) Die sye, rigtingshoeke, en groottes, wat op 'n kaart aangetoon word, moet ooreenkom met hulle waardes soos verkry deur middel van die koördinate sover as die sye, tesame met die beperking van die sye en koördinate tot die in regulasie 43 voorgeskrewe aantal desimaalpunt en van die rigtingshoeke tot die voorgeskrewe aantal sekonde, dit veroorloof.

Grense van onbestaanbaarheid.

(2) Die groottes van reghoeke, reghoekige trapesiums, en reghoekige driehoeke, moet regstreeks van die sye en nie van die koördinate afgelei word nie.

(3) Die getalsgegevens op 'n kaart, waarop koördinate nie getoon word nie, mag nie die verskillende onbestaanbaarheidsmaksima hieronder beskryf, oorskry nie:—

- (a) Die sye en hoeke van die figuur op 'n kaart word beskou onderling onbestaanbaar te wees as hulle twee liggings bepaal vir 'n baken van die grond, wat daardie kaart voorstel. Die grootte van onbestaanbaarheid word bepaal by wyse van die lengte van die lyn, wat daardie twee liggings verbind en wat die verplasinglyn genoem word.

Laat "L" die maksimumwaarde voorstel van hierdie verplasinglyn wat op 'n kaart geoorloof is, dan is—

$$L = \frac{p \sqrt{n}}{10,000}$$

waar "p" die omtrek en "n" die aantal hoekpunte van die figuur voorstel; en moet in dieselfde maateenheid bereken word as dié, waarin die sye uitgedruk is;

- (b) die maksimum geoorloofde onbestaanbaarheid in die grootte van 'n reglynige figuur met sy sye en hoeke mag nie—

$$\frac{p^2 \sqrt{n}}{80,000}$$

oorskry nie—waar "p" die omtrek en "n" die aantal hoekpunte van die figuur voorstel.

Die groottes wat opgeteken is op die kaart van 'n blok van verskillende persele moet bestaanbaar wees, nie alleen met hulle eie sye en hoeke nie, dog moet in hulle geheel ook bestaanbaar wees met die sye en hoeke van die gehele blok.

(4) Die verskil tussen die kromlynige grootte soos die landmeter opgeteken het en die ooreenstemmende grootte soos van die werkplan verkry, mag nie

$$0.02 \sqrt{1 - H}$$

oorskry nie—waar H die grootte in vierkante duim is van die figuur of figure, bevat binne die veelhoekstrekke en die kromlynige grens, soos op die werkplan geplot.

47. Die rigting van die ware noord moet op iedere kaart by wyse van 'n reguit lyn aangedui en duidelik aangewys word deur die woorde "ware noord" of die letters "W.N." Die noordelike rigting moet so na moontlik loodreg wees op en na die bokant van die papier wys en die aanduidingslyn moet, indien moontlik, links en buiten die figuur, getrek word.

Ware noord.

48. (1) As 'n pad, straat, oorpad, of gang van 'n bepaalde en eenvormige wydte een van die grense uitmaak by die opmeting van 'n stuk grond, of as daardie pad, en . . . vantevore vasgestel is en die wydte daarvan op 'n geregistreerde kaart opgeteken is, moet die getalswaarde van so'n wydte of die aldus opgetekende wydte getoon word op dié deel van die kaart, wat sodanige pad, straat, ens., voorstel.

Reg van oorpad.

N.B.—Dit moet duidelik verstaan word, dat hierdie regulasie slegs van toepassing is op nuwe paaie, ens., of op paaie, ens., die wydte waarvan alreeds op 'n geregistreerde kaart opgeteken is.

(2) When the width of such roadway, etc., is not recorded on a diagram of a piece of land, but is graphically delineated thereon, such graphical delineation shall be repeated on all sub-divisional diagrams of that piece of land.

(3) A roadway, street, right-of-way or lane shall be shown on a diagram by a light wash of burnt sienna.

Topo-
graphical
features to
be
represented.

49. In all cases, the topographical features, referred to in Regulation 22 (1), of the land surveyed shall be clearly and carefully shown on the diagram. The shading of the topography shall not be so deep as to interfere with the clear delineation of deductions which may, in future, have to be marked off on the diagram. The topography in the neighbourhood of beacons is to be represented with special care.

The topographical features shall be represented as indicated in Annexure D hereto.

Names of
rivers, etc.,
to be given.

50. The names of all important rivers, lakes and mountains within or adjacent to the limits of the land surveyed shall be given on the diagram.

Direction of
rivers.

51. When a river, stream or water furrow is taken as one of the boundaries of the property being surveyed, the direction of the flow of the water shall be indicated by an arrow head.

Direction of
roads.

52. When a main road, railway or important thoroughfare is shown by a surveyor on the diagram of any land surveyed by him, he shall state against the lines representing it, but not within the figure of the diagram, the name of the nearest town, village or place of importance in each direction through which such road, etc., passes, indicating by the words "from" and "to" the direction in which such town, etc., lies.

The word "from" shall be used generally to indicate the direction of roads entering the land from the south and west sides, and the word "to" to indicate the direction of those leaving the land on the north and east sides.

Irregular
boundaries.

53. (1) When a river, stream, water-course, wall, krans or other well-defined permanent, natural or artificial feature of the ground forms a boundary of a piece of land, it shall be distinctly recorded in the verbal definition of the figure whether the right or left bank, or the middle of such river, stream or water-course, the north, east, south or west edge or middle of the wall, or the upper or lower edge of the krans, is the boundary.

When the curvilinear boundary is not definitely described on the original diagram, or its description is ambiguous, the ambiguity shall be retained in the sub-divisional diagram unless an agreement signed by the interested parties be filed with the Surveyor-General, doing away with such ambiguity.

(2) When a boundary between two pieces of land is ill-defined or unsatisfactory, and it is in the interest of all parties concerned that a boundary of another character be substituted for it, the Surveyor-General may permit such last-named boundary to be adopted in a resurvey made for amended title in lieu of such first-named boundary, provided that it is so close thereto that no material alteration in the area of either piece of land shall have taken place by reason of the substitution, and provided that all the requirements of Regulation 22 have been complied with in regard to the amended diagram.

Limits of
figure to be
verbally
defined.

54. Every diagram shall contain a clear verbal definition of the limits of the figure representing the land. In such definition shall be recited, in the order in which they occur, the letter by which each of the angular points is indicated, and a description of the curvilinear boundaries, if any.

Land to be
designated by
a name or
number.

55. (1) The land represented shall be distinguished—

(a) on the diagram of a piece of land of which a diagram has not previously been registered by a name, letter or number, and a registered number, if any;

(b) on the diagram of a sub-division of a piece of land of which a diagram has been registered by a name, letter or number, which name, letter or number shall be distinct from that of any other sub-division of the piece of land; by the name or other designation of the piece of land being sub-divided; and by its registered number, if any.

(2) The name, number or letter by which a piece of land is designated shall be quoted in the description, and not written within the figure of the diagram.

(3) The spelling of the name of the piece of land being sub-divided as given in the original diagram shall be retained in a sub-divisional diagram.

N.B.—"Registered number" means the number under which a piece of land is registered in a deeds registry.

Locality to
be stated.

56. It shall be clearly stated on any diagram in what province the land represented is situated.

In Natal the name of the county and township, if any, shall also be stated.

In the other provinces the district, as proclaimed under section two of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1917 (Act No. 32 of 1917), or in the Province of the Cape of Good Hope, exclusive of the Transkei, the division and the name of the township and/or local authority area, if any, shall be stated: Provided that where the name of the local authority area is identical with that of the district or division the latter need not be stated.

(2) As die wydte van so'n pad, ens., nie op 'n kaart van 'n stuk grond opgeteken is nie, dog grafies daarop geskets is, moet sodanige grafiese skets op alle onderverdelings kaarte van daardie stuk grond weergegee word.

(3) 'n Pad, straat, oorpad, of gang moet op 'n kaart getoon word deur middel van 'n ligte kleur gebrande sienna.

49. In alle gevalle moet die topografiese landmerke van die opgemete grond, soos uiteengesit in regulasie 22 (1) duidelik en sorgvuldig op die kaart getoon word. Die tint van die topografie moet nie so donker wees nie, dat dit die duidelike tekening belemmer van deduksies, wat in die toekoms op die kaart miskien afgemerkt moet word. Die topografie in die nabyheid van bakens moet sorgvuldig getoon word.

Die topografiese landmerke moet voorgestel word, soos in Bylae D hiervan aangedui.

Topografiese landmerke moet getoon word.

50. Die name van alle belangrike riviere, mere en berge, binne-in of grensende aan die gemete grond, moet op die kaart getoon word.

Name van riviere, ens., moet gegee word. Rigting van riviere.

51. As 'n rivier, stroom, of watervoor geneem word as een van die grense van die eiendom, wat opgemaet word, moet die vloei-richting van die water deur 'n peiltjie aangedui word.

52. As 'n landmeter 'n hoofweg, spoorweg, of belangrike deurweg op die kaart van grond, wat hy gemeet het, aantoon, moet hy teen die lyne, wat dit voorstel, dog nie binne-in die figuur van die kaart nie, die naam neerskryf van die naaste stad, dorp, of belangrike plek in elke rigting waarlangs daardie weg, ens., loop, aanduidende met die woorde "van" en "na" die rigting, waarin sodanige dorp, ens., geleë is.

Rigting van paaie.

Die woord "van" word algemeen gebruik om aan te dui die rigting van weë, wat die grond van die suidelike en westelike kante ingaan en die woord "na" om aan te dui die rigting van dié, wat, die grond van die noordelike en oostelike kante uitgaan.

53. (1) As 'n rivier, stroom, waterloop, muur, krans, of ander goed-bepaalde, permanente, natuurlike, of kunsmatige landmerk van die grond 'n grens van 'n stuk grond uitmaak, moet dit duidelik omskryf word in die woordbepaling van die figuur of die regter of linkerwal of die middel van daardie rivier, stroom, of waterloop, die noord, oos, suid, of westelike kant of middel van die wal, of die bokant of die voet van die krans, die grens is.

Onreëlmatige grense.

As die kromlynige grens nie presies op die oorspronklike kaart beskryf is nie of die beskrywing daarvan dubbelsinnig is, moet die dubbelsinnigheid in die onderverdelings-kaart behou word, tensy 'n deur die belanghebbende partye getekende ooreenkoms by die Landmeter-generaal gedeponeer word, waardeur sodanige dubbelsinnigheid uit die weg geruim word.

(2) As 'n grens tussen twee stukke grond onduidelik of onbevredigend is en dit in die belang van alle betrokke partye is dat dit deur 'n ander soort van grens vervang word, kan die Landmeter-generaal toelaat dat by 'n hermeting vir 'n geamendeerde tiel so 'n grens in die plek van daardie eersgenoemde grens aangeneem word, mits dit so na daaraan geleë is dat die vervanging geen aanmerklike verandering in die oppervlakte van een van die twee stukke grond teweeg bring nie, en mits aan alle vereistes van regulasie No. 22 met betrekking tot die geamendeerde kaart voldoen is.

54. Iedere kaart moet 'n duidelike woordbepaling bevat van die grense van die figuur, wat die grond voorstel. In so 'n bepaling word in die orde, waarin hulle voorkom die letter, waardeur elk van die hoekpunte aangedui word, sowel as 'n beskrywing van die kromlynige grense (waar dit bestaan) aangestip.

Grense van figuur moet woordelik bepaal word.

55. (1) Die voorgestelde grond word onderskeie—

(a) op 'n kaart van 'n stuk grond, waarvan 'n kaart nie van tevore geregistreer is nie, deur 'n naam, letter, of nommer, en geregistreerde nommer, waar dit bestaan;

(b) op die kaart van 'n onderverdeling van 'n stuk grond, waarvan 'n kaart geregistreer is, deur 'n naam, letter, of nommer, watter naam, letter of nommer onderskeidend moet wees van dié van 'n ander onderverdeling van die stuk grond; deur die naam of ander benaming van die stuk grond, wat onderverdeel word, en die geregistreerde nommer, waar dit bestaan.

Grond moet deur 'n naam of nommer aangedui word.

(2) Die naam, nommer, of letter, waardeur 'n stuk grond aangedui word, moet in die beskrywing aangehaal en nie binne-in die figuur van die kaart geskryf word nie.

(3) Die spelling in die oorspronklike kaart van die naam van 'n stuk grond, wat onderverdeel word, moet in 'n onderverdelingskaart behou word.

N.B.—"Geregistreerde Nommer" beteken die nommer waaronder 'n stuk grond in 'n Registrasiekantoor geregistreer is.

56. Dit moet duidelik op 'n kaart vermeld word in watter Provinsie die voorgestelde grond geleë is. In Natal moet die naam van die graafskap en dorp, waar dit bestaan, ook vermeld word. In die ander Provinsies moet die distrik soos ingevolge artikel twee van die Magistraatshowe Wet, 1917 (Wet No. 32 van 1917) geproklameer, of in die Provinsie die Kaap die Goeie Hoop, met uitsondering van die Transkei, die afdeling, en die naam van die dorp en/of gebied van die plaaslike bestuur (waar dit bestaan) vermeld word; met die verstande dat waar die naam van die gebied van die plaaslike bestuur dieselfde is as die van die distrik of afdeling, die laasgenoemde nie vermeld behoef te word nie.

Ligging oet vermeld word.

Identity of
divided land
to be quoted.

57. In addition to the designation of the land as prescribed in Regulation 55 there shall be quoted by the surveyor, when possible and below his signature, on every diagram representing a sub-division of a piece of land—

- (a) the Surveyor-General's number, if any, of the original diagram ;
- (b) the date and number, if any, of the deed of grant or transfer to which the original diagram is annexed or relates ; and
- (c) in the Cape Province, the name and initials of the grantee or transferee in whose favour the deed to which the original diagram is annexed was made.

Servitudes.

58. (1) Special care shall be taken to represent with accuracy on a diagram features which form the subject of a servitude.

(2) When it is intended to create over a portion of any land a servitude which will be of effect upon such portion being transferred, a note with reference to such servitude shall be made by the surveyor on the diagram of such portion, below the data column. The note shall be in the form of a direct statement, *e.g.*, "J. K. L. M. is a 10 ft. right-of-way," but shall contain no condition which it is proposed to attach to the servitude, *e.g.*, "J. K. L. M. is a 10 ft. right-of-way for the use of the owner of Erf No. 15."

(3) If upon the transfer of a portion of a property being effected the remainder is to be subject to a right-of-way or other servitude of a permanent nature, the surveyor may represent the position of such servitude on the sub-divisional diagram, or by a separate diagram representing only such servitude.

(4) Such data as are necessary to enable the position and limits of any such servitudes as are referred to in sub-sections (2) and (3) to be located on the ground shall be recorded on the sub-divisional diagram or servitude diagram, as the case may be, in the most convenient manner.

When the area of the servitude represents an appreciable proportion of the land affected it shall also be recorded on the sub-divisional diagram.

(5) When no servitude over a piece of land is registered in a deeds registry, and such words as "party wall," "right-of-way, 25 ft.," "outspan" or "spring common to this and the adjoining farm Fortuin" written on the diagram of such land serve as the only indication that such servitude exists, the identical words used in such diagram shall be repeated in a similar position on all sub-divisional diagrams which represent the land affected by the servitude, but no further reference thereto, such as "the wall AX is a party wall," shall be made on the sub-divisional diagram unless by means of an order of a competent authority or the registration of a notarial deed the uncertainty as to the existence or otherwise of the servitude has been removed.

(6) In a diagram framed for the purpose of representing such portion of a piece or pieces of land as is affected by a servitude which is to be registered against the title-deeds of such piece or pieces of land there shall be furnished such connecting and other numerical data as are necessary to enable the position and limits of the land affected by the servitude to be located on the ground, and defined by the Surveyor-General on the original diagram or diagrams.

(7) The provisions of Regulations 33, 35, 56 and 57 shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to a diagram framed for the purpose of a servitude, provided that such diagram may, if so desired, be framed on tracing linen. The diagram shall be signed by the responsible surveyor under the certificate—

"Framed for the purpose of a servitude from actual survey by me."

Diagrams
for
consolidated
title.

59. On a diagram compiled for the purpose of consolidated title—

- (a) each side and each angle or angle of direction of the whole figure shall be recorded ;
- (b) the co-ordinates shall be given of the corner-points of the whole figure where co-ordinates are given on the diagrams of the component portions, and where these co-ordinates are computed on the same system and the co-ordinates of common beacons are not discordant ;
- (c) the numerical data shall be consistent within the limits prescribed in Regulation 44 ;
- (d) the several component portions shall be distinguished from one another by broken lines ;
- (e) the details prescribed in Regulations 55 and 57 shall be quoted in respect of each component portion ;
- (f) the area of each component portion, and the aggregate area, shall be quoted in the description of the land ;
- (g) the diagram shall be signed by a surveyor under the certificate—

"Compiled by me for certificate of consolidated title."

N.B.—In the event of the data referred to in this regulation being inconsistent, the owner may apply for a certificate of amended title of the aggregate area, based on a diagram framed from a resurvey, or may substitute a diagram of any component portion, as provided in section *twenty-four* of the Act, before consolidating.

57. Buiten die benaming van die grond, soos in regulasie 55 voorgeskryf moet die landmeter waar moontlik en onder sy handtekening op elke kaart, wat 'n onderverdeling van 'n stuk grond voorstel aanhaal—

Identiteit van verdeelde grond aangehaal te word.

- (a) die Landmeter-generaal se nommer, waar dit bestaan, van die oorspronklike kaart;
- (b) die datum en nommer, waar dit bestaan, van die grondbrief of akte van transport, waaraan die oorspronklike kaart geheg is of waarop dit betrekking het; en
- (c) in die Kaapprovinsie, die naam en voorletters van die persoon aan wie die grond toegeken of aan wie dit getranspoteer is en ten gunste van wie die Akte, waaraan die oorspronklike kaart geheg is, gemaak was.

58. (1) Besonder sorg moet gedra word dat landmerke, wat die onderwerp van 'n Serwituut. serwituut uitmaak, op 'n kaart met juistheid voorgestel word.

(2) As die voorneme bestaan om oor 'n gedeelte van grond 'n serwituut daar te stel wat regsgeldig sal wees sodra daardie gedeelte getranspoteer word, moet die landmeter 'n aantekening maak, wat betref so'n serwituut op die kaart van sodanige gedeelte onder die gegewenskolom. Die aantekening moet in die vorm van 'n direkte verklaring wees, bev. :—"J.K.L.M. is 'n 10 voet reg van oorpas," dog mag geen voorwaarde bevat, waaraan die serwituut onderhewig sal wees nie, bev. :—"J.K.L.M. is 'n 10 voet reg van oorpas vir die gebruik van die eienaar van Erf No. 15."

(3) As die resterende gedeelte na transport van 'n gedeelte van 'n eiendom onderhewig is aan 'n oorpas of ander serwituut van 'n permanente aard, kan die landmeter die ligging van daardie serwituut of op die onderverdelingskaart voorstel of deur 'n aparte kaart, wat net so'n serwituut voorstel.

(4) Sodanige gegewens, as wat nodig is om die plekbepaling en grense van daardie serwituut, soos vermeld in subartikels (2) en (3) op die grond vas te stel, moet op die onderverdelingskaart of serwituut-kaart, na gelang van omstandighede, op die gerieflikste manier opgeteken word.

As die oppervlakte van die serwituut 'n aanmerklike gedeelte van die betrokke grond voorstel, moet dit ook op die onderverdelingskaart opgeteken word.

(5) As geen serwituut op 'n stuk grond in 'n Registrasie-kantoor geregistreer is nie en woorde soos "gemeenskaplike muur," "reg van oorpas 25 voet," "uitspanning" of "fontein gemeenskaplik ten aansien van hierdie en die aanliggende plaas Fortuin," wat op die kaart van daardie grond beskryf is, as die enigste aanduiding dien, dat so'n serwituut bestaan, moet dieselfde woorde voorkomende op sodanige kaart herhaal word in 'n dergelyke plek op alle onderverdelingskaarte wat die grond voorstel, wat met die serwituut gemoei is, dog daar mag nie verder op die onderverdelingskaart na verwys word nie, soos "Die muur A X is 'n gemeenskaplike muur," tensy die onsekerheid wat betref die bestaan of andersins van die serwituut uit die weggeruim is by wyse van 'n order van 'n bevoegde gesag of die registrasie van 'n notariële akte.

(6) In 'n kaart vervaardig vir die doel om sodanige gedeelte van 'n stuk of stukke grond voor te stel, wat met 'n serwituut gemoei is en wat teen die tieltbewyse van daardie stuk of stukke grond geregistreer moet word, moet daar sodanige konneksie en ander getalsgegewens verstrekkend word as wat nodig is teneinde die Landmeter-generaal in staat te stel om die ligging en grense van die grond, wat met die serwituut gemoei is, op die grond vas te stel en op die oorspronklike kaart of kaarte te omskryf.

(7) Die bepalinge van regulasies 33, 35, 56 en 57 is *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing op 'n kaart, wat vir die doel van 'n serwituut vervaardig is, mits dat so'n kaart op kalkeerlinne vervaardig mag word indien verlang. Die verantwoordelike landmeter moet die kaart teken onder die sertifikaat :—

"Vervaardig vir die doel van 'n serwituut ingevolge werklike opmeting deur my."

59. Op 'n kaart, wat saamgestel is vir die doel van gekonsolideerde tielt moet—

Kaarte vir gekonsolideerde tielt.

- (a) elke sy en elke hoek of rigtingshoek van die gehele figuur opgeteken word;
- (b) die koördinate van die hoekpunte van die gehele figure gegee word, waar koördinate op die kaarte van die onderdele verstrekkend word en waar hierdie koördinate op dieselfde stelsel bereken word en die koördinate van gemeenskaplike bakens nie onbestaanbaar is nie;
- (c) die getalsgegewens bestaanbaar wees binne die grense voorgeskryf in regulasie 44;
- (d) die verskillende onderdele van mekaar onderskei word deur gestippelde lyne;
- (e) die besonderhede, wat in regulasies 55 en 57 voorgeskryf is, aangehaal word ten opsigte van elke onderdeel;
- (f) die grootte van elke onderdeel en die totale grootte aangehaal word in die beskrywing van die grond;
- (g) 'n landmeter die kaart teken onder die sertifikaat :—

"Saamgestel vir 'n sertifikaat van gekonsolideerde tielt deur my."

N.B.—Ingeval die gegewens, waarna in hierdie regulasie verwys word, onbestaanbaar is, kan die eienaar aansoek doen vir 'n sertifikaat van geamen-deerde tielt van die totale grootte op grondslag van 'n kaart, vervaardig ingevolge 'n hermeting, of kan hy 'n kaart van 'n onderdeel, soos in artikel vier-en-twintig van die Wet bepaal in die plek stel, alvorens te konsolideer.

Diagram for
amended
title.

60. If a diagram framed for the purpose of amended title—

- (a) represents more than one piece of land, the details prescribed in Regulations 55 and 57 shall be quoted in respect of each component portion, or they may be omitted from the diagram, in which case they will be embodied in a certificate from the Surveyor-General to the Registrar of Deeds, as provided in Regulation 34 (2) of the Deeds Regulations published under Government Notice No. 1630 of 1922 ;
- (b) represents pieces of land which are held under different tenures or are subject to varying conditions or servitudes, the several portions shall be distinguished from one another by broken lines where this can be done with accuracy, and the area of each portion shall be given below the data column. The exact area shall be given when this is ascertainable from the original diagram, otherwise the approximate area as derived by scaling the figure shall be quoted.

N.B.—Owing to the boundaries of pieces of land in the Cape Province and Natal being frequently so confused that an accurate compilation of the figures representing them on such a diagram is difficult or impossible, and owing to the forms of tenure on which pieces of land in these provinces are held being various and complicated, the Surveyors-General of these provinces are prepared to insert on such diagrams the required broken lines upon receipt from the responsible surveyor of a carefully prepared compilation on tracing linen. The positions of all existing beacons defining the corner-points of the several pieces of land shall be accurately plotted on the diagram or the tracing, as the case may be, from observations made in the field, as prescribed in Regulation 18.

Broken
lines.

61. (a) Lines drawn within any figure with the object of distinguishing areas which are held under different tenures, or for any other such purpose, shall be black broken lines.

(b) When one or more broken lines are drawn on a diagram in order to distinguish figures representing such portions of the land as are held under different tenures or are subject to varying conditions or servitudes, such broken lines shall be drawn in the same positions on all diagrams representing sub-divisions of such land unless, owing to the cancellation of the servitude or for some similar reason, the necessity for distinguishing the portions from one another has ceased to exist.

Beacons to
be
described.

62. As a help to its future identification there shall be given a concise description of each beacon and of its locality on any convenient blank space on the diagram—on the face, if possible ; but if there is no space available on the face, on the reverse side of the diagram. The description shall be more or less in the following form :—

Description of beacons—

- A..... Planted stone, 8 in. by 6 in.
- B and E Iron pipes under cairns.
- C..... Stone fence pole.
- D..... Iron standard, 2' above ground, about 20 yards east of large isolated rock.
- F..... Iron peg 2' east of corner of wall.
- G..... Old cairn.

N.B.—This regulation shall not apply to a diagram of a piece of land less than two morgen in area, nor to a diagram representing a mining right in the Transvaal.

Connecting
data.

63. (1) When no rectilinear boundary of a sub-division coincides, in whole or in part, with a boundary of the land being sub-divided, the surveyor shall furnish on the diagram, in addition to the other data required, the sides and angles of direction (or angles where co-ordinates are not given) of a quadrilateral figure formed by connecting two suitably situated beacons of the sub-divided property, or of a former sub-division thereof, with two beacons of the sub-division.

(2) When a rectilinear boundary of a sub-division coincides in part with a boundary or boundaries of the land being sub-divided, or of a former sub-division thereof, the surveyor shall furnish on the diagram, in addition to the other data required, the distances between the terminals of such boundary of the sub-division and the terminals of such boundary or boundaries of the land being sub-divided.

If co-ordinates are furnished on the sub-divisional diagram, or have been used by the surveyor in performing the survey, he shall also give the co-ordinates of the last-mentioned terminals: Provided that if a surveyor is in a position to prove that the beacons of the sub-divisions are on the established boundary of the piece of land being sub-divided, or on a boundary thereof defined by beacons accepted under Regulation 17 (1) (a), the positions of which have been previously recorded in the Surveyor-General's office, it shall not be necessary to give the distances to both terminals.

(3) The connecting figure prescribed in sub-section (1) shall be indicated on the diagram by broken lines, and the connecting data may be inserted thereon or shown in a

60. As 'n kaart vervaardig vir die doel van geamendeerde tittel—

Kaart vir
geamen-
deerde tittel.

- (a) meer as een stuk grond voorstel, dan moet die besonderhede voorgeskryf in regulasies 55 en 57 aangehaal word ten opsigte van elke onderdeel of dit kan uit die kaart gelaat word, in welke geval dit opgeneem moet word in 'n sertifikaat van die Landmeter-generaal aan die Registrateur van Aktes, soos voorgeskryf in regulasie No. 34 (2) van die regulasies in verband met die registrasie van Aktes, gepubliseer onder Goewermentskennisgewing No. 1630 van 1922;
- (b) stukke grond voorstel wat ingevolge verskillende eiendomsregte besit word, of onderhewig is aan verskillende voorwaardes of serwitute, dan moet die verskillende gedeeltes van mekaar onderskei word deur gestippelde lyne waar dit met juistheid gedaan kan word, en die grootte van elke gedeelte moet onder die gegewenskolom getoon word. Die presiese grootte moet gegee word waar dit uit die oorspronklike kaart bepaalbaar is, anders moet die benaderde grootte, soos verkry deur die figuur skaalsgewyse uit te werk, aangehaal word.

N.B.—Aangesien die grense van stukke grond in die Kaap Provinsie en Natal dikwels so verwar is, dat 'n presiese saamstelling van die figure wat hulle op so'n kaart voorstel, moeilik of onmoontlik is, en aangesien die metodes van eiendomsreg, waarop stukke grond in hierdie Provinsies besit word, verskillend en ingewikkel is, is die Landmeters-generaal van hierdie Provinsies gewillig om die vereiste gestippelde lyne op sodanige kaarte in te vul by ontvangs van die verantwoordelike landmeter van 'n sorgvuldige voorbereide saamstelling op kalkeerlinne.

Die liggings van alle bestaande bakens, wat die hoekpunte van die verskillende stukke grond vasstel, moet noukeurig op die kaart of die skets, na gelang van omstandighede, geplot word, ingevolge die in die veld-gemaakte waarnemings, soos voorgeskryf in regulasie 18.

61 (a) Lyne wat binne-in 'n figuur getrek word met die doel om oppervlaktes, wat onder verskillende eiendomsregte besit word, of vir 'n ander sodanige doel, te onderskei, moet gestippelde swartlyne wees; Gestippelde lyne.

(b) As een of meer gestippelde lyne op 'n kaart getrek word om figure te onderskei wat sodanige gedeeltes van die grond voorstel as wat onder verskillende eiendomsregte besit word of onderworpe is aan verskillende voorwaardes of serwitute, moet daardie gestippelde lyne op dieselfde plekke getrek word op alle kaarte, wat die onderverdelings van sodanige grond voorstel, tensy die noodsaaklikheid om die gedeeltes die een van die ander te onderskei nie langer bestaan nie, weens die rojering van die serwitut of vir 'n dergelyke rede.

62. As 'n hulp ter herkenning moet daar 'n beknopte beskrywing van elke baken en die ligging daarvan op enige gerieflike ope ruimte op die kaart, indien moontlik op die voorkant, gegee word, dog as daar geen ruimte op die voorkant beskikbaar is nie, dan op die agterkant van die kaart. Die beskrywing moet meer of min in die volgende vorm wees:—

Bakens
moet beskryf
word.

BESKRYWING VAN BAKENS.

- A..... Ingeplante klip, 8 duim by 6 duim.
- B en E.. Ysterpype onder klipstapels.
- C..... Klip draadpaal.
- D..... Ysterpaal, 2 voet bo grond, omtrent 20 tree oos van groot enkel rots.
- F..... Ysterpen, 2 voet oos van hoek van muur.
- G..... Ou klipstapel.

N.B.—Hierdie regulasie is nie van toepassing op 'n kaart van 'n stuk grond, wat kleiner as 2 morg is nie, nog op 'n kaart, wat 'n mynreg in die Transvaal voorstel.

63. (1) As daar geen reglynige grens van 'n onderverdeling geheel of gedeeltelik met 'n grens van die grond, wat onderverdeel word saamval nie, moet die landmeter buiten die ander vereiste gegewens op die kaart verstrek, die sye en rigtingshoeke of hoeke waar koördinate nie gegee word nie van 'n vierhoek, wat gevorm word deur twee geskik-geleë bakens van die onderverdeelde eiendom of van 'n vorige onderverdeling daarvan te verbind met twee bakens van die onderverdeling. Konneksie
gegewens.

(2) As 'n reglynige grens van 'n onderverdeling gedeeltelik saamval met 'n grens of grense van die grond, wat onderverdeel word of met daardie van 'n vorige onderverdeling daarvan, moet die landmeter op die kaart, buiten die ander vereiste gegewens, die afstande verstrek tussen die eindpunte van so'n grens van die onderverdeling en die eindpunte van die grens of grense van die grond, wat onderverdeel word.

As koördinate op die onderverdelingskaart verstrek word of as die landmeter dit in die uitvoering van die opmeting gebruik, moet hy ook die koördinate van die laas-vermelde eindpunte gee; mits, as 'n landmeter in staat is te bewys, dat die bakens van die onderverdeling op die gevestigde grens van die stuk grond is, wat onderverdeel word of op 'n grens daarvan bepaal deur bakens, wat ingevolge regulasie 17 (1) (a) aangeneem word, die ligging, waarvan reeds in die kantoor van die Landmeter-generaal opgeteken is, dit onnodig is om die afstande na beide eindpunte te verstrek.

(3) Die konneksie-figuur, wat voorgeskryf is in subartikkel (1), moet op die kaart deur gestippelde lyne aangedui word en die konneksie-gegewens kan daarop ingeskryf of in 'n klein inlassing getoon word, namate dit gerieflik mag wees. Die plot van die

small inset as may be convenient. The plot of the connecting figure shall not necessarily be true to scale. The co-ordinates shall, when given, be tabulated.

(4) When an original survey of a piece of land has been based on the tertiary triangulation, it shall not be necessary to give on diagrams of sub-divisions of that piece of land the numerical data of the connecting figure, as prescribed in this regulation.

Certificate
of
township
title.

64. When an area to be laid out as a township or agricultural settlement under any law does not comprise the whole of the land represented by an approved diagram, a sub-divisional diagram of the portion comprising the township or agricultural settlement shall be framed for the purpose of annexure to a certificate of township or registered title.

Diagram not
to be
composite.

65. No sub-divisional diagram framed for transfer purposes shall represent portions of land represented on more than one original diagram.

Diagram can
not
represent
land situate
in two
districts.

66. No diagram will be accepted for registration which represents land intersected by the boundary of a district as proclaimed under section *two* of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1917 (Act No. 32 of 1917), or, in the Province of the Cape of Good Hope other than the Transkei, by a boundary of a fiscal division, or in Natal by the boundary of a county.

Erasures,

67. (1) Erasures shall not be allowed on any diagram submitted for approval. Any alterations or amendments of the numerical data, or of the verbal definition of the figure, shall be effected by ruling out the incorrect data or words and by writing in the correct data or words above or next to those ruled out.

The amendments or alterations shall be initialed by the surveyor who has signed the diagram, or, in special cases, by the Surveyor-General in his discretion. The Surveyor-General shall notify the surveyor of such amendment or alteration.

The initials shall be placed in the margin opposite the correction, preferably in the right-hand margin.

(2) In the framing of any diagram, prick marks shall not be used for the purpose of transferring to it from another diagram or plan the positions of curvilinear boundaries or topographical features of the ground. The positions of buildings and of beacons and stations used in the survey may, however, be transferred by means of a pricking needle.

Approved
diagrams.

68. (1) After a diagram has been approved, no alteration of any nature whatsoever shall be made on it unless the consent of the Surveyor-General has been obtained thereto.

(2) No deduction shall be laid down, nor shall any erasure, amendment, note or endorsement be made on an original diagram except by the Surveyor-General.

Untidy and
dilapidated
diagrams.

69. The Surveyor-General may refuse to approve a diagram should he consider that it is framed in a careless or untidy manner or on unsuitable paper, or that by reason of amendments or by the addition of any matter other than is required by these regulations or other causes its general appearance has been spoilt, or should it be in a dilapidated condition.

Diagrams to
be signed
and dated.

70. Every diagram of land framed from survey shall bear the date of such survey, and shall be signed by the surveyor who effected the survey below the following certificate:—

“Surveyed in.....by me.
Land Surveyor.”

Number of
diagrams
required.

71. (1) A diagram prepared for the purpose of registration with a deed of transfer or grant, or with a certificate of consolidated or amended title, shall be framed in triplicate unless registration is to be effected in the office of the Rand Townships Registrar, in which case the diagram shall be in quadruplicate.

(2) A diagram for registration purposes other than the above, such as for mining titles, leases, servitudes, notarial agreements, etc., shall be framed in such numbers as may be required in the particular circumstances. The purpose for which such a diagram is framed shall be distinctly stated thereon.

VI.—GENERAL PLANS.

When and
in what
numbers a
general
plan is
required.

72. (1) A general plan shall be submitted for the purpose of record when—

- (a) a surveyor divides a piece of land into five or more portions, and the original diagram is plotted on too small a scale to admit of these portions being clearly shown upon it; or
- (b) a general plan is required under any law.

(2) In the case of townships situated within the jurisdiction of the Rand Townships Registrar, the general plan shall be in duplicate. In the case of all other townships the general plan shall be accompanied by a skeleton general plan on tracing linen. From such skeleton plan all the numerical data required under Regulation 76 may be omitted.

N.B.—A further copy will be approved by the Surveyor-General if required by the owner of the property, and if submitted simultaneously with the other copies,

konneksie-figuur behoef nie noodwendig op skaal te wees nie. Die koördinate moet, wanneer verstrekk, getabelleer word.

(4) As 'n oorspronklike opmeting van 'n stuk grond op die tersiêre driehoeksmeting berus, is dit onnodig om die getalsgegewens van die konneksie-figuur, soos in hierdie regulasie voorgeskryf, op kaarte van onderverdelings van daardie stuk grond te verstrek.

64. As 'n terrein, wat as 'n dorp ingevolge 'n Wet uitgelê moet word nie die gehele grond bevat nie, wat deur 'n goedgekeurde kaart voorgestel word, moet 'n onderverdelingskaart van die gedeelte, wat die dorp of landbou-nedersetting bevat vervaardig word vir die doel om aangeheg te word aan 'n sertifikaat van dorps- of geregistreerde titel.

Sertifikaat van dorps-titel.

65. 'n Onderverdelingskaart, wat vir doeleindes van transport vervaardig is, mag nie gedeeltes van grond voorstel, wat op meer as een oorspronklike kaart voorgestel word nie.

Saam-gevoegde kaart nie geoorloof nie.

66. 'n Kaart word nie vir registrasie aangeneem nie waar dit grond voorstel wat deur die kragtens artikel twee van die Magistraatshowe Wet, 1917 (Wet No. 32 van 1917) geproklameerde distriksgrens deurgesny word, of, in die Provinsie die Kaap die Goeie Hoop, uitgesonder die Transkei, deur 'n grens van 'n fiskale afdeling of in Natal deur die grens van 'n graafskap.

'n Kaart mag nie grond geleë in twee distrikte voorstel nie.

67. (1) Uitwissings word nie op 'n vir goedkeuring voorgelegde kaart veroorloof nie. Veranderings of wysigings van die getalsgegewens of van die woordelike bepaling van die figuur moet gedoen word, deur 'n streep deur die foutiewe gegewens of woorde te trek en die korrekte gegewens of woorde bo of naas dié, wat deurgehaal is, in te skryf.

Uitwissing.

Die landmeter wat die kaart geteken het of in spesiale gevalle moet die Landmeter-generaal, veranderings of wysigings na goedvinde parafeer.

Die Landmeter-generaal moet die landmeter met daardie verandering of wysiging in kennis stel. Die voorletters moet in die kantruimte teenoor die verbetering, by voorkeur in die regterkantruimte geplaas word.

(2) By die vervaardiging van 'n kaart word prikmerke nie gebruik vir die doel om daarop van 'n ander kaart of plan die liggings van kromlynige grense of topografiese landmerke van die grond oor te bring nie. Die liggings van geboue en van bakens en peilbakens, wat in verband met die opmeting gebruik word, kan egter oorgebring word deur middel van 'n priksnaal.

68. (1) As 'n kaart goedgekeur is, mag geen verandering wat ook al daarop gemaak word nie, tensy die toestemming van die Landmeter-generaal daartoe verkry is.

Goedgekeurde kaarte.

(2) Geen deduksie mag aangetoon word nie nog mag enige uitwissing, wysiging, aantekening of endossement op 'n oorspronklike kaart gemaak word dan deur die Landmeter-generaal.

69. Die Landmeter-generaal mag weier om 'n kaart goed te keur as dit volgens sy beskouing op 'n agtelosige of slordige manier of op ongeskikte papier vervaardig is, of as die algemene voorkoms uit hoofde van veranderinge of deur die byvoeging van iets anders, as wat hierdie regulasies vereis of deur ander oorsake bederwe is, of as dit in 'n gehawende toestand verkeer.

Slordige en gehawende kaart.

70. Iedere kaart van grond wat ingevolge 'n opmeting vervaardig is, moet die datum van daardie opmeting dra en deur die landmeter, wat die opmeting gedaan het, geteken word onder die volgende sertifikaat:—

Kaarte moet geteken en gedateer word.

“Opgemeet in.....deur my.

.....
Landmeter.”

71. (1) 'n Kaart, wat vir die doel van registrasie met 'n akte van transport of grondbrief, of met 'n sertifikaat van gekonsolideerde of geamendeerde titel vervaardig is, moet in drievoud gemaak word, tensy registrasie in die Kantoor van die Registrateur van Randse Standplase plaas moet vind, in welke geval die kaart in viervoud moet wees.

Aantal kaarte vereis.

(2) 'n Kaart vir registrasiedoeleindes (buiten die bovermelde) soos myntitels, huurkontrakte, serwitute, notariële ooreenkomste, ens., moet in sodanige talle vervaardig word, as die besondere omstandighede mag vereis. Die doel waarvoor so 'n kaart vervaardig word, moet duidelik daarop vermeld word.

VI.—ALGEMENE PLANNE.

72. (1) 'n Algemene plan word vir bewaringsdoeleindes voorgelê wanneer—

Wanneer en hoeveel algemene planne vereis word.

(a) 'n landmeter 'n stuk grond in vyf of meer dele verdeel en die oorspronklike kaart op 'n te klein skaal geplot is om hierdie dele daarop duidelik aan te toon; of

(b) 'n algemene plan ingevolge 'n Wet vereis word.

(2) In die geval van dorpe, wat binne die gebied van die Registrateur van Randse Standplase geleë is, moet die algemene plan in duplikaat wees. In die geval van alle ander dorpe, moet die algemene plan vergesel wees van 'n algemene raamwerkplan op kalkkeerlinne. Alle getalgegewens, wat ingevolge regulasie No. 76 vereis word, kan van so 'n raamwerkplan weggelaat word.

N.B.—Die Landmeter-generaal kan nog 'n kopie goedkeur as die eienaar van die eiendom dit vereis en as dit gelyktydig met die ander kopie voorgelê word.

- Paper.** 73. All general plans shall be framed on good drawing paper, mounted on linen. The Surveyor-General may refuse to accept for registration any plan framed on paper which, in his opinion, is not suited to the requirements of his office or of the deeds registry.
- Margins.** 74. A clear space of not less than 9 inches in width, unencumbered with writing of any kind, shall be left along the right edge of a general plan, and one of not less than 3 inches in width along the other edges.
- Scales.** 75. A general plan shall be plotted to such scales as will permit all prescribed details being clearly shown thereon, and as will not necessitate the use of paper of a larger size than 6 feet by 4 feet.
If special circumstances seem to require that larger paper than that prescribed above should be used, the consent of the Surveyor-General to do so shall be first obtained.
On a general plan framed before the 1st January, 1930, the scale shall be one of those specified in Table A of Regulation 42, and on a general plan framed on or after the 1st January, 1930, the scale shall be one of those specified in Table B of Regulation 42.
- Data and details to be recorded on a general plan.** 76. (1) The provisions of Regulations 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43 (1) (a), (b), (c) (d) and (e), 44, 46, 47, 48, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 61 (a), 63, 67 and 69 with regard to the information to be furnished on a diagram shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to the whole figure represented by a general plan.
(2) In respect of the figures representing the several lots, i.e. the sub-divisions of the whole area represented by a general plan, the following details shall be given :—
(a) The co-ordinates, which shall be tabulated on the plan, of—
(1) the reference marks, if any ;
(2) the corner beacons of all lots two morgen and over in area when co-ordinates have been used to determine or to check their positions ;
(b) the sides and angles of each figure, which shall be written within the figure when it is feasible to do so without endangering their legibility, otherwise they shall be tabulated ;
(c) the number, letter or name by which each lot is designated, which shall be written within the figure representing the lot ;
(d) the area of each lot, which shall be tabulated ;
(e) the width of each street, roadway or lane, when uniform ;
(f) sufficient data to connect the blocks with one another, with the beacons of the outside figure, and with the reference marks, if any, so that a closed traverse line may be computed in any direction.
- Axes of co-ordinates to be shown.** 77. On general plans the Y and X axes, to which co-ordinates recorded thereon are referred, shall be represented by well-defined continuous fine blue lines at approximately 10-inch intervals, and the value of each such line shall be stated at its extremity.
- Numbering of erven in townships** 78. (1) Each erf shown on a general plan of a township shall bear a distinctive number, and these numbers shall be, as far as possible, consecutive.
(2) The numbers of the erven grouped in one block shall run consecutively in that block.
(3) Blocks of erven shall not be separately designated except when they form extensions of existing townships or groups of erven in the Cape or Natal Provinces, in which the blocks are separately designated, when this system may be continued until such time as a system of consecutive numbering therein has been instituted.
- Street colourings.** 79. A roadway, street or lane shall be shown on a general plan by a light wash of burnt sienna.
- General plan to be signed and dated.** 80. Every general plan shall bear the date of survey, and shall be signed by the surveyor who made the survey under the following certificate :—
The beacons of each erf or plot represented on this plan are in accordance with regulation, and have been placed under my supervision.
Surveyed in.....by me.

.....
Land Surveyor.

N.B.—In order to assure neatness in the final general plan, it is advisable that the surveyor should first submit to the Surveyor-General a preliminary plan on tracing linen. This tracing should be complete in every detail, and drawn in black so that good sunprints may be prepared from it.

The data, etc., will be examined on this tracing, and the surveyor apprised of any amendments which may be necessary.

VII.—SURVEY RECORDS.

Survey records.

81. The survey records referred to in paragraph (c) of sub-section (1) of section *thirteen* of the Act shall be the field book and computations, or carbon copies of such field book and computations, and the working plan relative to the survey referred to in that paragraph.

These records shall be submitted by the surveyor to the Surveyor-General for approval with every diagram, set of diagrams or general plan framed from survey,

73. Alle algemene planne moet op goeie gemonteerde tekenpapier vervaardig word. Papier.
Die Landmeter-generaal kan weier om 'n plan vir registrasie aan te neem vervaardig op papier wat volgens sy mening nie geskik is vir die vereistes van sy kantoor of van die registrasiekantoor nie.

74. 'n Ruimte van minstens 9 duim wyd, onbelemmer met geskifte van enige soort, Kantruimtes.
moet langs die regterkant van 'n algemene plan gelaat word, en 'n ruimte van minstens 3 duim wyd langs die ander kante.

75. 'n Algemene plan moet volgens sodanige skale geplot word, as wat dit moontlik Skale.
sal maak dat alle voorgeskrewe besonderhede daarop duidelik getoon word en wat nie die gebruik van papier van 'n groter formaat as 6 voet by 4 voet sal genoodsaak nie.

As spesiale omstandighede vereis, dat groter papier as daardie, wat hierbo beskryf is, gebruik moet word, dan moet die toestemming van die Landmeter-generaal daartoe eers verkry word.

Op 'n algemene plan, wat voor 1 Januarie 1930 vervaardig is, moet die skaal een van daardie wees, wat in tafel A, van regulasie 42 en op daardie, wat op of na 1 Januarie 1930 vervaardig is, een van die skale wat in tafel B van regulasie 42 gespesifiseer is.

76. (1) Die bepalinge van regulasies 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43 (1) (a), (b), (c), Gegewens en besonder-
(d) en (e), 44, 46, 47, 48, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 61 (a), 63, 67 en 69, wat betref die hede wat op
inligting, wat op 'n kaart verstrekk moet word, is *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing op 'n algemene
die gehele figuur, soos deur 'n algemene plan voorgestel. plan verstrekk

(2) Ten opsigte van die figure, wat die verskillende persele voorstel, d.i. die onder- moet word.
verdelings van die gehele oppervlakte, soos deur 'n algemene plan voorgestel, moet die volgende besonderhede gegee word:—

- (a) Die koördinate, wat op die plan getabelleer moet word, van—
 - (1) die versekeringsmerke, waar die bestaan;
 - (2) die hoekbakens van alle persele wat 2 en meer morg groot is as koördinate gebruik was om hulle liggings te bepaal of te toets;
- (b) die sye en hoeke van elke figuur, wat binne-in die figuur geskryf moet word, as dit doenlik is sonder om hulle leesbaarheid te belemmer, anders moet hulle getabelleer word;
- (c) die nommer, letter of naam (waardeer iedere perseel aangewys word), wat binne-in die figuur, wat die perseel voorstel, geskryf moet word;
- (d) die grootte van iedere perseel, wat getabelleer moet word;
- (e) die wydte van iedere straat, pad, of gang as dit reëlmatig is;
- (f) voldoende gegewens om die blokke met mekaar, met die bakens van die buitefiguur en met die versekeringsmerke, waar die bestaan, te verbind, sodat 'n geslote veelhoek in enige rigting bereken kan word.

77. Op algemene planne word die "Y" en "X" aste waarna die daarop opgetekende Aste van
koördinate verwys word, voorgestel deur skerp onafgebroke fyn blou lyne op ongeveer ko-ördinate
10 duim tussenruimtes, en die waarde van ieder sodanige lyn moet by sy eindpunt vermeld moet getoon
word. word.

78. (1) Elke erf, soos op 'n algemene plan van 'n dorp aangetoon, moet 'n besonder Nommer van
nommer dra en hierdie nommers moet sover moontlik opeenvolgend wees. erwe in dorpe.

(2) Die nommers van die in een blok gegroepeerde erwe, moet opeenvolgend in daardie blok loop.

(3) Blokke erwe moet nie afsonderlik benaam word nie, behalwe as hulle uitbreidings van bestaande dorpe of groepe erwe in die Kaap of Natal Provinsies (waar die blokke afsonderlik benaam word) vorm, wanneer hierdie stelsel voortgesit mag word, totdat 'n stelsel van opeenvolgende nommering ingevoer word.

79. 'n Pad, straat, of gang moet op 'n algemene plan getoon word deur 'n ligte kleur Kleur van
gebrande sienna. strate.

80. Iedere algemene plan moet die datum van opmeting bevat en die landmeter, Algemene
wat die opmeting gedoen het, moet die plan onder die volgende sertifikaat teken:— plan

"Die bakens van elke erf of perseel, wat op hierdie plan voorgestel word, is geteken en
volgens regulasie en is onder my toesig geplaas. gedateer te
word.

Opgemeet in.....deur my.

.....
Landmeter."

N.B.—Teneinde netheid in die finale algemene plan te verseker, is dit wenslik dat die landmeter eers aan die Landmeter-generaal 'n voorlopige plan op kalkeerlinne voorlê. Hierdie plan moet in alle besonderhede volledig en in swart geteken wees, sodat goeie ligdrukke daarvan verkry kan word.

Die gegewens, ens., word op hierdie plan ondersoek en die landmeter verwittig van enige wysigings, wat nodig mag wees.

VII.—OPMETINGSTUKKE.

81. Die opmetingstukke vermeld in paragraaf (c) van subartikkel (1) van artikel Opmetings-
dertien van die Wet, is die veldboek en die berekenings of deurslag van so'n veldboek stukke.
en berekenings, en die werkplan, wat betrekking het op die opmeting vermeld in daardie paragraaf.

Die landmeter moet hierdie stukke aan die Landmeter-generaal vir goedkeuring voorlê tesame met elke kaart, stel kaarte of algemene plan, wat ingevolge 'n opmeting

unless they are already filed in the Surveyor-General's office. The Surveyor-General will approve the diagrams, provided they are in order and stamped with the amount of the necessary examination fees, and if not so stamped will endorse them as accepted for approval.

Working
Plan.

82. (1) The working plan shall be neatly drawn on tracing linen or strong unmounted paper, and on it shall be recorded the following information :—

- (a) A description sufficient to identify the land surveyed ;
 - (b) The letter, number or name assigned to each portion or lot into which the land has been sub-divided, provided that in figures representing blocks of regular shape within a township only the numbers of the erven at the corners of the blocks need be stated ;
 - (c) The position and name or other designation of every station, traverse point and reference mark fixed or used in the survey ;
 - (d) The positions and designations of all the beacons, and the positions of the boundary lines which they define, provided that in figures representing blocks of regular shape within a township all the internal boundaries may be omitted ;
 - (e) The curvilinear boundaries. These shall be accurately drawn in black on the scale of at least 600 feet to an inch, or after the 1st January, 1930, on the scale of at least 1 in 7,500. Should the scale of the working plan be smaller than 600 feet to 1 inch, the curvilinear boundaries may be shown by means of an inset on the working plan, or on a separate working plan ;
 - (f) All measured lines and directions used in the determination of a curvilinear boundary ;
 - (g) The position of all beacons, landmarks or other indications of corner-points which the surveyor has determined for the purpose of enabling him to identify the positions of the corner-points of the land surveyed ;
 - (h) The scale on which the working plan is plotted, and that on which the curvilinear boundary is plotted ;
 - (i) The co-ordinate axes, as prescribed in Regulation 77 ;
 - (j) The topographical features of the ground, including fences which are on or are supposed to be on the boundary lines ;
 - (k) The direction of the true north ;
 - (l) A concise statement setting forth how the alignment of each beacon which is on or supposed to be on a boundary line has been checked, and with what result ;
 - (m) The area of each portion of which a diagram is to be framed, and the area of each portion contained between the curvilinear boundary and the straight lines joining the stations used in fixing the position of such boundary ; and
 - (n) The contour lines determined, as required in Regulation 22 (2).
- (2) (a) All boundaries shall be drawn on the working plan in black.
- (b) All lines (except boundary lines), the lengths of which have been measured, and all direction lines used in the determination of a curvilinear boundary, shall be drawn in red.
- (c) Beacons placed in the course of a survey, other than those of an erf in a township, shall be indicated by small black circles. All beacons found and adopted in a survey shall be indicated by two concentric circles in black.
- (d) Traverse points and survey stations shall be indicated by red circles, and where such points and stations have been marked by iron pegs or nails, as prescribed in Regulation 26, they shall be indicated by two concentric circles drawn in red.
- (e) Any base measured for the purpose of the survey shall be indicated on the working plan by two parallel lines ruled closely together in red.
- (f) Each station of the trigonometrical survey shall be indicated by a small circle inscribed in a triangle, both drawn in red.
- (g) When two or more points are in such close proximity to one another that the required details cannot be clearly shown on the working plan they shall be plotted on a larger scale in an inset thereon.
- (h) Fenced boundaries shall be distinguished by the conventional sign prescribed in Annexure D.
- (i) Contours shall be indicated by thin brown lines, against which their numerical values shall be stated.
- (j) Reference marks shall be indicated by crosses inscribed in circles, both in black.
- (k) A working plan shall be signed by the responsible surveyor under the following certificate :—

The whole of this survey has been performed by me (or under my personal supervision), and beacons, in accordance with regulation, have been placed at the points indicated by small black circles.

.....
Land Surveyor.

.....
(Date of survey.)

vervaardig is, tensy hulle alreeds in die Landmeter-generaal se kantoor in bewaring is. Die Landmeter-generaal keur die kaarte goed, mits hulle in orde en met die nodige bedrag ondersoeksfooie beseël is, en indien nie also beseël nie, moet hy hulle endosseer as aangeneem vir goedkeuring.

82. (1) Die werkplan moet netjies op kalkeerlinne of op sterk ongemonteerde papier geteken word, en daarop moet die volgende inligting opgeteken word:—

Werkplan.

- (a) 'n Beskrywing wat voldoende is om die gemete grond te herken.
 - (b) Die letter, nommer, of naam, gegee aan iedere gedeelte of perseel, waarin die grond onderverdeel is, mits dat slegs die nommers van die hoekerwe van die blokke vermeld behoef te word in figure, wat blokke van reëlmatige vorm binne 'n dorp voorstel.
 - (c) Die ligging en naam of ander benaming van elke peilbaken, trekpunt en versekeringsmerk, wat vasgestel is, of in 'n opmeting gebruik word.
 - (d) Die liggings en benamings van alle bakens en die liggings van die grenslyne, wat hulle bepaal; mits alle binnegrense weggelaat mag word in figure, wat blokke van reëlmatige vorm binne 'n dorp voorstel.
 - (e) Die kromlynige grense. Hierdie moet noukeurig in swart geteken word op die skaal van minstens 600 voet op 'n duim, of na die eerste Januarie 1930 op die skaal van minstens 1 in 7,500. Indien die skaal van die werkplan kleiner is as 600 voet op 1 duim, kan die kromlynige grense by wyse van 'n inlassing op die werkplan of op 'n aparte werkplan aangetoon word.
 - (f) Alle gemete lyne en rigtings, wat gebruik word by die vasstelling van 'n kromlynige grens.
 - (g) Die liggings van alle bakens, merke of ander aanduidings van hoekpunte, wat die landmeter vasgestel het vir die doel hom in staat te stel om die liggings van die hoekpunte van die opgemete grond te herken.
 - (h) Die skaal waarop die werkplan sowel as daardie, waarop die kromlynige grens geplot is.
 - (i) Die koördinaatase soos voorgeskryf in regulasie 77.
 - (j) Die topografiese landmerke van die grond, insluitende heinings wat op die grenslyne is, of veronderstel word op sodanige lyne te wees.
 - (k) Die rigting van die ware noord.
 - (l) 'n Beknopte verklaring meldende hoe elke baken, wat op of veronderstel word op 'n grenslyn te wees, getoets is en met watter gevolg.
 - (m) Die grootte van elke gedeelte waarvan 'n kaart vervaardig moet word en die grootte van elke deel bevat tussen die kromlynige grens en die reguit lyne, wat die peilbakens, gebruik in verband met die vasstelling van die ligging van so'n grens, verbind.
 - (n) Die hoogtelyne wat vasgestel is soos ingevolge regulasie 22 (2) vereis.
- (2) (a) Alle grense moet op die werkplan in swart geteken word.
- (b) Alle lyne (met uitsondering van grenslyne) waarvan die lengtes gemeet is, en alle rigtingslyne wat in verband met die vasstelling van 'n kromlynige grens gebruik was, moet in rooi getrek word.
 - (c) Bakens wat gedurende die loop van 'n opmeting, met uitsondering van daardie van 'n erf in 'n dorp, geplaas is, moet deur klein swart sirkels aangedui word. Alle bakens wat by 'n opmeting gevind en aangeneem is, moet deur twee konsentriese sirkels in swart aangedui word.
 - (d) Trekpunte en peilbakens moet deur rooi sirkels aangedui word en waar daardie punte en peilbakens deur ysterpenne of spykers gemerk is, soos voorgeskryf in regulasie 26, moet hulle deur twee in rooi getekende konsentriese sirkels aangedui word.
 - (e) 'n Basis, wat vir die doel van die opmeting gemeet is, moet op die werkplan deur twee ewewydige lyne, wat na aan mekaar in rooi getrek is, aangedui word.
 - (f) Elke peilbaken van die driehoeksmeting moet deur 'n klein sirkel binne-in 'n driehoek, wat albei in rooi is, aangedui word.
 - (g) As twee of meer punte so naby mekaar is, dat die vereiste besonderhede nie op die werkplan duidelik getoon kan word nie, dan moet hulle op 'n groter skaal by wyse van 'n inlassing daarop geplot word.
 - (h) Gemete grense moet deur die gebruiklike teken, soos voorgeskryf in Bylae D, onderskei word.
 - (i) Hoogtelyne moet aangedui word deur fyn bruin lyne, waarlangs hulle getalswaardes opgeteken moet word.
 - (j) Versekeringsmerke moet deur kruisies binne-in sirkels (beide in swart) aangedui word.
 - (k) Die verantwoordelike landmeter moet 'n werkplan teken onder die volgende sertifikaat:—

“Die gehele opmeting is deur my (of onder my persoonlike toesig) verrig en bakens is opgerig by die punte aangedui deur klein swart sirkels volgens regulasie.

.....
Landmeter.

.....
Datum van opmeting.”

VIII.—COMPUTATIONS.

Form of
Computa-
tions.

83. (1) Computations in respect of any survey shall be made generally in the form of the example appearing in Annexure C.

(2) Computations shall be clearly and legibly written. Each sheet shall be numbered, and references shall be made in the computations to the page or pages in the field book from which the data for the computations have been obtained.

(3) With the computations made in respect of any survey shall be a complete list of the final co-ordinates of every point fixed in the survey, and reference shall be made in this list to that page of the calculations on which the co-ordinates have been computed.

N.B.—Compliance with this regulation, though desirable, shall not be compulsory on any surveyor admitted to practise as such prior to the 31st May, 1910.

Co-
ordinates of
points on a
straight line.

84. In calculating the co-ordinates of a point on a straight line between two fixed points, and at a given distance from them, the angle of direction of the whole line and the shorter distance shall be used.

Limitation of
numerals.

85. When in the computation of the data of a diagram such data have to be limited to a certain number of decimal places, and the following decimal is a 5, the nearest even number shall be adopted for the last decimal place, *e.g.*—

0.425—0.42

0.435—0.44

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

When a
beacon
has a
bearing on a
piece of
land.

86. For the purpose of the proviso to paragraph (a) of section *twenty-four* of the Act, a beacon shall be deemed to have a bearing on a piece of land represented on a diagram based upon a division survey when it defines a terminal point of a straight boundary line, which is common to such piece of land and to the land under division.

Crown land
only to be
surveyed
upon
instructions
of the
Surveyor-
General.

87. A survey of land made for the purpose of a Crown grant shall not be undertaken except upon instructions given by the Surveyor-General.

Existing
diagram
to
accompany
an
application
for a new
diagram for
amended
title.

88. Upon applying to the Surveyor-General under the provision of sub-section (1) of section *twenty-one*, sub-section (6) of section *twenty-two*, and sub-section (2) of section *twenty-nine* of the Act for a new diagram of any land, the owner of such land shall forward the existing diagram thereof to the Surveyor-General for cancellation, or, if this has been lost or destroyed, shall forward in lieu thereof a written statement to that effect.

The
Surveyor-
General may
deduct from
general plan
instead of
diagram.

89. When a general plan representing the sub-division of a piece of land becomes necessary, as provided in Regulation 72, and the Registrar of Deeds has not opened a register of the sub-divisions, the Surveyor-General may note the deductions of the transferred portions on the aforesaid general plan, instead of on the diagram of the divided property.

In such cases the Surveyor-General shall make the following note on the original diagram:—

“For sub-division of the whole of this diagram (or of the portion of this diagram lettered.....) see General Plan No.....”

Surveyor-
General not
liable for
cost of any
document
officially
required.

90. Any diagram, plan, report or other document required by the Surveyor-General in terms of these regulations shall be deemed to be an essential part of the survey, and the cost thereof shall form a part of the cost of such survey.

Replacement
of lost
beacon to be
reported by
surveyor.

91. When a surveyor has replaced a lost beacon he shall report the circumstance to the Surveyor-General, and shall submit to that officer, for permanent filing, the survey records, including a working plan, relative to such replacement.

Sketch to be
in duplicate
when return
is desired.

92. Should a plan or sketch, of which the return is desired, be submitted to the Surveyor-General in illustration of a letter or report, it shall be in duplicate, or shall be drawn on tracing linen from which a print can be made.

How to
address
official
correspond-
ence.

93. All official correspondence, except correspondence in connection with matters concerning the trigonometrical survey, shall be addressed to the Surveyor-General. This includes all correspondence relating to plans and diagrams of private properties.

Surveyors are requested, when corresponding with the Surveyor-General, not to include reference to more than one survey or subject in any one letter.

VIII.—BEREKENINGE.

83. (1) Berekeninge ten opsigte van 'n opmeting moet oor die algemeen in die vorm van die eksemplaar gemaak word, wat in Bylae C voorkom. Vorm vir berekeninge.

(2) Berekeninge moet duidelik en leesbaar geskryf word. Elke vel moet genommer word en in die berekeninge moet na die bladsy of bladsye in die veldboek verwys word, waaruit die gegewens vir die berekeninge verkry was.

(3) Met die berekeninge, wat ten opsigte van 'n opmeting gemaak is, moet 'n volledige lys wees van die finale koördinate van elke punt, wat in die opmeting vasgestel is, en daar moet in hierdie lys verwys word na daardie bladsy van die berekeninge, waarop die koördinate bereken was.

N.B.—Hoe wenslik ook, is die nakoming van hierdie regulasie nie verpligtend teenoor 'n landmeter nie wat toegelaat was as sodanig voor 31 Mei 1910, te praktiseer.

84. By die berekening van die koördinate van 'n punt op 'n reguit lyn tussen twee vaste punte en op 'n gegewe afstand daarvan, moet die rigtingshoek van die gehele lyn en die korter afstand gebruik word. Koördinate van punte op 'n reguit lyn.

85. Wanneer by die berekening van die gegewens van 'n kaart daardie gegewens tot 'n sekere aantal desimaalpunten beperk moet word, en die volgende desimaal 5 is, word die naaste effe nommer aangeneem vir die laaste desimaalpunt; bev.:— Beperking van syfers.

$$0.425 = 0.42; 0.435 = 0.44.$$

IX.—ALLERLEI.

86. Vir die doel van die voorbehoud tot paragraaf (a) van artikel vier-en-twintig van die Wet, word 'n baken geag in verband te staan met 'n stuk grond voorgestel op 'n kaart wat op 'n verdelingsopmeting berus, as dit 'n eindpunt bepaal van 'n reguit grenslyn, wat gemeenskaplik is met so 'n stuk grond sowel as met die grond onder verdeling. Wanneer 'n baken in verband staan met 'n stuk grond.

87. 'n Opmeting van grond, wat vir die doel van 'n Kroongrondbrief gemaak is, mag nie onderneem word nie, behalwe op instruksies van die Landmeter-generaal. Kroongrondbrief slegs opgemeet te word op instruksies van Landmeter-generaal.

88. By aansoek aan die Landmeter-generaal ingevolge die bepalinge van subartikel (1) van artikel een-en-twintig, subartikel (6) van artikel twee-en-twintig, en subartikel (2) van artikel nege-en-twintig van die Wet om 'n nuwe kaart van grond, moet die eienaar van daardie grond die bestaande kaart daarvan aan die Landmeter-generaal vir rojering stuur of, as dit verloor of vernietig is, moet hy 'n skriftelike verklaring in dié voege en in die plek daarvan aanstuur. Bestaande kaart moet 'n applikasie om 'n nuwe kaart vir geamendeerde titel vergesel.

89. Wanneer 'n algemene plan, wat die onderverdeling van 'n stuk grond voorstel nodig word, soos bepaal in regulasie 72, en die Registrateur van Aktes nie 'n register van die onderverdelings aangelê het nie, kan die Landmeter-generaal die deduksies van die getransporteerde gedeeltes op die voormelde algemene plan aantekene in plaas van op die kaart van die verdeelde eiendom. Die Landmeter-generaal kan van algemene plan in plaas van 'n kaart aftrek.

In sodanige gevalle maak die Landmeter-generaal die volgende aantekening op die oorspronklike kaart:—

“Vir onderverdeling van hierdie hele kaart (of van die gedeelte van hierdie kaart geletter.....) sien Algemene Plan No.....”

90. 'n Kaart, plan, rapport of ander dokument, wat die Landmeter-generaal ingevolge hierdie regulasie nodig het, word geag 'n noodsaaklike deel van die opmeting te wees, terwyl die koste daarvan (waar die bestaan) 'n deel van die koste van daardie opmeting moet uitmaak. Landmeter-generaal nie aanspreeklik vir koste van 'n dokument wat amptelik nodig is nie.

91. As 'n landmeter 'n verlore baken teruggeplaas het, moet hy die omstandigheid aan die Landmeter-generaal rapporteer en aan hierdie beamppte vir permanente bewaring die opmetingstukke, insluitende 'n werkplan met betrekking tot sodanige terugplasing, voorlê. Landmeter moet terugplasing van verlore bakens rapporteer.

92. As 'n plan of skets, waarvan die teruggawe verlang word aan die Landmeter-generaal voorgelê word ter verduideliking van 'n brief of rapport, moet dit in duplikaat of op kalkeerlinne geteken word, sodat 'n afdruk daarvan gemaak kan word. Skets moet in duplikaat wees wanneer teruggawe verlang word.

93. Alle amptelike briefwisseling, behalwe briefwisseling in verband met sake betreffende die driehoeksmeting, moet met die Landmeter-generaal gevoer word. Dit sluit in alle briefwisseling met betrekking tot planne en kaarte van private eiendomme. Hoe amptelike briefwisseling gevoer moet word.

Landmeters word versoek om nie na meer as een opmeting of onderwerp in 'n brief te verwys nie.

Tariff for
surveys.

94. The charge for any services performed by a surveyor shall be in accordance with the tariff of fees prescribed in Annexure A, but this tariff shall not apply to surveys for the registration of mining title.

Surveyor-
General to
be taxing
officer.

95. The Surveyor-General shall exercise, in case of dispute, all the functions of a taxing officer of the court in relation to fees charged by surveyors for performing the several acts which are permitted or required under the Act or these regulations to be performed by surveyors. The Surveyor-General of any province may, upon the consent of both parties to the dispute being obtained, depute the functions assigned to him under this regulation to the president of the institute or association representing the surveyors in that province.

Taxing fees.

96. The fee of office for each surveyor's account taxed shall be for each £1 or fraction thereof of the taxed amount, 6d., provided that the minimum fee for taxation shall be 10s. 6d.

Accounts for
Government
surveys to be
in duplicate.

97. Accounts for survey work done on behalf of Government shall be submitted in duplicate to the Surveyor-General, and in such form as that officer may require.

How to
recover
costs of
resurveying
blocks of
land other
than
township.

98. (1) A schedule, framed by the Surveyor-General under the provisions of sub-section (5) of section *twenty-two* of the Act, apportioning the costs of and incidental to a resurvey made under that section, shall lie for a period of thirty days for inspection at the respective offices of the Surveyor-General and of the magistrate of the district in which the land surveyed is situated.

(2) Such costs shall be paid to the Surveyor-General by the owners named in such schedule, either in full at the expiration of the period referred to in sub-section (1) or within such extension of that period as the Surveyor-General may allow, or if the owner finds security to the satisfaction of the Surveyor-General for the payment of such costs in ten equal annual instalments, the first of which shall become due at the expiration of such period, plus interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the amount of the costs which may from time to time be outstanding, provided that an owner may pay in larger instalments any costs so apportioned to him; provided further that, should the owner of any land affected by the resurvey desire to effect registration of any portion of such land, the balance of the costs, plus interest still unpaid at the date of such transfer, shall become due and payable forthwith.

(3) The Surveyor-General shall certify in writing the amount of the costs due by an owner in terms of section *twenty-two* of the Act, and the certificate of the Surveyor-General shall be final: Provided that the Surveyor-General may rectify any error in such certificate. The owner named in such certificate shall be deemed to be indebted to the Minister in the amount stated therein, plus interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the date of the expiration of the period referred to in sub-section (1), and such costs, plus interest, shall be recoverable from such owner by the Minister by action in a competent court.

(4) The Surveyor-General shall furnish the Registrar of Deeds with a certified copy of the schedule referred to in sub-section (1), and thereafter the Registrar of Deeds shall not effect registration of any piece of land described in the said schedule until a certificate signed by the Surveyor-General is produced to him that the costs, plus interest, if any, of and incidental to the resurvey have been paid.

How to
recover
costs of
re-surveying
a township.

99. (1) A schedule, framed by the Surveyor-General under the provisions of sub-section (10) of section *twenty-seven* of the Act, apportioning the costs of and incidental to a resurvey of a township, village or settlement, made in terms of that section, shall lie for a period of thirty days for inspection at the office of the Surveyor-General and at the office of the local authority within whose jurisdiction the township, village or settlement is situated, or, if there is no such local authority, at the office of the magistrate of the district.

(2) Subject to the provisions of section *twenty-nine* of the Act, such costs as have not been recovered by the Minister from the local authority, as provided in sub-section (8) of section *twenty-seven* of the Act, or, if the area resurveyed is not situate within the jurisdiction of a local authority, the costs or such part thereof as the Minister may decide should be recovered from the owners in accordance with sub-section (9) of the said section *twenty-seven*, shall be paid either in full at the expiration of the period referred to in sub-section (1) or in five equal annual instalments, the first of which shall become due at the expiration of such period, plus interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the amount of the costs which may from time to time be outstanding:— Provided that an owner may pay in larger instalments any costs so apportioned to him

(3) The Surveyor-General shall certify, in writing, the amount of the costs due by an owner in terms of sub-section (8) of section *twenty-seven* of the Act, or such part thereof as the Minister, in terms of sub-section (9) of that section, deems equitable, and the certificate of the Surveyor-General shall be final: Provided that the Surveyor-General may rectify any error in such certificate. The owner named in such certificate shall be

94. Die koste vir enige diens, wat 'n landmeter verrig, word bereken volgens die in Bylae A voorgeskrewe tarief, dog hierdie tarief is nie van toepassing op opmetings vir die registrasie van myntietels nie.

Opmetings-tarief.

95. Ingeval van 'n geskil, oefen die Landmeter-generaal al die pligte uit van 'n takseermeester van die Hof ten aansien van fooie, wat landmeters in rekening bring vir die uitvoer van die verskillende werksaamhede, wat ingevolge die Wet of hierdie regulasies aan landmeters veroorloof is, of deur hulle gedoen moet word. Die Landmeter-generaal van 'n Provinsie kan, nadat die toestemming van beide partye tot die geskil verkry is, die aan hom kragtens hierdie regulasie aangewese pligte aan die President van die Instituut of Genootskap, wat die landmeters in daardie Provinsie verteenwoordig, oordra.

Landmeter-generaal is takseermeester.

96. Die amptelike fooi vir die takseer van iedere landmeter se rekening is 6d. vir elke £1 of deel daarvan van die getakseerde bedrag, mits die minimum takseerfooi 10s. 6d. is.

Takseerfooie.

97. Rekenings vir opmetingswerk, wat ten behoeve van die Regering gedaan is, moet aan die Landmeter-generaal in duplikaat en in so'n vorm voorgelê word, as wat hierdie beamppte mag vereis.

Rekenings vir Goewerments-opmetings moet in duplikaat wees

98. (1) 'n Lys, opgemaak deur die Landmeter-generaal ingevolge die bepalinge van subartikel (5) van artikel twee-en-twintig van die Wet, wat die koste van of in verband met 'n hermeting (kragtens daardie artikel gemaak) verdeel, moet vir 'n tydperk van dertig dae vir inspeksie lê ten kantore van die Landmeter-generaal en van die Magistraat onderskeidelik van die distrik, waarin die gemete grond geleë is.

Hoe om koste van hermeting van blokke grond behalwe die van dorpe in te vorder.

(2) Die eienaars, wat in daardie lys vermeld is, moet sodanige koste aan die Landmeter-generaal betaal of tenvolte by die afloop van die tydperk vermeld in subartikel (1) of binne sodanige verlenging van daardie tydperk, as wat die Landmeter-generaal mag veroorloof, of as die eienaar sekuriteit vir die betaling van daardie koste ten genoë van die Landmeter-generaal stel, in tien gelyke jaarlikse paaiemente, die eerste waarvan betaalbaar is by die afloop van sodanige tydperk met rente teen 6 persent per jaar op die bedrag van die koste, wat van tyd tot tyd verskuldig mag wees, met die verstande dat 'n eienaar in groter paaiemente enige aan hom also toegewese koste mag betaal; mits voorts dat, as die eienaar van grond wat met die opmeting gemoei is 'n deel van daardie grond wil laat registreer die balans van die koste dadelik verskuldig en betaalbaar word met rente, wat tydens so'n oordrag nog onopbetaal is.

(3) Die Landmeter-generaal moet die bedrag van die koste, wat 'n eienaar skuld kragtens artikel twee-en-twintig van die Wet, skriftelik sertifiseer en die sertifikaat van die Landmeter-generaal is afdoende; mits die Landmeter-generaal enige fout in so'n sertifikaat mag verbeter. Die in daardie sertifikaat vermelde eienaar word beskou aan die Minister skuldig te wees die daarin vermelde bedrag, met rente teen 6 persent per jaar van die vervaldag van die in subartikel (1) vermelde tydperk, en sodanige koste met rente kan die Minister by wyse van 'n aksie in 'n bevoegde hof van so'n eienaar invorder.

(4) Die Landmeter-generaal moet aan die Registrateur van Aktes 'n gesertifiseerde afskrif van die lys vermeld in subartikel (1) verstrek, en daarna mag die Registrateur van Aktes nie enige van die stukke grond vermeld in die gesegde lys laat registreer nie, totdat 'n sertifikaat geteken deur die Landmeter-generaal aan hom vertoon is dat die koste met rente, waar die bestaan, van en in verband met die hermeting betaal is.

99. (1) 'n Lys, opgemaak deur die Landmeter-generaal ingevolge die bepalinge van subartikel (10) van artikel sewe-en-twintig van die Wet, wat die koste van of in verband met 'n hermeting van 'n dorp, of nedersetting (kragtens daardie artikel gemaak) verdeel, moet vir 'n tydperk van dertig dae vir inspeksie lê ten kantore van die Landmeter-generaal en ten kantore van die Plaaslike Bestuur, binne wie se regsgebied die dorp of nedersetting geleë is, of, as daar nie so'n plaaslike bestuur is nie, dan by die Magistraatskantoor van die distrik.

Hoe om koste van hermeting van 'n dorp in te vorder.

(2) Behoudens die bepalinge van artikel nege-en-twintig van die Wet, moet sodanige koste (wat die Minister nog nie van die plaaslike bestuur ingevorder het nie, soos bepaal in subartikel (8) van artikel sewe-en-twintig van die Wet, of, as die hermete oppervlakte nie binne die regsgebied van 'n plaaslike bestuur geleë is nie, die koste of sodanige gedeelte daarvan as wat ingevolge 'n beslissing van die Minister van die eienaars, kragtens subartikel (9) van die vermelde artikel sewe-en-twintig, ingevorder moet word) of ten volle betaal word by die afloop van die tydperk vermeld in subartikel (1), of in vyf-jaarlikse paaiemente, die eerste waarvan betaalbaar is by die afloop van sodanige tydperk met rente teen 6 persent per jaar op die bedrag van die koste, wat van tyd tot tyd verskuldig mag wees; met die verstande dat 'n eienaar in groter paaiemente enige aan hom also toegewese koste mag betaal.

(3) Die Landmeter-generaal moet die bedrag koste, wat 'n eienaar skuld kragtens subartikel (8) van artikel sewe-en-twintig van die Wet of sodanige gedeelte daarvan as die Minister ingevolge subartikel (9) van daardie artikel redelik ag, skriftelik sertifiseer en die sertifikaat van die Landmeter-generaal is afdoende; mits die Landmeter-generaal enige fout in so'n sertifikaat mag verbeter. Die in sodanige sertifikaat vermelde

deemed to be indebted to the Minister in the amount stated therein, plus interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the amount of the costs which may from time to time be outstanding, and such costs plus interest, or such part thereof as aforesaid, shall be recoverable from such owner by the Minister by action in a competent court.

(4) The Surveyor-General shall furnish the Registrar of Deeds with a certified copy of the schedule referred to in sub-section (1), and thereafter the Registrar of Deeds shall not effect registration of any piece of land described in the said schedule until a certificate signed by the Surveyor-General is produced to him that the costs, plus interest, if any, of and incidental to the resurvey have been paid.

Arbitration
proceedings.

100. (1) Any person who has called upon a contiguous owner to sign an agreement in terms of sub-section (2) of section *sixteen* of the Act shall preserve a record of the hour and day on which, and the place at which, he so called upon him, or, if he called upon him in writing, he shall preserve a copy of the letter and any reply thereto he shall receive. In the event of such contiguous owner refusing to sign the agreement, the person calling upon him to do so shall, if possible, obtain the signature of such owner to such record of such day, hour and place, and also the signature of any witness present.

(2) Upon receiving an objection lodged in terms of sub-section (7) of section *sixteen*, or sub-section (7) of section *twenty-two*, to a beacon or boundary adopted in the survey or resurvey of any land, or to the diagram thereof, the Surveyor-General shall give notice, in the manner provided in sub-section (5) of section *sixteen* of the Act, for the service of notices required under that section to every person affected by such objection, or to his duly authorised agent, requiring him, within a period of one month after the date of such notice, or, if he was not in South Africa upon such date, within three months thereafter, to complete and sign before two witnesses, and to return to him, a deed of submission substantially in the following form:—

DEED OF SUBMISSION.

I,, the registered owner of the piece of land called....., situate at....., in the district of....., Province of....., hereby undertake to submit the question of the disputed beacon and boundary common to the land called....., and to the land called..... to the decision of an arbitrator or arbitrators to be appointed by the Surveyor-General of the said province under the provisions of Act No. 9 of 1927, and to accept.....award in regard to such beacon and boundary, and to the costs of or incidental to such arbitration as final and conclusive. I further agree that, for the purpose of giving effect to any award or order made in terms of the arbitration, this deed shall be deemed to be a submission under the general law relating to arbitration in the Province of.....and that at the instance of either party it may be made the subject of an order of court.

(Signed).....

Witnesses (2).

(3) Upon receipt of deeds of submission from every owner affected by an objection, or from his duly authorised agent, the Surveyor-General shall appoint an arbitrator or arbitrators to determine the matter in dispute, but shall, unless he deems it otherwise desirable, appoint one arbitrator only. If, however, half or more than half of the persons affected by the objection demand that more than one arbitrator shall be appointed, he shall appoint at least three arbitrators: Provided that in no circumstances shall he appoint more than one arbitrator for the settlement of a dispute under section *twenty-two* of the Act. In the event of three arbitrators being appointed, the decision of any two of them shall determine all questions under submission.

(4) Before any arbitrator enters on a reference under the Act he shall make and subscribe to the following declaration before a justice of the peace or commissioner of oaths—

I,, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I will faithfully and honestly, and to the best of my skill and ability, hear and determine the matter referred to me under the Land Survey Act, 1927.

(5) The appointment of an arbitrator shall not be revoked without the consent of all parties affected by the objection, nor shall the death of any such party act as the revocation of an appointment.

(6) An arbitrator or arbitrators shall submit his or their awards to the Surveyor-General within sixty days after his or their appointment, but the Surveyor-General may for particular reasons to be recorded in writing extend the time in which the award may be made.

eienaar word beskou aan die Minister skuldig te wees die daarin vermeldde bedrag met rente teen 6 persent per jaar op die bedrag van die koste, wat van tyd tot tyd verskuldig mag wees, en daardie koste met rente of sodanige gedeelte daarvan as bogemeld, kan die Minister by wyse van 'n aksie in 'n bevoegde hof van so'n eienaar invorder.

(4) Die Landmeter-generaal moet aan die Registrateur van Aktes 'n gesertifiseerde afskrif van die lys vermeld in subartikel (1) verstrek, en daarna mag die Registrateur van Aktes nie enige van die stukke grond vermeld in die gesegde lys laat registreer nie, totdat 'n sertifikaat geteken deur die Landmeter-generaal aan hom vertoon word, dat die koste met rente, waar die bestaan, van en in verband met die hermeting betaal is.

100. (1) Iemand, wat sig beroep het op 'n aangrensende eienaar om 'n ooreenkoms, kragtens subartikel (2) van artikel *sestien* van die Wet te teken, moet 'n aantekening maak van die uur en dag waarop, en die plek waar, hy sig also op hom beroep het, of, as hy sig skriftelik op hom beroep het, moet hy 'n kopie van die brief en enige antwoord wat hy daarop mag ontvang, bewaar. Ingeval so'n aangrensende eienaar weier om die ooreenkoms te teken, moet die persoon, wat sig op hom beroep om sulks te doen, indien moontlik, die handtekening van daardie eienaar op sodanige verslag van so'n dag, uur en plek verkry, sowel as die handtekening van enige getuie, wat teenwoordig was.

(2) By ontvangs van 'n protes ingedien kragtens subartikel (7) van artikel *sestien*, of subartikel (7) van artikel *twee-en-twintig*, teen 'n baken of grens, waarop die opmeting of hermeting van grond berus of teen die kaart daarvan, dan moet die Landmeter-generaal kennis gee soos voorgeskryf in subartikel (5) van artikel *sestien* van die Wet, wat betref die diening van kennisgewinge vereis ingevolge daardie artikel, aan elkeen, wat met daardie protes gemoei is, of aan sy behoorlik gevolmagtigde agent, waarin hy versoek word, binne 'n tydperk van een maand na datum van daardie kennisgewing, of as hy op daardie dag nie in Suid-Afrika was nie, binne drie maande daarna, om 'n akte van onderwerping (groteliks volgens die vorm as volg) voor twee getuie in te vul, te teken en aan hom terug te stuur:—

AKTE VAN ONDERWERPING.

Ek,, die geregistreerde eienaar van die stuk grond genaamd.....geleë te.....in die distrik.....Provinsie..... onderneem om die kwessie van die baken en grens in geskil tussen die grond genaamden die grond genaamdaan die beslegting van 'n skeidsregter of skeidsregters te onderwerp, wat die Landmeter-generaal van die vermeldde provinsie sal benoem ingevolge die bepalinge van Wet No. 9 van 1927, en om by.....uitspraak ten opsigte van daardie baken en grens en die koste van of in verband met sodanige skeidsgeding te berus as finaal en afdoende. Ek willic verder in dat, vir die doel om regsgeldigheid aan 'n uitspraak of order te verleen, wat kragtens die skeidsgeding besleg is, hierdie akte beskou sal word as 'n onderwerping ingevolge die algemene Wet ten aansien van arbitrasie in die Provinsie..... en dat op aandrang van die een of ander party dit die onderwerp van 'n order van die hof gemaak kan word.

(Geteken).....

Getuies:

- (1)
- (2)

(3) By ontvangs van aktes van onderwerping van elke eienaar, wat met 'n protes gemoei is of van sy behoorlik gemagtigde agent, stel die Landmeter-generaal 'n skeidsregter of skeidsregters aan om die saak in geskil te besleg, dog tensy hy dit anders wenslik ag, stel hy slegs een skeidsregter aan. As die helfte of meer as die helfte van die persone, wat met die protes gemoei is egter eis dat meer as een skeidsregter benoem word, moet hy minstens drie skeidsregters benoem, mits dat hy in geen geval meer as een skeidsregter vir die beslegting van 'n geskil ingevolge artikel *twee-en-twintig* van die Wet aanstel nie. Ingeval drie skeidsregters benoem word, besleg enige twee van hulle deur hulle uitspraak alle geskille, wat voorgelê word.

(4) Alvorens 'n skeidsregter 'n opdrag ingevolge die Wet aanvaar, moet hy die volgende verklaring voor 'n Vrederegter of Kommissaris van Ede afleë en onderteken:—

Ek,, verklaar plegtig en opreg dat ek op 'n getroue en eerlike wyse en tot die beste van my bekwaamheid en vermoë die saak, wat na my ingevolge die Opmetingswet, 1927, verwys is, sal verhoor en besleg.

(5) Die benoeming van 'n skeidsregter mag nie herroep word nie sonder die toestemming van alle partye, wat met die protes gemoei is, nog veroorsaak die dood van so'n party die herroeping van 'n benoeming.

(6) 'n Skeidsregter of skeidsregters moet sy of hulle uitspraak aan die Landmeter-generaal binne sestig dae na sy of hulle benoeming voorleë, dog die Landmeter-generaal kan, vir besondere redes, wat skriftelik opgeteken moet word, die tyd verleng waarin die beslegting uitgebring mag word.

(7) If an arbitrator dies or becomes incapable of acting before making his award, or fails or refuses to make his award within sixty days after his appointment, or within such extended period as may have been allowed by the Surveyor-General, the Surveyor-General shall appoint another arbitrator in his place. Every arbitrator so appointed shall have the same powers and authorities as were vested in the arbitrator in whose place the appointment is made.

(8) An arbitrator acting under a submission shall have the power to summon and hear witnesses, to administer oaths or take affirmations, to call for the production of papers and documents, and to enter upon and inspect any land for the purpose of determining the matter in dispute.

(9) The issue of a subpoena or summons on a witness to compel his attendance, and the production of documents before an arbitrator, may be procured by such arbitrator or by any party to a submission, in the same way and subject to the same conditions as if the matter were an action pending in a magistrate's court.

(10) The parties affected by an objection shall submit to be examined by the arbitrator or arbitrators upon oath or affirmation in relation to the question in dispute and to all matters appertaining thereto, and shall produce before the arbitrator or arbitrators all documents within their possession or power respectively which he or they may call for or require, and shall do all other things which during the arbitration the arbitrator or arbitrators may require in connection therewith. Any party affected by an objection shall have the right to be represented by counsel or attorney.

(11) As far as practicable, written notes shall be taken of the oral evidence of witnesses by the arbitrator or arbitrators before whom it is given, and such notes shall be submitted to the Surveyor-General, together with the award, for purpose of record.

(12) The arbitrator or arbitrators may proceed *ex parte*, in case any party to a dispute or any person affected by an objection, after reasonable notice has been given to him, shall neglect or refuse to attend on a reference.

(13) In every award the arbitrator or arbitrators shall direct by whom the costs of and consequent upon the arbitration, or any part thereof, shall be paid, and may decide upon or tax the amount of the costs or part thereof to be so paid, except the fees payable to the arbitrator or arbitrators: Provided that if no direction be given as to the scale on which such costs are to be taxed they shall be taxed according to the tariff allowed in magistrates' courts.

(14) The scale of the fees to be paid to an arbitrator shall be determined by the Surveyor-General prior to the appointment of such arbitrator, and the Surveyor-General may, upon such appointment being made, require that the parties affected by an objection, or any of them, shall deposit with him a sum of money equal to the estimated amount of the fees of the arbitrator, and of the expenses which will be incurred by him in travelling and subsistence, or shall give satisfactory security therefor. In case the amount of such fees and expenses is subsequently found to exceed the deposit, the Surveyor-General may withhold the award until the amount of the excess has been paid.

The amount due to an arbitrator by way of fees, on the scale determined by the Surveyor-General as aforesaid, and by way of travelling and subsistence expenses, shall be taxable by the Surveyor-General.

(15) The Surveyor-General shall certify in writing the amount due by any person affected by an objection. Such certificate shall be final, and the person named therein shall be indebted to the Surveyor-General in the amount stated therein: Provided that the Surveyor-General may rectify any error in such certificate.

Copies of
Crown
Grants.

101. Copies of Crown grants, referred to in section *forty-eight* of the Act, shall be issued by the Surveyor-General of the Province of the Cape of Good Hope on the following conditions:—

- (1) If the copy be required only for information, it shall be issued on the application of any person, and the words "Issued only for information" shall be written or stamped across the face of the copy;
- (2) If the copy be required for judicial purposes it shall be issued on a written application, signed by an attorney of the court, or an enrolled law or admitted agent, and the words "Issued for judicial purposes only" shall be written or stamped on the face of the copy;
- (3) If the copy be required to replace the original which has been lost or destroyed, the registered owner of the property conveyed by the grant or his duly authorised agent may make written application for such copy. The application shall be accompanied by an affidavit describing the deed, and stating that it has not been pledged and is not being detained by any one as security for debt or for any other reason; and that it has been actually lost or destroyed and cannot be found, though diligent search has been made therefor; and, further, setting forth, where possible, the circumstances under which it was lost or destroyed;

(7) As 'n skeidsregter sterf of onbevoeg word om handelend op te tree alvorens die skeidsgeding te besleg of hy in gebreke bly of weier om sy beslegting uit te bring binne sestig dae na sy benoeming of binne so'n verlengde tydperk as die Landmeter-generaal veroorloof mag hê, moet die Landmeter-generaal 'n ander skeidsregter in sy plek aanstel. Iedere aldus aangestelde skeidsregter besit dieselfde magte en bevoegdhede as wat aan die skeidsregter verleen is, in wie se plek die benoeming gemaak is.

(8) 'n Skeidsregter, wat ingevolge 'n akte van onderwerping handelend optree, het die mag om getuies te dagvaar en te verhoor, om ede of verklarings af te neem, om papiere en dokumente te vorder, en om grond te betree en te inspekteer vir die doel om die geskilpunte te besleg.

(9) Die uitreiking van 'n dagvaring om 'n getuie te dwing voor 'n skeidsregter te verskyn en dokumente te produseer, kan verkry word deur so'n skeidsregter of deur enige party, wat betrokke is in 'n akte van onderwerping op dieselfde manier en onderworpe aan dieselfde voorwaardes, asof die saak onder verhoor in 'n Magistraatshof is.

(10) Die partye, wat met 'n protes gemoei is, moet sig onderwerp om deur die skeidsregter of skeidsregters ondervra te word onder eed of by wyse van 'n verklaring ten aansien van die geskilpunt en alle sake wat daarop betrekking het, en moet alle dokumente onderskeidelik in hulle besit of mag die skeidsregter of skeidsregters voorlê, wat hy of hulle mag vorder of nodig hê, en moet alle ander dinge doen, wat die skeidsregter of skeidsregters gedurende die skeidsgeding in verband daarmee mag verlang. Iedereen, wat met 'n protes gemoei is, besit die reg om sig deur 'n advokaat of prokureur te laat verteenwoordig.

(11) Sover doenlik moet die skeidsregter of skeidsregters, voor wie getuienis afgelê word, skriftelike aantekeninge maak van die mondelinge getuienis, en daardie aantekeninge moet aan die Landmeter-generaal voorgelê word tesame met die uitspraak vir bewaring.

(12) Die skeidsregter of skeidsregters kan *ex parte* voortgaan ingeval 'n party, wat betrokke is in 'n geskil of iemand wat met 'n protes gemoei is, in gebreke bly of weier om ingevolge 'n opdrag teenwoordig te wees, na redelike kennis aan hom gegee was.

(13) In elke uitspraak moet die skeidsregter of skeidsregters vermeld deur wie die koste van of in verband met die skeidsgeding, of enige deel daarvan, betaal moet word, en kan die bedrag van die koste of deel daarvan wat also betaal moet word, takseer of vasstel, behalwe die aan die skeidsregter of skeidsregters betaalbare fooie; mits as geen melding gemaak word omtrent die skaal, waarop daardie koste getakseer moet word nie, hulle getakseer moet word volgens die tarief, wat in Magistraatshowe veroorloof word.

(14) Voor die aanstelling van 'n skeidsregter stel die Landmeter-generaal die skaal van die fooie vas wat aan so'n skeidsregter betaal moet word, en die Landmeter-generaal kan, nadat sodanige aanstelling gemaak is, vereis dat die partye, wat met 'n protes gemoei is, of enigeen van hulle, 'n som geld by hom moet stort gelyk aan die beraamde bedrag van die fooie van die skeidsregter en van die uitgawe, wat hy vir reis- en onderhoudskoste sal maak of genoegsame sekuriteit daarvoor moet stel. Ingeval dit later mag blyk dat die bedrag van daardie fooie en uitgawe die deposito oorskry, kan die Landmeter-generaal die uitspraak terughou tot tyd en wyle die ekstra bedrag betaal is. Die aan 'n skeidsregter verskuldigde fooie ingevolge die voornoemde skaal, wat die Landmeter-generaal vasgestel het, en die reis- en onderhoudstoelae, word deur die Landmeter-generaal getakseer.

(15) Die Landmeter-generaal moet die bedrag verskuldig deur iemand, wat met 'n protes gemoei is, skriftelik sertifiseer. So'n sertifikaat is finaal, en die daarin vermelde persoon is aan die Landmeter-generaal skuldig die bedrag, wat daarin vermeld word; mits die Landmeter-generaal enige fout in so'n sertifikaat mag verbeter.

101. Die Landmeter-generaal van die Provinsie die Kaap die Goeie Hoop moet kopieë van Kroongrondbriewe vermeld in artikel *ag-en-veertig* van die Wet, op die volgende voorwaardes uitreik:—

Kopieë van
Kroongrond-
briewe.

- (1) As die kopie slegs vir inligting nodig is, moet dit op aanvraag van enige persoon uitgereik word, en die woorde "uitgereik slegs vir inligting" moet dwarsoor die voorkant van die kopie geskryf of bestempel word.
- (2) As die kopie vir geregtelike doeleindes nodig is, moet dit uitgereik word op 'n skriftelike aanvraag geteken deur 'n prokureur van die hof of 'n ingeskrewe Wets- of Geadmiteerde-agent, en die woorde "uitgereik slegs vir geregtelike doeleindes" moet op die voorkant van die kopie geskryf of bestempel word.
- (3) As die kopie nodig is om die oorspronklike, wat verloor of verniel is, te vervang, kan die geregistreerde eienaar van die eiendom soos voorkom in die grondbrief of sy behoorlike gevolmagtigde agent skriftelik aansoek doen om so'n kopie. Die aansoek moet vergesel wees van 'n beëdigde verklaring, waarin die grondbrief beskryf word en waarin vermeld word dat dit nie verpand is en nie deur iemand as sekuriteit vir skuld of vir enige ander rede teruggehou word nie; en dat dit werklik verloor of verniel is en nie gevind kan word nie, hoewel sorgvuldige ondersoek daaromtrent ingestel is; en waarin die omstandighede, waaronder dit verloor of verniel was, waar moontlik uiteengesit word.

If the circumstances of the loss or destruction are not stated, or if they are stated and the Surveyor-General is of opinion that further evidence is necessary, either from the applicant himself or from some other person in whose custody the deed may have been before the loss or destruction thereof, to establish the loss or destruction, he shall be entitled to call for such evidence, and to delay issuing the copy until it has been supplied ;

- (4) If the registered owner is deceased or a lunatic, or is insolvent, or has assigned his estate for the benefit of his creditors, or is a company under official liquidation, then the application and affidavit may be made by the legal representative of the estate, the *curator bonis*, or the liquidator of the company, as the case may be ;
- (5) The applicant shall also insert, once in the *Gazette* and once a week in two consecutive weeks in such newspaper as the Surveyor-General shall approve, a notice in the following form :—

LOST TITLE DEED.

Notice is hereby given that I intend applying for a certified copy of Crown Grant No....., dated..... in favour of (here insert name of the person in whose favour the grant was made) in respect of certain property called (here insert a description of the property). All persons having objection to the issue of such copy are hereby required to lodge the same in writing with the Surveyor-General, at Capetown, within four weeks of the date of this notice.

Dated at.....this.....day
of.....

.....
(Signature of applicant or his agent.)

- (6) The applicant shall lodge with the Surveyor-General the application and affidavit aforesaid, and a copy of each issue of the newspaper in which such notice appeared, and shall furnish a reference to the number and date of the *Gazette* in which it was published ;
- (7) After the expiration of the time mentioned in the notice prescribed in sub-section (5) hereof, the Surveyor-General shall, if he is satisfied that no good reason to the contrary exists, issue the certified copy asked for: Provided that no such copy shall be issued until the Registrar of Deeds concerned has searched the registers kept for immovable property and bonds, and has made on the copy suitable endorsements regarding transactions, if any, recorded in such registers in connection with the deed or bond concerned ;
- (8) If a copy of a Crown grant issued in terms of this regulation to serve as an original is lost or destroyed, the Surveyor-General may, subject to compliance, *mutatis mutandis*, with the conditions prescribed in this regulation, issue a further copy to serve in lieu of the original ;
- (9) If any Crown grant referred to in section *forty-eight* of the Act shall have, for any reason, become unserviceable, the Surveyor-General may, on the written application of the owner or his agent, issue a copy thereof to serve in lieu of the original: Provided that the original deed which has become unserviceable shall be lodged with such application, and that the copy has been transmitted to the Registrar of Deeds concerned to have the necessary endorsements made thereon as provided in sub-section (7) of this regulation ;
- (10) In the event of any grant of which a copy has been issued under this regulation to serve as an original being subsequently found and produced to the Surveyor-General, he shall endorse thereon that it has been superseded by such copy.

ANNEXURE A.

(Referred to in Regulation 94.)

STANDARD CHARGES FOR SURVEYS.

Part I.—Areas.

The fees to be paid for any survey of land, including the supply of the survey records as defined in Regulation 81, and of all reports prescribed in the Act or these regulations, of diagrams in triplicate, shall be as set forth hereunder. In the case of sub-sections (4) to (7) of Part I of this Annexure the charges [which shall include the charges for a general plan, a skeleton tracing, and the necessary pegs or pipes as prescribed in Regulation 25 (5),

As die omstandighede van die verlies of vernieling nie vermeld word nie, of as hulle vermeld is en die Landmeter-generaal van sienswyse is dat verder bewys nodig is, hetsy van die applikant self, hetsy van een of ander persoon, in wie se bewaring die grondbrief mag gewees het voor die verlies of vernieling daarvan, is hy geregtig om sodanige bewys te vereis teneinde die verlies of vernieling vas te stel, en om die uitreiking van die kopie te vertraag totdat die bewys verstrekk is.

- (4) As die geregistreerde eienaar oorlede of 'n kranksinnige of insolvent is of hy sy boedel vir die voordeel van sy krediteure oorgemaak het, of 'n maatskappy in offisiële likwidasië is, dan kan die aansoek en beëdigde verklaring gemaak word deur die wettige verteenwoordiger van die boedel, die *curator bonis*, of die likwidateur van die maatskappy, na gelang van omstandighede.
- (5) Die applikant moet ook 'n kennisgewing in die volgende vorm plaas eens in die *Staatskoerant* en eens per week gedurende twee opeenvolgende weke in sodanige koerant, as wat die Landmeter-generaal mag goedkeur:—

“VERLORE TITELBEWYS.

Kennis geskied hiermee dat ek voornemens is om aansoek te doen om 'n gesertifiseerde kopie van Kroongrondbrief No....., gedateerten gunste van (vermeld hier die naam van die persoon ten gunste van wie die grondbrief gemaak was) met betrekking tot seker eiendom genaamd (vermeld hier 'n beskrywing van die eiendom). Almal wat beswaar het teen die uitreiking van so'n kopie, word hiermee versoek om dieselfde by die Landmeter-generaal te Kaapstad skriftelik in te dien binne vier weke vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

Gedateer te.....hierdie.....
dag van.....

.....
Handtekening van Applikant of sy Agent.”

- (6) Die applikant moet by die Landmeter-generaal indien die voormelde aansoek en beëdigde verklaring sowel as 'n kopie van elke uitgawe van die koerant, waarin so'n kennisgewing verskyn het, en moet 'n verwysing na die nommer en datum verstrekk van die *Staatskoerant*, waarin dit gepubliseer was.
- (7) Na afloop van die tyd vermeld in die kennisgewing voorgeskryf in subartikel (5) hiervan, moet die Landmeter-generaal, as hy oortuig is dat daar geen gegronde teenbewys bestaan nie, die aangevraagde gesertifiseerde kopie uitreik; mèt die verstande dat so'n kopie nie uitgereik mag word nie, alvorens die betrokke Registrateur van Aktes nie die registers vir vaste eiendom en verbande ondersoek het nie en op die kopie voegsame endossemente gemaak het omtrent transaksies, waar die bestaan, wat in daardie registers in verband met die betrokke akte of verband opgeteken is.
- (8) As 'n kopie van 'n Kroongrondbrief, uitg reik kragtens hierdie regulasie as 'n oorspronklike, verloor of verniel is, kan die Landmeter-generaal, behoudens die nakoming, *mutatis mutandis*, van die voorwaardes voorgeskryf in hierdie regulasie, nog 'n kopie uitreik in die plek van die oorspronklike.
- (9) As 'n Kroongrondbrief, waarna in artikel *ag-en-veertig* van die Wet verwys is, om een of ander rede ondiensdig geword het, kan die Landmeter-generaal op skriftelike aansoek van die eienaar of sy agent 'n kopie daarvan uitreik om die oorspronklike te vervang, mits die oorspronklike grondbrief, wat ondiensdig geword het met so'n aansoek ingedien word, en dat die kopie aan die betrokke Registrateur van Aktes deurgestuurd is teneinde die nodige endossemente, soos voorgeskryf in subartikel (7) van hierdie regulasie, daarop te laat maak.
- (10) Ingeval 'n grondbrief, waarvan 'n kopie ingevolge hierdie regulasie as 'n oorspronklike uitgereik is, later gevind en aan die Landmeter-generaal vertoon word, moet hy daarop endosseer dat dit deur so'n kopie vervang is.

BYLAE “A.”

(Vermeld in Regulasie 94.)

STANDAARDFOOIE VIR OPMETINGS.

Deel I.—Groottes.

Die fooie, wat in verband met die opmeting van grond betaal moet word, insluitende die verskaffing van die opmetingstukke soos omskryf in regulasie 81 van alle rapporte, wat in die Wet of hierdie regulasies voorgeskryf is en van kaarte in drievoud, is soos hieronder uiteengesit. In die geval van subartikels (4) tot (7) van Deel I van hierdie Bylae, is die fooie (wat die fooie insluit vir 'n algemene plan, 'n raamwerk-af trek en die

and in the case of sub-section (3) a general plan and a skeleton tracing, but not the beacons], shall be as set forth hereunder—

(1) *Pieces of land included in the same survey and surveyed at the same time, and having four or fewer boundaries.*

Table I.

Area in Morgen.	One Piece of Land.	Two Pieces of Land.	Three Pieces of Land.	Four Pieces of Land.	Five Pieces of Land or More.
Factor	1.00	0.95	0.93	0.915	0.90
	£	£	£	£	£
Under 2.....	8.4	7.98	7.81	7.69	7.56
2-10.....	10.75	10.21	10.00	9.84	9.68
15.....	12.26	11.65	11.40	11.22	11.03
20.....	12.90	12.26	12.00	11.80	11.61
25.....	13.37	12.70	12.43	12.23	12.03
30.....	13.80	13.11	12.83	12.63	12.42
35.....	14.14	13.43	13.15	12.94	12.73
40.....	14.47	13.75	13.46	13.24	13.02
45.....	14.77	14.03	13.74	13.51	13.29
50.....	15.05	14.30	14.00	13.77	13.54
55.....	15.31	14.54	14.24	14.01	13.78
60.....	15.56	14.78	14.47	14.24	14.00
65.....	15.79	15.00	14.68	14.45	14.21
70.....	16.02	15.22	14.90	14.66	14.42
75.....	16.23	15.42	15.09	14.85	14.61
80.....	16.44	15.62	15.29	15.04	14.80
85.....	16.65	15.82	15.48	15.23	14.98
90.....	16.83	15.99	15.65	15.40	15.15
95.....	17.02	16.17	15.83	15.57	15.32
100.....	17.20	16.34	16.00	15.74	15.48
110.....	17.54	16.66	16.31	16.05	15.79
120.....	17.88	16.99	16.63	16.36	16.09
130.....	18.20	17.29	16.93	16.65	16.38
140.....	18.50	17.58	17.20	16.93	16.65
150.....	18.80	17.86	17.48	17.20	16.92
160.....	19.08	18.13	17.74	17.46	17.17
170.....	19.35	18.38	18.00	17.71	17.42
180.....	19.62	18.64	18.25	17.95	17.66
190.....	19.87	18.88	18.48	18.18	17.88
200.....	20.12	19.11	18.71	18.41	18.11
225.....	20.72	19.68	19.27	18.96	18.65
250.....	21.29	20.23	19.80	19.48	19.16
275.....	21.82	20.73	20.29	19.97	19.64
300.....	22.33	21.21	20.77	20.43	20.10
325.....	22.81	21.67	21.21	20.87	20.53
350.....	23.28	22.12	21.65	21.30	20.95
375.....	23.74	22.55	22.08	21.72	21.37
400.....	24.17	22.96	22.48	22.12	21.75
425.....	24.60	23.37	22.88	22.51	22.14
450.....	25.02	23.77	23.27	22.89	22.52
475.....	25.41	24.14	23.63	23.25	22.87
500.....	25.80	24.51	23.99	23.61	23.22
525.....	26.18	24.87	24.35	23.96	23.56
550.....	26.55	25.22	24.69	24.29	23.90
575.....	26.91	25.56	25.03	24.62	24.22
600.....	27.26	25.90	25.35	24.94	24.53
625.....	27.61	26.23	25.68	25.26	24.85
650.....	27.95	26.55	25.99	25.57	25.20
675.....	28.29	26.88	26.31	25.89	25.46
700.....	28.60	27.17	26.60	26.17	25.74
725.....	28.93	27.48	26.90	26.47	26.04
750.....	29.24	27.78	27.19	26.75	26.32
775.....	29.55	28.07	27.48	27.04	26.60
800.....	29.86	28.37	27.77	27.32	26.87
825.....	30.16	28.65	28.05	27.60	27.14
850.....	30.45	28.93	28.32	27.86	27.40
875.....	30.75	29.21	28.60	28.14	27.68
900.....	31.04	29.49	28.87	28.40	27.94
925.....	31.31	29.74	29.12	28.65	28.18
950.....	31.60	30.02	29.39	28.91	28.44
975.....	31.87	30.28	29.64	29.16	28.68
1,000.....	32.14	30.53	29.89	29.41	28.93
1,050.....	32.67	31.04	30.38	29.89	29.40
1,100.....	33.20	31.54	30.88	30.38	29.89
1,150.....	33.70	32.02	31.34	30.84	30.33
1,200.....	34.20	32.49	31.81	31.29	30.78
1,250.....	34.69	32.96	32.26	31.74	31.22
1,300.....	35.17	33.41	32.71	32.18	31.65
1,350.....	35.64	33.86	33.15	32.61	32.08
1,400.....	36.09	34.29	33.56	33.02	32.48
1,450.....	36.55	34.72	33.99	33.44	32.90
1,500.....	37.00	35.15	34.41	33.86	33.30
1,550.....	37.43	35.56	34.81	34.25	33.69
1,600.....	37.86	35.97	35.21	34.64	34.07
1,650.....	38.28	36.37	35.60	35.03	34.45
1,700.....	38.70	36.76	35.99	35.41	34.83
1,750.....	39.11	37.15	36.37	35.79	35.20
1,800.....	39.52	37.54	36.75	36.16	35.57
1,850.....	39.91	37.91	37.12	36.52	35.92

nodige penne of pype soos in regulasie 25 (5) voorgeskryf, en, in die geval van subartikel (3), 'n algemene plan en 'n raamwerk-aftrek dog nie die bakens nie) soos hieronder uiteengesit:—

- (1) *Stukke grond wat in dieselfde opmeting ingesluit en tegelyk opgemeet is en wat vier of minder grense het.*

Tafel I.

Grootte in Morge	Een Stuk Grond.	Twee Stukke Grond.	Drie Stukke Grond.	Vier Stukke Grond.	Vyf of Meer Stukke Grond.
Faktor	1.00	0.95	0.93	0.915	0.90
	£	£	£	£	£
Minder as 2.....	8.4	7.98	7.81	7.69	7.56
2-10.....	10.75	10.21	10.00	9.84	9.68
15.....	12.26	11.65	11.40	11.22	11.03
20.....	12.90	12.26	12.00	11.80	11.61
25.....	13.37	12.70	12.43	12.23	12.03
30.....	13.80	13.11	12.83	12.63	12.42
35.....	14.14	13.43	13.15	12.94	12.73
40.....	14.47	13.75	13.46	13.24	13.02
45.....	14.77	14.03	13.74	13.51	13.29
50.....	15.05	14.30	14.00	13.77	13.54
55.....	15.31	14.54	14.24	14.01	13.78
60.....	15.56	14.78	14.47	14.24	14.00
65.....	15.79	15.00	14.68	14.45	14.21
70.....	16.02	15.22	14.90	14.66	14.42
75.....	16.23	15.42	15.09	14.85	14.61
80.....	16.44	15.62	15.29	15.04	14.80
85.....	16.65	15.82	15.48	15.23	14.98
90.....	16.83	15.99	15.65	15.40	15.15
95.....	17.02	16.17	15.83	15.57	15.32
100.....	17.20	16.34	16.00	15.74	15.48
110.....	17.54	16.66	16.31	16.05	15.79
120.....	17.88	16.99	16.63	16.36	16.09
130.....	18.20	17.29	16.93	16.65	16.38
140.....	18.50	17.58	17.20	16.93	16.65
150.....	18.80	17.86	17.48	17.20	16.92
160.....	19.08	18.13	17.74	17.46	17.17
170.....	19.35	18.38	18.00	17.71	17.42
180.....	19.62	18.64	18.25	17.95	17.66
190.....	19.87	18.88	18.48	18.18	17.88
200.....	20.12	19.11	18.71	18.41	18.11
225.....	20.72	19.68	19.27	18.96	18.65
250.....	21.29	20.23	19.80	19.48	19.16
275.....	21.82	20.73	20.29	19.97	19.64
300.....	22.33	21.21	20.77	20.43	20.10
325.....	22.81	21.67	21.21	20.87	20.53
350.....	23.28	22.12	21.65	21.30	20.95
375.....	23.74	22.55	22.08	21.72	21.37
400.....	24.17	22.96	22.48	22.12	21.75
425.....	24.60	23.37	22.88	22.51	22.14
450.....	25.02	23.77	23.27	22.89	22.52
475.....	25.41	24.14	23.63	23.25	22.87
500.....	25.80	24.51	23.99	23.61	23.22
525.....	26.18	24.87	24.35	23.96	23.56
550.....	26.55	25.22	24.69	24.29	23.90
575.....	26.91	25.56	25.03	24.62	24.22
600.....	27.26	25.90	25.35	24.94	24.53
625.....	27.61	26.23	25.68	25.26	24.85
650.....	27.95	26.55	25.99	25.57	25.20
675.....	28.29	26.88	26.31	25.89	25.46
700.....	28.60	27.17	26.60	26.17	25.74
725.....	28.93	27.48	26.90	26.47	26.04
750.....	29.24	27.78	27.19	26.75	26.32
775.....	29.55	28.07	27.48	27.04	26.60
800.....	29.86	28.37	27.77	27.32	26.87
825.....	30.16	28.65	28.05	27.60	27.14
850.....	30.45	28.93	28.32	27.86	27.40
875.....	30.75	29.21	28.60	28.14	27.68
900.....	31.04	29.49	28.87	28.40	27.94
925.....	31.31	29.74	29.12	28.65	28.18
950.....	31.60	30.02	29.39	28.91	28.44
975.....	31.87	30.28	29.64	29.16	28.68
1,000.....	32.14	30.53	29.89	29.41	28.93
1,050.....	32.67	31.04	30.38	29.89	29.40
1,100.....	33.20	31.54	30.88	30.38	29.89
1,150.....	33.70	32.02	31.34	30.84	30.33
1,200.....	34.20	32.49	31.81	31.29	30.78
1,250.....	34.69	32.96	32.26	31.74	31.22
1,300.....	35.17	33.41	32.71	32.18	31.65
1,350.....	35.64	33.86	33.15	32.61	32.08
1,400.....	36.09	34.29	33.56	33.02	32.48
1,450.....	36.55	34.72	33.99	33.44	32.90
1,500.....	37.00	35.15	34.41	33.86	33.30
1,550.....	37.43	35.56	34.81	34.25	33.69
1,600.....	37.86	35.97	35.21	34.64	34.07
1,650.....	38.28	36.37	35.60	35.03	34.45
1,700.....	38.70	36.76	35.99	35.41	34.83
1,750.....	39.11	37.15	36.37	35.79	35.20
1,800.....	39.52	37.54	36.75	36.16	35.57
1,850.....	39.91	37.91	37.12	36.52	35.92

Table I.—(continued.)

Area in Morgen.	One Piece of Land.	Two Pieces of Land.	Three Pieces of Land.	Four Pieces of Land.	Five Pieces of Land. More.
Factor	1.00 £	0.95 £	0.93 £	0.915 £	0.90 £
1,900.....	40.31	38.29	37.49	36.88	36.28
1,950.....	40.70	38.66	37.85	37.24	36.63
2,000.....	41.08	39.03	38.20	37.59	36.97
2,100.....	41.83	39.74	38.90	38.27	37.65
2,200.....	42.57	40.44	39.59	38.95	38.31
2,300.....	43.29	41.13	40.26	39.61	38.96
2,400.....	43.99	41.79	40.91	40.25	39.59
2,500.....	44.68	42.45	41.55	40.88	40.21
2,600.....	45.36	43.09	42.18	41.50	40.82
2,700.....	46.03	43.73	42.81	42.12	41.43
2,800.....	46.66	44.33	43.39	42.69	41.99
2,900.....	47.30	44.93	43.99	43.28	42.57
3,000.....	47.94	45.54	44.58	43.87	43.15
3,250.....	49.45	46.98	45.99	45.25	44.50
3,500.....	50.91	48.36	47.35	46.58	45.82
3,750.....	52.32	49.70	48.66	47.87	47.09
4,000.....	53.70	51.01	49.94	49.14	48.33
4,250.....	55.01	52.26	51.16	50.33	49.51
4,500.....	56.30	53.48	52.36	51.51	50.67
4,750.....	57.55	54.67	53.52	52.66	51.80
5,000.....	58.78	55.84	54.67	53.78	52.90
5,250.....	59.96	56.96	55.76	54.86	53.96
5,500.....	61.12	58.06	56.84	55.92	55.01
5,750.....	62.26	59.15	57.90	56.97	56.03
6,000.....	63.37	60.20	58.93	57.98	57.03
6,250.....	64.46	61.24	59.95	58.98	58.01
6,500.....	65.52	62.24	60.93	59.95	58.97
6,750.....	66.56	63.23	61.90	60.90	59.90
7,000.....	67.60	64.22	62.87	61.85	60.84
7,250.....	68.59	65.16	63.79	62.76	61.73
7,500.....	69.59	66.11	64.72	63.67	62.63
7,750.....	70.56	67.03	65.62	64.56	63.50
8,000.....	71.53	67.95	66.52	65.45	64.38
8,250.....	72.46	68.84	67.39	66.30	65.21
8,500.....	73.40	69.73	68.26	67.16	66.06
8,750.....	74.31	70.59	69.11	67.99	66.88
9,000.....	75.22	71.46	69.95	68.83	67.70
9,250.....	76.10	72.30	70.77	69.63	68.49
9,500.....	76.98	73.13	71.59	70.44	69.28
9,750.....	77.85	73.96	72.40	71.23	70.06
10,000.....	78.71	74.77	73.20	72.02	70.84

For any number of morgen up to 10,000 not given in the foregoing table the amount for the nearest number of morgen in the table shall be taken. For any number of morgen above 10,000 the charge shall be 7s. per every additional 100 morgen or fraction thereof.

If it is necessary, in order to ascertain its area, to survey the remaining extent of a piece of land being sub-divided, a charge shall be made for this remaining extent as if it were one of the sub-divisions, and there shall be a corresponding reduction in the charge when diagrams of the remaining extent are not supplied.

(2) *Pieces of land having more than four boundaries.*—The above charges for the survey of pieces of land having more than four boundaries shall be increased for every additional boundary, as follows:—

- (a) For each of the first five boundaries over four, 10 per cent. ;
- (b) for each of the next five boundaries, 5 per cent. ;
- (c) for every further additional boundary, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.,

with a minimum charge of 10s. for an additional boundary: Provided that, if a boundary of any piece of land is also a boundary of an adjoining piece of land surveyed by the same surveyor, it shall be reckoned as half a boundary if the information obtained in the survey of the one piece of land can be used in the survey of the adjoining piece.

In the case of surveys undertaken on behalf of the Government the increase shall be subject to a disallowance by the Surveyor-General if it appears that the number of boundaries has been unnecessarily increased.

The short line referred to in Regulation 43 (1) (e) between the beacon and the curvilinear boundary shall not be counted as a boundary.

In the case of an elongated figure, of which the area is small in proportion to the distance covered by the survey, the surveyor, instead of making the above percentage increase in the charge according to the number of additional boundaries above four, may, when the perimeter of the figure of the land surveyed exceeds the perimeter of a

Tafel I—(vervolg).

Grootte in Morge.	Een Stuk Grond.	Twee Stukke Grond.	Drie Stukke Grond.	Vier Stukke Grond.	Vyf of Meer Stukke Grond.
Faktor	1.00	0.95	0.93	0.915	0.90
	£	£	£	£	£
1,900.....	40.31	38.29	37.49	36.88	36.28
1,950.....	40.70	38.66	37.85	37.24	36.63
2,000.....	41.08	39.03	38.20	37.59	36.97
2,100.....	41.83	39.74	38.90	38.27	37.65
2,200.....	42.57	40.44	39.59	38.95	38.31
2,300.....	43.29	41.13	40.26	39.61	38.96
2,400.....	43.99	41.79	40.91	40.25	39.59
2,500.....	44.68	42.45	41.55	40.88	40.21
2,600.....	45.36	43.09	42.18	41.50	40.82
2,700.....	46.03	43.73	42.81	42.12	41.43
2,800.....	46.66	44.33	43.39	42.69	41.99
2,900.....	47.30	44.93	43.99	43.28	42.57
3,000.....	47.94	45.54	44.58	43.87	43.15
3,250.....	49.45	46.98	45.99	45.25	44.50
3,500.....	50.91	48.36	47.35	46.58	45.82
3,750.....	52.32	49.70	48.66	47.87	47.09
4,000.....	53.70	51.01	49.94	49.14	48.33
4,250.....	55.01	52.26	51.16	50.33	49.51
4,500.....	56.30	53.48	52.36	51.51	50.67
4,750.....	57.55	54.67	53.52	52.66	51.80
5,000.....	58.78	55.84	54.67	53.78	52.90
5,250.....	59.96	56.96	55.76	54.86	53.96
5,500.....	61.12	58.06	56.84	55.92	55.01
5,750.....	62.26	59.15	57.90	56.97	56.03
6,000.....	63.37	60.20	58.93	57.98	57.03
6,250.....	64.46	61.24	59.95	58.98	58.01
6,500.....	65.52	62.24	60.93	59.95	58.97
6,750.....	66.56	63.23	61.90	60.90	59.90
7,000.....	67.60	64.22	62.87	61.85	60.84
7,250.....	68.59	65.16	63.79	62.76	61.73
7,500.....	69.59	66.11	64.72	63.67	62.63
7,750.....	70.56	67.03	65.62	64.56	63.50
8,000.....	71.53	67.95	66.52	65.45	64.38
8,250.....	72.46	68.84	67.39	66.30	65.21
8,500.....	73.40	69.73	68.26	67.16	66.06
8,750.....	74.31	70.59	69.11	67.99	66.88
9,000.....	75.22	71.46	69.95	68.83	67.70
9,250.....	76.10	72.30	70.77	69.63	68.49
9,500.....	76.98	73.13	71.59	70.44	69.28
9,750.....	77.85	73.96	72.40	71.23	70.06
10,000.....	78.71	74.77	73.20	72.02	70.84

Vir 'n aantal morge tot 10,000, wat nie in die voorgaande tafel vermeld is nie, word die bedrag vir die naaste aantal morge in die tafel geneem. Vir 'n aantal morge meer as 10,000 is die fooi 7s. vir elk bykomende 100 morge of deel daarvan.

As dit nodig is om die resterende gedeelte van 'n stuk grond, wat onderverdeel word, op te meet, teneinde die oppervlakte daarvan vas te stel, word betaling vir hierdie resterende gedeelte geverg asof dit een van die onderdele was, terwyl daar 'n geëwerdigde fooi vermindering moet wees, as kaarte van die resterende gedeelte nie verskaf word nie.

(2) *Stukke grond wat meer as vier grense het.*—Die bovermelde fooi vir die opmeting van stukke grond, wat meer as vier grense het, word vir elke bykomende grenslyn as volg verhoog:—

- (a) Vir elk van die eerste vyf grenslyne meer as vier, 10 persent;
- (b) Vir elk van die volgende vyf grense, 5 persent;
- (c) Vir elk nog bykomende grens daarenbove, $2\frac{1}{2}$ persent;

met 'n minimum fooi van 10s. vir 'n bykomende grenslyn; mits dat, as 'n grens van 'n stuk grond ook 'n grens is van 'n aanliggende stuk grond, wat deur dieselfde landmeter opgemeet is, dit as 'n halwe grenslyn gereken word, as die gegewens, wat deur die opmeting van die een stuk grond verkry is, in verband met die opmeting van die aanliggende stuk gebruik kan word.

In geval van opmetings, wat ten behoeve van die Goewerment onderneem word, kan die Landmeter-generaal die verhoging afkeur as dit blyk dat die aantal grenslyne onnodig vermeerder is.

Die kort lyn vermeld in regulasie 43 (1) (e) tussen die baken en die kromlynige grens, word nie as 'n grens gereken nie.

In geval van 'n langwerpige figuur waarvan die oppervlakte klein is in vergelyking met die uitgestrektheid van die meting, kan die landmeter in plaas van die bovermelde persentasie fooiverhoging te verg volgens die aantal bykomende grense wat meer as vier is, 'n verhoogde fooi teen 10s. per 1,000 voet van 'n oorskryding, wat meer as 25

square of equal area by more than 25 per cent., make an increased charge at the rate of 10s. per 1,000 feet of such excess over 25 per cent.

(3) *Sub-division of land into agricultural lots of regular shape from 2 morgen to 10 morgen in area.*

Table II.

Number of Lots.		Number of Lots.	
	£		£
For 2 lots	20.42	For 95 lots	760.95
" 3 "	30.00	" 100 "	794.00
" 4 "	39.36	" 105 "	817.95
" 5 "	48.40	" 110 "	856.90
" 10 "	94.80	" 115 "	886.65
" 15 "	138.75	" 120 "	916.80
" 16 "	147.20	" 125 "	945.00
" 20 "	182.80	" 130 "	973.70
" 25 "	226.50	" 135 "	1,000.35
" 30 "	269.70	" 140 "	1,027.60
" 35 "	311.85	" 145 "	1,052.70
" 40 "	353.60	" 150 "	1,078.50
" 45 "	394.20	" 155 "	1,102.05
" 50 "	434.50	" 160 "	1,126.40
" 55 "	473.55	" 165 "	1,148.40
" 60 "	512.40	" 170 "	1,171.30
" 65 "	549.90	" 175 "	1,191.75
" 70 "	587.33	" 180 "	1,213.20
" 75 "	623.25	" 185 "	1,232.10
" 80 "	659.20	" 190 "	1,252.10
" 85 "	693.60	" 195 "	1,269.45
" 90 "	728.10	" 200 "	1,288.00

For every lot over 200, £6 per lot.

Table of Equivalents of Decimals of £1.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
0.01..... 0 2	0.26..... 5 2	0.51..... 10 2	0.76..... 15 2
0.02..... 0 5	0.27..... 5 5	0.52..... 10 5	0.77..... 15 5
0.03..... 0 7	0.28..... 5 7	0.53..... 10 7	0.78..... 15 7
0.04..... 0 10	0.29..... 5 10	0.54..... 10 10	0.79..... 15 10
0.05..... 1 0	0.30..... 6 0	0.55..... 11 0	0.80..... 16 0
0.06..... 1 2	0.31..... 6 2	0.56..... 11 2	0.81..... 16 2
0.07..... 1 5	0.32..... 6 5	0.57..... 11 5	0.82..... 16 5
0.08..... 1 7	0.33..... 6 7	0.58..... 11 7	0.83..... 16 7
0.09..... 1 10	0.34..... 6 10	0.59..... 11 10	0.84..... 16 10
0.10..... 2 0	0.35..... 7 0	0.60..... 12 0	0.85..... 17 0
0.11..... 2 2	0.36..... 7 2	0.61..... 12 2	0.86..... 17 2
0.12..... 2 5	0.37..... 7 5	0.62..... 12 5	0.87..... 17 5
0.13..... 2 7	0.38..... 7 7	0.63..... 12 7	0.88..... 17 7
0.14..... 2 10	0.39..... 7 10	0.64..... 12 10	0.89..... 17 10
0.15..... 3 0	0.40..... 8 0	0.65..... 13 0	0.90..... 18 0
0.16..... 3 2	0.41..... 8 2	0.66..... 13 2	0.91..... 18 2
0.17..... 3 5	0.42..... 8 5	0.67..... 13 5	0.92..... 18 5
0.18..... 3 7	0.43..... 8 7	0.68..... 13 7	0.93..... 18 7
0.19..... 3 10	0.44..... 8 10	0.69..... 13 10	0.94..... 18 10
0.20..... 4 0	0.45..... 9 0	0.70..... 14 0	0.95..... 19 0
0.21..... 4 2	0.46..... 9 2	0.71..... 14 2	0.96..... 19 2
0.22..... 4 5	0.47..... 9 5	0.72..... 14 5	0.97..... 19 5
0.23..... 4 7	0.48..... 9 7	0.73..... 14 7	0.98..... 19 7
0.24..... 4 10	0.49..... 9 10	0.74..... 14 10	0.99..... 19 10
0.25..... 5 0	0.50..... 10 0	0.75..... 15 0	1.00..... 20 0

(4) *Sub-division of land into lots of regular shape, of which the average area does not exceed 30,000 square feet.*

Table III.

	£ s. d.
For 1 lot.....	8 8 0
" 2 lots	10 13 0
" 4 "	18 6 0
" 5 "	21 17 0
" 10 "	38 11 0
" 25 "	84 6 0
" 50 "	156 2 0
" 100 "	294 6 0
" 150 "	429 8 0
" 200 "	562 19 0
" every lot over 200.....	£2. 13s. per lot.

persent is, in rekening bring, as die omtrek van die figuur van die gemete grond die omtrek van 'n vierkant van dieselfde oppervlakte deur meer as 25 persent oorskry.

(3) Onderverdeling van grond in landboupersele van reëlmatige vorm van 2 tot 10 morg in grootte :—

Tafel II.

Aantal Persele.		Aantal Persele.	
Vir	£	Vir	£
2 persele.....	20.42	95 persele.....	760.95
3 ".....	30.00	100 ".....	794.00
4 ".....	39.36	105 ".....	817.95
5 ".....	48.40	110 ".....	856.90
10 ".....	94.80	115 ".....	886.65
15 ".....	138.75	120 ".....	916.80
16 ".....	147.20	125 ".....	945.00
20 ".....	182.80	130 ".....	973.70
25 ".....	226.50	135 ".....	1,000.35
30 ".....	269.70	140 ".....	1,027.60
35 ".....	311.85	145 ".....	1,052.70
40 ".....	353.60	150 ".....	1,078.50
45 ".....	394.20	155 ".....	1,102.05
50 ".....	434.50	160 ".....	1,126.40
55 ".....	473.55	165 ".....	1,148.40
60 ".....	512.40	170 ".....	1,171.30
65 ".....	549.90	175 ".....	1,191.75
70 ".....	587.33	180 ".....	1,213.20
75 ".....	623.25	185 ".....	1,232.10
80 ".....	659.20	190 ".....	1,252.10
85 ".....	693.60	195 ".....	1,269.45
90 ".....	728.10	200 ".....	1,288.00

Vir elke perseel meer as 200, £6 per perseel.

Tafel van Gelyke Desimaalwaarde van £1.

£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
0.01.....	0 2	0.26.....	5 2	0.51.....	10 2	0.76.....	15 2
0.02.....	0 5	0.27.....	5 5	0.52.....	10 5	0.77.....	15 5
0.03.....	0 7	0.28.....	5 7	0.53.....	10 7	0.78.....	15 7
0.04.....	0 10	0.29.....	5 10	0.54.....	10 10	0.79.....	15 10
0.05.....	1 0	0.30.....	6 0	0.55.....	11 0	0.80.....	16 0
0.06.....	1 2	0.31.....	6 2	0.56.....	11 2	0.81.....	16 2
0.07.....	1 5	0.32.....	6 5	0.57.....	11 5	0.82.....	16 5
0.08.....	1 7	0.33.....	6 7	0.58.....	11 7	0.83.....	16 7
0.09.....	1 10	0.34.....	6 10	0.59.....	11 10	0.84.....	16 10
0.10.....	2 0	0.35.....	7 0	0.60.....	12 0	0.85.....	17 0
0.11.....	2 2	0.36.....	7 2	0.61.....	12 2	0.86.....	17 2
0.12.....	2 5	0.37.....	7 5	0.62.....	12 5	0.87.....	17 5
0.13.....	2 7	0.38.....	7 7	0.63.....	12 7	0.88.....	17 7
0.14.....	2 10	0.39.....	7 10	0.64.....	12 10	0.89.....	17 10
0.15.....	3 0	0.40.....	8 0	0.65.....	13 0	0.90.....	18 0
0.16.....	3 2	0.41.....	8 2	0.66.....	13 2	0.91.....	18 2
0.17.....	3 5	0.42.....	8 5	0.67.....	13 5	0.92.....	18 5
0.18.....	3 7	0.43.....	8 7	0.68.....	13 7	0.93.....	18 7
0.19.....	3 10	0.44.....	8 10	0.69.....	13 10	0.94.....	18 10
0.20.....	4 0	0.45.....	9 0	0.70.....	14 0	0.95.....	19 0
0.21.....	4 2	0.46.....	9 2	0.71.....	14 2	0.96.....	19 2
0.22.....	4 5	0.47.....	9 5	0.72.....	14 5	0.97.....	19 5
0.23.....	4 7	0.48.....	9 7	0.73.....	14 7	0.98.....	19 7
0.24.....	4 10	0.49.....	9 10	0.74.....	14 10	0.99.....	19 10
0.25.....	5 0	0.50.....	10 0	0.75.....	15 0	1.00.....	20 0

(4) Onderverdelings van grond in persele van reëlmatige vorm waarvan die gemiddelde oppervlakte nie groter as 30,000 vierkante voet is nie :—

Tafel III.

Vir	£ s. d.
1 perseel.....	8 8 0
2 persele.....	10 13 0
4 ".....	18 6 0
5 ".....	21 17 0
10 ".....	38 11 0
25 ".....	84 6 0
50 ".....	156 2 0
100 ".....	294 6 0
150 ".....	429 8 0
200 ".....	562 19 0
elke perseel meer as 200.....	£2. 13s. per perseel

(5) *Sub-division of land into lots of regular shape, of which the average area exceeds 30,000 square feet but does not exceed one morgen.*

Table IV.

		£	s.	d.
For	1 lot.....	8	8	0
"	2 lots	14	9	0
"	4 "	28	0	0
"	5 "	34	3	0
"	10 "	61	18	0
"	25 "	134	10	0
"	50 "	244	5	0
"	100 "	540	0	0
"	150 "	648	0	0
"	200 "	842	0	0
"	every lot over 200.....	3	14	0

(6) *Sub-divisions of land into lots of regular shape, of which the average area exceeds one morgen but is less than two morgen.*

Table V.

		£	s.	d.
For	1 lot.....	10	0	0
"	2 lots	18	0	0
"	4 "	34	1	0
"	5 "	41	16	0
"	10 "	77	1	0
"	25 "	168	6	0
"	50 "	305	11	0
"	100 "	562	1	0
"	150 "	808	4	0
"	200 "	1,049	4	0
"	every lot over 200.....	4	10	0

(7) *Sub-divisions of land into lots of irregular shape.*—For lots which are of irregular shape the charges prescribed in sub-sections (3) to (6) shall be increased by 25 per cent.

(8) For any number of lots not specified in the above tables the charge shall be proportionate to that of the two nearest numbers specified.

Part II.—Charges Additional to those provided for in Part I of this Annexure.

(1) For the survey of curvilinear boundaries, other than railway boundaries, the charges shall be £1 1s. plus 2s. 6d. per 100 feet or fraction thereof of curvilinear boundary; for the high-water mark of the sea, £1 1s. plus 1s. 3d. per 100 feet. This rate may be increased to 2s. 6d. per 100 feet if it appears from the working plan that for the determination of this boundary it has been necessary to determine points along the high-water mark at no greater average distance than 200 feet apart.

(2) For the survey of a circular curve, £1 1s.

(3) A surveyor shall only charge once for the survey of one and the same curvilinear boundary, and for the determination of one and the same curve, if the information obtained in a previous survey can be again used.

Part III.—Connections.

The charges for connections shall be—

(a) For a connection such as is required under Regulation 63 (1), £1, plus 5s. for every 1,000 feet or fraction thereof when the area of the original diagram is 2 morgen or over; or 2s. 6d. for every 100 feet or fraction thereof when the area of the original diagram is less than 2 morgen, contained in the perimeter of the quadrilateral figure referred to in the aforesaid regulation, exclusive of that line of the sub-division which is used in the connection.

(b) For a connection such as is required under Regulation 63 (2), £1, plus 5s. for every 1,000 feet or fraction thereof when the area of the original diagram is 2 morgen or over; or 2s. 6d. for every 100 feet or fraction thereof when the area of the original diagram is less than 2 morgen, contained in the distances required to be given under Regulation 63 (2).

(c) No charge for connections under paragraphs (a) and (b) shall be made in cases where the original survey of the sub-divided land was based on the tertiary triangulation.

Part IV.—Placing of Beacons.

(a) For locating the position in which a beacon is to be erected in order to define a given area, the charge shall be 5s. for every 1,000 feet contained in the two boundaries of the piece of land, which terminate at the placed beacon. This charge will include the placing of such a beacon on the boundary of the land surveyed, if such is involved.

(5) *Onderverdelings van grond in persele van reëlmatige vorm waarvan die gemiddelde oppervlakte groter as 30,000 vierkante voet is dog nie meer as een morg is nie :—*

Tafel IV.

Vir		£	s.	d.
1	perseel.....	8	8	0
2	persele.....	14	9	0
4	".....	28	0	0
5	".....	34	3	0
10	".....	61	18	0
25	".....	134	10	0
50	".....	244	5	0
100	".....	540	0	0
150	".....	648	0	0
200	".....	842	0	0
elke	perseel meer as 200.....	3	14	0

(6) *Onderverdelings van grond in persele van reëlmatige vorm waarvan die gemiddelde oppervlakte groter as een morg dog kleiner as twee morg is :—*

Tafel V.

Vir		£	s.	d.
1	perseel.....	10	0	0
2	persele.....	18	0	0
4	".....	34	1	0
5	".....	41	16	0
10	".....	77	1	0
25	".....	168	6	0
50	".....	305	11	0
100	".....	562	1	0
150	".....	808	4	0
200	".....	1,049	4	0
elke	perseel meer as 200.....	4	10	0

(7) *Onderverdelings van grond in persele van onreëlmatige vorm.*—Vir persele van onreëlmatige vorm word die fooie, wat volgens subartiekels (3) tot (6) voorgeskryf is, met 25 persent verhoog.

(8) Vir 'n aantal persele, wat nie in die bovermelde tafels vermeld is nie, is die fooi eweredig met daardie vir die twee naaste uiteengesitte aantalle.

Deel II.—Fooie buiten daardie waarvoor voorsiening in Deel I van hierdie Bylae gemaak is.

(1) Vir die opmeting van kromlynige grense, behalwe spoorweggrense, is die fooie £1. 1s. met 2s. 6d. per 100 voet of deel daarvan van die kromlynige grens; vir die hoogwatermerk van die see, £1. 1s., met 1s. 3d. per 100 voet. Hierdie tarief kan tot 2s. 6d. per 100 voet verhoog word as dit uit die werkplan blyk, dat dit nodig was vir die bepaling van hierdie grens om punte langs die hoogwatermerk op 'n gemiddelde afstand vas te stel, wat nie meer as 200 voet van mekaar is nie.

(2) Vir die opmeting van 'n sirkelvormige boog, £1. 1s.

(3) 'n Landmeter mag slegs eenmaal fooie eis vir die opmeting van dieselfde kromlynige grens, en vir die vasstelling van dieselfde boog as die gegewens, wat in 'n vorige opmeting verkry is, weer gebruik kan word.

Deel III.—Konneksies.

Die fooie in verband met konneksies is :—

- Vir 'n konneksie soos ingevolge regulasie 63 (1) vereis, £1, met 5s. vir elke 1,000 voet of deel daarvan (as die oppervlakte van die oorspronklike kaart 2 of meer morg is); of 2s. 6d. vir elke 100 voet of deel daarvan (as die oppervlakte van die oorspronklike kaart kleiner as 2 morg is), bevat in die omtrek van die vierhoek vermeld in die voormelde regulasie, met uitsluiting van daardie lyn van die onderverdeling, wat in die konneksie gebruik word.
- Vir 'n konneksie soos ingevolge regulasie 63 (2) vereis, £1, met 5s. vir elke 1,000 voet of deel daarvan (as die oppervlakte van die oorspronklike kaart 2 of meer morg is); of 2s. 6d. vir elke 100 voet of deel daarvan (as die oppervlakte van die oorspronklike kaart kleiner as 2 morg is), bevat in die afstande wat ingevolge regulasie 63 (2) gegee moet word.
- Vir konneksies ingevolge paragrawe (a) en (b) mag geen fooi geverg word nie in gevalle, waar die oorspronklike opmeting van die onderverdeelde grond op die tersiêre driehoeksmeting berus.

Deel IV.—Plasing van Bakens.

(a) Vir die aanwysing van die plek, waar 'n baken opgerig moet word, teneinde in gegewe grootte te bepaal, is die fooi 5s. vir iedere 1,000 voet bevat in die twee grenslyne van die stuk grond, wat by die geplaatste baken doodloop. Hierdie fooi sluit in die plasing van so'n baken op die grens van die gemete grond, as dit noodsaaklik is.

(b) For relocating the position of a lost beacon the charge shall be at the rate of 15s. for every hour during which the surveyor is engaged on the work: Provided that if the work on which the surveyor is engaged occupies more than one day the rate payable under this paragraph shall not, after the first day, exceed £5 5s. in respect of any one day.

Part V.—Charges for Beacons.

(a) For providing and erecting beacons in conformity with the requirements of the regulations, including supervision by the responsible surveyor—

Beacon conforming with requirements of Regulation 25 (2) (a), (d) and (e), £1.

Beacon conforming with requirements of Regulation 25 (2) (b), 7s. 6d.

Beacon conforming with requirements of Regulation 25 (2) (c), £1 10s.

Beacon conforming with requirements of Regulation 25 (2) (f), 15s.

(b) For supervising the erection of a beacon, such as referred to in (a), not provided by the responsible surveyor, 5s.

(c) For providing and placing beacons in conformity with the requirements of Regulation 25 (3) and (5), 2s. 6d. for each peg.

(d) For providing and placing pegs or nails in conformity with the requirements of Regulation 26, 1s.

Part VI.—Line Marks.

Payment for placing line marks on a straight boundary shall be as follows:—

For the first mark on each line, £1.

For the second mark on each line, 15s.

For the third mark on each line, 10s.

For the fourth and each succeeding mark on each line, 5s.

When a charge has been made for a connection such as is required under Regulation 63 (2), no additional charge shall be made for placing the beacon or beacons of the sub-division on the boundary of the land being sub-divided.

For fixing the positions of line marks with sufficient accuracy to represent them geometrically on the diagram when specially instructed to do so, and for so representing them there, shall be paid in addition to the above—

For the first line mark on each line, 10s.

For the second and each succeeding line mark on each line, 5s.

Payment for placing line marks on a circular curve boundary shall be 30s. per mark.

Part VII.—Diagram and General Plans (when not otherwise charged for).

(a) For each diagram having a figure of four sides or less, when no co-ordinates are recorded on it, 9s.

For each additional side above four, 6d.

For each diagram of a figure of four sides or less, when co-ordinates are recorded on it, 12s.

For each additional side, 1s.

For each inch of irregular boundary as depicted on the diagram, 1s.

(b) For a general plan of figures averaging less than 10 morgen in area—

For any number of figures up to 10, £2 2s.

For every additional figure above 10 to 50, 3s.

For every additional figure above 50 to 100, 2s.

For every additional figure above 100, 1s. 6d.

For each inch of irregular boundary as depicted on the general plan, 1s.

(c) For a general plan of figures averaging 10 morgen and upwards—

For any number of figures up to 5, £2 2s.

For every additional figure not exceeding 75 morgen, 5s.

For every additional figure exceeding 75 morgen, 7s. 6d.

For each inch of irregular boundary as depicted on the plan, 1s.

Part VIII.—Travelling and Transport.

Payment for the time necessarily occupied in travelling from a surveyor's headquarters or from the place where last employed to the land to be surveyed, and back again or onwards to other work, shall be at the rate of 10s. 6d. per hour, with a maximum of £5 5s. per diem, plus actual cost of transport of himself and his assistants in the work.

In the case of a surveyor supplying his own conveyance a transport charge of 1s. per mile travelled may be made.

If the travelling is done by railway—which should be used whenever it is economically possible to do so—the transport charge shall be the railway fare of the surveyor and of his assistants on the work.

Travelling expenses shall only be payable in respect of one journey from the surveyor's headquarters, or from the place where last employed, to the ground to be surveyed and back, unless substantial reasons exist for special journeys being made.

(b) Vir die opsporing van die ligging van 'n verlore baken, word die fooi bereken teen 15s. vir elke uur gedurende welke die landmeter met die werk besig is; mits dat as die werk, waarmee die landmeter besig is, meer as een dag vereis die prys, wat ingevolge hierdie paragraaf betaalbaar is nie na die eerste dag meer as £5. 5s. ten opsigte van 'n enkel dag mag wees nie.

Deel V.—Fooie vir Bakens.

(a) Vir die verskaffing en oprigting van bakens ooreenkomstig die vereistes van die regulasies insluitende toesig deur die verantwoordelike landmeter:—

Baken, wat aan die vereistes van regulasie 25 (2) (a), (d) en (e) voldoen, £1.

Baken, wat aan die vereistes van regulasie 25 (2) (b) voldoen, 7s. 6d.

Baken, wat aan die vereistes van regulasie 25 (2) (c) voldoen, £1. 10s.

Baken, wat aan die vereistes van regulasie 25 (2) (f) voldoen, 15s.

(b) Vir die toesig oor die oprigting van 'n baken soos in (a) vermeld, wat die verantwoordelike landmeter nie verskaf het nie, 5s.

(c) Vir die verskaffing en oprigting van bakens ooreenkomstig die vereistes van regulasie 25 (3) en (5), 2s. 6d. vir elke pen.

(d) Vir die verskaffing en indryf van penne of spykers ooreenkomstig die vereistes van regulasie 26, 1s.

Deel VI.—Lynmerke.

Betaling vir die plasing van lynmerke op 'n reguit grens is as volg:—

Vir die eerste merk op elke lyn, £1.

Vir die tweede merk op elke lyn, 15s.

Vir die derde merk op elke lyn, 10s.

Vir die vierde en elk daarop volgende merk op elke lyn, 5s.

As 'n fooi vir 'n konneksie in rekening gebring is, soos ingevolge regulasie 63 (2) vereis, mag 'n ekstra fooi vir die plasing van die baken of bakens van die onderverdeling op die grens van die grond, wat onderverdeel word, nie geverg word nie.

Vir die vasstelling van die liggings van lynmerke met voldoende noukeurigheid om hulle geometries op die kaart voor te stel, indien spesiaal opgedra sulks te doen, en vir sodanige voorstelling, moet daar buiten die bovermelde betaal word:—

Vir die eerste lynmerk op elke lyn, 10s.

Vir die tweede en elk daarop volgende lynmerk op elke lyn, 5s.

Betaling vir die plasing van lynmerke op 'n sirkelvormige booggrens, is 30s. per merk.

Deel VII.—Kaarte en Algemene Planne (waarvan Koste Andersins nie in Rekening gebring word nie.)

(a) Vir elke kaart, wat 'n figuur van vier of minder sye het, as daarop geen koördinate opgeteken is nie, 9s.

Vir elk bykomende sy meer as vier, 6d.

Vir elke kaart van 'n figuur van vier of minder sye, as koördinate daarop opgeteken is, 12s.

Vir elk bykomende sy, 1s.

Vir elke duim van onreëlmatige grens soos op die kaart aangetoon, 1s.

(b) Vir 'n algemene plan van figure, wat gemiddeld kleiner as 10 morg is:—

Vir 'n aantal figure tot 10, £2. 2s.

Vir elk figuur meer as 10 tot 50, 3s.

Vir elk figuur meer as 50 tot 100, 2s.

Vir elk figuur meer as 100, 1s. 6d.

Vir elke duim van onreëlmatige grens soos op die algemene plan aangetoon, 1s.

(c) Vir 'n algemene plan van figure, wat gemiddeld 10 morg en groter is:—

Vir 'n aantal figure tot 5, £2. 2s.

Vir elk bykomende figuur, wat nie meer as 75 morg is nie, 5s.

Vir elk bykomende figuur, wat meer as 75 morg is, 7s. 6d.

Vir elke duim van onreëlmatige grens soos op die algemene plan aangetoon, 1s.

Deel VIII.—Reis en Vervoer.

Betaling vir die tyd, wat noodwendig bestee word aan reis van die hoofkwartier van 'n landmeter of van die plek waar hy laas werkzaam was na die grond, wat opgemeet moet word en terug of verder na ander werk, geskied teen 10s. 6d. per uur, met 'n maksimum van £5. 5s. per dag, plus werklike vervoerkoste, van homself en sy assistente in verband met die werk.

Waar 'n landmeter sy eie vervoermiddels verskaf, mag vervoerkoste teen 1s. per afgelegde myl geverg word.

As die reis per spoor afgelê word—wat gebruik moet word wanneer dit ook ekonomies moontlik is sulks te doen—is die vervoerkoste die passasiersgeld van die landmeter en van sy assistente in verband met die werk.

Reiskoste is slegs betaalbaar ten opsigte van een reis van die hoofkwartier van die landmeter of van die plek, waar hy laas werkzaam was, na die grond, wat gemeet moet word en terug, tensy daar grondige redes bestaan vir die aflê van spesiale reise.

Part IX.—Miscellaneous Work.

Payment for any professional work not specified in this tariff shall be at the rate of 15s. for every hour during which the surveyor is engaged on such work: Provided that if the work on which the surveyor is engaged occupies more than one day the rate payable in terms of this part of the Annexure shall not, after the first day, exceed £5 5s. in respect of any one day. The charges provided for in this tariff for travelling, and the actual costs of labour necessarily engaged, shall be in addition to the above charge.

The times and dates charged for travelling or miscellaneous work shall be specified in the surveyor's account, and shall be supported by a certificate, signed by the surveyor, to the following effect:—

I hereby certify that I was actually occupied during the time above stated on the work for which the above payment is charged; that I carried out the work with all due dispatch, and performed no other work for which payment is charged elsewhere; and that the disbursements for labour employed were actually made.

Part X.—Clearing of Lines.

A charge for clearing lines when it is necessary to do so may be made. This shall be at the rate of 3d. per yard for bush, 2d. per yard for scrub, and 1d. per yard for long grass.

Part XI.—True North.

For each determination of the direction of the true north by astronomical observation, £1 1s.

Part XII.—Increased Charges in Special Circumstances.

In special circumstances the charges specified in this tariff may be increased by agreement between the owner and the surveyor.

Deel IX.—Gemengde Werk.

Betaling vir professionele werk wat nie in hierdie tarief uiteengesit is nie, geskied teen 15s. vir elke uur gedurende welke die landmeter met daardie werk besig is; mits dat as die werk, waarmee die landmeter besig is meer as een dag vereis, die prys wat ingevolge hierdie deel van die Bylae betaalbaar is nie na die eerste dag meer as £5. 5s. ten opsigte van 'n enkel dag mag wees nie. Die reiskoste, waarvoor in hierdie tarief voorsiening gemaak is en die werklike uitgawe in verband met arbeiders wat noodwendig in diens geneem was, moet buiten die bovermelde tarief betaal word.

Die tydperke en datums, wat vir reis of gemengde werk in rekening gebring word, moet in die rekening van die landmeter uiteengesit en gestaaf word deur 'n sertifikaat geteken deur die landmeter as volg:—

“Ek verklaar hiermee dat ek werklik besig was gedurende die tyd hierbo vermeld met die werk waarvoor die bovermelde betaling geverg word, dat ek die werk, uitgevoer het met betaamlike spoed en geen werk verrig het nie, wat elders in rekening gebring word, en dat die uitgawe vir indiensgenome arbeiders werklik gemaak was.”

Deel X.—Oopkapping van Lyne.

Die koste in verband met die oopkapping van lyne, wanneer dit nodig is sulks te doen, kan geverg word. Dit word bereken teen 3d. per tree vir bos; 2d. per tree vir kreupelhout; en 1d. per tree vir lank gras.

Deel XI.—Ware Noord.

Vir elke vasstelling van die rigting van die ware noord by wyse van sterrekundige waarnemings, £1. 1s.

Deel XII.—Verhoogde Fooie in Besonder Omstandighede.

In besonder omstandighede kan die fooie vermeld in hierdie tarief, deur ooreenkoms tussen die eienaar en landmeter verhoog word.

K. Matthews Land Surveyor
of 13 Dorp Street French Hoek.
Theodolite: -

(ii) Official No. 20

(i) Description 200' x $\frac{1}{4}$ "

(ii) Official No. 26

Property surveyed	Page
Portion of Kathop	1-10
Remainder Kingklip	11-35
do Rochelle	36-40
do Mensterfontein	41-45
do	46-50

Survey of Portion

No 1

of Katkop

Date 20.6.28

Time 7-9 A.M.

Observations at Kat

Beacon consists of

An embedded stone $7\frac{1}{2}'$ high $2\frac{1}{2}'$ broad

Mean

[illegible]

N.B.

The arrows indicate the direction of the successive observations

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11, BEDFORD SQUARE, W.C.1
1905

Bylae B.

[Waarna verwys word in Regulasie 10(6)]

Bladwyser van Veld-boek

K. Matthews Landmeter
 van 13 Dorp Street, French Hoek.
 Teodoliet:-
 (i) Beskrywing 3" Zeiss
 (ii) Offisieel No 20
 Meetveer:-
 (i) Beskrywing 200' x 1/4"
 (ii) Offisieel No 26

Eiendom opgemeet	Bl.
Gedeelte van Katkop	1-10
Restant Kingklip	11-35
l Rachelle	36-40
l Monasterfontein	41-45
l	46-50

Eerste Bladsy van Veld-boek

Opmeting van Gedeelte **Nº1**
 van Katkop Datum 20.6.28
 Uur 7-9 V.M.
 Waarneminge op Kat. Baken bestaan uit
 'n Vaste klip 4 1/2' hoog, 2 1/2' breed.

	Gemiddeld								
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kop	113	20	31	293	20	37	113	20	34
Lous	152	33	13	332	33	17	152	33	15
	173	20	15	353	20	19	173	20	17
			7	13	15	15	193	15	11
								27	43

N.B.

Die pyle toon aan die rigtinge van die agtereenvolgende waarneminge

SAMPLE CALCULATIONS • BEREKENING VOORBEELDE

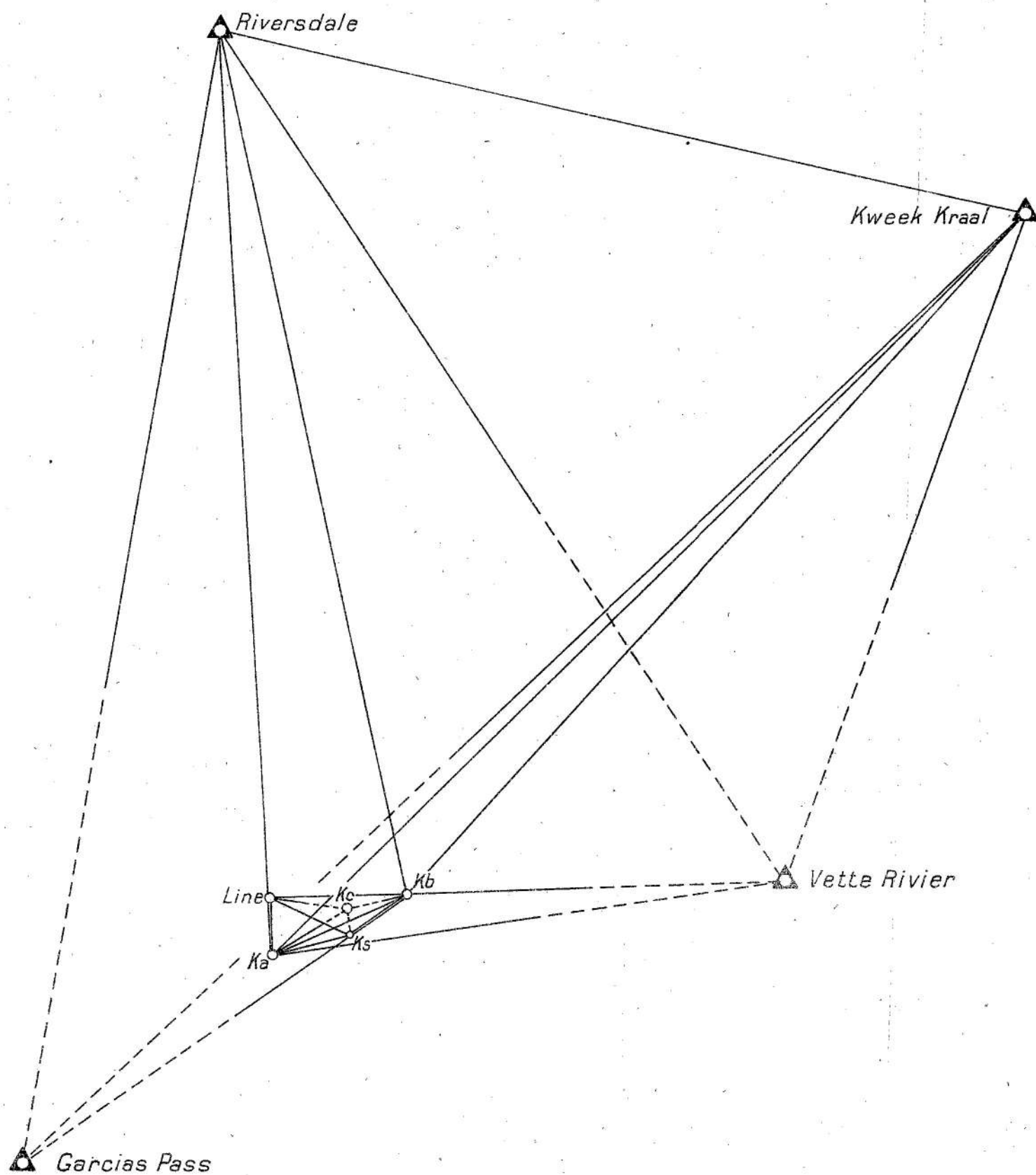
Survey of the Farm Verigakwe Riversdale District
Opmeting van die plaas Verigakwe Riversdale Distrik

By } E.W. Ferguson
Door }

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<i>Abstract of Observations</i>		<i>7.</i>
<i>Uittreksel van Waarneminge</i>		
<i>Sides & Direction Angles Alternative Method</i>		<i>8.</i>
<i>Sye en Rigtingshoeke Onderskeidene Maniere</i>		
<i>Data Sheet</i>		<i>9.</i>
<i>Data-lys</i>		
<i>Fieldbook</i>		<i>10.</i>
<i>Veldboek</i>		
<i>Machine Calculations</i>		<i>11.</i>
<i>Masjien Berekeninge</i>		

Scale: Skaal
Cape Feet 0 5000 10000 20000 Kaapse Voete



Instrument 6" Transit Troughton & Simms (verniers)
" " " " " (noniusse)

215

COORDINATE LIST.
KOÖRDINATE LYS.

CAPE FEET — KAAPSE VOETE
Y X

Coordinates of the	Garcias Pass	- 77408.38	+ 11943423.55	Cairn - Stapelklippe
Koördinate van die	Kweek Kraal	- 36014.24	+ 11989030.68	Concrete Beacon
Secondary Triangulation	Riversdale	- 72911.41	+ 11993558.64	Konkreet Bakon
Sekondêre	Vette Rivier	- 44660.04	+ 11958709.87	Cairn - Stapelklippe
Driehoeksmeting				
Page 3	Ka	- 67227.71	+ 11953053.44	Concreted Gas
3	Kb	- 61361.34	+ 11955833.37	Pipes 1" diameter
5	Kc	- 63950.2	+ 11955095.9	Gekonkreet Gas
4	Ks	- 63876.6	+ 11953992.8	Pipe 1" middellyn
4	Line	- 67475.31	+ 11955547.48	Cairn - Stapelklippe
				" "

In the error figures each square = 0.1 ft. unless otherwise stated.

Kb

Riversdale Kweck Kraal
" " Kb
Kweck Kraal

9.4665127
4.5960848
4.9805423
4.5766271
- 3772482
+ 93558.64
+ 55833.82

54 23 4.5702389
65 58 49.69960641
59 38 0.599359148

Vette Rivier (backward)

260 13 35.5
+ 58709.87
- 44660.04
- 61361.00
9.2361674
3.4589089
- 2876.79
+ 55833.08

Garcia's Pass (backward)

52 16 56.6
+ 43423.55
- 77408.38
- 61361.00
16047.38
4.0937965
+ 12410.71
+ 55834.26

$$Kb = -61361.34 + 55833.37$$

Ka

Riversdale Kweck Kraal
" " Ka
Kweck Kraal

9.1428866
4.6117448
9.9957660
4.6075108
- 40505.20
- 93558.64
+ 53053.44

3.7546314
+ 5683.70
- 72911.41
- 67227.71
+ 53053.34

Kb

244 38 38.6 + 2.9 = 41.5
+ 55833.37
- 61361.34
- 67227.71
6866.37
Vette Rivier (backward)
255 55 46.5 - 1.8 = 44.7
+ 58709.87
0.2506338
- 5656.22
+ 53053.65

$$Ka = -67227.71 + 53053.44$$

Alternative method by machine

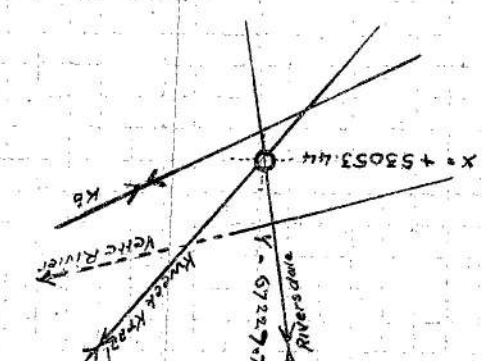
(Vide S.A. Survey Journal July 1926 page 134)

Ka

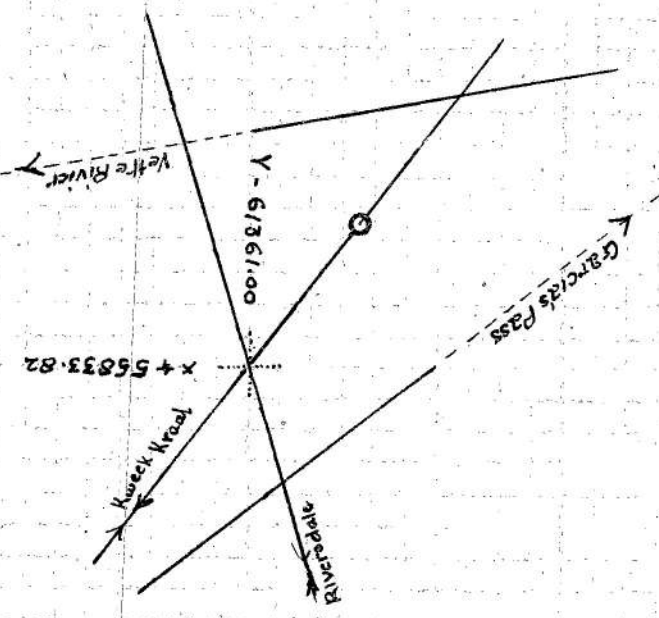
Riversdale Kweck Kraal
- 72911.41
+ 93558.64
+ 89030.68
- 4527.96
- 4812.658
+ 53053.443
- 67227.717
" " 218
" " 218
+ 53053.443

48 55 55.8
41 75 0
42 56 3
Σ = +1.0628756
Σ = +0.9408439
Σ = +0.6731966
Σ = +0.2676473

in Hinder Methode met Masjien



9.8164590
4.6778832
9.8781448
4.5560280
- 35977.26
+ 89030.68
- 67227.72
+ 53053.42
X = +53053.44
Y = 67227.71
Kweck Kraal
Vette Rivier
Kb



9.7830882
4.6208341
9.9002628
4.4039223
- 25346.75
- 36014.24
+ 89030.68
+ 55833.83
217 21
46.0 + 0.0 = 46.0
36.1 + 2.4 = 38.5
46.5 59
162 58
96 59
46.5

In die four figure is elke twielfte = 0.1 ft. tensy andersins aangegee.

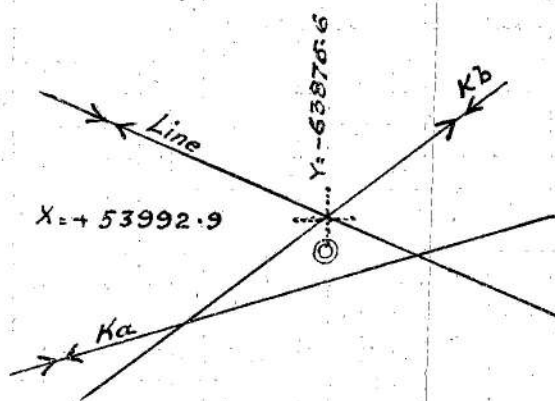
In the error figures each square = 0.1 ft
unless otherwise stated.

In die fout figure is elke ruitjie = 0.1 ft.
tensy andersins aangegee.

				<u>Line</u>					
87°	0'	28"	3.8123592	Kb, Ka	244°	38'	42"		
22	40	40	0.0005925	Kb, Line	267	19	22		
70	18	52	9.5860787	Ka, Line	354	19	50		
			9.9738459	9.9995257				8.9947089	
			3.7867976	3.7867976				3.3990304	
			8.6694037	8.6694037				9.9978704	
			3.7863233	2.4562013	2.3937393			3.3969008	
			- 6113.97	- 285.89	- 247.59			+ 2494.03	
			- 61361.34	+ 55833.37	- 67227.71			+ 53053.44	
			- 67475.31	+ 55547.48	- 67475.30			+ 55547.47	

$$\text{Line} = -67475.31 + 55547.48$$

				<u>Ks</u>					
120°	26'	30"	3.7867976	Line, Kb	87°	19'	20"		
26	2	30	0.0644195	Line, Ks	113	21	50		
33	31	0	9.6424889	Kb, Ks	233	48	20		
			9.7420803	9.9628449				9.9068830	
				3.5932974				3.4937060	
				9.5983192				9.7712401	
			3.5561423	3.1916166	3.4005890			3.2649461	
			+ 3598.7	- 1554.6	- 2515.3			- 1840.5	
			- 67475.3	+ 55547.5	- 61361.3			+ 55833.4	
			- 63876.6	+ 53992.9	- 63876.6			+ 53992.9	



$$Ks = Y - 63876.6 \quad X = +53992.9$$

Alternative Method by Machine

'n Ander Metode met Masjien

Vide "Journal of the Institute of Land Surveyors of the Transvaal, Vol. I, No. 3
Mar. 1906.

				<u>Ks</u>					
Line	- 67475.3	+ 55547.5	$\alpha = 113^{\circ} 21' 50''$						
Kb	- 61361.3	+ 55833.4	$\beta = 233.48.20$						
	+ 6114.0	+ 285.9							
	+ 3598.7	- 1554.6 ²	$\tan \alpha = -2.31487$						
	- 2515.3	- 1840.5 ²	$\tan \beta = +1.36661$						
Ks	- 63876.6	+ 53992.9	$C = -3.68148$						

38									
26	Ka	74°	20'	30"					
	- 67227.7			+ 53053.4					
	- 63876.6			0.28030					
	3351.1			+ 939.3					
				+ 53992.7					

40° 55'
27 14'

a = +5723.286
b = +6775.821

1/c = -0.271630

Lo: 21°

In the error figures each square = 0.1 ft unless otherwise stated.

Kc

102	4	50	0.0097258	Kb. Ks
20	17	40	9.5401351	Kb. Kc
57	37	30	9.9266314	Ks. Kc

9.9830588		
3.4430632		
9.4376859		
2.8677491		
737.5		
+55833.4		
+55095.9		

233	48	20	
254	6	0	
356	10	50	

8	8235559		
3	0435669		
9	9990343		
3	0426012		
73.6			
+1103.1			
+53992.8			
+63950.2			
+55095.9			

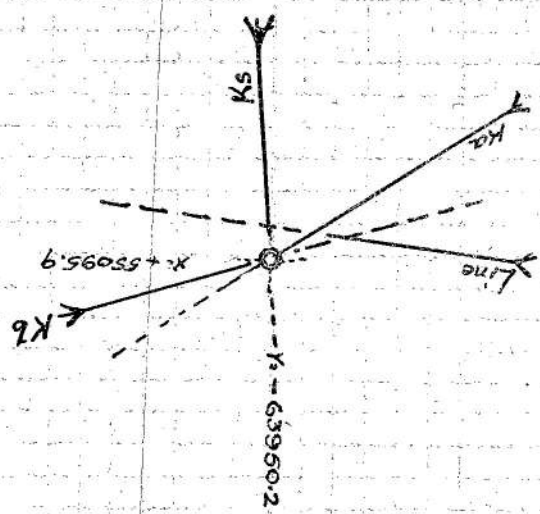
Ko (forward)

58	4	10	
+53053.4			
3.5155427			
9.7946172			
3.3101599			
+2042.5			
+55095.9			

Line (forward)

97	18	10	
+55547.5			
3.5471914			
9.1077262			
2.6548976			
-451.7			
+55095.8			

$$Kc \cdot Y = -63950.2 \cdot X + 55095.9$$



In die fout-figure is elke ruitje = 0.1 ft tensy andersins aangegee.

Name of Station Naam van Pylstasie	Spheroidal Direetion Sferiese Rigting		T	t-T Lo 21°	Plane Dirn t Vlakke Rigting	Final Plane Corrections Direction Verbeteringe Finale Vlakke Rigtinge	
				<u>Riversdale</u>			
4 Kweek Kraal	96	59	27.5	- 0.1	27.4	+ 19.1	46.5
4 Vette Rivier	140	57	49.5	- 0.6	48.9	+ 18.9	67.8
4 Kb	162	58	15.8	- 0.7	15.1	+ 23.4	38.5
4 Ka	172	0	23.5	- 0.7	22.8	+ 21.8	44.6
4 Garcias Pass	185	7	10.0	- 0.9	9.1	+ 22.9	32.0
				<u>Kweek Kraal</u>			
4 Vette Rivier	195	54	41.5	- 0.3	41.2	+ 13.4	54.6
4 Kb	217	21	33.0	- 0.4	32.6	+ 13.4	46.0
4 Ka	220	56	27.5	- 0.4	27.1	+ 13.3	40.4
4 Garcias Pass	222	13	27.5	- 0.6	26.9	+ 12.6	39.5
4 Riversdale	276	59	30.0	+ 0.1	30.1	+ 16.4	46.5
				<u>Ka</u>			
4 Kweek Kraal	440	56	23.2	0.5	23.7	+ 16.7	40.4
4 Kb	64	38	18.0	0.0	18.0	(+ 23.5)	41.5
4 Vette Rivier	75	55	30.0	0.1	30.1	+ 14.6	44.7
4 Riversdale	352	0	27.8	0.7	28.5	+ 16.1	44.6
				<u>Ka</u>			
1 Kweek Kraal	440	56	13	+ 0.5	14	+ 26	440
1 Kc	58	3	51		51	+ 19	70
1 Kb	64	38	16		16	+ 26	42
1 Ks	74	20	5		5	+ 25	30
1 Vette Rivier	75	55	30	+ 0.1	30	+ 15	45
1 Riversdale	352	0	27	+ 0.7	28	+ 17	45
1 Lina	354	19	17		17	+ 33	50
				<u>Kb</u>			
4 Kweek Kraal	37	21	31.2	+ 0.4	31.6	+ 14.4	46.0
4 Vette Rivier	80	13	21.5	+ 0.0	21.5	+ 18.2	39.7
4 Garcias Pass	232	16	42.8	- 0.2	42.6	+ 19.0	61.6
4 Ka	244	38	30.0	- 0.0	30.0	(+ 11.5)	41.5
4 Riversdale	342	58	21.8	+ 0.6	22.4	+ 16.1	38.5
				<u>Kb</u>			
1 Kweek Kraal	37	21	33	+ 0.4	33	+ 13	46
1 Vette Rivier	80	13	16		16	+ 24	40
1 Garcias Pass	232	16	43	- 0.2	43	+ 19	62
1 Ks	233	48	11		11	+ 9	20
1 Ka	244	38	30		30	+ 12	42
1 Kc	254	5	44		44	+ 16	60
1 Lina	267	19	17		17	+ 5	22
1 Riversdale	342	58	16	+ 0.6	17	+ 21	38
				<u>Lina</u>			
1 Kb	87	18	44			+ 38	82
1 Kc	97	17	32			+ 38	70
1 Ks	113	21	8			+ 42	50
1 Ka	174	19	24			+ 26	50
				<u>Ks</u>			
1 Kb	53	48	4			+ 16	20
1 Ka	254	20	16			+ 14	30
1 Lina	293	21	45			+ 5	50
1 Kc	356	10	35			+ 15	50

N.B. The column t-T applies only to surveys based on the secondary triangulation

Station
Pylstasie } Riversdale

	0	I	II	III	IV	mean - gemiddeld
Garcias Pass	185	7	10	10	10	10.0
Ka	172	0	25	20	24	23.5
Kb	162	58	16	11	23	15.8
Vette Rivier	140	57	55	44	56	49.5
Kweek Kraal	96	59	33	25	26	27.5

Station
Pylstasie } Kweek Kraal

	0	I	II	III	IV	mean - gemiddeld
Riversdale	276	59	30	30	30	30.0
Garcias Pass	222	13	28	19	29	27.5
Ka	220	56	25	19	30	27.5
Kb	217	21	45	24	27	38.0
Vette Rivier	195	54	50	40	37	41.5

Station
Pylstasie } Ka

	0	I	II	III	IV	mean - gemiddeld
Vette Rivier	75	55	30	30	30	30.0
Kb	64	38	16	14	22	18.0
Kweek Kraal	40	56	13	22	32	23.2
Riversdale	352	0	27	32	25	27.8
Kc	58	3	51			
Ks	74	20	5			
Line	354	19	17			

Station
Pylstasie } Kb

	0	I	II	III	IV	mean - gemiddeld
Ka	244	38	30	30	30	30.0
Garcias Pass	232	16	43	42	34	42.8
Vette Rivier	80	13	16	22	22	21.5
Kweek Kraal	37	21	33	29	29	31.2
Riversdale	342	58	16	28	24	21.8
Ks	233	48	11			
Kc	254	5	44			
Line	267	19	17			

Kwaek Kraal
Garcias Pass

- 36014.24
- 77408.38
- 41394.14

+ 89030.68
+ 43423.55
- 45607.13

4.6169389
4.6590327
9.9579062
9.8695137
4.7895190

222° 13' 39.5"

Riversdale
Kwaek Kraal

- 72911.41
- 36014.24
+ 36897.17

+ 93558.64
+ 89030.68
- 4527.96

4.5669931
3.6559026
0.9110905
9.9967542
4.5702389

96° 59' 46.5"

Kb
Ka

- 61361.34
- 67227.71
- 5866.37

+ 55833.37
+ 53053.44
- 2779.93

3.7683695
3.4440339
0.3243356
9.9560103
3.8123592

244° 38' 41.5"

line
Kc

- 67475.3
- 63950.2
+ 3525.1
+ 55547.5
+ 55095.9
- 451.6
97° 18' 0"
3553.9

3.5471714
2.6547539
0.8924175
9.9964655
3.5507059

3553.9
0.99189
+ 3525.1
- 67475.3
- 63950.2 ✓

3553.9
0.12706
- 451.6
+ 55547.5
+ 55095.9 ✓

Kc
Ks

- 63950.2
- 63876.6
+ 73.6
+ 55095.9
+ 53992.8
- 1103.1
176° 11' 0"
1105.6

1.8668778
3.0426149
8.8242629
9.9990357
3.0435792

1105.6
65660
663
667
+ 73.6
- 63950.2
- 63876.6 ✓

1105.6
87799
223
- 25
- 1103.1
+ 55095.9
+ 53992.8 ✓

Ks
Ka

- 63876.6
- 67227.7
- 3351.1
+ 53992.8
+ 53053.4
- 939.4

3.56728
254° 20' 30"
3480.3

- 0.96289
- 67227.75

- 0.26390
+ 53053.47

Ka
line

- 67227.7
- 67475.3
- 247.6
+ 53053.4
+ 55547.5
+ 2494.1

0.099274
354° 19' 50"
2506.36

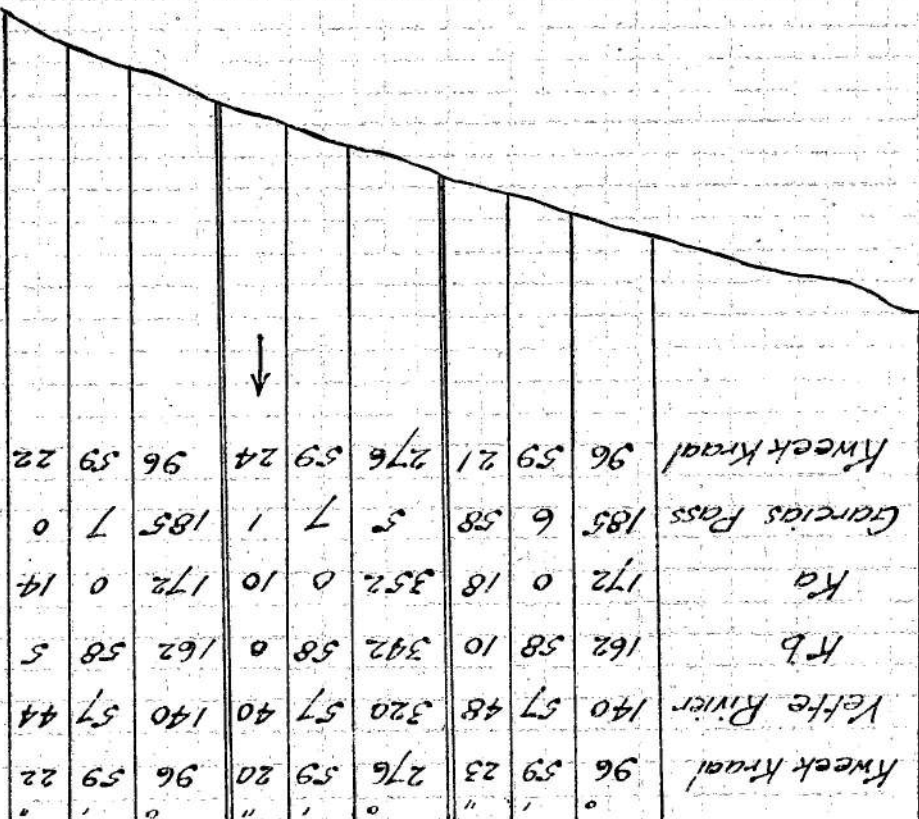
- 0.09879
- 67475.31

+ 0.99510
+ 55547.52

Data of the Farm	VERIGAKWE	District Riversdale	C.P.
Data van die Plaas	"	" Distrik	K.P.

WHERE CALCULATED	WAAR BEREKEN	DIRECTION ANGLES	RIGTINGSHOEKE	BOUNDARIES	SIDES	SYE C. FT K. VT	ANGLES HOEKE	COORDINATES C. FT - K. VT	Y	X	TAKEN FROM	AREA GROOTTE
1/8	8	97.18	0	Line - Kc	3553.9	77.1.50	77.1.50	67475.3	1190000.0	0	Line	72 Morg. 2137 1/2 ft
8	8	176.11	0	Kc - Ks	1105.6	101.7.0	101.7.0	63950.2	55095.9	9	Kc	72 Morg. 2137 1/2 ft
8	8	254.20	30	Ks - Ka	3480.3	101.50.30	101.50.30	63876.6	53992.8	8	Ks	72 Morg. 2137 1/2 ft
8	8	354.19	50	Ka - Line	2506.4	80.0.40	80.0.40	67227.7	53053.4	4	Ka	72 Morg. 2137 1/2 ft
						360.0.0						

16.8.27 4.30 P.M.
At Riversdale
Concrete Secondary Beacon
Hrc. 1

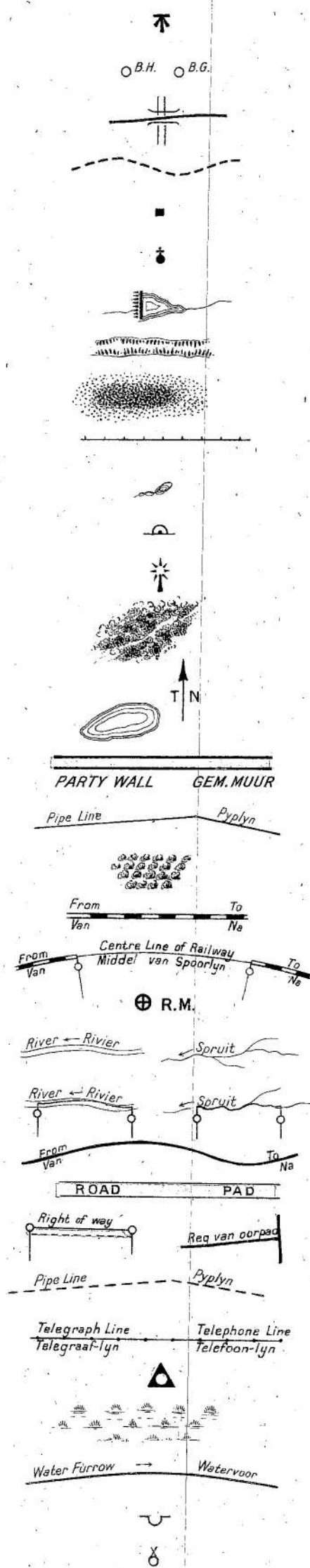


NB. The arrows indicate the direction of the successive observations.
Die pyle toon aan die rigtinge van die opheenvolgende waarneminge.

Conventional Signs to be used on Diagrams.

Gebruikelike Tekens op Kaarte.

Bench Mark	-----
Hoogtemerk	-----
Bore Hole	-----
Boorgat	-----
Bridge	-----
Brug	-----
Bridle Path	-----
Voetpad	-----
Building	-----
Gebou	-----
Church	-----
Kerk	-----
Dam	-----
Dam	-----
Donga	-----
Dongha	-----
Drift Sand	-----
Dryfsand	-----
Fence	-----
Heining	-----
Fountain	-----
Fontein	-----
Kafir Hut	-----
Kaffer-pondok	-----
Light House	-----
Lighuis	-----
Natural Bush	-----
Natuurlike Bos	-----
North Point	-----
Noordpunt	-----
Pan or Lake	-----
Pan of Meer	-----
Party Wall	-----
Gemeenskappelike Muur	-----
Pipe Line	-----
Pyplyn	-----
Plantation	-----
Plantasie	-----
Railway Line	-----
Spoorlyn	-----
Railway Line when boundary	-----
Spoorlyn as grens	-----
Reference Mark	-----
Versekeringspunt	-----
River	-----
Rivier	-----
River when boundary	-----
Rivier as grens	-----
Road	-----
Weg	-----
Roadway, Street or Lane	-----
Pad, Straat, of Laan	-----
Servitude of Right of Way	-----
Serwituut van reg van oorpas	-----
Subterranean Pipe Line	-----
Onderaardse Pyplyn	-----
Telegraph or Telephone Line	-----
Telegraaf- of Telefoon-lyn	-----
Trigonometrical Survey Station	-----
Driehoeksopmeting Punt	-----
Vlei	-----
Vlei	-----
Water Furrow	-----
Watervoor	-----
Well	-----
Put	-----
Windmill	-----
Windmeul	-----

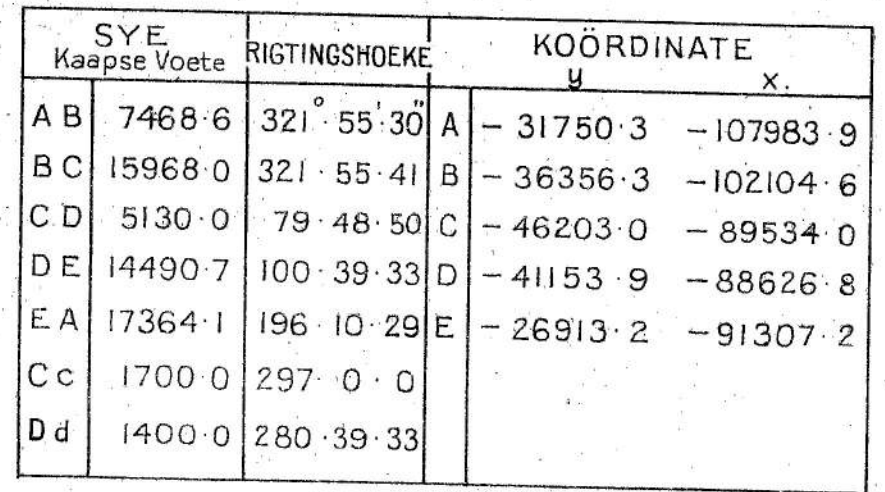


11.

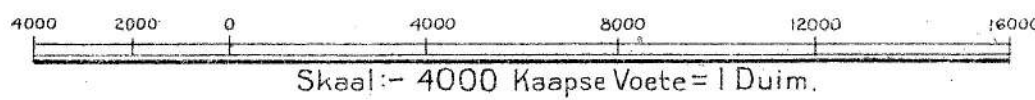
{Should be
{most well

Goedgekeur

Kaart vir 'n onderverdeling van 'n plaas



A & B Vaste klip 8" x 6" in deursnede
C Konkreet baken, 2½ vt. bo grond.
D & E Gestapelde baken, yster pyp in middelpunt.
Lyn-bakens is vaste klippe 4 vt. lang.



Die figuur A.B.C.c. middel van Krom Rivier, d.E. stel voor 2095 Morge 34702 Vierkante Voete grond, genoem
ROOI PAN, gedeelte van **ETTRICK N^o 323**,
geleë in die AFDELING KURUMAN, PROVINSIE KAAP die GOEIE HOOP.

Opgemeet in Desember 1913, deur my

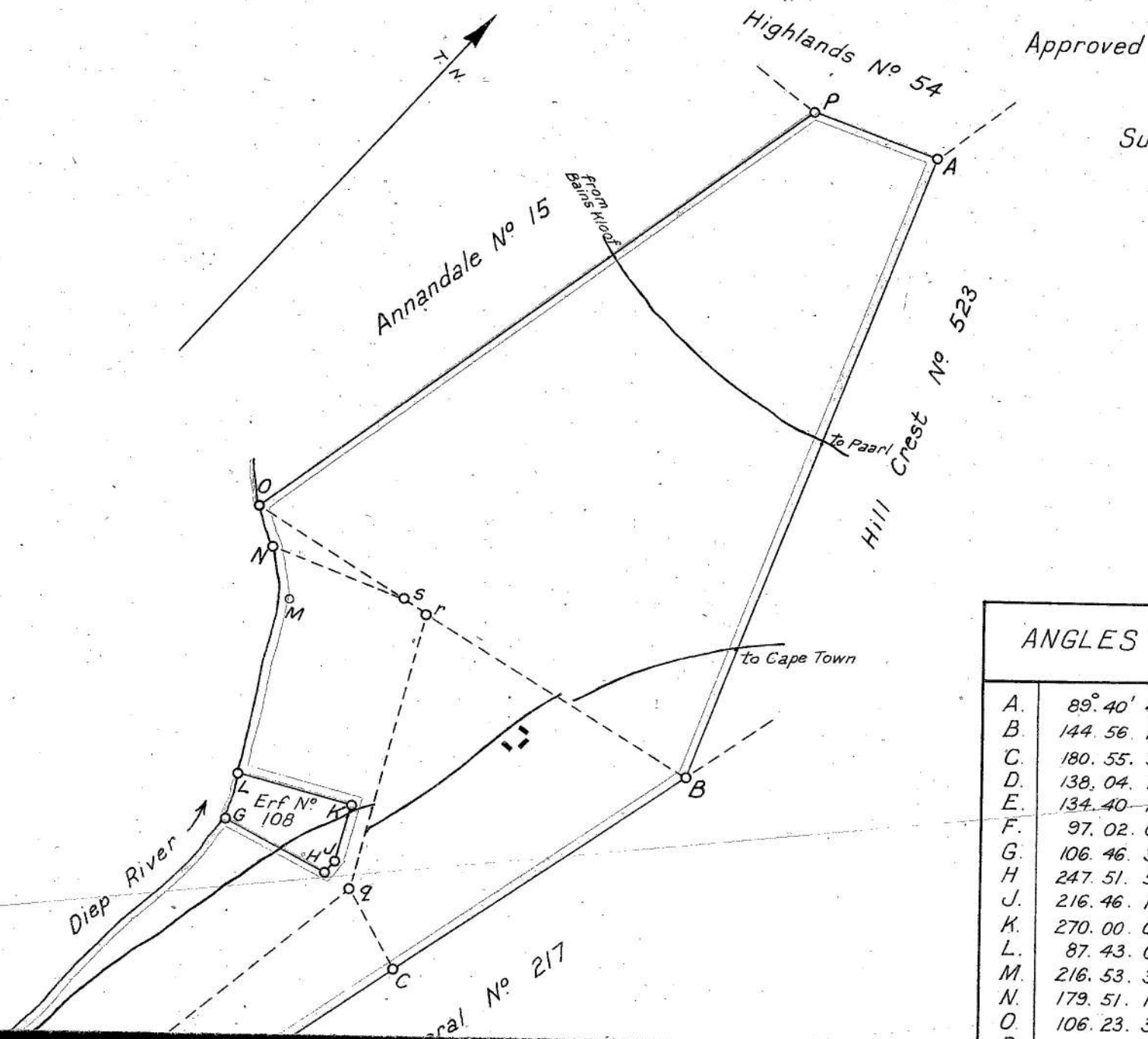
Landmeter.

Hierdie kaart is geheg aan die Transport-Akte
N^o gedateer
ten gunste van

Registrateur van Aktes

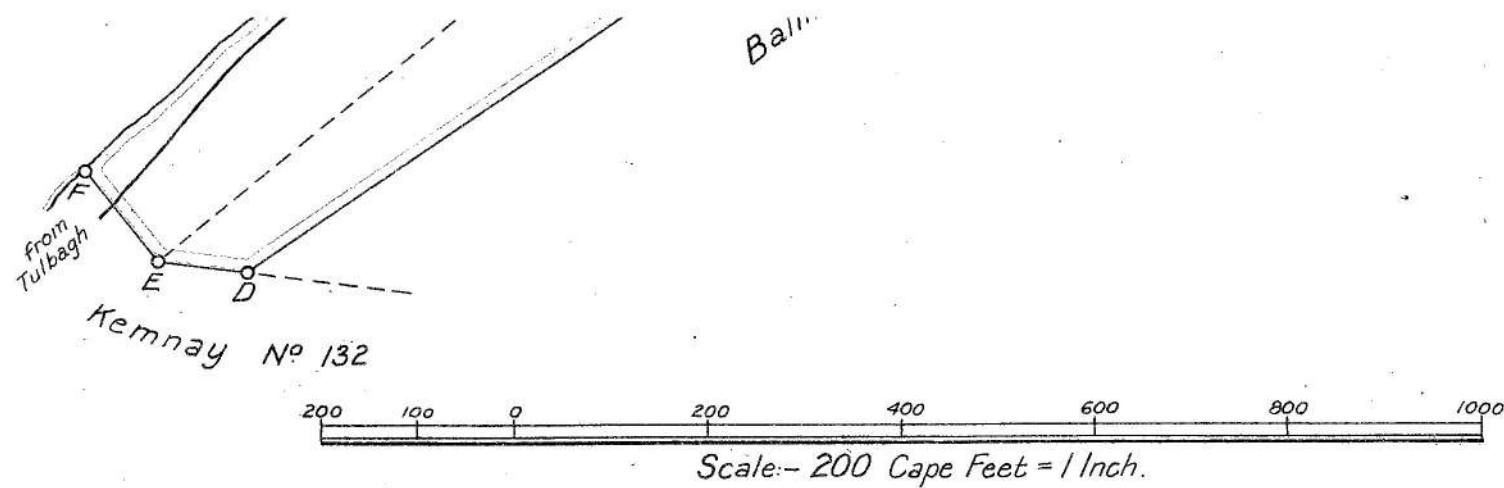
Die oorspronkelike kaart is N^o
geheg aan Grondbrief N^o
gedateer ten gunste van

Diagram for a consolidated title



Surveyor-General.

ANGLES		SIDES Cape Feet.	
A.	89° 40' 40"	A. B.	922 · 01
B.	144 · 56 · 20	B. C.	485 · 93
C.	180 · 55 · 50	C. D.	666 · 33
D.	138 · 04 · 20	D. E.	91 · 10
E.	134 · 40 · 10	E. F.	121 · 80
F.	97 · 02 · 00	F. G.	680 · 74
G.	106 · 46 · 30	G. H.	155 · 04
H.	247 · 51 · 50	H. J.	20 · 05
J.	216 · 46 · 10	J. K.	82 · 30
K.	270 · 00 · 00	K. L.	159 · 29
L.	87 · 43 · 00	L. M.	256 · 18
M.	216 · 53 · 30	M. N.	80 · 00
N.	179 · 51 · 10	N. O.	55 · 42
O.	106 · 23 · 30	O. P.	936 · 13



The figure A.B.C.D.E.F. right bank of Diep River, G.H.J.K.L. right bank of Diep River, O.P. represents 8 Morgen 43552 Square Feet of land called
HILL ESTATE

situate in FRANSCHÉ HOEK, DIVISION of PAARL, PROVINCE of CAPE of GOOD HOPE. comprising:-

1. Figure C.D.E.g. = 452 Sq. Rds. 139 Sq. Ft., being Lot A of Thelma, transferred to P. Hoole on 1st April 1894, N^o 75, (diagram A N^o 15/1894).
2. " B.C.g.r. = 1 Mor. 158 Sq. Rds. 118 Sq. Ft., being Alpha, granted to W. Mills on 1st June 1895, N^o 158, (diagram B N^o 567/1895).
3. " s.N, right bank of Diep River, O. = 27 Sq. Rds. 141 Sq. Ft., being Lot S of Driehoek, transferred to W. Mills on 6th August 1895, N^o 857, (diagram A. N^o 754/1895).
4. " A.B.r.s.O.P. = 4 Mor. 280 Sq. Rds. 96 Sq. Ft., being Ascot, granted to G.C. Race on 2nd May 1896, N^o 113, (diagram B N^o 223/1896).
5. " E.F. right bank of Diep River, G.H.J.K.L. right bank of Diep River, N.s.r.g. = 1 Mor. 582 Sq. Rds. 2 Sq. Ft., being Lot C of Beta transferred to J.A. Hill on 14th November 1895, N^o 1485 (diagram A 56/1895).

Compiled by me, for Certificate of Consolidated Title, in December 1927

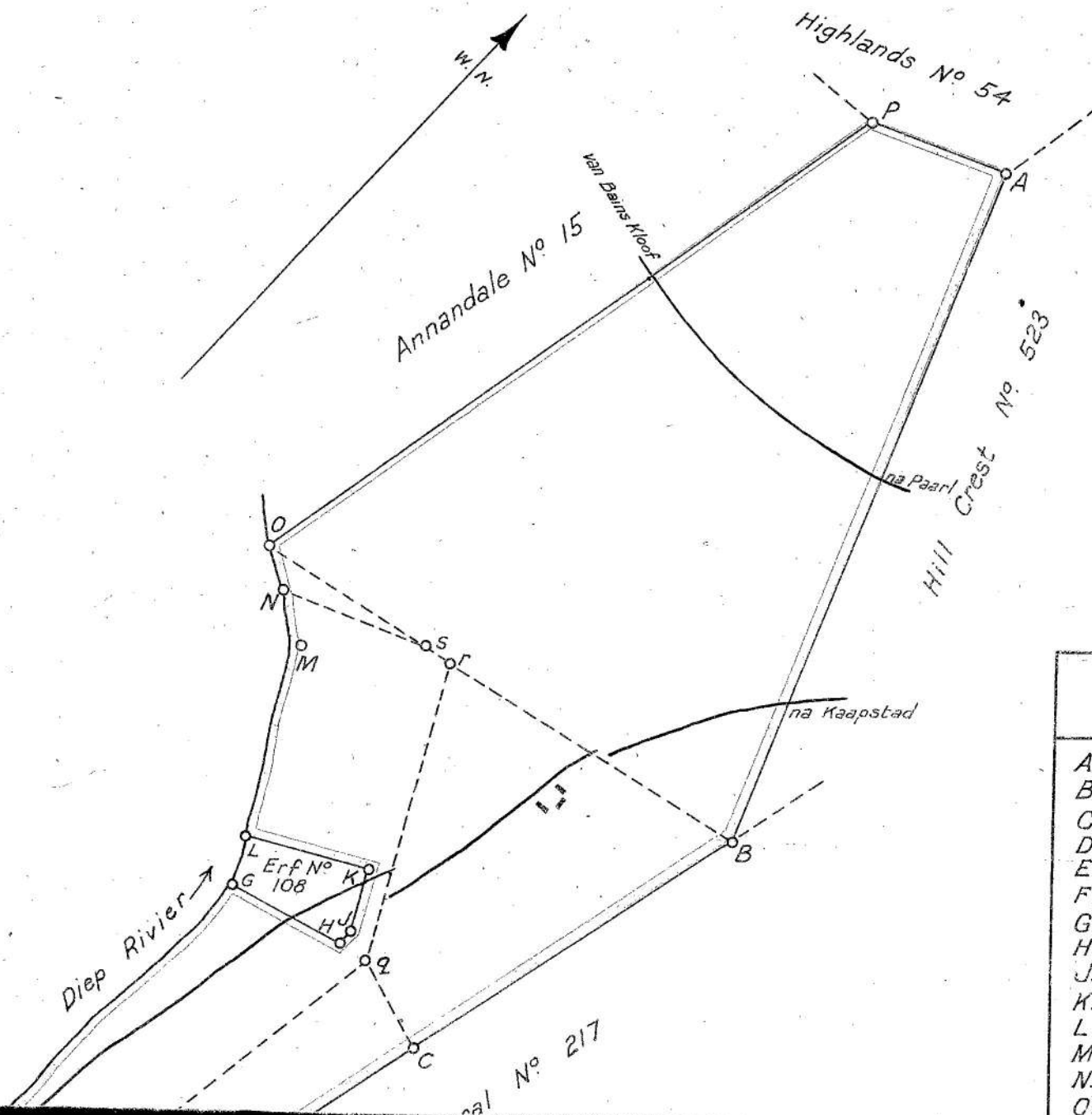
Land Surveyor

This diagram is annexed to Certificate of Consolidated Title
 N^o _____ dated _____ in favour of _____

Registrar of Deeds

Kaart vir 'n gekonsolideerde tietsel

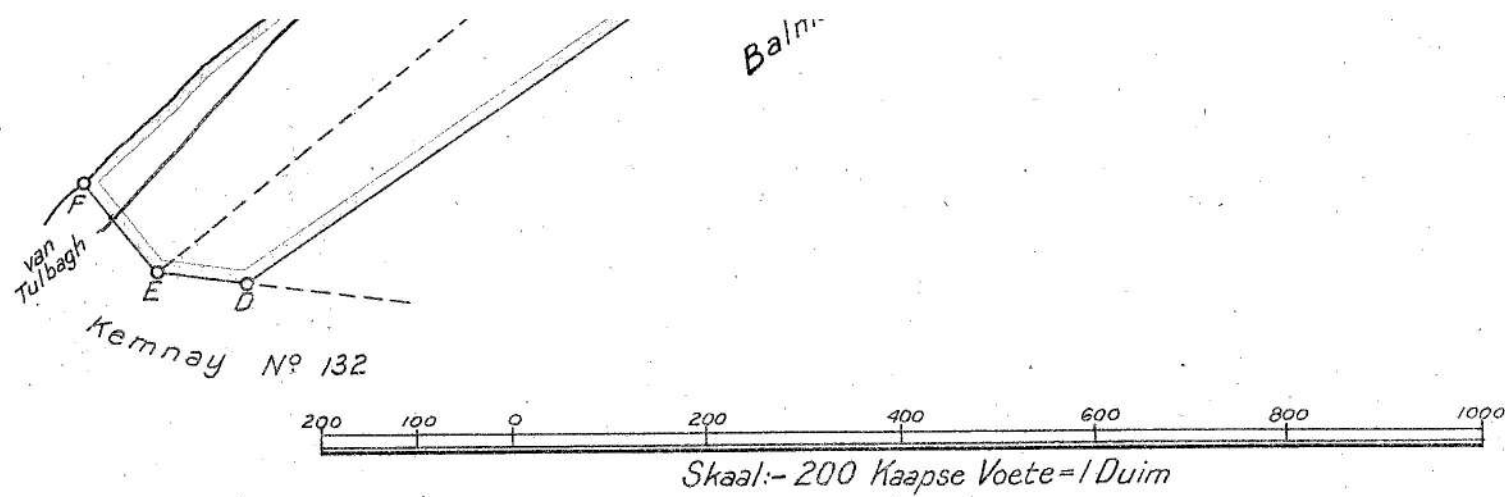
Bylae D vervolg



Goedgekeur

Landmeter-Generaal.

HOEKE		SYE Kaapse Voete	
A.	89° 40' 40"	A. B.	922 · 01
B.	144. 56. 20	B. C.	485 · 93
C.	180. 55. 50	C. D.	666 · 33
D.	138. 04. 20	D. E.	91 · 10
E.	134. 40. 10	E. F.	121 · 80
F.	97. 02. 00	F. G.	680 · 74
G.	106. 46. 30	G. H.	155 · 04
H.	247. 51. 50	H. J.	20 · 05
J.	216. 46. 10	J. K.	82 · 30
K.	270. 00. 00	K. L.	159 · 29
L.	87. 43. 00	L. M.	256 · 18
M.	216. 53. 30	M. N.	80 · 00
N.	179. 51. 10	N. O.	55 · 42
O.	106. 23. 30	O. P.	936 · 13



Die figuur A.B.C.D.E.F. regteroewer van Diep Rivier, G.H.J.K.L. regteroewer van Diep Rivier, O.P. stel voor 8 Morge 43552 Vierkante Voete grond genoem

HILL ESTATE

geleë in FRANSCH HOEK, AFDELING PAARL, PROVINSIE KAAP die GOEIE HOOP, insluitende:-

1. Figuur C.D.E.q = 452 Vierk Rd. 139 Vierk Vt., synde Perseel A van Thelma, getransporteer aan P. Hoole op 1^{ste} April 1894, N° 75, (kaart A N° 15/1894).
2. " B.C.q.r. = 1 M. 158 Vierk Rd. 118 Vierk Vt., synde Alpha, toegeken aan W. Mills op 1^{ste} Junie 1895, N° 158 (kaart B. N° 567/1895).
3. " s.N. regteroewer van Diep Rivier, O. = 27 Vierk Rd. 141 Vierk Vt., synde Perseel S van Driehoek, getransporteer aan W. Mills op die 6^{de} Augustus 1895, N° 857 (kaart A N° 754/1895).
4. " A.B.r.s.O.P. = 4 M. 280 Vierk Rd. 96 Vierk Vt., synde Ascot, toegeken aan G.C. Race op 2^{de} Mei 1896, N° 113 (kaart B. N° 223/1896).
5. " E.F. regteroewer van Diep Rivier, G.H.J.K.L. regteroewer van Diep Rivier, N.s.r.q., = 1 M. 582 Vierk Rd. 2 Vierk Vt., synde Perseel C van Beta, getransporteer aan J.A. Hill op 14^{de} November 1895 N° 1485 (kaart A. 56/1895).

Saamgestel deur my, vir Sertifikaat van Gekonsolideerde Tietel in Desember 1927.

Landmeter.

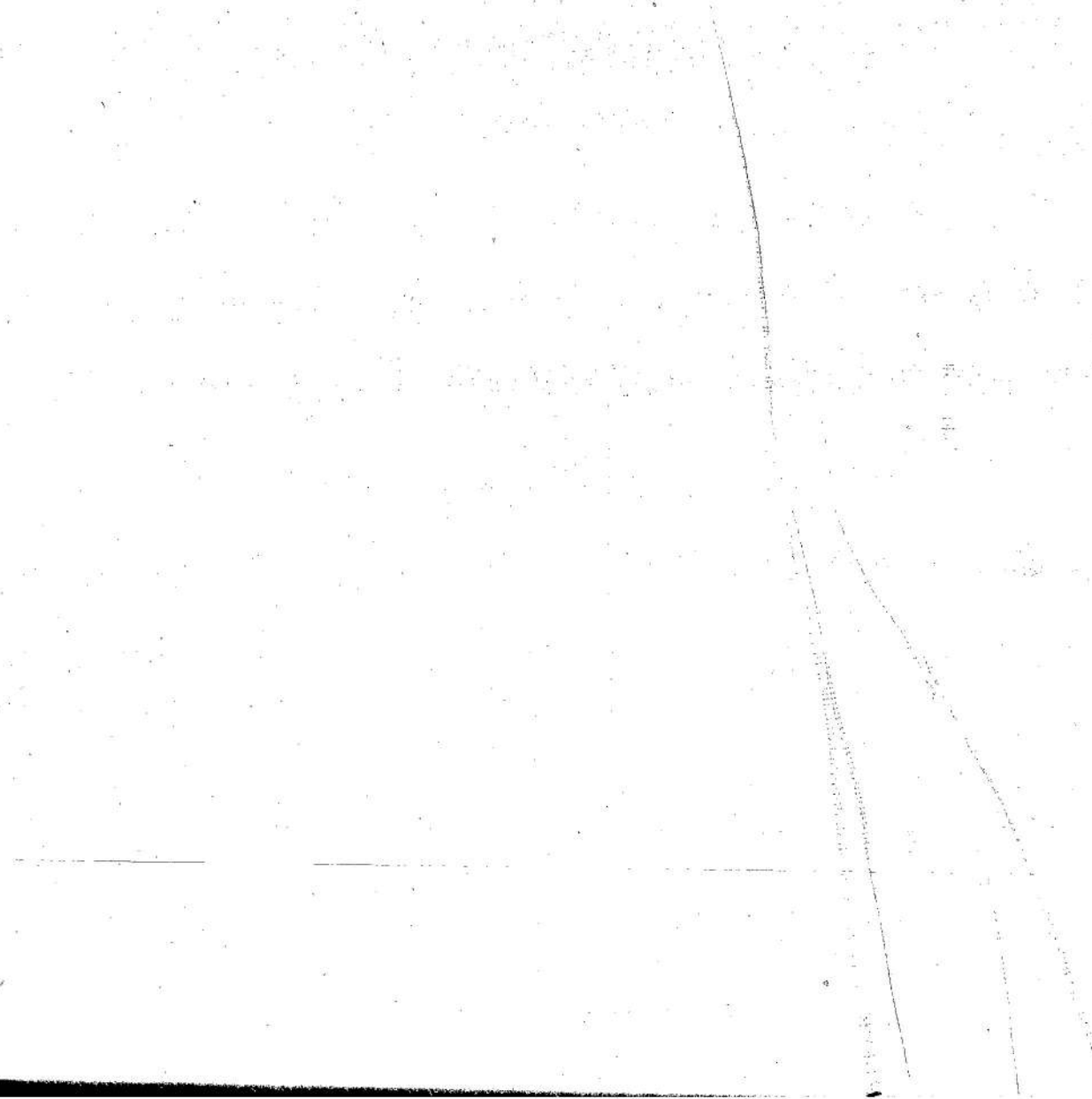
Hierdie kaart is geheg aan Sertifikaat van Gekonsolideerde Tietel
N° _____ gedateer _____ ten gunste van _____

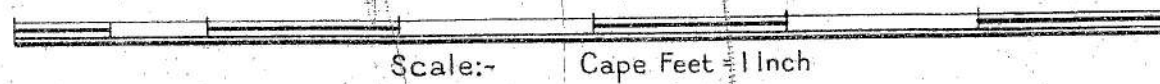
Registrateur van Aktes

Diagram for a subdivision of a subdivision of a farm

Approved

Surveyor-General.





The figure A.B.C.D.E.F.G. represents 1938 Morgen 128 Square Feet of land, called
OXTON
portion of GRASPAN, being that portion of MODDERFONTEIN, N^o 313, which is referred to hereunder
situate in the DIVISION of STELLENBOSCH, PROVINCE of CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Surveyed in December 1927 by me,

Land Surveyor

This diagram is annexed to Transfer Deed
N^o dated
in favour of

Registrar of Deeds.

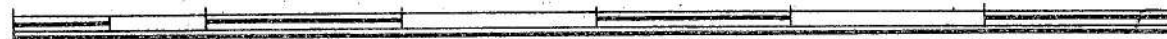
The original diagram is N^o
annexed to Transfer Deed N^o
in favour of
dated

Bylae D vervolg

Kaart van 'n onderverdeling van 'n onderverdeling van 'n plaas.

Goedgekeur

Landmeter-Generaal.



Skaal:- Kaapse Voete = 1 Duim

Die figuur A. B. C. D. E. F. G. stel voor 1938 Morge 128 Vierkante Voete grond genoem

OXTON

gedeelte van GRASPAN, synde daardie gedeelte van MODDERFONTEIN, N^o 313, waarna hieronder verwys word,
geleë in die AFDELING STELLENBOSCH, PROVINSIE KAAP die GOEIE HOOP.

Opgemeet in Desember 1927 deur my

Landmeter.

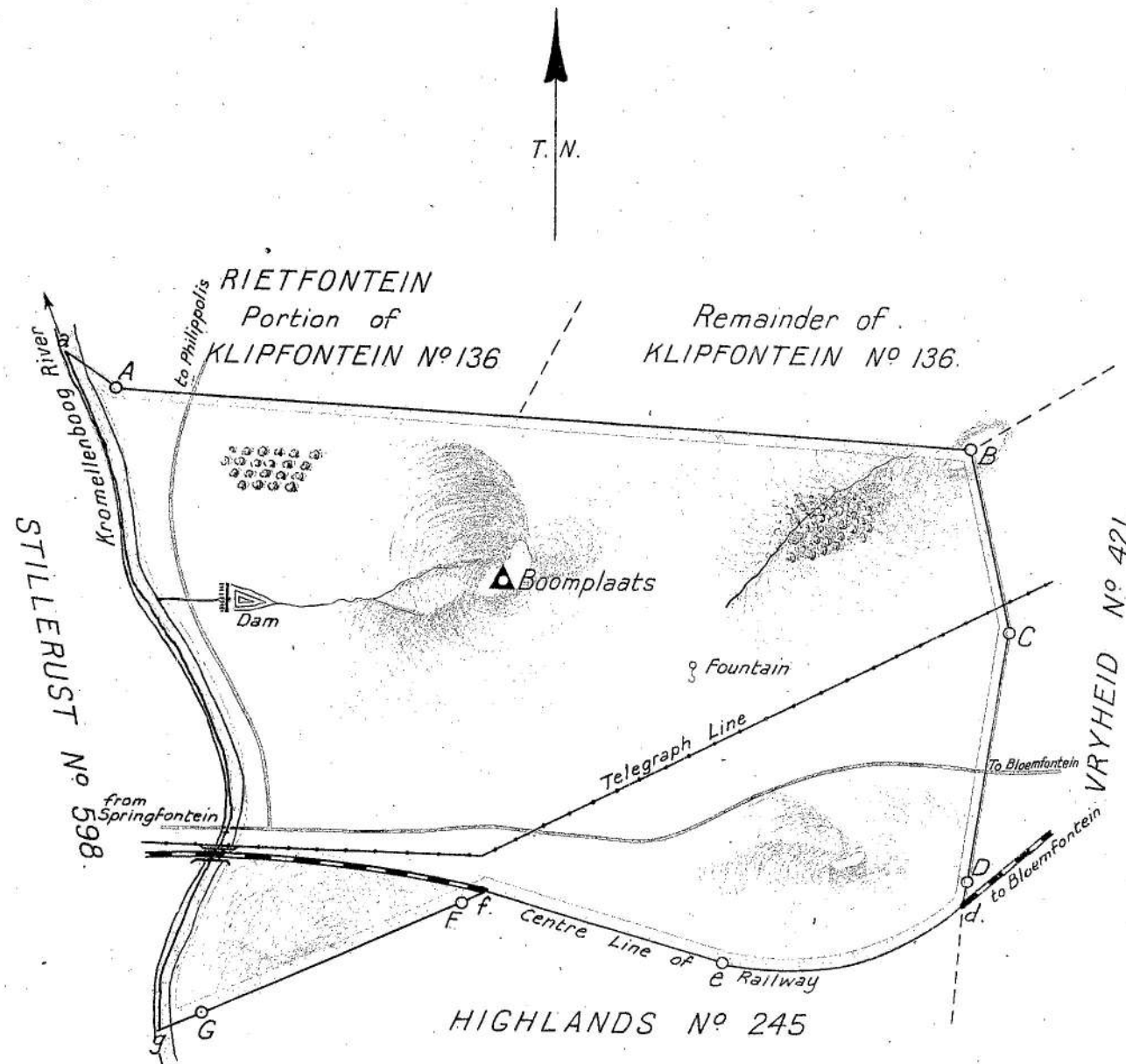
Hierdie kaart is geheg aan Transport-Akte
N^o gedateer
ten gunste van

Registrateur van Aktes.

Die oorspronklike kaart is N^o
geheg aan Transport-Akte N^o
ten gunste van
gedateer

Diagram for an original farm survey.

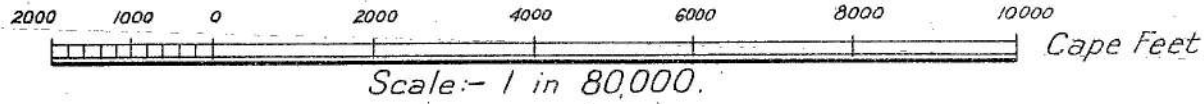
Surveyor-General.



SIDES Cape Feet		ANGLES of DIRECTION	System Lo 25° CO-ORDINATES	
			Constant to be added -500000.0 + 900000.0 Y X	
AB	12133.9	274.06.54	A	-8464.0 + 1648.4
BC	2674.5	350.59.40	B	-20566.6 + 2519.1
Cd	4034.8	8.13.00	C	-20985.2 + 5160.7
d.e.	3499.4	77.00.10	d	-20408.5 + 9154.0
e.f.	3478.3	106.37.10	e	-16998.7 + 9941.0
f.G	4341.6	66.18.50	f	-13665.7 + 8946.1
G.A	9124.5	172.16.40	G	-9689.9 + 10690.2
A.a	850.0	128.00.00	Δ	-13920.1 + 4462.0
G.g	600.0	66.18.50	D	-20462.7 + 8778.7
d.D	379.2	188.13.00	F	-13320.2 + 9097.7
f.F	377.3	66.18.50		
Radius of Curve d.e = 3540.6 feet.				

Description of beacons

- G and A iron pipes under stone cairns.
 B stone 8" x 6" & 2½' above ground.
 C iron standard 2' above ground about 60' east of large rock.
 d.e.f. not beacons.
 F and D iron pegs under cairns of stones



The figure A.B.C.d. centre line of railway f.g. middle of Kromellenboog River, a. A represents 1020 Morgen 31483 Square Feet of land, called

KLEINFONTEIN N^o 142

situate in the DISTRICT of EDENBURG,

PROVINCE of ORANGE FREE STATE.

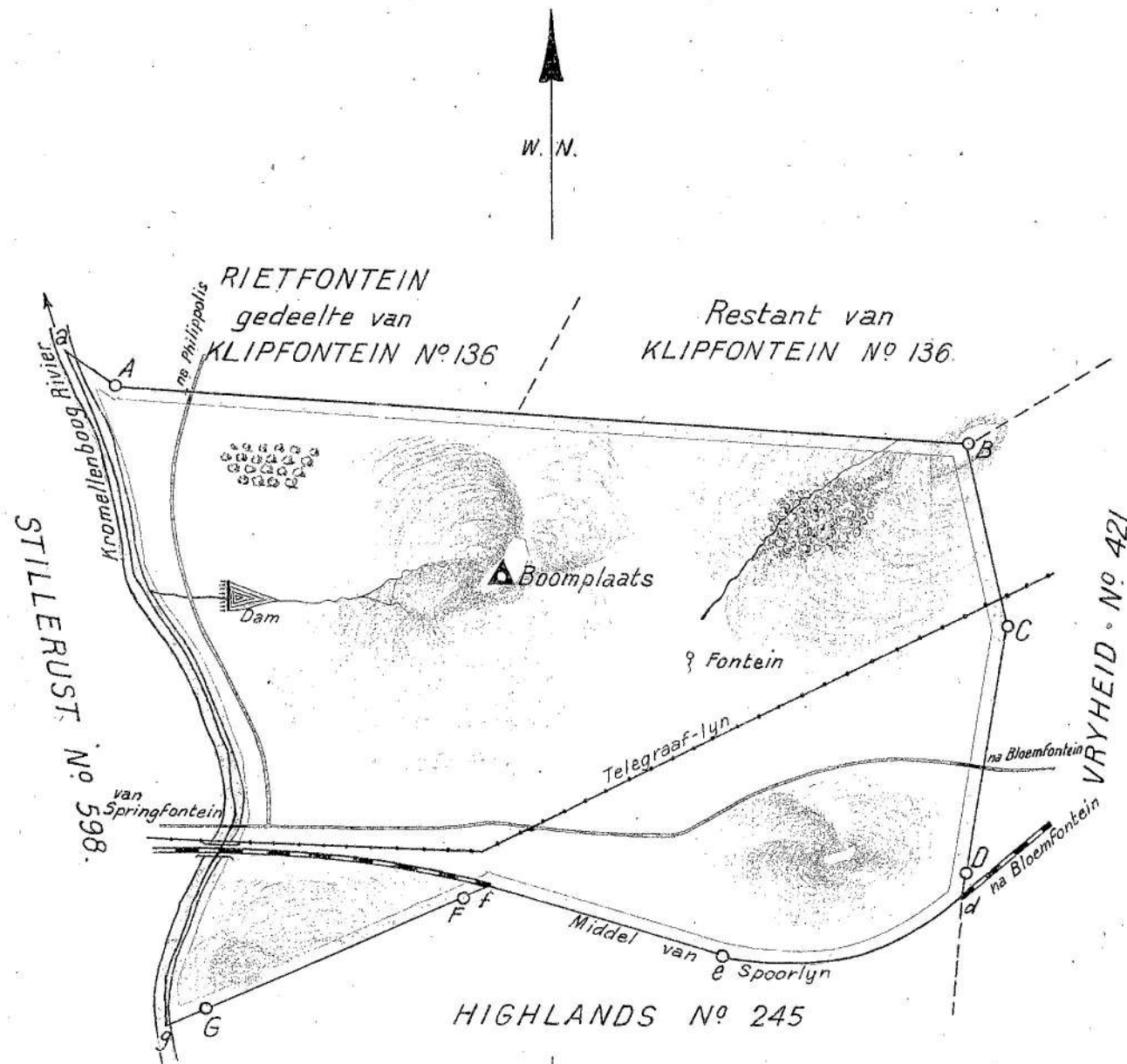
Surveyed in January 1928, by me

Land Surveyor.

This diagram is annexed to the Title Deed N^o
dated in favour of

Registrar of Deeds.

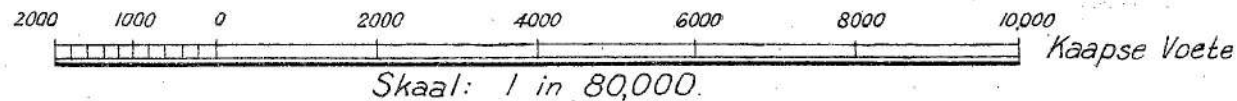
Kaart vir 'n oorspronkelike plaas-opmeting.



SYE Kaapse Voete		RIGTINGSHOEKE	Stelsel Lo 25° KOÖRDINATE	
			Konstant wat bygevoeg moet word.	
			-500000·0 + 900000·0	
			Y X	
AB	12133·9	274·06·54	A	- 8464·0 + 1648·4
BC	2674·5	350·59·40	B	- 20566·6 + 2519·1
Cd	4034·8	8·13·00	C	- 20985·2 + 5160·7
de	3499·4	77·00·10	d	- 20408·5 + 9154·0
ef	3478·3	106·37·10	e	- 16998·7 + 9941·0
fG	4341·6	66·18·50	f	- 13665·7 + 8946·1
GA	9124·5	172·16·40	G	- 9689·9 + 10690·2
Aa	850·0	128·00·00	▲	- 13920·1 + 4462·0
Gg	600·0	66·18·50	D	- 20462·7 + 8778·7
d.d.	379·2	188·13·00	F	- 13320·2 + 9097·7
f.f.	377·3	66·18·50		
Straal van Boog de = 3540·6 voet.				

Beskrywing van bakens

- G en A yster pype onder gestapelde klippe.
 B klip 8"x6" en 2½' bo die grond
 C yster standaard 2' bo die grond, ongeveer 60' oos van 'n groot klip.
 d.e.f. geen bakens
 F en D yster penne onder gestapelde klippe



Die figuur ABCd middel van spoorlyn f.g. middel van Kromellenboog Rivier a A
stel voor 1020 Morge 31483 Vierkante Voete grond, genoem

KLEINFONTEIN N^o 142

geleë in die DISTRIK EDENBURG,

PROVINSIE ORANJE VRY STAAT

Opgemeet in Januarie 1928, deur my

Landmeter.

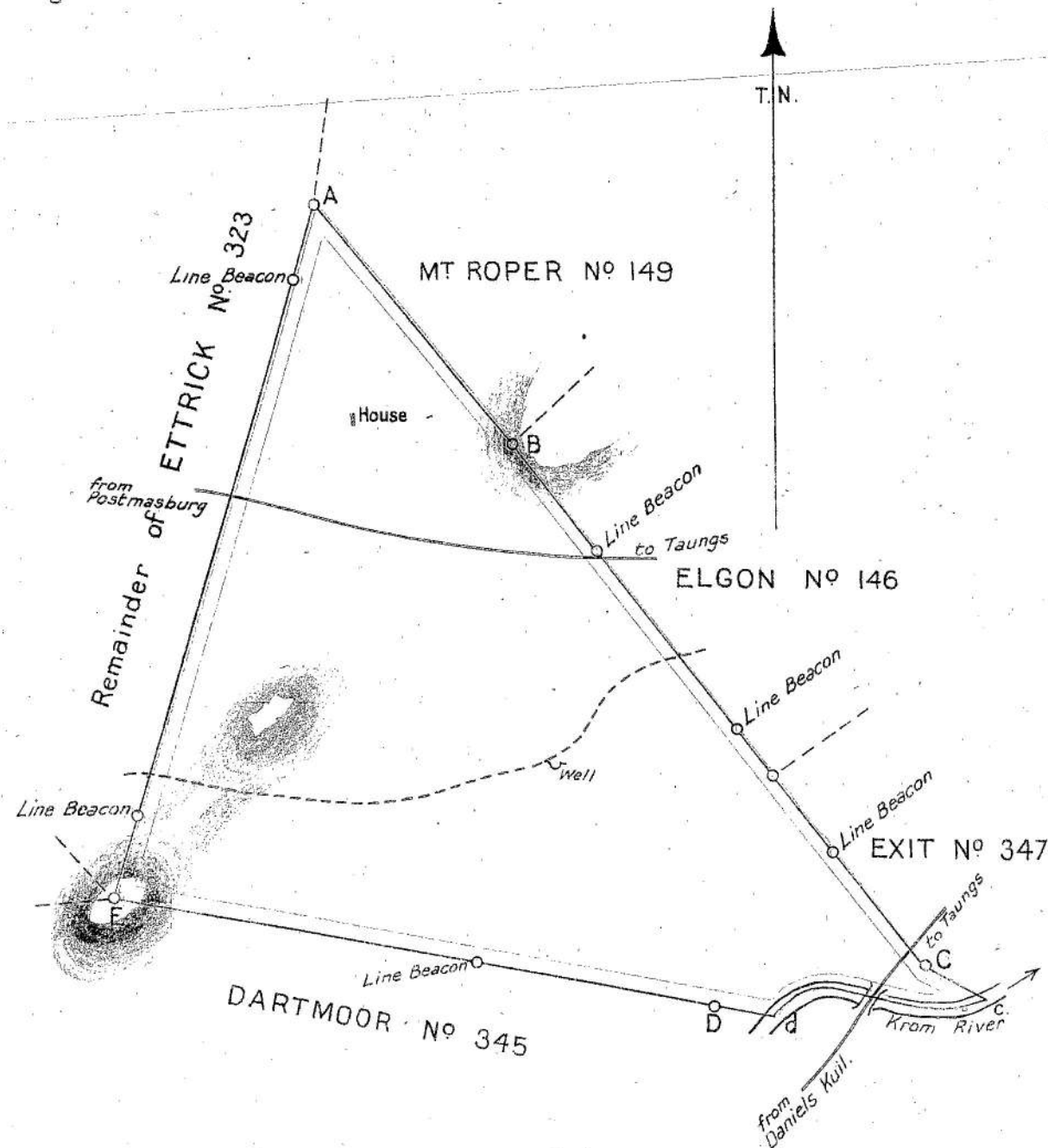
Hierdie kaart is geheg aan grondbrief N^o
gedateer ten gunste van

Registrateur van Aktes

Diagram for a subdivision of a farm.

Approved

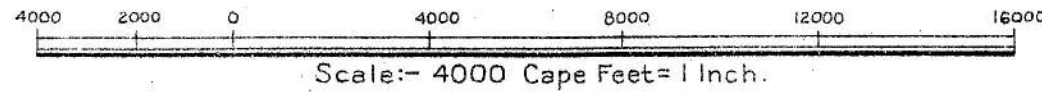
Surveyor - General



SIDES Cape Feet		ANGLES OF DIRECTION	CO-ORDINATES y x	
A B	7468·6	321° 55' 30"	A	- 31750·3 - 107983·9
B C	15968·0	321° 55' 41"	B	- 36356·3 - 102104·6
C D	5130·0	79° 48' 50"	C	- 46203·0 - 89534·0
D E	14490·7	100° 39' 33"	D	- 41153·9 - 88626·8
E A	17364·1	196° 10' 29"	E	- 26913·2 - 91307·2
C c	1700·0	297° 0' 0"		
D d	1400·0	280° 39' 33"		

Description of Beacons:-

- A & B Solid stone 8" x 6" cross section.
C Concrete beacon 2½ ft above ground.
D & E Cairn of Stones, iron pipe in centre.
Line beacons are solid stones 4 ft. long.



The figure A.B.C.c. middle of Krom River, d.E. represents 2095 Morgen 34702 Sq.Ft. of land called
ROOI PAN, portion of **ETTRICK N^o 323**,
situate in the DIVISION of KURUMAN, PROVINCE of CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

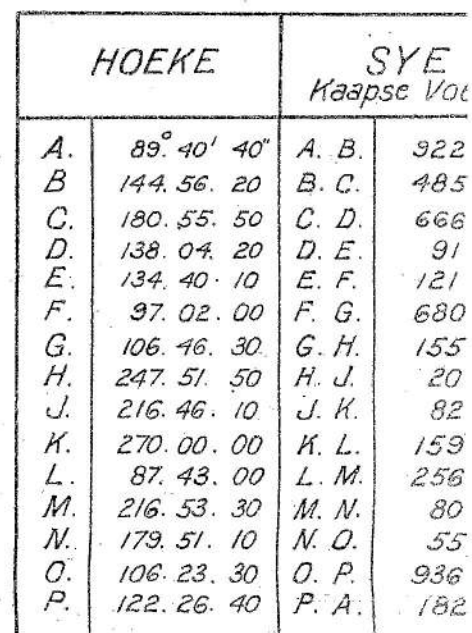
Surveyed in December 1913, by me

Land Surveyor.

This diagram is annexed to Transfer Deed
N^o dated
in favour of

Registrar of Deeds.

The original diagram is N^o
annexed to Title Deed N^o
dated in favour of



HILL ESTATE

1. Figuur C.D.E.g. = 452 Vierk Rd. 139 Vierk Vt., synde Perseel A van Thelma, getranspoteer aan P. Hoole op 1^{ste} April 1894, N^o 75, (kaart A N^o 15/1894).
2. " B.C.g.r. = 1 M. 158 Vierk Rd. 118 Vierk Vt., synde Alpha, toegeken aan W. Mills op 1^{ste} Junie 1895, N^o 158 (kaart B. N^o 567/1895).
3. " s.N. regteroewer van Diep Rivier, O. = 27 Vierk Rd. 141 Vierk Vt., synde Perseel S van Driehoek, getranspoteer aan W. Mills op die 6^{de} Augustus 1895, N^o 857 (kaart A N^o 754/1895).
4. " A.B.r.s.O.P. = 4.M. 280 Vierk Rd. 96 Vierk Vt., synde Ascot, toegeken aan G.C. Race op 2^{de} Mei 1896, N^o 113 (kaart B. N^o 223/1896).
5. " E.F. regteroewer van Diep Rivier, G.H.J.K.L. regteroewer van Diep Rivier, N.s.r.g., = 1 M. 582 Vierk Rd. 2 Vierk Vt., synde Perseel C van Beta, getranspoteer aan J.A. Hill op 14^{de} Nov. N^o 1485 (kaart A. 56/1895).

Saamgestel deur my, vir Sertifikaat van Gekonsolideerde Tietel in Desember 1927.

[illegible]

Registrateur van Aktes

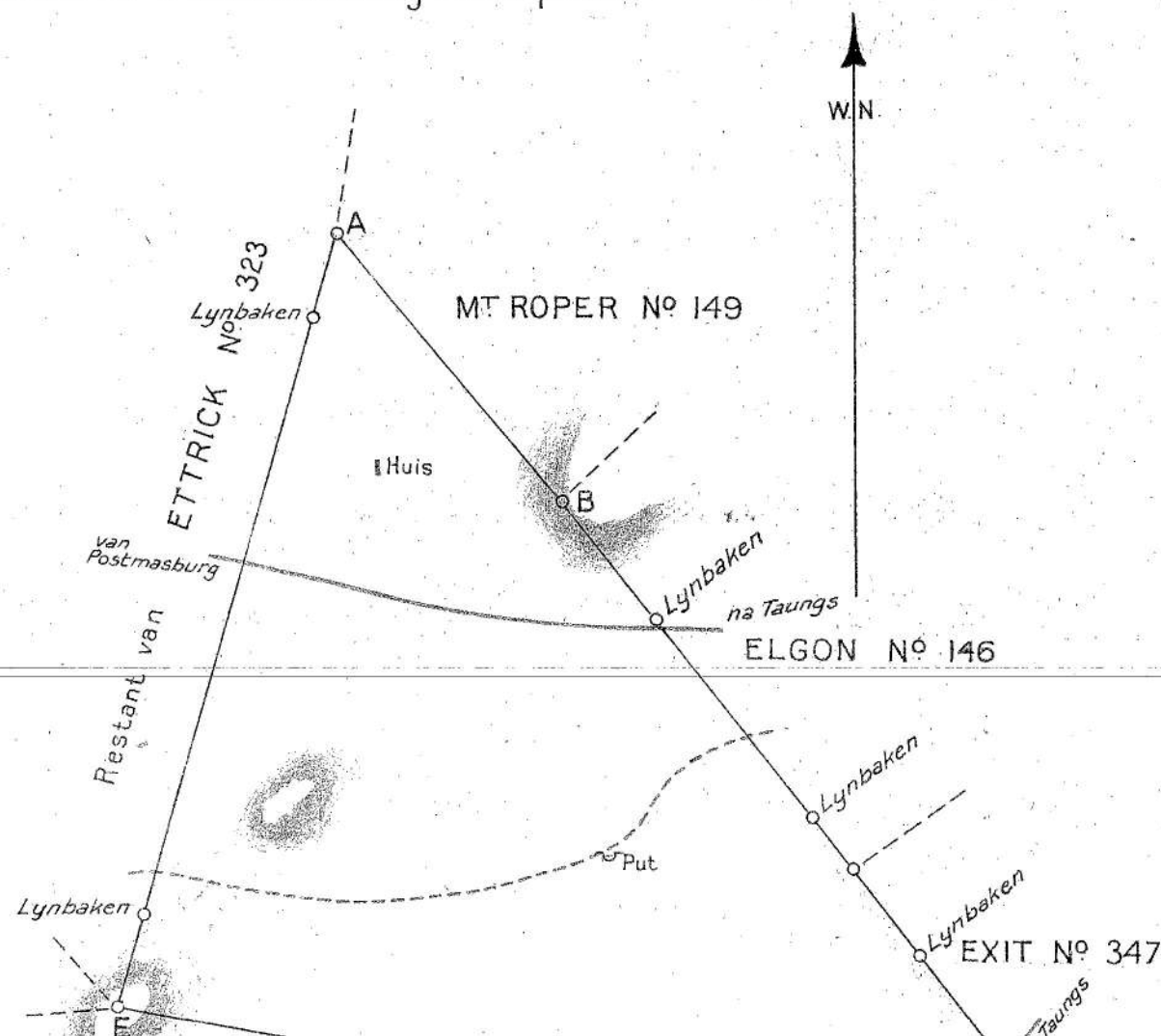
Landm.

Bylae D vervolg

Goedgekeur

Landmeter - Generaal.

Kaart vir 'n onderverdeling van 'n plaas



	SYE Kaapse Voete	RIGTINGSHOEKE	KOÖRDINATE	
			y	x.
A B	7468.6	321° 55' 30"	A - 31750.3	-10798
B C	15968.0	321° 55' 41"	B - 36356.3	-10210
C D	5130.0	79° 48' 50"	C - 46203.0	-8953
D E	14490.7	100° 39' 33"	D - 41153.9	-8862
E A	17364.1	196° 10' 29"	E - 26913.2	-9130
C c	1700.0	297° 0' 0"		
D d	1400.0	280° 39' 33"		

Beskrywing van bakens :-

A & B Vaste klip 8" x 6" in deursnede

Bylae D vervolg
Goedgekeur

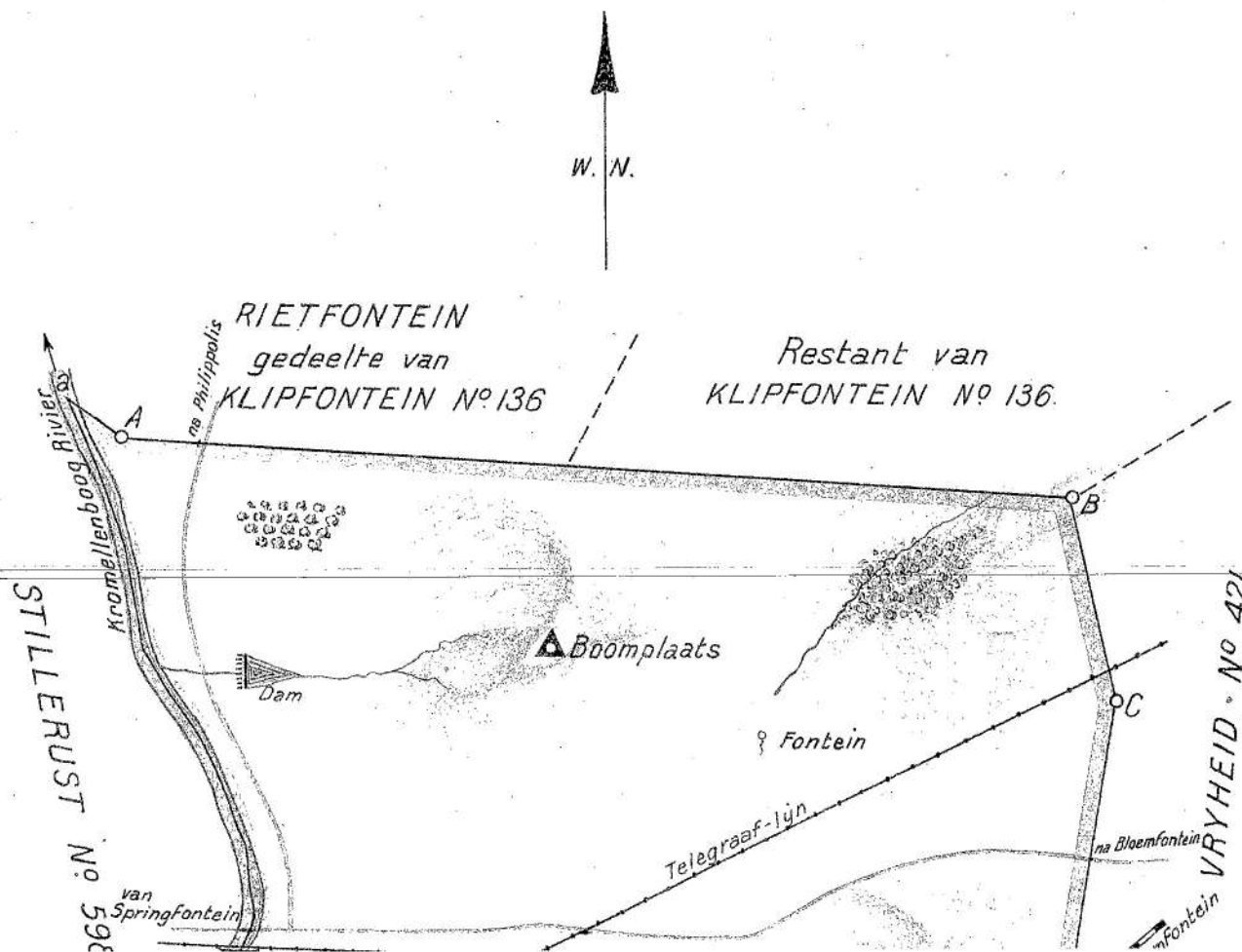
Kaart vir 'n oorspronklike plaas-opmeting.

Landmeter Gen

SYE Kaapse Voete		RIGTINGSHOEKE	Stelsel KOÖRDIN	
			Konstant wat bygevoeg -500000.0 + Y	
AB	12133.9	274.06.54	A	-8464.0 +
BC	2674.5	350.59.40	B	-20566.6 +
Cd.	4034.8	8.13.00	C	-20985.2 +
de.	3499.4	77.00.10	d	-20408.5 +
ef.	3478.3	106.37.10	e	-16998.7 +
fG	4341.6	66.18.50	f	-13665.7 +
GA.	9124.5	172.16.40	G	-9689.9 +
Aa	850.0	128.00.00	▲	-13920.1 +
G.g.	600.0	66.18.50	D	-20462.7 +
d.D.	379.2	188.13.00	F	-13320.2 +
f.F	377.3	66.18.50		
Straal van Boog de = 3540.6				

Beskrywing van bakens

G en A yster pype onder gestapelde klip
B klip 8"x6" en 2½' bo die aron

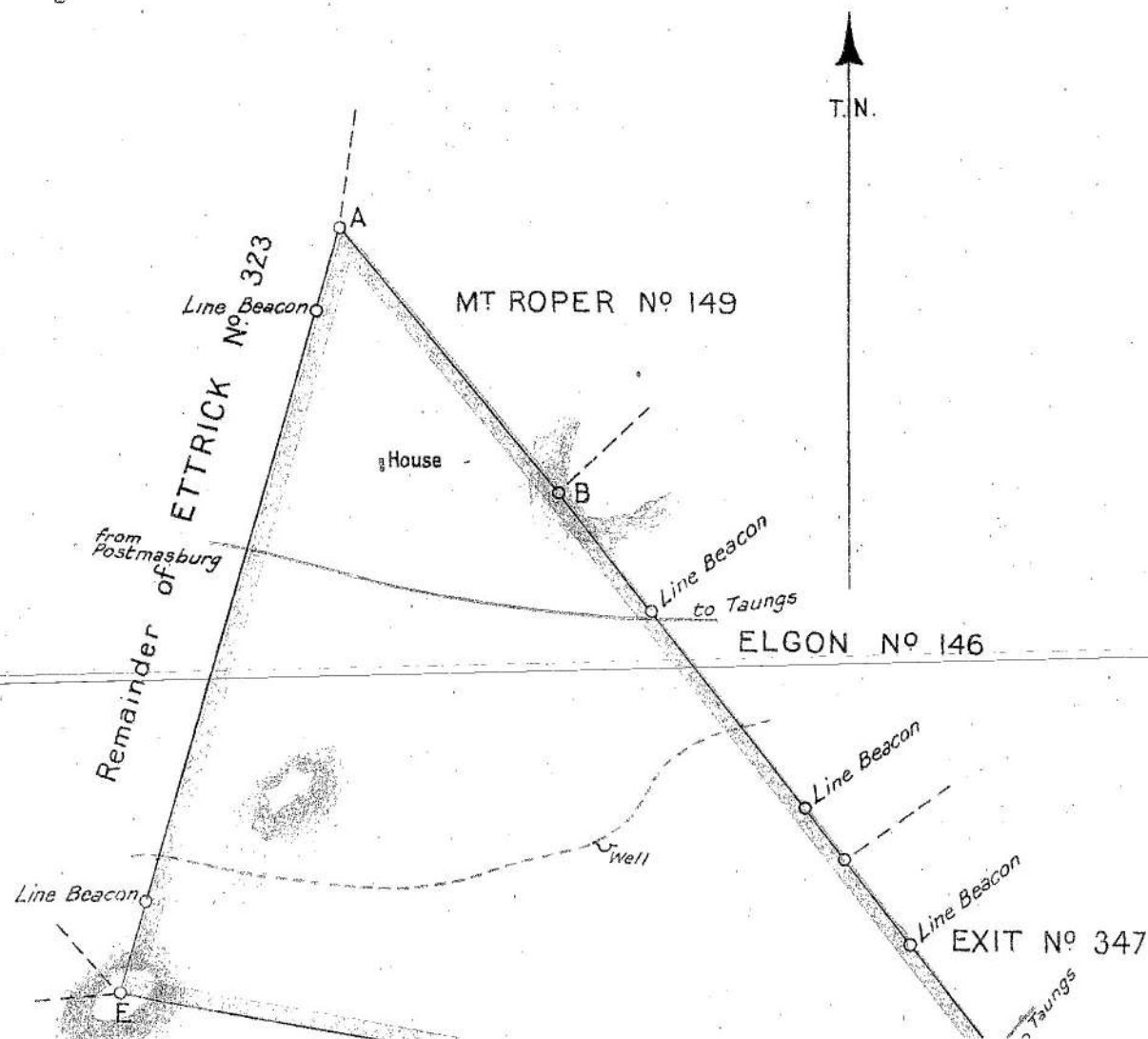


Annexure D contin.

Diagram for a subdivision of a farm.

Approved

Surveyor - General



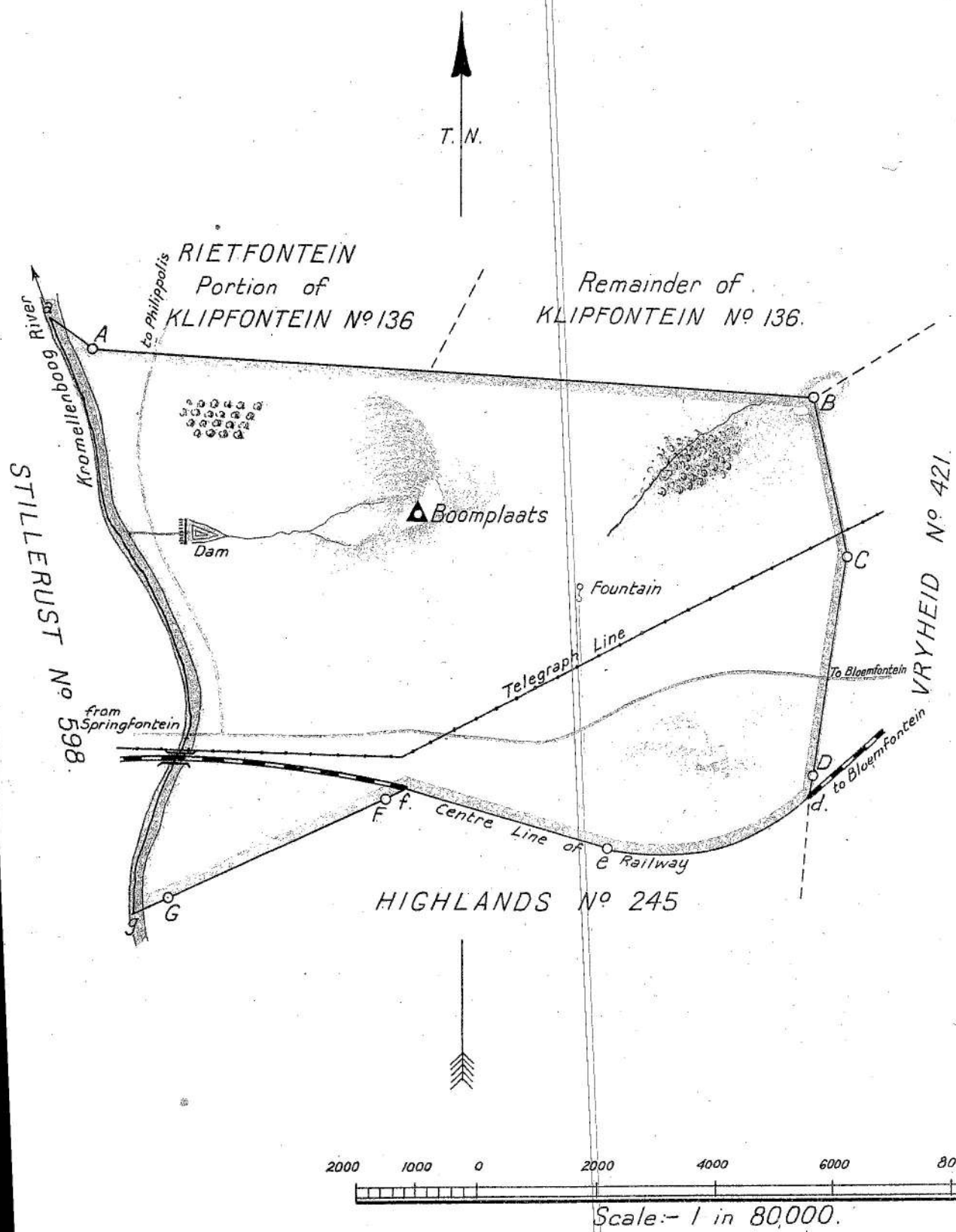
SIDES	Cape Feet	ANGLES OF DIRECTION	CO-ORDINATES	
			y	x
A B	7468.6	321° 55' 30"	A - 31750.3	- 107983.9
B C	15968.0	321° 55' 41"	B - 36356.3	- 102104.6
C D	5130.0	79° 48' 50"	C - 46203.0	- 89534.0
D E	14490.7	100° 39' 33"	D - 41153.9	- 88626.8
E A	17364.1	196° 10' 29"	E - 26913.2	- 91307.2
C c	1700.0	297° 0' 0"		
D d	1400.0	280° 39' 33"		

Description of Beacons:-

A & B Solid stone 8"x 6" cross section.

Surveyor-General.

Diagram for an original farm survey.



SIDES	Cape Feet	ANGLES of DIRECTION	System Lo 25 CO-ORDINATES
			Constant to be added -500000.0 + 900000.0 Y X
AB	12133.9	274.06.54	A - 8464.0 + 1648
BC	2674.5	350.59.40	B - 20566.6 + 2519
Cd	4034.8	8.13.00	C - 20985.2 + 5160
d.e.	3499.4	77.00.10	d - 20408.5 + 9154
e.f.	3478.3	106.37.10	e - 16998.7 + 9941
f.G	4341.6	66.18.50	f - 13665.7 + 8946
G.A.	9124.5	172.16.40	G - 9689.9 + 10696
A.a	850.0	128.00.00	Δ - 13920.1 + 4462
G.g.	600.0	66.18.50	D - 20462.7 + 8778
d.D.	379.2	188.13.00	F - 13320.2 + 9097
f.F	377.3	66.18.50	

Radius of Curve d.e = 3540.6 feet.

Description of beacons

- G and A iron pipes under stone cairns.
- B stone 8" x 6" & 2½' above ground.
- C iron standard 2' above ground about 60' east of large rock.
- d.e.f not beaconed.
- F and D iron pegs under cairns of stones

The figure A.B.C.d. centre line of railway f.g. middle of Kromellenboog River, a. A represents 1020 Morgen 31483 Square Feet of land, called
KLEINFONTEIN N° 142
situate in the DISTRICT of EDENBURG, PROVINCE of ORANGE FREE STATE.

Surveyed in January 1928, by me

Land Surveyor.

Diagram is annexed to the Title Deed N°
in favour of



The figure A.B.C.D.E.F.G. represents 1938 Morgen 128 Square Feet of land, called

OXTON

on of GRASPAN, being that portion of MODDERFONTEIN, N^o 313, which is referred to hereunder
te in the DIVISION of STELLENBOSCH PROVINCE of CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Surveyed in December 1927 by me,

Land Surveyor.

s diagram is annexed to Transfer Deed
dated

favour of

Registrar of Deeds.

The orinal. diagram is N^o
annexed Transfer Deed N^o
in favc of
dated

Bylae D verv.

Kaart vir 'n onderverdeling van 'n onderverdeling van 'n plaas.

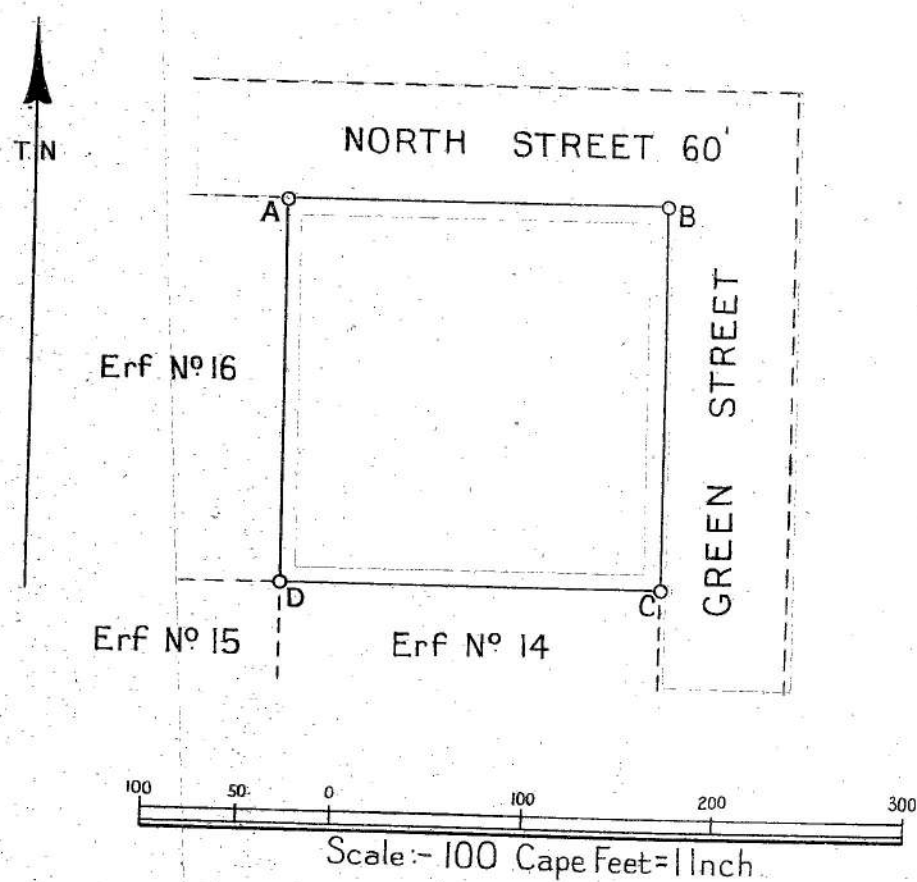
Goedgekeur

Landmeter - Gener

Approved

Surveyor-General

SIDES Cape Feet		ANGLES ° ' "	
A B	200.00	A	90.0.0
B C	200.00	B	90.0.0
C D	200.00	C	90.0.0
D A	200.00	D	90.0.0



The figure A.B.C.D represents 40,000 Sq. Feet of land, called
ERF N° 13,
 situate in the Township of MILTON, District of PRETORIA,
 PROVINCE of TRANSVAAL.

Surveyed in December 1927, by me.

Land Surveyor

This diagram is annexed to the Deed
 N° dated
 in favour of

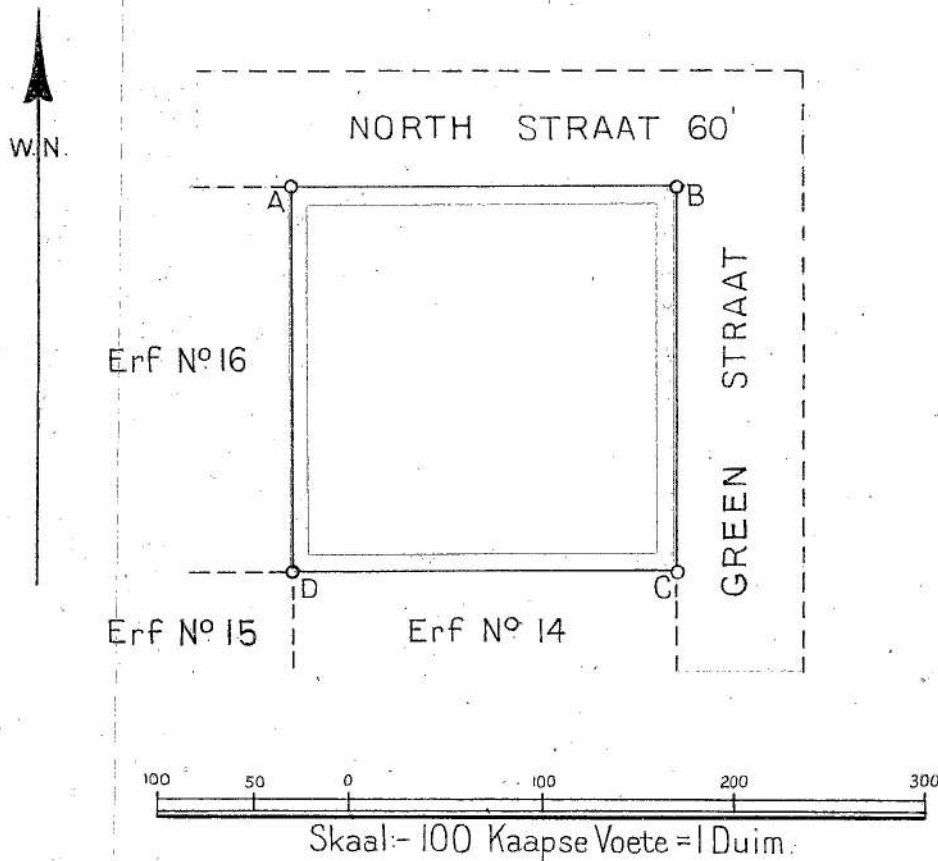
Registrar of Deeds

Kaart vir 'n erf.

Goedgekeur

Landmeter-Generaal

SYE Kaapse Voete		HOEKE ° ' "	
AB	200 · 00	A	90 · 0 · 0
BC	200 · 00	B	90 · 0 · 0
CD	200 · 00	C	90 · 0 · 0
DA	200 · 00	D	90 · 0 · 0



Die figuur A.B.C.D stel voor 40,000 Vierkante Voete grond, genoem
ERF N° 13,
 geleë in die Dorp MILTON, Afdeling PRETORIA. PROVINSIE
 TRANSVAAL

Opgemeet in Desember 1927, deur my

Landmeter.

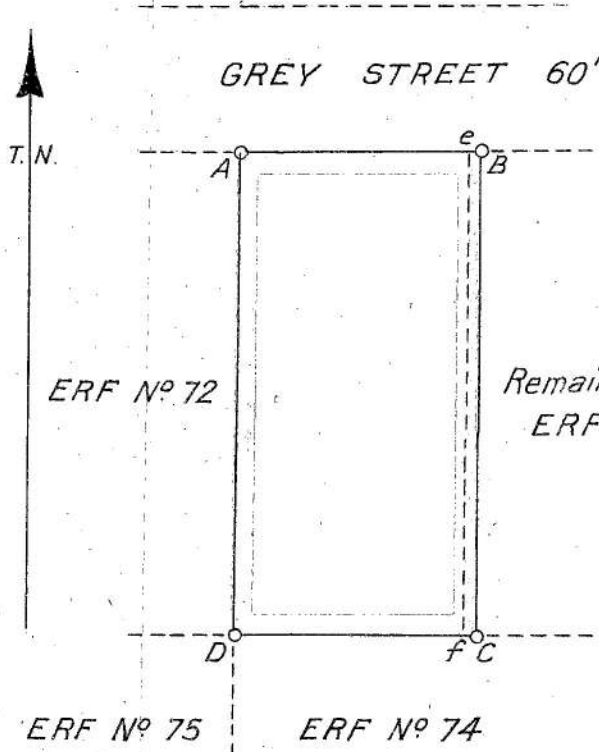
Hierdie kaart is geheg aan die
 N° gedateer
 ten gunste van

Registrateur van Aktes.

Diagram for a subdivision of an erf.

Approved

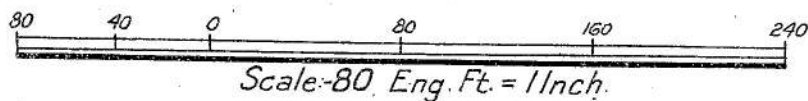
Surveyor-General



SIDES Eng. Feet		ANGLES ° ' "	
AB	100.00	A	90.0.0
BC	200.00	B	90.0.0
CD	100.00	C	90.0.0
DA	200.00	D	90.0.0

Note:-

eB.C.f. is a servitude of right of way 5 feet wide.



The figure A.B.C.D. represents 20,000 Sq. Feet of land, called
PORTION "A" of ERF N° 73.
 situate in the Town of DURBAN. PROVINCE of NATAL

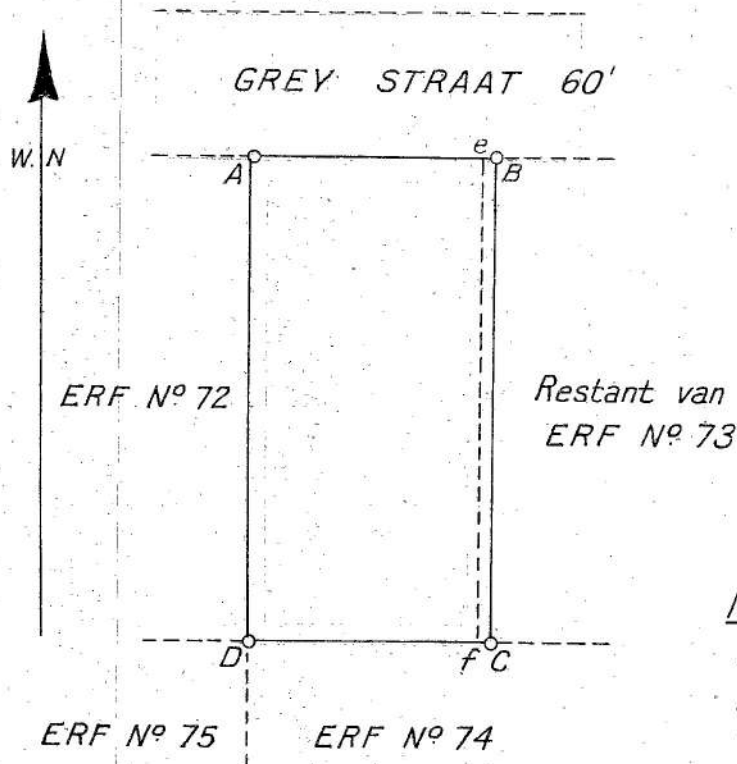
Surveyed in December 1927, by me

Land Surveyor.

This diagram is annexed to the
 Transfer Deed N°
 dated
 in favour of

Registrar of Deeds

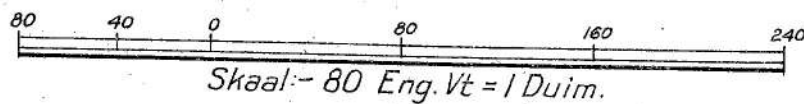
The original diagram is
 N° annexed to
 Deed N° dated
 in favour of



	SYE Eng. Voete	HOEKE		
		o	'	"
AB	100.00	A	90.0.0	
BC	200.00	B	90.0.0	
CD	100.00	C	90.0.0	
DA	200.00	D	90.0.0	

Nota:—

e.B.C.f. is 'n serwituut van
reg van oorp pad 5 voet breed.



Die figuur A.B.C.D. stel voor 20,000 Vierkante Voete grond, genoem
GEDEELTE "A" van ERF N° 73.
geleë in die Stad DURBAN. PROVINSIE NATAL.

Opgemeet in Desember 1927, deur my

Landmeter.

Hierdie kaart is geheg aan die
Transport Akte N°
gedateer
ten gunste van

Die oorspronklike kaart is
N°
geheg aan
Akte N°
gedateer
ten gunste van

Registrateur van Aktes