shaft or run a tunnel or drift to a sufficient depth therein to discover and develop a mineral-bearing vein, lode, or crevice; should determine, if possible, the general course of such vein in either direction from the point of discovery, by which direction he will be governed in marking the boundaries of his claim on the surface.

§ 3841.4 Describing locations.

§ 3841.4–1 Length of lode claims.

From and after May 10, 1872, any person who is a citizen of the United States, or who has declared his intention to become a citizen, may locate, record, and hold a mining claim of 1,500 linear feet along the course of any mineral vein or lode subject to location; or an association of persons, severally qualified as above, may make joint location of such claim of 1,500 feet, but in no event can a location of a vein or lode made after May 10, 1872, exceed 1,500 feet along the course thereof, whatever may be the number of persons composing the association.

§ 3841.4–2 Width of lode claims.

No lode located after May 10, 1872, can exceed a parallelogram 1,500 feet in length by 600 feet in width, but whether surface ground of that width can be taken depends upon the local regulations or State or Territorial laws in force in the several mining districts. No such local regulations or State or Territorial laws shall limit a vein or lode claim to less than 1,500 feet along the course thereof, whether the location is made by one or more persons, nor can surface rights be limited to less than 50 feet in width unless adverse claims existing on May 10, 1872, render such lateral limitation necessary.

§ 3841.4–3 Extent of surface ground.

With regard to the extent of surface ground adjoining a vein or lode, and claimed for the convenient working thereof, the Act of May 10, 1872, provides that the lateral extent of locations of veins or lodes made after said date shall in no case exceed 300 feet on each side of the middle of the vein at the surface, and that no such surface rights shall be limited by any mining regulations to less than 25 feet on each side of the middle of the vein at the surface, except where adverse rights existing on May 10, 1872, may render such limitation necessary; the end lines of such claims to be in all cases parallel to each other. Said lateral measurements cannot extend beyond 300 feet on either side of the middle of the vein at the surface, or such distance as is allowed by local laws. For example: 400 feet cannot be taken on one side and 200 feet on the other. If, however, 300 feet on each side are allowed, and by reason of prior claims but 100 feet can be taken on one side, the locator will not be restricted to less than 300 feet on the other side; and when the locator does not determine by exploration where the middle of the vein at the surface is, his discovery shaft must be assumed to mark such point.

§ 3841.4–4 Defining of locations.

Section 5 of the Act of May 10, 1872, now section 2324, Revised Statutes (30 U.S.C. 28), requires that "the location must be distinctly marked on the ground so that its boundaries can be readily traced." Locators can not exercise too much care in defining their locations at the outset, inasmuch as section 5 of the Act of May 10, 1872 (17 Stat. 92; 30 U.S.C. 28) requires that all records of mining locations made subsequent to the date of said Act 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.

§ 3841.4–5 Location notice; monumenting.

(a) The location notice should give the course and distance as nearly as practicable from the discovery shaft on the claim to some permanent, wellknown points or objects, such, for instance, as stone monuments, blazed trees, the confluence of streams, point of intersection of well-known gulches, ravines, or roads, prominent buttes, hills, etc., which may be in the immediate vicinity, and which will serve to perpetuate and fix the locus of the