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THE MAY LUNDY MINE
HOMER MINING DISTRICT
MONO COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA

Prepared
Jan. 1941.

By. THOS. R. HANNA, Owner
Martinez, California

This report is to be returned to:

John M. Hanna
Selby, California

OWNER'S STATEMENT CONCERNING THE MAY LUNDY MINE.

LOCATION.

The May Lundy Mine is in the Homer Mining District, Mono County, California, on the eastern flank of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, about 3 miles east of the summit and 6 miles from Mono Lake. By road to mine is 8 miles from the Reno-Los Angeles State Highway. The first 5 miles from the highway is a county road, the next 3 miles from the foot of Lundy Lake is a steep and narrow private road.

HOMER MINING DISTRICT.

The Homer Mining District lies about Mt. Warren, elevation 12,337 feet, between Lundy and Lee Vining's Canyon and extends from Mono Lake to the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Mt. Warren arises abruptly from the shore of Mono Lake. This mountain mass is 6 miles wide at its base and its domelike summit rises more than a mile above Mono Lake. It was elevated at the same time and as a part of the Sierra Nevada Mountains by a granitic intrusion which lifted and metamorphosized a massive overburden of pre-existing sedimentary rocks into slates and quartzites.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Later, during the Ice Age, glaciers cut deep into the granite core. They eroded Lundy Canyon on the north, Lee Vining's Canyon on the south and most of the overburden, but left however, an extensive remnant at the upper end of both canyons and a narrow fringe on the east flank of Mt. Warren.

Before tributaries of the great Lundy and Lee Vining glaciers cut the canyons of Warren Creek and Lake Canyon Stream, Prospect Mountain, elevation 12,200 feet, was a part of the greater Mt. Warren. The northerly face of Prospect Mountain now towers 4,000 feet above the floor of Lundy Valley and the Lake Canyon face is half as high and equally abrupt.

MINERALIZED ZONE.

The May Lundy mineralized zone lies on the top of Prospect Mountain. It is a 3 sided pyramid with the summit of the mountain as its apex. Its northerly side line extends for a mile along Lundy Canyon from the Mill Creek Falls to the mouth of Lake Canyon, its easterly side line follows the wall of Lake Canyon for 2 miles to a point near the upper end of Lake Oneida and the westerly side follows the line of contact between the granite and metamorphic rocks. Except for a small portion of these metamorphic rocks in the northwest corner, the zone consists of granite. The width of the zone from the contact into the granite is definitely limited to that portion

of the granite adjacent to the contact, that was the first and fastest to cool and where the rock cleavage planes formed a rhomboidal system.

The claims shown on the accompanying map Ex. #1 cover the area of the mineralized zone.

FAULT FISSURES.

The zone is broken by numerous fault fissures in the granite that cut across the contact into the slates. When they enter the slates they soon split and fray out in small inconsequential fractures. Likewise, they pinch out and cease soon after they enter that portion of the granite which is characterized by a concentric cleavage pattern.

CLEAVAGE PLANE FISSURES.

The stresses set up by the dynamic forces that formed these fault fissures also opened other fissures that followed the lines of the rhomboidal cleavage planes. These cleavage plane fissures connect and merge with the fault fissures. The surface outcrops of the veins that now fill these fissures indicate that they are steeper, stronger and more persistent near the contact than along the easterly side. As a whole, the veins that fill both types of fissures tend to arrange themselves into several independent, westerly dipping, parallel systems, but due to their frequent branching and re-uniting,

not only among themselves but with the veins of other systems, the resulting pattern is an intricate complex. They outcrop boldly in the shattered spires that form the corkscomb peak of Prospect Mountain and show up plainly where they cut across the steep cliffs around the bluff sidewalls of the mountain, but are covered with detrius and out of sight where they cross glacial washes and snow-slide runs. The outcrops of half a dozen veins in the cliff on the Glacier Claim are so prominent that they can be identified in the Forest Service air plane pictures, but the cliff is so steep that probably no one has ever sampled them.

HISTORY DEVELOPMENT OF DISTRICT.

Following the discovery of the district, the only properties that could warrant worthwhile development were those so situated that it was possible, 1st, to erect surface equipment where it would not be destroyed by snowslides, 2nd, where a tramway could be built and maintained for the transportation of ore and, 3rd, when the claim had a nearby mill site and owned a waterpower right to run it. In the entire zone, only 3 properties, the Parrett and Gorilla Mines in Lundy Canyon and the May Lundy Mine in Lake Canyon, were so situated. As a result, to date, most (practically all) of

the veins have not had a foot of development work done, or a ton of ore taken from them.

PARRETT MINE.

Jasper Parrett owned a group of claims in the slates at the northwest corner of the zone, for a period of 20 years. Until his death, he mined in a small but profitable way, high grade oxidized ore from his claims, which he lowered over a wire cable to his 2 stamp water-power mill in the canyon below.

GORILLA COMPANY

The Gorilla Company operated a surface rail tram from their Gorilla Claim to the floor of the canyon, from which point they hauled the ore in wagons to their water power mill in the town of Lundy. During the 2 or 3 years that the company operated it is reputed to have produced about \$80,000.

MAY LUNDY MINE.

The development of the area was done almost wholly by the May Lundy Mine, and this work was confined to 2 claims on the most easterly veins of the system at the narrow southerly end of the zone.

The claims comprising the May Lundy group are marked in red on the attached map.

The story of this work falls naturally into the 3

epochs marked by the operations of the May Lundy Co-partnership, the Jackson and Lakeview Mining Company and the Crystal Lake Gold Mining Company. It is unique among the histories of most mining properties, inasmuch, that during 32 years of active mining operations the original group of majority owners never sold, and one man, Richard T. Pierce, was in sole charge, he supervised all mining operations and formulated and executed the several successive development policies.

R. T. PIERCE.

Pierce was raised near Nevada City and Grass Valley and acquired his first mining experience from the quartz mines of the granite area in that vicinity. He went to Nevada while a young man and was among the first to arrive in the newly discovered Homer District, where he acquired an interest in the Lakeview group of claims.

He went to work as foreman for the May Lundy Co-partnership when they acquired the property in October 1879 and became the superintendent and a stockholder when the Jackson Company was formed and acquired the Lakeview property in 1890. Later he bought additional treasury stock and owned about 10% of the Crystal Lake Company stock in 1911. This long continued harmonious unity between Pierce, who lived on the property, and the far distant absent owners, made, Pierce the absolute boss and the May Lundy, a one man mine. Unless

the history of the May Lundy Mine is viewed against this background, a true perspective of the historical picture cannot be obtained, and without this, it is hard to account for the cessation of work on such a worthwhile property.

MAY LUNDY CO-PARTNERSHIP 1879-1890.

The Co-partnership first mined selected ore and surface float from the rich outcrops of the May Lundy Claim . In 1880 the co-partnership sold \$6,000 of bullion from ore milled in custom arrastras. In 1881 they built a wagon road from Lundy Lake to Lake Oneida, a surface rail-tram from the claim to the road and a 10 stamp mill in the town of Lundy. The property was worked until 1884 when litigation with one member of the co-partnership and civil war between factions in the town of Lundy shut down mining operations in the camp for several years. Between 1887 and 1890 some leasers worked on the property. The litigation was settled about this time. Altogether the Co-partnership probably milled about 9,000 tons of ore that averaged about \$75 per ton.

JACKSON AND LAKEVIEW MINING COMPANY 1890 - 1900.

The Co-partnership was incorporated in 1890 as the Jackson and Lakeview Mining Company. This company moved the

mill from Lundy to the foot of Lake Oneida in Lake Canyon and built a wire rope tramway from the new mill to the adit on the Lakeview claim. During the next 10 years the company retired the \$187,000 mortgage incurred at the time of the incorporation to pay for some partnership interests, additional mineral acreage and the cost of moving the mill and erecting the tramway. The company paid one dividend and had a cash surplus of \$60,000 when it was dissolved in 1900 for re-incorporation. The Jackson Company milled between 20,000 and 25,000 tons of ore. Mill heads probably ran between \$20 and \$25 per ton.

CRYSTAL LAKE GOLD MINING COMPANY.

In 1900, the Jackson Company became the Crystal Lake Gold Mining Company. It had the same stockholders and assets but a new name and additional corporate powers. This Company, up to 1911, milled about 50,000 tons of ore of an average value of \$15 per ton. I estimate that about 30,000 tons came from the upper mine and was somewhat higher grade than the 20,000 tons from the ore bodies developed from the deep tunnel workings. The overall average for the tunnel ore was less than for the mine ore because there was no hoisting and pumping charges, and with lower tramming costs, a lower grade could be profitably worked through the tunnel. The stoped areas are shown on the accompanying mine map.

STANDARD MINE HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER PLANT - 1898.

For the first 20 years that Pierce was in charge of the property there was "obvious ore" before him all the time and the lack of an adequate and continuous supply of power was the only thing that had prevented him from operating on a much larger scale. When, in 1898, the Standard Company built a successful hydro-electric power plant on Green Creek and successfully transmitted electric power for 20 miles to operate their mine in Bodie, Pierce saw in the utilization of Lake Canyon Stream for electric power the solution of his May Lundy problem.

MAY LUNDY HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER PLANT.

The Company accepted his plans. They re-organized the Jackson Company as the Crystal Lake Company in 1900 and began a development program designed to materially lessen mining costs and to increase mill production by 400 to 500 per cent. The mill was enlarged from 10 to 20 stamps, a 250 KW hydro-electric plant was built with full year water supply, a compressor and power drills were installed and a deep adit tunnel, 1,000 feet vertical below the Lakeview Level was driven.

HEAVY PRODUCTION FOR 3 YEARS EXHAUST ORE IN SIGHT.

This program got under way in 1900 and Pierce

continued to have enough ore to choke his new mill until about 1903, when he lost sight of the obvious ore and had to fall back to stripping the upper mine of every available ton of workable ore to get money to carry on the uncompleted deep tunnel work.

Pierce was ill adapted, either by training or experience to cope with the situation that now confronted him. He was an efficient executive whose mining knowledge and experience had been obtained in the one mine and which had been limited to only the production and operation problems incident to mining exposed ore bodies.

FIRST SURVEY OF MAY LUNDY MINE.

About the time he started the deep tunnel program he had the first survey and map made of the existing mine workings, but he did not believe that it was necessary or worth the cost to have the engineer compute his notes for the purpose of making cross-sections of the vein system or to prepare a map showing the projection of the veins in the upper mine at the deep tunnel level.

DEEP TUNNEL BASED ON GEOLOGICAL CONCEPT NOT SUPPORTED ON SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE.

He started his deep tunnel development without a planned program ^{or} geological study. He laid the course of the

deep tunnel on a line parallel to the end line of the May Lundy Claim, to take advantage of the grain of the granite. Based upon his belief that the May Lundy - Lakeview vein filled a simple "true fissure" vein. He thought the vein had been bent over and turned from its course on the upper levels by the pressure of the metamorphic overburden which had come later and had been laid down on top of the granite. He expected to find the May Lundy-Lakeview vein at deep tunnel depth, following a more nearly straight line course and that, at the proper point, a raise on the vein would not only meet the May Lundy winze but the May Lundy ore body also.

DEVELOPMENT FROM ADIT TUNNEL.

Instead of this Pierce found a complex. He assumed that the first vein cut by the tunnel was the May Lundy - Lakeview vein. He ran a 1,400 foot drift on this vein, or on spurs and branches from it and drove 3 drifts above it, each from 400 to 500 feet long on as many different veins in as many unsuccessful attempts to connect with the May Lundy winze. The work done by Pierce above the adit tunnel apparently follows no previously laid out plan and appears to have been done by a man driving stubbornly onward in an attempt to find something he had lost. It is obvious that while doing this

work, he considered the matter of a connection with the May Lundy winze of more importance than the matter of finding ore. He mined the ore bodies that he found in the course of his development but made no attempt to either follow them up or to find others. In this respect he was consistent for he never ran a cross-cut anywhere in the mine to look for ore during the 32 years while he was in charge of the property.

CRISIS OF 1911.

Probably one of the reasons that the mine shut down in 1911 was because Pierce had not appreciated the value of a well considered development plan based upon maps and geological studies. After he shut down and before he could arrange to finance further operations, some of the principal owners died, some suffered financial reverses and others, due to the economic confusion following the World War became discouraged and the company ceased active operations and disposed of the property.

OWNER'S OPINIONS.

1/ The owner believes the May Lundy mineralized area shows the surface exposure of a great complex of veins that fill fissures and rock cleavage planes in an extremely crushed and broken segment of the Mt. Warren granite core that lies immediately adjacent to the contact with the metamorphic rocks.

2/ That all the west dipping quartz veins of the May Lundy series in this area carry some gold value - that these values intensify or concentrate in places to make commercial ore bodies; (1) Along the locus where a vein splits or branches, or where a split or branch from a vein joins or unites with another vein; and, (2) Under some conditions all of the vein matter is commercial ore, for example, when a vein filling a cleavage plane unites 2 veins that fill fissure ruptures.

3/ That the locus of the major rock cleavage planes follows the longer axis of the zone and they tend to parallel and increase in numbers as they approach the line of the granite - metamorphic rock contact.

4/ That the crushed and broken area of the zone is of greatest extent where the loci of the main rupture fissures meet the rock cleavage fracture planes. The locus of this zone dips northwesterly.

5/ That this zone of most intense fracturing is filled with many co-mingling veins/^{of both} fracture and cleavage plane characters, and that it will contain ore bodies equal in size, if not of greater extent, than any so far found.

6/ That the ore bodies in this zone will be of the same character and equally high grade as ore that has been found elsewhere in the zone.

NEED FOR A GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

A comprehensive geological map embodying both the

surface and underground features of the property of the area must be made before conclusive opinion can be formed regarding the probable existence and character of unexposed ore bodies that would be sufficient to confirm the owner's opinion or to warrant the carrying out of an exploration program extensive enough to prove any other. The present maps of the mine do not show the surface topography and are not tied to the outcrop of the nearby veins or other geological features. They do not show the pattern of the vein systems that fill the mineralized zone. It is only upon a complete knowledge of these facts that any opinion concerning the probable existence and location of the now unexposed ore bodies can be made.

INSURANCE.

An exploration program would be expensive and accompanied by a chance of loss if unsuccessful in finding its objectives. In the case of the May Lundy Mine the power plant and old mine workings afford a cheap source of power and many convenient locations for cross cuts and diamond drill test holes. The stamp mill tailings and the large tonnage of ore now in the mine, can both be worked in the mill now on the property. The profit from the tailings should amortize the outstanding RFC loan and the profit from the ore would constitute

an insurance against the loss of a considerable amount that might be invested in an exploration program.

TAILINGS AND ORE.

There are 1,200,000 Cubic feet of stamp mill tailings impounded in Crystal Lake which carry \$3.85 in gold^{per ton} at \$35 per ounce, and should net from \$75 to \$95,000, if worked in the existing mill at present prices.

The tailings in the lake are shown on attached map.

The value of the ore as shown in the open faces that Pierce left in the mine in 1911 was determined by its free gold content. Unless he could plate enough free gold to pay all costs he could not afford to mine it. He could not make a gravity concentrate rich enough to ship and he had no plant to work tailings or concentrates. The Dollar Value of such minimum workable ore that he left in the mine at that time was about \$10 per ton.

The re-valuation of gold now makes the Dollar Value of this minimum workable ore \$16.00 per ton. In 1925, the owner sampled the faces of the accessible ore bodies and got an average value of \$18.00 (\$35 Gold) with an average vein width of 30 inches. The average value and vein width was the same for both the upper and the lower mine.

The results are shown on the attached map.

CHARACTER OF MAY LUNDY MINE ORE.

The ore so far mined from all levels has been fully oxidized. There has been no lead, zinc or copper content. The primary sulfides have been pyrite, marcasite and an arseno-pyrite. Evidently the latter pyrite was the gold carrier. It was the first sulfide to oxidize. The percentage of iron pyrites does not seem to vary between the ores from the different levels of the mine while gold appears to always associate with the arseno-pyrites.

The unoxidized primary ore probably carried from 10 to 15 percent of arseno-pyrite for the tailings in Crystal Lake assay 10% of arsenic oxide.

CONDITION OF PROPERTY.

In 1938 the owner re-habilitated the hydro-electric power plant and built a new flotation mill to work the tailings. The addition of a crushing unit and amalgamating plates will fit the mill to handle ore. The mill building is new and the power house is a good strong building. The cook house is in fair shape, and while the bunk-house can be used for temporary quarter, it is not much. The mine road is in good condition and a 25 HP tractor with pneumatic tired trailer provides transportation facilities.

The mine workings are in fair shape considering the

long period of time the mine has been shut down. Except for a caved gob on the 190 foot level near the No. 7 Upraise, all the lower mine is open. The upper mine, the collar of the May Lundy Winze is caved and the drifts north of it are closed by runs of waste from old stopes. The May Lundy- Lakeview Level is open to the South, and probably a good part of the workings on the Lakeview claim. The 791 ft. level on the hanging wall vein is open.

The air in the lower mine is bad. A blower (no motor) and ventilating pipe are in good condition.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, the owner believes that the May Lundy Mine is a property of merit and capabilities and that an examination based upon a careful geological survey will warrant an exploration program of magnitude.

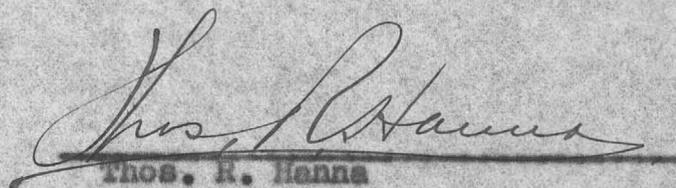
It is obvious that Pierce did not exhaust the ore shoots that he mined, let alone the possibilities of the entire property.

Under the management of a well financed company with a trained organization, the May Lundy should be a long lived and profitable mine.

The attached maps, statements and conclusion are based upon the best data obtainable, and are believed to

be true and reliable.

Respectfully submitted

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Thos. R. Hanna", written over a horizontal line.

Thos. R. Hanna
Martinez, California.

OWNER'S STATEMENT CONCERNING THE MAY LUNDY MINE

LOCATION:

The May Lundy Mine is in the Homer Mining District, Mono County, California, on the eastern flank of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, about 3 miles east of the summit and 6 miles from Mono Lake. By road to mine is 8 miles from the Reno-Los Angeles State Highway. The first 5 miles from the highway is a county road, the next 3 miles from the foot of Lundy Lake is a steep and narrow private road.

HOMER MINING DISTRICT:

The Homer Mining District lies about Mt. Warren, elevation 12,337 feet, between Lundy and Lee Vining's Canyon and extends from Mono Lake to the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Mt. Warren arises abruptly from the shore of Mono Lake. This mountain mass is 6 miles wide at its base and its domelike summit rises more than a mile above Mono Lake. It was elevated at the same time and as a part of the Sierra Nevada Mountains by a granitic intrusion which lifted and metamorphosized a massive overburden of pre-existing sedimentary rocks into slates and quartzites.

TOPOGRAPHY:

Later, during the Ice Age, glaciers cut deep into the granite core. They eroded Lundy Canyon on the north, Lee Vining's Canyon on the south and most of the overburden, but

left however, an extensive remnant at the upper end of both canyons and a narrow fringe on the east flank of Mt. Warren.

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The claims shown on the accompanying map Ex. #1 cover the area of the mineralized zone.

FAULT FISSURES:

The zone is broken by numerous fault fissures in the granite that cut across the contact into the slates. When they enter the slates they soon split and fray out in small inconsequential fractures. Likewise, they pinch out and cease soon

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Following the discovery of the district, the only properties that could warrant worthwhile development were those so situated that it was possible, 1st, to erect surface equipment where it would not be destroyed by snowslides, 2nd, where a tramway could be built and maintained for the transportation of ore and, 3rd,

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Pierce was ill adapted, either by training or experience to cope with the situation that now confronted him. He was an efficient executive whose mining knowledge and experience had been obtained in the one mine and which had been limited to only the production and operation problems incident to mining exposed ore bodies.

FIRST SURVEY OF MAY LUNDY MINE:

About the time he started the deep tunnel program he had the first survey and map made of the existing mine workings, but he did not believe that it was necessary or worth the cost to have the engineer compute his notes for the purpose of making cross-sections of the vein system or to prepare a map showing the projection of the veins in the upper mine at the deep tunnel level.

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He started his deep tunnel development without a planned program or geological study. He laid the course of the deep tunnel on a line parallel to the end line of the May Lundy Claim, to take advantage of the grain of the granite. Based upon his belief that the May Lundy - Lakeview vein filled a simple "true fissure" vein. He thought the vein had been bent over and turned from its course on the upper levels by the pressure of the metamorphic overburden which had come later and had been laid down on top of the granite. He expected to find the May Lundy-Lakeview vein at deep tunnel depth, following a more nearly straight line course and that, at the proper point, a raise on the vein would not only meet the May Lundy winze but the May Lundy ore body also.

DEVELOPMENT FROM ADIT TUNNEL:

Instead of this Pierce found a complex. He assumed that the first vein out by the tunnel was the May Lundy.- Lakeview vein. He ran a 1,400 foot drift on this vein, or on spurs and branches from it and drove 3 drifts above it, each from 400 to 500 feet long on as many different veins in as many unsuccessful attempts to connect with the May Lundy winze. The work done by Pierce above the adit tunnel apparently follows no previously laid out

plan and appears to have been done by a man driving stubbornly onward in an attempt to find something he had lost. It is obvious that while doing this work, he considered the matter of a connection with the May Lundy winze of more importance than the matter of finding ore. He mined the ore bodies that he found in the course of his development but made no attempt to either follow them up or to find others. In this respect he was consistent for he never ran a cross-cut anywhere in the mine to look for ore during the 32 years while he was in charge of the property.

CRISIS OF 1911:

Probably one of the reasons that the mine shut down in 1911 was because Pierce had not appreciated the value of a well considered development plan based upon maps and geological studies. After he shut down and before he could arrange to finance further operations, some of the principal owners died, some suffered financial reverses and others, due to the economic confusions following the World War became discouraged and the company ceased active operations and disposed of the property.

OWNER'S OPINIONS:

1/ The owner believes the May Lundy mineralized area shows the surface exposure of a great complex of veins that fill fissures and rock cleavage planes in an extremely crushed and broken segment of the Mt. Warren granite ore that lies immediately adjacent to the contact with the metamorphic rocks.

2/ That all the west dipping quartz veins of the May Lundy series in this area carry some gold value - that these values intensify or concentrate in places to make commercial ore bodies; (1) Along the locus where a vein splits or branches or where a split or branch from a vein joins or unites with another vein; and, (2)

Under some conditions all of the vein matter is commercial ore, for example, when a vein filling a cleavage plane unites 2 veins that fill fissures ruptures.

3/ That the locus of the major rock cleavage planes follows the longer axis of the zone and they tend to parallel and increase in numbers as they approach the line of the granite - metamorphic rock contact.

4/ That the crushed and broken area of the zone is of greatest extent where the loci of the main rupture fissures meet the rock cleavage fracture planes. The locus of this zone dips northwesterly.

5/ That this zone of most intense fracturing is filled with many co-mingling veins of both fracture and cleavage plane characters, and that it will contain ore bodies equal in size if not of greater extent, than any so far found.

6/ That the ore bodies in this zone will be of the same character and equally high grade as ore that has been found elsewhere in the zone.

NEED FOR A GEOLOGICAL SURVEY:

A comprehensive geological map embodying both the surface and underground features of the property of the area must be made before conclusive opinion can be formed regarding the probable existence and character of unexposed ore bodies that would be sufficient to confirm the owner's opinion or to warrant the carrying out of an exploration program extensive enough to prove any other. The present maps of the mine do not show the surface topography and are not tied to the outcrop of the nearby veins or other geological features. They do not show the pattern of the vein systems that fill the mineralized zone. It is only upon a complete knowledge of

these facts that any opinion concerning the probable existence and location of the now unexposed ore bodies can be made.

INSURANCE:

An exploration program would be expensive and accompanied by a chance of loss if unsuccessful in finding its objectives. In the case of the May Lundy Mine the power plant and old mine workings afford a cheap source of power and many convenient locations for cross cuts and diamond drill tests holes. The stamp mill tailings and the large tonnage of ore now in the mine, can both be worked in the mill now on the property. The profit from the tailings should amortize the outstanding RFC loan and the profit from the ore would constitute an insurance against the loss of a considerable amount that might be invested in an exploration program.

TAILINGS AND ORE:

There are 1,200,000 cubic feet of stamp mill tailings impounded in Crystal Lake which carry \$3.85 in gold per ton - at \$35 per ounce, and should net from \$75 to \$95,000, if worked in the existing mill at present prices.

The tailings in the lake are shown on attached map.

The value of the ore as shown in the open faces that Pierce left in the mine in 1911 was determined by its free gold content. Unless he could plate enough free gold to pay all costs he could not afford to mine it. He could not make a gravity concentrate rich enough to ship and he had no plant to work tailings or concentrates. The Dollar Value of such minimum workable ore that he left in the mine at that time was about \$10 per ton.

The re-valuation of gold now makes the Dollar Value of this minimum workable ore \$16.00 per ton. In 1925, the owner sampled

the faces of the accessible ore bodies and got an average value of \$18.00 (\$35 Gold) with an average vein width of 30 inches. The average value and vein width was the same for both the upper and the lower mine.

The results are shown on the attached map.

CHARACTER OF MAY LUNDY MINE ORE:

The ore so far mined from all levels has been fully oxidized. There has been no lead, zinc or copper content. The primary sulfides have been pyrite, marcasite and an arseno-pyrite. Evidently the latter pyrite was the gold carrier. It was the first sulfide to oxidize. The percentage of iron pyrites does not seem to vary between the ores from the different levels of the mine while gold appears to always associate with the arseno-pyrite.

The unoxidized primary ore probably carried from 10 to 15 per cent of arseno-pyrite for the tailings in Crystal Lake assay 10% arsenic oxide.

CONDITIONS OF PROPERTY:

In 1938 the owner re-habilitated the hydro-electric power plant and built a new flotation mill to work the tailings. The addition of a crushing unit and amalgamating plates will fit the mill to handle ore. The mill building is new and the pwer house is a good strong building. The cook house is in fair shape, and while the bunk-house can be used for temporary quarter, it is not much. The mine road is in good conditions and a 25 HP tractor with pneumatic tired trailer provides transportation facilities.

The mine workings are in fair shape considering the long period of time that the mine has been shut down. Except for a waved gob on the 190 foot level near the No. 7 upraise, all the lower mine is open. The upper mine, the collar of the May Lundy Winze is

caved and the drifts north of it are closed by runs of waste from old stopes. The May Lundy - Lakeview Level is open to the South, and probably a good part of the workings on the Lakeview claim. The 791 ft. level on the hanging wall vein is open.

The air in the lower mine is bad. A blower (no motor) and ventilating pipe are in good condition.

CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, the owner believes that the May Lundy Mine is a property of merit and capabilities and that an examination based upon careful geological survey will warrant an exploration program of magnitude.

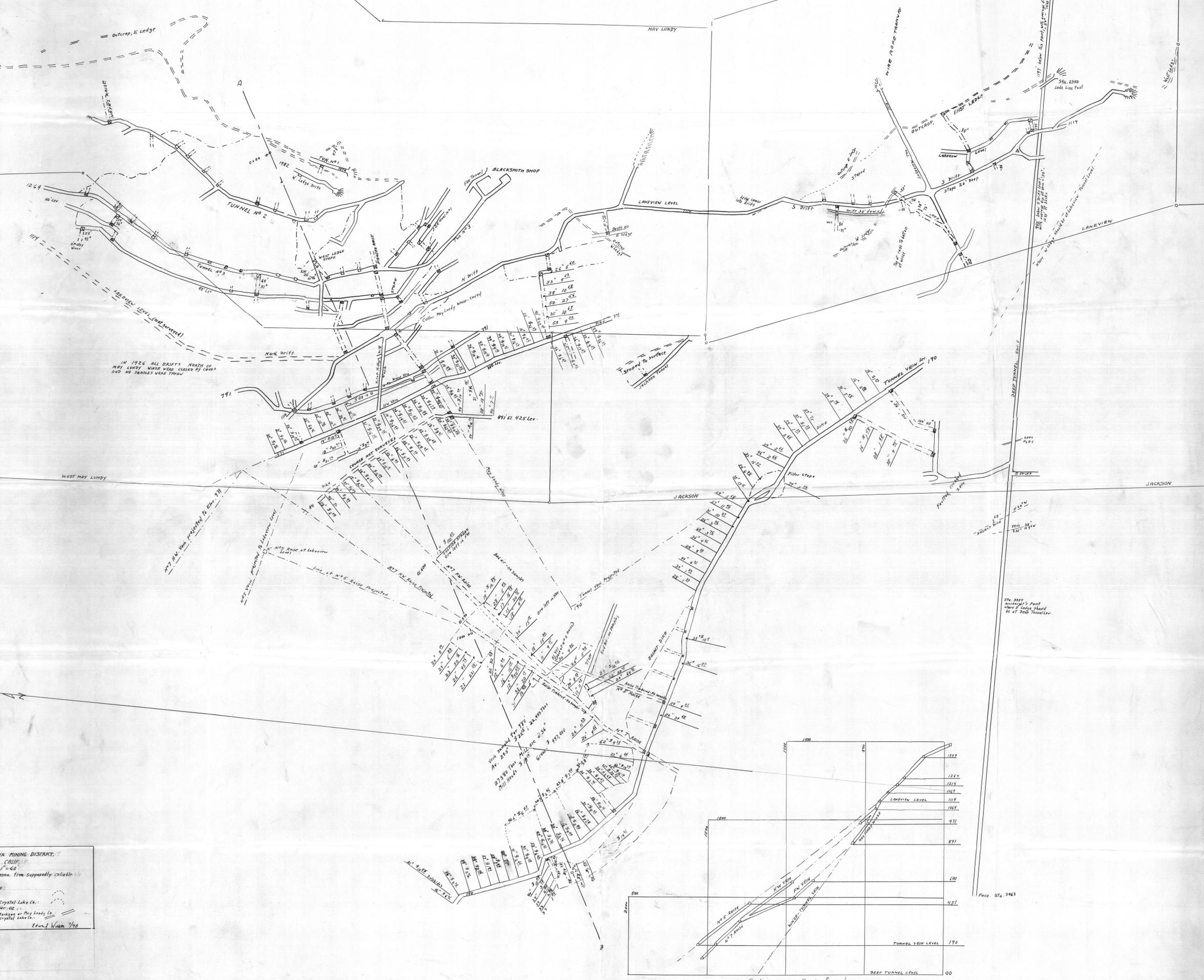
It is obvious that Pierce did not exhaust the ore shoots that he mined, let alone the possibilities of the entire property.

Under the management of a well financed company with a trained organization, the May Lundy should be a long lived and profitable mine.

The attached maps, statements and conclusion are based upon the best data obtainable, and are believed to be true and reliable.

Respectfully submitted

Thos. R. Hanna
Martinez, California

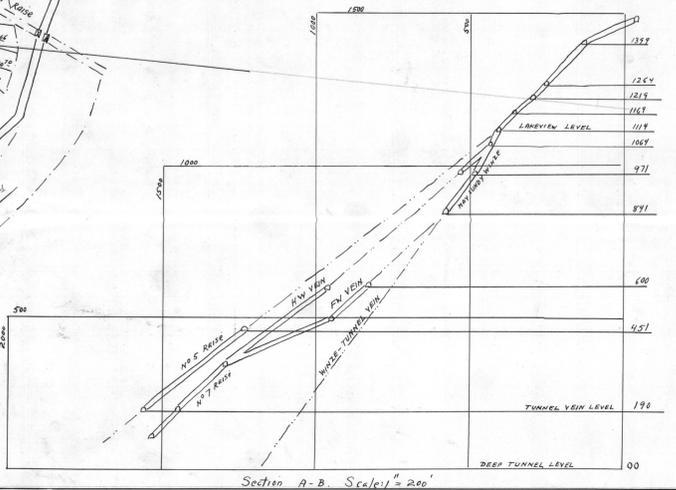


IN 1926 ALL DRIFFS NORTH OF
MAY LUNDY WERE CLOSED BY GATES
AND NO WORK WAS DONE THERE

Sta. 3963
MINE ROPE TRAMP
Face Sta. 3963

MAY LUNDY MINE, HOSER MINING DISTRICT,
MONG CO., CALIF.
Scale 1" = 60'
Compiled by Thos. R. Hanna from supposedly reliable
sources, May 1911

LEGEND
Early Stages
Probably owned by Crystal Lake Co.
6' 11" to 3' 55" per sec.
Workings driven by Jackson or May Lundy Co.
Crystal Lake Co.



W. H. Fournier