

2875

Department of Commerce and Labor
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

O. H. Tittmann
Superintendent.

State: *Alaska*

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

Topographic Sheet No. *2875*

LOCALITY:

Cape Muzon

1908

CHIEF OF PARTY:

A. P. Derickson

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U.S.S. Gedney. August 1908.

Descriptive Report
to
accompany topographic sheet of
Cape Muzon,
S.E. Alaska.

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U.S.S. "GEDNEY" AUGUST 1908.

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT OF TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF CAPE MUZON, CARRIED
ON IN CONNECTION WITH TRIANGULATION ACROSS DIXON ENTRANCE.

Survey commences at Datzkoo Point continuing from there to Little Daykoo, McLeeds Bay, around Cape Muzon, about one and one half miles beyond the Cape, to a large projecting rocky cliff or bluff, to within about one mile of Chickwan, a small bight perhaps 800 meters wide and 1500 meters deep.

From Datzkoo Point the shore line is rocky varying from 11 to 30 feet in height with rocky ledges running out, the latter uncovering at low water. East of this point are two large timbered islands 30 to 50 feet high known as Datzkoo Islands: The larger island consists of several islands at high water. There are numerous rocks in this vicinity and to the northward of the larger island, a rock is said to be bare at low waters. I was not aware of this until the topography was completed. Two miles south of Datzkoo Point, a bight $\frac{3}{4}$ mile deep runs westward; it is known as Little Daykoo and is a suitable anchorage for small boats. The channel is narrow and numerous reefs and rocks render entrance difficult to any one unfamiliar with the locality. This little bay is very well protected; in its center is a large rock bare at all times except high water. Anchorage is to be made to the eastward of this rock and a little to the southward of a line joining rock with entrance. A salmon creek runs into the head of the bay; it commences in a ridge which crosses Dall Island about three miles inland. This ridge starts at Point Cornwallis, divides, one part running

down to Datzkoo Point. On each side of this small bay are some old shacks some or all of which were used by a man named Ferguson as smoke houses. Two high water islands separate Little Daykoo from McLeods Bay; the latter runs westward and may be used as an anchorage except in S.E. weather when it affords very little protection. The Gedney anchored in 11 fathoms of water, sandy bottom, about midway between the landslide and the prominent rocks on the south shore. The bay is apparently clear of rocks. At the head of the bay Mr. McLeod and his family live. He has some mining claims in this vicinity. About 800 meters eastward from the house on the south shore, he has one claim known as the "Elk". Two tunnels about 6 X 8 and about 200 feet deep enter the claim. These tunnels are not visible from the shore or from any place in the bay, so, to determine their positions observations were made at night on lanterns suspended at the mouth of each tunnel. Their heights were found to be, respectively, 405 and 97 feet. The slope of the hill at this point was found to be 27°. Midway between the head of the bay and the point is a landslide noticeable on account of the light green color of the undergrowth. The survey was carried on from camp midway between Mr. McLeods house and the landslide, about 200 feet inshore; several rocks, on shore, stand out prominently at this place; to the eastward of these rocks is a gravel beach. Boards nailed on trees mark the place and triangles blazed on trees further indicate it. Starting from here a trail leads to within a short distance of the top of the mountain where "Muzon" is located. This trail was blazed and marked in a permanent manner. This mountain is covered with large Hemlock,

Spruce and Cedar trees. The shore along the bay is rocky except at the head where a sloping sandy beach bares at low water. The ridge slopes towards the eastern extremity of the bay. The shore here becomes steep and rocky. Near the point will be found an Indian Village known as Kaigani; it consists of eight houses; these are occupied during the Spring and Fall; during the Summer they are vacated, the natives going to the different canneries. Eastward of this village is a high water island, grassy and a few trees; on it, Indian graves, very old are found. A small sandy beach is found in front of the village. Eastward from this island is another larger island on which "Cape" is located. The Indian name for this locality I am informed is Kaigani. Extensive tide rips exist off this island. This locality is apparently a feeding ground for black bass. From the head of McLeods bay and Little Daykoo a valley runs westward terminating in a saddle shaped ridge. From Δ Cape, for about two miles to the westward a traverse was run along shoreline as no signals were visible. This shore is rocky and numerous kelp patches exist near shore. Westerly winds prevailed during my stay at Muzon making landing difficult on the outer coast but this is the best weather when going around the Cape in a pulling boat. I got cuts to a breaker which I presume is that indicated on the charts but it is much nearer shore. A halibut bank is said to exist in the vicinity of the Cape. About $1/3$ of a mile from where I discontinued the survey are several large islands, These are east of Chickwan, a double bight; at the head of the inner bight is a small sand spit,

timbered, affording excellent protection to a camping party, and behind which a pulling boat could be anchored. A creek runs down here, About 1/4 mile up the creek will be found a log house in good condition. From here a good trail runs to Mr. McLeods house, about 1-1/2 miles away. Beyond Chickwan is Wolk Harbor. Neither affords much protection as harbors in any kind of weather. Beyond Wolk Harbor is Point Cornwallis, the termination of Granite Mt., a large almost totally bare mountain. On the east side of it will be found a large square white patch. Cuts were taken to it from Muzon and it would furnish an excellent hydrographic signal. The native name of this mountain is said to be Dockiness. Beyond Point Cornwallis is Port Liscome. This is said to be a good well protected anchorage, but a little care will have to be exercised in entering as two rocks are said to exist at the entrance but there is ample room on either side. I obtained cuts from A Muzon to what I believed to be two breakers off the west side of Point Cornwallis, while a strong westerly wind prevailed. Beyond Liscome is Essowah, a small bay from the head of which several large lakes extend across Dall Id., almost to Seal bay. On the westerly side of this bay is Sugar Loaf Mt. It is perhaps 2500 to 3000 feet high. Theodolite cuts were obtained to it from Muzon. Beyond Essowah is Port Bazan, a good harbor. Beyond Datzkoo Point is Datzkoo and beyond that is Datzkingie, both of these are good anchorages. The above information was obtained from Mr. McLeod who also furnished the accompanying sketch. He extended every courtesy possible often causing him-

self a great deal of trouble by so doing.

The outer coast as far as I went is rocky and heavily timbered. It rises from 300 to 500 feet in height near the shore to 1500 feet where Δ Muzon is located. I have been unable to obtain any corroboration of the information obtained from Mr. McLeod, not finding any other person familiar with the locality; but inquiry has elicited the fact that information obtained from him should be reliable as he has lived and prospected in this locality for about 25 years. The information given by him in some respects differs from Coast Pilot notes.

The projection covering this sheet was constructed by Assistant Quillen on the Str. "Explorer" in September 1907, to scale of $\frac{1}{20000}$. The triangulation stations Muzon, Y, South Rocks, and Cape, were plotted by geographic positions computed upon the triangulation of Dixon Entrance by party on Str. "Gedney", and control the topography. The contours on this sheet show successive elevations of 100 feet, and were sketched in from the shore, assisted by elevations determined by vertical angles at various intervals. The names given to Points, Bays, Etc. are locally known and were furnished by Mr. McLeod. Information about Datzkoo verified by Pilot Crook.

Thos. J. Maher

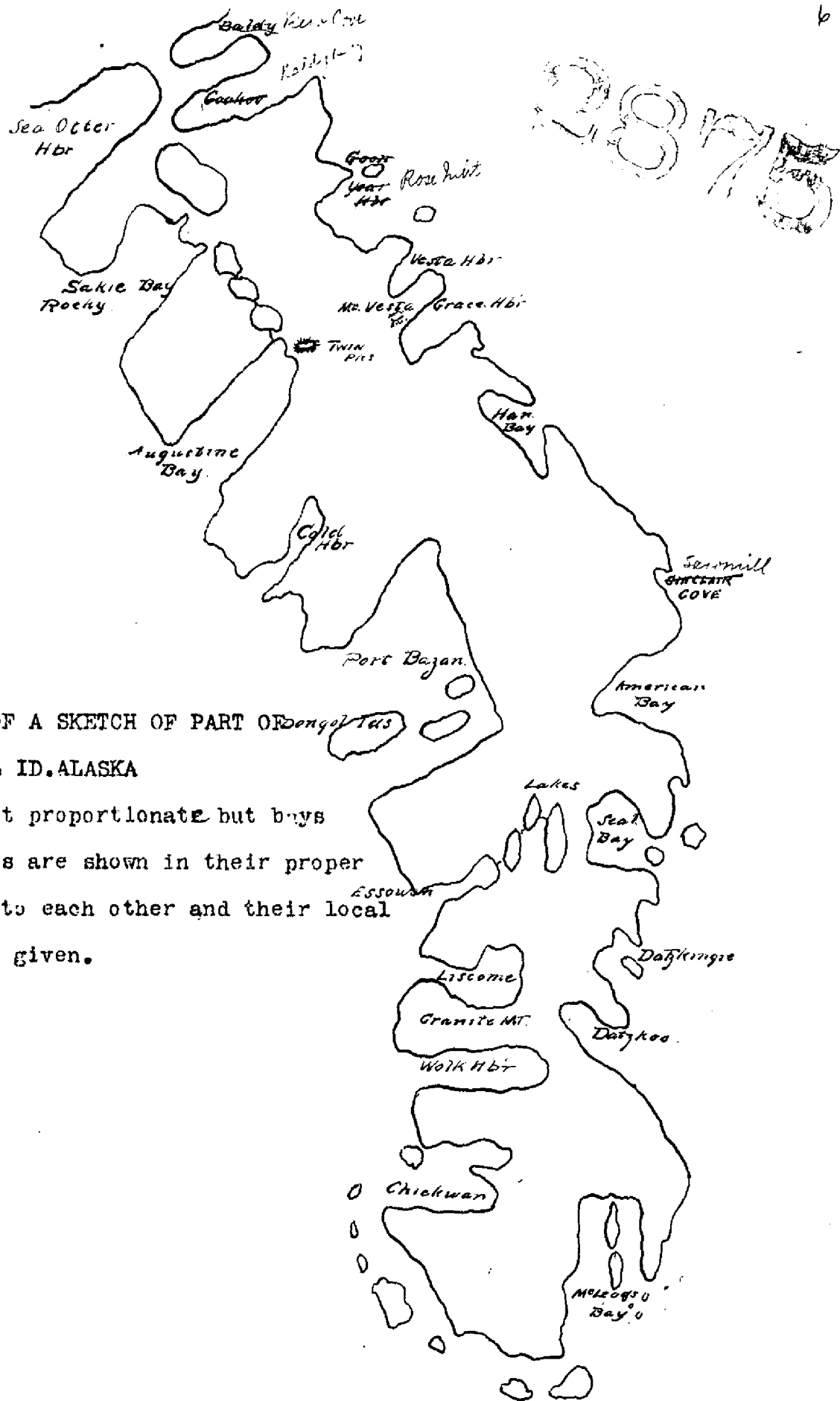
Aid, Coast and Geodetic Survey;

Topographer.

Approved:-

R. B. Harrison

Assistant, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Commanding.



TRACING OF A SKETCH OF PART OF *Dall Island*
DALL ID. ALASKA

Sketch not proportionate but bays and inlets are shown in their proper relation to each other and their local names are given.

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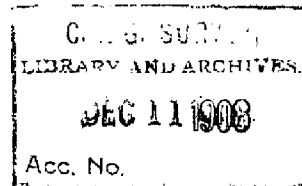
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Plane Table Positions

to

accompany Topographic Sheet of

Cape Muzon, S.E. Alaska.



Object	Lat.	D.M.	Long.	D.P.	Height	Remarks
Y \triangle	54 42 37	1070	132 41 03	549	33 ft.	On highest grassy part of island, H.M.S. Egeria's est. station.
Bluff \circ	54 41	1598	132 41	902	23 ft.	Good hydrographic signal
McLeods House	54 41	1815	132 44	1067	25 ft.	
Camp \circ	54 41	920	132 41	950	15 ft.	
Slide \circ	54 41	200	132 41	687	3 ft.	At foot of landslide, about 2 meters from square green patch.
Landslide	54 41	160	132 41	750		Irregular shaped, covered with alder & ferns.
Cape \triangle	54 40 22	689	132 39 46	831	21 ft.	
Muzon \triangle	54 40 58	1799	132 43 52	579	1520 ft.	
South Rks. \triangle	54 45 48	1498	132 36 09	168		