(22.4, 17.3)
60°51'
147°23'W

TERRITORY OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES
Anchorage, Alaska

[redacted]
Valdez Precinct

PE-095-16

22.25
PE
95-16

Cedar Bay Zinc Property.

November 8, 1945

by H. A. [illegible]

Mr. B. D. Stewart
Commissioner of Mines
Juneau, Alaska

Dear Mr. Stewart:

PE 95-91

On August 13, 1945, a visit was made to a lode zinc prospect on the east side of Cedar Bay about two miles from the head of the bay, and from one-half to three-quarters of a mile from the shore.

An excerpt from USGS Bulletin 443, pages 41, and 42 is as follows-

> "Cedar Bay is the main eastern arm of Wells Bay, in the north-central part of the (Prince William) sound. The Cedar Bay granite surrounds two-thirds of this bay and forms the core of the neck of land between Wells Bay and the passage northwest of Glacier Island. The granite extends well up into the head of the northeast arm of Wells Bay. At this place, the granite of the main mass-that is, several hundred feet from the contact with the surrounding graywacke-is of a light-gray color.

It could not be found out locally whether this property had been known by any other name than that by which it is now called- the Cedar Bay Zinc property. Should this be the same place as the old Glendenning property, there is a record in USGS Bulletin 662, page 185,"that 400 feet of tunnel was driven in 1916."

This property has been relocated by Sam Gamblin, of Fairbanks, Dominick Vietti and Jim Dolan of Valdez, and George L. Johnson of Anchorage.

From the bay shore,at the mouth of the small creek which flows past and to the south of the two development tunnels on the property, the ground slopes gently to the east at about 5 degrees for a mile or more. Elsewhere along the bay, the slope is much greater. There is some topsoil in place on both sides of the creek but exposures of the underlying rock show striations of glacier movement north and south. As this particular area is prob-

ably highly altered due to the contact of the granite with the graywacke to the north, the glacier which once covered this section found a much softer rock and consequently removed it to a greater depth than elsewhere in the neighborhood.

The upper tunnel and open cut are at about 400 feet above sea level. They consist of a 40 foot tunnel northerly, and a 12 foot open cut southerly and just above the bottom of the creek which flows between them. The rock in this area is thought to be granite highly altered. Many slips have caused the nearby area to become blocky and it has the appearance of jumbled blocks. A partially definable vein was cut by the tunnel, but it is not now evident due to having been mined out for the few feet between the tunnel and the surface. It is supposed that this vein material has all been placed on the dump downstream from the tunnel. At the point of intersection of a short crosscut at the face of the tunnel was found the only vein material in place on the ribs. At this same location a fault, or slip plane cut through so that it appears that an offset may have been made in the vein although this detail could not be determined from the openings made.

The entire area for many feet above and below, and to the north and south of the tunnel and open cut, sphalerite is generally distributed throughout the rock outcroping. It does not appear to be vein material, rather it appears to have been mineralized by the same solutions which caused the mineralization of the vein above mentioned.

It is not known just what difference in elevation there may be between the upper and lower tunnels, nor the horizontal displacement between them. The lower tunnel is approximately west of the upper tunnel and estimated to be about 250 feet lower. This lower tunnel is about 230 feet in length. It intersects a narrow vein of zinc ore about 18 inches in width. The strike and dip of this narrow vein and its appearance is so different from that shown in the upper tunnel that it is doubted that the two are the same. Although the true distance between the veins is not known, it is not believed that the vein in the lower tunnel is the one found in the upper tunnel. As further proof of this assumption, no sign of mineralization was noted in the wall rock on the HW and FW of the lower vein. This mineralization of rock adjacent to the upper vein was so strong that it seems reasonable to assume such continuation for some distance in depth. It also should be noted that the strikes and dips of both are different in a major degree.

As no certain and true portion of the upper vein suitable for sampling could be found, no sample was taken. Several pieces of the dump rock were picked up for observation.

Sample No. A-5 was taken from the lower tunnel vein. A copy of the analysis is included.

It is recommended that the lower tunnel be driven further for a possible intersection of the vein as shown in the upper tunnel. It is also recommended that trenching of the surface, in the vicinity of the upper tunnel be done for the purpose of adding to the structural information which is so necesary to a proper planning of exploratory and development work.

Sample No. A-5 does not show very good results. However, samples taken by Sam Gamblin indicate that further exploratory work is warranted. As analyses #12725 and #12726 are of samples taken from the upper dump which in all probability has the entire mined ore of the upper vein, these analyses are promising.

Suitable locations for a camp, water power, timber, and water transportation all favor development work if attempted.

It is suggested that this property and other nearby areas be given a more prolonged and complete inspection than was possible at this time.

Respectfully submitted,

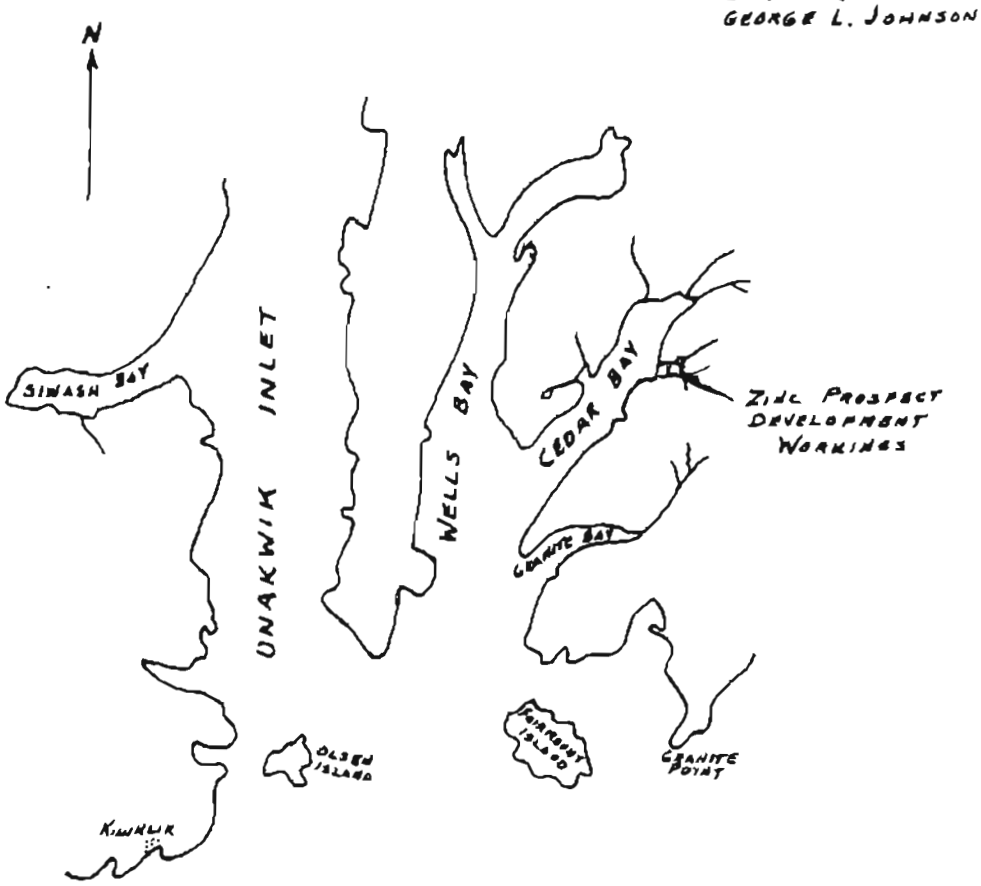
Harry L. Fiedler

Harry L. Fiedler
Associate Mining Engineer

TERRITORY OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES

B. D. Stewart
Commissioner of Mines

RELOCATED BY:
SAM GAMBLIN
DOMINICK VIETTI
GEORGE L. JOHNSON



PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND.

ZINC PROSPECT LOCATION

EAST SIDE OF CEDAR BAY

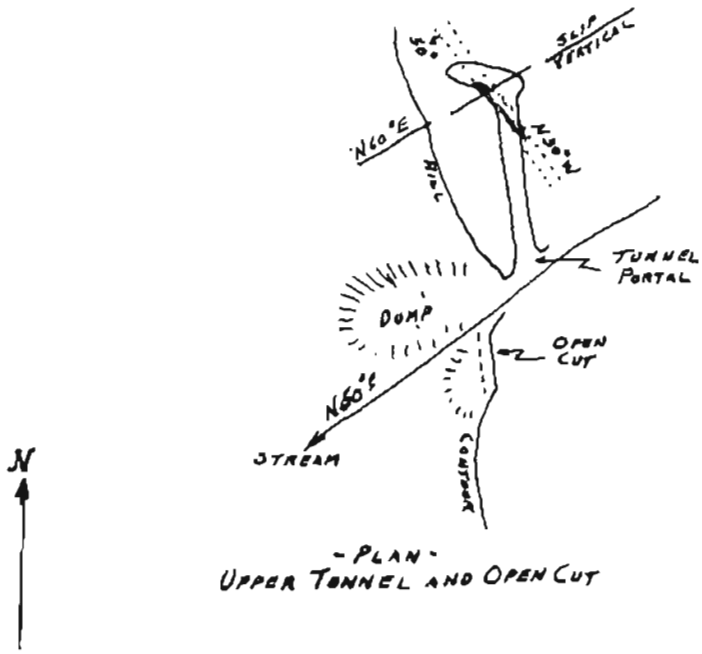
TRACED FROM U.S.C.&G.S. CHART #8551

SCALE-1" = 4 MILES AUGUST 13, 1945

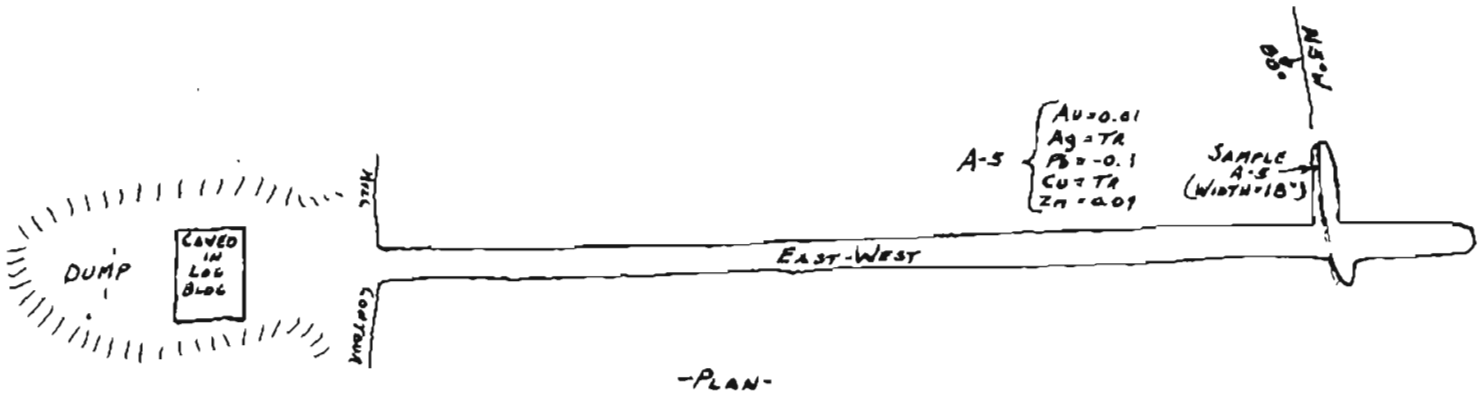
H.L.G.

TERRITORY OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES

B. D. Stewart
Commissioner of Mines



-PLAN-
UPPER TUNNEL AND OPEN CUT



-PLAN-
LOWER TUNNEL

ZINC PROSPECT DEVELOPMENT WORKINGS

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East Side of Cedar Bay, (Wells Bay)
Prince William Sound
Alaska

scale- 1"-40' August 13, 1945

by H. L. Fiedler
Associate Mining Engineer

TERRITORY OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF MINES

ASSAY OFFICE

Anchorage, Alaska, September 22, & October 26, 1945

REPORT OF ASSAY

On samples received from Harry L. Fiedler

Address Department of Mines, Anchorage

Assay No.	Mark on Sample Owner's Description	OUNCES PER TON		Value Per Ton	PERCENTAGE OF		
		Gold	Silver		Pb	Cu	Zn
3337	A-5 Cedar Bay(Wells Bay) left drift face, in lower tunnel.	0.01	trace	$ 0.35	-0.1	trace	0.09

(signed) LEO H. SAARELA

Leo H. Saarela ASSAYER.

TERRITORY OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF MINES

ASSAY OFFICE

Anchorage, Alaska, July 6, 1943, 19

REPORT OF ASSAY

On samples received from Sam Gamblin

Address Fairbanks, Alaska

Assay No.	Mark on Sample Owner's Description	OUNCES PER TON		Value Per Ton	PERCENTAGE OF	
		Gold	Silver			
	Assays on Lode Zinc on Cedar Bay, (Wells Bay)					
					Copper	Zinc
12722	#1 3 ft.	0.01	0.68		0.05	2.19
12723	#2 Crosscut Tunnel 12 ft.	trace	1.65		0.22	4.62
12724	#3 High Dump	0.03	11.29		6.57	trace
12725	Dump	trace	2.60		0.58	9.25
12726	High Dump	0.01	3.75		1.49	11.77
12727	Low Dump	trace	1.36		0.19	1.54
12728	Crosscut	0.02	1.44		0.29	1.16

(signed) A. E. GLOVER

A. E. Glover ASSAYER.