The Baker Brothers and Jones Mining Company, Owen Jones, Box 484, Grants Pass, Oregon, manager, is reported to have purchased the old Mammoth gold mine on Mule Creek from Charles Tucker of Marial, Oregon. The price is quoted at $100,000.

(From THE MINING JOURNAL, Jan. 30, 1945, p. 28)

State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

702 Woodlark Building
Portland, Oregon

Report by H. M. Dole
July 20, 1946

Mammoth Mine (gold)

Mule Creek Mining Dist.
Curry County

Owner:
C. M. Tucker

Marial, Oregon

Area:
5 claims (100 acres) held by location.

Location:
2 1/2 miles north of Marial Postoffice by trail in Sec. 3 and 4, T.33S, R.10W. Approximately 1000' above and 3/4 mile east of West Fork of Mule Creek, on the south slope of Saddle Mountain.

History:
Originally consisted of 3 claims. Two additional claims filed in 1946.

The first location was made by a man named Garner in the early nineteen hundreds. He sold out to a Mr. Clausen. Clausen packed a 1000 lbs. out to West Fork and shipped the ore to Tacoma. Evidently the cost of handling the ore was too great for Clausen never returned.

Mr. Tucker filed on the claims in 1917 and has held them since.

Mr. Tucker reports that he ran a ton of ore thru the old Tina H stamp mill and 8 tons thru the arrastre that is now on his property. Because the recovery of the gold was not good milling operations wer suspended.

Topography:
Rough mountainous topography.

Development work:
See map.

Lower tunnel (the portal of which is now caved) 45'.

Upper tunnel has 150' of drift along the vein plus an 85' crosscut. The crosscut from the portal to the vein is 70'.

There is one stope approximately 12' long by 25' vertical.

Geology:
In the upper tunnel the country rock is medium grained and of a gabbroic nature (metagabbro?). The dike which is intersected in the NE crosscut is a coarse grained rock of gabbro type. On either side of the dike and at the face of the crosscut the rock is dark colored and fine grained. All rocks seem to be related and probably represent

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Geology (con't)
material from the same magma reservoir; all have been altered.

The vein outcrops at the surface about 50' vertically above the drift. Another quartz vein a few feet away has a strike parallel to it but has not been prospected.

The width of the vein as exposed in the drift varies from nothing to a little over 2 feet. It would probably average around a foot and a half. It is massive quartz and shows little sulphides. From where the crosscut intersects the vein to the southwest face the hanging wall increases in dip from 45°E to 72°E. The strike changes from S25°W to S52°W. To the northeast the vein is cut by a small fault 15' from the crosscut. This offsets the vein about 5' to the northwest. Another small fault 20' beyond has caused a little drag to the southeast but has offset the vein little. Where the first fault crosses the vein the walls reverse, i.e., to the southwest the vein lies along a hanging wall and apparently there is no footwall; to the northeast the vein lies along a footwall and there is no indication of a hanging wall. Within the block bounded by the faults the footwall has a strike of N55°E and a dip of 85°S. North of this block the strike changes from N 15°W to N05°W at the face. The dip is constant at 67°E. The vein is not as strong north of the faulted block as south of it; it finally pinches out near the face. However, at the face a 3"-6" quartz vein with dip nearly horizontal lies between the footwall and a cut that has been started 5' to the east. Another cut 15' long 7' farther east shows a footwall striking N40°E and dipping 85° to the southeast, so apparently a fault intersects the main vein and was masked by the dust covering the back. Small quartz stringers and a vein 3"-6" wide occur in the rock along this wall.

The 85' crosscut at the northeast end of the tunnel is barren of mineralization. Sixty feet east of the vein it intersects a dike, the rock of which is of gabbro type. The dike is 20' thru, has a strike of N10°W and a vertical dip. Considerable water is making at this point.

Mining:
At the present time only assessment work is being done.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND
MINERAL INDUSTRIES
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Description of the Mammoth Mine, in Curry County, Oregon.

The property consists of three unpatented mining claims on the west fork of Mule Creek, about 1½ mile up the creek from the main road. The vein is a true fissure running about 40 degrees East of North, and can be traced two or three miles at least.

The mine is situated on the east side of the mineral belt which is greenstone, and lying right in the site of a large crescent or semicircle near the top of the ridge and is about 1000 feet in elevation above the creek where the millsite is, at about a 38 degree pitch in a straight line. There is a large sulphide vein, in fact the last one in the belt, lying just above the mine and showing several quartz feeders running from one to the other and is in general a net work of veins and feeders. The vein dips slightly in the mountain near the surface.

There are around four hundred feet of underground work and the main pay shoot is around four hundred feet in length. I know of only two assays on the large sulphide vein, one went about $5 and the other $12. There is plenty of timber on the ground for stulls and climatic conditions are ideal for year round mining. Enclosed, you willfind a copy of assays taken to determine values for about 250 feet in length.

/s/ Chas. H. Tucker

P.S. It is about 65 miles from Grants Pass to Mule Creek, then about 1½ miles up Mule Creek on a good trail to the property.