



THE
NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE.

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RULES UNDER "THE NATIVE LANDS ACT, 1865."

Approved this twenty-eighth day of March, 1867.

G. GREY, Governor.

WHEREAS it is enacted by "The Native Lands Act, 1865," that it shall be lawful for the Chief Judge of the Court established by the said Act from time to time to make rules, and the same from time to time to revoke or alter, for regulating the sittings, practice, forms, and procedure of the Court, and for the government of all surveyors and other officers officially connected with the Court; and all rules so made or altered shall, when approved by the Governor, have the same force and effect as if they had been inserted in the said Act: Now therefore, I, Francis Dart Fenton, Esq., the Chief Judge of the said Court, in pursuance and execution of the said power and authority, do hereby make the following rules for the purposes aforesaid.

Witness my hand this twenty-sixth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

FRANCIS D. FENTON,
 Chief Judge, Native Lands Court.

RULES.

I.—ADMINISTRATION.

Claims.

1. Every claim or copy thereof certified by him, when received by a Judge, shall be forwarded by him to the Chief Judge, who shall enter the same in a General Register as of the day on which it is received in his office.

Registry of Claims.

2. Each claim shall also be entered in a Local Register of a District, arranged as the Chief Judge shall find convenient; such Local Register shall be filled up as to the further history of the claim as the case proceeds.

Sittings of Court.

3. When, in the judgment of the Chief Judge, a

sufficient number of claims have been received from any district, and are in a sufficient state of forwardness as to surveys to render a sitting of the Court necessary, notice of the sitting of a Court shall be given by the Chief Judge in manner hereinafter provided.

Sittings of Court.

4. The Chief Judge shall then transmit the claims to be heard at such sittings, with the counter claims (if any), surveys, and other documents relating thereto, to a Judge, with a copy of the notice as aforesaid, whose duty it shall then be to obtain the attendance of two assessors, and with them attend the Court so fixed, and hear and determine matters coming before it.

II.—JURIES.

Summons to a Juror.

5. A summons to a person to serve as a Juror shall be in the form numbered one in the Schedule, or to the like effect, and shall be sealed with the Seal of the Court, and served personally on the person to whom it is addressed.

Deliberations of Jury.

6. The Judge presiding, and the Assessors, or any of them, may, if they think fit, be present at the deliberations of a Jury, and assist thereat.

III.—JURISDICTION AND PRACTICE OF COURT.

(1.)—Investigation of Titles.

Form of Claim.

7. The claim of any Native, under section twenty-one of the Act, may be in the form numbered two in the Schedule, or in any other form that may in the discretion of the Court, subject to the Act, show the intention of the signer to assert a claim to a piece of land defined or referred to, and his desire that such claim should be investigated by the Court.

Notice of Claim.

8. Notice of a claim and of the sitting of the Court thereupon shall be in the form numbered three in the Schedule, or to the same effect, and shall be inserted in the *Kahiti*, in the Maori language, and in the *Gazette* of the Province in which the land affected

is situate, in the Maori and English languages. Copies of the notice shall also be sent to such Resident Magistrate, Native Assessors, and other persons, for distribution, as the Chief Judge shall think necessary, and also to the claimant and counter-claimant or objector (if any).

Preliminary Notices.

9. If a preliminary notice of a claim is given, as provided in section twenty-two, such notice shall be in the form numbered four, and shall be published in the same manner as a final notice.

Sufficiency of Notice.

10. Subject to these rules, the Court shall decide upon the sufficiency of any notice.

Counter-claimants and Objectors.

11. A counter-claim or any objection to a claim may be in any form that shall sufficiently signify the intention of the parties.

Senior Judge to preside.

12. If more than one Judge is present at a sitting in Court, the Judge whose appointment is of antecedent date shall preside.

Appearance by Counsel or Agent.

13. Parties may appear by themselves, their counsel, or agent, except in principal towns of Provinces, where only counsel shall be allowed to appear, except in the case of the Crown. If the other side appears in person, the Crown may appear by any of its officers, even in the principal town of a Province. If the other side appears by counsel, the Crown must also appear by counsel.

Course of Proceedings.

14. The claimant shall first proceed to establish a *prima facie* case without cross-examination being allowed by the counter claimant or objector. If he succeeds to the satisfaction of the Court in establishing a *prima facie* case, the counter claimant or objector shall then be in the position of a plaintiff and proceed with his case in defeat of the claim. The claimant shall then proceed with his case in defence. The counter claimant shall then make his address to the Court, the claimant being entitled to the reply.

Case of the Government or Crown Grantee.

15. But if the counter claimant or objector shall be the Crown or a grantee from the Crown, the claimant shall be regarded as a plaintiff from the beginning, and shall finish his case before the objector commences. The address on the part of the grantee of the Crown shall follow his case, and the claimant shall be entitled to the reply; but in all cases in which the Crown appears it shall have the reply.

Postponement of Court.

16. If any unforeseen event renders necessary the postponement of any Court fixed as before provided, the Chief Judge may postpone the same by notice in writing circulated in the most extensive manner possible.

Adjournment.

17. A case or a Court may be adjourned to another time or another place at the discretion of the Court.

Counter Claimant becoming Claimant.

18. If a counter claimant shall upset the original claim and shall desire that a certificate should issue to him for the land comprised therein or for any part thereof, the Court may at once order the same upon the evidence in the original case, or in its discretion may order that the counter claim shall be heard as an original claim, and at once proceed to hear and determine the same as if a *prima facie* case had been established by the counter claimant.

Form of Order.

19. The order of the Court for a certificate shall be in the form numbered five, and shall contain all the

particulars for which blanks are therein left; but a minute by the Judge of a refusal or of any adjournment shall be sufficient.

Authentication of Order.

20. All orders for certificates shall be signed by the Judge and sealed with the seal of the Court.

Case of two or more Certificates for one Claim.

21. If the Court shall order two or more certificates for one claim it may direct such alterations to be made in the map or survey as it shall think necessary and the surveyor shall make the same to the satisfaction of the Court or of the Chief Judge.

Maps, &c.

22. All maps, surveys, and other papers produced before the Court and used as evidence, shall be signed by the presiding Judge, who shall also fix the date of production and the seal of the Court, and shall state by whom produced.

Recommendation as to restrictions on alienation.

23. A recommendation as to restricting alienation or as to attaching any condition or limitation, shall be in the form numbered six.

Orders &c., to be forwarded to Chief Judge.

24. As soon as possible the order of the Court with the claim, counter claim, survey, copy of notice of sitting, and recommendation (if any) attached, with all other documents relating to the claim, shall be forwarded to the Chief Judge.

(2.)—*Succession to Hereditaments.*

Form of Application.

25. An application by a Native claiming to succeed to hereditaments shall be in the form numbered seven.

Course of Proceedings.

26. The notices, course of proceedings, and on hearing, shall be the same as before provided with respect to an original claim, *mutatis mutandis*.

Form of Order.

27. The order of the Court shall be in the form numbered eight.

(3.)—*Definition of Intertribal Boundaries.*

Form of Application.

28. The application may be in any form that sufficiently shows the intention of the applicant.

Course of Proceedings.

29. The notices and course of proceedings on definitions of intertribal boundaries and on references from the Supreme Court, shall be the same as before provided with respect to claims to land, *mutatis mutandis*.

Form of Orders.

30. The form of orders shall be the same as before provided with respect to claims, *mutatis mutandis*.

(4.)—*Adjudication generally respecting Native Lands.*

Course of Proceedings.

31. The notices and course of proceedings shall be the same (*mutatis mutandis*) as before provided with respect to claims to land.

IV.—FEES.

Fees.

32. The Judge shall write in the margin of each order the amount of fees which he has fixed to be paid by the claimant and counter-claimant, and whether the same have been paid or charged.

Order for Costs.

33. If costs shall be ordered to be paid by a claimant or counter-claimant, a copy of such order shall be annexed to the order of the Court when transmitted to the Chief Judge.

Register of Fees.

34. A Register of Fees demanded by him shall be kept by each Judge, a copy whereof shall be fur-

nished by him to the Chief Clerk at the end of each month. A similar Register shall be kept by the Chief Clerk for the whole Colony, and a copy thereof furnished to the Treasury at the end of each financial quarter.

Bonds for Collections.

35. Each Judge and the Chief Clerk shall enter into a bond with two sufficient sureties for the due accounting for and payment into the Treasury of their respective collections.

V.—SURVEYS.

Field Work Connection.

36. Every survey must be connected with former surveys or trigonometrical stations when any such exist within two miles of any part of the land surveyed, and bearings must be taken from convenient points in the survey on any remarkable hills or other known landmarks in sight.

Boundary Lines.

37. All boundary lines must be distinctly marked on the ground, and when in forest, or high fern, or scrub, they must be cut and cleared four feet wide.

Angles.

38. All angles in boundary lines must be permanently marked by pegs of hard wood, not less than three inches square and twenty-four inches long, driven at least twelve inches into the ground, and, when not in forest angles, are to be further marked by trenches, three feet long, ten inches wide, and nine inches deep, commencing one foot from the peg and cut in the direction of each line.

Natural Features and Names.

39. All streams, lakes, hills, or other features of the country, met with in the survey, or existing within the land surveyed, are to be properly fixed, and their Native names ascertained as far as possible.

Mapping Scale.

40. All plans must be drawn on mounted drawing paper. When the area of the claim is under five acres, the map must be plotted to a scale of one chain to an inch; under one hundred acres, five chains to an inch; under two thousand acres, ten chains to an inch; above two thousand acres, twenty chains to an inch.

Size of Maps.

41. The size of the paper on which maps are drawn must be in no case less than fifteen inches square, and always be such that a blank space of at least one hundred square inches shall be left clear of the survey work.

Boundary Line to be Tinted.

42. The whole boundary of the land forming the subject of the claim is to be conspicuously indicated by a tint of pink carried all round within it; and the area is to be distinctly marked upon the map.

Construction Lines.

43. All construction lines are to be drawn on the maps, and their bearings and measurements distinctly written.

Native Names.

44. The Native names of all rivers, hills, cultivations, and pieces of land, are to be distinctly written on the map, together with the name and ownership, as far as these can be ascertained, of the adjoining lands.

45. When islands, lying adjacent to the mainland, are intended to be included in a claim, they must be tinted pink, and their names and areas written on them, and they must be included in the title of the map by name, and if no name is known, by a referring number.

Meridian and Scale.

46. The meridian used is to be plainly drawn on the map, and the scale either drawn or written.

Title of Map.

47. Every map must have a plain title, stating the name of the block, which must correspond with the name stated in the claim, the county or district in which it is situated, and the name in full of the surveyor.

Certificate on Map.

48. A certificate is to be written on every plan, and signed by the surveyor, certifying that all boundary lines have been distinctly marked on the ground, that the lines have been properly cut and chained as indicated, and that all the work has been performed under his own inspection.

Field Book.

49. The Field Book must be furnished to the examining Surveyor if required by him.

Transmission of Plan.

50. Immediately on the completion of a plan the surveyor shall transmit the same to the Chief Surveyor of the Province in which the land is situate, and shall mark on the plan the date of such transmission in the following form:—Transmitted to the Chief Surveyor of the Province of _____ on the _____ day of _____ (Signed) A. B., Licensed Surveyor, Native Lands Act.

Approval of Map.

51. If the plan be approved by the Chief Provincial Surveyor, it shall be so marked and shall be signed and dated by him. If it be not approved he shall write on the map the reasons of his disapproval, and shall sign and date the map and forward it to the Chief Judge, or as he may direct.

Inspector of Surveys.

52. If the plan shall be returned to the surveyor by the Inspector of Surveys with requisitions thereon, his requisitions shall be complied with subject to the next rule.

Ultimate Decisions.

53. The Court will decide ultimately all points on which the surveyor may decline to comply with any requisitions made by the Inspector, or to conform to any general instructions to be from time to time issued by him.

Protection of Crown.

54. The Chief Provincial Surveyor shall forward to the proper Commissioner of Crown Lands information of any encroachment or apparent encroachment on granted or Crown Lands, so that the interest of the Crown and its grantees may be protected before the Court.

Deposit of Plan.

55. The map shall be deposited for public inspection for as long a period as possible before the sitting of the Court at some place to be indicated in the notice of sitting.

Attendance of Surveyor at Court.

56. Every surveyor shall attend the sittings of the Court at which a claim is to be heard of which he may have made a survey, and shall make such alterations in his plan as may be ordered by the Court. No lien of any surveyor shall be recognized, nor any assistance given to him with respect to his charges unless he shall have attended the Court and claimed its assistance as provided by the Act.

Copy of a Plan for Public Service.

57. Copies of any survey submitted to him for examination may be made by the Chief Provincial Surveyor for the public service.

Cost of Survey.

58. Whenever a surveyor or his Native employer shall bring before the Court any question under section sixty-nine of the Act, the party intending to apply to the Court shall give to the other party at least seven days' notice of his intention so to apply, except in cases where both parties are present.

Orders of Court as to costs.

59. All orders of the Court made under section sixty-nine or under section seventy shall be forwarded with the claim to the Chief Judge.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Publication of Notices.

60. All notices forwarded by the Chief Judge to any officer of the Government officially connected with the Court, for distribution and publication, shall be distributed and published by him as quickly and effectually as possible.

Orders of Court.

61. All orders of the Court not hereinbefore provided for shall be sealed with the seal of the Court and signed either by the Judge presiding or by the Chief Judge.

Office Copies.

62. Office copies of documents shall be sealed with the seal of the Court and signed by the chief clerk or other clerk.

Other Instruments.

63. All instruments not herein provided for shall be in the form used in the Supreme Court for instruments of a similar character or so near thereto as the circumstances of the case will admit.

FORM 1.

Form of Summons to a Juror.

MR. A. B.—You are hereby summoned to appear as a juror at the Native Lands Court to be holden at _____, in the County of _____, on the _____ day of _____ next, and there to attend from day to day until you shall be discharged by the said Court.

L.S.

N.B.—The penalty for disobedience hereto is any sum not exceeding ten pounds.

KIA.—He Hamene tenei kia koe kia haeremai koe he tangata mo te Huuri ki te Kooti Whakawa Whenua Maori ka turia ki _____ ki te Takiwa ki _____ i te _____ o nga ra o _____ a me noho tonu koe i tenei ra i tenei ra a kia tukua ra ano koe e te Kooti.

TITIRO.—Ki te turi koe ka meinga kia utu koe ki te moni tae noa pea ki te tekau pauna.

FORM 2.

He Pukapuka tono ki te Kooti whakawa whenua Maori kia whakawakia etahi take whenua.

E KARA,—Ko matou, ko nga tangata no ratou nga ingoa e mau i te Pukapuka rarangi ingoa e piri iho nei, e whai take ana ki tetahi pihhi whenua e tata ana ki _____

Na, he tono tenei na matou, mo to matou iwi hapu ranei, kia whakawakia aua take ki te Kooti Whakawa mo nga whenua Maori he mea kia riro mai ai te Pukapuka whakatuturu o te Kawanatanga mo aua whenua ki te Kooti whakawa whenua Maori.

Pukapuka rarangi ingoa.

Te ingoa o te whenua.	Nga ingoa o nga tangata e pa ana ki te whenua.	Te ingoa o te iwi Hapu ranei.	Te Whakaaturanga o nga rohe.
No te _____	o nga ra _____	o _____	o te tau 186 _____

FORM 3.

He Panuitanga ki nga tangata e whai take ana ki te whenua kia mohiotia ai te wahi me te ra e tu ai te Kooti hei whakawa i o ratou take.

NA, he Panuitanga tenei kia mohiotia ai, ko te take a nga tangata no ratou nga ingoa e mau nei i te rarangi tuatahi i raro nei, ki nga pihhi whenua e mau nei i te rarangi tuarua, ka whakawakia a te _____ o nga ra o _____ e te Kooti whakawa whenua Maori ki _____

Ko nga tangata katoa e whai tikanga ana mo aua whenua me haere ki reira ka oti te whakawa, ka puta te Karauna Karaati ki te hunga i kitea tona tika i te Kooti: heoiano he tino whakaotinga tena; ekore rawa e tika kia peke mai tetahi tangata ki muri.

NA
Kai tuhituhi o te Kooti.

Kooti whakawa whenua Maori,
Akarana 186 _____

Ko nga ingoa o nga tangata no ratou nga pihhi.	Nga ingoa o nga whenua me te Takiwa hoki.	Nga rohe.	Ko te takotoranga o te mapi kia kitea ai i nga tangata.

NATIVE LANDS COURT.

Notice of Times and Places for Investigating Claims.

NOTICE is hereby given that the claims, on behalf of themselves and others, of the several persons whose names are mentioned in the first column of the Schedule hereunder written, to the several blocks of land, of which the names and localities are mentioned in the second column, the boundaries of which are published in the *Kahiti o Niu Tirenī*, will be investigated at _____ on the _____ of _____ next, and following days.

Chief Clerk.

Name of Claimant.	Name and Locality of Block.	Boundaries.	Place where Plan will be deposited for public inspection.

FORM 4.

He panuitanga ki nga tangata katoa.

KUA ki a _____ na ratou te whenua e mau nei nga ingoa i raro iho nei.

A kua tono kia whakaputaina tetahi Karauna Karaati kia ratou mo taua whenua, kia mahia e te Ture. E ruritia ana te whenua inaianei, kia oti tena katahi ka whakawakia. Na, ki te kitea e tika ana te take o aua tangata na ratou ake ano tana wahi, ka puta he Karauna Karaati kia ratou: kua puta tena, heoiano, kua riro kia ratou te tikanga mo te whenua.

NA TE KOOTI.

No te _____ o nga ra o _____ o te tau 186 _____

FORM 5.

“Native Lands Act, 1865.”

District of _____ }
Province of _____ } Block.
At a sitting of the Native Lands Court of New Zealand, held at _____, in the said District, on the _____ day of _____, 186 _____, before _____, Esquire, Judge, and _____ assessors.

It was ordered that a certificate of the title of

of to a parcel of land at
in the district aforesaid, containing
and known by the name of be made and
issued to the Governor.

Witness the hand of
Esquire, Judge, and the Seal }
of the Court, the day
of 18 .

Judge.

FORM 6.

At a sitting of the Native Lands Court, held at
in the district of in the Province of
on the day of 186 .

Present :

....., Judge.
....., Assessor.

IN the matter of a parcel of land at in the
district aforesaid, called , it was ordered that
the Court do recommend to the Governor that

Witness my hand and the seal of }
the Court, this day of
18 .

FORM 7.

Ki te Kooti whakawa mo nga whenua Maori.

KIA mohio koutou ko tona kainga kei
i mate i te o nga ra o . Na, he
whenua ano tona kei ko te Karauna Karaati mo
taua whenua kua puta, kihai taua whenua i tukua e
ia ki tetahi tangata. Na, he mea atu tenei naku ki a
koutou, e taka mai ana taua whenua ki au i runga i
tona matenga. Ko tuku kainga kei E tata
ana ki

Naku Na

No te o nga ra o 186 .

FORM 8.

"Native Lands Act, 1865."

District of }
County of }
Province of }

At a sitting of the Native Lands Court of New
Zealand, held at in on the
day of one thousand eight
hundred and sixty before

exparte
claimant to succeed to the hereditaments of

UPON hearing the claimant and others, and upon
evidence taken, it appeared to the Court that by a
Crown Grant, duly made and issued, bearing date
the day of one thousand eight
hundred and sixty a parcel of land at
in the district of containing acres,
more or less, and called or known by the name of
the boundaries whereof are described on
the back hereof, was granted to his heirs,
and assigns, and that the said recently died
intestate, and without having made a valid disposal
of the said land or any part thereof. And it was
ordered that of aforesaid, ought to
succeed to the hereditaments aforesaid.

Judge.

Native Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 27th March, 1867.

THE following Notice for the guidance of suitors
in the Native Lands Court of New Zealand, and
Instructions to Surveyors under "The Native Lands
Act, 1865," are published for general information.

J. C. RICHMOND.

NOTICE.

PARTIES employing surveyors to survey lands about
to pass through the Native Lands Court are warned
that, after completion of such surveys, the maps
have to be examined by the Inspector of Surveys,
and that if they are defective, the work, or part of
it, will be required to be done over again.

It is necessary also for the surveyor to be present
at the sitting of the Court, to give information as to
boundaries, &c.

The payment for surveys ought therefore never to
be completed until after the hearing of the case and
the final passing of the map.

In large surveys, where the surveyor has to
expend ready money for labor, he may reasonably
demand an advance, but that ought never to exceed
the actual payments, or be more than one-half the
ultimate cost of the survey.

*Instructions by the Inspector of Surveys to Surveyors
for the Native Lands Court in the Province of
Auckland.*

No survey will be passed which is not properly
closed with any former surveys which abut upon it,
or unless connected by traverse or by convergent
bearings with any other survey within reasonable
distance, or which, in case no former survey exists in
its vicinity, is not so far fixed by bearings on known
hills or other land marks by connecting such lines to
headlands on coasts or known rivers, or by other
suitable means, as will enable the position of the
land to be determined on a general map.

Every surveyor before going into the field must
correct his chains by the Standard, at the Provincial
Survey Office, or by a certified copy of it.

If a surveyor is likely to be engaged for an
extended period, in a remote district, he should
before commencing his work lay down a standard on
some suitable level place, by driving firmly into the
ground two pegs, not less than three inches in
diameter, of section as nearly as possible sixty-six
feet apart between centres, then sawing them off
level with the ground, and marking the exact distance
by driving into them two nails at the extremities of
a tested chain.

Every surveyor, if called upon by the Inspector of
Surveys at any time, or by the Judge of any Land
Court, before which he may appear as a witness,
must certify the date at which the measuring chains
he has used in any survey were compared with any
Government standard, that they then corresponded
accurately with it, and that they have been con-
stantly kept at the same length during the survey,
and must state the means by which he has secured
their correctness.

All the chains used, as well as the theodolite or
other instrument, must be open to examination by
the Inspector of Surveys.

All necessary information as to adjoining surveys,
&c., will be furnished to licensed surveyors about to
survey Native lands on application at the office of
the Inspector of Surveys.

When surveyors are unable to attend at the office
previous to commencing surveys, the necessary
information will as far as practicable be forwarded to
them in answer to their written application, stating
the name and describing the position and supposed
boundaries of the land they are about to survey.
When the land to be surveyed abuts on an old
survey, the work ought always to be commenced by
searching for the old lines and clearing them. If
necessary, their bearings and length should then be
carefully verified, and any serious discrepancies,
either in meridian or standard should be shown on
the map.

When an old survey is near, but not adjoining, at

least two of its stations should be found and be marked by flags, and their bearings and distances verified; the relative position of points in the new survey may then be determined either by convergent angles from the old survey lines as a base, or from different points in the new traverse: occasionally, as in the case of a portion of the shore intervening, a traverse may be the most convenient mode of making the connection.

The system of survey by boundary traverse is generally the only one practicable in small areas, especially in lands encumbered with dense vegetation, but large blocks of open land may be more satisfactorily as well as much more cheaply surveyed by minor triangulation, or by ordinates from diagonals, but in every case all boundary lines must be conspicuously marked on the ground, so as to be readily visible to all parties concerned: on open land this should be done by poles and flags, and if the vegetation exceeds two feet in height, such lines should be cut. The angle points must invariably be permanently marked according to the regulations, and their positions be satisfactorily defined.

Whenever trigonometrical stations occur within available distance from any part of a block under survey, the meridian must be derived from it; where none such is available, the magnetic meridian must be used, but the fore and back sights from both extremities of long lines ought to be read and compared, in order to guard against the effect of local variation so common in many parts of New Zealand.

On a large survey, unconnected with triangulation, the surveyor would neglect his duty if he failed to take observations to ascertain the variation of his meridian; these may best be taken either on the sun when near the prime, vertical, or on a star at the same altitude on either side of the meridian, which will of course be in the bi-section of the included angle.

If observations are taken on the sun, the surveyor need not make the calculations in the field, but it will suffice if he furnishes the observations only to the office with the map.

The map must distinctly show the work as it has

been performed. Cut lines should be drawn in red (scarlet lake), the measurement being written in the same color above the lines when there is room, and the bearings below it, but when the lines are so short that the figures would inconveniently crowd the space, the bearings and distances may be put in a table in any convenient part of the map.

Bearings must be written in blue, and bearing lines, not cut or chained, drawn in the same color.

Calculated or scaled distances should be written in black. The length of the boundary lines of the land claimed must always be distinctly written on them. When such lines are produced for traverse or other purposes, or when a portion only of the boundary line is used as a traverse line, such differing length should be written in small figures at the end of the line and at right angles to it, so as not to give rise to mistakes in making out the Certificate of Title.

The boundary pegs should be shown on the map by small circles. Lock-spits should also be shown when the scale and the absence of crowded work admits of it.

When surveys are sent to the Provincial Surveyor there should always be written on the map the address of the surveyor, to which it may, if necessary, be returned for correction. If so returned the errors noted must be immediately amended, and if required their occurrence explained.

Any disputes as to cost of survey, between surveyors and Native owners of lands, will be heard and determined by the Court, but no claim will be recognized unless the regulations have been satisfactorily complied with, and until after the survey shall have been finally passed as approved.

Surveys sent in in grossly faulty condition will be rejected altogether, and in cases of such or any other misconduct tending to destroy confidence in his surveys, if no satisfactory explanation can be given by the surveyor, he will be liable to have his certificate cancelled.

THEOPHILUS HEALE,
Inspector of Surveys.

Auckland, 31st January, 1867.