

Excerpts from the mining laws of the United States, 30 U. S. Code Annotated

Sec. 23—"A mining claim . . . may equal but shall not exceed 1500 feet in length along the vein or lode; but no location of a claim shall be made until the discovery of the vein or lode within the limits of the claim located. No claim shall extend more than 300 feet on each side of the middle of the vein at the surface . . . The end lines of each claim shall be parallel to each other."

Sec. 28—" . . . All records of mining claims . . . shall contain the name or names of the locators, the date of the location, and such a

description of the claim or claims located by reference to some natural object or permanent monument as will identify the claim."

Sec. 35—"Placer claims, including all forms of deposit excepting veins and lodes or other rock in place shall be subject to entry and possession . . . upon similar proceedings as are provided for vein and lode claims. . . no such location shall include more than twenty acres for each individual claimant."

Excerpts from Chapter 517, Oregon Revised Statutes Re: Location—Vein and Lode Claims

517.010. Location of mining claims upon veins or lodes. (1) Any person, a citizen of the United States, or one who has declared his intention to become such, who discovers a vein or lode of mineral-bearing rock in place upon the unappropriated public domain of the United States within this state, may locate a claim upon such vein or lode by posting thereon a notice of such discovery and location. The notice shall contain:

- (a) The name of the lode or claim.
- (b) The names of the locators.
- (c) The date of the location.
- (d) The number of linear feet claimed along the vein or lode each way from the point of discovery, with the width on each side of the lode or vein.
- (e) The general course or strike of the vein or lode as nearly as may be, with reference to some natural object or permanent monument in the vicinity; and by defining the boundaries upon the surface of each claim so that the same may be readily traced.

(2) Such boundaries shall be marked within 30 days after posting of such notice by six substantial posts, projecting not less than three feet above the surface of the ground, and not less than four inches square or in diameter, or by substantial mounds of stone, or earth and stone, at least two feet in height, to wit: one such post or mound of rock at each corner and at the center ends of such claims.

517.030. Recording copy of discovery notice; fee. The locator shall, within 60 days from the posting of the location notices by him upon the

lode or claim, file for record with the recorder of conveyances, if there is one, who shall be the custodian of mining records and miners' liens, otherwise with the clerk of the county where the claim is situated, a copy of the notice posted by him upon the lode or claim and shall pay the recorder or clerk a fee of \$1 for such record, which sum the recorder or clerk shall immediately pay over to the treasurer of the county and shall take his receipt therefor, as in case of other county funds coming into the possession of such officer. The recorder or clerk shall immediately record the location notice.

517.010. Abandoned claims. Abandoned claims are unappropriated mineral lands, and titles thereto shall be obtained as specified in ORS 517.010 to 517.030, without reference to any work previously done thereon.

517.060. Correcting defective notice of location. If at any time an individual who has located a mining claim within the meaning of ORS 517.010 or 517.044, or his assigns, apprehends that the original notice of location of the mining claim was defective, erroneous, or that the requirements of the law had not been complied with before the filing of the notice, such locator or assigns may post and file for record in the manner now provided by law, an amended notice of the location which shall relate back to the date of the original location; provided, that the posting and filing of the amended notice of location shall not interfere with the existing rights of others at the time of posting the amended notice.

*Claim Consists of Gold, Silver, and all Minerals Subject To Mining Laws of 1872*

The following is a quotation from information furnished the publisher by the State of Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries.

Necessary steps in locating a vein or lode claim.

1. Post notice of location at point of discovery.
2. Stake claim within 30 days of date of discovery.
3. 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 posting of the notice on the claim.

Area and shape of a vein or lode claim.

A vein or lode claim can be not more than 1500 feet in length and can extend not more than 300 feet on either side of the vein or lode (Fig. 1-A). A full sized vein or lode claim embraces an area of slightly more than 20 1/2 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).

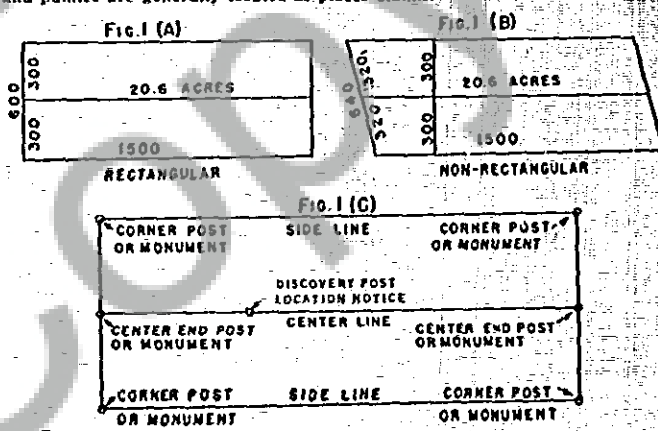
Requirements of a vein or lode claim (Fig. 1-C).

1. Location notice posted at or near point of discovery.
2. Four claim corner posts, or monuments, and two center end posts, or monuments. All posts must be at least 1 inches square 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.

Vein or lode or placer location.

A vein or lode claims are located where minerals occur in place in veins or lodes. Most metal mines are vein or lode 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 nonmetallic minerals such as limestone, building stone, and pumice are generally located as placer claims.



90511

**Mining Location**  
VEIN OR LODGE  
(FORM No. 830)

STEVENS-NESS LAW PUB. CO., PORTLAND, ORE.

*ZEKE #1*  
Name of Claim.

*Ben Hetrick*  
Locators.

AFTER RECORDING RETURN TO  
*4023 SE Main*  
*Portland, Oregon*  
*97214*

SPACE RESERVED FOR RECORDER'S USE  
REGISTERED ✓  
INDEXED: DIR ✓  
INDEXED ✓  
RECORDED:  
COMPARED ✓  
MAILED

STATE OF OREGON,  
County of *Shamaine* } SS.

I certify that the within instrument was received for record on the *27* day of *Mar*, 19 *50*, at *2* o'clock *P.*M., and recorded in book/reel/volume No. *N* on page *414* or as document/fee/file/instrument/microfilm No. *90511*, Record of *Mease* of said County.

Witness my hand and seal of County attixed.  
*E. Mease*  
By *E. Mease* Deputy

Excerpts from the mining laws of the United States, 30 U. S. Code Annotated

Sec. 23—“A mining claim . . . may equal but shall not exceed 1500 feet in length along the vein or lode; but no location of a claim shall be made until the discovery of the vein or lode within the limits of the claim located. No claim shall extend more than 300 feet on each side of the middle of the vein at the surface . . . The end lines of each claim shall be parallel to each other.”

Sec. 28 . . . All records of mining claims . . . shall contain the name or names of the locators, the date of the location, and such a

description of the claim or claims located by reference to some natural object or permanent monument as will identify the claim.”

Sec. 35—“Placer claims, including all forms of deposit excepting veins and lodes or other rock in place shall be subject to entry and possession . . . upon similar proceedings as are provided for vein and lode claims. . . . no such location shall include more than twenty acres for each individual claimant.”

Excerpts from Chapter 517, Oregon Revised Statutes Re: Location—Vein and Lode Claims

517.010. Location of mining claims upon veins or lodes. (1) Any person, a citizen of the United States, or one who has declared his intention to become such, who discovers a vein or lode of mineral-bearing rock in place upon the unappropriated public domain of the United States within this state, may locate a claim upon such vein or lode by posting thereon a notice of such discovery and location. The notice shall contain:

- (a) The name of the lode or claim.
- (b) The names of the locators.
- (c) The date of the location.
- (d) The number of linear feet claimed along the vein or lode each way from the point of discovery, with the width on each side of the lode or vein.
- (e) The general course or strike of the vein or lode as nearly as may be, with reference to some natural object or permanent monument in the vicinity, and by defining the boundaries upon the surface of each claim so that the same may be readily traced.

(2) Such boundaries shall be marked within 30 days after posting of such notice by substantial posts, projecting not less than three feet above the surface of the ground, and not less than four inches square or in diameter, or by substantial mounds of stone, or earth and stone, at least two feet in height, to wit: one such post or mound of rock at each corner and at the center ends of such claims.

517.020. Recording copy of discovery notice; fee. The locator shall, within 60 days from the posting of the location notices by him upon the

lode or claim, file for record with the recorder of conveyances, if there is one, who shall be the custodian of mining records and miners' liens, otherwise with the clerk of the county where the claim is situated, a copy of the notice posted by him upon the lode or claim and shall pay the recorder or clerk a fee of \$1 for such record, which sum the recorder or clerk shall immediately pay over to the treasurer of the county and shall take his receipt therefor, as in case of other county funds coming into the possession of such officer. The recorder or clerk shall immediately record the location notice.

517.010. Abandoned claims. Abandoned claims are unappropriated mineral lands, and titles thereto shall be obtained as specified in ORS 517.010 to 517.030, without reference to any work previously done thereon.

517.060. Correcting defective notice of location. If at any time an individual who has located a mining claim within the meaning of ORS 517.010 or 517.014, or his assigns, apprehends that the original notice of location of the mining claim was defective, erroneous, or that the requirements of the law had not been complied with before the filing of the notice, such locator or assigns may post and file for record in the manner now provided by law, an amended notice of the location which shall relate back to the date of the original location; provided, that the posting and filing of the amended notice shall not interfere with the existing rights of others at the time of posting the amended notice.

Claim Consists of Gold, Silver, and all Minerals Subject To Mining Laws of 1872

The following is a quotation from information furnished the publisher by the State of Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries.

Necessary steps in locating a vein or lode claim.

1. Post notice of location at point of discovery.
2. Stake claim within 30 days of date of discovery.
3. 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 posting of the notice on the claim.

Area and shape of a vein or lode claim.

A vein or lode claim can be not more than 1500 feet in length and can extend not more than 300 feet on either side of the vein or lode (Fig. 1-A). A full sized vein or lode claim embraces an area of slightly more than 20 1/2 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).

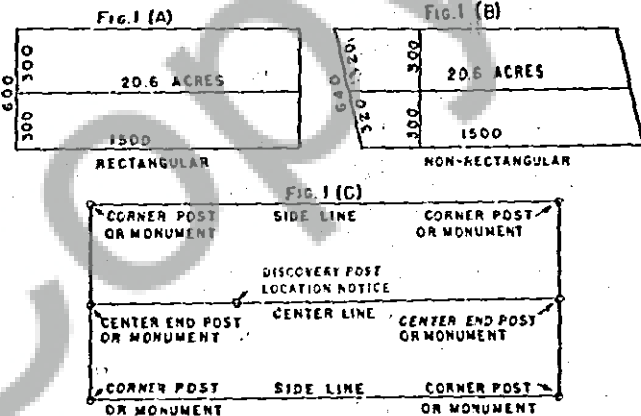
Requirements of a vein or lode claim (Fig. 1-C).

1. Location notice posted at or near point of discovery.
2. Four claim corner posts, or monuments, and two center end posts, or monuments. All posts must be at least 1 inches square or in diameter, and must project at least 2 feet above the ground. Monuments of stone, or earth and stone, must be at least 2 feet in height.

Vein or lode or placer location.

Vein or lode claims are located where minerals occur in place in veins or lodes. Most metal mines are vein or lode 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 nonmetallic minerals such as limestone, building stone, and pumice are generally located as placer claims.



90511

Mining Location

VEIN OR LODE

(FORM No. 830)

STEVEN'S NESS LAW PUB. CO., PORTLAND, ORE.

ZEKE #1

Name of Claim.

Dan Hetrick

Locators.

AFTER RECORDING RETURN TO

402.3 SE Main  
Portland, Oregon  
97214

SPACE RESERVED

FOR

RECORDER'S USE

REGISTERED

INDEXED

RECORDED

COMPALED

MAILED

STATE OF OREGON,

County of Harney } SS.

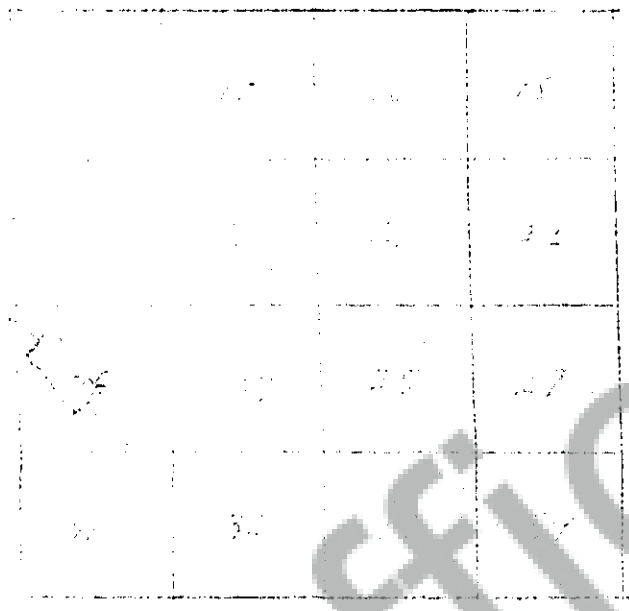
I certify that the within instrument was received for record on the 27 day of Dec, 19 50, at 2 o'clock P.M., and recorded in book/reel/volume No. N on page 414 or as document/tee./net instrument/microfilm No. 90511 Record of Harney of said County.

Witness my hand and seal of County affixed

By E. D. [Signature] Deputy

Map Location

SARASOTA County Washington



R. 5 E

Starting from north west of  
Cypress Creek Bridge and proceeding  
westwardly North west direction  
100 FT.

Line of Chain

7 E N E # 1

SAC. Highway Location 100 ft. there  
with station

T. 12 S. 4 W.

Received  
R. M. Heacock  
B. J. Petrick