

NEVADA
PERSHING COUNTY

Vanderburg 1936

ROCHESTER DISTRICT

In central Humboldt Range, 9 miles east of Oreana. Packard part of district is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Rochester Townsite.

Discovered and named in the 60's by prospectors from Rochester, New York. The RELIEF Mine in the south part of the Range, 4 miles south of NENZEL HILL was worked during the sixties and seventies. In 1905 Charles Stevens located claims on NENZEL HILL at head of Rochester Canyon. These claims eventually came into possession of NENZEL. In 1912 he shipped a small amount of very high grade float ore; subsequently several silver-bearing veins were discovered and development proceeded rapidly, and in 1913 Rochester Canyon had a population of about 2000.

Two companies, the ROCHESTER MINES CO. and the NEVADA-PACKARD MINE CO. built cyanidation plants in 1915. Rochester mill started out at 100 tons and was increased to 160. Nevada-Packard mill had a capacity of 120 tons. In 1917 a \$300,000 mill was erected at Packard by the ROCHESTER COMBINED MINES CO.. It operated a few weeks, then shut down and in 1922 the equipment was moved to Candelaria, Nevada.

The principle producer the ROCHESTER MINES CO was threatened by apex litigation in 1917, but by compromise and consolidation, litigation was voided and the ROCHESTER SILVER CORP. was formed in 1929. The company ceased operations in 1929 and the equipment of the mill was sold. In March 1936 the principle active property in the district was the BUCK AND CHARLEY MINE owned by the ROCHESTER PLYMOUTH MINES CO.

Production from 1912 to 1934 totaled 882,348 tons, valued at \$9.82 per ton, for a total value of \$8,665,633. Of this total gold was \$1,573,075 and \$7,092,558 in silver from 8,698,243 ounces.

Principal ore deposits are silver-gold quartz veins and stockworks. Stockworks occur at Packard and consist of quartz network of narrow veinlets in rhyolite. The gangue consists of quartz and the chief economic mineral is finely disseminated argentite associated with gold. Other metallic minerals found in minor quantities are pyrite, sphalerite, galena, tetrahedrite, covellite, and chalcopryite. The veins worked by the ROCHESTER SILVER CORPORATION were productive from the surface to the 1200 level, a vertical depth of 700 feet. Below this level little ore was found.

The BUCK AND CHARLEY mine is on the south side of Rochester Canyon, a short distance below Lower Rochester. Several carloads of rich ore were shipped in 1935, and a 50 ton flotation mill built. Mine developed by several adits and a shaft 200 feet deep, sunk from the lowest adit level. Most of ore has been mined from near surface. Besides gold and silver, ore carries pyrite, zinc blende, and galena. To April 1936, 19000 tons had been treated in value \$16 to \$20 per ton.

References on reverse side

Frank Schrader: The Rochester Mining District: USGS Bull 580-M,
1914, 47 pp.

Adolph Knopf: Geology and Ore Deposits of the Rochester Dist.,
USGS Bull 762, 1924, 78 pp.

Ideas: Rhyolite host rock, silver mineralization that goes to 700
feet of depth; what about overlooked tin?