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EXTRAORDINARY

Staatskoerant

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*Alle Proklamaties, Goewermens- en Algemene Kennisgewings, wat vir die eerste maal gepubliseer word, is in die linkerbohoek met 'n * gemerk.*

*All Proclamations, Government and General Notices, published for the first time, are indicated by a * in the left-hand upper corner.*

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN LANDE.

Onderstaande Goewermentskennisgewing word vir algemene informasie gepubliseer:—

* No. 135.]

[2 Februarie 1939.

Kennis word hiermee gegee dat dit Sy Eksellensie die Goewerneur-generaal behaag het om—

- (a) goedkeuring te verleen vir die herroeping van die regulasies kragtens die Opmetingswet, 1927 (Wet No. 9 van 1927), uitgevaardig en gepubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing No. 1927, gedateer 23 November 1928, soos van tyd tot tyd gewysig; en
- (b) die bygaande regulasies kragtens subartikel (6) van artikel *ag* van die Opmetingswet, 1927 (Wet No. 9 van 1927), goed te keur.

Die regulasies sal in werking tree vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

V. RUDD,
Sekretaris van Lande.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.

The following Government Notice is published for general information:—

* No. 135.]

[2 February 1939.

* It is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to—

- (a) repeal the regulations under the Land Survey Act, 1927 (Act No. 9 of 1927), published by Government Notice No. 1997, dated 23rd November, 1928, as amended from time to time; and
- (b) approve in terms of sub-section (6) of section *eight* of the Land Surveys Act (Act No. 9 of 1927) of the attached regulations.

These regulations shall come into force from the date of publication of this notice.

V. RUDD,
Secretary for Lands.

I.—TOEPASSING VAN REGULASIES.

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 swang 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 was tydens so'n opmeting.

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

Engels die offisiële teks van Regulasies.

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

Woordbepaling.

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 linkerkant 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) „Reëlmagtige figuur ” of „figuur van reëlmagtige vorm ” 'n reghoekige figuur, 'n parallelogram, 'n reghoekige driehoek, 'n reghoekige trapesium, of enigeen 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, van watter eiendom 'n kaart geregistreer is, en „onderverdelingskaart ” die kaart van sodanige deel.
- (i) „Peilbaken van driehoeksmeting ” 'n peilbaken 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 VERPLICHTINGS VAN LANDMETERS.

Opleiding vir erkenning as Landmeter.

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—

- (a) as hy by 'n Universiteit 'n deur die Opmetingsraad goedgekeurde graad in landmeetkunde behaal het, en 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 die tyd werklik aan veldwerk bestee minstens drie maande is en dat die aard van sodanige veldwerk also goedgekeur word; of

I.—OPERATION OF REGULATIONS.**Commencement 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.

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.

Definitions.

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 property 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) die verrigting van praktiese veld- en kantooropmetingswerk binne die Unie van Suid-Afrika onder die direkte persoonlike toesig van 'n landmeter of landmeters vir 'n tydperk van twee jaar, die helfte waarvan bestee moet wees aan veldwerk waarvan die aard en die werklike tyd daaraan bestee deur die Opmetingsraad goedgekeur moet word; met dien verstande dat sodanige diens as die Opmetingsraad mag goedkeur in die kantoor van 'n Landmeter-generaal en/of van die Direkteur van Driehoeksmeting vir 'n tydperk van minstens agt weke en hoogstens drie maande ten opsigte van elke kantoor beskou sal word as deel van die tydperk van praktiese kantooropmetingswerk wat ingevolge hierdie regulasie van kandidate vereis word om te verrig; of
- (c) as hy in verband met opmetingswerk in die veld vir 'n tydperk van minstens drie jaar sodanige onafgebroke diens verrig het as wat die Opmetingsraad mag beskou as opleiding wat minstens gelykstaan met die opleiding voorgeskryf in paragraaf (a) of (b) en vervolgens vir 'n tydperk van tenminste ses maande praktiese opmetingswerk gedoen het 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; of
- (d) die verrigting van praktiese veld- en kantooropmetingswerk binne Suid-Rhodesië, of deels binne daardie gebied en deels binne die Unie van Suid-Afrika regstreeks onder die persoonlike toesig van 'n landmeter of landmeters, as sodanig ingevolge die Wet erken, vir 'n tydperk van twee jaar waarvan die tyd werklik aan veldwerk bestee minstens twaalf maande is, mits gedurende daardie tyd die die wette en regulasies met betrekking tot die opmeting van grond in daardie gebied van krag, na die oordeel van die Opmetingsraad, in hoofsaak dieselfde is as dié van die Unie van Suid-Afrika, en mits bogenoemde praktiese opmetingswerk deur die Opmetingsraad voldoende geag word om 'n opleiding te verskaf wat minstens gelykstaan met die opleiding voorgeskryf in paragrawe (a), (b) of (c).

N.B.—Die opleiding voorgeskryf in (b), (c) en (d) kan eers begin word nadat die eksamens, voorgeskryf in paragraaf (b) van subartikel (1) van artikel twaalf van die Wet, met goed gevolg afgelê is.

(2) Bewys dat hy by 'n landmeter werksaam was 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 nodig mag blyk.

SERTIFIKAAT VAN DIENS BY 'N LANDMETER.

(Vereis volgens regulasie No. 4.)

Ek,, 'n behoorlik gekwalifiseerde landmeter, woonagtig te
, sertifiseer hiermee dat meneer praktiese opmetingswerk onder my direkte persoonlike toesig verrig het 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 agt weke word nie deur die Opmetingsraad aangeneem nie.

- (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 for a period of two years, one half of which shall be occupied in field work, the nature of which and the actual time expended thereon to be approved by the Survey Board; provided that employment as shall be approved by the Survey Board in the office of a Surveyor-General and/or the Director of Trigonometrical Survey for a period of not less than eight weeks and not more than three months in respect of each office may be considered as forming part of the period of practical office survey work which candidates are required by this regulation to carry out; or
- (c) if he has had 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 paragraphs (a) or (b) of this regulation, employment thereafter 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; or
- (d) the carrying out of practical survey work in field and office in Southern Rhodesia, or partly in that territory and partly in the Union of South Africa, under the direct personal supervision of a land surveyor or land surveyors, recognised as such under the Act, for a period of two years, of which the time actually occupied in field work shall not be less than twelve months, provided that during such time the laws and regulations in operation in such territory, relating to the survey of land therein, are, in the opinion of the Survey Board, identical in all material respects with those of the Union of South Africa and provided further that the practical survey work above referred to is considered by the Survey Board to provide a training which will be at least equivalent in value to the training prescribed in paragraphs (a), (b), or (c).

N.B.—The training prescribed in (b), (c) and (d) can be taken only after the passing of the examinations prescribed in paragraph (b) of sub-section (1) 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) Die Opmetingsraad hoef die sertifikaat, voorgeskryf in subartikel (2) nie te eis nie, as hy 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 om die sertifikaat te verleen nie; mits bewys ter bevrediging van die Raad gelewer word dat die kandidaat werklik onder die persoonlike toesig van die landmeter veld- en kantoorwerk verrig het vir die tydperke waarvoor hy beweer dat hy alsoo werksaam was.

(5) Vir die doeleindes van hierdie regulasie beteken „veldwerk” of „opmetingswerk in die veld” opmetingswerksaamhede verrig om grond af te baken of om dit in 'n registrasiekantoor te registreer, en sluit in die nodige verbeterings van die waarnemings, die berekenings en die opstel van die opmetingstukke wat daarop betrekking het en omskrywe word in regulasie 81.

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

Landmeter-generaal kan veldwerk nagaan.

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.

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

Hoe Landmeter-generaal metings van twyfelagtige juistheid kan toets.

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 die verantwoordelike landmeter skriftelik aansê om die onjuistheid binne 'n tydperk van dertig dae te erken of te ontken.

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

As die landmeter die onjuistheid ontken, kan hy en die Landmeter-generaal ooreenkom om 'n landmeter (wat 'n beampte in die staatsdiens kan wees) te benoem, om die juistheid van die betrokke opmeting te toets.

As binne 'n verder tydperk van dertig dae geen ooreenkoms getref word wat betref die landmeter wat aangestel moet word nie, 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 hom aangesê het, versuim om binne die vermelde tydperk die onjuistheid van sy werk te erken of ontken, of in gebreke bly om binne dertig dae vanaf die datum, waarop hy skriftelik aangesê is om sulks te doen, 'n landmeter aan te stel teneinde die juistheid van die betrokke opmeting te toets, dan kan die Landmeter-generaal sonder verder oorleg met die landmeter, 'n landmeter benoem om die nodige ondersoek in te stel.

Na affoop 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 foutief is, 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 aanspreeklik vir enige deel van die ondersoekskoste nie.

Die bevinding van die Opmetingsraad is finaal.

(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 can 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) For the purposes of this regulation "field work" or "survey work in the field" shall mean survey operations executed with a view to the delimitation of land or its registration in a Deeds Registry and shall include the necessary adjustments of the observations, the calculations and the preparation of the records defined in regulation No. 81 which are incidental thereto.

(6) 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.

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.

Beskuldiging teen Landmeter.

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 doen as wat hy mag goedvind.

III.—VELDWERK.

Inligting voor 'n opmeting.

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

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

Toetsing van meetbande en instrumente.

9. (1) Iedere landmeter moet homself oortuig 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 meetinstrumente in behoorlike stelorde is.

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

(3) Wanneer die Landmeter-generaal 'n landmeter daarom versoek, moet laasgenoemde sy standaard- of ander meetbande so spoedig moontlik aan daardie beampte instuur 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 besondere instrument gebruik mag word en die aantal repetisiewaarnemings wat met 'n besonder instrument gedoen moet word; mits 'n landmeter teen die beslissing van die Landmeter-generaal by die Opmetingsraad kan appelleer. 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 doen.

Veldboekwaarnemings ens.

10. (1) Waarnemings moet met die teleskoop in beide die direkte en omgekeerde rigting gedoen word, en hierdie waarnemings moet afsonderlik in die veldboek opgeteken word; met dien verstande dat dit onnodig is om die teleskoop om te keer by waarnemings oor afstande wat korter as 'n halfmyl is wanneer die depressie- of elevasiehoek nie meer as tien grade is nie.

(2) 'n Toer van waarnemings vanaf 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 waarnemings van 'n peilbaken moet afgesluit word deur die eerste voorwerp wat in die reeks waargeneem is, weer waar te neem en die also verkreeë lesing moet in die veldboek opgeteken word.

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 when the depression or elevation angle is not more 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) Alle hoekwaarnemings, lengteopmetings, die helling, en, waar nodig, die temperatuur en die afstand wat vir die deursak van die meetband verbeter moet word, moet afsonderlik in die veldboek opgeteken word.

(6) Die datum en, waar enige straal in die opmeting 3,000 voet te bowe gaan, die uur, weersgesteldheid en mate van sigbaarheid moet in die veldboek opgeteken word bokant die kolom van waarnemings wat by elke waarnemingspunt gedoen is.

(7) 'n Noukeurige beskrywing van alle bakens hetsy hulle geplaas, gevind, of aangeneem is, en van ander punte wat gedurende die opmeting gebruik is, moet ook in die veldboek opgeteken word.

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

(9) Alle aantekeninge in die veldboek, met uitsondering van werklike waarnemings en metings wat in die veld gedoen is, moet met ink ingeskryf word.

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

Hierdie veranderings moet in die veld gemaak word as gevolg van werklike regstreekse nuwe waarnemings of nuwe metings en op die tydstip waarop daardie nuwe waarneming of nuwe meting verrig word.

(11) Die landmeter moet die tipe van instrument en besonderhede van die meetbande, in verband met die opmeting gebruik, in sy veldboek vermeld.

(12) Die letters of benamings waardeur die bakens of ander punte in 'n veldboek aangedui word, moet in gewone romeinse of kursiewe druk wees.

Opmetings moet op grondslag van tersiêre driehoeksmeting gedoen word.

11. Die opmeting van enige stuk grond moet berus op die peilbakens van die tersiêre driehoeksmeting, indien omring deur daardie peilbakens of binne een en 'n half myl van so'n baken geleë, met dien verstande dat as 'n trekmeting vir die doel nodig is, die voorgeskrewe afstand 'n half myl moet wees; verder met dien verstande dat dit nie nodig is dat die opmeting van 'n stuk grond op tersiêre driehoeksmeting behoort te berus nie, as so 'n stuk grond voorgestel is op 'n goedgekeurde algemene plan van enige stadsgebied, landbou- of klein hoewe wat wetlik gevestig is.

Die Landmeter-generaal kan egter spesiale gebiede van die toepassing van hierdie regulasie onthef totdat versekeringsmerke in sulke gebiede gevestig is.

Konneksies met die tersiêre peilbakens moet gemaak word ooreenkomstig die voorbeelde aangegee deur die Landmeter-generaal.

N.B.—Dit is wenslik dat alle opmetings op peilbakens van die driehoeksmeting berus.

Ligging van peilbakens moet vasgestel word.

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

Basisse en gemete afstande.

13. (1) Indien dit in enige opmeting nodig is om 'n basis te meet, moet die basis vir die driehoeksmeting van grond wat meer as 1,000 morg groot is, minstens 3,000 voet lank wees, vir grond wat minstens 50 morg en hoogstens 1,000 morg groot is, moet dit minstens 1,800 voet lank wees, vir grond wat minstens 10 morg en hoogstens 50 morg groot is, moet dit minstens 1,000 voet lank wees en vir grond wat hoogstens 10 morg groot is, moet dit minstens 500 voet of een-vierde van die omtrek van die opgemete grond wees. „Grond” in hierdie regulasies sluit in die terrein wat ingevolge regulasie 63 binne die konneksies val.

(5) All angular observations, 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, where any ray of the survey exceeds 3,000 feet, 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, whether placed, found or adopted, and other marks used in the course of the survey, shall also be entered in the field-book.

(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 entries in the field-book other than those of actual observations or measurements made in the field, 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.

Such alterations must be made in the field as the result of actual direct re-observations or re-measurement and at the time such re-observation or re-measurement is made.

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

(12) The letters or names by which the beacons or other marks are recorded in a field-book shall be in plain Roman or Italic type.

Surveys to be based on tertiary triangulation.

11. The survey of any piece of land shall be based upon 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; provided further that it shall not be necessary to base the survey of a piece of land on the tertiary triangulation if such piece of land is represented on an approved general plan of any township, agricultural or small holdings legally established. The Surveyor-General may, however, exempt special areas from the operation of this regulation until reference marks have been established in such areas.

Connections to the tertiary beacons should be made in accordance with the examples furnished by the Surveyor-General.

N.B.—It is desirable that all surveys be based on trigonometrical stations.

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 land over 1,000 morgen shall not be less than 3,000 feet, for land over 50 morgen and under 1,000 morgen, it shall be not less than 1,800 feet, for land over 10 morgen and under 50 morgen it shall not be less than 1,000 feet, and for land under 10 morgen it shall not be less than 500 feet or one quarter of the perimeter of the land surveyed. In this regulation "land" shall include the area covered by the connections required by Regulation 63.

In buitengewone gevalle kan die bepalinge 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 eindverskil tussen enige twee metings hierdie grens nie oorskry nie.

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

Ware noorde.

14. Wanneer die opmeting van 'n stuk grond nie op peilbakens van die driehoeksmeting berus nie, moet die rigting van die ware noorde deur sterrekundige waarneming of deur die magnetiese naald naasteby bepaal word as dit nie uit 'n ander bron afgelei word nie. Die wyse waarop die ware noorde bepaal is, moet in die veldboek aangeteken word.

Vasstelling van punte.

15. Tensy die ligging van 'n punt anders behoorlik getoets word--

- (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 deur middel van rugwaartse insnyding van uit minder as vier punte wat gunstig geleë is vasgestel word nie; en
- (c) mag dit nie vanuit 'n peilbaken by wyse van slegs 'n enkele rigting en gemete afstand vasgestel word nie.

Toetsing van opmetings en geoorloofde foutgrense.

16. (1) 'n Landmeter moet altyd genoegsame veldwerk verrig sodat hy iedere gedeelte van sy opmeting deeglik kan toets.

(2) Vir die doel van paragraaf (d) van artikel *dertien* van die Wet, mag die fout in 'n opmeting die grense uitgedruk deur onderstaande formules nie oorskry nie, waar:—

Klas A betrekking het op die vasstel van versekeringsmerke by heropmetings van dorpe of nedersettings, soos in artikel *nege-en-veertig* van die Wet omskryf, en op die vasstel van versekeringsmerke in vroeër opgemete dorpe of nedersettings.

Klas B betrekking het op die vasstel van versekeringsmerke in nuwe dorpe, op die opmeting van nuwe dorpe, op die heropmetings van dorpe, op die opmeting, heropmeting of onderverdeling van erwe in dorpe, op opmetings vir die verkry van gevestigde regte (met inbegrip van 'n huurkontrak vir 'n tydperk van 99 jaar), op grond wat edelgesteentes en minerale bevat, en op opmetings vir mynregtitelbewyse.

Klas C betrekking het op opmetings, wat nie onder Klasse A en B val nie.

- (a) Wanneer die ligging van 'n punt deur driehoeksmeting vasgestel word, mag die verskil tussen die waarde verkry deur waarneming en berekening van enigeen van die rigtings wat by die vasstel van die punt gebruik is nie meer as:—

Vir Klas A $\frac{50,000}{S+1,000}$ sekondes,

Vir Klas B $\frac{100,000}{S+1,000}$ sekondes,

Vir Klas C $\frac{300,000}{S+1,000}$ sekondes,

wees nie, waar „S” die voetmaatlengte is.

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 only 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 the 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 magnetic needle, if not derived from other sources. The manner in which the true north has been determined shall be recorded in the field book.

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 paragraph (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 fixing of reference marks in resurveys of townships, villages or settlements as defined in section *forty-nine* of the Act and to the fixing of reference marks in previously surveyed townships, villages or settlements.

Class B refers to the fixing of reference marks in new townships, to the survey of new townships, to the resurvey of townships, to the survey, resurvey or sub-division of erven in townships, to surveys for obtaining permanent rights (including a lease of a period of 99 years) to land containing precious stones and minerals and to surveys for mining-right titles.

Class C refers to surveys not included in Classes A and B

- (a) when the position of a point 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:—

$$\text{For Class A } \frac{50,000}{S+1,000} \text{ seconds,}$$

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

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

where S is the distance in feet;

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

$$\text{Vir Klas A } 0.01 \sqrt{0.25 f + 0.00015 f^2}$$

$$\text{Vir Klas B } 0.02 \sqrt{0.25 f + 0.00015 f^2}$$

$$\text{Vir Klas C } 0.06 \sqrt{0.25 f + 0.00015 f^2}$$

wees nie, waar „f” die som van die voetmaat-trekke is.

- (3) Die fout in 'n trekmeting wat gedoen is slegs vir die vasstelling van die ligging van peilbakens vanwaar 'n kromlynige grens bepaal moet word, mag nie meer as 1 persent van die lengte van die trek wees nie, mits so'n trekmeting hoogstens 7,500 voet lank is. Die gemiddelde verskil tussen die werklike ligging van 'n kromlynige grens, wanneer dit op 'n werkplan geplot en foutief daarop voorgestel word, mag nie meer as 0.04 duim wees nie.

Bakens op of naby grense.

17. (1) By die opmeting van 'n stuk grond, moet die landmeter 'n baken wat veronderstel word op 'n reguit grenslyn van genoemde stuk grond te wees en wat ook 'n gemeenskaplike grenslyn vorm met ander eiendomme, ondersoek, en daarna as volg handel:—

- (a) As die eindpunte van 'n gemeenskaplike grenslyn gevestigde bakens is, of as hulle vasgestelde bakens is wat alle partye erken, moet 'n baken, as dit nie op die reguit grenslyn val wat die eindpunte verbind nie, op die reguit lyn geplaas word; tensy dit 'n gevestigde baken is, in watter geval dit aangeneem sal word as 'n baken van die grond wat opgemeet word.
- (b) As die eindpunte van 'n gemeenskaplike grenslyn nie gevestigde bakens is nie en die posisie van een of albei twyfelagtig is, mag die baken as dit nie op lyn is nie, aangeneem word, mits dit 'n goed vasgestelde baken is wat alle partye erken, en ten opsigte waarvan 'n ooreenkoms nagenoeg soos in Vorm B van die Tweede Bylae van die Wet, onderteken deur alle betrokke partye, ingedien is by die Landmeter-generaal.

N.B. 1.—As enige baken van 'n stuk land wat grens aan die wat opgemeet word, veronderstel word om op 'n gemeenskaplike grenslyn te wees, soos hierbo genoem, en blyk nie daarop te wees nie, hoef dit nie behandel te word nie, met dien verstande dat:—

- (i) As dit 'n gevestigde baken is, dit as sulks aangeneem word in die grond wat opgemeet word.
- (ii) As dit 'n goed vasgestelde baken is, erken deur alle partye ten opsigte waarvan 'n ooreenkoms nagenoeg soos in Vorm B van die Tweede Bylae van die Wet, onderteken deur alle betrokke partye, by die Landmeter-generaal ingedien is, dit aangeneem mag word as 'n baken van die grond wat opgemeet word.

N.B. 2.—In gevalle waarvoor geen voorsiening hierbo gemaak is nie, moet die landmeter die saak grondig ondersoek, en alle beskikbare inligting en bewyse versamel om hom in staat te stel om die bakens te plaas in hulle mees waarskynlike posisies; 'n ooreenkoms, soos hierbo gemeld ten opsigte van al sulke bakens moet, indien deur die Landmeter-generaal nodig geag, ingedien word. 'n Volledige verslag wat alle besonderhede gee waarop die landmeter sy handelinge grond, moet saam met die betrokke opmetingsstukke ingestuur word.

N.B. 3.—As die ligging van 'n baken verbeter word deur dit op lyn te stel, soos in hierdie regulasie bepaal, moet so'n baken in die reël by die snypunt van die grenslyn waarvan dit 'n eindpunt is, en die reguit lyn waarop dit veronderstel word om te staan, geplaas word.

N.B. 4.—In hierdie regulasie beteken „gevestigde baken” 'n baken wat ingevolge artikel een-en-dertig van die Wet gevestig is, en 'n opmeting sluit in 'n heropmeting.

- (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:—

For Class A $0.01 \sqrt{0.25 f + 0.00015 f^2}$

For Class B $0.02 \sqrt{0.25 f + 0.00015 f^2}$

For Class C $0.06 \sqrt{0.25 f + 0.00015 f^2}$

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 1 per cent. of the length of the traverse, provided that the length of such traverse shall not exceed 7,500 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 inch.

Beacons on or near boundaries.

17. (1) In the survey of a piece of land any beacon of which is supposed to be on a straight line boundary common to such piece of land and other properties, the surveyor shall investigate the position in regard to such beacon and thereafter proceed as follows:—

- (a) When the terminals of the common boundary line are established beacons or are well ascertained beacons recognised by all parties, the beacon if not on the straight line joining the terminals shall be replaced on line; unless it is an established beacon, in which case it shall be adopted as a beacon of the land under survey.
- (b) When the terminals of the common boundary line are not established beacons, and the position of one or both is doubtful, the beacon if not in line may be adopted provided it is a well ascertained beacon recognised by all parties and in respect of which an agreement substantially in accordance with Form B of the Second Schedule of the Act, signed by all parties concerned, is lodged with the Surveyor-General.

NOTE 1.—When any beacon of a piece of land adjoining that under survey which is supposed to be on the common boundary referred to above is found to be not on line, it need not be dealt with provided that—

- (i) If it is an established beacon it shall be adopted as a beacon of the land under survey.
- (ii) If it is a well ascertained beacon recognised by all parties and in respect of which an agreement substantially in accordance with Form B of the Second Schedule of the Act, signed by all parties concerned, is lodged with the Surveyor-General it may be adopted as a beacon of the land under survey.

NOTE 2.—In cases not provided for above the surveyor shall investigate the matter thoroughly and collect all available information and evidence to enable him to place the beacons in their most likely positions; an agreement as above mentioned to all such beacons shall be lodged, if deemed necessary by the Surveyor-General. A full report detailing all the evidence on which the surveyor based his action shall be submitted with the relative survey records.

NOTE 3.—In correcting the alignment of a beacon as provided for in this regulation such beacon shall as a rule be placed at the intersection of the boundary line of which it forms a terminal with the straight line on which it is supposed to be.

NOTE 4.—In this regulation “established beacon” means a beacon established in terms of section thirty-one of the Act; and a survey includes a re-survey.

(2) As dit onseker is of 'n baken of grens wettig gevestig is, of erken is, soos bepaal in subartikel (1) van hierdie regulasie, doen die landmeter by die Landmeter-generaal aansoek om inligting met betrekking daartoe.

(3) Vir die doeleindes van hierdie regulasies word dit geag dat 'n baken nie op die ware en korrekte grenslyn is nie as hy:—
vir stukke grond wat minstens 10 morg groot is,

verder as 0.5 plus $\frac{d}{5,000}$ voet, met 'n maksimum

van 1.5 voet van die lyn af staan,

en vir alle ander groottes,

verder as 0.2 plus $\frac{p}{5,000}$ voet, met 'n maksimum

van 0.7 voet van die lyn af staan,

waar d die afstand is tussen daardie baken en die naaste eindpunt van genoemde grenslyn.

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

18. Wanneer twee of meer aangrensende stukke grond in die Provinsie die Kaap die Goeie Hoop of Natal hermeet word vir die doel om ingesluit te word in een geamendeerde titel, bepaal die landmeter in gevalle waar die kaarte van die verskillende onderdele van die gehele blok nie gekompileer kan word nie, noukeurig die ligging van die buite-hoekpunte van die gehele blok wat die verskillende stukke grond bevat, en ook die ligging van ander bakens waardeur die hoekpunte van die verskillende stukke grond van die blok vasgestel word. Die ligging van laasgenoemde bakens word vasgestel met so'n mate van juistheid, dat hulle op 'n noukeurige wyse geplot kan word vir die doel van regulasie 60.

Spoorlynboë as grense.

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. Spoorlyndraaie 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 met meer as drie voet mag verskil nie.

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

(c) As die middellyn van 'n spoorweg 'n grens vorm, moet die aanduidingsbakens naby die raakpunte geplaas 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.

Grense wat in sekere gevalle aangeneem word.

20. (a) Draadheinings, paaie (behalwe daardie paaie wat opgemeet en ingevolge Ordonnansie No. 44 van 1904 van die Transvaal geproklameer is), ströme wat hul loop kan verander, en ander natuurlike of kunsmatige grondgestelhede wat nie duidelik en blywend is nie, word nie as grense in 'n opmeting aangeneem nie, tensy hulle as grense op die oorspronklike kaart of op die kaart van die aangrensende stuk grond aangetoon word.

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

(c) 'n Baken wat deur 'n landmeter geplaas word om 'n reglynige grens wat op 'n kromlynige grens doodloop, te bepaal, moet op of so na aan laasgenoemde grens opgerig word, as die aard van die grond dit toelaat, sonder om die bestendigheid van die baken in gevaar te stel.

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

(2) Should there be any uncertainty whether a beacon or boundary has been lawfully established or consented to as provided in subsection (1) of this regulation, the surveyor shall apply to the Surveyor-General for information on this point.

(3) For the purpose of this regulation a beacon shall be deemed to be not on the true and correct boundary when its displacement exceeds—

For pieces of land exceeding 10 morgen in area:

$$0.5 \text{ plus } \frac{d}{5,000} \text{ feet, with a maximum of 1.5 feet.}$$

For all other areas:

$$0.2 \text{ plus } \frac{d}{5,000} \text{ feet, with a maximum of 0.7 feet.}$$

where d is the distance between such a beacon and the nearest terminal of the said boundary.

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 in cases where the diagrams of the several component portions of the whole block cannot be compiled. 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.

(c) When the centre line of a railway forms a boundary indicator beacons shall be placed near the tangent points.

N.B.—Whenever 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.

Middel van rivier 'n grenslyn.

21. As die middel van 'n rivier 'n grens uitmaak van 'n stuk grond wat opgemeet word, en die rivier so breed is dat die lyne wat die middel en die twee walle voorstel, nie saamval wanneer hulle op die skaal van 1 in 7,5000 geplot word nie, 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 breedte van die rivier hier en daar, veral by punte waar die breedte skyn te verander. Deur middel van hierdie gegewens moet die middel van die rivier geplot word. By al sulke gevalle moet sowel die walle as die middel van die rivier op die kaart aangetoon word.

Topografiese besonderhede moet opgemeet word.

22. (1) By die opmeting van grond wat nie 'n erf of perseel in 'n stadsgebied of dorp is nie, moet 'n landmeter genoegsame waarnemings en metings doen en genoegsame sketse in die veld maak om hom in staat te stel om op die kaart die topografiese besonderhede van die opgemete grond, veral uitstekende heuwelpunte, waterlope, geboue, brugge, damme, fonteine, paaie en spoorweglyne met redelike noukeurigheid in te vul.

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 landbouhoeves of van 'n nuwe dorpie soos in Ordonnansie No. 6 van 1928 van die Oranje-Vrystaat omskrywe, of van 'n uitbreiding van 'n bestaande dorp of dorpie, 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 maximum helling van 1:50, op 5 voet vertikale tussenruimtes, aangetoon word.

Elke dorpsopmeting moet op versekeringsmerke berus.

23. (1) By die heropmeting of onderverdeling van 'n erf in 'n deel van 'n stad, dorp of nedersetting waarin versekeringsmerke geplaas is, baseer die landmeter sy opmeting op minstens twee sodanige versekeringsmerke, tensy hy deur middel van ander bronne die ligging van die bakens waarna hy meet, op 'n bevredigende wyse kan kontroleer.

(2) Waar die ligging van die versekeringsmerke betreffende die bakens van die stad, dorp of nedersetting nie op die algemene plan van daardie stad, dorp of nedersetting aangedui is nie, moet die landmeter, wanneer hy 'n erf daarin opmeet of onderverdeel, sodanige versekeringsmerke by sy opmeting in ag neem en, indien dit ooreenkomstig hierdie regulasies vereis word, moet hy sodanige getalsgewens ten aansien van die versekeringsmerke, as wat ingevolge regulasie vereis word, op sy kaart en werkplan en ook op sy algemene plan opteken.

Met dien verstande dat die Landmeter-generaal 'n kennisgewing in twee agtereenvolgende uitgawes van die *Staatkoerant* moet publiseer, waarin bekendgemaak word dat hy die ligging van sodanige versekeringsmerke goedgekeur het en waarin die datum vermeld word waarop hierdie regulasie op die opmeting en heropmeting van erwe in daardie stad, dorp of nedersetting van toepassing sal wees.

Geoorloofde verskilgrens tussen oorspronklike en onderverdelingsopmetings.

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

(a) is die foutgrens vir verskil met die oorspronklike kaart

$$0.4 \sqrt{d}$$

waar d die voetmaat lengte voorstel tussen enige twee bakens wat deur die onderverdeling geraak word. 'n Gedeelte van 'n grenslyn word beskou binne die foutgrens te wees as die hele grenslyn binne daardie grens val;

(b) word die geoorloofde fout in 'n kromlynige grens wat op 'n oorspronklike kaart voorgestel word, 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.

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 1 in 7,500, 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.

Topographical features to be surveyed.

22. (1) In the survey of any land not being an erf or lot in a township or village 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 agricultural holdings or of a new hamlet as defined in Ordinance No. 6 of 1928 of the Orange Free State or extension of an existing township or hamlet, 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. (1) In resurveying or subdividing an erf in any part of a township, village or settlement, in which reference marks have been placed, the surveyor shall base his survey on at least two such 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.

(2) Where the positions of the reference marks relative to the beacons of the township, village or settlement are not recorded on any general plan of such township, village or settlement, the surveyor shall in surveying or subdividing an erf therein connect his survey with such reference marks and record on his diagram and working plan and also on his general plan if such is required by these regulations, such numerical data in respect of the reference marks as are required by regulation: Provided that the Surveyor-General shall have published in two consecutive issues of the *Gazette* a notice stating that he has approved of the positions of such reference marks, and setting forth the date upon which this regulation shall apply to the survey and re-survey of erven in such township, village or settlement.

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 disagreement with the original diagram is

$$0.4 \sqrt{d}$$

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.—BAKENS, VERSEKERINGSMERKE EN PEILBAKENS.

Bakens.

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

(2) 'n Baken wat die ligging aantoon van 'n hoekpunt van 'n stuk grond, behalwe 'n erf of perseel in 'n stadsgebied of dorp of 'n mynreg in die Transvaal, moet—

(a) 'n vaste klip of betonblok wees wat minstens 3 voet lank, 4 duim dik en 40 vierkante duim in deursnee is en stewig tot 'n diepte van minstens 2 voet in die grond geplant is; of

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

'n Ronde grip, minstens 9 duim wyd en 6 duim diep, moet op 'n afstand van ongeveer 2 voet van die senter van die baken gegrav word, en die sooie of grond van die grip 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 deursnee opgepak word.

Buiten bogenoemde 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 'n hoop grond 2 voet hoog moet opgehoop word op 3 klippe wat simmetries rondom die metaalspoorstaaf of stuk yster ingeplant is; of

(c) 'n ysterpyp wees, wat minstens $\frac{3}{4}$ duim in deursnee (binnemaat) en 2 voet lank is, en regop ingeplant of ingedryf word, sodat die punt daarvan gelyk is met die oppervlakte van die grond. Rondom die pyp wat also in die grond ingedrywe is, moet 'n gat tot 'n diepte van 12 duim in omtrek met 'n straal van 6 duim uitgegrav, en die aldus gevormde gat met beton, deeglik gemeng in die verhouding 1 deel sement, 3 skoonsand en 5 klip, gevul word, en hierdie beton moet stewig ingestamp word.

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

(d) 'n ysterpen wees wat minstens 18 duim lank en $\frac{1}{2}$ duim in deursnee is, of 'n ysterpyp van dieselfde lengte en $\frac{3}{4}$ duim in deursnee, byna gelyk met die oppervlakte van die grond ingedryf of, waar die hoekpunt op 'n vaste rots is, moet 'n gat in die rots tot 'n diepte van 1 duim geboor word.

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

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

(e) by die opmeting van grond wat vir spoorwegdoeleindes onteien word, 'n stuk spoorstaaf wees wat minstens 3 voet lank is en tot 'n diepte van 2 voet 6 duim in die grond gedryf of geplant word. Die middel van die platuitstaande rand word geneem as die punt wat die ligging van die baken bepaal; of 'n ysterpyp wat minstens 1 duim in deursnee (binnemaat) en 3 voet lank is en $2\frac{1}{2}$ voet in die grond gedryf en in beton gelê word soos voorgeskryf in paragraaf (c);

(f) in sanderige grond, 'n metaalspoorstaaf of stuk yster wees wat minstens 6 voet lank is en minstens 2 lb. per voet weeg en tot 'n diepte van minstens 4 voet in die grond gedryf of geplant is;

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 an erf or lot in a township or village, or a mining right in the Transvaal, shall be—

(a) a solid stone or concrete block, not less than 3 feet in length, not less than 4 inches in thickness and not less than 40 square inches in cross-section, firmly planted in the ground to a depth of at least 2 feet; or

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

A circular trench, at least 9 inches wide and 6 inches deep, 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 an earthen mound to the height of 2 feet shall be heaped over 3 bedded stones set symmetrically around the metal rail or bar; or

(c) an iron 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

(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 $\frac{3}{4}$ 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 an iron pipe not less than 1 inch in diameter (inside measurement) and 3 feet in length sunk into the ground to a depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, embedded in concrete as prescribed in paragraph (c);

(f) in sandy ground, a metal rail or bar, not less than 6 feet in length and weighing not less than 2 lb. per foot, driven or planted in the ground to a depth of at least 4 feet.

- (g) 'n ysterpen wees wat minstens 18 duim lank en $\frac{3}{4}$ duim in deursnee is, of 'n ysterpyp van dieselfde lengte en 1 duim in deursnee wat amper gelyk met die oppervlakte van die grond ingedryf is. Drie klippe, elk met 'n minimum deursnee van 6 duim, moet simmetries rondom die pen of pyp in die grond ingelaat word.

N.B.—Hierdie tipe bakens mag alleen gebruik word in die nabyheid van dorpe en digbevolkte nedersettings, waar die eiendom nie 50 morge te bowe gaan nie.

Met dien verstande dat, in die geval waar die opmeting van 'n eiendom wat groter as 100 morg en nie in die nabyheid van 'n dorp of digbevolkte nedersetting is nie, in die reël twee aanduidingspenne geplaas moet word ten opsigte van alle bakens voorgeskryf in hierdie artikel, met uitsondering van dié waarna verwys word in paragraaf (e). Die aanduidingspenne moet in alle opsigte wees soos voorgeskryf in subartikel (3). Hierdie aanduidingspenne hoef nie geplaas te word waar dit onuitvoerbaar is nie.

(3) As 'n paal wat 'n deel uitmaak van 'n behoorlik opgerigte heining, op 'n hoekpunt staan van die grond wat opgemeet word, kan dit as 'n baken geneem word; met dien verstande dat twee aanduidingspenne, bestaande uit ysterpenne minstens 18 duim lank en $\frac{3}{4}$ duim in deursnee en ingedryf gelyk met die oppervlakte van die grond, geplaas word op 'n afstand van ongeveer 15 voet van die heiningpaal, op die grense van die grond wat by die paal bymekaar kom, en dat die paal wat also as baken aangeneem is, onderskei word van die ander grenspale deur 'n sirkelvormige grip, soos in paragraaf (b) van subartikel (2), of deur 'n klipstapel, soos in paragraaf (c) van daardie subartikel bepaal, of deur verfmerke of deur 'n ander onderskeidingsteken. Indien nodig mag van die voorgeskrewe distansie afgewyk word. Die distansie waarop 'n pen geplaas word, moet in die veldboek en op die kaart aangegee word.

(4) As dit by die opmeting van 'n stuk grond bevind word dat 'n baken wat een van sy hoekpunte moet bepaal, verdwyn het of in 'n vervalte toestand verkeer, of van 'n gehalte is, beslis benede die standaard voorgeskryf in hierdie regulasie, moet die landmeter dit op die oorspronklike plek laat herbou of dit so laat herstel dat dit aan die vereistes van hierdie regulasie voldoen.

5. (a) 'n Baken wat die ligging aantoon van die hoekpunt van 'n erf in 'n stadsgebied of dorp, moet 'n ysterpyp of pen wees wat minstens 15 duim lank en $\frac{1}{2}$ duim in deursnee is en loodreg so diep ingedryf is dat sy kop gelyk met die oppervlakte van die grond is. In plekke waar die grond sag of sanderig is, moet die pen minstens $2\frac{1}{2}$ voet lank wees.

(b) 'n Baken wat die ligging aantoon van die hoekpunt van 'n perseel op 'n nedersetting, moet 'n metaalspoorstaaf of stuk yster wees wat minstens 3 voet lank is en minstens 2 lb. per voet weeg, en tot 'n diepte van minstens $2\frac{1}{2}$ voet regop in die grond gedryf of geplant is.

(6) 'n Afwyking van veroorloofde tipes van bakens of aanduidingspenne wat weens plaaslike omstandighede noodsaaklik gemaak mag word, moet ter goedkeuring aan die Landmeter-generaal gerapporteer word.

Aanduiding van peilbakens en trekmetingspunte.

26. Alle gunstig-geleë hoofpeilbakens wat nie maklik versteur kan word nie, moet by wyse van blywende tekens gemerk word, by voorkeur ysterpype, penne of draadspykers, minstens 6 duim lank wat teen en aan die noordekant van die vlagstokke wat die peilbakens aandui, geplaas moet word. Die sender van die veelhoekstrekpunte moet net so gemerk word.

Versekeringsmerke.

27. (1) By die opmeting van nuwe dorpe of uitbreidings van ou dorpe, moet versekeringsmerke op gerieflike afstande by kruisstrate geplaas word, tensy 'n ander posisie wenslik is om 'n groter mate van veiligheid vir die versekeringsmerke te verseker. Die merke moet indien moontlik sodanig geplaas word dat iedere merk sigbaar is van die naaste merke op beide kante daarvan in dieselfde straat. Die merke moet aan die kant van die straat geplaas word, d.w.s. sover moontlik verwyder van die gewone verkeer, en in sodanige posisies dat die reguit lyne wat hulle verbind, nie met die grenslyne van die erwe saamval nie.

- (g) An iron peg, not less than 18 inches in length, and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, or an iron pipe of the same length, and 1 inch in diameter, driven in almost flush with the surface of the ground. Three stones, each of a minimum cross-section of 6 inches, shall be embedded in the ground symmetrically around the peg or pipe.

N.B.—This type of beacon may be used only in the vicinity of towns and closer settlements, where the property does not exceed 50 morgen.

Provided that, in the case of the survey of a property exceeding 100 morgen in area, which is not situate in the vicinity of a town or closer settlement, two witness marks shall as a rule be placed in respect of all beacons prescribed in this section, with the exception of those referred to in paragraph (e). The witness marks shall in all respects be as provided for in sub-section (3). These witness marks need not be placed where it is impracticable to do so.

(3) When a 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ 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 (2), 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. If necessary the prescribed distance may be departed from. The distance at which any peg is placed shall be recorded in the field-book and on the diagram.

(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 or is of a type decidedly inferior to the standard of those prescribed by this regulation, 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) A beacon marking the corner point of an erf in a township or village shall be an iron pipe or peg 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.

(b) A beacon marking the corner point of a lot in a settlement shall be a metal rail or bar not less than 3 feet in length and weighing not less than 2 lb. per foot, driven or planted vertically in the ground to a depth of at least $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

(6) Any departure from authorised types of beacons, or witness marks 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 at convenient intervals shall be provided at cross streets, unless some other position is desirable in order to secure the greater safety of the reference marks. These marks 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 marks shall be placed at the side of the street, i.e. as far as possible clear of the ordinary traffic, and in such positions that the straight lines joining them shall not coincide with the boundaries of the erven.

(2) 'n Versekeringsmerk op die grond moet uit 'n metaalpyp of pen bestaan wat $\frac{1}{2}$ duim in deursnee en 2 voet lank is, en so ingeplant of ingedryf, dat sy kop minstens 6 duim onder die oppervlakte van die grond is. Rondom die aldus ingedrewe pyp of pen moet die grond tot 'n diepte van 12 duim vanaf die toppunt van die versekeringsmerk in 'n omtrek met 'n straal van 6 duim uitgegraaf word, en die aldus gevormde gat moet met beton, deeglik gemeng in die verhouding 1 deel sement, 3 skoonsand en 5 klip, gevul word, en hierdie beton moet stewig ingestamp word.

(3) 'n Afwyking van veroorloofde tipes van versekeringsmerke, wat weens plaaslike omstandighede noodsaaklik gemaak mag word, moet ter goedkeuring aan die Landmeter-generaal gerapporteer word.

Wanneer bakens nie nodig is nie.

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 baken.

(2) As die hoekpunt van 'n stuk grond nie saamval met die hoek van die gebou nie, dog daar so digby is dat 'n baken nie gerieflik op sy plek geplaas kan word nie, dan moet die betreklike liggings van die hoek van die gebou en die punt waar die baken behoort te staan, bepaal en duidelik op die kaart aangedui word by wyse van getalsgewens op 'n bykaart op vergrote skaal.

(3) As twee of meer aangrensende stukke grond in die Kaapprovinsie onderverdeel word met die doel om dit in een akte te registreer en een van die aldus gevormde grenslyne een of meer van die grense van die oorspronklike stukke grond sny, hoef daar nie bakens op die sypunte aangebring te word nie. Die Landmeter-generaal moet egter in al sulke gevalle, indien verlang word dat die res van die grond of enige gedeelte daarvan met een van die snypunte as hoekpunt getranspoteer moet word, vereis dat 'n baken ooreenkomstig die bepalings van artikel twee-en-dertig van die Wet en van regulasie 25 op sodanige punt opgerig word.

(4) Waar die oppervlakte wat deur 'n serwitut geraak word, van 'n bepaalde breedte is, sal dit noodsaaklik wees om bakens alleen aan die een kant, of langs 'n gerieflike aanwysingslyn daarvan te plaas, met dien verstande dat dit in die Kaapprovinsie met die toestemming van die Landmeter-generaal nie nodig is om bakens wat serwitute bepaal, op te rig nie.

Aanduidingsbakens.

29. (1) As 'n hoekpunt van 'n eiendom op ontoeganklike grond val, of waar dit onraadsaam is om 'n baken te plaas, of wanneer die plek vir 'n oorspronklike baken van 'n eiendom wat opgemeet word, op 'n ontoeganklike of ongeskikte plek val, soos in 'n rivier, stroom, dam, pan, spoorwegresêrwe, pad of straat, moet die ligging daarvan aangedui word op die grond deur bakens, opgerig op die reguit grenslyne wat by hierdie punt bymekaarkom, 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; met dien verstande dat, as aanduidingsbakens wat in 'n stadsgebied geplaas word, maklik vir hoekbakens aangesien kan word, hulle nie geplaas mag word nie.

(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 elkeen 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 van sodanige inligting moet voorsien as wat hy mag vereis, teneinde hom in staat te stel om die ligging van die aanduidingsbakens op die betrokke kaarte aan te dui.

Verwydering van bakens.

30. (1) As die Landmeter-generaal dit nodig ag, mag hy 'n baken of merk wat aangebring is of erken word as 'n aanduiding van die grens van enige stuk grond waarvan 'n kaart geheg is aan 'n akte wat in 'n registrasiekantoor geregistreer is, verskuif, verwyder of vernietig of 'n landmeter skriftelik magtig om sulks te doen.

(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.

(3) Any departure from authorised type of reference marks which may be necessitated by local circumstances shall be reported to the Surveyor-General for sanction.

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.

(3) Where in the Cape Province in a sub-division of two or more pieces of land adjoining one another for the purpose of registration in one deed one of the new boundaries created in the sub-division intersects one or more of the boundaries of the original pieces of land the points of intersection need not be beacons, but in all such cases the Surveyor-General shall require, if it is sought to transfer the remaining extent or any portion thereof having one of the points of intersection as its corner-point, that such point be beaconed in accordance with section *thirty-two* of the Act and Regulation 25.

(4) Where the area affected by a servitude is of a definite width, it shall be necessary to place beacons only along one side or along a convenient indicatory line thereof; provided that in the Cape Province with the consent of the Surveyor-General beacons to define servitudes may be dispensed with.

Indicatory beacons.

29. (1) When a corner-point of a property falls within inaccessible ground, or where it is inadvisable to place a beacon, or when the position for an original beacon of a property under survey falls in an inaccessible or unsuitable place 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 provided that, where indicatory beacons if placed in a township are likely to be mistaken for corner beacons, they shall not be placed.

(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 land-mark 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) Geen landmeter behalwe die Landmeter-generaal mag enigeen van die bakens vermeld in (1) verskuif, verwyder, of opsetlik vernietig nie, tensy die Landmeter-generaal hom skriftelik daartoe gemagtig het. 'n Landmeter wat dit doen, is skuldig aan 'n misdryf en by veroordeling strafbaar met die boete voorgeskryf in subartikel (1) van artikel vyf-en-dertig van die Wet.

Skade aan peilbakens van die driehoeksmeting.

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

V.—KAARTE.

Vorms vir kaarte.

32. Vorms wat ooreenkom met die voorbeelde 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 om oorgemaak te word. As kaarte vervaardig word vir 'n spesiale doel waarvoor deur geeneen van die amptelike vorms ten volle voorsiening gemaak word nie, moet die landmeter hom tot die Landmeter-generaal vir instruksies wend, en 'n beskrywing gee van wat vereis word.

Kwaliteit en formaat van papier.

33. (1) Behalwe soos in regulasie 58 (7) bepaal, moet alle kaarte vervaardig word op enkel velle van goeie duursame papier van kwaliteit wat deur die Landmeter-generaal goedgekeur is. Behalwe soos voorgeskryf in regulasie 62, mag slegs een kant van die vel gebruik word.

(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.

Kantruimte.

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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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 of op enige wyse by die vervaardiging van die kaart daarop inbreuk gemaak word nie.

Ink.

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

Meetkundige figuur.

36. (1) Op iedere kaart moet die opgemete grond deur 'n meetkundige figuur voorgestel word, met dien verstande dat in die geval van 'n kaart, vervaardig vir geamendeerde titel van grond wat in twee of meer nie-aangrensende gedeeltes verdeel is, toegestaan word om die hele stuk grond wat op die bestaande kaart voorkom, op sodanige kaart voor te stel.

(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 tekening van die figuur moet binne 'n foutgrens van 0.04 duim ooreenkom met die resultaat van die opmeting.

Hoe om bakens en peilbakens aan te dui.

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

(b) Punte waar geen bakens voorkom nie, met uitsondering van die raakpunte by reëlmattige boë, word nie deur middel van sirkels aangedui nie.

(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 trigonometrical 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) Except as provided in regulation 58 (7), 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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches 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 shall be the best India, waterproof or black record ink. The signature shall be in black ink of good quality.

Geometrical figure.

36. (1) On every diagram the land surveyed shall be represented by a geometrical figure, provided that in a diagram framed for amendment of title of land which has been divided into two or more disconnected portions it shall be allowable to represent on such diagram the whole of the land appearing on the existing diagram.

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

(b) Unbeaconed points, with the exception of the tangent points of regular curves, shall not be indicated by means of circles.

(c) As twee of meer bakens so naby mekaar geleë is, dat hulle betreklike liggings nie duidelik op die kaart aangetoon kan word nie, moet hulle op groter skaal in 'n bykaart daarop geteken word.

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

Kleur.

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.

Letter.

39. (1) Iedere baken van 'n stuk grond moet aangedui word deur 'n letter verskillend van die letters waardeur die ander bakens van die stuk grond aangedui word. Hierdie letter moet waar moontlik buite die figuur van die kaart, dog so na moontlik aan die aangeduide punt, geskryf word. Wanneer 'n baken 'n offisiële naam het, moet dit tussen hakies vermeld word.

Wanneer 'n stuk grond 'n kromlynige grens het, moet elke sny-punt van die reguit grens met die kromlynige grens geletter word.

(2) Geen letters of nommers behalwe die wat weergegee kan word deur 'n gewone tikmasjien, mag gebruik word in 'n veldboek, werkplan of kaart nie.

Hoe om aangrensende eiendomme aan te dui.

40. Die rigtings van die grenslyne van aangrensende eiendomme, moet aangedui word deur gebroke lyne, getrek van die punte wat die gemeenskaplike bakens voorstel, en die name en ander beskrywings van daardie aangrensende eiendomme moet in hulle onderskeidelike plekke aangegee word. Die grenslyne van aangrensende eiendomme moet ooreenstem met die kaarte en algemene planne wat in die kantoor van die Landmeter-generaal op die datum van ondersoek opgeberg is, behalwe in die geval van opmetings gedoen ingevolge artikels *sestien*, *een-en-twintig*, en paragraaf (a) van *vier-en-twintig* van die Wet, wanneer die grenslyne ooreen moet kom met dié wat geregistreer is op die datum waarop die Ooreenkoms van Bakens opgeberg word.

Maateenheid.

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

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

Skale.

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

(2) Die figuur op 'n kaart moet volgens een van die skale hieronder vermeld geteken word, met dien verstande dat die grootte minstens een vierkante duim is. Van hierdie regulasie kan slegs met die voorafverkreë toestemming van die Landmeter-generaal afgewyk word.

As 'n aantal stukke grond wat onderverdelings van dieselfde eiendom is, en voorgestel is op een algemene- of werkplan, van verskillende groottes is, kan die meetkundige figure op die kaarte van die verskillende stukke op dieselfde skaal geplot word; mits die grootte van 'n enkel figuur nie uitermate vergroot of, aan die ander kant, onder die minimum van een vierkante duim verklein word nie.

SKALE.

Oppervlaktes van hoogstens 10,000 vk. vt.	1 in 2,000 of 1 in 2,500	} Of enigeen van hierdie skale waarin die noemer met 10 vermenigvuldig of deur 10 gedeel kan word.
Oppervlaktes van 10,000 vk. vt. tot 20,000 vk. vt.	1 in 5,000	
Oppervlaktes van 20,000 vk. vt. tot 60,000 vk. vt.	1 in 7,500	
Oppervlaktes van 60,000 vk. vt. tot 2 morg.	1 in 10,000	
Oppervlaktes van 2 morg tot 5 morg.	1 in 12,500	
Oppervlaktes van 5 morg en oor.	1 in 15,000	

(c) When two or more beacons are in such close proximity to one another that their relative positions cannot be clearly shown on the diagram, they shall be plotted on a larger scale in an inset thereon.

(d) 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 beacon has received an official designation it shall be given in parentheses.

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

(2) No letters or numbers other than those which can be reproduced by an ordinary typewriter shall be used in a field-book, working plan or diagram.

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 names and other designations of such contiguous properties shall be written in their respective positions. The boundaries of contiguous properties shall be in accordance with the diagrams and general plans filed in the Surveyor-General's office at the date of the examination of the diagram, except in the case of surveys made in terms of sections *sixteen*, *twenty-one*, and paragraph (a) of *twenty-four* of the Act, when the boundaries shall be in accordance with those registered at the date on which the Agreement to Beacons is filed of record.

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 shall be plotted to one of the scales given below, provided that the size of the figure shall not be less than 1 square 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 square inch minimum.

SCALES.

Areas not exceeding 10,000 sq. ft.....	1 in 2,000 or 1 in 2,500...	} Or any of these scales in which the denominator is multiplied or divided by 10.
Areas of 10,000 sq. ft. to 20,000 sq. ft.....	1 in 5,000.....	
Areas of 20,000 sq. ft. to 60,000 sq. ft.....	1 in 7,500.....	
Areas of 60,000 sq. ft. to 2 morgen.....	1 in 10,000.....	
Areas of 2 morgen to 5 morgen.....	1 in 12,500.....	
Areas of 5 morgen and over.....	1 in 15,000.....	

Hierdie skale behoort oor die algemeen ooreen te kom met die onderskeidelike oppervlaktebeperkings, soos in die eerste kolom hiervan bepaal, en die figuur op 'n kaart mag in geen geval op so'n klein skaal geteken word, dat enige noodsaaklike inligting onvoldoende daarop aangetoon word nie.

Getalsgegevens moet op kaart opgeteken word.

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

- (a) 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, wanneer die koördinate tot twee desimaalpunten aangedui word), van alle onbebakende punte wat die reglynige figuur bepaal, van alle ander bakens ten opsigte waarvan konneksiegegevens verskaf is, en van enige peilbakens van die driehoeksmeting soos vermeld in regulasie 12.
- (b) Die sye tot een desimaal, of in die geval van 'n erf of perseel in 'n stadsgebied, dorp, of nedersetting, tot twee desimale.
- (c) As koördinate nie op die kaart verstrekkend is nie, die getalswaarde tot die naaste tien sekonde van elke hoek. As koördinate wel op die kaart verstrekkend is, die rigtingshoek 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.
- (d) Die straal van elke sirkelvormige boog wat 'n grens uitmaak, die lengte van elke koörd en die koördinate van die senter van die boog.
- (e) Die afstand en hoek of rigtingshoek 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.
- (f) Die grootte wat tot vier desimale in morge uitgedruk moet word, waar die grond een morg of groter is, en in vierkante voete tot die naaste vierkante voet, waar die grond minder dan een morg groot is. In Natal egter, met uitsondering van die noordelike distrikte soos bedoel in Wet No. 1 van 1903 (Natal), moet dit in „acres” tot vier desimale uitgedruk word, waar die grond minstens een „acre” groot is; en in vierkante voete tot die naaste vierkante voete waar die grond kleiner as een „acre” is.

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

By die tabelleer van die getalsgegevens moet na hoekpunte van die figuur agtereenvolgens regsom verwys word.

Koördinate.

44. Met betrekking tot die opgawe van koördinate, moet die volgende reël in aggeneem word:—

- (a) Die koördinate wat op een en dieselfde dokument verstrekkend word, moet in alle gevalle na dieselfde oorsprong en aste verwys word.
- (b) Koördinate wat op 'n dokument aangegee is, moet in dieselfde maateenheid uitgedruk word as dié waarin die sye uitgedruk is.
- (c) Die stelkundige teken + of - moet voor elke „Y” en elke „X” geskryf word, en in die opgawe van koördinate moet die „Y.e” altyd in die linker- en die „X.e” in die regterkolom verskyn.
Dit moet duidelik bokant die koördinaatkolom vermeld word watter die „Y.e” en watter die „X.e” is.
- (d) 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°.”

These scales should accord generally with the respective limits of area set out in the first column hereof and the figure on a diagram in no case to be drawn to such a small scale that any essential information will be inadequately represented on it.

Numerical data to be recorded on a diagram.

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

- (a) 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 when the co-ordinates shall be expressed to two decimal places), of all unbeaconed points defining the rectilinear figure, 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.
- (b) The sides to one decimal place, or in the case of an erf or lot in a township, village, or settlement, to two decimal places.
- (c) 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.
- (d) The radius of each circular curve forming a boundary; the length of each chord and the co-ordinates of the centre of the curve.
- (e) 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
- (f) The area which shall be expressed in morgen to four decimal places where the land is one morgen or more in extent; and in square feet to the nearest square foot where the land is less than one morgen in extent. In Natal, however, exclusive of the northern districts referred to in Act No. 1 of 1903 (Natal), it shall be expressed in acres to four decimal places where the land is one acre or more in extent; and in square feet to the nearest foot where the land is less than one acre in extent.

(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 clock-wise order.

Co-ordinates.

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

- (a) The co-ordinates furnished on one and the same document shall in all cases be referred to the same origin and axes;
- (b) Co-ordinates given on any document shall be expressed in the same unit of measure as that in which the sides are expressed;
- (c) 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.

- (d) 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^o . . .”.

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 met behulp van die benaderde rigting van die ware noorde, bepaal soos in regulasie 14 voorgeskryf, as een van die aste van die stelsel, met dien verstande dat die stelsel van koördinate wat in die oorspronklike opmeting van die grond gebruik is, aange neem kan word.

Wanneer koördinate nie vereis word nie.

45. Koördinate hoef nie aangegee te word nie—

- (a) op 'n onderverdelingskaart van 'n erf of perseel in 'n stadsgebied, dorp of nedersetting, tensy die opmeting daarvan berus op, of verbind is met die tersiêre driehoeksmeting.
- (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 Landmetergeneraal geregistreer is.
- (c) Op 'n kaart wat vir die doel van gekonsolideerde titel saamgestel is, behalwe soos in regulasie 59 bepaal.

Grense van onbestaanbaarheid.

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

N.B.—Hierdie subartikel moet in verband met regulasie 84 gelees word.

(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 getalsgegewens 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 volgens die lengte van die lyn wat daardie twee liggings verbind en wat die verplasinglyn genoem word.

Laat „L“ die maksimum waarde 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; „n“ 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 op die kaart van 'n blok van verskillende persele aangegee word, moet bestaanbaar wees, nie alleen met hulle eie sye en hoeke nie, dog ook in totaal met die sye en hoeke van die hele blok.

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, provided that the co-ordinate system used in the original survey of the land may be adopted.

When co-ordinates are not required.

45. Co-ordinates need not be stated—

- (a) on a sub-divisional diagram of an erf or lot in a township, village or settlement, unless the survey thereof has been based on or connected to the tertiary triangulation;
- (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, or angles of direction and areas given on any diagram shall agree with their values as obtained from the co-ordinates as far as the limitation prescribed in regulation 43 will allow.

N.B.—This sub-section should be read in conjunction with regulation 84.

(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

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

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—

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

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

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

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

Ware noorde.

47. Die rigting van die ware noorde moet op iedere kaart by wyse van 'n reguit lyn aangedui en duidelik beskryf word deur die woorde „ware noorde” of die letters „W.N.”. Die noordelike rigting moet so na moontlik loodreg wees op, en na die bokant wys van die papier en die aanduidingslyn moet, indien moontlik, links en buitekant die figuur, getrek word, behalwe dat in die geval van dorpspersele die straatlyne ewewydig getrek kan word met een van die sye van die papier, waar die ware noorde dan sover moontlik na die bokant van die papier moet wys.

Reg van oorpad.

48. (1) As 'n pad, straat, oorpad, of steeg van 'n bepaalde en eenvormige wydte een van die grense uitmaak by die opmeting van 'n stuk grond, of as daardie pad ens., vantevore bepaal 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.

Wanneer die werklike wydte verskil van die geregistreerde wydte, behoort die woorde (geregistreerde wydte voet) tussen hakies bygevoeg te word.

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) 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 onderverdelingskaarte van daardie stuk grond herhaal word.

(3) 'n Pad, straat, oorpad, of steeg moet op 'n kaart getoon word deur middel van 'n dun laag gebrande oker.

Topografiese besonderhede moet getoon word.

49. In alle gevalle moet die topografiese besonderhede 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 dat dit die duidelike tekening van deduksies wat in die toekoms op die kaart miskien afgemerkt moet word, belemmer nie. Die topografie in die nabyheid van bakens moet met besondere sorgvuldigheid getoon word.

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

Name van riviere ens., moet gegee word.

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

Rigting van rivier.

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

Rigting van paaie.

52. As 'n landmeter 'n hoofweg, spoorweg, of belangrike deurgang 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, en met die woorde „van” en „na” die rigting waarin sodanige dorp ens., geleë is, aandui.

Die woord „van” word algemeen gebruik om aan te dui die rigting van wêre wat die grond van die suidelike en westelike kante inkom, en die woord „na” om aan te dui die rigting van dié wat die grond aan die noordelike en oostelike kante uitgaan.

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 survey for registration purposes, in lieu of such first-named boundary, provided that he is satisfied 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 further that the owners of all properties contiguous to that boundary have signed an agreement, as nearly as practicable in accordance with form "B" of the second schedule to the Act, accepting the new boundary.

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.

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

tekening op elke kaart wat 'n onderverdeling van 'n stuk grond voorstel, aanhaal—

- (a) die Landmeter-generaal se nommer, waar dit bestaan, van die oorspronklike kaart;
- (b) die datum en nommer, waar dit bestaan, van die grond-brief 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 op wie dit getransporteer is en ten gunste van wie die akte, waaraan die oorspronklike kaart geheg is, verly was.

Serwituut.

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

As die grense van 'n oorspronklike serwituut bepaal word deur bakens op die grond en gegewens op die geregistreeerde kaart, dan moet die serwituut of enige gedeelte daarvan wat enige nuwe kaart raak, op dieselfde wyse bepaal word. Afbakening is nie nodig waar die serwituut deur natuurlike gestelheid bepaal word nie.

(2) Wanneer die voorneme bestaan om op 'n stuk grond 'n serwituut te skep wat van krag word wanneer so'n stuk grond getransporteer word, moet op die kaart van die stuk grond, onderkant die gegewenskolom, deur die landmeter 'n aantekening te dien effekte gemaak word. Die aantekening moet in die vorm van 'n direkte verklaring wees, byv. „, K.K.L.H. stel 'n reg van oorpas, tien voet wyd, voor „, maar dit mag geen voorgaande bevat waaraan die serwituut onderworpe gemaak word nie, byv. „, J.K.L.M. stel 'n reg van oorpas, 10 voet wyd, voor, vir die gebruik van die eienaar van Erf No. 15 „.

(3) As by die oordra van 'n gedeelte van 'n eiendom, die reserende gedeelte onderworpe gemaak moet word aan reg van oorpas of ander serwituut van 'n permanente aard, kan die landmeter die ligging van daardie serwituut op die onderverdelingskaart voorstel, mits die hele figuur van die serwituut op die kaart, suiwer op skaal geteken, of op 'n bykaart, geteken op 'n geskikte skaal, aangetoon word.

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

As die grootte 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 aangrensende plaas Fortuin „, op die kaart van daardie grond voorkom en as die enigste aanduiding dien dat so'n serwituut bestaan, moet dieselfde woorde wat op sodanige kaart voorkom, op 'n ooreenstemmende plek op alle onderverdelingskaarte van die grond wat deur die serwituut geraak word, herhaal word, 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 weg geruim 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 beswaar is met 'n serwituut wat teen die titelbewyse van daardie stuk of stukke grond geregistreer moet word, moet daar sodanige konneksie- en ander getalsgegewens verstrek word as wat nodig is om die Landmeter-generaal in staat te stel om die ligging en grense van die grond wat deur die serwituut geraak word, vas te stel en op die oorspronklike kaart of kaarte te bepaal.

(7) Die bepalings 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 so'n kaart op kalkeerlinne vervaardig mag word,

Onreëlmatige grense.

53. (1) As 'n rivier, stroom, waterloop, muur, krans, of ander goed-bepaalde, permanente, natuurlike, of kunsmatige besonderheid van die grond 'n grens van 'n stuk grond uitmaak, moet in die woordelike bepaling van die figuur duidelik verklaar word of die regter- of linkerwal of die middel van daardie rivier, stroom of waterloop, die noordelike, oostelike, suidelike of westelike kant of middel van die wal, of die bokant of die voet van die krans, die grens is.

As die kromlynige grens nie presies op die oorspronklike kaart beskryf is nie of die beskrywing daarvan dubbelsinnig is, moet die dubbelsinnigheid in die onderverdelingskaart 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 opmeting vir registrasiedoeleindes laasgenoemde grens in die plek van daardie eersgenoemde grens aangeneem word, mits hy oortuig is dat dit so na daaraan geleë is dat die vervanging geen aanmerklike verandering in die grootte van een van die twee stukke grond teweegbring nie, en verder mits die eienaars van alle eiendomme wat aan daardie lyn grens, 'n ooreenkoms, soveel moontlik in ooreenstemming met Vorm „B” van die tweede Bylae van die Wet, geteken het waarby hulle die nuwe grens aanneem.

Grense van figuur moet woordelik bepaal word.

54. Iedere kaart moet 'n duidelike woordelike bepaling bevat van die grense van die figuur wat die grond voorstel. In so 'n bepaling word in die orde waarin die hoekpunte voorkom, die letter waardeur elke hoekpunt aangedui word, sowel as 'n beskrywing van moontlike kromlynige grense aangegee.

Grond moet deur 'n naam of nommer aangedui word.

55. (1) Die voorgestelde grond word onderskei—

(a) op 'n kaart van 'n stuk grond waarvan 'n kaart nie van tevore geregistreer is nie, deur 'n naam, letter of nommer, en 'n 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 verskillend 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.

(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.

Ligging moet vermeld word.

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 dien verstande dat waar die naam van die gebied van die plaaslike bestuur dieselfde is as die van die distrik of afdeling, laasgenoemde nie vermeld hoef te word nie.

Identiteit van verdeelde grond moet aangehaal word.

57. Behalwe die benaming van die grond, soos in regulasie 55 voorgeskryf, moet die landmeter waar moontlik en onder sy hand-

(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 except that in the case of town lots the street lines may be drawn parallel with one of the sides of the paper with the true north pointing as nearly as possible to the top of the paper.

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.

When the actual width differs from the registered width, the words in brackets (registered width.....feet), should be added.

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.

(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.

Topographical 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.

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.

When the limits of an original servitude are defined by beacons on the ground and data on a registered diagram, the servitude, or any portion thereof affecting any new diagram shall be similarly defined. Beacons shall not be necessary where the servitude is defined by physical features.

(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. represents 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. represents 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 made subject to a right-of-way or other servitude of a permanent nature, the surveyor may represent its position on the sub-divisional diagram, provided the whole figure of the servitude is shown on the diagram true to the scale of that diagram, or in an inset plotted on a suitable scale.

(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

indien verlang. Die verantwoordelike landmeter moet die kaart onder die volgende sertifikaat onderteken:—

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

Kaarte vir gekonsolideerde titel.

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

- (a) elke sy en elke hoek of rigtingshoek van die hele figuur opgeteken word;
- (b) die koördinate van die hoekpunte van die hele figure gegee word, waar koördinate op die kaarte van die onderdele verstrek 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 46;
- (d) die verskillende onderdele van mekaar onderskei word deur gebroke lyne;
- (e) die besonderhede wat in regulasies 55 en 57 voorgeskryf is, ten opsigte van elke onderdeel aangehaal word;
- (f) die grootte van elke onderdeel en die totale grootte in die beskrywing van die grond aangehaal word;
- (g) 'n landmeter die kaart onder die volgende sertifikaat onderteken:—

„Deur my saamgestel vir 'n sertifikaat van gekonsolideerde titel.”

N.B.—Ingeval die gegewens waarna in hierdie regulasie verwys word, onbestaanbaar is, kan die eienaar aansoek doen om 'n sertifikaat van geamendeerde titel van die totale grootte op grondslag van 'n kaart, vervaardig as gevolg van 'n heropmeting, of 'n kaart van 'n onderdeel, soos in artikel vier-en-twintig van die Wet bepaal, in die plek stel, alvorens te konsolideer.

Kaart vir wysiging of vervanging.

60. (a) As 'n kaart vervaardig vir die doel van gewysigde titel meer as een stuk grond voorstel, 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 watter geval dit opgeneem moet word in 'n sertifikaat van die Landmeter-generaal aan die Registrateur van Aktes, soos voorgeskryf in regulasies 34 (2) van die regulasies in verband met die registrasie van aktes, gepubliseer ingevolge Goewermentskennisgewing No. 1630 van 1922, of enige wysigings daarvan.

(b) As 'n kaart vervaardig vir die doel van gewysigde titel, stukke grond voorstel wat ingevolge verskillende eiendomsregte gehou word of onderworpe is aan verskillende voorwaardes of serwitute, moet die verskillende gedeeltes van mekaar onderskei word deur gebroke lyne waar dit met juistheid gedoen kan word.

(c) As 'n kaart vervaardig vir die doel van vervanging meer as een stuk grond voorstel, en getalsgegewens verstrek wat nie bo die foutgrens, voorgeskryf in regulasie 24, verskil van daardie getalsgegewens verstrek op die kaarte van die samestellende dele waarop die registrasie berus nie, is die bepaling van paragraaf (b) van artikel vier-en-twintig van die Wet daarop van toepassing.

(d) As die hele geregistreerde stuk grond opgemeet word vir onderverdelingsdoeleindes, mag kaarte vir al die onderverdelings vervaardig word, met dien verstaande dat, waar die grond geleë is in 'n gebied waar die stelsel van plaasnommers toegepas word, die kaart van die laaste onderverdeling wat getransporteer word, in die plek van die restant van die oorspronklike kaart volgens paragraaf (b) van artikel vier-en-twintig van die Wet, gestel moet word.

N.B.—Aangesien die grense van stukke grond in die Kaapprovinsie en Natal, dikwels so verwar is, dat 'n noukeurige samestelling van die figure wat hulle op so'n kaart voorstel, moeilik of onmoontlik is, en aangesien die vorme van eiendomsreg waarop stukke grond in hierdie Provinsie gehou word, verskillend en ingewikkeld is, is die Landmeters-generaal van hierdie provinsies gewillig om die vereiste gebroke lyne op sodanige kaarte in te vul nadat 'n sorgvuldig

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 46;
- (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.

Diagram for amendment or substitution.

60. (a) If a diagram framed for the purpose of amended title 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, or any amendment thereof.

(b) If a diagram framed for the purpose of amended title 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.

(c) If a diagram framed for the purpose of substitution represents more than one piece of land and records numerical data which do not differ beyond the limits of error prescribed in Regulation 24 from those numerical data which are recorded on the diagrams of the component portions and on which registration has been based, the provisions of paragraph (b) of section *twenty-four* of the Act shall apply thereto.

(d) If the whole of a registered piece of land is surveyed for the purpose of sub-division, diagrams of all the sub-divisions may be framed, provided that where the land is situated in an area where a system of farm-numbering has been applied, the diagram of the last sub-division to be transferred shall be substituted for the remainder of the original diagram in terms of paragraph (b) of section *twenty-four* of the Act.

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

voorbereide samestelling op kalkeerlinne van die verantwoordelike landmeter ontvang is. Die liggings van alle bestaande bakens wat die hoekpunte van die verskillende stukke grond bepaal, moet noukeurig op die kaart of die skets, na gelang van die geval, uit waarnemings wat in die veld gedoen is, soos in regulasie 18 voorgeskryf, aangedui word.

Gebroke lyne.

61. (a) Lyne wat binne-in 'n figuur getrek word met die doel om stukke grond wat kragtens verskillende eiendomsregte gehou word, te onderskei, en ook om ander soortegelyke redes so getrek word, moet swart gebroke lyne wees.

(b) As een of meer gebroke lyne op 'n kaart getrek word om figure te onderskei wat sodanige gedeeltes van die grond voorstel as wat onder verskillende eiendomsregte gehou word, of onderworpe is aan verskillende voorwaardes of serwitute, moet daardie gebroke 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 weens die rojering van die serwituut of om 'n dergelyke rede, nie langer bestaan nie.

Bakens moet beskryf word.

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 min of meer in die volgende vorm wees:—

BESKRYWING VAN BAKENS.

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

N.B.—As enige draadpaal 'n baken vorm, moet dit duidelik vermeld word, b.v. ysterpaal (hoekdraadpaal).

Konneksie-gegewens.

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, benewens die ander vereiste gegewens, die sye en rigtingshoeke (of, waar koördinate nie gegee word nie, die hoeke) van 'n vierhoek op die kaart verstrek, watter vierhoek gevorm word deur twee geskikgeleë bakens van die onderverdeelde eiendom, of van 'n vorige onderverdeling daarvan, met twee bakens van die onderverdeling te verbind, tensy konneksie-gegewens van kaarte van aangrensende onderverdelings wat terselfdertyd voorgelê word, afgelei kan word. As 'n spoorweg of pad oor die eiendom loop, en 'n kaart daarvan opgeberg is op die kantoor van die Landmeter-generaal, of 'n serwituut op die eiendom opgemeet is, en 'n kaart daarvan goedgekeur is ingevolge die Wet, mag 'n verbinding na twee geskikte bakens daarvan gemaak word.

(2) As 'n onderverdelingsbaken geplaas word op 'n grenslyn van 'n stuk grond wat onderverdeel word, moet die afstande na beide eindpunte sowel as hulle koördinate op die kaart vermeld word, tensy hulle volgens kaarte van aangrensende onderverdelings wat terselfdertyd voorgelê word, afgelei kan word. Die koördinate van die eindpunte mag agterweë gelaat word as geen ander koördinate verstrek word nie.

As 'n landmeter kan bewys dat so 'n onderverdelingsbaken op die grens is van die stuk grond wat onderverdeel word, wanneer die ligging van beide eindpunte nie volgens opmeting vasgestel is nie, is dit nie nodig, behalwe in die geval van 'n onderverdelingsopmeting soos vermeld in artikel vier-en-twintig (a) van die Wet, om die vereiste gegewens van beide eindpunte te verstrek nie.

As 'n baken van aangrensende grond 'n baken is van die soort wat vermeld word in regulasie 17 (1) (a) en regulasie 17 (1) (b), word dit vir die doeleindes van hierdie regulasie as 'n eindpunt aangeneem.

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, projecting 2 ft. above ground,
about 20 yards east of large isolated rock.
- F..... Iron peg 2 ft. east of corner of wall.
- G..... Old cairn.

N.B.—If any beacon is a fence post, this must be clearly stated in the description, e.g. Iron Standard (corner fence post).

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, unless connecting data can be deduced from diagrams of adjoining sub-divisions submitted at the same time. If a railway or road traverses the property, and a diagram thereof is filed in the Surveyor-General's office, or a servitude area within the property has been surveyed and a diagram thereof has been approved under the Act, connection may be made to two suitable beacons thereof.

(2) When a sub-divisional beacon is placed on a boundary of a piece of land being sub-divided, the distances to both terminals as well as their co-ordinates shall be recorded on the diagram unless these can be deduced from diagrams of adjoining sub-divisions submitted at the same time. The co-ordinates of the terminals may be omitted when no other co-ordinates are being furnished.

If a surveyor is in a position to prove that such a sub-divisional beacon is on the boundary of the land being sub-divided when the positions of both terminals have not been determined by survey, it shall not be necessary to record the required data of both terminals except in the case of a divisional survey such as is referred to in section *twenty-four* (a) of the Act; when a beacon of adjoining land is a beacon such as is referred to in Regulation 17 (1) (a) and Regulation 17 (1) (b), it shall rank as a terminal for the purpose of this regulation.

(3) Die konneksie-figuur wat voorgeskryf word in subartikel (1), moet op die kaart deur gebroke lyne aangedui word en die konneksie-gegewens kan daarop ingeskryf of op 'n klein bykaart getoon word, namate dit gerieflik is. Die tekening van die konneksie-figuur hoef nie noodwendig op skaal te wees nie. Die koördinate moet, wanneer verstrekk, getabelleer wees.

(4) Dit is nie nodig om op 'n kaart van 'n onderverdeling van 'n stuk grond die getalsgegewens van die konneksie-figuur, soos in hierdie regulasie voorgeskryf, te verstrek nie, as so'n onderverdeling berus op, en die koördinate bereken is volgens die tersiêre driehoeksmeting, en die oorspronklike opmeting van die stuk grond wat onderverdeel word insgelyks daarop berus en die opmetingstukke met betrekking tot so'n oorspronklike opmeting in die kantoor van die Landmeter-generaal gedeponeer is.

(5) As 'n Landmeter-generaal, na ondersoek van die betrokke meetstukke, nie oortuig is dat die konneksie-gegewens op 'n kaart verstrekk, korrek is nie, kan hy 'n landmeter versoek om, wanneer hy die grond wat daarop aangetoon word onderverdeel, daardie gegewens in die veld te toets, alvorens gebruik daarvan te maak.

Sertifikaat van dorpsitel.

64. As 'n terrein, wat as 'n dorp of nedersetting uitgelê moet word, nie die hele stuk grond wat deur 'n goedgekeurde kaart voorgestel word, bevat nie, moet 'n onderverdelingskaart van die gedeelte wat die dorp of nedersetting bevat, vervaardig word om aan 'n sertifikaat van dorps- of geregistreerde titel geheg te word.

Saamgevoegde kaart nie geoorloof nie.

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

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

66. 'n Kaart word nie vir registrasie aangeneem nie waar dit grond voorstel wat deur die kragtens artikel twee van die Magistraatshoue Wet, 1917 (Wet No. 32 van 1917) geproklameerde distriksgrans 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 deurgesny word.

Uitwissings.

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.

Die landmeter wat die kaart onderteken het, of, in spesiale gevalle, die Landmeter-generaal na goedvinde, moet veranderings of wysigings 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 toegelaat vir die doel om daarop van 'n ander kaart of plan die liggings van kromlynige grense of topografiese besonderhede 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 priknaald.

Goedgekeurde kaarte.

68. (1) As 'n kaart goedgekeur, of vir goedkeuring volgens regulasie 81 aangeneem is, mag geen verandering hoegenaamd daarop gemaak word nie, behalwe deur die Landmeter-generaal met die toestemming van die verantwoordelike landmeter.

(2) Behalwe deur die Landmeter-generaal, mag geen deduksie aangetoon word nie, ewemin mag 'n uitwissing, wysiging, aantekening of endossement op 'n oorspronklike kaart gemaak word.

(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 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) It shall not be necessary to give on a diagram of a sub-division of a piece of land the numerical data of the connecting figure as prescribed in this regulation when such sub-division is based and the co-ordinates are computed on the tertiary triangulation and the original survey of the piece of land to be sub-divided has been similarly based and the survey records relative to such original survey are filed in the office of the Surveyor-General.

(5) When a Surveyor-General is not satisfied after examining the relative survey records that the connecting data recorded on a diagram are correct, he may call upon a surveyor when sub-dividing the land represented thereon to verify such data in the field before using them.

Certificate of township title.

64. When an area to be laid out as a township, village or settlement does not comprise the whole of the land represented by an approved diagram, a sub-divisional diagram of the portion comprising the township, village or 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 cannot 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 or accepted for approval in terms of regulation 81, no alteration of any nature whatsoever shall be made on it except by the Surveyor-General with the consent of the responsible surveyor.

(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.

Slordige en gehawende kaarte.

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 veranderings 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.

Kaarte moet onderteken en gedateer word.

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 gedoen het, onderteken word onder die volgende sertifikaat:—

„ Opgemeet in.....deur my.

.....
Landmeter.”

Aantal kaarte vereis.

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 Randdorpe moet plaasvind, in welke geval die kaart in viervoud moet wees.

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

VI.—ALGEMENE PLANNE.**Wanneer en hoeveel algemene planne vereis word.**

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

- (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) die ondervdeling die totstandkoming van serwitute meebring waarvan besonderhede soos bepaal in regulasie 58 (3) nie gerieflik op die kaart voorgestel kan word nie;
- (c) 'n algemene plan ingevolge enige wet vereis word.

(2) (a) In die geval van dorpe, geleë binne die gebied van die Registrateur van Randdorpe, moet die algemene plan in triplikaat wees.

(b) In die geval van alle ander dorpe in die provinsie Transvaal, en landbouhoeves wat kragtens Wet No. 22 van 1919, of enige wysiging daarvan tot stand gekom het, moet die algemene plan in duplo wees.

(c) In die geval van dorpe geleë in die ander provinsies van die Unie, moet die algemene plan vergesel wees van 'n algemene sketsplan op kalkeerlinne; alle getalsgewens wat ingevolge regulasie 76 vereis word, kan uit so 'n sketsplan weggelaat word, met uitsondering van die grootte van elke erf.

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

Papier.

73. Alle algemene planne moet op goeie tekenpapier, op linne geplak, vervaardig word. Die Landmeter-generaal kan weier om 'n plan vervaardig op papier wat volgens sy mening nie geskik is vir die vereiste van sy kantoor, of van die registrasiekantoor nie, vir registrasie aan te neem. Planne moet opgestel word op papier van een of ander van die onderstaande formate:—

- 42 duim by 34 duim;
- 42 duim by 27 duim;
- 21 duim by 27 duim;
- 21 duim by 13½ duim.

Waar meer dan een vel vir 'n algemene plan nodig is, moet alle velle van dieselfde grootte wees.

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) the sub-division involves the creation of servitudes the details of which cannot conveniently be shown on the diagram as provided for in Regulation 58 (3); or
- (c) a general plan is required under any law.

(2) (a) In the case of townships situated within the jurisdiction of the Rand Townships Registrar, the general plan shall be in triplicate.

(b) In the case of all other townships in the Transvaal Province, and agricultural holdings established under Act No. 22 of 1919, or any amendment thereof, the general plan shall be in duplicate.

(c) In the case of townships situated in the other provinces of the Union, the general plan shall be accompanied by a skeleton general plan on tracing linen, from which all the numerical data required under Regulation 76 may be omitted with the exception of the area of each erf.

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.

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. Plans shall be framed on one or other of the following sizes of paper:—

- 42 inches by 34 inches.
- 42 inches by 27 inches.
- 21 inches by 27 inches.
- 21 inches by 13½ inches.

Where more than one sheet is required for a general plan, each sheet shall be of the same size.

Kantruimtes.

74. 'n Ruimte van minstens 9 duim wyd waar niks hoegenaamd geskryf is nie, moet langs die regterkant van 'n algemene plan gelaat word, en 'n ruimte van minstens 3 duim wyd langs die ander kante, met dien verstande dat waar die algemene plan meer dan een vel beslaan, die ruimte van 9 duim aan die sykant van slegs een vel hoef voor te kom.

Skale.

75. 'n Algemene plan moet volgens sodanige skale geplot word, as wat dit moontlik sal maak dat alle voorgeskrewe besonderhede daarop duidelik getoon word.

Gegewens en besonderhede wat op 'n algemene plan verstrekk moet word.

76. (1) Die bepalings van regulasies 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 (1) (a), (b), (c), (d) en (e), 44, 46, 47, 48, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58 (1), 58 (4), 61 (a), 62, 63, 67 en 69 wat betref die inligting wat op 'n kaart verstrekk moet word, is *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing op die hele figuur wat deur 'n algemene plan voorgestel word. Waterstrome en die aanwesigheid van ander permanente water en die hoogtelyne, bepaal kragtens regulasie 22 (2), moet ook getoon word.

(2) Ten opsigte van die figure wat die verskillende persele voorstel, d.i. die onderverdelings van die hele oppervlakte, wat deur 'n algemene plan voorgestel word, 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 elke blok persele wat nie 'n reëlmatige figuur is nie, en in die geval van plase, al die hoekbakens.

(b) die sye en hoeke (of rigtingshoeke in die geval van onderverdeling van plase) 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 waardeur 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 steeg 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.

Aste van koördinate moet getoon word.

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

Nommer van erwe in dorpe.

78. (1) Elke erf wat op 'n algemene plan van 'n dorp aangetoon word, moet 'n besondere nommer dra, en hierdie nommers moet sover moontlik opeenvolgend wees.

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

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

Kleur van strate.

79. 'n Pad, straat, of steeg moet op 'n algemene plan in 'n ligte okerkleur aangedui word.

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, provided that where a general plan comprises more than one sheet, the 9-inch margin may be left on one of the sheets only.

Scales.

75. A general plan shall be plotted to such scales as will permit all prescribed details being clearly shown thereon.

Data and details to be recorded on a general plan.

76. (1) The provisions of Regulations 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 (1) (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e), 44, 46, 47, 48, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58 (1), 58 (4), 61 (a), 62, 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. Streams and permanent water features and the contour lines determined in terms of Regulation 22 (2) must also be shown.

(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 each block of lots which is not a regular figure or in the case of farms all the corner beacons;
- (b) the sides and angles (or the angles of direction in the case of the sub-division of farms) 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 colouring.

79. A roadway, street or lane shall be shown on a general plan by a light wash of burnt sienna.

Algemene plan moet onderteken en gedateer word.

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

Die bakens van elke.....
(vul hierin die passende beskrywing) wat op hierdie plan voorgestel word, is volgens regulasie en is onder my toesig geplaas.

Opgemeeit in.....deur my.

.....
Landmeter.

Waar 'n algemene plan meer dan een vel beslaan, moet die velle waarop die sertifikaat nie voorkom nie, deur die landmeter en die Landmeter-generaal vir identifikasiedoeleindes onderteken word.

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 nagegaan en die landmeter verwittig van enige wysigings wat nodig mag wees.

VII.—MEETSTUKKE.

Meetstukke.

81. Die meetstukke vermeld in paragraaf (c) van subartikel (1) van artikel *dertien* van die Wet is—

- (a) die oorspronklike veldboek;
- (b) die berekenings (in ink, of kopieerink-potlood, gedrukte afskrifte);
- (c) 'n rapport in verband met die op-een-lynplasing van bakens, en ander sake wat van belang of nuttig beskou mag word; en
- (d) die werkplan.

Die landmeter moet hierdie stukke aan die Landmeter-generaal vir ondersoek voorlê, tesame met elke kaart, stel kaarte, of algemene plan wat ingevolge 'n opmeting 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 van seëls ter waarde van die vereiste ondersoekgelde voorsien is, en indien nie van seëls voorsien nie, moet hy hulle as aangeneem vir goedkeuring endosseer.

Werkplan.

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

- (a) 'n Beskrywing wat voldoende is om die opgemete grond te herken;
- (b) Die letter, nommer, of naam, gegee aan iedere gedeelte of perseel, waarin die grond onderverdeel is, mits in figure wat blokke van reëlmatige vorm binne 'n dorp voorstel, slegs die nommers van die hoekerwe van die blokke vermeld hoef te word.
- (c) Die ligging en naam of ander aanduiding van elke peilbaken, trekpunt en versekeringsmerk wat vasgestel is, of in 'n opmeting gebruik is.
- (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 grense moet noukeurig in swart geteken word op 'n skaal van minstens 1 in 7,500. Indien die skaal van die werkplan kleiner is dan 1 in 7,500, kan die kromlynige grense by wyse van 'n bykaart op die werkplan, of op 'n aparte werkplan aangetoon word.
- (f) Alle gemete lyne en rigtings wat gebruik is by die vasstelling van 'n kromlynige grens.

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.....
(here insert the appropriate description) represented on this plan are in accordance with regulation, and have been placed under my supervision.

Surveyed in.....by me.

.....
Land-Surveyor.

Where a general plan comprises more than one sheet, the sheets not bearing the certificate shall be signed by the Surveyor and the Surveyor-General for the purpose of identification.

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—

- (a) the original field-book;
- (b) the computations (in ink, or copying ink pencil press copied);
- (c) a report relative to the alignment of beacons, and other matters which may be considered material and useful;
- (d) the working plan.

These records shall be submitted by the surveyor to the Surveyor-General for examination with every diagram, set of diagrams or general plan framed from survey, 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 in ink 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 even 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 a scale not smaller than 1 in 7,500. Should the scale of the working plan be smaller than 1 in 7,500, 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) Die liggings en beskrywings van alle bakens, merke of ander aanduidings van hoekpunte wat die landmeter in die loop van sy opmeting vasgestel of geplaas het.
- (h) Die skaal waarop die werkplan, sowel as dié waarop die kromlynige grens geplot is.
- (i) Die koördinaatase, soos voorgeskryf in regulasie 77.
- (j) Die topografiese besonderhede van die grond, insluitende heinings wat op die grenslyne is, of veronderstel word om daarop te wees.
- (k) Die rigting van die ware noorde.
- (l) Die grootte van elke gedeelte waarvan 'n kaart vervaardig moet word en die grootte van elke deel begrens deur die kromlynige grens en die reguit lyne wat die peilbakens, gebruik in verband met die vasstelling van die ligging van sodanige grens verbind, of begrens deur die kromlynige grens en die reguit lyn wat die bakens naaste aan die grenslyn verbind, as die grootte met resultate wat noukeurig genoeg is, bepaal kan word.
- (m) 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 waarvan die lengtes gemeet is, en alle rigtingslyne wat in verband met die vasstelling van 'n kromlynige grens gebruik is, moet in rooi getrek word. Waar die gemete lyn 'n grenslyn is, moet die gemete lyn in rooi langs die swart lyne getoon word.

(c) Bakens wat in die loop van 'n opmeting 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. Alle bakens wat gevind en nie aangeneem is nie, moet aangedui word deur twee konsentriese sirkels in swart, met 'n streep daardeur getrek.

(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 swart is, aangedui word.

(g) As twee of meer punte so naby mekaar is dat die vereiste besonderhede nie duidelik op die werkplan getoon kan word nie, moet hulle by wyse van 'n bykaart daarop op groter skaal geplot word.

(h) Omheinde grense moet deur die gebruiklike teken, soos in Bylae D voorgeskryf, onderskei word.

(i) Hoogtelyne moet aangedui word deur fyn bruin lyne waarby hulle getalswaardes opgeteken moet word.

(j) Versekeringsmerke moet deur rooi kruisies binne-in sirkels aangedui word.

(k) Die verantwoordelike landmeter moet die werkplan onder die navolgende sertifikaat onderteken:—

Die hele opmeting is deur my of onder my persoonlike toesig verrig soos voorgeskrywe in paragraaf (a) van artikel veertien van die Wet, en bakens is opgerig by die punte, aangedui deur klein swart sirkels volgens regulasie.

.....
Landmeter.

.....
Datum van opmeting.

VIII.—BEREKENINGS.

Vorm vir berekenings.

83. (1) Berekenings ten opsigte van 'n opmeting moet oor die algemeen in die vorm van die voorbeeld wat in Bylae C voorkom gemaak word.

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

(2) 'n Landmeter moet in sy berekenings 'n afdoende toets op elke onderdeel van sy opmeting toepas.

- (g) The positions and descriptions of all beacons and landmarks or other indications of corner-points which the surveyor has determined or placed in the course of his survey.
- (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) 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 or between the curvilinear boundary and the straight line joining the beacons nearest to that boundary if the area can be determined with sufficiently accurate results; and
- (m) 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, the lengths of which have been measured, and all direction lines used in the determination of a curvilinear boundary, shall be drawn in red. Where the measured line is a boundary line, the measured line shall be shown in red alongside the black.

(c) Beacons placed in the course of a survey shall be indicated by small black circles. All beacons found and adopted in a survey shall be indicated by two concentric circles in black. All beacons found and not adopted shall be indicated by two concentric circles in black with a line drawn through them.

(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 black.

(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 red.

(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 as contemplated in paragraph

(a) of section *fourteen* of the Act, and beacons, in accordance with regulation, have been placed at the points indicated by small black circles.

.....
Land Surveyor.

.....
Date of Survey.

VIII.—COMPUTATIONS.

Form of computations.

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

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

(2) A surveyor shall by his computations apply an efficient check to every part of his survey.

Hierdie toetse moet duidelik aangetoon word deur middel van kruisverwysing of beknopte verklarings.

(3) Berekenings moet duidelik en leesbaar geskryf word. Elke vel moet genommer word en in die berekenings moet verwys word na die bladsy of bladsye in die veldboek waaruit die gegewens vir die berekenings verkry is.

(4) By die berekenings 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 in hierdie lys moet verwys word na die bladsy van die berekenings waarop die koördinate bereken is.

(5) Berekenings moet deurgaans in die maateenheid, voorgeskryf in regulasie 41 (2), gemaak word.

Koördinate van punte op 'n reguit lyn.

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 kortste afstand en die rigtingshoek van die hele lyn gebruik word.

Beperking van syfers.

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

$$0.425 = 0.42.$$

$$0.435 = 0.44.$$

IX.—ALLERLEI.

Wanneer 'n baken in verband staan met 'n stuk grond.

86. Vir die doel van die voorbehoudsbepaling by 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 'n gemeenskaplike grens is van so 'n stuk grond en die grond onder verdeling.

Kroongrond moet slegs op instruksies van die Landmeter-generaal opgemeet word.

87. Opmeting van Kroongrond vir toekenning-, huur- of servituutdoeleindes, of die opmeting van enige grond namens die Regering moet nie onderneem word, behalwe op skriftelike instruksies uitgevaardig deur die Landmeter-generaal nie.

Bestaande kaart moet 'n applikasie vir 'n nuwe kaart vir geamendeerde titel vergesel.

88. Wanneer ingevolge die bepalinge van subartikel (1) van artikel *een-en-twintig*, subartikel (6) van artikel *twee-en-twintig*, subartikel (b) van artikel *vier-en-twintig*, subartikel (2) van artikel *nege-en-twintig* en artikel *een-en-dertig* van die Wet en regulasie 60 (c) by die Landmeter-generaal aansoek gedoen word om 'n nuwe kaart van 'n stuk 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 te dien effekte in die plek daarvan aanstuur.

Die Landmeter-generaal kan van algemene plan in plaas van 'n kaart aftrek.

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 aangê het nie, kan die Landmeter-generaal die deduksies van die getransporteerde gedeelte op die voormelde algemene plan in plaas van op die kaart van die verdeelde eiendom aanteken.

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.”

These checks shall be clearly indicated by means of cross-references or concise statements.

(3) 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.

(4) 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.

(5) Computations shall be made throughout in the unit of measure prescribed in Regulation 41 (2).

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 shorter distance and the angle of direction of the whole line 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 to be surveyed only upon instructions of the Surveyor-General.

87. A survey of Crown land for grant, lease or servitude purposes, or a survey of any land on behalf of the Government, shall not be undertaken except upon written instructions issued 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 provisions of sub-section (1) of section *twenty-one*, sub-section (6) of section *twenty-two*, sub-section (b) of section *twenty-four*, sub-section (2) of section *twenty-nine*, and section *forty-one* of the Act, and Regulation 60 (c) 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..... ”

Landmeter-generaal nie aanspreeklik vir koste van 'n dokument wat amptelik nodig is nie.

90. 'n Kaart, plan, rapport of ander dokument wat die Landmeter-generaal ingevolge hierdie regulasies nodig het, word geag 'n noodsaaklike deel van die opmeting te wees, terwyl die moontlike koste daaraan verbonde 'n deel van die koste van daardie opmeting moet uitmaak.

Landmeter moet terugplasing van verlore bakens rapporteer.

91. As 'n landmeter 'n verlore baken teruggeplaas het, moet hy die omstandighede onmiddellik aan die Landmeter-generaal rapporteer, en die meetstukke met betrekking tot sodanige terugplasing aan daardie beampte, vir ondersoek en permanente bewaring, aanstuur.

Skets moet in duplikaat wees wanneer teruggawe verlang word.

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 wees, of op kalkeerlinne geteken waarvan daar 'n afdruk gemaak kan word.

Hoe amptelike briefwisseling gevoer moet 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.

Landmeters word versoek om nie na meer as een opmeting of onderwerp in 'n brief te verwys nie en in elke geval moet die diensverwysingsnommer aangehaal word, as daar reeds korrespondensie gevoer is.

Opmetingstarief.

94. Die koste vir dienste 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 myntitels nie.

Landmeter-generaal is takseermeester.

95. In geval van 'n geskil oefen die Landmeter-generaal al die pligte uit van 'n takseermeester van die Hof ten aansien van koste wat landmeters in rekening bring vir die uitvoer van die verskillende werksaamhede wat landmeters ingevolge die Wet of hierdie regulasies mag of moet verrig. 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.

Takseertarief.

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

Rekenings vir Goewermentsopmetings moet in duplikaat wees.

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

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

98. (1) 'n Lys, opgemaak deur die Landmeter-generaal ingevolge die bepalings van subartikel (5) van artikel twee-en-twintig van die Wet, wat die koste van of in verband met 'n heropmeting (kragtens daardie artikel uitgevoer) 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 opgemete grond geleë is.

(2) Die eienaars wat in daardie lys vermeld word, moet sodanige koste aan die Landmeter-generaal betaal, of tenvolle by verstryking van die tydperk vermeld in subartikel (1) of binne sodanige verlengde tydperk as wat die Landmeter-generaal mag veroorloof, of, as die

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 forthwith the circumstance to the Surveyor-General, and shall submit to that officer, for examination and for permanent filing, the survey records 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 correspondence.

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, and in every instance to quote the official reference number if there has been previous correspondence.

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 the Government shall be submitted in duplicate to the Surveyor-General, and in such form as that officer may require.

How to recover costs of re-surveying 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

eienaar sekuriteit vir die betaling van daardie koste ter voldoening van die Landmeter-generaal stel, in tien gelyke jaarlikse paaieimente, die eerste waarvan betaalbaar is by verstryking 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 dien verstande dat 'n eienaar alle koste aan hom also toegewys in groter paaieimente mag betaal; en verder met dien verstande dat, as die eienaar van grond wat deur die heropmeting geraak word, 'n deel van daardie grond wil laat registreer, die balans van die koste met rente wat tydens so'n oordrag nog onopbetaal is, dadelik verskuldig en betaalbaar word.

(3) Die Landmeter-generaal moet die bedrag van die koste wat 'n eienaar kragtens artikel *twee-en-twintig* van die Wet verskuldig is, skriftelik sertifiseer en die sertifikaat van die Landmeter-generaal is afdoende; met dien verstande dat 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 vanaf 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 op so'n eienaar verhaal.

(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 geeneen van die stukke grond vermeld in die gesegde lys laat registreer voordat 'n sertifikaat, onderteken deur die Landmeter-generaal, ten effekte dat die koste, met moontlike rente, van en in verband met die heropmeting betaal is, aan hom vertoon word nie.

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

99. (1) 'n Lys, opgemaak deur die Landmeter-generaal ingevolge die bepalings van subartikel (10) van artikel *sewe-en-twintig* van die Wet wat die koste van of in verband met 'n heropmeting 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.

(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 grond wat weer gemeet is, nie binne die regsgebied van 'n plaaslike bestuur geleë is nie, moet 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 by verstryking van die tydperk vermeld in subartikel (1), of in vyfjaarlikse paaieimente betaal word, die eerste waarvan betaalbaar is by verstryking 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 dien verstande dat 'n eienaar alle koste aan hom also toegewys in groter paaieimente mag betaal.

(3) Die Landmeter-generaal moet die bedrag van die 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; met dien verstande dat die Landmeter-generaal enige fout in so'n sertifikaat mag verbeter. Die in sodanige sertifikaat vermelde eienaar word beskou aan die Minister verskuldig te wees die daarin vermelde bedrag, met rente teen 6 persent per jaar op die bedrag van die koste wat van tyd to 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 op so'n eienaar verhaal.

(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 geeneen van die stukke grond, vermeld in die gesegde lys, laat registreer voordat 'n sertifikaat, geteken deur die Landmeter-generaal, ten effekte dat die koste, met moontlike rente, van en in verband met die heropmeting betaal is, aan hom vertoon word nie.

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 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 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 the resurvey have been paid.

Skeidsgeding.

100. (1) Iemand wat 'n aangrensende eienaar aangesê het 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 hom also aangesê het, of, as hy hom skriftelik aangesê 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 hom aangesê het om sulks te doen, indien moontlik, die handtekening van daardie eienaar op sodanige aantekening 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 heropmeting 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 kennisgewings vereis ingevolge daardie artikel, op elkeen wat met daardie protes gemoei is, of op sy behoorlik gevolgmagtigde agent, waarin hy versoek word om 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, 'n akte van berusting (nagenoeg in die volgende vorm) voor twee getuies in te vul, te teken en aan hom terug te stuur:—

AKTE VAN BERUSTING.

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 genaamd.....
en die grond genaamd.....
aan die beslissing van 'n skeidsregter of skeidsregters wat
die Landmeter-keneraal van die vermelde provinsie sal benoem
ingevolge die bepalings van Wet No. 9 van 1927, te onderwerp
en om by.....uitspraak ten opsigte van daardie
baken en grens en die koste van of in verband met sodanige
skeidsgeding as finaal en afdoende te berus. Ek willicg verder
in dat, met die doel om regsgeldigheid aan 'n uitspraak of
order te verleen wat kragtens die skeidsgeding gegee is, hier-
die akte beskou sal word as 'n berusting ingevolge die algemene
Wet ten aansien van arbitrasie in die provinsie.....
en dat op aansoek van die een of ander party dit die onder-
werp van 'n order van die hof gemaak kan word.

(Geteken).....

Getuies: (2)

(3) By ontvangs van aktes van berusting 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 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 affê 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 ingevolge die Opmetingswet, 1927, na my verwys is, sal verhoor en besleg.

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

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 calledto 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) 'n Skeidsregter of skeidsregters moet sy of hulle uitspraak binne sestig dae na sy of hulle benoeming aan die Landmeter-generaal voorlê, dog die Landmeter-generaal kan om besondere redes wat skriftelik opgeteken moet word, die tyd verleng waarin die uitspraak gegee kan word.

(7) As 'n skeidsregter sterf of onbevoeg word om op te tree alvorens uitspraak te gee, of in gebreke bly of weier om binne sestig dae na sy benoeming of binne so'n verlengde tydperk as die Landmeter-generaal veroorloof mag hê, uitspraak te gee, 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 berusting optree, het die bevoegdheid 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 met die doel om die geskilpunte te besleg.

(9) Die diening van 'n dagvaarding op 'n getuie om voor 'n skeidsregter te verskyn en dokumente te vertoon, kan verkry word deur so'n skeidsregter of deur enige party wat betrokke is by 'n akte van berusting op dieselfde manier en onderworpe aan dieselfde voorwaardes, as wanneer die saak in 'n Magistraatshof aanhangig is.

(10) Die partye wat met 'n protes gemoei is, moet gewillig wees 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 in hulle mag, aan die skeidsregter of skeidsregters vertoon 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 hom 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 tesame met die uitspraak moet aan die Landmeter-generaal gestuur word om opgeberg te word.

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

(13) In elke uitspraak moet die skeidsregter of skeidsregters bevel deur wie die koste van, of in verband met die skeidsgeding, of enige deel daarvan, betaal moet word, en kan hy of hulle die bedrag van die koste of deel daarvan wat also betaal moet word, takseer of vasstel, behalwe die vergoeding wat aan die skeidsregter of skeidsregters betaalbaar is; met dien verstande dat, as daar geen bevel gegee word aangaande die skaal waarop daardie koste getakseer moet word nie, hulle getakseer moet word volgens die tarief wat in Magistraatshowe geldig is.

(14) Voor die aanstelling van 'n skeidsregter stel die Landmeter-generaal die skaal van die vergoeding vas wat aan so'n skeidsregter betaal moet word, en die Landmeter-generaal kan, nadat sodanige aanstelling gemaak is, gelas 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 vergoeding 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 vergoeding en uitgawe die deposito oorskry, kan die Landmeter-generaal die uitspraak terughou tot tyd en wyl die ekstra bedrag betaal is. Die aan 'n skeidsregter verskuldigde vergoeding 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.

(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.

(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.

Kopieë van Kroongrondbriewe.

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:—

- (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 gestempel 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 geadmitteerde agent, en die woorde „ uitgereik slegs vir geregtelike doeleindes ” moet op die voorkant van die kopie geskryf of gestempel word.
- (3) As die kopie nodig is om die oorspronklike wat verloor of vernietig is, te vervang, kan die geregistreerde eienaar van die eiendom wat kragtens die toekenningsakte oorgedra is, of sy behoorlike gevolgmagtigde 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 om enige ander rede gehou word nie, dat dit werklik verloor of vernietig is en nie gevind kan word nie, hoewel sorgvuldige ondersoek daaromtrent ingestel is, en waarin die omstandighede waaronder dit verloor of vernietig is, sover moontlik uiteengesit word.

As die omstandighede van die verlies of vernietiging nie vermeld word nie, of as hulle wel vermeld word 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 vernietiging daarvan, is hy geregtig om sodanige bewys te eis teneinde die verlies of vernietiging vas te stel, en om die uitreiking van die kopie te vertraag totdat die bewys verstrek 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 likwidatie is, dan kan die aansoek en beëdigde verklaring deur die wettige verteenwoordiger van die boedel, die *curator bonis*, of die likwidateur van die maatskappy, na gelang van die geval, gedoen en afgelê word.
- (5) Die applikant moet ook 'n kennisgewing in die volgende vorm plaas, eenmaal in die *Staatkoerant* en eenmaal 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....., gedateer.....ten gunste van (vermeld hier die naam van die persoon ten gunste van wie die grondbrief uitgereik is) met betrekking tot seker eiendom genaamd (gee hier 'n beskrywing van die eiendom). Almal wat beswaar het teen die uitreiking van so'n kopie, word hiermee versoek om dit by die Landmeter-generaal te Kaapstad binne vier weke vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing skriftelik in te dien.

Gedateer te.....hede die.....
dag van.....

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

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;

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) Die applikant moet die voormelde aansoek en beëdigde verklaring sowel as 'n kopie van elke uitgawe van die koerant waarin so'n kennisgewing verskyn het, by die Landmeter-generaal indien, en 'n verwysing na die nommer en datum van die *Staatskoerant* waarin dit gepubliseer is, verstrek.
- (7) Na verstryking 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; met dien verstande dat so'n kopie nie uitgereik mag word nie, alvorens die betrokke Registrateur van Aktes die registers vir vaste eiendom en verbande ondersoek het en op die kopie passende endossemente gemaak het omtrent moontlike transaksies wat in daardie registers in verband met die betrokke akte of verband opgeteken mag wees.
- (8) As 'n kopie van 'n Kroongrondbrief, uitgereik kragtens hierdie regulasies as 'n oorspronklike, verloor of vernietig 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 word, om een of ander rede ondienstig 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 ondienstig geword het, met so'n aansoek ingedien word, en die kopie aan die betrokke Registrateur van Aktes deurgestuur is ten einde 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.)

STANDAARDTARIEF VIR OPMETINGS.

Deel I.—Groottes.

Die koste wat in verband met die opmeting van grond betaal moet word, insluitende die verskaffing van die opmetingstukke soos in regulasie 81 omskryf en van alle rapporte wat in die Wet of hierdie regulasies voorgeskryf is en van kaarte in triplo, is soos hieronder uiteengesit. In die geval van subartikels (4) tot (7) van Deel I van hierdie Bylae, is die tarief [wat insluit die koste vir 'n algemene plan, 'n natrektekening van plan in hooflyne en die nodige penne of pype soos in regulasie 25 (5) voorgeskryf, en, in die geval van subartikel (3), 'n algemene plan en 'n natrektekening van plan in hooflyne, dog nie die bakens nie] soos hieronder uiteengesit.

(1) *Stukke grond wat in dieselfde opmeting ingesluit en gelyktydig opgemeet is en wat vier of minder grense het. Koste vir die onderverdeling van grond in stukke van 2 tot 10 morg wat meer as vyf is, word bereken volgens Tabel II.*

- (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, and 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), 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. The subdivision of land into areas of 2 to 10 morgen exceeding five in number shall be charged for under Table II.*

Tabel 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
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

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	33.83	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
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

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 £
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 enige getal morge tot 10,000 wat nie in die voorgaande tabel vermeld word nie, word die bedrag vir die naaste getal morge in die tabel geneem. Vir enige getal morge meer as 10,000 is die tarief 7s. vir elke addisionele 100 morge of deel daarvan.

As dit nodig is om die resterende gedeelte van 'n stuk grond wat onderverdeel word, op te meet, ten einde die grootte daarvan vas te stel, word betaling vir hierdie resterende gedeelte bereken asof dit een van die onderdele was, terwyl daar 'n eweredige kostevermindering moet wees, as kaarte van die resterende gedeelte nie verskaf word nie.

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

- (a) Vir elkeen van die eerste vyf grenslyne meer as vier, 10 persent;
- (b) vir elkeen van die volgende vyf grense, 5 persent;
- (c) vir elke verdere addisionele grens, $2\frac{1}{2}$ persent;

met 'n minimum van 10s. vir 'n bykomende grenslyn; met dien verstande dat, as 'n grens van 'n stuk grond ook 'n grens is van 'n aangrensende 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 aangrensende stuk gebruik kan word.

In geval van opmetings wat ten behoeve van die Goewerment gedoen word, kan die Landmeter-generaal die verhoging afkeur as dit blyk dat die getal grenslyne onnodig groot 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 die geval van 'n langwerpige figuur die grootte waarvan klein is in vergelyking met die afstand wat met die opmeting gedek is, mag die landmeter, wanneer die omtrek van die opgemete grond die omtrek van 'n ewegroot vierkant met meer as 25 persent oortref, in plaas van die koste met bovermelde persentasie volgens die getal

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 or More.
Factor	1.00 £	0.95 £	0.93 £	0.915 £	0.90 £
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, 2½ 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

addisionele grense wat meer as vier is, te verhoog, 'n verhoogde bedrag, bereken teen 10s. vir elke 1,000 voet wat die verskil groter as 25 persent is, in rekening bring.

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

Tabel II.

Getal Persele.			Getal Persele.		
£			£		
Vir 2 persele.....		20.42	Vir 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 ".....		133.75	" 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.

Tabel 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 grootte van die merendeel nie 30,000 vierkante voet te bowe gaan nie.*

Tabel III.

£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
Vir 1 perseel.....		8 8 0	Vir 50 persele.....		156 2 0
" 2 persele.....		12 13 0	" 100 ".....		294 6 0
" 4 ".....		18 6 0	" 150 ".....		429 8 0
" 5 ".....		21 17 0	" 200 ".....		562 19 0
" 10 ".....		38 11 0	" elke perseel meer as 200		£2. 13s. per perseel.
" 25 ".....		84 6 0			

of a 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 area of the majority does not exceed 30,000 square feet.*

Table III.

For	£ s. d.	For	£ s. d.
1 lot.....	8 8 0	50 lots.....	156 2 0
" 2 lots.....	12 13 0	" 100 "	294 6 0
" 4 "	18 6 0	" 150 "	429 8 0
" 5 "	21 17 0	" 200 "	562 19 0
" 10 "	38 11 0	" every lot over 200....	£2. 13s. per lot.
" 25 "	84 6 0		

(5) *Onderverdelings van grond in persele van reëlmattige vorm waarvan die grootte van die merendeel 30,000 vierkante voet te bowe gaan, maar nie groter is dan een morg nie.*

Tabel IV.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Vir 1 perseel.....	8	8	0	Vir 50 persele.....	244	5	0
" 2 persele.....	14	9	0	" 100 "	450	0	0
" 4 "	28	0	0	" 150 "	648	0	0
" 5 "	34	3	0	" 200 "	842	0	0
" 10 "	61	18	0	" elke perseel meer as 200	3	14	0
" 25 "	134	10	0				

(6) *Onderverdelings van grond in persele van reëlmattige vorm waarvan die grootte van die merendeel een morg te bowe gaan, maar minder dan twee morg is.*

Tabel V.

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

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

(8) Vir enige getal persele wat nie in die bovermelde tabelle vermeld is nie, word 'n bedrag eweredig met dié vir die twee naaste vermelde getalle bereken.

(9) Waar daar groepe of persele is wat uitgelê is, en wat vanself respektiewelik onder Tabel III, IV of V val, moet vir sulke groepe dienooreenkomstig betaal word. Die koste van die opmeting van die persele in elke groep moet bereken word as 'n breuk van die totale getal persele in die dorp volgens die betrokke tabel.

Deel II.—Betaling buite en behalwe dié waarvoor in Deel I van hierdie Bylae voorsiening gemaak is.

(1) Vir die opmeting van kromlynige grense, behalwe spoorweg-grense, is die tarief £1. 1s. plus 2s. 6d. per 100 voet of deel daarvan van kromlynige grens; vir die hoogwatermerk van die see, £1. 1s., plus 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 van hoogstens 200 voet van mekaar af vas te stel.

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

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

Deel III.—Konneksies.

Die tarief in verband met konneksies is:—

(a) Vir 'n konneksie soos ingevolge regulasie 63 (1) vereis, 2s. 6d. vir elke 100 voet of deel daarvan as die grootte van die oorspronklike kaart minder is dan 2 morg; of £1, plus 5s. vir elke 1,000 voet of deel daarvan, as die grootte van die oorspronklike kaart 2 morg of meer 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.

N.B.—Waar twee of meer aangrensende onderverdelings terselfdertyd opgemeet word, word koste vir slegs een konneksie in rekening gebring.

(b) Vir 'n konneksie soos ingevolge regulasie 63 (2) vereis, 2s. 6d. vir elke 100 voet of deel daarvan as die grootte van die oorspronklike kaart minder dan 2 morg is; of £1, plus 5s. vir elke 1,000 voet of gedeelte daarvan as die grootte van die oorspronklike kaart 2 morg of meer is, bevat in die afstande wat ingevolge regulasie 63 (2) gegee moet word. Vir die doeleindes van hierdie paragraaf sal 'n konneksie bestaan uit die twee distansies wat die onderverdeling verbind met die twee eindpuntbakens van 'n reguit grenslyn waarop hulle geplaas is.

N.B.—In geen geval mag daar vir een distansie tweekeer betaling gevra word nie.

(c) Vir konneksies ingevolge paragrafe (a) en (b) mag daar in gevalle waar die oorspronklike opmeting van die onderverdeelde grond op die tersiêre driehoeksmeting berus, geen betaling gevra word nie.

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

Table IV.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
For 1 lot.....	8	8	0	For 50 lots.....	244	5	0
" 2 lots.....	14	9	0	" 100 ".....	450	0	0
" 4 ".....	28	0	0	" 150 ".....	648	0	0
" 5 ".....	34	3	0	" 200 ".....	842	0	0
" 10 ".....	61	18	0	" every lot over 200....	3	14	0
" 25 ".....	134	10	0				

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

Table V.

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

(9) In a lay-out where there are groups of lots which in themselves would come under Tables III, IV or V respectively, such groups shall be charged for accordingly. The charges for the survey of the lots in each group shall be calculated as a fraction of the total number of the lots in the township in respect of the relevant Table.

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), 2s. 6d. for every 100 feet or fraction thereof when the area of the original diagram is less than 2 morgen; or £1, plus 5s. for every 1,000 feet or fraction thereof when the area of the original diagram is 2 morgen or over, 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.

N.B.—Where two or more adjoining sub-divisions are surveyed at the same time, only one connection shall be charged for.

(b) For a connection such as is required under Regulation 63 (2), 2s. 6d. for every 100 feet or fraction thereof when the area of the original diagram is less than 2 morgen; or £1, plus 5s. for every 1,000 feet or fraction thereof when the area of the original diagram is 2 morgen or over, contained in the distances required to be given under Regulation 63 (2). For the purposes of this paragraph, a connection shall comprise the two distances connecting the sub-division with the two terminal beacons of the straight boundary line on which it is placed.

N.B.—In no case shall any distance be charged for twice.

(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.

Deel IV.—Plasing van Bakens.

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

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

Deel V.—Tarief 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), 25 (2) (f) en 25 (2) (g) voldoen, 10s.

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

(b) Vir die toesig oor die oprigting van 'n baken soos dié wat in (a) vermeld word en 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.

(e) Vir die verskaffing en plasing van versekeringsmerke ooreenkomstig die vereistes van regulasie 27 (2), £1.

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.

Geen ekstra betaling vir die plasing van die bakens of bakens van die onderverdeling op die grens van die grond wat onderverdeel word, mag gevra word nie.

Vir die vasstelling van die liggings van lynmerke met voldoende noukeurigheid om hulle geometries op die kaart voor te stel, wanneer spesiale opdrag daarvoor gegee is, en vir sodanige voorstelling moet daar buiten en behalwe die bovermelde koste 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 kromlynige grens is 30s. per merk.

Deel VII.—Kaarte en Algemene Planne (waarvoor andersins geen koste in rekening gebring word nie.)

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

Vir elke addisionele sy meer as vier, 6d.

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

Vir elke addisionele sy, 1s.

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

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 necessary.

(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 Regulations 25 (2) (b), 25 (2) (f), and 25 (2) (g), 10s.

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

(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.

(e) For providing and placing reference marks in conformity with the requirements of Regulation 27 (2), £1.

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.

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.—Diagrams 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) Vir 'n algemene plan van figure wat gemiddeld kleiner as 10 morg is:—

Vir enige getal figure tot 10, £2. 2s.

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

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

Vir enige getal figure tot 5, £2. 2s.

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

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

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

Deel VIII.—Reis en Vervoer.

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

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

As die reis per spoor afgelê word—watter vervoermiddel gebruik moet word wanneer dit ook ekonomies moontlik is om 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 af of van die plek af waar hy laas werksaam was, na die grond wat gemeet moet word en terug, tensy daar grondige redes bestaan vir die afê van spesiale reise.

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; met dien verstande dat, as die werk waarmee die landmeter besig is, meer as een dag vereis, die bedrag wat ingevolge hierdie deel van die Bylae betaalbaar is, na die eerste dag nie meer as £5. 5s. ten opsigte van 'n enkele 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 is, moet, buiten en behalwe die bovermelde koste 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 wat deur die landmeter onderteken is en as volg lui:—

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

Deel X.—Oopkapping van Lyne.

Betaling kan gevra word vir die oopkapping van lyne, wanneer dit nodig is om sulks te doen. Dit word bereken teen 3d. per tree vir bos, 2d. per tree vir kreupelhout en 1d. per tree vir lang gras.

Deel X.—Ware Noorde.

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

Deel XII.—Verhoogde Tarief in Besondere Omstandighede.

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

(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.

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.

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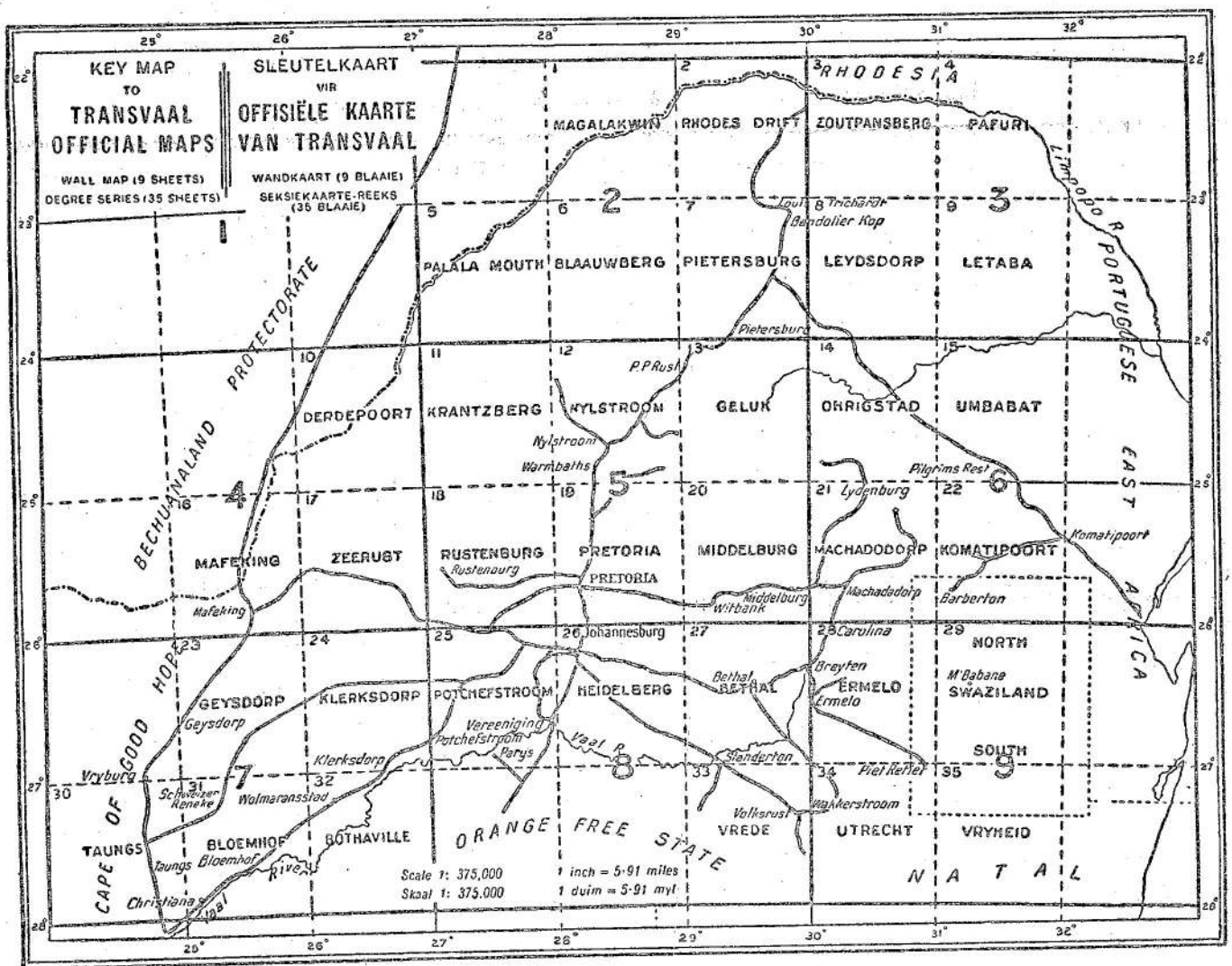
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