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JESSUP

Lindsey 9/22/65

The situation at Jessup is very confused. First because the volcanic sequence appears to be different from that which we have developed in the western Nevada belt and although on the maps I have used the same colorings and nomenclature system, the volcanics here have a very different appearance. Alteration in the flat country around Jessup is quite intense and may very well cover as much as 2 square miles. In our first mapping attempt, no major structural trends were found and those fractures which the prospectors have opened appear to be of heterogeneous strike. The most persistent mineralized and prospected structure appears to be a northeasterly trending fault zone showing some movement but the intense alteration tends to mask the presence of gouge and rubble. At the eastern extremity of the district, either Paleozoic or Mesozoic cherts and slates are exposed. The slatey members of this older formation are extremely altered and bedding shows extreme contortion. To the east, in the vicinity of Jessup, numerous float fragments of chert were seen but no chert was found outcropping. This would seem to indicate that the underlying basement is probably exposed somewhere in the vicinity of Jessup and thus the volcanic sequence here is quite thin.

I feel that before we absolutely condemn this property it needs a little more detail mapping to work out the volcanic stratigraphy so that we can make an estimate of thickness and to find any major structural trends and any basement outcrops which may have been missed in the first mapping attempt.

NOTES ON JESSUP DISTRICT, CHURCHILL CO.

Examined 9/10/65 with Lindsey.

References.- F.C.Lincoln,1923, Mining districts and mineral resoruces of Nevada.P.6.

Vanderburg,1940,p.35.

Vanderburg: P.35. District discovered 1908. Several carloads shipped in that year from Gold King claim reported to ave.over $100/ton. Small companies active,1908,1909. Shallow devlopment over an area at least 1 mile long, ½ mile wide;results poor,camp became idle. Total oridnction $15,000,mainly from Gold King claim.

At least 20 shallow shafts,plus adits,cuts, p.36-total 3000'. No workings over 200' below surface.

Valley King Group

Adjoins Gold King discovery claim. Leased,1938;lessees mined and shipped 30 tons ave.$40,then dropped the lease. Single compartment shaft reached 150'.Other scattered shafts etc.total 1000'.

Formation mainly andesite and rhyolite. Gold and silver in small veins from a few inches to 1 ft.wide. Main vein N25 E,dip 65 SE. Au free,Ag as AgCl;gangue qtz and drushed country rock impregnated with Feox. Minor scheelite in the vein matter.

The most striking feature is the great zone of strong alteration.In Sec.18 the zone is intense and several hundred ft.or more wide,and seems to trend about S 20 E from here.A number of shafts fomerly equipped with windlasses;adits,cuts. Country rock is Tv.considerable mass of white,lathlike or spintery f fragments,may be due to flow-banding. Rest of rock hard to tell due to alteration.

Structures explored strike N 25-60 W,dip steeply. They ahow fairly distinct walls,but between them is mostly only more intense alteration. To the north,the altered zone seems far more widelt spread. On the dump of a shaft near the former town chert was found;also,I think, in Sec.18. Driving out we found highly contorted,thin-bedded basement,including chert beds,in the wash,only 150' or so lower than the area studied.

Nevada's Metal & Mineral Production records no production for Jessup.

Conclusions.- Jessup lies in comparatively low,rolling hills. ~~Rxxxx~~ Presence of the basement at shallow depth rules out the district,in spite of the strong, widespread alteration.

HOLY CROSS, CHURCHILL CO. Reno Sheet

Sources: F.C.Lincoln.1923, Mining districts and mineral resources of Nevada,5-6.

J.T.Pardee, E.L.Jones Jr.,1920, Deposits of Manganese ore in Nevada,USGS Bull.710-F,233.

W.O.Vanderburg,1940, Reconn. of mining districts in Churchill Co.,USBM Inf.Circ.7093,30.

REGIONAL SETTING

Structure: Unknown.

Production Belts: W if National-Mina high-production belt,in area of low production.

Lithology: On NE border of small volcanic field coextensive with NW-trending Terrill Mts. Summit of range 500' or so higher than mineral belt.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

Country Rock: Rhyolite, rhyolite tuff, andesite.

Structure: Unknown.

ORE DEPOSITS

In the Terrill group silver-gold ore occurs in a series of narrow veins in rhyolite and andesite. Silver chloride,gold,cerussite,minor zinc,some manganese. On one claim manganiferous silver veins strike northward,dip vertically.Width up to 2';traced on surface for several thousand feet. Mn 5%-15%.Silver and gold in the fines. Small shipment of screened ore gave gold+silverratio 1:280. (Vanderburg).

Bullion mine: A manganese deposit associated with manganiferous silver veins; stringers and small masses of Mn oxides occur in a3000' stretch of shear zone 50' wide cutting rhyolite and rhyolite tuff. Qurtz, minor iron oxides.

Production: None recorded in Univ.Nev.Bull.37. Vanderburg gives $40,000 in silver-gold.

CONCLUSIONS

Regional setting not favorable;volcanic field is small;highest outcrops of volcanics not very far above ore showings;but veins appear persistent. Might be worth a look.

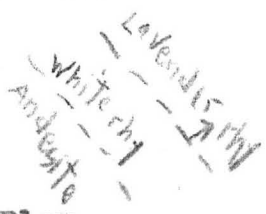
HOLY CROSS-ADDENDUM

Source: Unpublished report on the Carson Sink area, Nevada. F.C. Schrader. Field work 1911-1920.

282. Also known as Terrell district. 28 miles S of Fallon.

283 Stratigraphic Section:

Lavender rhyolite	200'+
White rhyolite	"
Unconformity	
Gray andesite	



Plam

These are moreor less massive flows

285 Mineralization consists of small silver, gold veins, mainly in the andesite near its contact with the White rhyolite. Gangue is mainly faulted, crushed mineralized andesite stained dark brown o bl∅ack by iron and manganese oxides. Little or no quartz, but calcite occurs. Outcrops are not prominent; the larger veins are in the andesite and strike more or less parallel to the andesiteOrhyolite contact; however, the richer ore occurs in stringers making out in the rhyolite at amgles of 20-30 to the contact.

Ore minerals: gold, hornsilver, argentite, argentiferous galena, chalcopyrite, pyrite, Mn ox.

CONCLUSIONS

By "small" Schrader may mean "narrow": the narrow veins may be persistent, as stated on p.1. If the veins dip SW and do not follow the andesite-rhyolite contact, they may coalesce and become wider with depth. The rhyolite may be unfavorable for fracturing, in which case one or more master fissures in the andesite at depth migh ramify and split up, as the exposures suggest, on approaching the rhyolite. However, the presence of ore minerals without quartz gangue is not favorable; but the Getechell ore occurrence must be kept in mind.

If strong fractures can be found in the rhyolites to the NE, exploration of them at depth might be justified. At any rate, the district seems worth a look.