Gribble Island

June 14th, 1905.

REPORT ON THE PROPERTIES OF THE CANADIAN, AMERICAN MINING COMPANY AND THE GRIBBLE ISLAND COPPER COMPANY.

Canadian American Co Assays June 05

Cu	Ag	Au
4.05	2.14	.01

Tyee Copper Company,

Gentlemen:-

Gribble Island on which the properties described in the following report are located is situated on the direct route taken by all steamers plying between Victoria or Vancouver, and Skagway and is about 400 miles distant from Victoria.

The opportunities for building wharves, bunkers and tramways are exceptionally good.

THE CANADIAN AMERICAN MINING COMPANY.

The prospects owned by this Company ~~consist~~ consist of a block of about 20 claims. The chief features examined by myself during my recent trip were the outcroppings, and underground workings located at a point about 2600 feet in a direct line from the shore, and at an elevation of from 1000 feet to 1300 feet.

The country rock of the Island generally is granite but there are also dikes of diorite as well as ledges of limestone with which are associated garnetite and felsite. Much of the granite has been altered to gneiss in which the hornblend has been concentrated, while much of the mica and feldspar of the original granite have disappeared. This condition is especially noticeable at and near the foot and hanging walls of the ore bodies, which occur in lenses always associated with the garnetite and felsite referred to. In fact it would be more correct to say that the bodies of these rocks are invariably mineralized with impregnations of copper ores, usually bornite, rather than to describe the occurences as ore bodies, because so far as the present development has been carried there has not yet been exposed any bodies of solid ore.

The material though, if the samples I delivered at the Smelter show commercial values, is very desirable for smelter charges, by reason of the pronounced qualities it possesses for fluxing other ores and especially the irony ores produced along the coast of Alaska, quantities of which I hope to secure shortly for treatment by the Tyee Company.

An outcrop has been exposed by stripping, I5 feet wide and 25 feet long, but as a similar outcrop has been exposed by a short tunnel distant 68 feet in north westerly direction which is on the line of strike of the ore body, it is not improbable that the outcropping is continuous between these points but covered by debris, which would have to be removed to expose it.

The outcroppings first referred to consist of a mixture of quartz, garnetite, epidote, and calcite which is mineralized with masses, and splashes of bornite occurring irregularly throughout the area uncovered.

The main work and the only really intelligent work has been done at the short tunnel, from the floor of which a winze said to be 35 feet in depth has been sunk in ore, according to the reports, and judging from the dump I should be inclined to say was correct, but as this winze was full of water, and there was no available means to unwater it I could not make any examination below the collar.

In the tunnel the mineralized material is 8 feet in width but in this is included about I6 inches of the hornblend gneiss which carries only a very small percentage of copper, judging with the eye, but does carry sufficient to come under the general designation of mineralization.

There is also a long tunnel located about 250 feet lower than the collar of the winze and which I presume was started with the expectation of intersecting at that depth the ore body exposed by the short tunnel and winze, but as it has not been driven in the right course no such results have been demonstrated, although a body of similar material was cross cut at a point 446 feet from the portal about 5 feet in width with lenticular structure. Although this is a very desirable and excellent fluxing material yet apparently of such low grade unless carefully sorted, that it could hardly be classified as ore, although the values would probably be sufficient to pay all costs for mining, freight and treatment.

Sample # 46 is typical of the first outcrop described in this report, but not an average.

Sample #50 is typical of the ore body at the short tunnel and winze, and is such material as could readily be sorted for shipment.

Sample #55 shows the garnetite etc which forms the gangue or matrix and an assay will determine the extent of its mineralization.

There are four dumps from which shipping ore could easily be sorted. These contain an unknown tonnage.

By the expenditure of about $2000 to be used in sinking the shaft say 25 feet or 30 feet deeper and in cross cutting and drifting the results should be sufficient to demonstrate whether it be advisable to continue working and also construct tramway for the transportation of ore.

GRIBBLE ISLAND COPPER COMPANY.

The property owned by this Company adjoins that owned by the Canadian American Mining Company on the north west, and so far as all general characteristics are concerned is practically a duplication of the property already described, but the same mistakes have been made with regard to the development work as I have already referred to in the case of the other Company.

By reason of these mistakes the development work consists of two cross cut tunnels, one about 350 feet in length, the other 140 feet, in neither of which are there anyevidences of ore, in fact from a casual glance I dont believe that the 140 foot tunnel has been run quite far enough to cross cut an ore body if the outcroppings showing on the surface maintain continuity with depth. So far as the longer tunnel is concerned it was sheer waste of money to run it at all because there is absolutely no showing on the surface which could possibly be exposed by this tunnel, unless it were continued a very great distance.

I examined every outcropping to which it was possible to climb but was told by my guide that there was one that I could not reach because we had no lifeline or rope ladder with us. This he described as being the best outcropping on the property. Of the others the most promising I saw was at the top of a mountain 1200 feet above the sea level and about 2500 feet in a direct line from the shore. This I found to be of considerable extent and was made up of garnetite, felsite hornblend and quartz impregnated by masses and crystals of bornite, and enclosed between walls of hornblend gneiss.

A comparatively small outlay would demonstrate many material facts relative to this outcropping from which I brought a sample for assay, as I also did from 2 other outcroppings.

The feature which impressed me the strongest with regard to the properties of both these Companies was the very desirable character of the material for a furnace charge provided it carries values sufficient to pay all costs.

There is a possibility of obtaining a considerable quantity of ore for the Smelter on payment of a very reasonable royalty, and at the investment of a comparatively small amount.

Sample #I22 is a typical but not an average sample of the outcrop described above.

Sample #I0I is typical of an outcrop about 3000 feet easterly from the first mentioned, and sample #54 is typical of material taken from near the face of the I40 foot tunnel.

Respectfully submitted,

Wm. M. Brewer

Grubble Island. Assays.

Cu	Ag	Au	SiO_2	Fe	Al_2O_3	CaO	S
3.63	1.56	.02	54.32	6.15	17.19	9.15	1.91
1.50	.72	.01					
.02	.09	Tr					
1.57	.06	.02					
1.79	.93	.01					
1.79	.7	.19					