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SILVER, GOLD

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ELKO COUNTY

CORNUCOPIA DISTRICT
1873

ROSSITER W. RAYMOND

Raymond, R. W., Mines and Mining west of the Rocky Mountains for 1873, p. 222.

The Cornucopia district is a new district which has come into notice during the year. It is situated 75-80 miles north of Carlin, on the Central Pacific Railroad, and about 45 miles west of the Cope district. The ledges are reported to occur on the contact between slates and limestone, and to carry exceptionally rich ores. The fact that many of these ores assay over a thousand dollars to the ton in silver, and some gold, has created local excitement. So far, the ores are decomposed milling ores, and very few sulphurets have as yet been found.

NEVADA STATE MINERALOGIST REPORT, 1873-1874.

The district was discovered in July 1873 by Mr. Durfee who with Mr. Freeman made 2 locations of 1500' each: the Leopard due to the spotted character of the ore and the other the Chloride--assays of some of the ore gave \$17,000 per ton. A quartzite dike cuts the hill in a NE and SW course through a formation of porphyry. Locations are mostly on the quartzite which is 150' wide; small veins of ore are found in the quartzite. In the Leopard mine the vein of pay ore is 3-7' wide

MINERALOGIST REPORT, 1875-1876

During 1875, 3,096 tons ore; value \$400,299.75

1876, 3,194 tons ore; " \$267,309.88 for the Leopard Mining Co.

The South Leopard is an extension of the original mine; a vertical shaft begun in June reached a depth of 125' when water was encountered.

The Hussey mine for 1876: 12 tons 839 pounds value \$1,511.05. Shaft sunk over 500'.

The Panther is opened by a tunnel on the ledge and good ore exposed. The Alameda adjoins the Panther on the southeast. The Republic has reached considerable depth and shows good ore.

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