County of Harmania ss.  I Har I May
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this day of , 19, 19
Notary Public for Oregon.  My Commission expires
Mining Location  LODE  (FOUND No. 830)  STATE OF OREGON,  SS.  COUNTY OF  COUN

Necessary steps in locating a quartz claim.

1. Post notice of location at point of discovery.

2. Stake claim within 36 days of date of discovery.

3. Dig location cut or shaft within 60 days of date of discovery.

4. File copy of notice of location with county clerk or recorder for the county in which the claim is located. Filing fee is \$1.00 per claim. Notice may be mailed in for recording. Notice should be recorded within 60 days from the posture of the notice on the claim

## Area and shape of a quartz claim,

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A quartz claim can be not more than 1500 feet in length and can extend not more than 300 feet on either side of the center line (Fig. 1-A).

A full sized quartz claim embraces an area of slightly more than 20½ acres. Although most claims are rectangular they may have a variety of shapes, the only requirement being that the end-lines be parallel. In the case of non-rectangular claims it should be noted that the end-lines need not be limited to 600 feet in length (Fig. 1-B).

## Requirements of a quartz claim (Fig. 1-C).

1. Location notice posted at or near point of discovery.

2. Discovery cut or shaft. Discovery cut must be at least 4 feet wide, 10 feet long and 6 feet high at the face. A discovery shaft must be sunk at least 10 feet deep from the lowest part of the rim.

3. Four claim corner rosts, or monuments, and two center end posts, or monuments. All posts must be rt least 4 inches source or in diameter, and must project at least 3 feet above the ground. Monuments of stone, or earth and stone, must be at least 2 feet in height.

## Quartz or placer location.

Quartz claims are located where minerals occur in place in veins or loder. Most metal mines are quartz locations.

Placer claims are located where minerals have been derived from rocks or veins to form deposits such as stream gravels and gold-bearing alluvium. Massive deposits of nonnectallic minerals such as limestone, building stone, and pumice are generally located as placer claims.

