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# JUNGO AREA

## LOCATION

For the purpose of this report the Jungo area includes a group of mines and prospects that fall within an area that has as its southeast corner the railroad siding of Jungo; a northern boundary that includes the Jungo Hills; a western boundary that terminates somewhat along the crest of the Jackson Mountains, and a southwest terminus at Antelope siding on the Western Pacific Railroad. The southern boundary is the Western Pacific Railroad tracks between Antelope siding and Jungo. Jungo lies approximately 36 miles west of Winnemucca. The mines and prospects are located on the Donna Schee Peak 15 minute topographic map and two 7-1/2 minute topographic maps—Jungo, and Sugarloaf Knob.

## HISTORY

Virtually nothing is known about the history of any of the mines and prospects that lie within this area. Willden shows one locality on his Mineral Resource Map and he lists no mineral commodity for it. Johnson lists a Dunnashee district in her gold placer bulletin but knows nothing about its history. Most of the workings in this area appear to be lead-silver or copper-lead-silver. One set of workings on the far west edge of the area Ole Boy Mine appear to be strictly gold and two other sets of un-named workings on the east side of the area, are thought to be placer deposits, one being a gold placer, the other is thought to be a gold and cinnabar(?) placer. Some of these mineral occurrences appear to have had some production, namely the Ole Boy Mine, the Krug Mine, the gold-cinnabar "placer" and possibly an un-named lead-silver "mine" located in the south-center of the area. However, due to a lack of recorded data it is impossible to come up with any kind of production figures.

## GEOLOGIC SETTING

Several rock types and ages thereof are found in this area. The oldest is a small section of the Happy Creek volcanic series which is found on the south and southeast side of the Jungo Hills. A description of this unit will not be given here as it is given in the descriptions of the Jackson Mountains and Red Butte districts. The next youngest unit is an undivided and un-named group of volcanic and sedimentary rocks. They are Permian-Triassic in age and are found composing the bulk of the Jungo Hills, and in the approximate west center of the area. This group overlies the Happy Creek Group with a gradational contact. These rocks have all been metamorphosed but consisted originally of a lower part of interbedded graywacke, basic volcanic rocks, silty cherty shale, pebble conglomerate, and some silty and siliceous limestone, grading upward into a section which is predominantly shale with thin chert, limestone, and dolomite beds. Next in age is a Triassic-Jurassic un-named and undivided unit made up of phyllite, slate and quartzite. This unit as mapped in the southeast part of the Jackson Mountains resembles the Raspberry Formation. Next is a series of Tertiary units, the largest of which is an undivided and



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un-named unit of volcanic and sedimentary rocks. It is found in the center of the area and covers several square miles. Then there is scattered small croppings of an un-named and undivided basalt and andesite unit. In this area it is found mostly along the northeast contact with the previous unit. It is made up of basaltic and andesitic rocks but throughout the Jungo area it is mostly andesite. One small outcrop of quartz diorite intrusive is found in the area and it is located on the west side of the Jungo Hills. It is thought to be of Cretaceous-Tertiary age.

## ORE DEPOSITS

As previously mentioned there is no known recorded history of mineral production and occurrences in this area. Most of what the writer has called lead-silver deposits occur in milky white, discontinuous, quartz veins hosted mostly by a silver-gray phyllite. The workings in the Jungo Hills are located in a metamorphic sequence of mostly a medium to dark gray limestone-dolomite and phyllite, which are cut by granitic dikes. Mineralization here is thought to be copper, silver and gold, most of which is associated with milky white, iron-stained quartz veins, which in turn are, in some places, associated with granitic dikes and a granitic intrusive. A third type of mineral occurrence is found at the Ole Boy Mine. Here, a milky white brecciated, iron-stained quartz vein fills a fault which is in what appears to be a monzonitic intrusive.

The only current activity within the area is in the Jungo Hills on a small prospect, covered by the Stinger claims, about a mile east of the Krug Mine. Here, a couple of fellows have a "bus camp" and at the time of visitation were driving a drift west into the hill. This is in an area of metasediments that are cut by granitic dikes.

For a more detailed description of workings, activity and geology, the reader is referred to the property examination sheets for the various workings visited.

## SELECTED REFERENCES

Johnson, M. G. (1973) Placer gold deposits of Nevada: USGS Bull. 1356, p. 35.

Willden, R. (1964) Geology and mineral deposits of Humboldt County, Nevada: NBMG Bull. 59, 154 p.