

PROSPECT CARDS

Code No. _____

Property Name Maamith

Followup Recom. _____

Property Owner _____

Later Review Recom. _____

Submitted by _____

Examined by _____

Location: State Oregon

Company _____

County Curry

Date _____

Mining D. Mule Cr.

Where filed _____

T 33S R 10W Sec. 34

Metals

Cu ☒
 Mo _____
 Pb _____
 Zn _____
 Ag _____
 Au ☒
 Fe _____
 Mn _____
 Cr _____
 Ni _____
 W _____
 U _____
 Re _____
 P₂O₅ _____
 K₂O _____
 Sn _____
 Be _____
 Coal _____
 Hg _____

Other

Production Metal

AMS Quad _____

Other Quad _____

Production

None	10 ²	10 ³	10 ⁴	10 ⁵	50 ⁵	10 ⁶
TONS						

Geology

Host Rock gnst. schist + porphyry

Mineralization

Type "veins" in shear. 0-5'Trend N 10° EOre gold, py, spx

Gangue _____

Alteration

Type _____

Extent _____

Bibliography

USGS _____

USBM _____

Other ODCMI B&H 14-C Curry Co.
 Remarks: with locating on map, outcrop for several
hundred ft.

Field Time

None _____
 1 Day _____
 1 Week _____
 1 Mo _____
 +1 Mo _____

Follow-up Recom. _____

Stat 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 4 tons 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 were 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 stop 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 $\text{S}25^{\circ}\text{W}$ to $\text{S}52^{\circ}\text{W}$. 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 $\text{N}55^{\circ}\text{E}$ and a dip of 85°S . North of this block the strike changes from $\text{N}15^{\circ}\text{W}$ to $\text{N}05^{\circ}\text{W}$ 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 $\text{N}40^{\circ}\text{E}$ 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 $\text{N}10^{\circ}\text{W}$ and a vertical dip. Considerable water is making at this point.

Mining:

At the present time only assesment work is being done.

Put on Green Sheet

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To the northeast considerable faulting seems to have taken place and the continuity of the vein is in doubt. However, if the ore runs anything like it shows on the assays presented by Mr. Tucker the property does deserve investigation.

The quartz vein at the surface which has a strike parallel to the vein worked is wider (about 6' wide at one place) than the outcrop of the vein in the drift. Mr. Tucker reports that several "good" assays have been made on it. It is possible that this vein is the faulted continuation of the main vein but further work should be done to determine its exact relation.

When the visit was made the walls and backs were extremely dirty (the mine hasn't been touched for many years) and it is more than likely I missed much of the geology.

Mr. Tucker has had several prospective buyers look the mine over but never seems to come to a deal. The last man to investigate was Mr. E. C. Annes who inspected the property in the spring of 1945 for Baker Bros. and Jones. He states that "they would have had a mine if terms could have been reached".

The property presents the transportation problem that all do in this area.

Informant:

Mr. C. M. Tucker

Assays:

GG 118

Au. 3.00 oz/ton, Ag. 0.30 oz/ton

GG 119

Au 2.94 oz/ton, Ag. 0.70 oz/ton

GG 120

Au. 0.06 oz/ton, Ag. Trace.

Put on this "Copy" paper

STATE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND
MINERAL INDUSTRIES

702 WOODLARK BUILDING
PORTLAND, OREGON

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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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 bite 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 will find a copy of assays taken to determine values for about 250 feet in length.

/s/

Chas. M. Tucker.

P.S. It is about 65 miles from Grants Pass to Mule Creek, then about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles up Mule Creek on a good trail to the property.

(Put on pink sheet)

MAMMOTH MINE

(Data furnished by Mrs. Tucker)

Owner: C. M. Tucker

Marial, Oregon

Location: T. 33 S R. 10W, Sec. 3
Curry County, Mule Creek District.

Six Samples by W. H. Corwin, Marial, Oregon

(Assays run by the assayer of the Opp Mine)

	<u>Width</u>	<u>Value</u>
1.	36 in.	\$ 8.75
2.	24 in.	26.60
3.	24 in.	105.35
4.	36 in.	3.50
5.	18 in.	43.40
6.	18 in.	147.70

Average-- \$ 55.88

Eleven Samples by John Price, formerly E. M. at the

(Assays run by the assayer of the Opp Mine)

	<u>Width</u>	<u>Value</u>
1.	16 in.	\$ 8.75
2.	30 in.	11.98
3.	34 in.	26.20
4.	18 in.	110.80
5.	3 ft.	3.80
6.	10 ft.	4.80
7.	3 ft.	9.80
8.	12 in.	74.68
9.	20 in.	141.70
10.	18 in.	100.10
11.	18 in.	42.80

Average-- \$48.67

Seven Samples by B. Friedrichs

(Put on pink sheet)

	<u>Width</u>	<u>Value</u>
1.	36in.	\$ 17.50
2.	20in.	101.50
3.	20in.	11.90
4.	14in.	168.00
5.	18in.	185.50
6.	30in.	45.50
7.	16in.	18.20
	Average	\$78.34

Seven Samples by G. P. Wemack

	<u>Width</u>	<u>Value</u>
1.		\$149.45 \$149.45
2.		63.00
3.		56.00
4.		117.95
5.		38.50
6.		13.30
7.		92.40
	Average--	\$75.80

Seven Samples --Mr. Gilbert M. E. \$40.00

Five Samples--Mr. Gibsen Av. 49.70

General Average of 43 samples
as above 55.30

Mammoth Mine

C, M. Tucker

Mule Creek District
Curry County

Name: Mammoth Group (gold quartz)

In 1935 a Mr. John M. Price made a report on this property and called it the Rogue River Mine. So far as I can learn, no one calls this group by that name.

Owner: C. M. Tucker, Marial, Oregon.

Location: 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Marial Post Office by trail in Secs. 3 and 4, T. 33 S., R. 10 W.

Area: 3 quartz claims held by location. 60 acres.

History: This is an old property of which most of the present development work was done before the present owner acquired it. Mr. Tucker located and has held these claims for approximately 25 years. No record of production. *if any?*

Geology: Country rock is essentially greenstone. In places along faults it resembles a schist. While still in other places it porphyritic. The vein occurs along a fracture which has been filled with quartz. It strikes No. 20° East and dips about 85° to the west. The outcroppings of this vein are good for several hundred feet. It varies from nothing to about 5 feet in width. The quartz will probably average better than 2 feet in width. The ore minerals are gold, pyrite and chalcopyrite.

Mr. Tucker stated that there is another ledge about 100 feet to the east, but there never has been any work done on it. Informant did not see this vein.

Development: The development consists of a crosscut tunnel which runs S. 85° E. 70 feet to the vein. The drifts run in a southerly direction 60 feet to face and in the northerly direction 50 ft., *crosscut* thence easterly 90 feet to face. For most of the length of the drift quartz shows in roof of drift. Mr. Tucker states that it is an excellent grade of ore.

Equipment: Consists of a 10 foot water wheel and a 10 foot arrastre located on the West Fork of Mule Creek at an elevation of approximately 700 feet. The portal of the tunnel approximately 2000 feet to the north, has an elevation of 1700 feet. Plenty of timber for mining purposes. Plenty of water for mining and milling, with the possibility of developing water power for both mining and milling. Rough mountainous topography.

Informant: J. E. Morrison. July 20, 1939.

Confidential: Mr. Tucker claims that 43 assays taken by different engineers show an average of \$55 for a two foot width. This is almost too good to be true. I would like to visit this property at some later date and go over it thoroughly.

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Mammoth Mine

C. M. Tucker.

Mammoth Group.

C. M. Turner. Marial.

Mammoth & Mammoth No 1
& Parallel Claims.

held by location 6 Acres.

Loc Nov 1917

10' water wheel. elev. 700' to

10' Arastra. 1700'

Cabin.

Plenty timber & water

2 1/2 miles to P.O.

Sec 344 T335 R10W.

Cross cut Tunnel runs

585 E 70 to vein

to it (south) along vein about 60'

lift (North) " " " 50'

cross cut to the east about

90'. River width - ? 0

To 3 ft. white st.

43 assays taken by

Eng. 955 for about 2' width

strike is north twenty three degrees east with a dip nearly vertical. The width of the vein over two hundred feet of the exposed outcrop is thirty inches, the remainder of the distance is approximately eighteen inches. The hanging wall is a hard silicified slate, while the footwall is the same but much fissured and brecciated.

The quartz is frequently banded structure with some oxidation but seldom indicating over one percent of sulphides. The value is gold, the higher percentage being free. The concentrates carry high gold values. Milling tests made on this ore gave a very satisfactory recovery by amalgamation and concentration. It is probable that flotation will also give very satisfactory results.

The character of the ore and wall rock permits cheap mining or clean ore where the vein is small, the footwall can be mined by stripping the ore, which can then be taken out afterward. The waste material could be left in the stope as filling.

The outcrop, open cuts and level drift indicate there are two separate oreshoots. The one exposed on the south drift is approximately fifty feet in length with the ore showing in the heading. The ore is of excellent grade. Between this level and the outcrop the samples indicate there should be not less than 300 tons of ore that will average more than fifty dollars per ton. The vein and ore continues in the bottom of the drift as well as the heading. The outcrop above this heading is covered by slide. From this oreshoot northward along the drift as well as the heading the samples indicate rather low grade ore. However, along the outcrop of the vein, northward from a point directly above this heading, there are several open cuts which show the vein to be of good width and very satisfactory grade. From the first open cut the sample over 18 inches in width gave more than one hundred dollars per ton. This extends for approximately twenty feet where it becomes covered with slide-rock. Beyond this slide rock the cuts expose the vein averaging 30 inches in width and giving very good grade milling values.

West Fork Creek crosses the property, affording satisfactory mill site and an abundance of water for all purposes. There is a water power site on the property and several in the vicinity. From the present level to the mill site is a distance of fifteen hundred feet. A surface or two bucket aerial tram would prove satisfactory for transporting the ore from the mine to mill.

The general operating conditions are favorable. The low altitude is assurance of a very equable climate. A few inches of snow is quite unusual and freezing weather is uncommon. The serious transportation problem is being eliminated and within a short time fuel oil, gas and other supplies will be on the same basis as in other southern Oregon districts. There is an abundance of timber for all purposes, with an ample supply of water at all times of the year. There is no electric power available, however there are several very favorable water power sites and for smaller plants, the cost of Diesel Oil or Butane can be purchased at the terminus of the road as in other southern Oregon points.

The general geological conditions are favorable. The development work is quite limited, consisting of one hundred feet of drifting on the vein on the fifty foot level. The southern ore shoot is but partly developed and the north heading has not been advanced to the north oreshoot. The character of the vein and oreshoot on this level indicate permanency. The property will not develop into a large operation but should be productive of a considerable tonnage of very profitable ore.

The tests that have been made on the ore give ample assurance that a very satisfactory recovery of the gold values can be secured by simple milling methods. The total cost of mining and milling of the ore should not exceed five dollars per ton.

The method of development should be the sinking of a shaft near the south end of the present level. This will determine the permanency and value of the oreshoot exposed on this level, to the depth of the shaft. This shaft should not exceed seventy-five feet in depth. A new level can then be driven, which will require two hundred feet of crosscut to give one hundred feet below the present level. This new level will give one hundred fifty feet of backs on the south oreshoot and two hundred and fifty feet of backs on the north ore shoot. With the development of the two ore shoots on this new level, the installation of a milling plant with minimum capacity of thirty tons per day would be fully warranted.

This project has real merit. The capital to complete the development is quite modest and there is every assurance of very profitable returns for several years of operation.

(Signed) John M. Price.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON,
November 15, 1935.