

Lowry Stibnite

Upper Applegate District

Jackson County

Owner Bert B. Lowry, Route #1, Medford, Oregon

Location: NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, T. 40 S., R. 4 W., Jackson County, Grants Pass quadrangle, approximately one mile northwest of Applegate River, near Fred Dorn ranch, on Kenaka Gulch. This Gulch is about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Copper store and is reached via Medford-Jacksonville-Ruch- and upper Applegate county road, or from Grants Pass-Murphy-Applegate-Ruch- and south on upper Applegate county road. Leave car, cross swinging bridge to west side of river, turn north (right) along river by trail about 200 yards to old camp. Here, an old wagon road takes up the gulch to the west.

Area: Two claims, Antimony Lode and Applegate, end to end, held by location, dated Sept. 2, 1939, signed by Bert B. Lowry, recorded at Jackson County Court House, Medford, Oregon. Discovery notice on Antimony Lode is 75 feet southwest of old winze, the center line trends N. 55° W., and joins the Applegate claim to the northwest.

History: These claims have been held, abandoned, and restaked, regularly since the first World War. Lowry reports shipment of "several" carloads of ore, - Schumacher, chemist of Medford (deceased) shipped last, destination unknown. Lowry Jr., reports to have worked for Schumacher in his laboratory, and helped sack some of the ore for the last shipment. Hillside shows evidence of a great deal of trenching, open cuts, tunnels, and shafts. At discovery notice on Antimony Lode is a 200 foot cut, trending N. 55° W., with a slope which dips 50° N. 35° E., and is full of water. It is thought to be 30 + feet deep, with two drifts one northwest and one southeast along strike of vein. Open cut may represent caved tunnel. Forty feet below (vertical and 200 feet southeast of winze is a caved tunnel, on strike of vein, probably started to tap the drifts and drain the winze. Work was reportedly stopped on this development when the bottom fell out of the market at the Armistice. Higher on the hill, 1600 feet northwest, are a number of old workings, cuts, caved tunnels, and one water-filled shaft. Lowry Jr. reports that hillside is literally covered with diggings. Last shipments of ore are supposed to have come from the dumps, and a crude jig was installed at the River to concentrate the ore.

Developments: as stated under History. Recent development consists of assessment cut on Antimony Lode above old cut and winze. The "vein" but no ore is exposed. On Applegate claim, a tunnel 162 feet long, including 50 feet of open cut at portal, and a winze dipping 40° N 55° E., with a slope

length of 50 feet (32 ft. vertical, 38 ft. horizontal). Winze follows dip of vein. Some stepping was done on the winze, and a very small stope above the tunnel. The vein was "lost" just northwest of the winze and the miners turned westward to intercept a vein presumably present in the old tunnel 60 feet to the west. One or two surface trenches have been dug at various points.

Equipments: A few small tools.

Transportation: Nearest post office is Jacksonville, over 12 (?) miles of gravel to Mouth of Little Applegate River, and 20 (?) miles of armor-coat to Jacksonville. One mile of trail. Needed - a bridge across the Applegate River which is about 30 ft. wide at high water; there is a ford about 200 yards downstream that is usable except during high water. An old wagon road with very steep gradient should be replaced by a 'dozer road (see recommendations)

Mining Facilities: Ample timber, fir and pine, for mine timbers. Water is scarce on the hillside. There is some snowfall but it is doubtful if it will stop operations for more than a few days per year. Roads would be open, year-round, except for the usual accidents to roads.

Topography: Mountainous. Heavily brush covered, but in going over the trail, one gets the impression of a series of steep slopes with a stretch of much flatter ground in between. Surface has the appearance of being a series of small benches. Soil cover is deep, brush is heavy but not too deeply rooted, and road construction by bulldozer would be a simple matter.

Geology: Entire time spent on the property, 4 hours. Heavy soil cover obscures most outcrops, and those that are exposed are badly weathered. Exposures along the trail up from the River show, first, meta-igneous to meta-volcanic. At about the three-quarter mile point there is a change to meta-sediment that is well jointed. Bedding seems to parallel the more closely spaced joints, and stands at high angles.

Vein relationships are best shown in the Applegate tunnel, where the "vein" has a definite hanging wall that dips 40° N. 55° E. Footwall not as well defined, as a rule. Ore zone seems to vary in width, from a few inches to as much as four feet, although the "vein" (space between hanging and foot-wall) remains fairly constant. The ore seems to be in shoots, with greater vertical extension than horizontal; within the shoot itself the ore lenses considerably. In other words, as development in the winze proceeded, it seemed better to follow the ore downward than it did laterally. At two places in the slope distance of 50 feet, the ore pinched to a few inches in width, and also swelled to two fair sized pockets, one on each side of the winze. Ore is five inches wide at the sump.

Lowry Jr. stated that gouge-development is necessary for ore; that it is necessary to find gouge before ore can be located. Sometimes the ore pockets are on the hanging wall, sometimes on the footwall, and sometimes, in-between; So little development has been done on any horizontal extension of the ore shoots that definite statements are out of order.

However, the high-grade ore on the dump at the Antimony Lode, and the high-grade ore taken from the Applegate lead me to believe that the ore shoots do have lateral extension, for the two just mentioned are 1600 feet apart horizontally, and 400 feet vertically; and if the dip of the "veins" is reasonably persistent, these two occurrences represent different "veins."

There is a possibility of a series of parallel "veins." On the Applegate claim, there is a tunnel (caved) about 60 feet southwest of the new tunnel, strike about the same, and there is high-grade stibnite on the dump. Sixty feet farther southwest is another tunnel, same strike, and weathered stibnite samples on the dump; however this tunnel is quite old and the stibnite may be more completely weathered. Up the Hill, northwest) of the middle (caved) tunnel is an old water-filled shaft. The only thing that can be definitely stated about this shaft is that it represents a hole in the ground.

If the vein that was worked on the Antimony Lode persists in its dip of 50° N. 35° E., at the elevation of the workings on the Applegate claim, it would outcrop nearly 400 feet southwest of the new tunnel. Unless faulting has been quite active, it would justify the statement, that the Antimony Lode and the Applegate "veins" are not the same "vein."

It is stated that stibnite float is plentiful on the hillside, even above the applegate tunnel. There is an interesting occurrence in the first caved workings southwest of the Applegate tunnel. Lowry Jr., has started to clean out this tunnel, and in the 50 foot cut opening into the portal, there are boulders containing fresh, high-grade stibnite in a matrix that is decomposed to almost clay. These fresh stibnite carrying boulders may be 6 - 8 feet below the present surface, and occur all by themselves.

The gangue of the "vein" seems to be quite similar to the country rock; it would appear as if a series of northwest-southeast trending fault zones were permeated by antimony-bearing solutions and that stibnite was deposited in pockets or bunches or pods, as the solutions took the courses of greatest fracturing.

Metallurgy: While the ore is quite high-grade, it would require a certain amount of concentrating. Whether this would require gravity-type concentration, or some form of flotation, is not known at present. Lowry Jr. states that jig-ging and gravity concentration was not highly successful; that the stibnite floats easily and readily with certain low cost reagents.

Economics: The pockety nature of the stibnite occurrence is a drawback. Insufficient work has been done to prove or disprove a theory of a sequence of these pockety shoots, and local operators hesitate to spend money for development beyond the immediate pocket. This may be a "relic" of the pocket-hunting days of the gold miners. There is some indication of a series of parallel "veins", which, if they too have lateral extension of shoots would mean a sizeable tonnage of stibnite on this property. The overburden is heavy, and hand-trenching is expensive. Bulldozer

trenching would not be difficult, and drilling would undoubtedly give a fair idea of the ore conditions. Local operators are financially unable to do either.

The owner, and his son, Bert Lowry Jr., plan on going ahead with a certain amount of development. Lowry Jr. plans on pumping out the Antim-only Lode winze to determine the ore body situation at that point. If it looks favorable, he will continue development along the strike of the vein at this level after having broken through to the surface in such a way as to drain the winze. He also plans on cleaning out the middle (caved) tunnel on the Applegate claim, to determine whether it is on a vein, and if so, what. Apparently no immediate work is contemplated in the Applegate tunnel, as the pockets in the winze have been cleaned out, and the operators are not sure of the lateral extension of the ore body.

RECOMMENDATIONS: It would appear to me that this property is worthy of consideration. High-grade stibnite was seen on the dumps, and some of it, in place, in the Applegate tunnel. The occurrence of stibnite in so many different places on the claims leads me to the assumption of a series of parallel, northwest-southeast trending "veins" that may have ore shoots of the order of 50 feet vertical and 20 feet horizontal, with lateral continuity. The strategic-mineral importance of stibnite, and the financial inability of the owners to prove or disprove the presence of an ore-body may have some bearing on its development.

Immediate needs are: a bridge across the 30 foot channel of the Applegate River, or use of the ford. A bulldozer road, length 1 - 1½ miles, would have an average grade of 7% - 4½%, construction would be simple as the overburden is deep and the cover is small. This could be followed by bulldozer trenching at a number of points along the strike of the "veins" and such diamond drilling as would prove necessary.

Informants: Bert B. Lowry, Bert Lowry, Jr., and Ray C. Treasurer.
Report made by: Ray C. Treasurer
Date: February 12-13, 1940

ANTIMONY OCCURRENCES

Jackson County

Lowry Stibnite; NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, T 40 S., R. 4 W., report attached.

Antimony Property, list of Mines gives it as auriferous stibnite; sec 35, T 40 S., R. 4 W. This must be on Grouse Creek. Lowry Jr. knew a little about it; it occurs on the southwest side of Grouse Creek, just over the saddle from Kanaka Gulch. He has never been to it, but has understood that the occurrence is similar to the Lowry Stibnite on Kanaka Gulch. All the data I could get at Copper Store was that there was a stibnite occurrence up Grouse Creek, - "oh, go up the creek, about a mile or so, and you will see a small dump, up through the trees." Naturally I immediately wondered just what they meant by this, but presumed that they were still talking about stibnite. Did not search out the locality at this time, as it was snowing. General locality presumed to be SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25 or NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of 35.

Between Kanaka Gulch and Grouse Creek. Lowry Jr. states that he found some stibnite float on the point of the ridge between Kanaka Gulch and Grouse Creek. This would be in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 25, T. 40 S., R. 4 W.

T. 40 S. R. 1 E., sec. 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 32 $\frac{1}{2}$, "12 mi. west of Pacific Hwy." Stibnite reported to War Dept. mineral survey, winter of 1936-37. Supposedly on road between Hwy. 99 and Applegate River county road, on what is known as Beaver Creek road on the Applegate side. Road construction around a knoll cut through a vein carrying high-grade stibnite, striking in a general eastwest direction. No particular development work, except assessment. No data on owner, but Lowry Sr. (Feb. 12, 1940) suggests a man named Marks as the owner. Area under snow at present. (Feb. 13, 1940)

Oregon Bonanza gold mine. Morrison has a specimen in the Assay Lab. Collection of good looking stibnite, labelled "Oregon Bonanza." Have been unable to contact Morrison about this, and his report on the Oregon Bonanza makes no mention of antimony.

Bohemia District, Lane County. Morrison has a specimen in the Assay Lab. collection marked "Bohemia District." Unable to contact him for more information at this date.

Ray C. Treasher,
Field Geologist
State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries
Feb. 13, 1940.

CONFIDENTIAL

High-grade silbrite was seen on the dumps; a small amount of high-grade was seen in the Applegate tunnel; otherwise, stories about high-grade silbrite and its quantity are stories that are covered by caved tunnels, water-filled mines, and mine-out areas. I'm beginning to get Lowry of those ore bodies that are always "just around the bush". I wish there was some way of checking on the stories of several carloads of silbrite having been shipped; and particularly where Schumacher shipped the silbrite in recent years since the war.

I feel that I did see silbrite at every turn. Either silbrite is present, or the stage has been very-very carefully set. On the basis of what I saw, and what I was told, I would guess at a series of northwest-southeast, parallel "veins" that contain 50 ft. x 50 ft. pods of high-grade silbrite in a series of pockets. I further feel that these pods may have vertical extension as well as lateral along the strike. I feel that little corroborative data will be obtained without some "sponsor" taking over a certain amount of prospecting with trenching and drilling. The present operators, and former ones, lack the financial backing to carry on such a program, and it is necessary to work out a system of ore continuity.

Just why Lowry Jr. should be so hot about clearing out the mines on the Antimony ledge, and the caved tunnel on the Applegate claim, in an effort to locate more ore, when he was on an ore body in the Applegate tunnel. True, this ore body is plunging out, but he feels that it has extension. Why should he not prospect there instead of wild-goose chasing? This point looks "hot so good". On the other hand, the above procedure is typical of southern Oregon miners.

However, Lowry Jr. had over 5 years of mining at Oregon State. *MS* has done considerable staking on his own, and also worked for Schumacher *STC* and on for some time, at testing and assaying.

Here is a copy of an analysis given me by Lowry Sr., made by the Colorado Assaying Co., Denver, Colorado., ore from upper (Applegate) claim.

Moisture.....	00.50
Silica (True).....	22.90
Iron Oxide.....	2.30
Antimony.....	52.36
Sulphur.....	20.42
Calcium Oxide.....	00.45
Aluminum Oxide....	00.60
Magnesium Oxide...	00.32
	<u>99.85</u>

Please remember that all these conclusions are drawn on the basis of 4 hours on the property.

Ray C. Trasher

CONFIDENTIAL

High-grade stibnite was seen on the dumps; a small amount of high-grade was seen in the Applegate tunnel; otherwise, stories about high-grade stibnite and its quantity are stories that are covered by caved tunnels, water-filled winzes, and mined-out areas. I'm beginning to get leary of these ore bodies that are always "just around the bush". I wish there was some way of checking on the stories of several carloads of stibnite having been shipped; and particularly where Schumacher shipped the stibnite in recent years since the War.

I feel that I did see stibnite at every turn. Either stibnite is present, or the stage has been very-very carefully set. On the basis of what I saw, and what I was told, I would guess at a series of northwest-southeast, parallel "veins" that contain 50 ft. x 20 ft. pods of high-grade stibnite in a series of pockets. I further feel that these pods may have vertical extension as well as lateral along the strike. I feel that little authoritative data will be obtained without some "sponsor" taking over a certain amount of prospecting with trenching and drilling. The present operators, and former ones, lack the financial backing to carry on such a program, and it is necessary to work out a system of ore continuity.

Just why Lowry Jr. should be so hot about cleaning out the winze on the Antimony ledge, and the caved tunnel on the Applegate claim, in an effort to locate more ore, when he was on an ore body in the Applegate tunnel. True, this ore body is pinching out, but he feels that it has extension. Why should he not prospect there instead of wild-goose chasing? This point looks "not so good". On the other hand, the above procedure is typical of southern Oregon miners.

However, Lowry Jr. had over 5 years of mining at Oregon State, ~~and~~ has done considerable mining on his own, and also worked for Schumacher ~~and~~ and on for some time, at testing and assaying.

Here is a copy of an analysis given me by Lowry Sr., made by the Colorado Assaying Co., Denver, Colorado., ore from upper (Applegate) claim.

Moisture.....	00.50
Silica (true).....	22.90
Iron Oxide.....	2.30
Antimony.....	52.56
Sulphur.....	20.42
Calcium Oxide.....	00.45
Aluminum Oxide.....	00.60
Magnesium Oxide....	00.39
	<u>99.89</u>

Please remember that all these conclusions are drawn on the basis of 4 hours on the property.

Ray O. Treacher

STATE GOVERNING BOARD
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STATE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND
MINERAL INDUSTRIES

702 WOODLARK BUILDING
PORTLAND, OREGON

EARL K. NIXON
DIRECTOR
F. W. LIBBEY
MINING ENGINEER
JOHN ELIOT ALLEN
GEOLOGIST
H. C. HARRISON
SPECTROSCOPIST

General Laboratory Number P558

Date received 3/23/42

Spectrographic Laboratory Number

Sample received from Treasurer

QUALITATIVE SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS
(Quantities estimated to nearest power of ten)

1. Elements present in concentrations over 10%.
Calcium, silicon, antimony

2. Elements present in concentrations 10% - 1%.
Iron

3. Elements present in concentrations 1% - 0.1%.
Aluminum, Arsenic

4. Elements present in concentrations 0.1% - .01%.
Copper, Titanium, Manganese, Magnesium, Vanadium, Nickel

5. Elements present in concentrations .01% - .001%.
Chromium, Molybdenum

6. Elements present in concentrations below .001%.
Lithium

7. Elements sought but not found.
not listed - will be given on request

Dr. H. C. Harrison, Spectroscopist

H. C. Harrison

RECORD IDENTIFICATION

RECORD NO..... M061135
RECORD TYPE..... XIN
COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION. USGS
MAP CODE NO. OF REC..

REPORTER

NAME..... JOHNSON, MAUREEN G.
UPDATED..... 81 01
BY..... FERNS, MARK L.; (BROOKS, HOWARD C.)

NAME AND LOCATION

DEPOSIT NAME..... LOWRY ANTIMONY MINE
SYNONYM NAME..... ANTIMONY CLAIM, APPLGATE CLAIM

MINING DISTRICT/AREA/SUBDIST. UPPER APPLGATE

COUNTRY CODE..... US
COUNTRY NAME: UNITED STATES

STATE CODE..... OR
STATE NAME: OREGON

COUNTY..... JACKSON
DRAINAGE AREA..... 17 APPLGATE RIVER
PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROV..... 13 KLAMATH MOUNTAINS
LAND CLASSIFICATION..... 41

QUAD SCALE QUAD NO OR NAME
1: 62500 RUCH

LATITUDE LONGITUDE
42-03-53N 123-07-31W

UTM NORTHING UTM EASTING UTM ZONE NO
4656755.6 489631.7 +10

TWP..... 40S
RANGE..... 04W
SECTION.. 25
MERIDIAN. WILLAMETTE

LOCATION COMMENTS: NW 1/4

COMMODITY INFORMATION

COMMODITIES PRESENT..... SB

EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT
STATUS OF EXPLOR. OR DEV. 6

PROPERTY IS INACTIVE

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

DEPOSIT TYPES:

VEINS

FORM/SHAPE OF DEPOSIT: PODS AND LENSES

SIZE/DIRECTIONAL DATA

SIZE OF DEPOSIT..... SMALL

DESCRIPTION OF WORKINGS

SURFACE AND UNDERGROUND

COMMENTS(DESCRIP. OF WORKINGS):

ABOUT 500 FT IN FOUR TUNNELS

PRODUCTION

YES

SMALL PRODUCTION

CUMULATIVE PRODUCTION (ORE, COMMOD., CONC., OVERBUR.)

ITEM	ACC	AMOUNT	THOUS. UNITS	YEAR	GRADE, REMARKS
15 ORE		SMALL		1917, 1940'S	40% SB
23 SB, OCCUR					SB

PRODUCTION COMMENTS..... 20-25 TONS STOCKPILED AT PORTAL IN 1944.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY

AGE OF HOST ROCKS..... PERM-TRI

HOST ROCK TYPES..... META-ANDESITE, ARGILLITE

LOCAL GEOLOGY

NAMES/AGE OF FORMATIONS, UNITS, OR ROCK TYPES

1) NAME: APPLIGATE GROUP

AGE: PERM-TRI

COMMENTS (GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY):

ORE SHOTS MAY BE LOCALIZED AT SHEAR INTERSECTIONS.

Medford, Oregon,
February 13th, 1940.

To:
U. S. Bureau of Mines, and
Oregon State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries.

This is to indicate that the claims showing antimony (stibnite) ore, known as the Antimony Lode and the Applegate Claims, are situated, to the best of my knowledge, in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, T. 40 S., R. 4 W., on Kanaka Gulch, Upper Applegate District, Jackson County. They are held by virtue of location, dated September 2nd, 1939, and are recorded, with proof-of-labor, at the Jackson County court house, Medford, Oregon. To the best of my knowledge there is no dispute to be made about the title.

If the U. S. Bureau of Mines should decide to examine this property during the year 1940, I will be happy to facilitate the work of exploration insofar as is possible and reasonable.

Bert B. Lowry,
Route 4,
Medford, Oregon.

State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

702 Woodlark Building
Portland 5, Oregon

LOWRY ANTIMONY

Upper Applegate area

Owner: Bert B. Lowry, Route 1, Medford, Oregon.

Location: NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, T. 40 S., R. 4 W., approximately 1 mile northwest of the Applegate River, near the Fred Dorn ranch, on Kanaka Gulch. This Gulch is about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the Copper store and is reached by the way of Medford, Jacksonville, Ruch, and the upper Applegate county road. From Grants Pass the property may be reached by the way of Murphy, Applegate, Ruch, and south on upper Applegate county road. It is necessary to cross swinging bridge to the west side of the river, turn north (right) along river on trail about 200 yards to old camp. Here, an old wagon road leads up the west gulch to the property.

Area: 2 unpatented mining claims, Antimony Lode and Applegate, located in line. The location is dated September 2, 1939. Discovery notice on Antimony Lode is 75 feet southwest of an old shaft. The center line of the claim trends N. 55° W., and joins the Applegate claim to the northwest.

History: This property has been worked off and on since the First World War. Lowry reports that at least two carloads of high-grade ore were shipped in 1918. Apparently, this ore came from two shafts. Sometime after 1930, Mr. Schumacher, Medford, concentrated some of the ore and made a small shipment. Since then, work has been confined to cleaning out the old tunnels and extending the lower tunnel 100 feet.

Development: Recent development consists of an assessment cut on the Antimony Lode claim above an old cut and winze. The vein is exposed but contains no ore. On the Applegate claim, a tunnel was driven 162 feet, including 50 feet of open cut at portal; also a winze sloping 40°

N. and 55° E. was sunk on the vein. It has a slope length of 50 feet. Some stoping was done in the winze, and a very small stope was mined above the tunnel. The vein was lost just northwest of the winze and the tunnel was driven westward to intercept a vein thought to be present in the old tunnel, 60 feet to the west. Surface trenches have been dug at various points.

The lowest workings are at an elevation of 2300 feet and consist of a new adit 112 feet long.

A shaft, 36 feet deep, out of which ore was removed is 50 feet above the tunnel and a 6-inch stringer is visible in the sump. An old caved cut extends northwest from the collar of the shaft. One upper tunnel is 162 feet long including a 50-ft. open cut at the portal and includes also a winze 50 feet deep that was sunk on ore. There are several other workings in the vicinity, but they are caved and inaccessible. About 20 tons of hand-picked ore remain on the dump. Above the upper tunnel workings, Mr. Lowry has found stibnite float and has started two pits.

Geology: Heavy soil cover obscures most outcrops, and those that are exposed are badly weathered. Exposures along the trail from the River show, first, meta-igneous to metavolcanic rock. At about the three-quarter mile point, there is a change to metasediment that is well-jointed. Bedding seems to parallel the more closely spaced joints, and stands at high angles. The rock in the tunnels appears to be metasediment.

A vein in the Applegate tunnel has a definite hanging wall that dips 40° N. and 55° E. As a rule the footwall is not as well defined as the hanging wall. The ore zone seems to vary in width, from a few inches to as much as four feet, although the vein remains fairly constant. The ore seems to be in shoots; within the shoot itself the ore occurs in lenses.

In the shaft at two places in the slope distance of 50 feet, the ore pinched to a few inches in width, and also swelled to two fair-sized pockets, one on each side. Ore is five inches wide in the sump.

The lower adit is 112 feet long. The country rock appears to be meta-sediment, much like argillite. Some of this argillite has been brecciated and resilicified. About 90 feet from the portal, the vein is about 5 feet wide and is bounded by two well-defined walls with accompanying gouge. The incline shaft above the adit was sunk in similar rock and apparently a high-grade pocket was removed.

Where the stibnite can be seen, it occurs most frequently in the harder, silicified rock; in part it is disseminated, and in part it occurs as crusts on joint planes. The average grade across a mining width is low, but the prospect shows definite possibilities both for concentrating ore and for developing high-grade lenses.

It is stated that stibnite float is plentiful on the hillside, even above the Applegate tunnel. An interesting ore occurrence was found in the first caved workings southwest of the Applegate tunnel. In the 50-foot cut to the portal, there are boulders containing fresh, high-grade stibnite in a matrix that is decomposed to clay. These isolated boulders may be from 6 to 8 feet below the present surface.

The ore on the dump contains a high percentage of oxide, but no antimony oxide was seen in the underground workings.

Equipment: a few hand tools.

General: Ample timber is available for mine timbers. Water is scarce on the hillsides and snowfall would not hamper operation. Topography is mountainous. The surface appears to be a series of small benches. The soil cover is deep; brush is heavy but not deeply rooted. Road construction by bulldozer would be a simple matter.

Informants: Bert B. Lowry, Bert Lowry, Jr.

Report by: R.C.T., February 12-13, 1940, and April 28, 1942.

State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

702 Woodlark Building
Portland, Oregon

MEMORANDUM REPORT

Upper Applegate Mining District
Jackson County

LOWRY ANTIMONY

OWNER Bert B. Lowry, Route 1, Medford, Oregon

BESSEE Fasel & Scott Mines, 903 S. Holly, Medford, Oregon

LOCATION NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, T 40s, R 4w, Approximately one mile NW of Applegate River--near Fred Dorn Ranch, on Kanska Gulch. The property is reached by a low-water ford across the river and one mile of fair-weather, dirt road.

AREA Two unpatented mining claims, Antimony Lode and Applegate as described in the Metal Mines Handbook.

HISTORY The property has been inactive since Treashers report (4/28/42). Fasel & Scott acquired a lease on the property early this year and have been working at the property for approximately two months.

DEVELOPMENT, MINING,

AND EQUIPMENT. Fasel & Scott have recently cleaned out the lower tunnel and have driven an inclined extension to the base of the shaft. The shaft has been opened into a small glory hole. This is the only development work since Treashers Report. The lower tunnel serves as a haulage tunnel. Three men are employed: two mining and a third hand sorting and spalling. Equipment consists of a compressor and one drifter.

ECONOMICS Chances for a small high grading operation seem good. If the ore continues to occur along the shear zone in the same quantity and quality as exposed in the glory hole, a considerable tonnage should be developed in this way.

Chances for a larger operation will depend upon developing a suitable means for recovery of the low grade ore.

The access road is passable only in the summer months. Considerable work will have to be done on this to permit year-around hauling. Also a bridge will have to be constructed across the Applegate.

State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

702 Woodlark Building
Portland, Oregon

(Continued Lowry Antimony)

The mining practice now employed is inefficient and costly. The operators plan to improve this after shipments have begun. They also hope to develop some economical means for recovery of the low grade ores.

INFORMANT W. S. Easel

DATE OF REPORT June 2, 1949

REPORT BY H. D. Wolfe

CONFIDENTIAL

State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

702 Woodlark Building
Portland, Oregon

Copper Applegate
GOLD HILL DISTRICT

LOWRY STIBNITE

During fall of 1940 the lower slope was dewatered and cleaned out. A six inch vein of high-grade was found. The wall rock will assay about 10-15 percent stibnite. No further work and the slope is again filled with water. It makes water so fast even in the dry fall months that a continuously operating pump is necessary. Future plans are to continue a lower drift about 75 feet to intersect the slope and permanently drain these workings.

Ray C. Treasher
Field Geologist
December 26, 1940

Lower Adit. N 49° W.

Beginning of cut 0'

Timber 49' - 69'

2 cleavages, the
Antimony + the Applegate
"supper".

Shear zone 2" wide at 97' strikes S 35° W dip 67° SE
brecciated quartz.

Shear zone 2" brecciated quartz at 102' strikes S 60° W dips 87° NW.

Shear zone 4" brecc. ftz @ 108' strike S 80° W dip ϕ

Narrow shear zone, nine highly 132' strikes S 70° W dip 70° SE.

silicified material begins here left wall has about 6" of gouge along
it, part of main shear is silicified with included material.

at about 140' left tunnel wall is well defined, parallel
adit & dips about 55° - 60° NE.

162' to face.

Shear zone is now well silicified & contains brecc. fragments
of slate. "The harder the rock the better the ore". Right wall
also has a good silicified surface. about 5' between walls.

Lower adit beginning pit	50'	N 37° W	+18° = 47.5' + 15.5'
	50'	N 64° W	+17° = 48' + 15'
	50'	N 67° W	+24° = 46' + 20'
	40'	N 66° W	- to collar of incline shaft.

Incline shaft N 30° E dips 55° ~~40'~~ ^{36'} on the slope = 20' + 30'

Next opening is about 700' up the hill in the same general
direction 2500' to 2765' or up 265'

Farther up the hill abt. 3000 or 500' above 2nd tunnel
two pits. At one, an overrooted pine brot up pieces of stibnite. The rock in
place seems to be silicified metased with at least 1/6" vein of bull
quartz. Some antimony duct was seen but no stibnite in place. Veins
seen to trend N 65° W and dip NE at about 60°. Pits are 8' deep. Some of
the country rock looks like quartzite but all are too deeply weathered to prove
slump from up the hill

4/21/29
Fassel & Scott Mines

903 So. Kelly

Medford, Ore. - Tel. 5998

Now mining up Applegate, 5 miles
above Mc Kee Bridge, on Karaka
Tulch. - Cross river at Fred Dorn
Ranch -

Now operating with crew of 3,
and will have first carload of
high grade antimony out by 1st of
May.

W. S. Fassel