

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR

LAND SURVEYORS

EMPLOYED ON THE VALUATION OF IRELAND,

UNDER 6 & 7 WM. IV., CAP. 84.

1. In the barony entrusted to his charge, the Surveyor is to go over the whole of every townland, and to mark the boundary of every tenement therein with a dotted or a fine red line; putting a number on the map on each tenement, and a corresponding number in his field book, with the name and surname of each occupant annexed. This rule is to apply to all tenements of land exceeding one statute acre.

2. He is carefully to measure and determine, the content of every farm or tenement under five statute acres.

3. Where a doubt may occur as to whether a farm should be measured or not, its boundaries may be laid down on the map, and a scale applied by which the Surveyor can ascertain whether the tenement contains five acres, or not.

4. The Surveyor is to enter his notes in columns in his field book, in such a way that he can determine the contents of each tenement without any reference to the map, and also in such a manner that any other person, conversant with the subject, can calculate his notes, and thereby check his content. This may be effected by adopting the form of field book annexed.

5. The Surveyor, in every case, is to calculate his own work, and give up to the Commissioner of Valuation his field book of each parish, with the content of every tenement he surveys, in each townland, as a document to be further used by the Valuator of the barony.

6. Where fences form the boundaries of farms, the top of the fence is sometimes taken as the boundary, sometimes the line of the quickset plants, and sometimes the edge of the grip, which, with the bank, are included on that farm on which the bank sits. In all cases, the Surveyor is to adopt that part of a fence as the boundary between two farms, which is customary in the barony or district intrusted to his care.

7. Where roads, streams, or rivers form the boundaries of farms, the Surveyor is to ascertain whether the centres of such roads or rivers are considered in the country to be the boundaries of the farms, and he is to adopt such parts of the bounding roads or rivers, as is usual in the district.

8. The land occupied by the house and yard of a

tenement in the country, is to be included in the content of such tenement.

9. In towns where a tenement consists of houses, offices, yard, and garden, as the house and yard are valued together, the ground they occupy should not be included in the cultivated land, but the content of the garden must be given in itself. In towns also, no part of the adjoining streets or roads, are to be included in a tenement, but such waste ground should be measured in the most convenient manner, and as much of it as lies together, be inserted, in the field book, as one lot.

10. In towns, or the neighbourhood of towns, where the tenements are so small, say less than one acre, that there would not be room on the map to write a number on each, the Surveyor is to use his judgment in uniting several, say, from 5 to 20, of them in one division, and mark the boundaries of such division or lot with a dotted line, and insert a number, say 15, within the lot. It will then be necessary for the Surveyor to arrange these small tenements consecutively, as they lie on the map, and number them accordingly in his field book 1, 2, 3, 4, &c., writing the christian name and surname of the occupant opposite each number, and then survey every tenement in itself, until he shall have completed all the subdivisions in No. 15. In this case the boundaries of the small tenements need not be shown on the Ordnance map, as the contents, calculated from the field book, will be sufficient.

11. Where a farm may be of nearly equal length and breadth, the Surveyor should chain the longest line through it, and take such offsets to the right and left of the line as may be necessary.

12. Where tenements are small, as in the vicinity of towns, and are formed of long strips of land, the most expeditious system of proceeding will be, to chain along the boundary line between two of them, taking the dimensions of one on the left hand side, and one on the right, on every line so chained, so that two tenements may be taken up, and two down, each time as the Surveyor proceeds.

13. Where a tenement under ten acres happens to be near the edge of two or more sheets, and occupies portions of each of them, the parts which extend into the adjoining sheet or sheets are to be drawn in outline on the margin of all the sheets which contain any portion of the tenement, and the number of the tenement is to be written on each sheet.

14. In many districts it frequently happens that several persons are tenants of one townland, or one large farm, who hold in *rundale*, or in *common*. In this case it will not be necessary to survey the different patches of land occupied by each of the tenants, as a townland or large farm, under such circumstances, must be treated as one tenement; but the Surveyor is to ascertain from the occupants generally, what proportion, or fraction of the entire farm is held by

each individual, and enter such portion in his field book, together with the christian name and surname of the tenant.

15. Where a townland is let in several distinct farms, and has a tract of mountain or pasture attached, which is grazed in common, such portion must be marked as a separate tenement, and the Surveyor, as in the case of a rundale townland, is to ascertain the names of all the persons who hold it, and enter them in his book, annexing to each name, the portion, or fraction of the whole of the division which that person holds.

16. The Surveyor, in addition to the survey of the several tenements, is to measure all houses and offices, and attach to each in his field book the quality letter, according to the system of measurement and lettering directed in the general instructions to the Valuers, relative to houses.

17. The Surveyor is to enter in his field book the christian name and surname of the occupier of every tenement, whether it consist of a house alone without a yard, or a house, yard, and garden, or a house with land attached, in addition to a garden, &c.

18. Where a tenement is without a house, he is equally to enter the name of the occupier, and if the same individual occupies a house in another part of the same townland, he is to state in his notes that such is the case, but he is not to add the two separate tenements together.

19. Where the occupier of land without a house, resides in another *townland*, he may also enter the circumstance in his field book, stating the name of the townland in which the house is situated.

RICHARD GRIFFITH,
Commissioner of Valuation.

General Valuation Office, Dublin,
26th October, 1844.

FORM OF FIELD BOOK FOR SURVEYOR,
TOWNLAND OF CROCKSHANE.

1. Daniel Gillen,		3. John Eustace,	
left. 0·0 6·50 10·25 14·10 16·20	- 1·06 0·70 0·80 -	0·0 0·50 3·20 5·70 12·30	- 3·25 3·10 5·40 1·10
right. 0·0 0·60 6·50 12·75 13·25 13·75 15·00 16·20		Content. A. R. P. 2 1 18·2	
2. Michael Gillon,		4. John Murphy,	
Base. 1·40 Perp. 0·23	1·40 1·72 0·80	left. 0·0 2·30 8·00 12·80	- 0·80 4·70 -
right. 0·0 1·60 4·40 Ditto 9·80 11·50 12·80		right. - 1·50 1·46 3·00 2·80 2·85 3·23	
Content. A. R. P. 1 3 22·3		Base. 1·54 Perp. 0·60	
5. Michael Kelly,		0·0 4·20	
Base. 2·50 Perp. 1·25		0·30 0·32	