

HALLOCK MINE

L B River  
Chicken Creek District  
Baker County

Owner: N. M. Hallock and M. J. High, Box 124, Durkee, and Port Angeles, Washington.

Operator: Not in operation at present. Some production by N. M. Hallock in the last few years.

Location: NW $\frac{1}{4}$  section 2, T 12 S, R 42 E W. M. About 5200' elevation. Above east headwaters of Chicken Creek. 7 miles to highway #30.

Area: Two unpatented lode claims: Flaming Arrow (1915), and Leona G. (1920).

History: Property was placed 40 years ago (1898) and has been under the present ownership since 1915 with an intermittent production. Between 100 and 200 tons have been milled from the property. The production for 1936 was 32 ounces and 1937 30 ounces. Several thousand dollars have been taken out.

Equipment: A small home-made 2 ton ball mill was run by an auto engine, the ore being then passed over copper plates for amalgamation. One ore care and some track and no other equipment.

Geology: The country rock is a biotite granodiorite intruded into a sericite schist and limestone lenses with very irregular contacts. The mine lies at the extreme north edge of the Chicken Creek batholith, and as far as could be seen there was no granite to the north. The vein system lies entirely within the granodiorite and strikes N 68° W and dips 70° to the north. The veins are narrow quartz stringers, clay gouge and much limonite, rarely over a foot in width. Well defined joint and fault planes striking easterly and westerly dip gently both north and south. The ore is completely oxidized in the upper levels, but some sulphide is said to appear in the lowest tunnel. The ore is free milling and soft, containing much lime. The quartz itself is not iron stained. In some places it is crushed to form a sugary mass. There has been a great deal of post-mineral movement. The vein system is parallel to the strike of the schist and limestone lenses. The veins vary in width from 4 to 16" and in value up to \$80.00 per ton. Assays at the end of the #1 tunnel gave \$40.00, and at the end of the tunnel #2, \$13.50 per ton.

Development: Six tunnels and drifts total about 1650'. At no place has the ore been mined deeper than about 60', but practically all the ore above that level has been mined. A 25' shaft in the slate or schist a few feet north of the contact and just below a limestone lense was sunk on a narrow quartz stringer. It is said that a rich pocket was taken out near here years ago.

Economics: Up until now this has been practically a one-man operation, since at no time have there been sufficient ore reserves available for a larger operation. The lowest level has not yet been completely developed, and this is the next logical step. The numerous crosscut tunnels were in large part superfluous, and the whole of the mining done to date should have been done through the one lower level tunnel (#1).

The owner wishes to dig in on the upper "vein" below the limestone contact and would be willing to give a  $\frac{1}{4}$  interest in order to get money to go ahead with this prospecting work.

Informant: N. M. Hallock

June 14, 1938

John Eliot Allen  
Field Geologist

Report on Dumas Claims  
Chicken Creek District  
Baker County Oregon

-1-  
L B River  
HALLUCK MINE  
CHICKEN CREEK DIST

A report on the above mentioned property calls for a brief history of the district in which it lies, together with descriptive data on the - Natural Resources, Geology, Vein Systems, Ore Occurrences and the Mining of the Ore Bodies.

1- The first findings were placer deposits and were worked for many years by individuals or as partnerships. The advent of the "Chicken Creek Mining Co", brought on an era of extensive hydraulic mining aided by the building of elaborate ditch systems, and large reservoirs for the storage and distribution of water to the different projects.

This resulted in the washing of the entire main creek and nearly all of the gulches tributary to it. Most of the latter were also hydraulicked as far up as water could be brought around.

A statement made by Mr. Frye, one of the last managers for the "Chicken Creek Mining Company" is significant of the output when he stated that - "A Creek which has turned out \$2,000,000.00 in gold surely has some left".

2- Most of the district lies in township 12N, Range 44E, of Willamette Meridian. It is about 2 miles from Highway 20 at an elevation of 4000 ft to 5000 ft in the range, between Snake River and Mount River, the highest point of which is Lookout Mountain east of Burns.

The accessibility of the district is a valuable factor in the carrying on of operations there.

Water is available in the creeks for washing and milling the gravels and ore.

Redfir & Tamarack timber for mine supports is obtainable at a distance of three or four miles to the northeast.

3- The range of hills extending between Lookout Mountain and Morgan Mountains is composed of the Metamorphic rocks - Limestone, Slate Shales, Schists, and Gneisses, - which have in many places been eroded down to the basaltic granite. All are cut indiscriminately by dikes of basalt and are intruded by pegmatites and andesites.

4- The Granite Batholith that has elevated the district has gold ore deposits on both its North and South slopes. The veins to the South of the center of the batholith which have a South to North strike dip to the West; while the veins with similar strike on the North side of the center have an easterly dip.

Also the differences in dip north or South of this center have an noticeable dip on the East West veins; those north of it dip northerly.

The veins are strong, well defined, and persistent - the quartz in most of them carry gold and silver in sufficient quantity to make them mineable as continuous stopes over long distances.

5- The vein quartz throughout the district is much the same in character and mineralization. There are minerals detected being - tetrahedrite, and its oxidation mineral (having high values in silver); Mispickel - Galena carrying gold; and hematite, carrying gold.

6- Noted for their persistence are the two veins on Dumas claims.

The east west vein was formerly known as the Mad Tipperary and was worked by Fred Dehna in the early days of the district. He took out a considerable tonnage of high grade ore - some of it was reported to have milled \$ 22,000.-- per ton.

This ore was mainly in the slate and was lost when the vein apparently bottomed on the granite; However the vein was later found continuing down on into the granite - by Dave Mahan. It was further explored by William Halven and still later by Meyer Warner who mined excellent ore from their main shoot.

This ore shoot had a high grade silver oxide vein comprising the major part of the ore but also a few inches back in the foot wall granite occurred as small vein of rich gold bearing quartz. These veins were near enough together to be mined as one stope.

On this claim (now known as the ---) also is an alluvial deposit, formed by the breaking down of the vein rich in gold to carry sufficient values to merit washing.

The vein which outcrops on the second Dumas claim (known as the ---) is called the Mallock vein which has a north-south strike and dip to the east has been worked extensively and stopped out ore over a distance of several hundred feet. This was mined to shallow depth - limited by the striking of water. The ore below the water level was as good as, or better than, that mined above.

The owner of the property at that time was unable to equip for sinking and in his place followed the ore down. The greater part of the ore taken out was free milling gold though in one tunnel a promising body of base ore was encountered near water level.

Another vein of pure quartz in slate and near a limestone contact, on this claim is also worthy of investigation as a rich kidney of ore was taken from it by Jim Dorcott, in the early days of the district.

A cross cut is driven quite a distance toward this outcrop and extending this tunnel should intercept the contact at no great distance.

To the south of Dumas flat was placed almost of the vein but on the north of low ridge which divides the claim is a place drift that may prove valuable in the event a washing plant is installed on the creek below.

It concludes this paper the following points are stressed as being constructive to cheap operation.

-The weather is not too severe for year around working of mining and milling plants.

- Good roads from the highway, to the different mines of the district.
- Little timber is needed to support the excavations, but if needed it is available.
- There is ample water for milling and washing by taking advantage of the system of ditches and reservoirs already established.
- Excellent sites for building camps are on the property or near to it.
- Mainly, the veins are in formations easy to work and not expensive to work.
- The granite enclosed veins are especially favorable as the walls are fractured wide, enough for easy mining yet main mass is strong.

Signed: A. V. Lovejoy.

**Atlanta**

In the foregoing brief report I have attempted to express my views in regard to a property with which I have been acquainted for about 27 years.

Though I have never worked these veins myself I have watched with interest the progress of development on them, and arrived at the conclusion that they would make a good mine if properly opened and equipped and, above all, properly mined.

The quartz in the veins I have washed in the district has been, to a large extent, shattered; hence is apt to crumble and be lost in the waste.

I have found that short holes and light charges of powder gave the ore where deep holes and heavy charges pull not only the wall rock, but the vein also. This causes much sorting of the job and of course, loss of ore.

In the mining of these veins then the ore should be shot light and the stops supported with canvas or burlap prior to shooting the round, in order to save the fines or crumbly ore.

Such mining can be done with machine drills if the work is personally supervised by some one interested in the success of the mine. The average miner can not be depended upon to take the care necessary.

During the greater part of my time in the Chicken Creek District I operated the old Glasgow mine; but I also opened up and mined the "Little Mountain" for a time; and the "Little Hill" which it joins. More recently I have been working the Maryland vein.

My method in mining these different veins has been to run a drift and lead stops; then (after stalling up and lagging over the tunnel to preserve it) I started stopping the vein, back filling on the hillhead and carrying the backfill as I stoped the ore. Also carrying a chute and manway at each end of a 20 ft. to 40 ft. stop.

The backfill supports the ground wall and the slates are necessary for letting down ore and waste to the level. It takes out only enough of the latter to keep working space on top of the back fill.

If the vein is too wide for back filling I use "bull pens" filled with waste, to support the hanging wall rather than too many expensive pillars.

This method of mining can be carried any distance of 50 to 100 feet, depending on whether the vein has a low dip or is steep, after which a higher working level is imperative.

For milling the ore my preference is a stamp mill, as in my opinion it is capable of being adjusted to suit different materials encountered better than any other mill, especially as long as the ore are free milling.

Any stamping mill is not desirable where concentration is to be practiced but if hard ore are milled a stamp mill would have to be modified to admit concentration by flotation or else tables or vanners installed for water concentration.

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

A. V. LOVEJOY.

REPORT WRITTEN FOR T. J. ARNREITER  
COPY DONATED TO G.I.A.I. BY T.V.A. 1-8-46

Weatherby

HALLOCK MINE

Flaming  
Arroyo  
L. 6.

1915  
1920

~~CHICKEN CREEK~~

DISTRICT: Is 7 miles from shipping point; Weatherby, on the Union Pacific and Old Oregon Trail. Mine was located recently and is recorded in Baker county. Consists of a group of ~~four~~ 2 unpatented lode claims. Located in a hilly area; country rock is granite; vein strata bearing in a true fissure in granite; northwest and southeast; width 3 feet and length ~~3000~~ 2000 feet. Mineral is gold, and mill run lists show values of \$80 per ton. Water is ample from creek; power generated at mine by gas engine (12 h.p.) timber from government land 3 miles away. Development not given. Mine is in operation with two men employed, who are the owners; ~~Walter Dorsett and~~ N. M. Hallock, Durkee, Oregon (Prescott--6/1/37).

4-16" wide

<sup>1/4</sup> M. J. High, Port Angeles, Wash. on ranch, just above forks, <sup>3/4</sup> Siskiy Ch.

Homemade mill - abt. - 150 lbs ±

Dev. 2000' tunnels; 250'; 3 crosscuts, lifts.

Visited 6/14/38  
Kell.

HALLOCK MINE      See Chicken Creek Mine      GOLD  
 NAME                      OLD NAMES                      PRINCIPAL ORE                      MINOR MINERALS

123      44E      2  
 T                      R                      S

PUBLISHED REFERENCES

..... BAKER ..... COUNTY  
 ..... Low. BENT. Mine ..... AREA  
 ..... ELEVATION  
 ..... ROAD OR HIGHWAY  
 ..... DISTANCE TO SHIPPING POINT

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS

PRESENT LEGAL OWNER (S) .....

.....

.....

.....

Address .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

OPERATOR .....

Name of claims	Area	Pat.	Unpat.

Name of claims	Area	Pat.	Unpat.

EQUIPMENT ON PROPERTY

.....

Checker Creek Mine -

ewas Mine  
Hallowell Mine

17a

NAME

OLD NAMES

PRINCIPAL ORE

MINOR MINERALS

12S    44E    2  
T                    R                    S

PUBLISHED REFERENCES

Dogamin 17A pg-69

Baker ..... COUNTY

Lower Board River ..... AREA

5350 ..... ELEVATION

..... ROAD OR HIGHWAY

7 mi Hwy + URRR ..... DISTANCE TO SHIPPING POINT

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS

PRESENT LEGAL OWNER (S)

T. H. ...

Address

T. H. ...

OPERATOR

Name of claims	Area	Pat.	Unpat.
Aeropolis	full		✓
Athens	"		✓
White #12	"		✓
Lewis + Clark	fraction		✓

Name of claims	Area	Pat.	Unpat.

EQUIPMENT ON PROPERTY



DEMARS MINE see Chicken Creek Mine

Al

NAME

OLD NAMES

PRINCIPAL ORE

MINOR MINERALS

125 44E 2  
T R S

PUBLISHED REFERENCES

..... COUNTY

..... AREA

..... ELEVATION

..... ROAD OR HIGHWAY

..... DISTANCE TO SHIPPING POINT

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS

PRESENT LEGAL OWNER (S) .....

Address .....

OPERATOR .....

Name of claims Area Pat. Unpat.

Name of claims Area Pat. Unpat.

EQUIPMENT ON PROPERTY

DISCUSSION OF:  
Tungsten showing in the Chicken Creek District  
by  
Robert N. Bell, State Mine Inspector, Idaho  
As per paragraphs, excerpted from a re-  
port covering various other mineral  
occurrences in eastern  
Oregon and western  
Idaho

Chicken Creek Mine T 12 S - R 44 E - Sec 2 -

(also known as Hallock Mine .

Lewiston River District  
Baker County

## Tungsten Ore

I subsequently visited some reported occurrences of Scheelite tungsten mineral in the Chicken Creek district, fourteen miles above Huntington, on the main line of the Oregon-Washington R. R. and seven miles back from the railroad shipping point, with which it is connected by a fair canyon road with down hill haul.

These deposits consist of a series of narrow chrystalline white quartz filled fissure veins in a soft friable granitic formation. They cross a bed rock of quite extensive placer gold operation that has been exhausted of its easily available resources, and the quartz veins were considered here the principle source of placer gold as the values seem to have weakened above the point where these veins cross the placer channels. This deposit contained some very desirable clean scheelite mineral in the chrystalline white quartz, which is also fairly rich in free gold, giving an assay result from selected samples of several hundred dollars per ton. The scheelite mineral seems to be buncy and sporadic in its occurrence in the quartz.

The only important development on the group, which consists of five lode claims covering a course of the best scheelite veins for 3000 feet, is an incline shaft 65 feet deep which was full of water and inaccessible for my inspection at the time I visited it. However, I obtained a reported cut of an average sample of the vein taken at the bottom of the shaft when the water was out a month previous, and I am reliably informed that it was a correct representation of the width of the vein, which was reported at 8 in. This sample gave a result of 2% tungsten in the form of clean scheelite mineral.

In addition I also examined three other shallow surface cuts on two different veins parallel to the six inch vein described. These veins stand nearly vertical in a soft granite formation, and range from 1 in to 3 in. in thickness of chrystalline quartz siliceous and talcy gangue mineral. One of these cuts was 6 ft. deep and 6 ft. long. I was able to gouge a half gold pan full of the vein matter from the face of the cut, which weighed ten pounds and gave a concentrate result of one-half pound of clean scheelite concentrates, indicating a value of 5% tungsten. Another cut on another parallel vein 3 in. wide was 10 ft. deep and 6 ft. long, and the materail extracted from it gave a total paying result to the owner of 150 pounds of scheelite concentrates which was sold to a local buyer for 75¢ per pound, and is believed to represent a 10% tungsten content for the actual narrow vein space mined. My personal panning test on this opening from a favorable place in the vein gave a concentrate result that seemed to warrant this statement. Several small cuts are made on these veins, which show some tungsten results to panning tests, but the veins were too small to justify the expense of sampling for assay purposes.

I am submitting herewith two bottle containing the gold pan concentrate results from these deposits.

An adjoining property is equipped with a small three stamp mill, and has been operated intermittently by its owners for several years for its gold contents without any regard to the tungsten concentrates, which are said to have periodically seriously

probably  
Scheelite Prop.?  
D.W.

probably  
Tungsten claim?  
D.W.

bothered the plates in the amalgamation of the gold. This little vein has been followed for several hundred feet in an adit tunnel development, and is reported to have produced a total of \$40,000 worth of gold bullion.

Another group of similar narrow fissures, six to eight inches wide, is also extensively developed to a maximum of 200 ft. with several hundred feet of drifts, and reputed to have had an output of \$200,000 in gold.

Note: This is an adjoining property.

Tungsten was reported to me from several other points from this quite extensive district, but I was unable to afford the time to visit these discoveries.

The price on this property is decidedly liberal, and it can be had on a two-year option for \$20,000 and a 25% net smelter return on royalty basis to apply on the purchase price, and a demand for not less than two men to work on the development of the property during the life of the option. The formation, as previously described, is soft granite and I believe the deposit would justify adit tunnel and drifting work on these narrow veins, and would probably produce enough ore that could be concentrated in one of the several small mills in the district, the use of which could be had at very reasonable rental terms, to pay the cost of operation. The establishment of such a small enterprise would have the advantage of offering an opportunity to become acquainted with other tungsten discoveries in the immediate neighborhood, and being on the ground to negotiate for their purchase if they found desirable.

In investigating this property I examined a very interesting deposit of green serpentine mineral, ten feet wide, in the form of a vertical bed or vein opened by a shallow surface cut six feet deep that would be desirable for iron-workers pencil production, and can be purchased at a nominal price if it was of interest to anybody industrially using this class of mineral.