

REPORT OF W. B. JENNES. E. M.  
Tuscarora, Nevada.  
July, 15th, 1907.

1250 0002

Dear Sir:-

I take pleasure in submitting the following data on the New York group of lode mining claims, situated about 25 miles Northwest of Tuscarora Nevada, in the Cornucopia Mining Dist, Elko, County...

This mining district is the continuation, southwesterly of the same mineral belt that starts at Mountain City on the North and extends entirely across the Northern portion of Elko County, and in which are situated the large productive mines of Mountain City, Maggie Gulch, Columbia, Blue-Jacket Canyon, Bull Run, Edgemont, etc.

With but few exceptions all of the rocks of this mineral belt and region might be classed under the head of andesites, as the most of the porphyries are only porphyritic quartz, bearing andesites. The Tuffs, too, and most of the basalts are andesitic.

At Cornucopia these rocks are cut by dikes of quartz, porphyry and trachyte, the latter being of an older period, in my opinion, as there are two systems of mineral bearing veins (the easterly and westerly, and the Northerly and southerly) contacting with and cutting through the different formations. These conditions have created a most highly mineralized zone, from which there has been taken from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000. of gold and silver from the limited workings and crude explorations made when the property was worked about 30 to 35 years ago.

The New York group consists of the "Clarence, Antelope, John, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, Flagstaff, Last Chance, New York and Chicago, ten claims in all and covering about 200 acres.

The Clarence (first located as the Hussy) joins the Leopard on the North, and is a continuation of the same vein. The trend of this vein is North and South, and was worked from 1876 to 1879, producing \$84,477.58¢ as per bullion tax returns attached hereto. The main shaft of this claim was sunk to a depth of 500 ft, with but little stopping. At 200 ft below the surface the vein was from 4 to 6 ft wide, which will assay \$30. to \$40. per ton the entire width.

The total gross product from this mine was about \$150,000. as much more ore was mined by lessees and shipped out of the camp for treatment. This mine can be put on a paying basis at a small expense as the shaft below the collar is in good order.

The ANTELOPE (first located as the PANTHER) The trend of this vein is easterly and Westerly, and covers a strong porphyry quartz dike its entire length, with several intersecting veins cutting it from North to South, all having produced rich ore at the points of intersection. The bullion tax returns show \$6,743.20¢ an average of \$135.00.¢ per ton. As a large part of the ore from this property was taken out by lessees and sold to the Leopard mill, the above amount is but a small part of the production, which amounted to \$50,000.00¢ or more from the shallow workings. This claim can be worked and developed advantageously through the Clarence shaft.

The JOHN (first located as the Republic) This location parallels the Leopard vein on the East, and was noted in the early history of the camp for the many tons of rich ore that was gathered from the surface. It contacts with Trachyte, and covers the ground that the rich east and west vein (known as the Ruby), worked in the Leopard mine, passes through. It has a shaft about 140 ft deep, but can be developed and worked from the Clarence shaft ~~just~~ much cheaper and to better advantage.

x-- The WYOMING covers a strong easterly and westerly contact vein, having andesite for the hanging wall, and porphyry for the foot wall, it is developed by a shaft about 30 ft deep.

✓ The UTAH, (first located as the Black Diamond): This claim has produced small lots of very high grade ore, assays running as high as \$2700.00¢ per ton, \$600.00¢ of which was gold. It is developed by a tunnel about 300 ft



long. This tunnel will have to be extended about 150 ft, to intersect a north and south dike and contact, from where beyond any doubt the rich ~~many~~ samples of ore came from. When this tunnel is extended to the dike above spoken of, it will have a depth of over 200 ft, at which points a cross-cuts can be extended both North and south, to explore the Nevada, Wyoming and other veins that pass through this part of the group.

xx- The NEVADA: This vein or rather series of veins, as there are several of them, is the extension of the ~~a~~ Antelope dike, east. This claim has been developed and worked by several pits and shafts from 10 to 50 ft deep, all showing well defined veins, from 3 to 6 ft wide, and while there are many tons of ore shipped from this claim, I have no record of the amount. That it must have been quite large there is no doubt, as there are large dumps of second grade ore, running from \$20.00 to \$35.00 per ton, now on the claim.

The FLAGSTAFF: ~~a~~ Is the continuation of the Nevada, east. It is developed by a shaft about 30 ft deep, showing a vein fully 5 ft wide,. Assays from the dump gave returns of \$4.67¢ to \$21.05¢ per ton; \$2.20¢ of ~~x~~ the latter was gold. The Last Chance, New York and Chicago claims, all show strong mineralized veins, and no doubt good pay ore bodies will be opened up when developed. The ground of these claims is also valuable, as it covers the old original townsite of Cornucopia. This townsite has been re-surveyed & recorded, and it made a part of the mining proposition.

xx- The camp is about 6500 ft above sea level, easy of access, with a good wagon road to it. The mines made but little water, so that large pumping plants are not required.

x-- The camp is well watered, with several living springs at or near the town, with Deep Creek  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles away to the North, where the old Leopard Mill was located, and the Owyhee River is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles away to the South, where a large flow of water can be had the whole year for milling purposes.

The history of this camp, briefly, is this: In the year 1875 pay ore was discovered on the Leopard Mine, which soon after passed into the hands of a stock company, which built a chlorination mill on Deep Creek, which turned out large profits, as will be seen by the bullion tax certificates herewith.

After about four years of successful operations, gold was discovered at Tuscarora, Nevada, and the whole population stampeded to the gold camp, leaving mines, buildings, and even household goods behind,. Soon after, the mill burned down and the ~~xx~~ camp was abandoned. The mines have been idle ever since, except as to the little desultory work done by the prospectors and lesses.

The assay certificates attached hereto show returns from samples taken from croppings, dumps and old workings, and on the whole make a good showing in values.

xx The main shaft of the Leopard mine was sunk to a depth of 800 ft, with but little stopping below the 500 ft level. I am told by men who worked in ~~a~~ the mine, that there is a very large vein of milling ore below the 600 ft level, said to be 40 ft wide, with rich streaks of \$200.00 to \$300.00¢ ore running through the vein. These workings were not accessible owing to the long time that the property has been idle.

With the fine showings made by the mines when worked, with the exceptionally favorable conditions for cheap development, with the high grade ~~xxxx~~ character of the ore, all combined to make the proposition an ideal one for the safe and profitable investment of the ~~xxx~~ small amount of capital, ~~x~~ to re-open the mines.

W. B. Jenness. E.M.

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#### LEOPARD MINE.

For quarter ending June, 30, 1875:	--1289 tons; gross yield,	\$112,543.72¢
Sept, 30, 1875;	207.	60,377.03¢
Dec 31, 1875;	1600.	226,879.00¢



## Gross Yield Contd.,

For quarter ending, Mar, 31st, 1876:	1705 tons; gross yield, ---	\$142,355.26¢
Sep, 30, 1876;	1491	104,594.62¢
Dec, 31, 1876;	1800;	157,859.37¢
Mch, 31, 1877;	1091,	35,390.00¢
Mch, 31, 1877;	2374.	19,324.00¢
June, 30, 1877;	210.	2,100.00¢
Sept, 30, 1877;	225.	3,375.00¢
Dec, 30, 1877;	1084.	67,647.00¢
Sept, 30, 1878;	1312.	57,587.11¢
Dec, 31, 1878;	1302.	44,528.49¢
Sept, 30, 1879;	174.	6,331.35¢
Dec, 31, 1879;	- 773.	18,577.56¢
Total as per report, -----		\$1,059,729.51¢

## ----- HUSSEY MINE. -----

For quarter ending Mar. 31, 1876;	12. Tons; gross yield,	1,501.08¢
Mar 31, 1877;	45.	4,419.37¢
June 30, 1877;	85.	7,772.62¢
Mar 30, 1878;	414.	18,844.40¢
June 30, 1878.	833.	39,998.22¢
Sept, 30, 1878;	183.	11,941.89¢
Total as per report, -----		\$84,477.58¢

## THE ONLY REPORT OF THE PANTHER MINE.,

For quarter ending Mar, 31st, 1877; 50 tons, gross yield ----- 6,743.20¢  
 To the total of the Leopard mine \$1,059,729.51¢ should be added, for quarter  
 ending June, 30th, 1883, of 1851. tons of tailings, of ----- 8,904.93¢  
 making the grand total for the Leopard mine, ----- \$1,068,634.44¢

The above returns were taken from the Bullion Tax Books of Elko, County, Nevada, and it is safe to say that the values of the ore produced were not any less than amounts shown above.

The Leopard Company owned the mill in which all the ores of Cornucopia were treated. Therefore the Leopard mine has a credit of about \$100,000.00¢ that belongs to other mines. Of this amount \$25,000.00¢ to \$30,000.00¢ should be credited to ~~xxx~~ the Panther claim for ore mined by lessees. The Old Black Diamond mine produced a part, also the Republic and several other making in all six or seven producing mines at the time they were worked and the above record was made.

Signed,

W. B. Jenness. E.M.