Mining District File Summary Sheet

DISTRICT	Tonopah
DIST_NO	4846 6600 0345
COUNTY If different from written on document	Nye
TITLE If not obvious	Hughes Tool Co.; Claims offered for sale to Hughes Tool; Tonopah area claims — Wee Pom Mine and C and B claims
AUTHOR	L. Bunker; C.A. Joseph
DATE OF DOC(S)	1970
MULTI_DIST Y / (N?) Additional Dist_Nos:	
QUAD_NAME	Rays 7½'
P_M_C_NAME (mine, claim & company names)	Hughes Tool Co; Wee Pom Mine; Tom No. 2; Betta No. 1; Copper Nos. 1-2; C and B Nos. 1-9; Bill Bob
COMMODITY If not obvious	Silver; gold; copper; lead; molybedum; tungsten
NOTES	property report; claim maps; assays; correspondence; location map; handwritten notes; geology; cross sections

Keep docs at about 250 pages if no oversized maps attached
(for every 1 oversized page (>11x17) with text reduce
the amount of pages by ~25)

SS: DD 1/29/08
Initials Date

DB:
Initials Date

SCANNED: T.W. 3/5/09
Initials Date

Revised: 1/22/08

4 CLAIMS FOR SALE --TONOPAH AREA
HIMES AND JOSEPH

HUGHES TOOL CO. 86
CLAIMS OFFERED FOR SALE TO HUGHES TOOL
TONOPAH AREA CLAIMS

4840
66000345

60000345(4840)

NE

Feb. 11, 1970

Memo to: Mr. A. J. Anderson

Subject: Claims for sale in the Tonopah area.
A group of 26 unpatented claims
Named the C and B and the Wee Pons

Location: About 2 miles northerly from the
Tonopah Radar Station.

Owners: Charles A. Joseph
Box 584 - Tonopah, Nevada
(315 Booker Street.)

Bill Himes
Phone 6274 - P.O. Box 762
Tonopah, Nevada -

History = A report submitted and attached.

Price = The asking price is $2500.00 per claim.

Mr Anderson ask them to contact me in relation
to this property -

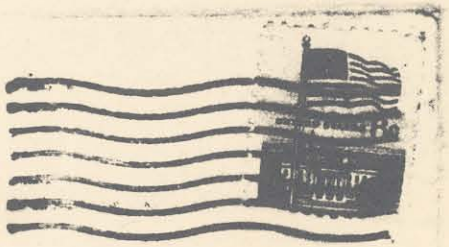
Respectfully
L Bunker

6000 0345 (4840)

Pete Aha Garrett
1018-S York Street
Denver Colorado
80209

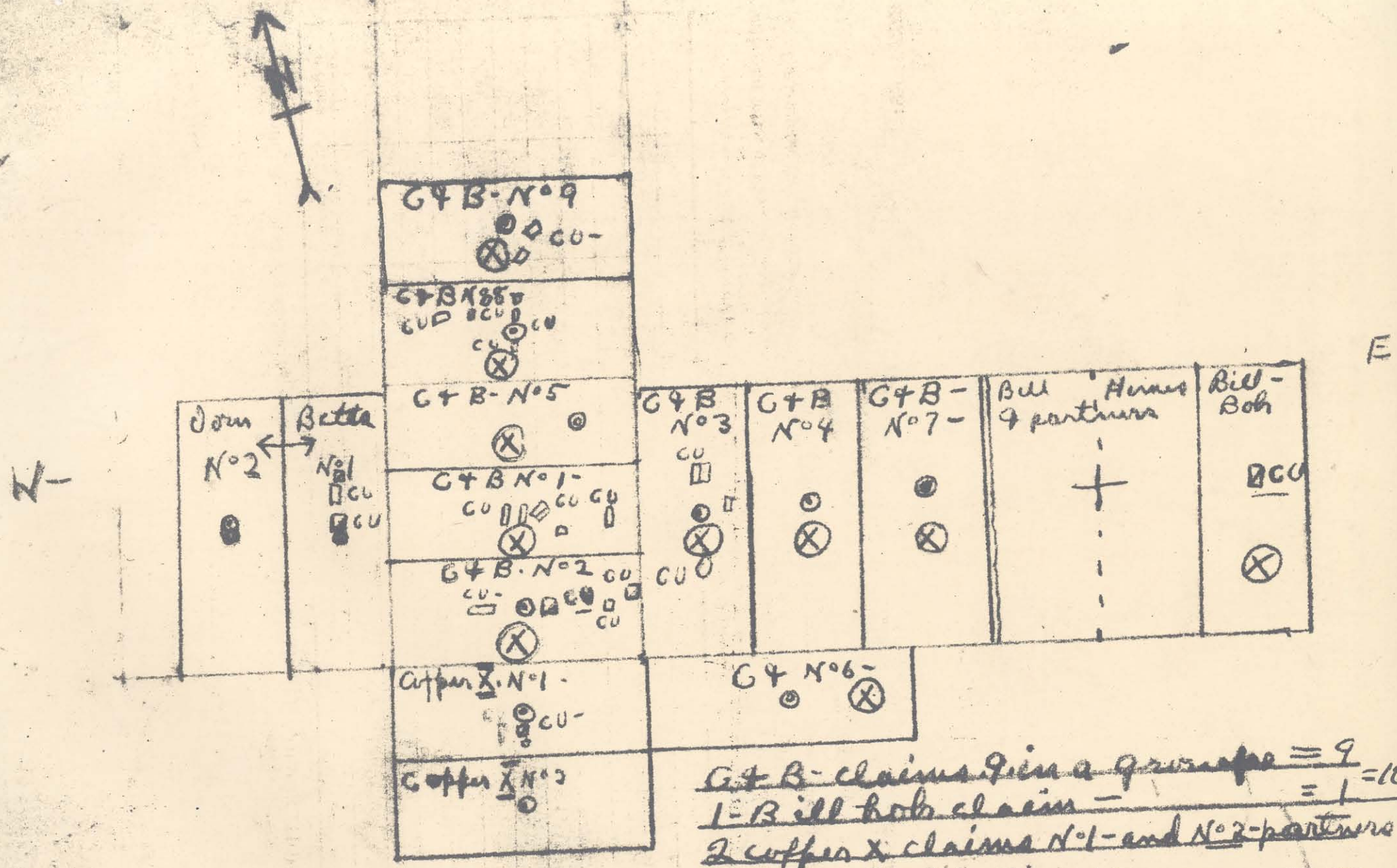
a mill man
& chemist

DENVER, COLO.
PM
9 FEB
1970
18



Mr. Charles A. Joseph
Tonopah Nevada 89049

P.O. Box 854



G+B- claims 9 in a group = 9
1-Bill Bob claim — = 1 =10
2 copper X claims N°1- and N°2-partners
on N°2- Joseph Himes —
on N°1. copper X 4 partners or Creators
separate deal on N°1 X- copper

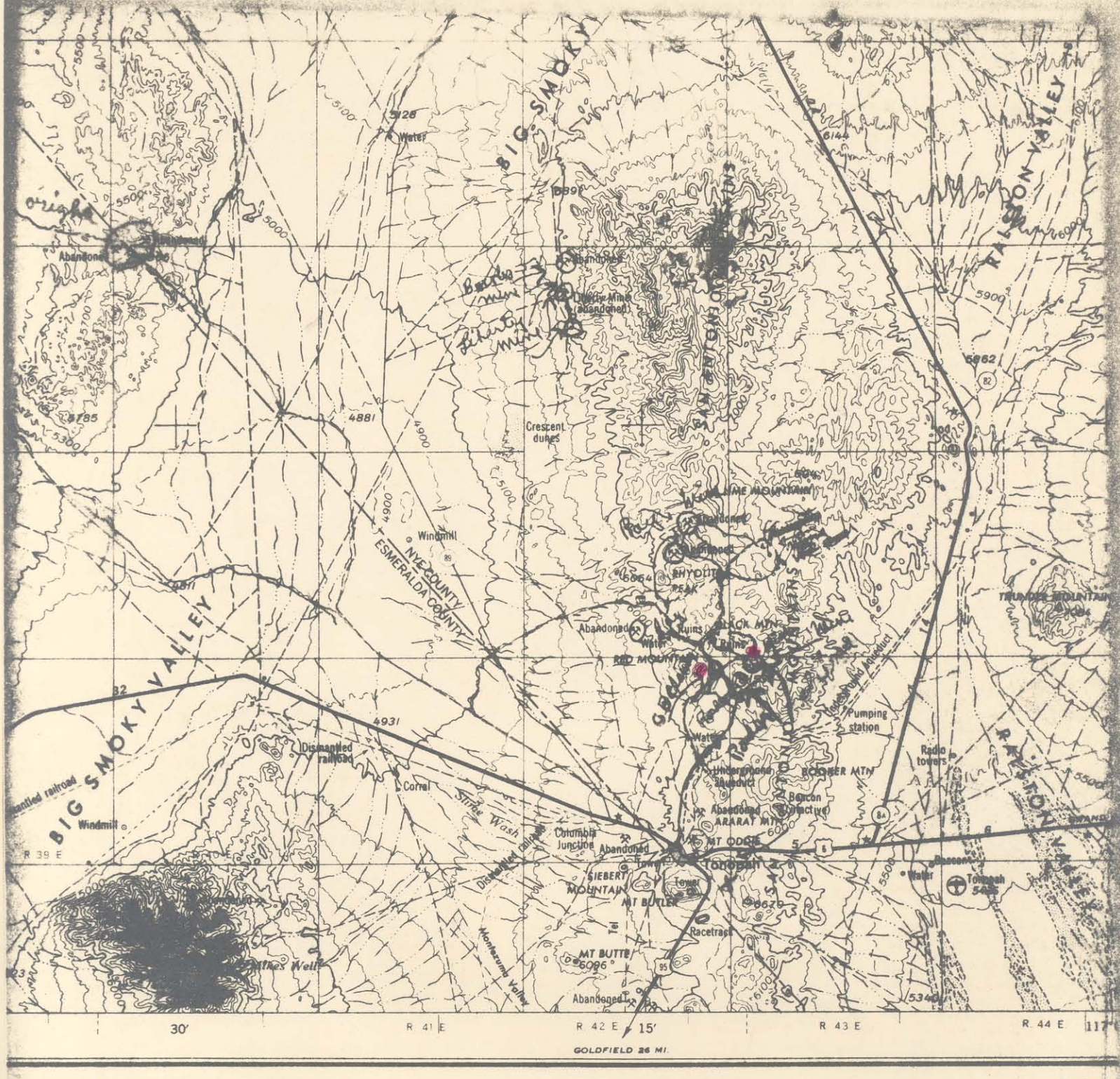
~~[illegible]~~

list of claims north of Tonopah 8 to 10 miles —
we. pons No 1 to 6 inclusive in a group location
Gray eagles - 1 to 3 inclusive and No 1 of ax claim = 4
= 10 claims = in group location = 10

C & B group No 1 to 9 inclusive No 1 Bill Bob claim
making 10 claims in this group as above listed = 10
making 20 claims in a 50-50 partnership = 20.
location or agreement on locating claims = 20 claims.
above claims located by Chas A Jeffs and Bill Hines
Copper X No 1 claim held in 4 names Chas A Jeffs - and
Ann J Robertson daughter and Jane Jeffs Harkins daughter
and Margrett Dyer - Scott their mother. one claim = 1
Copper X No 2 located Chas A Jeffs and Bill Hines a group = 1
joining C & B group on the easterly end line —
separate deed and price on this group of 2 claims.

Barn Betts No 1 and 2 inclusive held by Bennie Ball
of Tonopah a separate deed on this group of 2 claims = 2
same as copper X claims all claims join as a group
with C & B claims ?

Bill Hines has 2 or 3 other claims going north —
off C & B claims — all claims above listed large —
between Tonopah and Liberty 10 miles or less, owned —
by Anaconda Mining Co a rolling large molly deposit
and other metals 8 years drilling it out in time —



LEGEND

Scale 1:2

d denote approximate distances in miles between stars

ROADS

Hard surface, heavy duty
More than two lanes wide — 3 LANES | 4 LANES
Two lanes wide; Federal route marker — 151
Hard surface, medium duty
More than two lanes wide — 3 LANES | 4 LANES
Two lanes wide; State route marker — 10
Improved light duty
Unimproved dirt
Trail

NGELES
OMAHA
GALVESTON
Laramie
Grand Coulee
Fishkill

Landplane airport
Landing area
Seaplane airport
Seaplane anchorage

Landmarks: School; Church; Other
Horizontal control point
Spot elevation in feet — 221
Marsh or swamp
Intermittent or dry stream

5 0 5
5 0 5 10
5 0 5

CONTOUR INTER
WITH SUPPLEMENTARY CONTOU
TRANSVERSE MERCA

1955 MAGNETIC DECLINATION FOR THIS SHEET VARIES FR
EDGE TO 17°00' EASTERLY FOR THE CENTER OF THE EAS

Chas. A. Joseph
P. O. Box 854
Tonopah, Nevada 89049

WEE POM MINE

TONAPAH MINING DISTRICT

TONOPAH, NEVADA

Engineers Reports
Assay Results
@ Maps

Notes On Wee Pee Mine Formerly Known As Peg Leg
Tungsten, Tonopah Nevada
By
A. M. Heller

The Wee Pee Tungsten Property Formerly Known As The Peg Leg Was An Old Gold Prospect Situated 8 miles north of tonopah on which within the last few years scheelite has been discovered. First find of scheelite was in a large body of Tactite at a limestone granite contact about 800 feet south of the old shaft. As a result of trenching, fair ore was uncovered over a length of 800 feet and width ranging from 5 to 40 feet. The principle block uncovered has an average width of 35 feet and may be even wider since at no point in this block has the surface trenches been carried to the Granite contact.

The writer first visited the property in November 1942, and was not greatly impressed with the character of the Tactites, which was hard and dense, a type which seldom carries scheelite of a commercial grade. I did however take a large number of samples of float material which I collected over a length of 500 feet and width of 50 feet. The large amount that one half of this float appeared to be of high grade while the balance was almost blank. On an assay the 50th of good o one ran a little better than 1% and the samples as a whole averaged close to 0.60% WO3 these results were so encouraging that the writer made a second visit to the property in December at which time a hasty survey was made and more detailed sampling carried out. This time however results were not nearly as satisfactory as those obtained on the first trip. This might have been due to two reasons. First the ore in the original samples which consisted of a large bulk of pieces of tactite the size of a walnut did not include any shaly or limy material of which there is a considerable amount within the tactite body which was included in the last sampling. The second reason might lie in the possibility that the float material might not have been representative of the tactite uncovered by the trenches, but included material eroded from former croppings that was of a higher grade than that uncovered by the trenches.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

There are many favorable features connected with this property that would make it possible to handle a lower grade of ore here than would be possible with most tungsten mines. It was for this reason that a little more detail has been given into this report than the assays at first glance would appear to warrant.

Summarizing the favorable features connected we first have a very accessible area close to a major mining city which would eliminate the necessity of any company operated bunking houses or lodging facilities. In turnhouses or families should be readily obtainable. Secondly, supplies as well as labor are readily available. Third, the full last cooperation should be received from state county and city officials and agencies. Fourth the presence of the old prospect shaft on the property which appears in good shape would make it possible to readily and quickly explore the deposit with depth where as much as 100 "cut o" holes might be obtained without the necessity of sinking. Lastly, the better ore is of such a width and so

conveniently located that a large tonnage would no doubt be extracted by means of surface operation. The best block of ore shows an average content of 0.406%WO3. This block would contain 350 tons of ore per foot of depth, or close to 100,000 tons of $12.00 ore if it continues down 300 feet. The average of all three blocks is but 0.33% which would yield 715 tons per foot of depth or close to 200,000 tons for 300 feet.
That 1% ore could be obtained by use of picking belt was demonstrated in the first general float sample that was taken. With a certain degree of selective mining and ore belt selection there is every indication that at least a 3/4 head could be maintained.

The property certainly warrants further investigation and examination. Since visiting the property the writer has learned that it has been optioned by a party formerly interested in Pershing, who is willing to sell his land and large on a very reasonable basis. If he does not do so he plans on shipping one or two mill logs to the Jones Mill at Empire. Since he believes he may have 1% or better he will probably be badly disappointed and will be lucky if his customers pay his freight and treatment charges. The property is one in which the most contains scheelite in finely disseminated form and no high grades spots appear to occur from which one might shippin select shipping ore.

LOCATION OF PROPERTY

The Wee-Pom Mines is located in the San Antone hills approximately 8 miles N. 25 degrees east of Tonopah Nevada, and about 2 miles east of Red mountain.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

The property consists of 6 mining claims which are reported in good standing, are in a contiguous block running in a NW-SE direction. Only the two southerly have showings. Upon a hasty survey by the writer these claims should be located in the E ½ of of Sec. 6, Twp. 3 north, range 43 East.

TOPOGRAPHY

The elevation of Tonopah is 6030 feet while the property lies at approximately 6600 feet, on a more or less gentle rise in 6 miles of 350 feet. The entire area consists of low or rolling hills. On property the highest scheelite croppings carrying commercial values are about the 50 feet above the lowest. And 100 feet above the collar of the shaft 400 feet distant.

FLORA AND TIMBER

There is almost a complete lack of vegetation in the district and all mine timbers would have to be purchased locally in

Tonopah

CLIMATE CONDITIONS

The climate should be similar to that of Tonopah. It is reported that when snow does occur on the road to the property it is of short duration and may be readily cleared.

WATER

For the first three miles north of Tonopah the Red Mountain road follows the main water pipe which supplies Tonopah. Also three miles out on this road a couple of good wells were located which besides other purposes supplied a laundry located at that point. Although the San Antonio Range has a number of springs the development of sufficient water for any milling purpose could only be obtained by drilling wells or using part of the present Tonopah supply. Practically all old shafts in this area are filled with water to within 50 or 100 feet of the surface, but the flow is probably not very large. Whether it would be best to pump water to the property or to truck ore to the source of the water or to Tonopah can only be determined after a more thorough study of the water situation, and the future possible scope of operations.

POWER

The closest electric power would be at Tonopah, which along with water supply would influence any decision on the future location of a milling point.

SUPPLIES AND LIVING CONDITIONS

Since the trip from the property to Tonopah consumes less than half an hour in traveling time, all labor would no doubt room in Tonopah where rents are reasonable and houses plentiful. Practically all mines supplies are obtainable readily in Tonopah.

SURFACE GEOLOGY

This is one of the few areas in the vicinity of Tonopah where Granite occurs, the other being a small exposure at Klondike between Goldfield and Tonopah where a small Scheelite discovery is reported. There is a large area in the vicinity of Belmont, a number of miles to the East, and in the Lone Mountain district 10 miles west where a large body of Granite occurs and where intrusive deposits of barren sulfides are reported. The Ton-Pan granite area is not over eight square miles in extent.

This is overlaid to the north by metamorphic sediments which include metalized limestone body while to the south and west the granite is [illegible] which are highly metamorphised.

CHARACTER OF ROCKS

The granite itself probably deserves a more differentiated name, being greenish gray in color with large coarse feldspatic and hornblende crystals. The limestones are crystallized especially near the main contact. As one moves away from this contact the texture becomes finer, less crystalline and becomes much greyer in color.
Quartzites which overly the limestones to the east are brownish, very hard and of extremely fine grain.

TACTITE AND SCHEELITE

The tactite which carries the scheelite is composed principally of a fine grained dense mixture of both garnet and green material which is probably diopside and epidote. When first examined the tactite appeared to be too hard and dense to be very receptive for the entrance of tungsten solutions and deposition of scheelite. It was found however, that the tactite was brittle and shatters easily, which no doubt accounts for the fair dissemination of fine scheelite crystals. The tactite at the main lime-granite contact to the south is much greener and less garnetiferous than the lean tactite to the north and west. In the examination of hundreds of tactite orebodies the writer has noticed that a straight garnetite tactite seldom contains commercial ore, and where this occurs with with granish material it is the latter mixed class or better yet the straight green tactite minerals which contain the largest amount of scheelite. The green minerals may be epidote, diopside, pistite, actinolites, amphiboles, hornblendes, pyroxenes, etc., which if any occur most frequently with the better scheelite deposits the writer has not had a chance to investigate or determine. It is also found that the coarse crystalline varieties of tactite seldom carry commercial ore. The best ore seems to be confined to those tactites which are composed of very fine crystals and have a porous texture.
In the main tactite scheelite bodies, besides the greenish black garnetiferous material, there occur lenses of blocky shaley and limy material carrying little or no scheelite. A small amount of tactite is exposed near the aplite dike to the east, but here the scheelite instead of being in the tactite occurs more in the aplite at its contact with the tactite. The ore here is highly metamorphosed and somewhat granitoid in texture and appearance.
The scheelite varies in size from very fine grained to particles having a medium diameter of 1/8 inch. It appears to be very well disseminated, and not confined to cleavage planes and fractures. There is very little low or medium grade ore when broken to about 2 inches, at which size the pieces are either above to a 1% grade or carry none at all. This

indicates localized enrichments within the tactite. These enrichments are so closely spaced that selective mining could not be practical to any great degree, but picking belt operations should prove very practical and profitable.

Although the scheelite at the aplite dike has a very blue fluorescence, the tactite ore has a golden glow. Many have the erroneous belief that a golden or yellow glow on fluorescence indicates a presence of powellite or cuproscheelite. Thomson has found that infinitesimal amounts of molybdenum or copper may cause a golden glow to scheelite, and the same is true of a lime silicate, which normally fluoresces green, but when contacting scheelite gives it a golden color with the "lamp".

True Powellite smudges easily, while true cuproscheelite almost always has a natural green color, but fluoresces like Powellite.

OTHER TUNGSTEN OCCURRENCES ON AREA

As previously mentioned a small showing of scheelite occurs in the Klondike area to the south. Besides this a small high grade lense of black crystalline hubnerite occurs in the Nugget Shaft at Tonopah, and near Belmont a small wolframite deposit was prospected during the last war. At the Liberty mine, in the same range as the Weepah, but about 12 miles farther north molybdenite occurs in appreciable quantities. This was under option to the U.S. Vanadium on two different occasions.

STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY

Most of the limestone beds paralleling the main contact trend N67 degrees East. In the eastern part of the property this changes to a N 20 degrees east strike as a result of dome faulting. Tactites occur along this line of flexuring but is barren of scheelite. More or less parallel faulting occurs along the westerly rim of the limestone, and here there also occurs a barren tactite which dips 40 degrees east, as against almost a vertical dip to the beds where ore occurs. There is also a possibility of a strong tactite fissure along a line extending easterly from the shaft. The few exposures of this tactite show little or no scheelite, and it was probably the knowledge of a junction of this tactite with that along the line of the west fault which occasioned the sinking of the present shaft as a gold-copper prospect.

Along the main scheelite contact on the south the beds have a slight dip to the northwest, but in the easterly part of the area where they take a more northerly course the dip is 67 degrees east. A more thorough study of structural geology and its relation to the scheelite occurrence should be carried out. This may lead to the disclosure of additional possibilities on the property.

PROSPECTING AND DEVELOPMENT

Two old shafts exist on the property. One is only 50 feet deep and is located on the extension of the main tactite where the granitiferous green material changes to a quartz. The other shaft is inclined about 65 degrees easterly and is reported to be 200 feet deep vertically. The collar of this shaft is about 100 feet lower than the highest tactite cropping. Since the tactite at the collar of the shaft has a dip of 45 degrees to the east the lower part was carried down in the granite footwall. Some drifting was done, and a crosscut driven along a tactite filled cross fissure, but the length of this work is unknown. The shaft appears to be well timbered and in good shape. When tungsten was first discovered on the property, this shaft was unwatered to the 100 foot level by Mr. Welch, but he failed to find scheelite in commercial quantities in this location.

The principal bodies of scheelite bearing tactite has been explored to a depth of one or two feet by numerous surface trenches. Although all start on the lime contact, none appears to have been carried to the granite wall which in this area is covered by a shallow depth of talus.

ORE BODIES

Three blocks of ore have been considered as possibly being commercial. These have been confined to the widths exposed and sampled, and may not represent the true widths, since any greater possible greater widths in a southerly direction are masked by talus.

The forest on "A" Block covers an area of 3150 square feet, being about 35 feet wide and 80 feet long and would represent about 350 tons per foot of depth. The weighted average grade as sampled (6 samples) is 0.405% WO3. Block "B" to the east is separated from "A" by a fault. It covers an area of 2400 square feet or 268 tons per foot of depth and averages 0.267% WO3. Block "C" separated by a granite intrusion from Block "B" has an exposed area of 900 square feet or 100 tons per foot of depth and averages 0.235% WO3. These three blocks should therefore yield a tonnage of 715 tons per foot of depth with an average grade of 0.330% WO3.

POSSIBLE ORE AND VALUE

To the level of the bottom of the incline shaft there would be slightly less than 300 feet of backs and if the present surface content continues to that depth one should have better than 200,000 tons of ore, which on a recovery of $8.00 per ton or a $9.00 head should yield better than $1,000,000 worth of tungsten concentrate. Any dilution would not change ultimate recovery but would serve to increase costs. On the other hand selection of ore by any selective mining or use of a picking

belt would reduce ultimate recovery somewhat, but would at the same time probably greatly lower the ultimate costs.

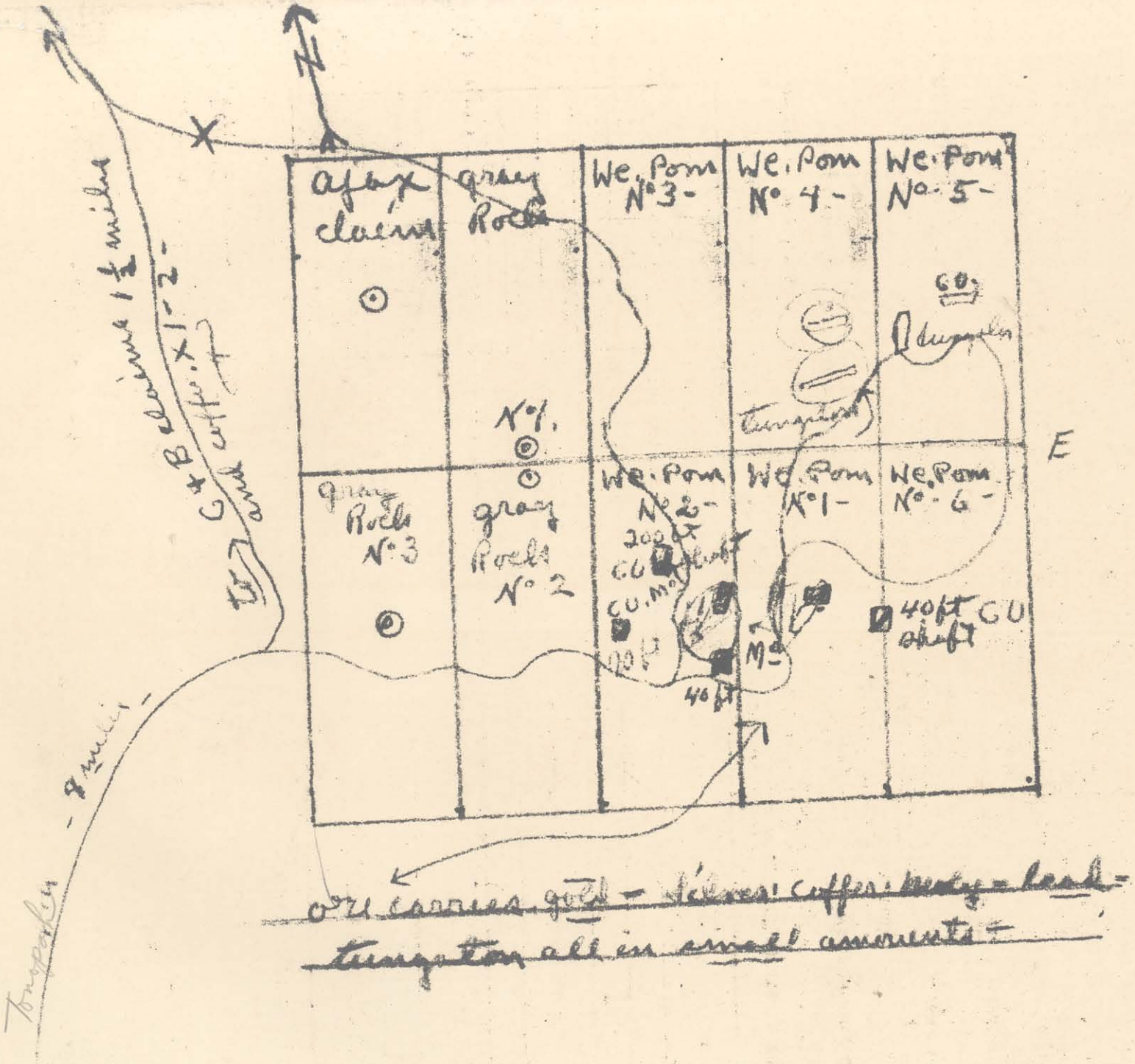
SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In any work undertaken on this property the first step would be to do a little more surface exploration by carrying all trenches to the granite walls. Secondly, the area southeast of Block "C" should be more thoroughly explored. Third, there should be a little more detailed sampling and right exploration with the "lamp". With a favorable check on surface exposures the next suggested step would be to diamond drill the property from various points and angles to various depths. Open blasting on this area is apt to be very slight if it occurs at all, so that diamond drilling would be much quicker and cheaper than is usually the case with textile orebodies. Diamond drilling would no doubt be far better to an carrying on the first development from the bottom of the shaft, which is 400 feet or more distant from the main ore. The next step would be to develop any ore encountered by drilling with depth, by means of the present shaft or if conditions it an urgent to start a new or larger shaft on the main ore body. Drilling may disclose ore between the shaft and presentorebody in which event prospecting from the old shaft might be best. The width and length of the better grade block "A" is such that one should be able to mine a large tonnage from this block by open pit methods. It is estimated 10,00 tons of ore could readily be mined in this way.

Signed,
A.H. MELLER.
MINING ENG.
LOS ANGELES
CALIF.
JANUARY 15, 1943.

NOTE

Since this report was made the Property has been changed to the WEE-POH MINING CO and was formerly known as the GREEN ROCK MINING CLAIMS.
Formerly owned by CHARLIE JOSEPH.



ore carries gold - silver copper lead - tungsten all in small amounts -

WEE POM MINE

TONOPAH MINING DISTRICT, TONOPAH, NEV.

Samples taken over a 2 year period 1945-46 by an engineer - and owners at that time were obliged -

SAMPLED FOR Wo 3%

** Samples cut from 32 ft. cut

Sample No.	Assay Wo 3%	Sample taken from:
No. 44	0.55	Across 10 ft. S. end cut #4 next to granite
No. 45	0.26	Across next 10 ft. N. from above (over cut #4)
No. 46	0.21	N. 1/2 of cut #4, 12 ft side of lime (Cut #3)
No. 47	0.29	Across 18 ft. (10 ft on W. of #48) out of cut of hill.
Special	0.16	Hard material 3rd cut down.
No. 48	0.63	Across 14 ft cut #5 W. end next to limestone.
No. 49	0.12	Across 13 ft cut #7 S. end and 10 ft. on N. end (limestone) in center 6 ft 10" not included.

Results of Samples - taken on Wee Pom claims in 1961 and 1962

	A-U	A-G	C U	Mo	Wo%	
1. UAIO-Salt Lake City			0.07	0.022	0.17	Garnet dump grab south end
2. " " " "			0.11			Dump grab 40 ft shaft on contac
3. " " " "			0.11			Cut sample 6 ft. in 8 ft. shaft contact
4. " " " "	0.010	2.10	4.15	0.024		Cut samples in dozer cut 200 ft shaft cut
1. " " " "			0.05	0.034		Grab on garnet dump garnet rai
2. " " " "			0.26	0.010		Grab coarse rock 200 ft shaft Lee H.
1. U.S.M MR Reno			0.12	0.04		Garnet shaft dump grab
1. UAIO-Salt Lake City			0.07	0.022	0.018	Garnet grab couse rock at cut
2. " " " "	0.010	2.20	4.18	0.034		Grab on streak in dozer cut of 200 ft shaft
1. " " " "	0.010	4.10	1.93			Grab in dump in cave in 200 ft shaft
2. " " " "	0.010	2.07	2.90			Soft black ore grab 2 ft sampl in cave in 200S
3. " " " "	0.010	2.08	1.58			Cut sample 4 ft in cave in 200 ft shaft
4. " " " "			0.43			Cut on 2 ft bleached soft gray rock in cave
1. T-S-C-O- Millers			0.75			Cut on 20 in. soft ore in doze cut 200 shaft
2. " " "			1.25			4 ft cut on bottom of dozer cu at 200 ft. shaft
1. UAIO Salt Lake City	0.005	3.40	1.39			3 ft cut on quartz in cave 200 shaft
1. N-M-A-L Reno	0.005	1.30	0.66	0.06		General grab on dump at 200 ft shaft
2. N-M-A-L Reno	Trace	2.36	0.90			3.90 + 3 ft cut in dozer cut 200 ft shaft
1. T-S-C-O Millers	0.03	11.10	3.90			Small streak in granite cut 12 ft from 200 shaft
1. N-M-A-L Reno	Trace	2.20	0.60			Open cut dump grab from small streak in granite cut
U-S-B-M Reno			0.05	0.15		General grab on garnet dump 40 shot ore
" " "			0.40	0.06		General dump grab 200 ft shaft on quartz ore site
N-M-A-L Reno		2.20	0.60			Old shaft dump quartz on No 1 gray rock claim
N-M-A-L Reno		3.60	2.70			Streak by new road on gray roc #3 & #4 claim in porphyry on h

Above - samples taken and assayed in 1961-62 and 63 - new and old work

Results of Samples run on [redacted] [redacted] claims in 1961 and 1962 —

	A-U-	A-G-	C-U- %	P-B %	Mo %	W O3 %	F-E %	how We Pom claims
1 U-A-10 S L City	assay		0.07%		0.022	0.17		garnet grab ~~10 ft shaft~~ dump southend.
2 " "			0.11%					garnet grab 40 ft shaft dump south end
3 " "			0.11%					cut sample 6 ft in 8 ft shaft " "
4 " "	0.010	2.10	4.15%		0.024			cut sample in dozer cut bottom 4 ft 200 ft shaft
1 U-A-10 S.L.C.			0.05%		0.034			grab on garnate dump garnet vein
2 " "			0.26%		0.010			grab coral rock 200 ft shaft by Li. Hand
1 U.S.B.M. M.R. Reno.			0.12%		0.04			garnate shaft dump grab garnate vein
1 U-A-10 S.L.C.			0.07%		0.022	0.018		garnate grab coral rock garnate dump
2 " "	0.010	2.20	4.18%		Mo 0.034			grab on streak dozer cut 200 ft shaft
1 U A 10 S.L.C.	0.010	4.10	1.93%					grab on dump at cave in 200 ft shaft
2 " " "	0.010	2.07	2.90%			soft		black ore grab 2 ft sample cave 200 ft.
3 " " "	0.010	2.08	1.58					cut sample 4 ft in cave 200 ft shaft
4 " " "			0.45%					cut 2 ft on bleached gray rock in cave
1 T.S.C.O. Millers			0.75%					cut 20 inch soft ore in dozer cut 200 ft shaft
2 " " "			1.25%					cut 4 ft dozer cut on bottom at 200 ft shaft
1 U-A-10 S.L.C.	0.005	3.40	1.39%			cut		sample quartz in cave at 200 ft shaft
2 Report No 2076 assay	0.005	1.30	0.66%	—	0.06			general grab on dump at 200 ft shaft. —
1 # N-M-A L Reno	trace	2.36	0.90%	3.90		" "		" " in dozer cut back of 200 ft shaft
2 # Report No 0238 assay				(date 12-14-62				
~~N-M-A-L Reno~~	~~trace~~	~~2.20~~	~~0.60%~~	~~dump grab at open cut in granite of streak assay Report 200 ft~~				
T.C.S.C Millers	0.03	11.10	3.90	streak				streak in small cut in granite fold well at shaft
1 # N-M-AL Reno	trace	2.20	0.60	cut dump grab granite cut in fall wall out 12 ft				from 200 ft shaft —
				open				on line side of —
								shaft vein —

→ grab sample in granite under →

CALIFORNIA ELECTRIC POWER CO.
FORM 1098 5/63

DISTRICT WORK ORDER REGISTER

WORK ORDER NUMBER	DATE ISS'D.	NAME & LOCATION	TAKE-OFF POLE NUMBER	R-C-I-A CLASSIFIC'N	LIGHTS	REFRIGER.	COOLER	AIR COND.	RANGE	WTR. HTR.-KW	HEAT-KW	MISC.	POWER-HP	FREEZER	DRYER	NO. CUSTS.	EST. ANNUAL REVENUE	EST. NET COST	EST. MAN DAYS TO COMPL.	DESCRIPTION OF WORK OR REMARKS	COMPLETION DATE	MO. COM'L. REPORT
																	oz-gold	silver	CU copper			
sample		No 1 grab from 8ft cut on No 1 C-B-CU claim															0.01	1.20		— 0.79 % copper.		
"	"	" No 2. " " " " " at 8ft shaft with color															0.01	1.80	CU-	4.78 % copper.		
"	"	" No 3 " " at large hole on surface															0.01	1.80	CU-	1.58 % —		
No 4. sample = old shaft dump No 2 claim C-B.CU-surface																	trace	0.50	CU 0.15	- grab on dump.		
sample on No 1-No 2 and 3 rejects assayed for Molly - composit sample Molly 0.05																						
"	"	" 3 places old holes broken rock.															trace	1.40	CU-	1.05 %		
4-27-68- sample on bottom of dozer cut. 80 ft long No 2 claim 4.00 CU and 1.05 C-B-CU No 2.																						
No 1-2 and 3 samples tested above run in Denver Colo —																						
sample extra on cut on surface No 3 claim 8ft																		2.25	CU-	2.50 at 8ft hole — cuprite		
5-18-	68	sample on copper X claim —																silver 5.02	CU-	2.60 % in copper —		
"	"	" " " " " " —																3.60	" "	- 2.56 % " "		

The UTILITY Line No. 55-202

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

To A. J. Anderson Office

From Lorin Bunker Office

Feb. 16, 1970 19

Subject Claims for sale in the Tonopah Area. A group of 26 unpatented claims named the C & B and the Wee Poms

Location: About 2 miles northerly from the Radar Station.

Owners: Charles A. Joseph
Box 584 (Booker Street)
Tonopah, Nevada

Bill Himes
P. O. Box 762 telephone 6274
Tonopah, Nevada

History: A report submitted and attached.

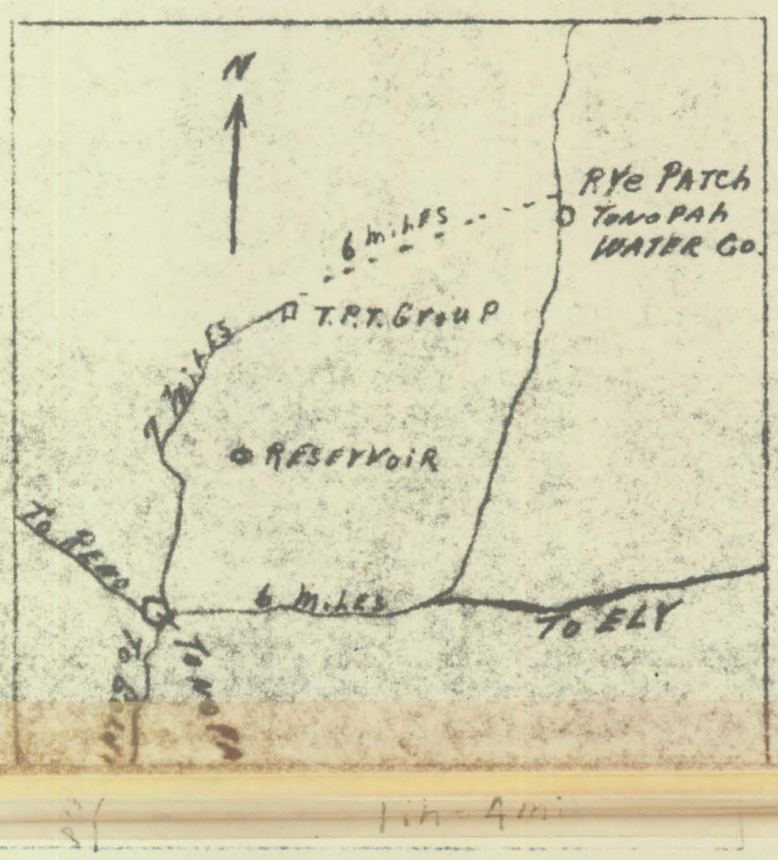
Price: The asking price is $2500.00 per claim.

Respectfully,

Lorin Bunker

6000 0345A (4840)

WAS
RELOCATED AS THE GREEN ROCK MINE CLAIMS 1961-1962
RELOCATED AS WEE-POM MINE - CLAIM 4-6-65



SKETCH
SHOWING LOCATION
OF
WEE POM
MINING CLAIMS.

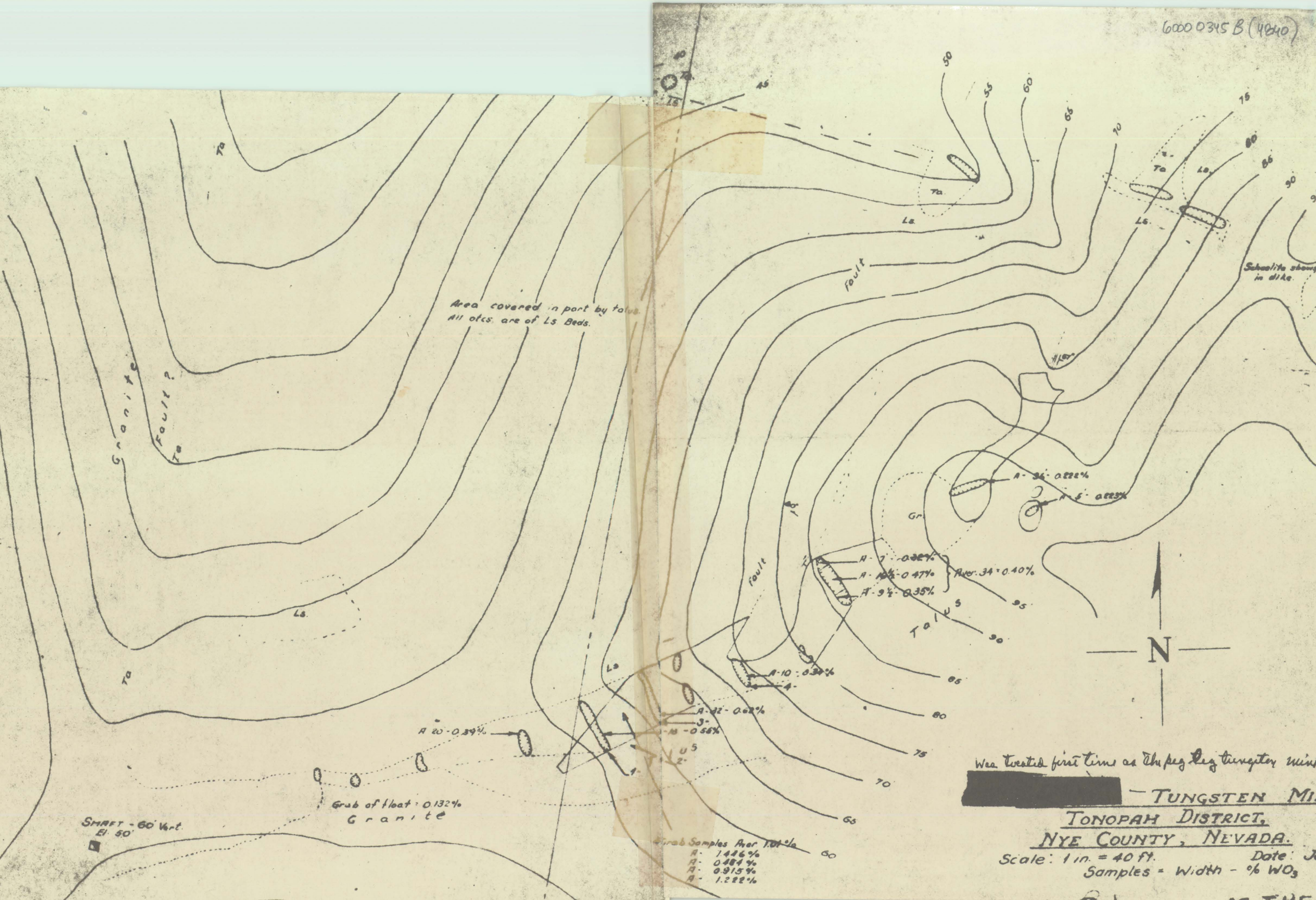
THEORETICAL
CROSS SECTION

LOOKING NORTH

KEY

- QUARTZITE
- TACTITE
- LIMESTONE
- GRANITE

6000 0345 B (4840)



6000034 C (WEDO)

There is 6 claims in this group 1 to 6 in number & 4 others 3 gray rocks & 1 ajax - 10 in all in group

Scale: 1 in = 200 ft
Date: 12-6-41

TONOPAH MINING DIST.

WEE-POM CLAIMS.