

# MACDONALD CONSULTANTS LTD.

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REPORT

ON

THE VENUS GROUP MINERAL CLAIMS

Carcross,  
Yukon Territory

Mr. James M. O'Brien  
April 8, 1966.

## INTRODUCTION

The writer first visited the Venus group of claims in the summer of 1964 and, at that time, made a cursory inspection of the old Conrad townsite, the Venus millsite and tramway, and of several of the old workings and pits in the area.

A further inspection was made of the old road between Carcross and Conrad in February, 1966, using a skidoo and on foot.

This report is compiled from a perusal of the many reports written on this group, from personal observations of the terrain and locality, and from discussions with persons familiar with the area and general geology.

Among the sources of information used are:

1. Conrad & Whitehorse Mining Districts, Yukon.  
GSC Report No. 892 by D.D. Cairnes.
2. Report to MacKenzie and Mann, 1906, on Venus Group  
by Alexander Sharp.
3. Report on Venus Mine and Adjoining Properties,  
1922, by A.A. McKay.
4. Summary Report on the Venus Mine and Related  
Properties by John L. Phelps and John D. Scott.
5. Report on Venus Group by C.E. Gordon Brown and  
J.A. Kelly.
6. GSC Memoir No. 222 by T.A. McLean, 1914.
7. Discussions with Dr. L.H. Green, Resident Geologist,  
G.S.C., Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

Since much has been written concerning the geology, history and potential of the area it is deemed sufficient for this report to briefly summarize and to detail the reasons for the recommended program.

#### Location

The Venus Group of claims is located on the west shore of the Windy Arm of Tagish Lake, Yukon Territory. It is approximately fifteen miles from Carcross, a small station (100 persons) on the White Pass and Yukon Railway some 40 miles south of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. The property is accessible from Carcross by water along Nares Lake and Tagish Lake. There was an old wagon road established between Carcross and the property in 1910 that is not passable due to disuse. Carcross is fifty seven miles by railroad from the ice-free port of Skagway in the Alaska Panhandle.

#### Geology

The veins occur in a formation known as the Tushi Group consisting largely of green andesites and tuffs which is underlain and intruded by the younger Coast Range batholith made up of granodiorite and diorite. The Tushi group is quite extensive and, in the immediate area of the Venus claims, measures approximately 2.3 miles in width. 1.

The veins are all very similar in character and are mineralized quartz veins in true fault fissures. The veins on the Venus group all dip into the hill averaging thirty five to forty degrees and the gold values seem to increase with depth. The Venus vein has been traced for over 5,000 feet but only a relatively small part of it has been explored. The ore minerals are irregularly distributed within the veins and consist of galena, pyrite and arsenopyrite as the most abundant sulphides. Minor sulphides are sphalerite, pyrargarite (ruby silver), tetrahedrite and chalcopyrite.

#### Claims

The Venus group of claims is comprised of several crown granted claims and several claims restaked recently. The ownership is as follows:

<u>Claim</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Owner</u>
Ruby Silver Lot 23, Group 6	Crown Grant	Scott & Phelps
Venus Lot 20, Group 6	Crown Grant	Scott & Phelps
Venus No. 2 Lot 21, Group 6	Crown Grant	Scott & Phelps
Vault Lot 21 Group y	Crown Grant	Scott & Phelps
Kluane	No. 73240	Dorothy Scott

Venus 5	No. 74717	John D. Scott
Venus 6	No. 74718	John D. Scott
Venus 7	No. 74719	John D. Scott
Venus 8	No. 74720	John D. Scott
Windy No. 2	No. 98931	John D. Scott
Venus 9	No. 75097	John Michael Scott'
Venus 10	No. 75098	John Michael Scott
Venus 12	No. 75100	John Michael Scott
Humper No. 2 Lot 145, Group 754	Crown Grant	Mathew Watson
Beach Lot 142, Group 754	Crown Grant	Mathew Watson
Nipper No. 2 Lot 143, Group 754	Crown Grant	Mathew Watson
Big Tree Lot 141, Group 754	No. 81769	Clem Eminger

The claims are all well located and location of posts is relatively simple

### History

#### a) Chronological

The first discovery in the area was made by W.R. Young in 1899 and subsequent prospecting led to the discovery of the Venus vein in 1901 by J.M. Pooley. In 1904, Conrad Consolidated Mines was organized to acquire and develop the more important properties in the district. Considerable development work

with very encouraging results was done in 1905 and early in 1906 senior financing was arranged that resulted in the formation of the Yukon District Gold Mining Company Ltd.

Further encouraging work from 1906 to 1908 resulted in the construction of a 100 ton mill on the Venus property in 1909. By that time there was almost 3,000 feet of development on the Venus property including the first and second levels on the Venus and the Venus extension adit. At the same time as the Venus was being developed the same Company was developing other properties in the area and by the end of 1909 the funds were exhausted. This, coupled with lowering prices for silver, resulted in suspension of operations.

In 1912 T.A. McLean reported that Conrad and his associates had spent three quarters of a million dollars on the various properties.

In 1916 the Canadian Harper Mines Corporation leased the Venus for a period of two years. This group concentrated on mining the available ore and apparently made very little attempt to develop new ore.

In 1920 Livingston Werneke, well known manager for the Bradley interests, reported on the property and recommended that they be acquired. However, the leases were still in force and by the time they expired the Alaska Treadwell Mining Company was interested in the successful silver-lead mines north of Mayo.

Other reports were made in 1922 by A.A. MacKay for Hollinger, in 1927 by E. Lovitt for Pioneer Gold Mines, and in 1947 by W.P. Irwin for Transcontinental Resources. It is worthy of note that the property was considered by all who examined it to have merit and further exploration work was recommended in all cases. The recommendations were not acted on presumably because silver had receded in price to \$0.67 $\frac{1}{2}$  in 1922 and further to a low of \$0.28 in 1932.

b) Production History

No record exists for the period 1906-1909 but Cairnes reports the sacking of ore at the Venus in 1906. The same writer reports in 1916 that Conrad mined about 6,000 tons of ore which was shipped to the smelters at Ladysmith, B.C., and at Tacoma, Wash. Two recorded shipments of gravity concentrates in 1919 averaged 0.90 oz. Au., 62.2 oz. Ag and 15% lead per ton. At present day prices and making due allowance for smelter settlements this works out to \$142.60 per ton before smelting charges and freight.

The following incomplete record of shipments from the Venus Mine is the best available at this time. It appeared in Mr. C.E.G. Brown's "Report on the Venus Group" in 1963.

ORE SHIPMENTS FROM VENUS MINE

1910 - 1920

DATE	TONS	Au.Oz.	Ag.Oz.	Pb.lbs.
Apr. 1910 - Mar. 1911	550	440.0	50,600.0	68,400
Mar. - Sept. 1911	66	60.8	4,431.4	6,756
	31	23.8	2,192.6	3,549
June - Sept. 1916	43	28.2	2,554.0	2,994
	56	30.3	4,161.5	
	51	27.5	3,168.0	
Sept. 1916 - Sept. 1917	775	424.5	43,647.0	100,977
	216.	81.9	11,615.3	
Sept. - Dec. 1917	47	19.7	3,785.5	
	58	46.4	5,522.5	17,180
	15	7.9	1,222.0	
Mar. - June, 1918	42	14.2	2,332.0	
	42	14.7	2,942.8	
June - Sept. 1918	36	29.9	2,762.0	8,480
	44	40.8	4,507.3	11,446
	43	37.7	3,878.7	10,932
	44	39.6	3,827.9	11,025
	30	26.6	2,480.2	9,351
	31	26.0	2,438.5	8,789
	44	33.3	3,812.8	12,446
	6	5.9	438.2	1,535
	3	3.4	326.5	1,174
	78	34.2	3,360.9	
July - Oct. 1918	52	27.0	3,533.0	500
	58	47.0	2,871.0	
Oct. 1919 - Jan. 1920	66	40.0	3,088.0	
	50	31.1	3,072.7	6,333
	56.	43.3	2,623.6	
	50	30.0	1,870.8	
	<b>2,693</b>	<b>1,721.4</b>	<b>183,747.2</b>	

Average grade of metals paid for  
by smelter

0.639  
oz/ton

68.20  
oz/ton



## CONCLUSIONS

It is apparent from the numerous reports perused and from personal observations that the continuity of the veins and the consistency of economic mineralization warrants a program of exploration aimed at the development of sufficient ore to justify a mining and milling program. There has been considerable time and effort spent by other companies checking the surface and underground results and there is little to be gained in repeating this work especially on the Venus vein which is the strongest and longest system in the group. It is therefore concluded that a program of underground exploration on the Venus Vein is fully warranted at this time. When the program on this vein system is near completion then, based on the information gained from it, a further program can be initiated on the other vein systems within the claims group. The program is detailed below as Phase 1 and 2.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Phase 1.
1. Accept the conclusions and the accuracy of the numerous reports of investigations made on behalf of other companies and make no attempt to repeat or confirm the work on the Venus vein at this time.
  2. Repair the road between Carcross and the old Venus Mine sufficiently to allow access for mining equipment and supplies
 

Estimated cost	\$6,000.00
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  3. Extend the road to the portal location as indicated on the attached map
 

Estimated cost	\$4,000.00
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4. Bulldoze for a portal site and establish a development camp	Estimated Cost	\$17,000.00
5. Crosscut to the vein approximately 250 feet and drift 1,000 feet on the vein	Estimated cost	\$114,700.00
6. Establish four diamond drill stations and drill approximately 2,000' of AX Core		<u>21,600.00</u>
Cost of exploration - estimated		163,300.00
Add - Engineering, Geological		3,000.00
Contingencies, water, timber supply, etc.		<u>13,900.00</u>
Total Cost of proposed program		<u>\$180,200.00</u>

PHASE 2. (Based on information obtained from Phase 1)

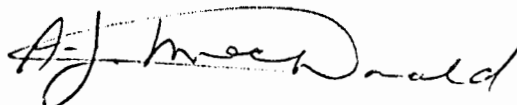
1. Surface prospect and, in order of apparent priority at this time, remap the Ruby Silver, Vault, Nipper No. 1 and Humper veins using any information gained from the underground program on the Venus vein. Estimated cost		3,000.00
2. Strip the Ruby Silver vein on surface using a D7E Cat or equivalent in order to test the continuity of the vein. Estimated cost		12,000.00
3. Clean out the old trenches on surface on the Vault vein and rehabilitate and remap the old underground workings on this vein Estimated cost		11,000.00
4. Trench and map the upper section of the Nipper No. 1		6,000.00
5. Diamond Drill from surface the most likely prospect of 2, 3 or 4		10,000.00

Contingencies on Phase 2	\$ <u>6,200.00</u>
Total Phase 2	<u>48,200.00</u>
Total cost of Recommended Program	<u>\$228,400.00</u>

The recommended program on the Venus vein is fully justified at this time and the information obtained from it will be of considerable value in assessing the information obtained from Phase 2. The other veins, especially the Ruby Silver and Vault veins are of considerable interest and the work there can be more efficiently carried out when the Venus vein program is well advanced. It should be apparent that Phase 2 will be carried out in conjunction with a further program of underground development on the Venus vein if mineralization of sufficient economic significance is developed on that vein.

The history of silver-gold bearing structures in general has been that there is a greater likelihood of encountering mineralization in economic quantities at the juncture of two or more veins. The location of the proposed adit is such that the Venus vein can be explored to the north for approximately 700 feet which will cover most of the Venus Extension ground and 300 feet to the south to the projected junction of the Venus and Nipper veins.

Respectfully submitted,



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