

§ 3841.4-6

claim and render it susceptible of identification from the description thereof given in the record of locations in the district, and should be duly recorded.

(b) In addition to the foregoing data, the claimant should state the names of adjoining claims, or, if none adjoin, the relative positions of the nearest claims; should drive a post or erect a monument of stones at each corner of his surface ground, and at the point of discovery or discovery shaft should fix a post, stake, or board, upon which should be designated the name of the lode, the name or names of the locators, the number of feet claimed, and in which direction from the point of discovery, it being essential that the location notice filed for record, in addition to the foregoing description, should state whether the entire claim of 1,500 feet is taken on one side of the point of discovery, or whether it is partly upon one and partly upon the other side thereof, and in the latter case, how many feet are claimed upon each side of such discovery point. As to the importance of monuments, and as to their paramount authority, see the Act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. 545; 30 U.S.C. 34), which amended R.S. 2327.

§ 3841.4-6 Recording of location notice.

The location notice must be filed for record in all respects as required by the State or territorial laws, and local rules and regulations, if there be any.

Subpart 3842—Placer Claims

SOURCE: 35 FR 9751, June 13, 1970, unless otherwise noted.

§ 3842.1 Placer claims: General.

§ 3842.1-1 Discovery.

But one discovery of mineral is required to support a placer location, whether it be of 20 acres by an individual, or of 160 acres or less by an association of persons.

§ 3842.1-2 Maximum allowable acreage.

(a) By R.S. 2330 (30 U.S.C. 36), it is declared that no location of a placer claim made after July 9, 1870, shall exceed 160 acres for any one person or as-

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sociation of persons, which location shall conform to the United States surveys.

(b) R.S. 2331 (30 U.S.C. 35) provides that all placer-mining claims located after May 10, 1872, shall conform as nearly as practicable with the United States system of public land surveys and the rectangular subdivisions of such surveys, and such locations shall not include more than 20 acres for each individual claimant.

(c) The foregoing provisions of law are construed to mean that after July 9, 1870, no location of a placer claim can be made to exceed 160 acres, whatever may be the number of locators associated together, or whatever the local regulations of the district may allow; and that from and after May 10, 1872, no location can exceed 20 acres for each individual participating therein; that it, a location by two persons can not exceed 40 acres, and one by three persons can not exceed 60 acres.

§ 3842.1-3 Locations authorized in 10-acre units.

By R.S. 2330 (30 U.S.C. 36), authority is given for subdividing 40-acre legal subdivisions into 10-acre tracts. These 10-acre tracts should be considered and dealt with as legal subdivisions, and an applicant having a placer claim which conforms to one or more of such 10-acre tracts, contiguous in case of two or more tracts, may make entry thereof, after the usual proceedings, without further survey or plat.

§ 3842.1-4 Manner of describing 10-acre units.

A 10-acre subdivision may be described, for instance if situated in the extreme northeast of the section, as the "NE. ¼ of the NE. ¼ of the NE. ¼" of the section, or, in like manner, by appropriate terms, wherever situated; but in addition to this description, the notice must give all the other data required in a mineral application, by which parties may be put on inquiry as to the land sought to be patented. The proofs submitted with applications must show clearly the character and extent of the improvements upon the premises.