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compliments of Mrs Geo J. Rosecrance 1930

REVISED

INSTRUCTIONS

TO

U. S. DEPUTY

MINERAL SURVEYORS,

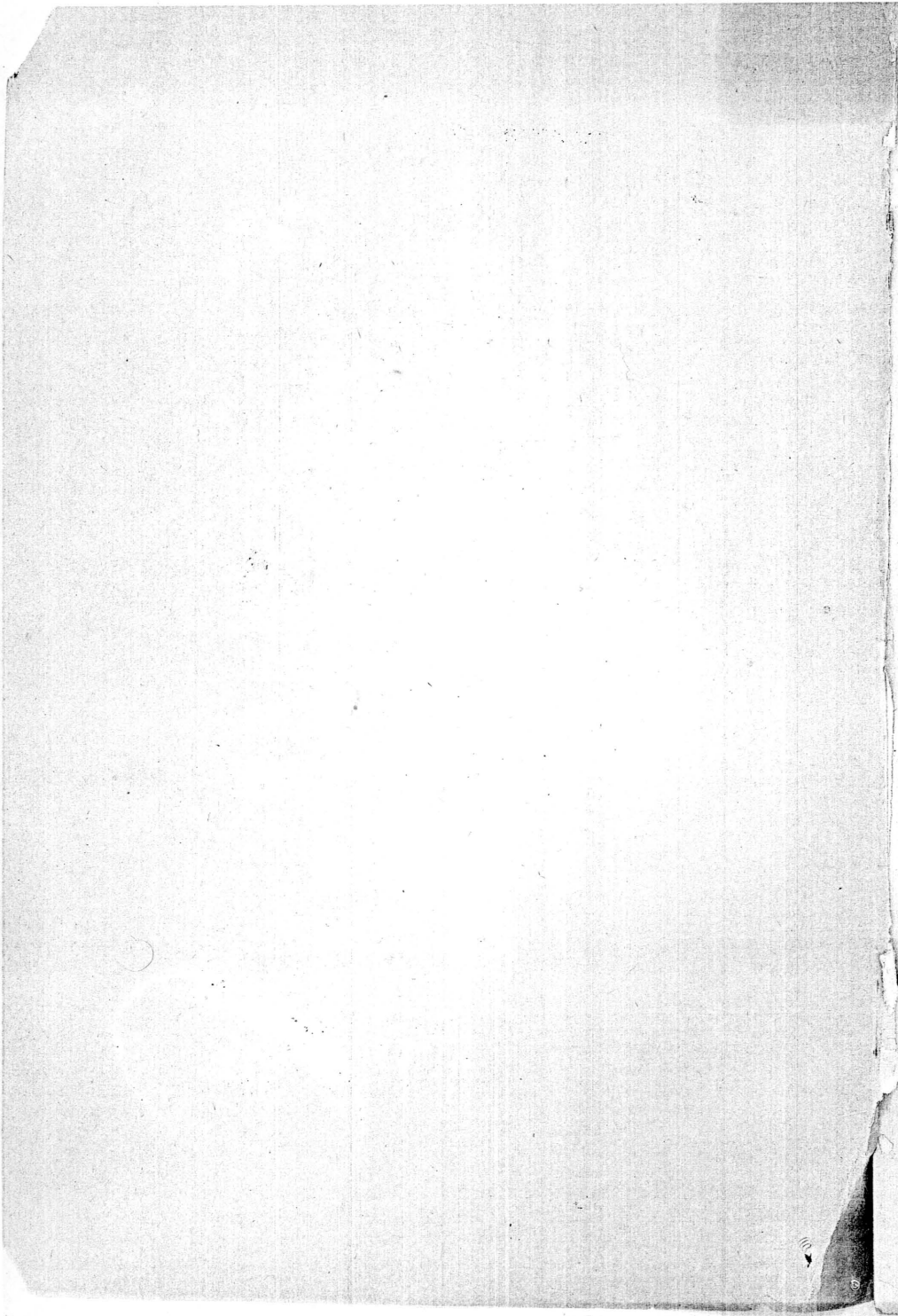
FOR THE

DISTRICT OF ARIZONA.

ISSUED BY

ROYAL A. JOHNSON,
UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL.

July 1, 1892.



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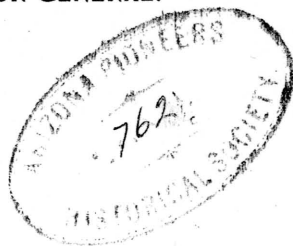


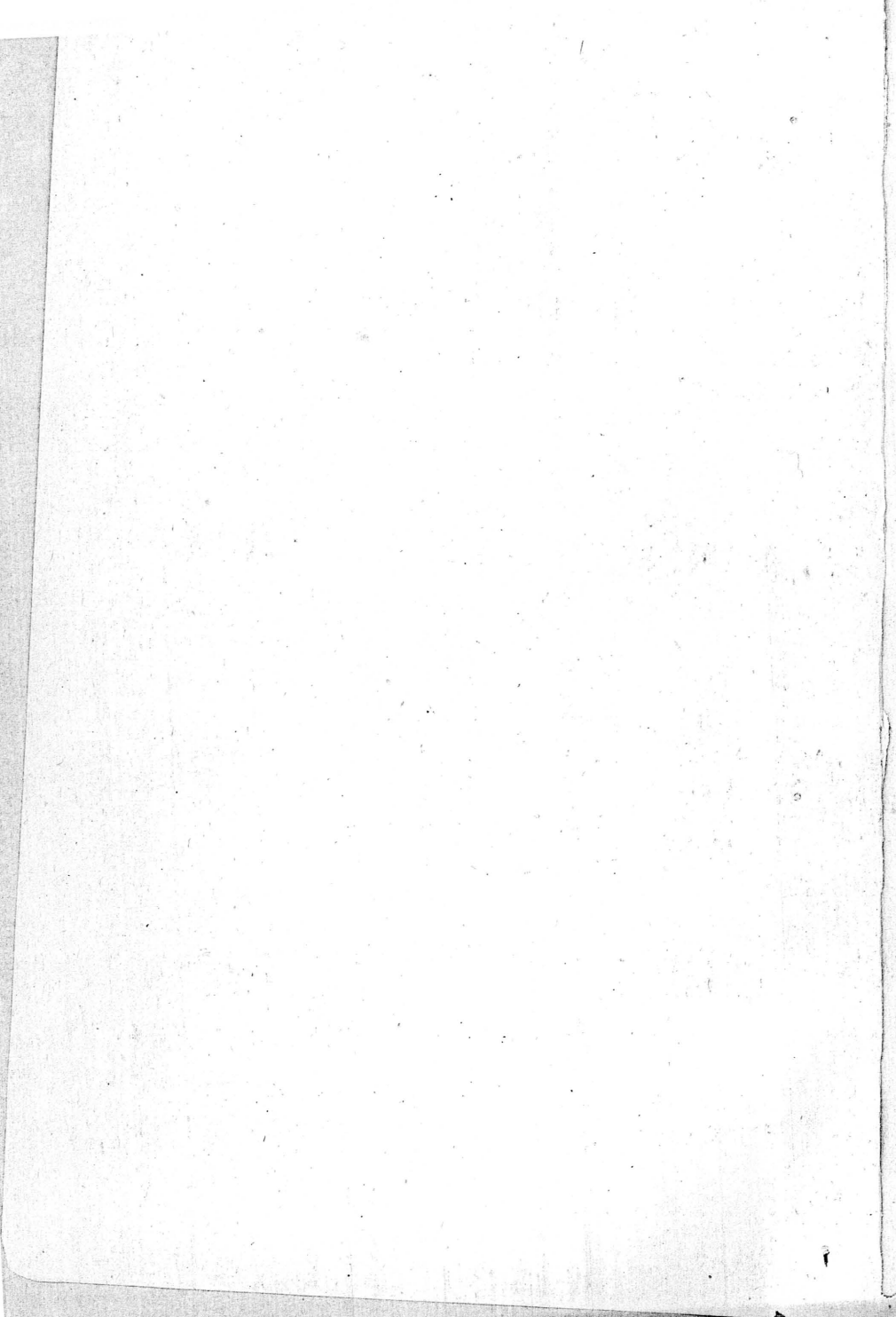
ISSUED BY

ROYAL A. JOHNSON,

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL.

July 1, 1892.





U. S. SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

TUCSON, ARIZONA, July 1, 1892.

To U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyors

for the District of Arizona :

GENTLEMEN :—The following instructions are issued under authority given me by the United States mining laws, and Circular and special Instructions from the Hon. the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

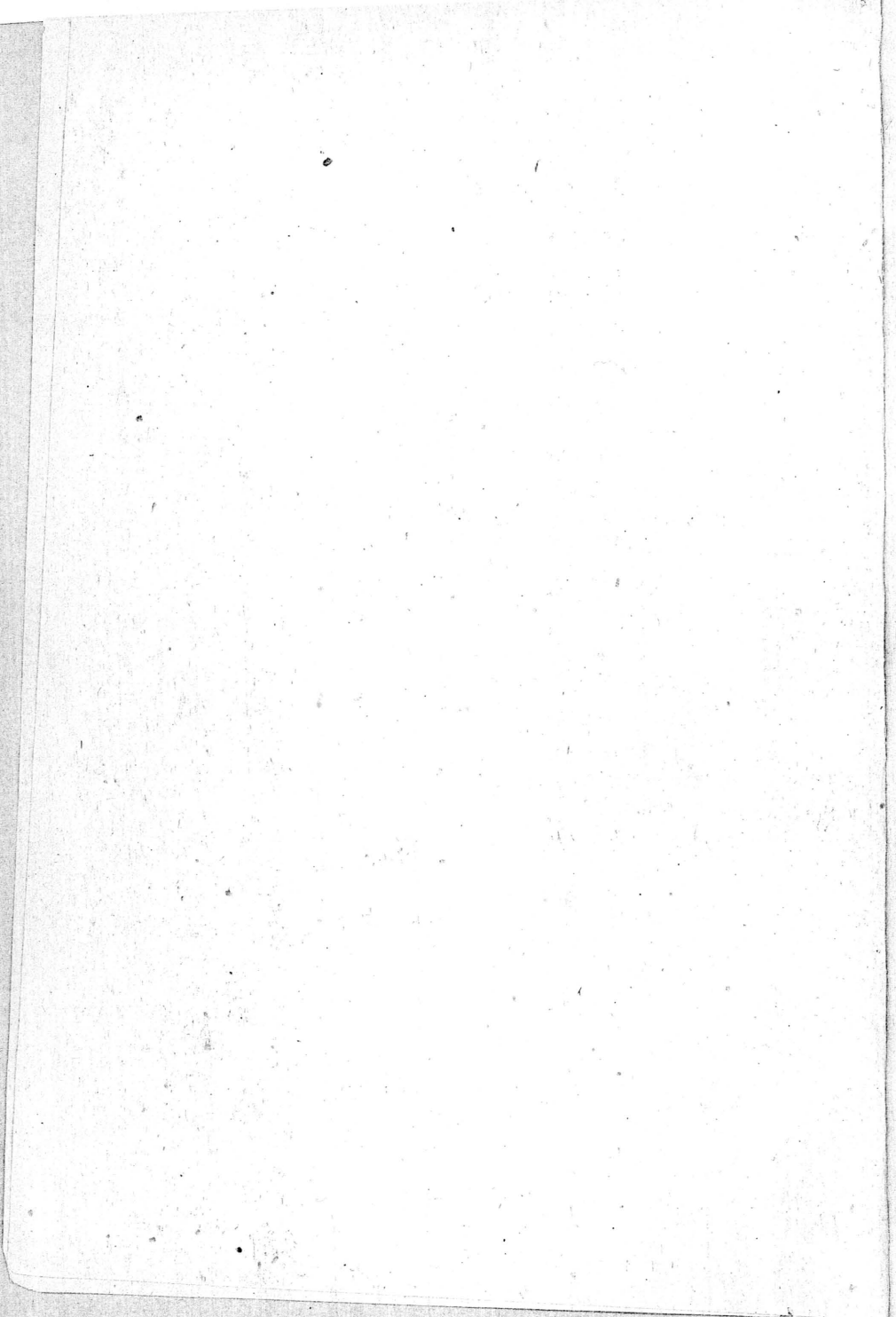
They have been prepared for the purpose of clearly defining your duties as U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyors, both to the government and the claimant, and for securing accuracy and promptness in the execution of the field work, and uniformity in the returns of your field notes and reports.

Before undertaking any official business, you are expected to make yourselves thoroughly familiar with the mining laws, and regulations and decisions thereunder pertaining to your duties, as well as with these instructions.

Very respectfully,

ROYAL A. JOHNSON,

U. S. Surveyor General for Arizona.



INSTRUCTIONS

— TO —

U. S. DEPUTY MINERAL SURVEYORS,

FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA.

GENERAL RULES.

1. All official communications must be addressed to the Surveyor General. You will always refer to the date and subject-matter of the letter to which you reply, and when a mineral claim is the subject of correspondence, you will give the name, ownership and survey number. Always append to your signature your official title.
2. You should keep a complete record of each survey made by you, and of the facts coming to your knowledge at the time; as well as copies of all your field notes, reports and official correspondence, in order that such evidence may be readily produced when called for at any future time.
3. Field notes and other reports must be written in a clear and legible hand, and upon the proper blanks furnished by this office. *No cut sheets, interlineations or erasures* will be allowed; and no abbreviations or symbols must be used, except such as are indicated in the specimen field notes.
4. No return by you will be recognized as official unless made in pursuance of a special order from this office. After you have received an order for survey, you are required to make the survey and return correct field notes thereof to this office without delay.
5. The claimant is required, in all cases, to make satisfac-

tory arrangements with you for the payment of your services and those of your assistants in making the survey, as the United States will not be held responsible for the payment of the same.

6. You will promptly notify this office of any change in your postoffice address. Upon permanent removal from the Territory, you are expected to resign your appointment.

NOT TO ACT AS ATTORNEY.

7. You are precluded from acting, either directly or indirectly as attorney in mineral claims. Your duty in any particular case ceases when you have executed the survey and returned the field notes and preliminary plat, with your report to the Surveyor General. You will not be allowed to prepare for the mining claimant the papers in support of his application for patent, or otherwise perform the duties of an attorney before the land office in connection with a mining claim. You are not permitted to combine the duties of surveyor and notary public in the same case by administering oaths to the parties in interest. In short, you must have absolutely nothing to do with the case except in your official capacity as surveyor. You will make no survey of a mineral claim in which you hold an interest.

FIELD WORK.

8. The survey made and reported must, in every case, be an actual survey on the ground in full detail, made by you in person after the receipt of the order, and without reference to any knowledge you may have previously acquired by reason of having made the location survey or otherwise, and must show the actual facts existing at the time. This precludes you from calculating the connections to corners of the public survey and location monuments, or any other lines of your survey through prior surveys made by others. If the season of the year, or any other cause, renders such personal examination impossible, you will postpone the survey, and under no circumstances rely upon

the statements or surveys of other parties, or upon a former examination by yourself.

The term *survey* in these instructions applies not only to the usual field work, but also to the examinations required for the preparation of your affidavits of five hundred dollars expenditure, descriptive reports on placer claims and all other reports.

SURVEY AND LOCATION.

9. The survey must be made in strict conformity with, or be embraced within, the lines of the location upon which the order is based. If the survey and location are identical, that fact must be clearly and distinctly stated in your field notes. If not identical, a bearing and distance must be given from each established corner of the survey to the corresponding corner of the location. The lines of the location, as found upon the ground, must be laid down upon the preliminary plat in such manner as to contrast and show their relation to the lines of the survey.

10. If the record of location has been made prior to the passage of the mining act of May 10, 1872, and is not sufficiently definite and certain to enable you to make a correct survey therefrom, you are required, after reasonable notice in writing, to be served personally or through the United States mail on the applicant for survey and adjoining claimants, whose residence or postoffice address you may know, or can ascertain by the exercise of reasonable diligence, to take testimony of neighboring claimants and other persons who are familiar with the boundaries thereof as originally located and asserted by the locators of the claim, and after having ascertained by such testimony the boundaries as originally established, you will make a survey in accordance therewith, and transmit full and correct returns of the survey, accompanied by the copy of the record of location, the testimony, and a copy of the notice served on the claimant and adjoining proprietors, certifying thereon when, in what manner, and on whom service was made.

11. If the location has been made subsequent to the passage of the mining act of May 10, 1872, and the law has been complied with in the matter of marking the location on the ground and recording the same, and any question should arise in the execution of the survey as to the identity of monuments, marks or boundaries which cannot be determined by a reference to the record, you are required to take testimony in the manner hereinbefore prescribed for surveys of claims located prior to May 10, 1872, and having thus ascertained the true and correct boundaries originally established, marked and recorded, you will make the survey accordingly, and transmit a copy of the notice served, and testimony with your returns.

12. In accordance with the principle that courses and distances must give way when in conflict with fixed objects and monuments, you will not, under any circumstances, change the corners of the locations for the purpose of making them conform to the description in the record. If the difference from the location be slight, it may be explained in the field notes, but if there should be a wide discrepancy, you will report the facts to this office and await further instructions.

INSTRUMENT.

13. All mineral surveys must be made with a SOLAR TRANSIT, or other instrument operating independently of the magnetic needle, and all courses must be referred to the true meridian. It is deemed best that a solar transit should be used under all circumstances. The variation should be noted at each corner of the survey.

CONNECTIONS.

14. Connect corner No. 1 of your survey by course and distance with some corner of the public survey or with a United States location monument, if the claim lies within two miles of such corner or monument. If both are within the required distance, you will connect with the nearest corner of the public survey.

LOCATION MONUMENTS.

15. In case your survey is situated in a district where there are no corners of the public survey and no monuments within the prescribed limits of two miles, you will proceed to establish a U. S. location monument, in the location of which you will exercise the greatest care to insure permanency as to site, construction, and visibility.

16. The site, when practicable, should be some prominent point visible for a long distance from every direction, and should be so chosen that the permanency of the monument will not be endangered by snow, rock or land slides, or other natural causes.

17. The location monument should consist of a post eight feet long and six inches square, set three feet in the ground, and protected by a well built conical mound of stone three feet high and six feet base. The letters U. S. L. M., followed by a number, identical with the number of the survey for which the monument is established, must be scribed on the post and also chiseled on a large stone in the mound, or on the rock in place that may form the base of the monument. There is no objection to the establishment of a location monument of larger size, or of other material of equally durable character.

18. From the monument, connections by course and distance must be taken to two or three bearing trees or rocks, (which must be properly scribed or marked with a chisel. Trees should be marked B. T. and rocks B. R. with the number of the location monument), and to any well known natural and permanent objects in the vicinity, such as the confluence of streams, prominent rocks, buildings, shafts or mouth of adits. Bearings should also be taken to prominent mountain peaks, and the approximate distance and direction ascertained from the nearest town or mining camp. A detailed description of the Location Monument must be attached to the field notes of the survey for which it is established.

CORNERS.

19. Corners may consist of

First—A stone at least twenty-four inches long by six inches square set eighteen inches in the ground.

Second—A post at least four and a half feet long by four inches square set twelve inches in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone or earth two and a half feet high and five feet base.

Third—A rock in place.

20. All corners must be established in a permanent and workmanlike manner, and the corner and survey number must be neatly chiseled or scribed on the sides facing the claim: for instance, M. S. $\frac{2}{1036}$ or M. S. 1036, Cor. 2. When a rock in place is used its dimensions above ground must be stated, and a cross (\perp) chiseled at the exact corner point, and it will be further marked and referenced the same as other corners, and its dimensions above ground must be stated.

21. In case the point for the corner be inaccessible or unsuitable, you will establish a witness corner, which must be marked with the letters W. C. in addition to the corner and survey number. The witness corner should be located upon a line of the survey and as near as practicable to the true corner, with which it must be connected by course and distance. The reason for the establishment of a witness corner must always be stated in the field notes.

22. The identity of all corners should be perpetuated by taking courses and distances to bearing trees, rocks and other objects; as prescribed in the establishment of location monuments. If an official survey has been made within a reasonable distance in the vicinity, you will run a connecting line to some corner of the same, and connect in like manner with all conflicting surveys and claims.

TOPOGRAPHY.

23. Note carefully all topographical features of the claim,

taking distances on your lines to intersections with all streams, gulches, ditches, ravines, mountain ridges, roads, trails, etc., with their widths, courses and other data that may be required to map them correctly. If the claim lies within a townsite, locate all municipal improvements, such as blocks, streets and buildings.

24. You are required also to locate all mining and other improvements upon the claim by courses and distances from corners of the survey, or by rectangular offsets from the center line, specifying the dimensions and character of each in full detail.

CONFLICTS.

25. If in running the exterior boundaries of a claim, you find that two surveys conflict, you will determine the courses and distances from the established corners at which the exterior boundaries of the respective surveys intersect each other, and run all lines necessary for the determination of the areas in conflict, both with surveyed and unsurveyed claims. You are not required, however, to show conflicts with unsurveyed claims unless the same are to be excluded.

26. When a placer claim includes lodes, or when several lode locations are included as one claim in one survey, you will preserve a consecutive series of numbers for the corners of the whole survey in each case. In the former case you will first describe the placer claim in your field notes.

PLACER CLAIMS AND MILL-SITES.

27. The exterior lines of placer claims cannot be extended over other claims, and the conflicting areas excluded as with lode claims, it being the surface ground only, with side lines taken perpendicularly downward for which application is made. The survey must accurately define the boundaries of the *claim*. The same rule will apply to the survey of mill-sites.

28. If by reason of intervening surveys or claims a placer or mill-site survey should be divided into separate tracts, you

will also preserve a consecutive series of numbers for the corners of the whole survey, and distinguish the detached portions as Lot No. 1, Lot No. 2, etc., connecting by course and distance a corner of each lot with some corner of the one previously described.

LODE AND MILL-SITE.

29. A lode and mill-site claim in one survey will be distinguished by the letters A and B following the number of the survey. The corners of the mill-site will be numbered independently of those of the lode. Corner No. 1 of the mill-site must be connected with a corner of the lode claim as well as with a corner of the public survey or U. S. Location Monument.

FIELD NOTES.

30. In order that the results of your survey may be reported to this office in a uniform manner, you will prepare your field notes and preliminary plat in strict conformity with the specimen field notes and plat, which are made part of these instructions. They are designed to furnish you with all needed information concerning the manner of describing the boundaries, corners, connections, intersections, conflicts and improvements, and stating the variation, area, location and other data connected with the survey of mineral claims, and contain forms of affidavits for the deputy surveyor and his assistants.

In your first reference to any other mineral claim you will give the name, ownership, and, if surveyed, the survey number.

31. The total area of a lode claim embraced by the exterior boundaries, and also the area in conflict with each intersecting survey or claim should be so stated, that the conflicts with any one or all of them may be included or excluded from your survey. This will enable the claimant to state in his application for patent the portions to be excluded in express terms, and to readily determine the *net area* of his claim.

32. You will state particularly whether the claim is upon surveyed or unsurveyed public lands, giving in the former case

the quarter-section, township and range in which it is located, and in the latter the township, as near as can be determined.

33. The field notes must contain the postoffice address of the claimant or his authorized agent.

EXPENDITURE OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

34. The claimant is required by law, either at the time of filing his application, or at any time thereafter, within the sixty days of publication, to file with the Register the certificate of the Surveyor General that five hundred dollars' worth of labor has been expended or improvements made upon the claim by himself or grantors. The information upon which to base this certificate must be derived from the deputy who makes the actual survey and examination upon the premises, and such deputy is required to specify with particularity and full detail the character and extent of such improvements. See also Sec. 8.

35. When a survey embraces several locations or claims *held in common*, constituting one entire claim, whether lode or placer, an expenditure of five hundred dollars upon such entire claim embraced in the survey will be sufficient and need not be shown upon each of the locations included therein.

36. In case of a lode and mill-site claim in the same survey, an expenditure of five hundred dollars must be shown upon the lode claim only.

37. Only *actual* expenditures and *mining* improvements, made by the claimant or his grantors, having a direct relation to the development of the claim, can be included in your estimate.

38. The expenditures required may be made from the surface, or in running a tunnel for the development of the claim. Improvements of any other character, such as buildings, machinery or roadways, must be excluded from your estimate unless you show clearly that they are associated with actual excavations, such as cuts, tunnels, shafts, etc., and are essential to the

practical development of the surveyed claim.

39. You will give in detail the value of each mining improvement included in your estimate of expenditure, and when a tunnel or other improvement has been made for the development of other claims in connection with the one for which survey is made, your report must give the name, ownership and survey number, if any, of each claim to which a proportion or interest is credited, and the value of the proportion or interest credited to the claim. The value of improvements made upon other locations or by a former locator who has abandoned his claim cannot be included in your estimate.

40. In making out your certificate of the value of the improvements, you will follow the form prescribed in the specimen field notes.

41. Following your certificate you will locate and describe all other improvements made by the claimant or other parties within the boundaries of the survey.

42. If the value of the labor and improvements upon a mineral claim is less than five hundred dollars at the time of survey, you are authorized to file your affidavit of five hundred dollars expenditure at any time before the expiration of the sixty days of Publication, but not afterwards unless by special instructions.

DESCRIPTIVE REPORTS ON PLACER CLAIMS.

43. By General Land Office circular, approved September 23, 1882, you are required to make a full examination of all placer claims at the time of survey, and file with your field notes a descriptive report in which you will describe—

(a) The quality and composition of the soil, and the kind and amount of timber, and other vegetation.

(b) The *locus* and size of streams, and such other matters as may appear upon the surface of the claims.

(c) The character and extent of all surface and underground

workings, whether placer or lode, for mining purposes, locating and describing them, as required by Section 24.

(f) The use or adaptability of the claim for placer mining, and whether water has been brought upon it in sufficient quantity to mine the same, or whether it can be procured for that purpose.

(g) What works or expenditures have been made by the claimant or his grantors for the development of the claim, and their situation and location with respect to the same as applied for.

(h) The true situation of all mines, salt licks, salt springs, and mill seats, which come to your knowledge, or report that none exist on the claim, as the facts may warrant.

(i) Said report must be made under oath, and duly corroborated by one or more disinterested persons.

44. Descriptive reports upon placer claims taken by legal subdivisions are authorized only by special order, and must contain a description of the claim in addition to the foregoing requirements.

PRELIMINARY PLAT.

45. You will file with your field notes a preliminary plat on drawing paper or tracing muslin, protracted on a scale of two hundred feet to an inch, *if practicable*, on which you will note accurately all the topographical features and details of the survey in conformity with the specimen plat herewith. Pencil sketches will not be accepted. In preparing plats make the top North.

REPORT.

46. You will also submit with your return of each survey a separate report upon the following matters incident to the survey, but not required to be embraced in the field notes.

47. If the meridian from which your courses were deflected was established by other means than by the solar apparatus attached to your transit, you will state in detail your observations and calculations for the establishment of such meridian.

48. If any of the lines of the survey were determined by triangulation or traverse, you will give in full detail the calculations whereby you arrived at the results reported in your field notes. You will also submit your calculations of areas of placer and mill-site claims or other irregular tracts.

49. You will mention in your report the discovery of any material errors in prior official surveys, giving the extent of the same.

ERRORS.

50. Whenever a survey has been reported in error, the deputy surveyor who made it will be required to promptly make a thorough examination, upon the premises, and report the result under oath to this office. In case he finds his survey in error, he will report in detail all discrepancies with the original survey, and submit any explanation he may have to offer as to the cause. If, on the contrary, he should report his survey correct, a joint survey will be ordered to settle the differences with the surveyor who reported the error.

JOINT SURVEY.

51. A joint survey must be made within ten days after the date of order, unless satisfactory reasons are submitted, under oath, for a postponement.

52. The field work must in every sense of the term be a *joint* and not a separate survey, and the observations and measurements taken with the same instrument and chain, previously tested and agreed upon.

53. The deputy surveyor found in error, or if both are in error, the one who reported the same will make out the field notes of the joint survey, which, after being duly signed and sworn to by both parties, must be transmitted to this office.

54. The surveyor found in error will be required to pay all expenses of the joint survey and preliminary examinations incident thereto, including ten dollars per day to the surveyor whose work is proved to be substantially correct.

55. Your field work must be accurately and properly performed, and your returns made in conformity with the foregoing instructions. Errors in the survey must be corrected at your own expense, and if the time required in the examination of your returns is increased by reason of your neglect or carelessness, you will be required to make an additional deposit for office work. You will be held to a strict accountability for the faithful discharge of your duties, and will be required to observe fully the requirements and regulations in force as to making mineral surveys. If found incompetent as a surveyor, careless in the discharge of your duties, or guilty of a violation of said regulations, your appointment will be promptly revoked.

56. (a) You will make surveys and connections of mineral claims in suspended townships so long as they remain suspended in the same manner as though the claims were upon unsurveyed land, except as hereinafter specified, by connecting them with independent mineral monuments. At the same time, you will note the position of any public land corner which may be found in the neighborhood of the claim, so that, in case of the release of the township plat from suspension, the position of the claim can be shown on the plat.

(b) A mineral survey must not be returned with its connection made only with a corner of the public survey, where the survey of the township within which it is situated is under suspension, nor if connected with a mineral monument alone, when situated within the limits of a township, the regularity and correctness of the survey of which is unquestioned.

57. The practice of employing the claimants, their attorneys, or parties in interest, as assistants in making surveys of mineral claims, being contrary to the requirements of General Land Office circular of November 20, 1873, will not be allowed.

58. All former instructions inconsistent with the foregoing are hereby recalled.

SPECIMEN FIELD NOTES.

Mineral Survey No. 1000 A and B.

Lot No.

..... Gila Land District.

FIELD NOTES

OF THE SURVEY OF THE MINING CLAIM OF

The Argentum Mining Company

KNOWN AS THE

Silver King and Gold Queen lodes and Silver King mill site.

..... Mining District,

..... County, Arizona

Section 22., township II South., Range 81 West.

Surveyed under instructions dated February 25., 1889,

by GEORGE LIGHTFOOT

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor.

Claim located, 18 .

Survey commenced March 11th, 1889.

Survey completed March 13th, 1889.

Address of claimant

.....

.....

..... County,

Arizona.

FEET.

SURVEY NO. 1000 A.

SILVER KING LODE,

Beginning at Cor. No. 1.

Identical with Cor. No. 1 of the location.

A spruce post, 5 ft. long, 4 ins. square, set 2 ft. in the ground, with mound of stone marked $\frac{1}{1000}A$, whence

The W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Cor. Sec. 22, T. 11 S., R. 81 W., of the G. & S. R. Principal Meridian, bears S. $79^{\circ} 34'$ W. 1378.2 ft.

Cor. No. 1, Gottenburg lode (unsurveyed), Neals Mattson claimant, bears S. $40^{\circ} 29'$ W. 187.67 ft.

A pine 12 ins. dia., blazed and marked B. T. $\frac{1}{1000}A$, bears S. $7^{\circ} 25'$ E. 22 ft.

Mount Ouray bears N. 11° E.

Hiawatha Peak bears N. $47^{\circ} 45'$ W.

Thence S. $24^{\circ} 45'$ W.

Va. $15^{\circ} 12'$ E.

1242.

To trail, course N. W. and S. E.

1365.28

To Cor. No. 2.

A granite stone $25 \times 9 \times 6$ ins., set 18 ins. in the ground, chiseled $\frac{2}{1000}A$, whence

Cor. No. 2 of the location bears S. $24^{\circ} 45'$ W. 134.72 ft.

Cor. No. 1, Sur. No. 960, Carnarvon lode, David Davies et al., claimants, bears S. $3^{\circ} 28'$ E. 116.6 ft.

North end of bridge over Columbine creek bears S. $65^{\circ} 15'$ E. 650 ft.

Thence N. $65^{\circ} 15'$ W.

Va. $15^{\circ} 20'$ E.

152.

Intersect line 4-1, Sur. No. 960, at N. $38^{\circ} 52'$ W., 231.2 ft. from Cor. No. 1.

300.

To Cor. No. 3.

A cross at corner point, and $\frac{3}{1000}A$, chiseled on a granite rock in place, $20 \times 14 \times 6$ ft. above the general level, whence

Cor. No. 3 of the location bears S. $24^{\circ} 45'$ W. 134.72 ft.

A spruce 16 ins. dia., blazed and marked B. T. $\frac{3}{1000}A$, bears S. 58° W. 18 ft.

Thence N. $24^{\circ} 45'$ E.

	Va. 15° 20' E.
73.4	Intersect line 4-1 Sur. No. 960 at N. 38° 52' W. 396.4 ft. from Cor. No. 1.
150.	Intersect line 6-7 of this survey.
237.	To trail, course N. W. and S. E.
1000.9	Intersect line 2-3, Gottenburg lode, at N. 25° 56' W. 76.26 ft. from Cor. No. 2.
1365.28	To Cor. No. 4. Identical with Cor. No. 4 of the location. A pine post 4-5 ft. long 5 ins. square, set one foot in the ground, with mound of earth and stone, marked $\frac{4}{1000}A$, whence A cross chisled on rock in place, marked B. R. $\frac{4}{1000}A$, bears N. 28° 10' E. 58.9 ft. Thence S. 65° 15' E. Va. 15° 12' E.
28.5	Intersect line 4-1, Gottenburg lode, at N. 25° 56' W. 186.13 ft. from Cor. No. 1.
65.	Intersect line 5-6 of this survey.
300.	To Cor. No. 1, the place of beginning.
	GOLD QUEEN LODE.
	Beginning at Cor. No. 5, A pine post 5 ft. long, 5 ins. square, set 2 ft in the ground, with mound of earth and stone marked $\frac{5}{1000}A$, whence Cor. No. 1 of this survey bears S. 14° 54' E. 370.16 ft. Mt. Sheridan bears N. 49° 50' E. Mt. Harvard bears S. 35° E. A pine 18 ins. dia. bears S. 33° 15' W. 51 ft. and a silver spruce 13 ins. dia. bears N. 60° W. 23 ft., both blazed and marked B. T. $\frac{5}{1000}A$, Thence S. 24° 30' W. Va. 15° 14' E.
285.	Intersect line 4-1 of this survey.
315.	Intersect line 4-1, Gottenburg lode, at N. 25° 56' W. 237-78 ft. from Cor. No. 1.
688.3	Intersect line 1-2 Gottenburg lode, at N. 64° 04' E. 12.23

	feet from Cor. No. 2.
1438.	To trail, course N. W. and S. E.
1500.	To Cor. No. 6.
	A granite stone 34x14x6 ins., set one foot in the ground to bed-rock, with mound of stone chiseled $\frac{6}{1000}$ A, whence
	A cross chiseled on ledge of rock marked B. R. $\frac{6}{1000}$ A, bears due north 12 ft.
	Thence N. 65° 30' W.
	Va. 15° 20' E.
70.3	Intersect line 3-4 of this survey.
223.37	Intersect line 4-1, Sur. No. 960 at N. 38° 52' W. 567.28 ft. from Cor. No. 1.
300.	To Cor. No. 7.
	A cross at corner point and $\frac{7}{1000}$ A chiseled on a granite boulder 12x6x3 ft. above ground, whence
	A cross chiseled on vertical face of cliff, marked B. R. $\frac{7}{1000}$ A, bears N. 72° W. 56.2 feet.
	A pine 14 ins. dia., blazed and marked B. T. $\frac{7}{1000}$ A, bears N. 16° E. 39 ft.
	Thence N. 24° 30' E.
	Va. not determined on account of local attraction.
38.43	Intersect line 4-1, Sur. No. 960, at N. 38° 52' W. 653 ft. from Cor. No. 1.
165.	To trail course N. W. and S. E.
1043.73	Intersect line 2-3, Gottenburg lode, at N. 25° 56' W. 379.06 ft. from Cor. No. 2.
1432.90	Intersect line 4-1, Gottenburg lode, at N. 25° 56' W. 626.94 feet. from Cor. No. 1.
1500.	To Cor. No. 8.
	A spruce post 6 ft. long, 5 ins. square, set 2.5 ft. in the ground with mound of stone, marked $\frac{8}{1000}$ A, whence
	A cross chiseled on rock in place, marked B. R. $\frac{8}{1000}$ A, bears S. 98° 12' E. 18. 8 ft.
	A pine, 20 ins. dia. blazed and mared B. T. $\frac{8}{1000}$ A, bears N. 83° E. 28 5 ft.
	Thence S. 65° 30' E.
	Va. 15° 16' E.
300.	To Cor. No. 5, the place of beginning.

AREA.

Total area of Silver King lode.....	9.403 acres
Less area in conflict with	
Sur. No. 960.....	.124 acre
Gottenburg lode.....	1.363 " 1.487 acres
Net area of Silver King lode.....	<u>7.916 acres</u>
Total area of Gold Queen lode.....	10.331 acres
Area in conflict with	
Sur. No. 960.....	.034 "
Gottenburg lode.....	2.679 "
Silver King lode.....	1.887 "
Silver King lode (exclusive of con-	
flict of said Silver King lode with	
the Gottenburg lode).....	1.309 "
Total area of Gold Queen lode.....	10.331 acres
Less area in conflict with	
Sur. No. 960.....	.034 acre
Gottenburg lode.....	2.679 "
Silver King lode.....	1.309 " 4.022 acres
Net area of Gold Queen lode.....	<u>6.309 acres</u>
" " Silver King lode.....	<u>7.916 "</u>
Net area of lode claim.....	14.225 acres

FEET.

SURVEY NO. 1000 B.

SILVER KING MILL-SITE.

Beginning at Cor. No. 1.

A gneiss stone 52x8x6 ins., set 2 ft. in the ground, chiseled $\frac{1}{1000}$ B, whence W. $\frac{3}{4}$ Cor. Sec. 22, T. 11 S., R. 81 W. of the G. & S. R. Principal Meridian, bears N. 80° W. 1880 ft.

Cor. No. 1, Sur. No. 1000 A, bears N. 40° 44' W. 760.2 ft.

A cottonwood 18 ins. dia., blazed and marked $\frac{1}{1000}$ B, bears S. 5° 30' E. 17 ft.

Thence S. 34° E.

- 90. Road to Wabasso, course N. E. and S. W.
- 208. Right bank of Columbine creek, 75 feet wide, flows S. W.
- 504.8 To Cor. No. 2.

An iron bolt 18 ins. long, 1 in. dia., set one foot in rock in place, chiseled $\frac{2}{1000}$ B, whence

A cottonwood blazed and marked B. T. $\frac{2}{1000}$ B, bears E. 182 ft.

Thence S. 56° W.

- 351. Left bank of Columbine creek.
- 394 4 To Cor. No. 3,
- A point in bed of creek, unsuitable for the establishment of a permanent corner.

Thence N. 34° W.

- 15. Right bank of Columbine creek.
- 40. To witness corner to Cor. No. 3.

A pine post 4.5 ft. long, 5 ins. square, set one foot in ground, with mound of stone, marked W. C. $\frac{3}{1000}$ B, whence

A cottonwood 15 ins. dia., bears N. 11° E. 16.5 ft. and a cottonwood 19 ins. dia. bears N. 82° W. 23 ft., both blazed and marked B. T. W. C. $\frac{3}{1000}$ B.

- 370. Road to Wabasso, course N. E. and S. W.
- 647.2 To Cor. No. 4.

A gneiss stone 24x10x4 ins., set 18 ins. in the ground, chiseled $\frac{4}{1000}$ B, whence

A cross chiseled on ledge of rock, marked B. R.

- FEET. $\frac{4}{1000}$ B, bears N, $85^{\circ} 10'$ E. 26.4 ft.
Thence N. $48^{\circ} 43'$ E.
- 125.5 To Cor. No. 5.
A gneiss stone $30 \times 8 \times 5$ ins., set 2 ft. in the ground,
chiseled $\frac{5}{1000}$ B.
Thence S. $48^{\circ} 43'$ E.
- 158.3 To Cor. No. 6.
A pine post 5 ft. long, 5 ins. square, set 2 ft. in the
ground with mound of earth and stone, marked
 $\frac{6}{1000}$ B, whence
A pine 12 ins. dia., blazed and marked B. T. $\frac{6}{1000}$ B,
bears S. 33° E. 63.5 ft.
Thence N. 50° E.
270. To Cor. No. 1, the place of beginning.
Containing 5 acres.

Variation at all the corners, $15^{\circ} 20'$ E.

The surveys of the Gold Queen lode and Silver King mill-site are identical with the respective locations.

LOCATION.

This claim is located in the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 22, T. 11 S., R. 81 W.

EXPENDITURE OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

I certify that the value of the labor and improvements upon this claim, placed thereon by the claimant and its grantors, is not less than five hundred dollars, and that said improvements consist of

The discovery shaft of the Silver King lode, 6×3 ft., 10 ft. deep in earth and rock, which bears from Cor. No. 2 N. $6^{\circ} 42'$ W. 287.5 ft. Value \$80.

An incline 7×5 ft., 45 feet deep in coarse gravel and rock, timbered, course N. $58^{\circ} 15'$ W., dip 62° , the mouth of which bears from Cor. No. 2 N. $15^{\circ} 37'$ E. 908 ft.

Value \$550.

The discovery shaft of the Gold Queen lode, 5×5 ft., 18 ft. deep in rock, which bears from Cor. No. 7 N. $67^{\circ} 39'$

E. 219.3 ft., at the bottom of which is a cross-cut 6.5x4 feet running N. 59° 26' W. 75 ft.

Value of shaft and cross-cut \$1,000.

A log shaft-house 14 ft. square, over the last mentioned shaft, course of sides N. 65° W. and S. 25° E.

Value \$100.

Two-thirds interest in an adit 6.5x5 ft., running due west 835 ft., timbered, the mouth of which bears from Cor. No. 2 N. 61° 15' E. 920 ft.

This adit is in course of construction for the development of the Silver King and Gold Queen lodes of this claim, and Sur. No. 2560, Carnarvon lode, David Davies et al., claimants, the remaining one-third interest therein having already been included in the estimate of five hundred dollars expenditure upon the latter claim.

Value of two-thirds interest \$8,600.00.

A drift 6.5x4 ft. on the Silver King lode, beginning at a point in adit 800 feet from the mouth, and running N. 20° 20' E. 195 ft., thence N. 54° 15' E. 40 ft. to breast.

Value \$2,800.

OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

A log cabin 35x28 ft., the S. W. corner of which bears from Cor. No. 7 N. 30° 44' E. 496 ft., course of long side N. and S.

A dam 4 ft. high, 50 ft. long, across Columbine creek, the south end of which bears from Cor. No. 2 of the mill-site N. 58° 20' W. 240 ft.

Said cabin and dam belong to the Argentum Mining Company.

An adit 6x4 ft., running N. 70° 50' W. 100 ft., the mouth of which bears from Cor. No. 5 S. 58° 12' W. 323 ft., belonging to Neals Mattson, claimant of the Gottenburg lode.

INSTRUMENT.

The survey was made with a Young & Sons' mountain transit No. 5322, with Smith's solar attachment. The courses were deflected from the true meridian as determined by solar observations. The distances were measured with a 50 foot steel tape.

FINAL OATHS FOR SURVEYS.

LIST OF NAMES.

A list of the names of the individuals employed by... George Lightfoot ..., United States Deputy Mineral Surveyor, to assist in running, measuring, and marking the lines, corners and boundaries described in the foregoing field notes of the survey of the mining claim of the..... The Argentum Mining Company..... known as the Silver King and Gold Queen lodes and Silver King mill-site and showing the respective capacities in which they acted.

..... WILLIAM SHARP, *Chainman.*
..... ROBERT TALE, *Chainman.*
..... *Axman.*
..... *Flagman.*

FINAL OATHS OF ASSISTANTS.

We, ... William Sharp and ... Robert Tale, do solemnly swear that we assisted.... George Lightfoot, United States Deputy Mineral Surveyor, in marking the corners and surveying the boundaries of the mining claim of ... The Argentum Mining Company....., known as the... Silver King and Gold Queen lodes and Silver King mill-site..., represented in the foregoing field notes as having been surveyed by said Deputy Mineral Surveyor and under his direction; and that said survey has been in all respects, to the best of our knowledge and belief, faithfully and correctly executed, and the corner and boundary monuments established according to law and the instructions furnished by the United States Surveyor General for Arizona.

..... WILLIAM SHARP, *Chainman.*
..... *Chainman.*
..... ROBERT TALE, *Axman.*
..... *Flagman.*

Subscribed and sworn to by the above-named persons before me this... 14th ... day of ... March, 1889.

[SEAL.]

..... JOHN DOOLITTLE
..... *Notary Public*

My commission expires January 1st, 1891.

FINAL OATH OF U. S. DEPUTY MINERAL SURVEYOR.

I... George Lightfoot, ... U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor, do solemnly swear that, in pursuance of instructions received from the United States Surveyor General for Arizona, dated.. February 25th 1889., I have, in strict conformity to the laws of the United States, the official regulations and instructions thereunder, and the instructions of said Surveyor General, faithfully and correctly executed the Survey of the Mining Claim of..... The Argentum Mining Company..... known as the.... Silver King and Gold Queen lodes and Silver King mill-site,.... situate in..... Mining District,..... County, Arizona, in Section 22, Township No. 11 S.,... Range No. 81 West of the G. & S. R. B. & M...and designated as Survey No. 1000,... A and B as represented in the foregoing field notes, which accurately show the boundaries of said mining claim as distinctly marked by monuments on the ground, and described in the attached copy of the location certificate, which was received by me from the Surveyor General with said instructions, and that all the corners of said survey have been established and perpetuated in strict accordance with the law, official regulations and instructions thereunder; and I do further solemnly swear that the foregoing are the true and original field notes of said survey and my report therein, and that the labor expended and improvements made upon said mining claim by claimant... its... grantors are as therein fully stated, and that the character, extent, location and itemized value thereof are specified therein with particularity and full detail, and that no portion of said labor or improvements so credited to this claim has been included in the estimate of expenditures upon any other claim.....

..... GEORGE LIGHTFOOT.....

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor.

Subscribed and sworn to by the said.... George Lightfoot....
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor, before me,.... a Notary Public....
this.... 14th.... day of.... March,.... 18..89.

.... JOHN DOOLITTLE,....

.... [SEAL.]....

.... Notary Public....

.... My commission expires January 1st, 1891....

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA, }
COUNTY OF..... }

Know all Men by These Presents, That we, John Smith and Thomas Jones, of the County of..... and Territory of Arizona, the undersigned, have this..... day of..... 1892, located and claimed, and by these presents do locate and claim, by right of discovery and location in compliance with the Mining Acts of Congress, approved May 10, 1872, and all subsequent Acts, and with local customs, laws and regulations,.....1500 linear feet and horizontal measurement on the Silver King lode vein ledge or deposit, along the vein thereof, with all its dips, angles and variations, as allowed by law, together with 300 feet on the Easterly side and 300 feet on the Westerly side of the middle of said vein at the surface, so far as can be determined from present developments ; and all veins, lodes, ledges or deposits and surface ground within the lines of said claim, 380 feet running S. 24° 45' W. from center of discovery shaft and 1120 feet running N. 24° 45' E. from center of discovery shaft ; said discovery shaft being situate upon said lode, vein, ledge or deposit, and within the lines of said claim in..... Mining District, County of....., and Territory of Arizona, described by meets and bounds as follows, to-wit :

Beginning at Corner No. 1, being the N. E. corner whence Mount Ouray bears N. 11° E., Hiawatha Peak bears N. 47° 45' W. and a pine tree 12 ins. dia. bears S. 7° 25' E. 22 ft., thence S. 24° 45' W. 750 ft. to east side centre post 1500 ft. to corner No. 2, thence N. 65° 15' W. 600 ft. to corner No. 3, thence N. 24° 45' E. 750 ft. to west side center post 1500 ft. to corner No. 4, thence S. 65° 15' E. 600 ft. to corner No. 1, the place of beginning. Magnetic variation 15° 12' East.

This claim is located about 1000 ft. N. W. of Columbine Creek, in T. 11, S., R. 81 W. of the G. and S. R. P. M.

Said lode was discovered on the...1st
..day of ..June, ..A.D.1892..
Attest :
..SAMUEL C. BRIGGS,..
Date of Location. June 15th...A.D.1892.
Date of Certificate...June 16th...A. D.
1892.

} JOHN SMITH, [SEAL.]
THOS. JONES, [SEAL.]

STATE OF ARIZONA, }
COUNTY OF PIMA. } SS.

Know all Men by these Presents, That.....William J. Brown of the County of Pima and Territory of Arizona.....the undersigned has...this...17th...day of...March....1893....amended, located and claimed, and by these presents does amend, locate and claim, by right of discovery and amended location.....in compliance with the Mining Acts of Congress, approved May 10, 1872, and all subsequent acts, and with local customs, laws and regulations.... 1500.....linear feet and horizontal measurement on the...Gold Queen.....lode, vein, ledge or deposit, along the vein thereof, with all its dips, angles and variations, as allowed by law, together with 300 feet on each side of the middle of said vein at the surface, so far as can be determined from present developments, and all veins, lodes, ledges or deposits and surface ground within the lines of saidclaim....160....feet running...S. 24° 30' W. from center of discovery...shaft...and...1340..ft. running N. 24° 30' E.. from center of discovery....shaft...said discovery....shaft....being situate upon said lode, vein, ledge or deposit, and within the lines of said claim in.....Mining District, County ofand Territory of Arizona, described by meets and bounds as follows, to wit :

Beginning at Corner No. 1, being the N. E. corner...whence Mt. Sheridan bears N. 49° 50' E., Mt. Harvard bears S. 35° E., a pine tree 18 ins. dia. bears S. 35° 15' W. 51 ft. and a spruce tree 13 ins. dia. bears N. 60 °W. 23 ft. Thence S. 24° 30' W. 750 ft. to east side center stake 1500 ft. to corner No. 2 ; thence N. 65° 30' W. 600 ft. to corner No. 3, whence the discovery shaft bears N. 67° 39' E. 219.3 ft., a pine tree 14 ins. dia. bears N. 10° E. 39 ft. : thence N. 24° 30' E. 750 ft. to west side center stake, 1500 ft. to corner No. 4; thence S. 65° 30' E. 600 ft. to corner No. 1, the place of beginning. Magnetic variation 15° 15' E. This claim is located about 1200 ft. N. W. of Columbine Creek in T. 11 S., R. 81 W. of the G. & S. R. P. M. This being the same lode originally located on the.....15th....day of....June....1892, and recorded on the....26th....day of....July.... 1892, in Book....56...page...233...in the office of the Recorder ofCounty, this further and amended certificate of location is made without waiver of any previously acquired rights, but for the purpose of correcting any errors in the original location, description or record.

Said lode was discovered the } WILLIAM J. BROWN. [SEAL.]
25th...day of...May., A. D. 1892.

Attest : } [SEAL.]
...PETER KAUB...

Date of Location..June 15th..1892 } [SEAL.]

Date of amended Certificate.... } [SEAL.]
March 17th...A. D. 1893.

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA, }
COUNTY OF GRAHAM. } ss.

To All Whom These Presents May Concern:

Know ye that I, John T. Gillespie, of Aravaipa, Graham County, State of Arizona, do hereby declare and publish as a legal notice to all the world that I have a valid right to the occupation, possession and enjoyment of all and singular that tract or parcel of land not exceeding five acres, situate, lying and being in Alpine Mining District, in the County of Graham, in the Territory of Arizona, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: The Silver King mill-site, beginning at corner No. 1, whence corner No. 1 of the Silver King lode bears N. 40° 44' W. 760.2 ft. A cottonwood tree 18 ins. dia. bears S. 5° 30' E. 17 ft. The W. ¼ corner of section 22 T. 11 S. R. 81 W. of the G. and S. R. P. M. bears N. 80° W. 1880 ft., thence S. 34° E. 504.8 ft. to corner No. 2, thence S. 56° W. 394.4 ft. to corner No. 3, a point in Columbine creek, thence N. 34° W. 40 ft. to a post set and marked for witness corner to corner No. 3, 647.2 ft. to corner No. 4, thence N. 48° 43' E. 125.5 ft. to corner No. 5, thence S. 34° E. 158.3 ft. to corner No. 6, thence N. 56° E. 270 ft. to corner No. 1, the place of beginning, variation 15° 20' East, containing 5 acres, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Witness my hand and seal this 15th day of March, 1892.

[SEAL.]

JOHN T. GILLESPIE.

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA, }
COUNTY OF GRAHAM. } ss.

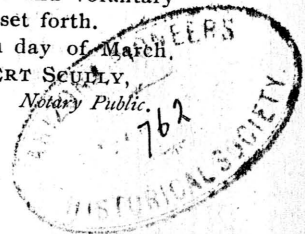
Before me, the subscriber, a Notary Public in and for said County, personally appeared John T. Gillespie, to me personally known to be the same person described in, and who executed the within declaration of occupation, and acknowledged that he signed, sealed and published the same as his free and voluntary act and deed, for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

Witness my hand and notarial seal this 15th day of March,

A. D. 1892.

[SEAL.]

ROBERT SCULLY,
Notary Public.



**Surveyor General's Certificate of Approval of Field Notes
and Survey of Mining Claim,**

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Office of the U. S. Surveyor General.

....., 188 .

I, U. S. Surveyor General for.....
do hereby certify that the foregoing and hereto attached Field
Notes and Return of the Survey of the Mining Claim of.....
..... known as the
.....
situate in..... mining district,
..... County,
in Section....., Township No....., Range No.....,
designated as Survey No....., executed by
....., U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor,
....., 18 , under my instructions dated,
....., 18 , have been critically examined and
the necessary corrections and explanations made, and the said
Field Notes and Return, and the Survey they describe, are
hereby approved. A true copy of the copy of the location cer-
tificate filed by the applicant for survey is included in the
Field Notes.

.....
U. S. Surveyor General for.....

SPECIMEN PRELIMINARY PLAT

SURVEY No. 1000 A & B.
GILA LAND DISTRICT

CIRCULAR

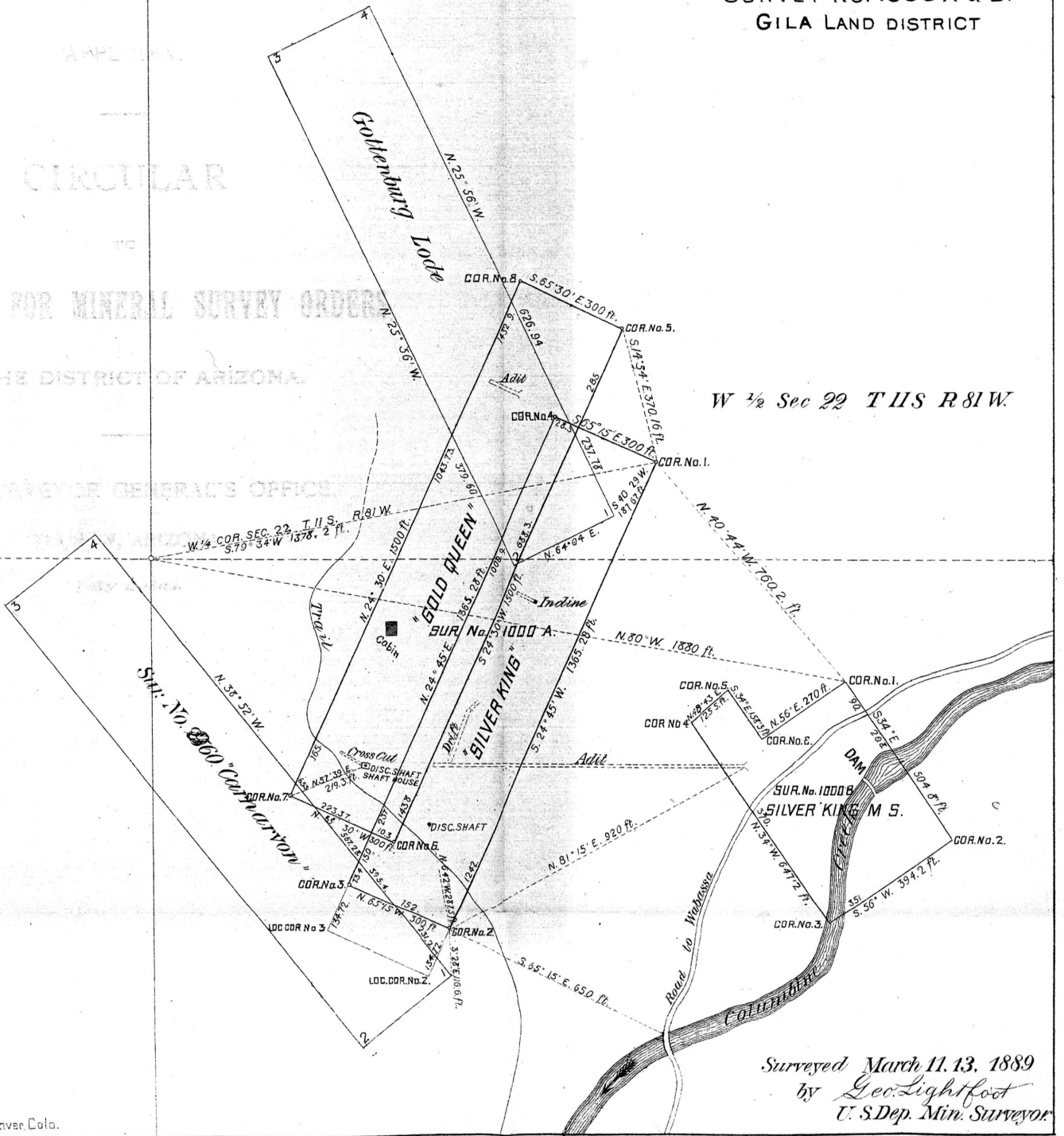
INSTRUCTIONS FOR MINERAL SURVEY ORDERS

IN THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA.

U. S. SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

W 1/2 Sec 22 T11S R81W



Surveyed March 11, 13, 1889
by Geo. Lightfoot
U. S. Dep. Min. Surveyor

APPENDIX.

CIRCULAR

TO

APPLICANTS FOR MINERAL SURVEY ORDERS,

IN THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA.

U. S. SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

TUCSON, ARIZONA.

July 1, 1892.

CIRCULAR.

U. S. SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

TUCSON, ARIZONA, July 1, 1892.

To Applicants for Mineral Survey Orders

in the District of Arizona.

Your attention is directed to the following requirements in the conduct of your business with this office, the same being based upon the United States mining laws and Circular and special Instructions from the Hon. the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Applicants are requested to mention in *one* application the *name* or *names* of the locations *constituting the entire claim*, of which they desire an official survey. And are advised that *several* locations can be embraced in a *single* survey, only when the same are *contiguous*, i. e., such as conflict or adjoin (not cornering on each other).

Therefore, to obviate confusion and delay, strictly observe the foregoing in filing applications for orders for survey.

1. All applications for survey orders, descriptive reports on placer claims, or certificates of five hundred dollars expenditure, should be addressed to the Surveyor General and be signed by the claimants, their agent or attorney.

2. Each application should contain.

(a) The name of the claimant in full, and as it is desired to appear in the application for patent.

(b) The name of each location embraced in the claim.

(c) The names of the land and mining districts in which the claim is located.

3. You are required to file with each application for survey order, a copy of the record of location of the claim, properly certified by the Recorder having charge of the records of the mining locations in the county where the claim is situate.

4. The Deputy Mineral Surveyor is required to survey the claim in *strict conformity* with the location upon which the order of survey is based. You are, therefore, advised before filing your application to see that your location has been made in compliance with law and regulations, and that it properly describes the claim for which patent is sought.

The act of Congress of May 10th, 1872, expressly provides that "the location must be distinctly marked on the ground, so that its boundaries can be readily traced," and "that all records of mining claims hereafter made shall contain the name or names of the locators, the date of 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."

"These provisions of the law must be strictly complied with in each case to entitle a claimant to a survey and patent, and therefore should a claimant under a location made *subsequent* to the passage of the mining act of May 10th, 1872, who has not complied with said requirements in regard to marking the location upon the ground, and recording the same, apply for a survey," I "will decline to order it."

"The only relief for a party under such circumstances, will be to make a new location in conformity to law and regulations, as no case will be approved by this office, unless these and all other provisions of law are substantially complied with." See General Land Office circular dated Nov. 20, 1873.

5. Par. 84, General Land Office circular, dated October 31,

1881, relating to the expense of office work connected with the survey of mineral claims, reads as follows:

"With regard to the *platting* of the claim and other *office work* in the Surveyor General's office, that officer will make an estimate of the cost thereof, which amount the claimant will deposit with any assistant United States treasurer or designated depository, in favor of the United States treasurer, to be passed to the credit of the fund created by 'individual depositors for surveys of the public lands,' and file with the Surveyor General duplicate certificates of such deposits in the usual manner."

6. The following is the estimated cost of platting and other office work in connection with the survey of mineral claims :

Lode Claim	\$30 00
Placer Claim	35 00
Mill-Site Claim	30 00
Mill-Site included in one survey with a Lode Claim	15 00
Each Lode Claim included in the survey of a Placer Claim	15 00
Several Lode or Placer locations included in one survey, each location	30 00

7. Should the office work in any case amount to more than the above estimate, or if an amended order is issued, an additional deposit will be required.

8. In districts where there is no United States depository, you should deposit with the nearest assistant United States treasurer, or depository, and in all cases immediately forward the original certificate to the Secretary of the Treasury and the duplicate to this office, retaining the triplicate for your own use and security. Under no circumstances will the deposit be made by the Surveyor General.

9. An application for an amended survey order must be accompanied with a statement setting forth fully the reasons for the proposed amendment and all the material facts in the matter.

10. An application for the survey of a claim already sur-

veyed must be accompanied with a certificate from the Register of the land office that application for patent based upon such prior survey is not pending.

11. Upon discovery of any error or defect in an order, you are requested to return it to this office for correction or amendment.

12. If after having obtained an order for survey you should find that the record of location does not practically describe the location as staked upon the ground, you should file a certified copy of an amended location certificate, correctly describing the claim, and obtain an *amended order* for survey. If a relocation of the claim is made embracing ground not included in the original order you will abandon the original number of the order for survey, and a new order will be issued in which a new number in the current series will be substituted.

13. The order of approval of surveys of mineral claims is prescribed by General Land Office circular, dated March 3, 1881, as follows:

"The mining survey first applied for shall have priority of action in all its stages in the office of the Surveyor General, including the delivery thereof, over any other survey of the same ground or any portion thereof."

"The Surveyor General shall not order or authorize a survey of a claim which conflicts with one previously applied for until the survey first applied for has been completed, examined, approved and platted, and the plats delivered."

"When the conflict does not appear until the field-notes of the respective surveys are returned, then the survey first applied for should be first examined, approved, and platted, and the plats delivered before the field notes of the survey last applied for are taken up for examination or plats constructed."

"When the survey first authorize is not returned within a

reasonable period, and the applicant for a conflicting survey makes affidavit that he believes (stating the reasons for his belief), that such first applicant has abandoned his purpose of having a survey made, or is deferring it for vexatious purposes, to-wit, to postpone the subsequent applicant, the Surveyor General shall give notice of such charges to such first applicant, and call upon him for an explanation under oath of the delay. He shall also require the deputy mineral surveyor to make a full statement in writing, explanatory of the delay; and if the Surveyor General shall conclude that good and sufficient reasons for such delay do not exist, he shall authorize the applicant for the conflicting survey to proceed with the same; otherwise, the order of proceeding shall not be changed."

"Whenever an applicant for a survey shall have reason to suppose that a conflicting claimant will also apply for a survey for patent, he may give a notice in writing to the Surveyor General particularly describing such conflicting claim, and file a copy of the notice of location of such conflicting claim. In such case the Surveyor General will not order or authorize any survey of such conflicting claim until the survey first applied for has been examined, completed, approved and platted, and the plats delivered."

14. Your attention is directed to the first three paragraphs of General Land office circular, dated December 4, 1884, viz :

"1. The rights granted to locators under section 2322, Revised Statutes, are restricted to such locations on veins, lodes or ledges as may be 'situated on the *public domain*.' In applications for lode claims where the survey conflicts with a prior valid lode claim or entry, and the ground in conflict is excluded, the applicant not only has no right to the excluded ground, but he has no right to that portion of any vein or lode the top or apex of which lies within such excluded ground, unless his location was prior to May 10, 1872. His right to the lode claimed terminates where

the lode in its onward course or strike, intersects the exterior boundary of such excluded ground and passes within it."

"2. The end line of his survey should not, therefore, be established beyond such intersection unless it should be necessary so to do for the purpose of including ground held and claimed under a location which was made upon public land and valid at the time it was made. To include such ground (which may possibly embrace other lodes) the end-line of the survey may be established within the conflicting survey, but the line must be so run as not to extend any further into the conflicting survey than may be necessary to make such end line parallel to the other end line, and at the same time embrace the ground so held and claimed. The useless practice in such cases of extending *both* the side lines of a survey into the conflicting survey and establishing an end-line wholly within it, beyond a point necessary under the rule just stated, will be discontinued."

"3. These instructions will be observed by Surveyors General in all cases where surveys have not been approved by them prior to receipt hereof."

15. You have the option of employing any U. S. deputy mineral surveyor in the district to execute the order of survey, and must make satisfactory arrangements with such surveyor for the payment for his services and those of his assistants in making the survey, as the United States will not be held responsible for the payment of the same. The duty of the deputy surveyor in any particular case ceases when he has executed the survey and returned the same to this office. He is not allowed to prepare for the mining-claimant the papers in support of an application for patent, being precluded from acting either directly or indirectly as attorney in mineral claims.

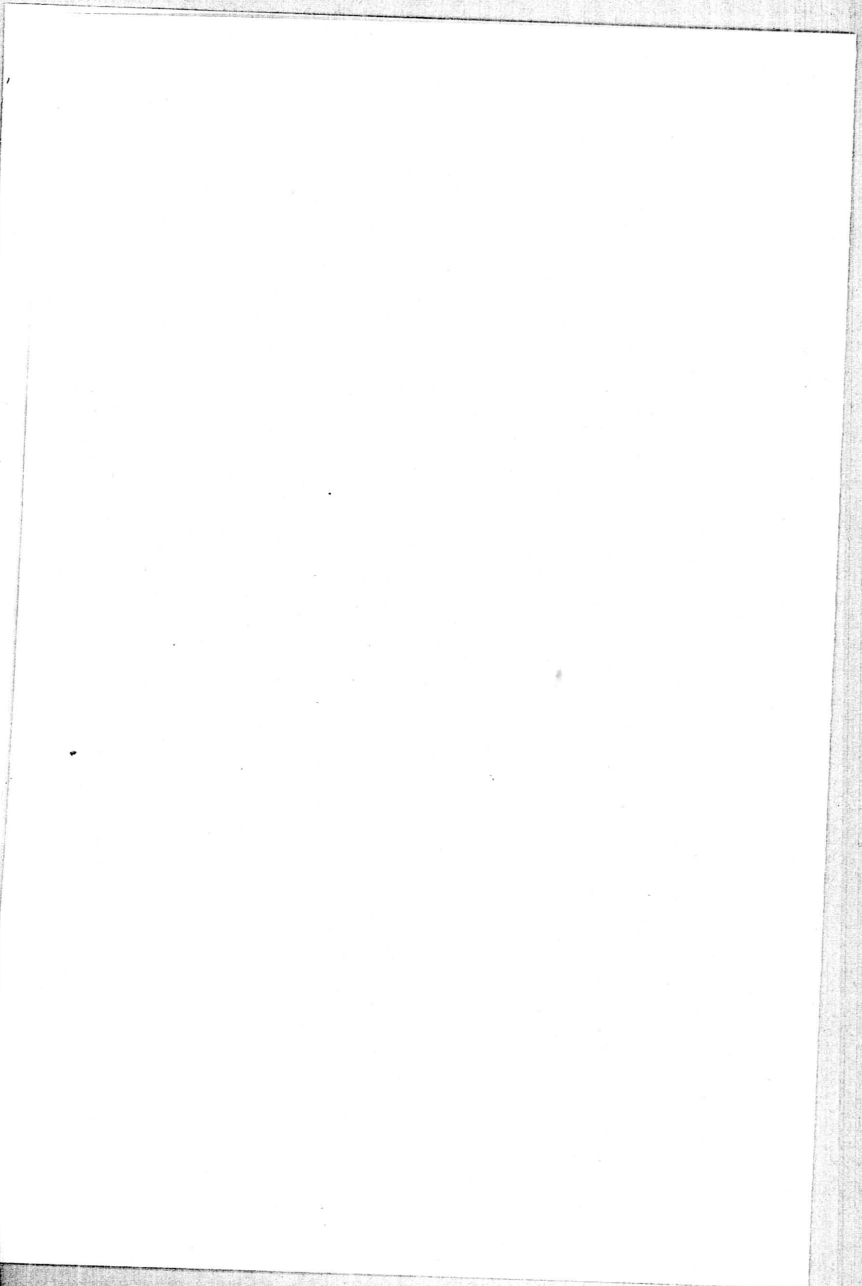
16. You are advised of your right of appeal to the Hon. Commissioner of the General Land Office from the approval or disapproval of the survey of your claim. The appeal must be

in writing or in print, and should set forth in brief and clear terms the specific points of exception to the ruling appealed from.

17. U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyors are, by General Land Office Circular of September 24, 1876, precluded from making application for orders for surveys either directly or as attorney for the claimant.

Very respectfully,

ROYAL A. JOHNSON,
U. S. Surveyor General for Arizona.



Important to Mine Owners.

Circular regarding Locations of Lode Claims, and the Survey of same for Patent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF U. S. SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Tucson, Arizona, August 1, 1892. }

SECTION 2320, U. S. Revised Statutes, is as follows:

"Mining claims upon veins or lodes of quartz, or other rock in place, bearing gold, silver, cinnabar, lead, tin, copper or other valuable deposits, heretofore located, shall be governed as to length along the vein or lode by the customs, regulations and laws in force at the date of their location. A mining claim located after the 10th day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, (1872), whether located by one or more persons, may equal, but shall not exceed one thousand five hundred feet in length along the vein or lode; but no location of a mining 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 three hundred feet on each side of the middle of the vein at the surface, nor shall any claim be limited by any mining regulation to less than twenty-five feet on each side of the middle of the vein at the surface, except where adverse rights existing on the tenth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, render such limitation necessary. The end lines of each claim shall be parallel to each other."

And Section 10 of the Land Office regulations reads:

"With regard to the extent of surface ground adjoining a vein or lode, and claimed for the convenient working thereof, the Revised Statutes provide that the lateral extent of locations of veins or lodes made after May 10, 1872, shall in no case exceed three hundred 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 twenty-five feet on each side of the middle of the vein at the surface, except where adverse rights existing on the 10th of May, 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 three hundred 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 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."

The General Land Office requires a strict observance of its construction of the law as given in Section 10 already quoted, and the rule is binding no less upon this office, than upon all claimants to mineral lands.

Parties desiring official surveys of their claims prior to making application for patent, would do well to acquaint themselves with the law and regulations, previous to making application for survey, for no survey of a lode mining claim will be approved by this office which does not show a compliance with the provisions of law and regulations given above, and is not, in other respects correct.

Surveys returned to this office which do not fulfill the above requirements, are disapproved and transmitted claimants with a statement of the reasons for disapproval; and unless additional developments be made by them, disclosing the vein in the required position, the survey must be amended, by order of this office and at request of claimant, so that the lateral measurements may not exceed the length allowed by law, on either side of the middle of the vein at the surface. This office is allowed no discretion in the above matters, and applicants for survey would save themselves delay and extra expense, and relieve this office of much annoyance by developing the vein in the required position before making application for survey, or by excluding from their surveys any excess of the surface ground allowed by law on either side of the middle of the vein at the surface, in all cases where the vein is not disclosed in the proper position within the location.

ROYAL A. JOHNSON,
U. S. Surveyor General.