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PE-119-12

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF VENUS GROUP, KARTA BAY, xx 119-68
PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND, ALASKA
June 19, 1938.

Location and Accessibility:

The Venus group of claims is located 1¼ miles via trail from the head of a small bay at the head of Kasaan Bay along Iron Creek. This location is one mile south of the Rush and Brown mine and the showings are situated at an elevation of 250 feet. Kasaan Bay is navigable to the mouth of the small bay from which the trail leads to this group.

Owner:

This group is held by Mr. Moiser of Ketchikan. Assessment work has been done for this year.

History:

This property was located as the Venus group in 1904 and during that year a magnetic survey was made. The owners and discoverers were not learned. Following the magnetic survey a long trench was made exposing the deposit. Later the tunnel was driven. This property has apparently been idle until this year when assessment work was again resumed. A short description of the group is given in U. S. G. S. bulletin 347, "Ketchikan and Wrangell Mining Districts, Alaska," page 125.

Showings and Geology:

The showings are confined to a long trench over 300 feet in length, which shows a massive deposit of pyrrhotite with a little chalcopyrite having a width of 6 feet and 150 feet in length. This deposit has an east-west strike and the dip is nearly vertical. The structure was apparently a shear zone formed off the end of a small tongue of altered diorite which occurs as a sill between interstratified beds of quartzite and greenstone tuffs. The shear zone which appears to be confined to a quartzite bed has been replaced by the pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. It was reported that this deposit was cut in the 75-foot tunnel, which is located 100 feet west of the west end of the cut. This tunnel was caved at the portal to the extent that it was not accessible. Pieces were noted on the dump of similar mineralization as that shown in the cut. This gives the deposit a known length of 250 feet.

Mineralization:

The deposit consists of nearly massive pyrrhotite with seams of chalcopyrite and disseminated crystals. Pyrite and sphalerite were noticed in minor amounts. The sulphides under the microscope are very

fine, and are apparently a replacement of the original cemented grains of the quartzite with the original shear lines evident in the ore. This mineralization is disseminated and penetrates both walls. The gangue minerals in the most massive ore consist of quartz and calcite. The intrusive mass at the east end of the trench contain both altered plagioclase and orthoclase feldspar, calcite, chlorite and a small amount of quartz. Thus this intrusive is classified as originally a diorite.

Sample No. 433 was taken across 6 feet of nearly massive pyrrhotite near the center of the exposed deposit. The results obtained were 0.01 ounces of gold, 1.30 ounces of silver, 1.70 per cent copper and nil in nickel. Thus due to the low content of the above metals, this deposit was not regarded as ore.