

0570 0009
Antimony King
Big Creek Dist

Shrader
1923
(148)
WHITE
Item 9

P. 188-189-190

copy

The deposit was discovered in 1890. It is owned by the Antimony King Mining Co., of San Diego, Calif. The property consists of a group of 4 claims and a mill site, all of which were patented in 1903. It is credited with a production of more than 400 tons of good shipping ore, the rate of production during a part

¹
Layng, N. R., Deposits of antimony in Nevada: Eng. and Min. Jour., April 27, 1918, p. 797.

of the war period being 5 tons daily. The ^{ore} production was shipped to the Nichols-Layng Chemical Co., Inc., at San Francisco, and was used in making metallic antimony which was well starred, being generally more than 99.5 per cent pure.

At the close of 1917 the company claimed to have 15,000 tons of 18 per cent ore in sight and that it expected to develop 50,000 tons more by means of 200 feet of drift. Early in 1918 the mine was said to have been put in condition to produce 40 tons of 20 per cent ore daily for a period of several years.

The deposit consists of a 40-foot wide lode which on the surface is traceable for 400 feet. It dips 50° to the southwest and is developed mainly by a 230-foot deep incline shaft ^{down} on the lode,

short drifts and stopes, and a 400-foot crosscut tunnel. The principal levels are the 100 foot and the 230 foot levels. The country rock consists of dark siliceous slate shale and some thin beds of quartzite and of limestone which dip gently to the southwest and are referred to the Silurian age.¹

¹
Hill, Op. cit.

The croppings of the lode which mostly stand 15 to 20 feet above the (adjacent) surface consist mainly of silicified fault breccia^{of} dark slate, cemented by innumerable thin white quartz veinlets locally intergrown with small bunches of stibnite. Some of the quartz, both in the croppings and in the mine ore, is of the vitreous barren appearing type.

Pronounced slickensides in the croppings dip with the lode and denote considerable post vein movement. The croppings are said to contain three ore shoots, one of which is shown by development to have an extent of more than 55 feet and another more than 30 feet.

At the time of the writer's visit, however, ^{in 1920} exposures of ore minerals in the croppings were scarce. Ore is said to have continued practically all the way down in the shaft. On the 100 foot level it is

190 131

said two ore shoots ^{have been} were cut, one of which, about 30 feet wide, averages 15 per cent in antimony, and the other, 20 feet wide, averages 20 per cent. In drifting 13 feet on one of the shoots it is said that 19 tons of 65 per cent ore and 20 tons of 45 per cent ore were mined. Similarly veins or shoots, respectively 3 and 6 feet wide, of 15 and 20 per cent ore, and having a known extent of 65 feet, are said to occur on the 230 foot level. When visited by the writer in 1920, good ore was exposed in the drifts and cuts ^{to} on the southeast of the shaft in the two levels above the tunnel level and in workings extending 15 feet below the tunnel level, especially in the incline to the northwest of the tunnel. In the crosscuts from drifts to the southeast there were exposed good stibnite ore bodies $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, dipping about 28° to the southwest. On the whole the ore reserves of the mine seem to be considerable. The ore is free from arsenic, zinc, lead, copper, and other impurities except quartz.

Beulah mine. - Down the slope from the Pine mine, near the bottom of Dry Canyon, is ~~another mine~~ ^{mine} the Beulah, owned by Joseph Bray, of Dixon, Calif., with a small persistent vein which

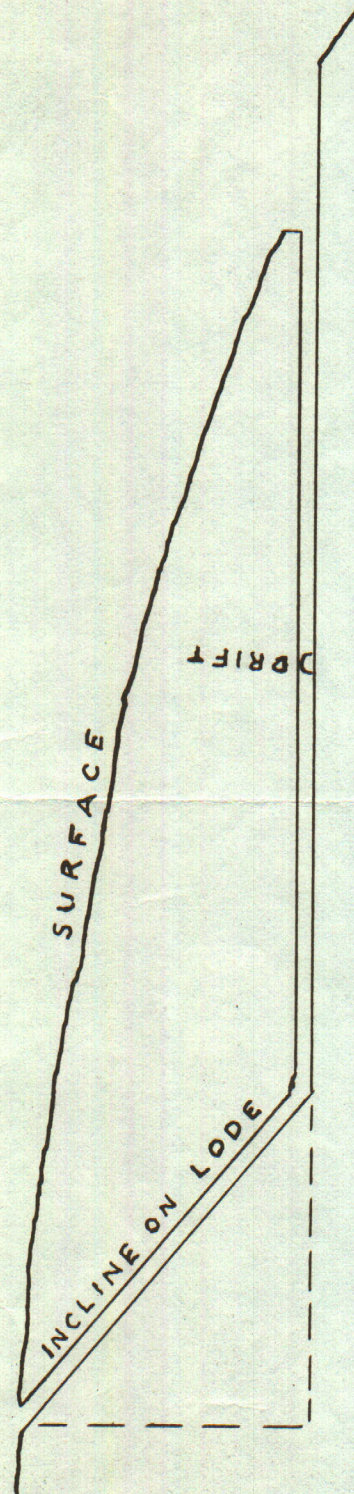
VERTICAL CROSS SECTION

ANTIMONY KING MINE

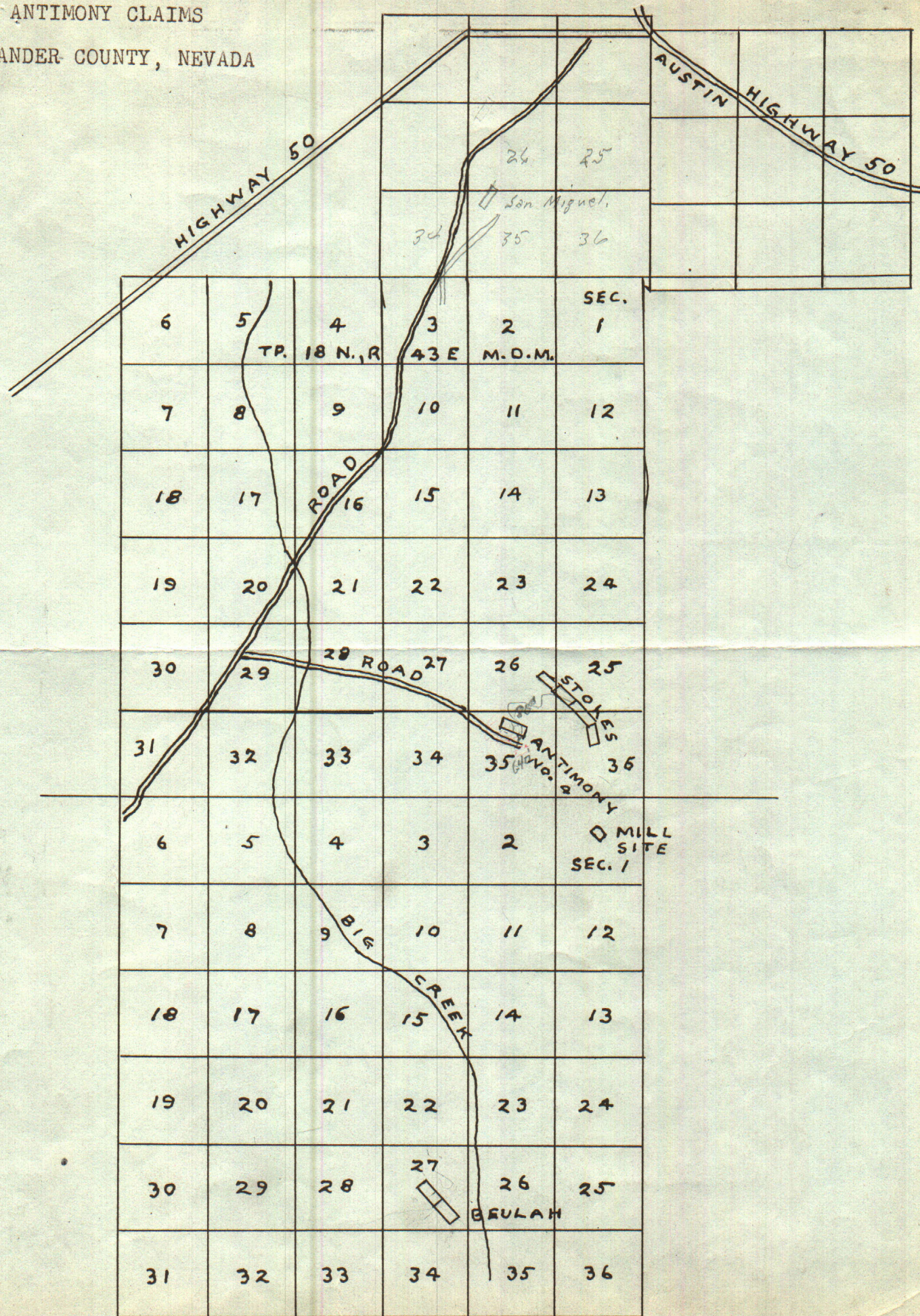
PHELPS STOKES MINE

AUSTIN, LANDER COUNTY, NEVADA

SCALE, 1 IN. 100 FT.



ANTIMONY CLAIMS
LANDER COUNTY, NEVADA



No.	Width	% Sb	Remarks
362	5 inches	16.1	4 cuts along 15 ft.
363	12 "	25.5	3 cuts " 12 ft.

Surface

PLAN

Part of Dry Canyon Workings
Reese River District Lander County
Nevada. 6/4/45

Docket No. B-ND-4739.

Scale: 30' = 1 inch

