See also 83-4 for geochemical results.

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Item 6

JACKSON (GOLD PARK) DISTRICT

2500 0006

The Jackson or Gold Park mining district is located in the central Shoshone Mountains, near the Nye and Lander County boundary. Most of the mines and prospects are located on the western side of the range; however, properties located 10 km or more to the east or south of the main mining area have also been included in the district.

Gold was first discovered in the Jackson district in 1864, but much of the production was probably during the late 1800's and early 1900's. The main value of production (possibly $500,000 to $1 million) is in gold, with lesser amounts of silver, lead, and copper. There has been little activity in the main district since the early 1900's. Minerals Management Co. was surveying mining claims in the main district in August, 1981.

The mineral deposits at the main productive mines are precious metal-bearing base metal (lead and copper) quartz veins which cut Permian(?) meta-andesite. The hypogene ore minerals are galena, pyrite and chalcopyrite. Most of the mining was in the oxidized zone, where cerrusite and other oxide minerals are present (Kleinhampl and Ziony, in press). Most of the mineralized quartz veins strike northeast, dip southeast, and range in thickness from a few centimeters to 3 meters. The veins are probably Mesozoic in age (Bonham, 1970). Locally the rocks near the veins are argillized, but in many cases the wallrock mineralogy does not appear to change systematically outward from the veins. All of the Permian andesite are metamorphosed to the greenschist facies.

Outside of the main part of the Jackson district, gold, mercury, and uranium mineralization occurs in Tertiary felsic ash-flow tuffs and intrusive rocks. Alteration in these mineralized areas and elsewhere consists of silicification, sericitization, calcitization, zeolitization and chloritization (Kleinhampl and Ziony, in press). Gold mineralization in Tertiary rhyolitic rocks is associated with drusy quartz veins containing sparse pyrite (Vernol claims). The wallrocks

J. Tingley + P. Smith (1982) Mineral Inventory of Eureka - Shoeshone Resource Area: NBMG ~~82-1~~ 0.83-3

are argillized. Cinnabar and minor fluorite occur in silicified and/or argillized zones in ash-flow tuffs at a locality on the east side of the Shoshone Range (Dottie Lee claim, War Cloud property).

Selected References:

Bonham, H. F., Jr. (1970) Geologic map and sections of a part of the Shoshone Mountains, Lander and Nye Counties, Nevada. NBMG Map 38.

Kleinhampl, F. J. and Ziony, J. I. (in press) Geology and mineral deposits of northern Nye County, Nevada, Parts A and B: NBMG Bull.