Appendix E

Minerals Finds Accredited to William John Sutton

In 'A List of Canadian Mineral Occurrences' by Robert A.A. Johnston, Department of Mines, 1915, there are 35 examples of minerals accredited to Will:

1. Alberni Mining Division. — Actinolite occurs as the principal gangue mineral of the copper ore in the Southern Cross Claim, Uchucklesit harbour, Barkley sound, Vancouver island (Pr. Com. W. J. Sutton).

2. Chalcedony have been found along the shores of Kamloops lake; it also occurs as a gangue mineral in the Iron Mask Copper mine near Kamloops (Pr. Com. W. J. Sutton). [mainland]

3. Agate is frequently found in Tertiary volcanics on Graham island (Pr. Com. W. J. Sutton).

4. Vancouver Island. — Agate is found to a small extent in the metavolcanics of the Vancouver eruptive series (Pr. Com. W. J. Sutton).

5. Skeena Mining Division. — Albite occurs as a metamorphic product in the schist at the townsite of Prince Rupert (Pr. Com. W. J. Sutton).

6. Andalusite occurs sparingly in the mica schists of the northern coast of British Columbia (Pr. Com. W. J. Sutton).

7. Andradite is quite common as a gangue mineral in many of the copper ore occurrences on the coast (Pr. Com. W. J. Sutton).

8. In nodules with arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, etc. on Eightmile creek (G.S.C., N.S., XI, 14R). Victoria Mining Division, — Occurs in small veins on Koksilah river, Shawnigan district (Pr. Com. W. J. Sutton).

9. Vancouver Island. — Barite occurs in a vein to the north of Cowichan lake; and is the gangue mineral in the Mount Sicker Copper mine (Pr. Com. W. J. Sutton).

10. Bog Iron Ore. (Limonite.) (Hydrated oxide of iron.) BRITISH COLUMBIA.— Nanaimo Mining Division. — Mount Lehman (G.S.C., N.S., IX, 112A); Campbell river (G.S.C, N.S., VIII, 122A). Quatsino Mining Division. — Quatsino sound (Pr. Com. W. J. Sutton).

11. Bornite. {Sulphide of copper and iron.) Clayoquot Mining Division. — Deer creek, head of Tafino inlet; the Dewdney claims, Sidney inlet, west coast of Vancouver island (Pr. Com. W. J. Sutton).

12. Chalcocite. (Sulphide of copper.) Clayoquot Mining Divisions. — At Sidney inlet, Vancouver island (Pr. Com. W. J. Sutton).

13. Chrysocolla. (Hydrous silicate of copper.) Greenwood Mining Division. — In connexion with the copper ores of the King Solomon mines (G.S.C., N.S., XV, 125A). Yale District. — Transvaal claims, Forge mountains (Pr. Com. W. J. Sutton).

14. Clinochlore occurs as a contact metamorphic mineral associated with magnetite, chalcopyrite, etc., in several localities in British Columbia (Pr. Com. W. J. Sutton).

15. Nanaimo Mining Division. — Native copper occurs very frequently in the amygdaloidal meta-andesites of the Vancouver series on Vancouver island. It has been found in a number of the diamond drill cores after passing through the coal-measures. A good example of occurrences of this kind is to be found near Cumberland (Pr. Com. W. J. Sutton): in amygdaloidal trap near Nanaimo:

16. Erythrite occurs very sparingly in a number of copper ore occurrences in this province (Pr. Com. W. J. Sutton).

17. Quatsino Mining Division. — Fibroferrite occurs in the bog iron ore deposit at Quatsino, Vancouver island (Pr. Com. W. J. Sutton).

18. Alberni Mining Division. — Ilvaite is found at the Monitor mine, Alberni canal, about 3 miles from Uchucklesit harbour (Pr. Com. W. J. Sutton).

19. Nanaimo Mining Division. — Lodestone has been found in small quantities a mile west of Upper Campbell lake, Vancouver island (Pr. Com. W. J. Sutton).

20. A large body of magnetite is known to occur on Texada island (Pr. Com. W. J. Sutton); West Redonda island (G.S.C., N.S., VI, 35R).

21. Molybdenite is very commonly found associated with copper ores throughout the province (Pr. Com. W. J. Sutton).

22. Nanaimo Mining Division. — Small quantities of molybdenite have been found in quartz veins near Carrington bay, Cortez islands, Strait of Georgia (G.S.C., N.S., II, 23B); in a copper bearing vein at Malaspina (G.S.C., N.S., III, 157R); Texada island (Pr. Com. W. J. Sutton).

23. Slocan Mining Division. — Siderite is very common in the Slocan lead-silver mines (Pr. Com. W. J. Sutton):

24. Sphalerite is of very general occurrence throughout the province in more or less paying quantities (Pr. Com. W. J. Sutton).

25. Slocan Mining Division. — Sphalerite occurs in all the silver-lead mines of this district (Pr. Com. W. J. Sutton)

26. Stibnite. {Sulphide of Antimony.) Alberni Mining Division. — Great Central lake, Vancouver island (Pr. Com. W. J. Sutton).

27. Atlin Mining Division. — Lake Bennett, White Pass railway (Pr. Com. W. J. Sutton).

28. Titanite, in the form of small yellow crystals, is a common constituent of the granite of the Coast range (Pr. Com. W. J. Sutton).

29. Cariboo Mining Division. — Topaz is found associated with large plates of mica at Mica mountain, Tete Jaune Cache (Pr. Com. W. J. Sutton).

30. Skeena Mining Division. — Tourmaline has been noted in metamorphic rocks near Prince Rupert (Pr. Com. W. J. Sutton).

31. Travertine, in process of formation with leaf impressions, occurs in a small cave near the town of Clinton (Pr. Com. W. F. Sutton).

32. Tremolite occurs in connexion with the copper ores on Texada island (Pr. Com. W. J. Sutton).

33. Vancouver Island. — Tremolite has been noted in several localities on Vancouver island, associated with limestone as a product of contact metamorphism (Pr. Com. W. J. Sutton).

34. Clayoquot Mining Division. — Wollastonite has been noted at Nootka sound (Pr. Com. W. J. Sutton).

35. YUKON.— Wollastonite occurs with the copper ores of Whitehorse (Pr. Com. W. J. Sutton).

There are many other references which simply say Sutton – it is not clear if this is Will.

Here are some further examples from *Notes on Some Hitherto Unrecorded Occurrences in British Columbia, of Uncommon Minerals, Collected by the late W. J. Sutton, of Victoria.* By R. W. Brock, F.R.S.C. (Read at the Natural History Society's May Meeting, 1915):

In the death of W. J. Sutton, Canada lost one of her most enthusiastic mineralogists. Unbounded was his love for his science which may truly be said to have filled his life. It had been his hope and intention to retire from his professional work, and to devote himself to the large mineralogical and petrographical collection which he had gathered, presenting it to a public institution as the nucleus
of a museum, for the instruction and pleasure of his fellow citizens. He possessed much geological and mineralogical knowledge of British Columbia that is new which undoubtedly he would have given to the world had he secured the leisure to prepare it for publication.

In looking over the collection recently, the writer noticed some interesting specimens of minerals not generally known to occur in British Columbia, and some whose occurrence, he believes, have not been recorded. These will be mentioned and such as have not previously been recorded, should be credited to this ardent mineralogist.

As the collection numbers about 13,000 specimens, it is highly probable that a careful examination would disclose many other new occurrences.

Realgar — occurs in masses of 6 m.m. diameter, liberally sprinkled through calcite. Locality — Yreka Mine, Quatsino Sound, B.C.

Fibrofeirite — radio-fibrous silky masses of pale yellow color on decomposed rock or ochre. It must occur in considerable amount, as one specimen was about 5 cm. x 5 cm. x 2 | cm. — Locality
Bog Iron Mine, West Arm, Quatsino Sound, B.C.

Prehnite lining druses up to 5 cm. in diameter, often with quartz in centre. Locality — Head of Comox Lake, B.C.

Rhodonite — Locality Tobago Claim, Robertson River, Cowichan Lake, B.C.

Wad — Locality — Salts Spring Island, B.C.

Ilvaite — Crystalline masses with chalcopyrite. Locality — Three Jays

Mine, Alberni Canal, B.C. Cinnabar — in veinlets and desseminated, in altered basic igneous rocks.
Locality — Sechert, B.C.

Mercury — Native. Locality — Sechert, B.C.