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ELKO COUNTY  
CORNUCOPIA DISTRICT

BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE STATE MINERALOGIST OF THE  
STATE OF NEVADA FOR THE YEARS 1873-1874  
H. R. WHITEHILL, PP. 33-34

Shortly after the Cornucopia district was discovered considerable excitement sprung up in regard to it, and quite a stampede was made to Cornucopia. The mineral belt was very quickly covered with locations, and the most promising portion of it was claimed by several different parties. These adverse claims have been a very serious drawback to the prosperity of the district. In some instances the difficulties in regard to title have been settled amicably by the payment of money or otherwise. But still some of the most promising properties are clouded with these adverse claims. The district was discovered July, 1873 by Mr. Durfee, who in conjunction with Mr. Freeman of Elko, made 2 locations of 1,500' each; one was named the Leopard on account of the spotted character of the ore, and the other the Chloride; assays of some of the ore from the latter mine gave the astonishing result of \$1700 per ton. The Leopard, however, is the principal claim in the district. A quartzite dike cuts the hill in a NE and SW course through a formation of porphyry. The locations are mostly made on this quartzite, which is about 150' in width; small veins of ore are found through the quartzite. The whole mass of it assays from \$5-\$10 per ton. In the Leopard mine the vein of pay ore is from 3-7' in width. 1,500 tons of ore, which is estimated will work \$100 per ton are now on the dumps ready to be hauled to the mills; and several hundred tons of the same character of ore are in sight in the mine which can easily be extracted. This company has built recently a 10-stamp mill, which started up last month. The mill is situated on Deep Creek,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the mines. The prospects of this camp, at the present time are encouraging. Some work is also being done on the Chloride, Constitution, and Mammoth.