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***** EXAMINATION *****

FUNDAMENTALS OF NON-CONVENTIONAL CADASTRAL SURVEYS

1. **A proviso in the 1795 Land Ordinance reserves 1/3 part of**
 - a) gold, lead, and silver
 - b) oil, gas, and gold
 - c) lead, gas, and silver
 - d) lead, gold, and oil

2. **The surveyors of the public lands were required to make notes of:**
 - a) mineral and gas deposits
 - b) mineral and oil deposits
 - c) mineral and salt deposits
 - d) All of the above

3. **The first great gold rush was in:**
 - a) 1820
 - b) 1842
 - c) 1849
 - d) 1863

4. **The first mining laws were:**
 - a) statute mining laws
 - b) federal mining acts
 - c) Congressional provisos
 - d) made by the miners and enforced by vigilante committees

5. **Mining laws were based on:**
 - a) adverse possession
 - b) right of possession
 - c) survey patents
 - d) All of the above

6. **To deal with early mining conflicts and claim jumping, early miners:**
 - a) formed mining districts
 - b) created statute laws
 - c) sent notice of conflicts to Congress
 - d) All of the above

7. **The Possessory Act of 1850 stated:**
- a) mining claims must be filed with the General Land Office
 - b) possession of agricultural lands by miners was illegal
 - c) the agricultural lands are still part of the US public domain
 - d) None of the above
8. **Placer mines contain:**
- a) their own streams
 - b) their own source of water
 - c) minerals in free form, such as nuggets or flakes
 - d) veins of minerals
9. **Lode mines become predominant in:**
- a) 1859
 - b) the silver-rich Comstock Lode
 - c) Virginia City, Nevada
 - d) All of the above
10. **The Lode Mining Act specified the patent could contain up to:**
- a) one vein
 - b) two veins
 - c) three veins
 - d) four veins
11. **The Mining Act was adopted in:**
- a) 1866
 - b) 1870
 - c) 1872
 - d) 1882
12. **A prospector must comply with:**
- a) federal laws
 - b) state laws
 - c) both federal and state laws
 - d) local laws
13. **After his discovery and staking is made, the claimant must file:**
- a) a location notice with the BLM
 - b) a location notice with the state bureau of mines
 - c) a location notice with the local planning agency
 - d) a location notice with the county recorder
14. **The locator must not stake his claim:**
- a) on lands withdrawn by the BLM from mineral entry
 - b) on lands patented to others
 - c) with the discovery point on the claim of another
 - d) All of the above

15. **To hold possession of his claim, the claimant must**
- a) do \$100 worth of assessment work on the claim each year
 - b) do \$1000 worth of assessment work on the claim each year
 - c) do \$2000 worth of assessment work on the claim each year
 - d) do \$3000 worth of assessment work on the claim each year
16. **Section 5 of the Mining Act deals with:**
- a) right of possession
 - b) patenting claims
 - c) adverse claims
 - d) recording and work requirements
17. **Authorizing a 'court of competent jurisdiction' to settle**
- a) claim disputes is a part of Section 6 of the Mining Act
 - b) claim disputes is a part of Section 7 of the Mining Act
 - c) claim disputes is a part of Section 8 of the Mining Act
 - d) claim disputes is a part of Section 9 of the Mining Act
18. **Gulch placers were:**
- a) illegal
 - b) a minimum 20 feet wide
 - c) narrow claims made in mountain streams with deep ravines
 - d) None of the above
19. **Patents for mill sites can be up to:**
- a) 5 acres
 - b) 10 acres
 - c) 15 acres
 - d) 20 acres
20. **The Mining Claim Occupancy Act:**
- a) provides for adverse possession by residents on the claim
 - b) provides for possession by former residents
 - c) provides for occupying the claim with a residence
 - d) provides for mining under residences
21. **Donation land claims were:**
- a) authorized in Florida, New Mexico, and Oregon
 - b) generally rectangular in form
 - c) numbered beginning with 37
 - d) All of the above
22. **The Soldiers' Additional Homesteads were granted to:**
- a) veterans of the Civil War
 - b) all veterans
 - c) veterans of World War I
 - d) veterans of the Spanish - American War

23. **Indian allotments were:**
- a) surveyed under various laws and provisions
 - b) identified as fractional lots in fractional sections
 - c) had a unique system of lot numbering
 - d) None of the above
24. **National Forest Homestead Entry Surveys were:**
- a) surveyed according to Special Instructions issued by the GLO
 - b) surveyed by a Forest Service surveyor
 - c) discontinued in 1962
 - d) All of the above
25. **The purpose of exchange surveys was:**
- a) to consolidate lands to facilitate administration of forests
 - b) to sell forest lands to lumber companies
 - c) to acquire forest lands to build access roads
 - d) None of the above
26. **Small holding claim surveys were:**
- a) made in almost all western states
 - b) difficult to resurvey
 - c) usually in a group due to the settlement of a village
 - d) None of the above
27. **Most Spanish and Mexican Land Grants were acquired by:**
- a) the BLM
 - b) treaty or purchase from Spain or Mexico
 - c) reference to township surveys
 - d) All of the above
28. **Land grants were:**
- a) limited to 640 acres
 - b) often normally monumented
 - c) often resurveyed using topographic calls
 - d) All of the above
29. **The first placer gold was discovered in California near**
- a) Sutter Mill
 - b) Sacramento
 - c) San Francisco
 - d) Los Angeles
30. **The first placer gold in California was discovered in**
- a) 1820
 - b) 1842
 - c) 1849
 - d) 1866

31. **The first gold in North Carolina was discovered near**
- a) Wilmington
 - b) Raleigh
 - c) Monroe
 - d) Gold Hill
32. **The first gold in North Carolina was discovered in**
- a) 1820
 - b) 1842
 - c) 1849
 - d) 1866
33. **The main reason for claim jumping was**
- a) The high price of gold
 - b) The huge availability of land
 - c) Previous mine owners has abandoned their claim
 - d) All of the above
34. **Elected officials of mining districts**
- a) Kept records
 - b) Made rules
 - c) Heard disputes
 - d) All of the above
35. **A lode claim is located**
- a) In a river
 - b) On a vein of hard rock in place
 - c) In a bay
 - d) Any of the above
36. **Lode mining and placer mining worked**
- a) Below the surface and above the surface respectively
 - b) Above the surface and below the surface respectively
 - c) Only above the surface
 - d) Only below the surface
37. **Lode mining had**
- a) More problems than placer mining
 - b) Less problems than placer mining
 - c) About the same problems as placer mining
 - d) None of the above
38. **Placer mines require**
- a) Tunnels
 - b) Mills
 - c) Extraction from the ore
 - d) None of the above

39. **Lode mines require**
- a) Tunnels
 - b) Mills
 - c) Extraction from the ore
 - d) All of the above
40. **Congress disposed of lead mines in Arkansas in**
- a) 1820
 - b) 1842
 - c) 1846
 - d) 1866
41. **Congress disposed of lead mines in Illinois in**
- a) 1820
 - b) 1842
 - c) 1846
 - d) 1866
42. **Congress disposed of lead mines in Wisconsin in**
- a) 1820
 - b) 1842
 - c) 1846
 - d) 1866
43. **Congress disposed of lead mines in Iowa in**
- a) 1820
 - b) 1842
 - c) 1846
 - d) 1866
44. **In 1866, Congress granted mining rights to**
- a) Sutter
 - b) Sutro
 - c) Kearney
 - d) Grant
45. **In 1866, Congress granted**
- a) Two sections of non-mineral land in the Comstock Lode
 - b) Three sections of non-mineral land in the Comstock Lode
 - c) Four sections of non-mineral land in the Comstock Lode
 - d) Five sections of non-mineral land in the Comstock Lode
46. **The fourth section of the Lode mining Act limited the**
- a) length of a lode claim to 100 feet
 - b) length of a lode claim to 200 feet
 - c) length of a lode claim to 300 feet
 - d) length of a lode claim to 400 feet

47. **The fourth section of the Lode Mining Act limited the**
- a) Width of a lode claim to 10 feet
 - b) Width of a lode claim to 20 feet
 - c) Width of a lode claim to 30 feet
 - d) None of the above
48. **The Lode Claim Act of 1866 was amended in 1870**
- a) To address vigilantes
 - b) To address placer claims
 - c) To address lode claims
 - d) All of the above
49. **Section 13 of the amended Lode Mining Act addressed**
- a) State and territory statutes
 - b) Claims over four sections
 - c) Claims over six sections
 - d) All of the above
50. **The basic mining law of the United States was enacted**
- a) In 1866
 - b) In 1872
 - c) In 1896
 - d) In 1953
51. **The endlines of a lode claim must be**
- a) A smooth curve
 - b) Right angles
 - c) Parallel
 - d) Any of the above
52. **Claims may be located in**
- a) South Dakota
 - b) North Dakota
 - c) Wyoming
 - d) Any of the above
53. **North Dakota restricts mining claims to**
- a) A maximum of 200 feet in width
 - b) A maximum of 400 feet in width
 - c) A maximum of 600 feet in width
 - d) A maximum of 800 feet in width
54. **After a claimant applies for a patent, the claim is**
- a) Checked by a qualified mineral examiner
 - b) Checked by the county clerk
 - c) Checked by the county recorder
 - d) Checked by the county surveyor

55. **A bona fide mining claim**
- a) Has sufficient minerals of quantity
 - b) Has sufficient minerals of quality
 - c) Has character to encourage a prudent person to mine
 - d) All of the above
56. **Section 3 of the Mining Act granted**
- a) Land for road access
 - b) Extra-lateral rights to persons holding lode claims
 - c) Easements for utilities
 - d) All of the above
57. **The issue in the court case of Grant v Pilgrim was**
- a) Extra-lateral rights
 - b) Excess claim lengths
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of the above
58. **An Alpine Fraction was**
- a) A fraction of a full claim
 - b) The amount of ore in a lode vein
 - c) The cost of mining a lode
 - d) None of the above
59. **Section 5 of the Mining Act dealt with**
- a) Bills of lading
 - b) Transportation to and from the mine
 - c) Recording requirements
 - d) All of the above
60. **Section 6 of the Mining Act provided for**
- a) Disposal of claims
 - b) Patenting claims
 - c) Renting claims
 - d) None of the above

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