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10/27/94

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES FILE DATA

PRIMARY NAME: AEOLIAN MONTEZUMA GROUP

ALTERNATE NAMES:

BLUE EAGLE PROSPECT
MONTEZUMA

PIMA COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 507

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 11 S RANGE 5 E SECTION 29 QUARTER C
LATITUDE: N 32DEG 26MIN 10SEC LONGITUDE: W 111DEG 53MIN 05SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: SANTA ROSA MOUNTAINS - 15 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: PAST PRODUCER

COMMODITY:

LEAD
COPPER
SILVER
GOLD LODE

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

AZBM FILE DATA
RFC B-384
ADMMR AEOLIAN MONTEZUMA GROUP
AZBM BULL 189 P. 142 DIST. REFERENCE APPLIES
ADMMR "U" FILE CU 53

AEOLIAN-MONTEZUMA GROUP
AEOLIAN

PIMA COUNTY
SANTA ROSA DIST
T11S,R5E,sec 29

See: ABM Bull. 180, p. 121, 136

See: ABM Bull. 129 p. 70 (Lakeshore)

Pima County MILS Index #507

AKA: Blue Eagle Prospect, Montezuma

RFC B-384

Santa Rosa Mtns. Topo 15' (included in file)

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Aeolian - Montezuma Group

THIS R5E SEC. 29 C

Santa Rosa Mtns.

15'

BIRTHDAY GROUP

PIMA COUNTY

2 claims - Large gossan $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ Cu, 14 oz. Ag. Several streaks cc. Originally located by Picone. These 4 partners picked out 12 claims out of 100 originally located by Picone before it became reservation. Locations now valid & rent paid \$1.05 per claim to 1958. Assessment work done. FPK 3-5-57

AEOLIAN-MONTEZUMA GROUP
AEOLIAN

PIMA COUNTY
SANTA ROSA DIST
T11S,R5E,sec 29

See: ABM Bull. 180, p. 121, 136

See: ABM Bull. 129 p. 70 (Lakeshore)

BIRTHDAY GROUP

PIMA COUNTY

2 claims - Large gossan $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ Cu, 14 oz. Ag. Several streaks cc. Originally located by Picone. These 4 partners picked out 12 claims out of 100 originally located by Picone before it became reservation. Locations now valid & rent paid \$1.05 per claim to 1958. Assessment work done. FPK 3-5-57

3-5-57

Adrian Mine - Copper

Notes from G.T. Tucker
Conversation.

30 mi SW of Casa Grande

5 mi SE of Fred vill Komulik
N end Black Hill range, ^{on Black Mt.} on
Papago Reservation. Area of Lakeshore
4 1/2 mi from Lakeshore due S,
Way S of old Yecool - 10-12 mi.

Unpatented located in 1954. One
partner's ^{father's} Frank Sione geol located
in 1910. Prospected & shipped
3 1/2 cars from 1 claim 20% + ac
in 1921 shut down in '21 shipped
to Douglas. He also shipped small lots from 3
other places. 10 claims in Adrian 2 more
in birthday group.

Contact G.T. Tucker. 4 partners
Sione rich for years - several sons - 2 very engps
9 Dec 1921 to '54

✓ ✓

REPORT ON AEOLIAN-MOCTEZUMA GROUP
OF MINING CLAIMS

-----oOo-----

LOCATION:- ✓ *✓ Aeolian* ✓

The Aeolian-Moctuzuma group is located in the Santa Rosa Mountains, Santa Rosa Mining District, Pima County, Arizona. About twenty (20) miles west of Silver Bell and thirty-seven (37) miles South of Casa Grande.

CLAIMS:- ✓

The Aeolian group consists of fourteen (14) full claims; the Moctuzuma group contains five (5) full claims; together they comprise an area of three hundred and ninety-one (391) acres.

TOPOGRAPHY:-

Except for a few isolated hills the country is practically level.

GEOLOGY:-

The country rock is Diorite occurring in form, as a batholith of great area, it is undoubtedly a phase of the granite which forms the foot wall of the ore body in the Lake Shore Mine.

On the Aeolian-Moctuzuma group it varies from an unaltered micaceous diorite, in undisturbed areas, to hornblend-schist on the walls of fractures. Sericite-schist forms the vein filling in some places.

Andesite, as flow rock, is present on the surface in small quantity but as intruded dikes, it is of the most economic importance, as will be shown by a description of the ore bodies.

It will be noted, from the map, that the excavations, all showing more or less ore, are in line and roughly parallel, indicating a system of parallel fracturing of unlimited extent, passing from view beneath the desert sands on the East and continuing through the

middletown property on the West. The presence of a light colored porphyry which is revealed at a slight depth lying within the fracture and highly impregnated with copper indicates that it is the direct cause of fracturing and also the source of mineralization. Subsequent faulting is probably responsible for the alteration of this porphyry to sericitic schist in certain portions of the dikes or veins.

ORE DEPOSITS:-

The ore occurs on the surface in the form of carbonates, silicates and oxides with occasional traces of glance, it is confined to the dikes alone, and varies in width from a few inches to six feet and in value from 3% to 10%. With development the ore chute on No. 3 has increased from 2 1/2 feet on the surface to six feet at a depth of 40 feet. At this depth, the porphyry dike appears and is not thoroughly impregnated by carbonates as to give it a color varying from faint blue to one indicating a high copper content. Here the walls are highly fractured and also impregnated by carbonates.

Prospect holes of varying depths have been driven on every claim with a fair showing of copper ore in each. On the Stromboli claim there is some glance showing on the surface with the carbonates a width of 1 1/2 feet running 4% copper. Four tons of chipping ore was taken from the location hole which went to make up one of the shipments from No. 3 claim. There is at present about 10 tons of 9% ore on the dumps, from prospect holes, on the Mootezuma group.

The mineralized portion of the dikes on this group is several feet in width and show an increase with depth. The porphyritic intrusion is also in evidence in each of these prospects and constitutes a high percentage of the shipping ore on the dump.

The dikes strike N 60° E and have a dip of 60°.

HISTORY:-

From the very limited amount of work done on the Aeolian-Moetazuma groups, there has been shipped a total of 200 tons averaging 7% copper.

The House Copper Mine, lying four miles North has shipped a large tonnage of high grade copper ore. Records may be inspected at the Coon Grande Valley Bank.

The Lake Shore property lying 5 1/2 miles North shipped forty (40) tons per day during the year 1917 from their oxidized surface ores. They are now sinking below the 250 foot level and anticipate striking sulphides very soon. Their ore body, from the 250 foot level to the surface, is 50 feet in width but not of shipping grade.

The Middleton group, adjoining Aeolian group on the West, and owned by the Hecla Arizona Mining Company is equipped with hoisting machinery, and other surface improvements preparatory to sinking to the 400 foot level. Their surface indications are the same as those of the Aeolian-Moetazuma Group.

The Dally property 2 1/2 miles Southwest and the Stewart property 1, 1/2 miles South have shipped high grade glance ore.

The Andrada Copper 6 miles South has shipped 8 cars of high grade ore and the Copperosity lying 12 miles Northwest has been a steady shipper for a long time.

DEVELOPMENT:-

Development on No. 1 consists of a 45 foot shaft, a 50 foot drift running South at this depth and a slope 20 feet in length expanding to the surface. All other openings on the Aeolian group are merely prospect holes. On the Moetazuma group there is a 60 foot shaft with 30 feet of cross cutting towards the vein also a 14 foot shaft on ore and several other prospect holes.

MINING FACILITIES:-

There is no water nor timber on this property. The vein matter is soft and the walls schistes and fractured. The shafts must be timbered, at least on the hanging wall which has a dip of about 60%. There will be no roads to build as the surface is not at all rough and rises very gradually to the base of the low hills indicated on the map. There is a good road to Casa Grande and Silver Bell, the two nearest Railroad stations these roads are practically level and firm. The cost of transportation from Casa Grande to mine is \$8.00 per ton by wagon for small lots. This should be greatly decreased by the use of auto trucks.

A glance at the map of the district will readily convince one of the necessity for a railroad through this undeveloped mineral belt.

REFERENCE:-

Following are the names of prominent engineers who are thoroughly acquainted with the district:-

Mr. B. C. Granville, Tucson, Arizona.
Mr. Frank Pagliuchi, whose address is unknown.
Mr. Kemp Casa Grande, % Copper Bell Mine.

RECAPITULATION:-

First: There is a good showing of ore in many places, extending over a large area.

Second: The mineralization is confined to certain well defined dikes of a porphyritic texture lying within walls of a granitoid rock which has been fractured and altered by the force of intrusion.

Third: The dikes are probably of deep seated origin. Their persistence in length and their presence within a plutonic rock tend to substantiate this statement.

Fourth: The property is in a known mineral belt and conditions seem to improve with depth.

Yours very truly,

A. L. KELLEY

PROPOSITION:-

I desire to incorporate for 2,000,000 shares, non-assessed stock, at a par value of \$1.00 per share, provided that I can obtain subscription to the amount of \$100,000.00, with 20% down, and balance at the rate of 10% per month. With this amount fully subscribed, I will let it go at ten cents per share, with a guarantee that no stock will ever be placed on the open market for less than twenty-five cents per share.

As a guarantee of stock delivery, I will give a deed to an equivalent interest in the property.

With the funds above stated, i.e. \$2000.00 down and \$1000.00 per month for nine (9) months, I can equip the shaft with hoisting apparatus and continue sinking on the ore.

I can also develop other good croppings with wind-lance to a depth of at least fifty (50) feet.

I guarantee also to place 50% of the stock in the treasury and to pool the holdings of the original owners until the property is on a firm paying basis.

I guarantee further to personally defray all costs of incorporation, advertising and so forth and to sell my undivided services with those of a competent engineer for the sum of \$300.00 per month so long as funds are being furnished by the above subscribers. Also to render at regular intervals, a correct account of work done and money spent.

ESTIMATE OF COSTS:-

Timber Shaft to 50 feet,	
labor and supplies.....	\$ 400.00
Hoisting equipment.....	1000.00
Labor per day	
(Indians and Mexicans).....	24.00

Very truly yours,

FRANK PIONE.

Casa Grande, Ariz.

AEOLIAN MINE

Copper

3-5-57
Phoenix

NS 4/E
P...

Notes from C. T. Tucker conversation

30 mi SW Casa Grande - 5 mi SE Indian village Komllik - N. end Black Hill Range or Black Mt. on Papago Reservation. Area of Lakeshore - $4\frac{1}{2}$ mi due south of Lakeshore. Way S of old Vekol 10 to 12 mi. Unpatented, located in 1954. One partner's (Frank Picone) father, geologist located claims in 1910. Prospected & shipped $3\frac{1}{2}$ cars from 1 claim 20% plus copper in 1921. Shut down in 1921 - shipped to Douglas; also shipped small lots from ³ other places. 10 claims in Aeolian - 2 more in Birthday group.

Contact C. T. Tucker - c/o Arizona Assay Office, 815 N. 1st Street, Phoenix
(4 partners)
Picone sick for years - several sons - 2 mining engineers

property idle 1921 - 54.

Aeolian is vein system - 2 geologists have said veins will close at depth. 3 veins on ridge near gully - then up a bit 3 more. About 800' across veins or stringers. Probably over 1000' traceable length. Widest vein about 8', smallest 40". Malachite & chrysocolla; also malconite. Samples 1 or 2% to 9.4 copper. Cleaned old hole - incl shaft about 15', 25" wide - 8.4% Cu - 15 tons outside & some elsewhere all disappeared. W. A. Clark carried certified check & offered Picone Sr \$65000 - offered it for 3 years Picone mad - tore up check. Clark wanted big sample over 20% copper. Can drive in with short wheel base car,



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF HEARINGS AND APPEALS
INTERIOR BOARD OF LAND APPEALS4015 WILSON BOULEVARD
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22203

UNITED STATES

v.

LEE WESTERN, INC.
GARTH BLACK

IBLA 80-284

Decided September 17, 1980

Appeal from a decision of Administrative Law Judge Michael L. Morehouse declaring invalid the Aeolian Nos. 1 through 10 lode mining claims. A 9847.

Affirmed as modified.

1. Mining Claims: DETERMINATION OF VALIDITY--Time of Determination; DISCOVERY--Nature of Requirement--duty of mineral examiner-- extent of deposit--marketability requirement--profitability-- prudent man test--Proof--maintenance of discovery points--Time of Discovery; INDIAN LANDS; LOCATABLE PUBLIC LANDS--Withdrawn Lands-- effect of withdrawals--establishing valid claim--Indian lands; PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE--Contests--burden of proof--determination of validity--evidence--prima facie case.

Mineralization which only warrants further prospecting or exploration in an effort to ascertain whether sufficient mineralization might be found to justify mining or development does not constitute a valuable mineral deposit. Where it is shown that a contestee does not have a discovery at the time of the hearing, it is not necessary for contestant to establish invalidity by showing a lack of discovery at the date of an earlier withdrawal from mineral location.

APPEARANCES: Albert H. Mackenzie, Esq., Phoenix, Arizona, for appellants; Fritz L. Goreham, Esq., Office of the Solicitor, U.S. Department of the Interior, Phoenix, Arizona, for contestant.

OPINION BY ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE HENRIQUES

The United States, acting by and through the State Director for Arizona, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and on behalf of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, issued contest complaints A 9838, A 9846, and A 9847 charging that as to the claims named therein and situated within the Papago Indian Reservation, valuable minerals have not been found within the limits of the mining claims so as to constitute a

INDEX CODE: None

[1] The law of the case may be summarized as follows:

Section 3 of the Act of June 18, 1934, 48 Stat. 984, 25 U.S.C. § 463, as amended by the Act of August 28, 1937, 50 Stat. 862, opened the Papago Indian Reservation to exploration, location, and entry under the mining laws of the United States. 30 U.S.C. § 22 (1976). Payment to the Papago Tribe of a minimal annual rental not to exceed 5 cents per acre was required for each mining claim located.

The Act of May 27, 1955, 69 Stat. 67, repealed the foregoing statutes insofar as they related to mining claims in the Papago Indian Reservation and declared all land within the Papago Indian Reservation to be withdrawn from exploration, location, and entry under the United States mining laws, but permitted existing valid mining claims to continue so long as they were maintained under the mining laws of the United States.

It is well established that the sine qua non for a valid mining claim located on public land of the United States is discovery, as the location of a mining claim conveys no rights to the claimant until there is shown a discovery of a valuable mineral deposit within the limits of the claim. 30 U.S.C. § 23 (1976). Where land occupied by a mining claim has been withdrawn from operation of the mining laws, the validity of the claim must be tested by the value of the mineral deposit as of the date of the withdrawal, as well as of the date of the hearing. United States v. Chappell, 42 IBLA 74 (1979);^a United States v. Garner, 30 IBLA 42 (1977).^b Under the so-called "prudent man test," discovery has been achieved when one finds a mineral deposit of such quantity and quality that a person of ordinary prudence would be justified in the further expenditure of his labor and means with a reasonable prospect of success in developing a valuable mine. Castle v. Womble, 19 L.D. 455 (1894),^c approved by the Supreme Court in Chrisman v. Miller, 197 U.S. 313 (1905), and followed consistently thereafter. Accord, Cole v. Ralph, 252 U.S. 286 (1920); Cameron v. United States, 252 U.S. 450 (1920); Fest v. Humboldt Placer Mining Co., 371 U.S. 334 (1963); United States v. Coleman, 390 U.S. 599 (1968);^d Adams v. United States, 318 F.2d 861 (9th Cir. 1963).^e The "prudent man test" has been complemented by the "marketability test" requiring a claimant to show that the mineral can be extracted, removed, and marketed at a profit. United States v. Coleman, *supra*; Converse v. Udall, 399 F.2d 616 (9th Cir. 1968),^f cert. denied, 393 U.S. 1025 (1969).

Mineralization that only warrants further prospecting or exploration in an effort to ascertain whether sufficient mineralization might be found to justify mining or development does not constitute a valuable mineral deposit. A valuable mineral deposit has not been found simply because the facts might warrant a search for such a deposit. Barton v. Morton, 498 F.2d 288 (9th Cir. 1974); United States v. Porter, 37 IBLA 313 (1978).^g Similarly, it is not enough that the mineral values exposed justify further exploration to determine whether

For Footnotes see:

50 IBLA 106a

GFS(MIN) 224(1980)

The Government's case was presented by testimony from John E. Kinnison, a consulting geologist working with Dr. C. L. Fair under contract H50C14209834 with the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Kinnison stated that, in June 1976, he had discussed the impending examination of the Aeolian mining claims with Garth Black, and had asked Black if he or a representative wished to point out the best mineral showings on the claims. Black declined the invitation (Tr. 97). The examination of the Aeolian claims was made by Kinnison on July 28, 1976. He was assisted by Barton Cross, a registered mining engineer, and Dan Boyd, a geologist from the graduate school of the University of Arizona.

Kinnison indicated that the claims were located on the ground by means of maps furnished by Black and identified by the color-coded 4 x 4 posts at the corners and location points (Tr. 98). Kinnison stated that the claims are in a granitoid area, ranging from quartz diorite to a lighter granodiorite, with monzonite dikes crossing. Mineralization was observed in narrow shear zones. Standard channel samples were taken from mineralized zones in prospect pits or shafts, wherever possible. A description of the sampling is set out in Government's Exhibit 8, pp. 3-5:

Aeolian No. 1: Samples LW-24 and LW-25: These two samples are channel samples from a prospect pit located 40' southeast of the location post, which is in the exact center of the claim. LW-24 was a 28" channel across two narrow splits of a quartz-chlorite zone, in granodiorite, on the southwest wall of the pit. LW-25 was a 13" channel cut across a single quartz chlorite zone with minor chrysocolla, on the northeast wall. This main zone strikes N. 58° E. and dips vertical. Pit was sunk through a thin layer of alluvium into bedrock. Most of the claim is alluvial covered.

Aeolian No. 2: Sample LW-18: This claim was sampled with a 1.5' channel cut from a cross-cut trench located 100', N. 02° E. from the location post, which is in the exact center of the claim. The sample was cut across a sheeted zone with chrysocolla, striking N. 58° E., and dipping 75° SE. The mineralization could not be traced beyond the short trench * * *.

Aeolian No. 3: Samples LW-22 and 23: These samples were channels cut from the front roof (or back) of a short stub adit run just below the surface * * *. The two channels are continuous across a strongly sheeted zone in granodiorite with abundant chrysocolla; the zone strikes N. 46° E. and is vertical. LW-22 was cut 22" from the north wall to the center, and LW-23 was cut 21" from the center to the south wall of the mineralized zone. The samples are located 100', S. 62° E., from the southwest end center monument of the claim.

granodiorite with minor epidote. Beyond this hillslope, to the northeast, the claim is covered by alluvium. No prospect pits or significant mineralization were found.

The results of assays of the samples from the Aeolian claims shown in Government's Exhibit 10 are:

Sample	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm
17	0.28	45.	20000
18	0.41	1.6	7800
19			90
20			720
21			4600
22	0.29	1.2	35000
23	0.10	4.4	35000
25			6300
26			24000
27	0.22	32.	50000
28			255

Kinnison stated that large copper mining operations involving millions of tons of blocked out ore are possible with lower grade ores, but that the break even point for small operations in copper mining in Arizona is on the average of 5-1/2 percent copper, citing Harry E. Krumlauf in Exploration and Development of Small Mines, Bulletin 164, Arizona Bureau of Mines (1966). Kinnison stated that the exposed veins in the Aeolian No. 3 and Aeolian No. 9 approached the minimum value of copper, and he estimated some 500 tons of ore on each claim, basing this estimate on his pacing the exposed vein (Tr. 123). As the rock is not suitable for obtaining a silica bonus from the smelter (the silica acts as a flux for which the smelter makes additional payment), Kinnison observed that the small tonnage on the Aeolian No. 3 and Aeolian No. 9 probably could not be mined without experiencing a loss in excess of \$11,000 (Gov't Exh. 8). The showings on the remaining eight claims of the Aeolian group were so meager, he felt, that no prudent man would proceed with further exploration or development.

On cross examination, Kinnison stated he had seen no other improvements than those he reported in his written examination (Gov't Exh. 8) and maintained that he saw nothing to indicate a continuity of vein structure through the claims.

We agree with the Judge that the Government made a prima facie case of lack of discovery, but we would limit this showing to a lack of discovery as of the time of the hearing, rather than as of May 27, 1955.

emphasized several times that the claims represented only a promising prospect (Tr. 323, 324, 327, 328, 330, 331, 343, 355).

As a first charge of error, counsel for appellants quotes from the Judge's decision: "Thus, there is nothing in the record to show the validity of the Aeolian claims as of the withdrawal date. Accordingly, they are declared invalid." Counsel argues that there is nothing in the record to show that the area occupied by the Aeolian claims was withdrawn in 1955 or at any other time. Counsel apparently overlooked the contest complaint and the answer thereto by contestees. The first paragraph of the complaint reads: "The lands hereinafter described are within the boundaries of the Papago Indian Reservation and were open to mineral entry at date of said location." Paragraph one of the answer by contestees reads: "Admit the allegations contained in paragraph one of Contestant's Complaint." In his opening remarks at the hearing, Government counsel said, after a brief discussion of the Papago Indian Reservation and the closing of the reservation to mining location by the Act of May 27, 1955, "[I]t's the government's contention that the contestee has to show a discovery as of May 27, 1955, at the time the reservation was [with]drawn from entry, as well as a present discovery" (Tr. 8). At the opening of the testimony relating to the Aeolian group, Government counsel stated, "I'd like to make the same basic statement that I made in the other one. The claims which are the subject of this contest * * * are the Aeolian Lode Claims 1 [to] 10, the claimants are Lee Western, Inc., and Mr. Garth Black. These claims are located within the exterior boundaries of the Papago Indian Reservation which was withdrawn from entry by Act of Congress on May 27, 1955" (Tr. 91). Counsel for contestees did not object to the statements or offer any contrary argument. Review of the transcript discloses the following colloquies with the witnesses, relative to the status of the Aeolian claims on the date of withdrawal of the Papago Indian Reservation from operation of the mining laws, May 27, 1955.

JUDGE MOREHOUSE: Now, as your opinion as to invalidity, I take it that is both as of—this is as of May 27, 1955?

THE WITNESS [KINNISON]: I presume so. The claims' history and size is something that I didn't really go into. They're standard claims.

JUDGE MOREHOUSE: Well, I got the feeling that your opinion is as of the present time. Is it not?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

JUDGE MOREHOUSE: Or the time you examined the claims.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

JUDGE MOREHOUSE: Yeah. I wonder if he made any effort to go back to 1955 and figure values as of that time?

MR. MACKENZIE: Did you do--did you make any effort to ascertain the values in 1955 as--by that, I mean first of all, the monetary value. It would be--of course that would presuppose that you had some knowledge of the actual mineralization in the Aeolian number 2 or any other claim as of 1955?

THE WITNESS: To answer your question specifically, no, I did not research the prior--the value at that time.

JUDGE MOREHOUSE: All right.

BY MR. MACKENZIE:

Q. Now, we might simplify that and ask you, have you made any estimate or calculations of the--of the value of the deposit on any of the Aeolian numbers 1 through 10 as of May, 1955?

A. No, I have not.

(Tr. 289, 290).

In any event, where a claimant does not have a discovery of a valuable mineral deposit on a mining claim at the time of a hearing on lands previously withdrawn from location, it is not essential for the Government to show a lack of discovery at the date of the withdrawal. United States v. Rigg, 16 IBLA 385 (1974).^o

Appellant's second argument on appeal charges that the Government fell far short of establishing a prima facie case. Counsel cites testimony of the Government witness from pages 233, 237, 246, and 247 of the transcript. The colloquy cited was given in connection with the 19 claims in contest A 9846, the Golden Hills group of claims, the invalidity of which the contestees have conceded. The cited colloquy had nothing to do with the Aeolian group, the subject of this appeal. Counsel's reference to the fact that the ten Aeolian claims were examined by Kinnison in only 1 day does not cause us to reverse the finding below that a prima facie case has been made by the Government. The courts have repeatedly held that the mining claimant is the true proponent of the rule or order under the Administrative Procedure Act to the effect that the proponent of the rule or order has the burden of proof. Thus, after the Government presents a prima facie case of invalidity of a mining location, the burden of proof is on the claimant to establish all requirements for a valid location. Hallenbeck v. Kleppe, *supra*; United States v. Springer, *supra*; Foster v. Seaton, *supra*. Nor is the Government examiner required to perform discovery work for the claimant or to explore or sample beyond areas exposed by

^o) GFS(MIN) 54(1974)

Footnotes from 50 IBLA 97:

- a) GFS(MIN) 59(1979)
- b) GFS(MIN) 22(1977)
- c) GFS(MIN SUPP) 1
- d) GFS(MIN) JD-1(1968)
- e) GFS(MIN) JD-2(1963)
- f) GFS(MIN) JD-4(1968)
- g) GFS(MIN) 114(1978)

Footnotes from 50 IBLA 98:

- h) GFS(MIN) 100(1978)
- i) GFS(MIN) 27(1973)
- j) GFS(MIN) 1(1978)
- k) GFS(MIN) 29(1976)
- l) GFS(MIN) 101(1973)
- m) GFS(MIN) 9(1979)
- n) GFS(MIN) 32(1976)